NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION AND APPOINTMENT OF CLASS COUNSEL

Document 140

Filed 08/07/25

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Case 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP

Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his official capacity as Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI, in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California.

Defendants.

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### TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on September 24, 2025 at 9:00 a.m., before the Honorable Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong, in Courtroom 8B, Eighth Floor, 350 West First Street, Los Angeles, CA, 90012, Plaintiffs Pedro Vasquez Perdomo, Isaac Villegas Molina, Jorge Hernandez Viramontes, Jason Brian Gavidia (collectively, "the Individual Plaintiffs"), along with the Los Angeles Worker Center Network (LAWCN), United Farm Workers (UFW), and the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA) (collectively, the "Organizational Plaintiffs" and together with the Individual Plaintiffs, the "Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs" or "Plaintiffs") will, and hereby do, respectfully move the Court for an order certifying a class of plaintiffs as defined herein, appointing the Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs as class representatives, and appointing the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Southern California, the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Northern California, the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of San Diego and Imperial Counties, the UC Irvine School of Law Immigrant and Racial Justice Solidarity Clinic, Munger, Tolles & Olson, LLP, the National Day Laborer Organizing Network, the Law Offices of Stacy Tolchin, and Public Counsel (collectively, the "Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs' counsel) as follows:

Suspicionless Stop Class: All persons who, since June 6, 2025, have been or will be subjected to a detentive stop by federal agents for purposes of immigration enforcement in this District, other than at a port of entry, checkpoint, or other functional equivalent of the border, without a pre-stop, individualized assessment of reasonable suspicion that the person to be stopped (1) is engaged in an offense against the United States or (2) is a noncitizen unlawfully present in the United States.

This motion is made pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on the grounds that the proposed class meets the requirements for class certification under Rule 23(a) and Rule 23(b)(2), and members of the proposed class are similarly situated and have been or will be subjected to the same unconstitutional policy and practice challenged in Count One of Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint.

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The motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the declarations and corresponding exhibits filed concurrently herewith, including attachments, all pleadings and other papers on file in this action, and such further evidence and argument as may be presented to the Court at or prior to the hearing on this motion.

The motion is made following the conference of counsel pursuant to L.R. 7-3 which took place with Defendants on July 29, 2025 and with the Intervenors on July 31, 2025. Defendants oppose the motion. Intervenors do not oppose.

Dated: August 7, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

ACLU FOUNDATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By: /s/ Stephanie Padilla

Stephanie Padilla

Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs

Dated. August 7, 2023

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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### INTRODUCTION

As Plaintiffs have demonstrated in their papers seeking a temporary restraining order, ECF 45, 81, and more recently in their Motion for Preliminary Injunction, ECF 128, Defendants have been engaged in a dragnet campaign of unlawful immigration operations in the field in Southern California, targeting individuals for, *inter alia*, detentive stops without reasonable suspicion. Rather than conducting individualized assessments of reasonable suspicion, Defendants' stops have violated governing Fourth Amendment case law because they have been based on discriminatory profiles, including: apparent race or ethnicity, speaking a foreign language or speaking English with an accent, where a person happens to be, and/or the type of work a person does. Defendants' unlawful conduct has not been disavowed by leadership; indeed, it has been encouraged, accepted, and approved by Defendants, including through their litigation positions in this case.

Through this motion, Plaintiffs seek to certify a class—the Suspicionless Stop Class—to challenge Defendants' policy and practice of unlawful detentive stops pursuant to Count One of Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint. ECF 16, ¶¶ 215-20. Defendants' immigration enforcement activities are bound by clear legal limits, and it is well established that "to establish reasonable suspicion, an officer cannot rely solely on generalizations that, if accepted, would cast suspicion on large segments of the law-abiding population." United States v. Manzo Jurado, 457 F.3d 928. 935 (9th Cir. 2006). Defendants have defied these legal limits through their recent "roving patrols" and "collateral" stops, causing significant harm and constitutional injury to Plaintiffs and the putative class. Certification will give the Court further authority to address the injury that Plaintiffs and the putative class have suffered and will continue to suffer absent judicial intervention.

If there was ever a case where certification of a class was appropriate at this early stage of proceedings, it is this one. Evidence in the record shows that likely hundreds of residents of this District have already been impacted by Defendants' policy and practice since June 6, 2025, and that many more stand to be impacted without an injunction. Class members are subject to the same

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pattern of conduct, and resolution of their claim plainly will require answering common legal and factual questions. Moreover, the proposed class members' claims are typical of unnamed class members—they share the same injury and seek the same relief—and they and proposed class counsel will adequately represent the class. Finally, certification under Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is appropriate, as Defendants have acted and, absent an injunction, will continue to act on grounds that are generally applicable to the proposed class as a whole.

In certifying the proposed class, this Court would be following a long tradition of certifying classes in cases in the immigration context, including those raising Fourth Amendment claims. See, e.g., United Farm Workers v. Noem, No. 1:25-CV-00246 JLT CDB, 2025 WL 1235525, \*43 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 29, 2025) (certifying two provisional classes challenging unlawful detentive stops without reasonable suspicion and warrantless arrests without flight risk assessment, respectively); Gonzalez v. ICE, 975 F.3d 788, 808, 812 (9th Cir. 2020) (upholding certification of class of persons subjected to immigration detainers based on ICE's practice of making probable cause determinations based on "only a check of an online database"); Kidd v. Mayorkas, 343 F.R.D. 428, 443 (C.D. Cal. 2023) (certifying two classes corresponding to alleged ICE warrantless home arrest practices); Ortega-Melendres v. Arpaio, 836 F.Supp.2d 959, 992 (D. Ariz. 2011) (certifying a class of "[a]ll Latino persons who . . . have been or will be in the future, stopped, detained, questioned or searched" unlawfully); see also Ms. L v. U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, 331 F.R.D. 529, 539 (S.D. Cal. 2018) (certifying a class where plaintiffs challenged government's "practice of separating migrant parents and children"); Doe #1 v. Trump, 335 F.R.D. 416, 433-34 (D. Or. 2020) (certifying a class in a case challenging "systemic immigration policies and procedures"). Courts routinely certify classes in systemic civil rights challenges to law enforcement policies and practices. Indeed, "the primary role of [Rule 23(b)(2)] has always been the certification of civil rights class actions." Parsons v. Ryan, 754 F.3d 657, 686 (9th Cir. 2014).

The proposed class Plaintiffs seek to certify here is defined as follows:

Suspicionless Stop Class: All persons who, since June 6, 2025, have been or will be subjected to a detentive stop by federal agents for purposes of immigration enforcement in this District, other than at a port of entry, checkpoint, or other functional equivalent of the border, without a pre-stop, individualized assessment of reasonable suspicion that the person to be stopped (1) is engaged in an offense against the United States or (2) is a noncitizen unlawfully present in the United States.

For all the reasons stated below, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court certify the Suspicionless Stop Class, appoint the Individual Plaintiffs (Mr. Vasquez Perdomo, Mr. Villegas Molina, Mr. Hernandez Viramontes, and Mr. Gavidia) and three Organizational Plaintiffs (LAWCN, UFW, and CHIRLA) as class representatives, and appoint Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs' counsel as class counsel under Rule 23(a), (b)(2), and (g).

### II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

### A. Defendants' Officially Sanctioned Pattern and Practice of Suspicionless Stops

Plaintiffs have previously set forth extensive evidence of Defendants' policy and practice of suspicionless stops. To avoid the duplicative presentation of evidence already before the Court, Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs' Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and accompanying evidence, ECF 45 & ECF 45-1 to ECF 45-21, ECF 81 & ECF 81-1 to ECF 81-2, and Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction and accompanying evidence, ECF 128 & ECF 128-1 to ECF 128-12, as well as Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint, ECF 16.

To briefly summarize for purposes of the class certification analysis, the evidence shows a clear pattern of raids at locations across the District, such as Home Depots, car washes, agricultural sites, street corners, bus stops, tow yards, a swap meet, and other places where agents and officers appear to believe they will encounter undocumented individuals. ECF 45 at 2-6; ECF 81 at 6; ECF 128 at 2-4. Individuals are identified as targets based on broad profiles, such as their apparent race or ethnicity, use of Spanish or speaking English with an accent, their particular location, and/or their occupation (or what agents or officers believe to be their occupation). ECF 45 at 6-9; ECF 128 at 4-8. Rather than approach the individuals for voluntary questioning,

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Defendants seize the individuals by coming in swiftly and aggressively, often using physical force or other methods to grab, surround, and block people, using instructions or commands, and descending in large numbers, armed, masked, in tactical gear or military clothing, and refusing to identify themselves. ECF at 9-12; ECF 128 at 8-10.

As this Court previously found, the evidence shows that Defendants' unlawful stops had the "approval or authorization" of those in charge. ECF 87 ("TRO") at 35. Agents and officers were expressly instructed to "push the envelope," go out to places like Home Depot and 7-Eleven stores and round people up, and pursue "[a]ll collaterals." ECF 128 at 10 (internal citations omitted); see also ECF 45 at 13-14; ECF 128 at 11-12 (describing further evidence of officials' awareness and acceptance of unlawful conduct). Moreover, Defendants' submissions and litigation position in this case confirm that their officially sanctioned practice is to target individuals for detentive stops based not on any suspicion particularized to the person or worker, but based merely on their presence at particular locations. ECF 128 at 6-7 (discussing Quinones declaration), 19-20 (discussing Harvick and Quinones declarations).

As Plaintiffs have previously detailed, Defendants have made clear their intent to continue their policy and practice. ECF 128 at 12; see also ECF 45 at 15; ECF 81 at 6. As a result, absent relief from the Court, Plaintiffs—and putative class members—citizens and noncitizens alike, face the prospect of serious, continuing injury. ECF at 12-15; see also ECF 45 at 16-18.

### B. Proposed Class Representatives

### 1. Individual Plaintiffs

The experiences of Individual Plaintiffs Mr. Vasquez Perdomo, Mr. Villegas Molina, Mr. Hernandez Viramontes, and Mr. Gavidia are representative of the Suspicionless Stop Class.

Plaintiffs Vasquez Perdomo and Villegas Molina each were detained (along with Plaintiff Osorto) at a bus stop in Pasadena on June 18 where they were waiting to go to work. Officers had no specific information about the men other than their Latino appearance and that they were dressed in construction clothes. ECF 128 at 4-5; see also ECF 128 at 6-7; ECF 45 at 7. Plaintiffs Vasquez Perdomo and Villegas Molina have now been released from detention and they fear being stopped again based on their appearance, location, and/or the type of work they do. ECF 128 at 4-

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5; <u>ECF 45 at 16</u>; <u>ECF 128-7</u>; Ex. 7, Third Declaration of Pedro Vasquez Perdomo ("Third Vasquez Perdomo Decl.") ¶ 14; Ex. 8, Third Declaration of Isaac Villegas Molina ("Third Villegas Molina Decl.") ¶ 12.<sup>1</sup>

Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes, a U.S. citizen, was detained and taken away from his workplace—a car wash—based on his ethnicity and accent. <u>ECF 128 at 5-7, 16</u>; <u>ECF 45 at 7</u>. Hernandez Viramontes continues to work at the same car wash, and he now carries his passport card with him at all times. Ex. 9, Second Declaration of Jorge Hernandez Viramontes ("Second Hernandez Viramontes Decl.") ¶¶ 2, 4. He fears that he will be stopped again on account of his ethnicity and accent. *Id.* ¶ 3; *see also* <u>ECF 128 at 12-13</u>; <u>ECF 45 at 16</u>.

Finally, Plaintiff Gavidia, also a U.S. citizen, was violently detained and interrogated about his citizenship based solely on his ethnicity and presence at a tow yard. ECF 128 at 5, 7-8, 16; see also ECF 45 at 7-8. Gavidia rents space at the tow yard, and intends to continue going there; he is concerned that he will again be stopped based solely on his skin color and appearance. Ex. 10, Second Declaration of Jason Brian Gavidia ("Second Gavidia Decl.") ¶ 2; ECF 45-9 (Gavidia Decl.) ¶¶ 12-13; see also ECF 128 at 12; ECF 45 at 16.

### 2. Organizational Plaintiffs

The Organizational Plaintiffs—LAWCN, UFW, and CHIRLA—bring claims on behalf of their members and the putative class. <u>ECF 16</u>, ¶¶ 17-19. Members of the Organizational Plaintiffs have experienced and fear being subject to Defendants' policy and practice in the future.

LAWCN is a multi-industry organization comprised of worker centers and labor organizations, including the CLEAN Carwash Worker Center, the Garment Worker Center, the Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance, the Los Angeles Black Worker Center, the Philipino Workers Center, and the Warehouse Worker Resource Center. ECF 45-12 (Gudino Decl.) ¶¶ 6, 13. The CLEAN worker center, a member of LAWCN, has 1,800 members in the District and numerous members who have been stopped and fear being stopped on the basis of their

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Although Plaintiff Osorto has likewise been released, Plaintiffs are not asking that he be appointed a class representative at this time.

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appearance and occupation. ECF 128 at 13; ECF 45 at 16-17. For instance, on June 8, 2025. federal agents grabbed and interrogated Jesus Aristeo Cruz Uitz-a CLEAN Carwash Worker Center member—at his workplace, Westchester Car Wash, despite having no information other than his appearance and presence at a car wash. ECF 45 at 8. Members of other worker centers within LAWCN also reasonably fear being subject to Defendants' suspicionless stops. Ex. 11, Second Declaration of Armando Gudino ("Second Gudino Decl.") ¶¶ 6-12 (describing members of LAWCN worker center who face a likelihood of being stopped, including a day laborer who lives in Pomona and has altered her daily routine following agents' raid on a Home Depot close to where she lives, and a warehouse worker in San Bernardino whose life has been upended and who is afraid to go to church after agents entered her church and grabbed people including a U.S. citizen); Ex. 12, Declaration of Catarin Posada ("Posada Decl.") ¶¶ 4-6 (describing worker center member and supermarket worker with work authorization who has nevertheless stopped working and is reluctant to leave her home after seeing agents stationed in the parking lot of her workplace); see also ECF 128 at 13; ECF 45 at 16-17.

Because LAWCN coordinates efforts to address issues impacting low wage workers across industries in the greater Los Angeles area, and has a long-term and sustained focus related to immigration and immigrant workers, ECF 45-2 (Gudino Decl.) ¶¶ 8-9, it is well-positioned to represent the Suspicionless Stop Class. It has a demonstrated interest in ending the unlawful practices that are harming its members. See Second Gudino Decl. ¶ 14.

UFW is the largest farm worker union in the country with approximately 10,000 members, with more members in California than in any other state. Ex. 13, Third Declaration of Elizabeth Strater ("Third Strater Decl.") ¶¶ 5-6. Plaintiff UFW has multiple members, both citizens and noncitizens, who are particularly vulnerable to unlawful immigration enforcement and who live in continued fear that they will be racially profiled by agents who patrol the areas where they live, work, and commute. ECF 128 at 13-14; ECF 45 at 17. For example, one UFW member was seized for no evident reason other than his Latino appearance and his status as a day laborer. Third Strater Decl. ¶¶ 29-30. A U.S. citizen, he fears being profiled and stopped again for the same reasons. Id., ¶ 31. In addition, UFW has observed "widespread panic" among members and reports that

and suspicionless stops. ECF 128 at 13-14; ECF 45 at 17.

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Given its long history of advocacy to improve the lives, wages, and working conditions of agricultural workers and their families, and its track record of working closely with members on issues including those related to immigration and immigrants' rights, Third Strater Declaration, ¶¶ 4, 11-14, UFW is well-positioned to represent the Suspicionless Stop Class. It is willing to participate in this lawsuit to end the unlawful practices harming its members. Third Strater Decl. ¶ 39.

members have avoided affected locations and even are foregoing basic needs due to roving patrols

Finally, CHIRLA is a membership-based organization with approximately 49,000 members in the District, consisting of predominantly Latine people, many of whom work in industries that have been impacted by Defendants' raids. ECF 128 at 14-15; ECF 45 at 17-18. CHIRLA has members, including U.S. citizens, those with legal status, and others, who are on "constant alert," or have changed their routines, reduced their work schedules, or withdrawn their children from school as a result of Defendants' actions. *Id.* CHIRLA members fear being stopped because of their appearance, the language they speak, the places they go, and the types of work they do. ECF 38-9 (Salas Decl.) ¶¶ 26-30; Ex. 14, Third Declaration of Angelica Salas ("Third Salas Decl.") ¶¶ 6-10 (describing additional members who fear being stopped due to having dark skin and facial features that mark them as visibly Latino, speaking Spanish in public, driving vehicles with work tools in them, and/or due to their vocation as construction workers or a street vendor, respectively).

CHIRLA is the largest statewide immigrant rights organization in California, providing services to tens of thousands of residents each year and reaching hundreds of thousands through its educational programs and events. ECF 38-9 (Salas Decl.) ¶¶ 3-4. CHIRLA also operates a hotline where community members can call to ask questions and seek direct assistance, and it coordinates the Los Angeles Rapid Response Network. Id., ¶¶ 10-11. It is therefore well-positioned to represent the Suspicionless Stop Class. It understands the responsibilities of being a class representative and is prepared to take on the role. Third Salas Decl. ¶ 3.

### III. LEGAL STANDARD

A party moving for class certification must show under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) that: (1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, (2) questions of law or fact exist that are common to the class, (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). In addition, the party or parties must meet the criteria of at least one subsection of Rule 23(b). Plaintiffs whose suit satisfies these requirements have a "categorical" right "to pursue his claim as a class action." Shady Grove Orthopedic Assocs., P.A. v. Allstate Ins. Co., 559 U.S. 393, 398 (2010).

Although the Court's analysis under Rule 23 "may 'entail some overlap with the merits of the plaintiff's underlying claim,' ... [m]erits questions may be considered to the extent—but only to the extent—that they are relevant to determining whether Rule 23 prerequisites for class certification are satisfied." *Amgen Inc. v. Conn. Retirement Plans & Trust Funds*, 568 U.S. 455, 465–66 (2013) (quoting *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338, 350 (2011) (internal quotation marks omitted)). Finally, "[i]n resolving a dispute about whether class certification is proper, the district court may consider material beyond the pleadings." *Maney v. Brown*, 516

F.Supp.3d 1161, 1172 (D. Or. 2021); *see also Sali v. Corona Reg'l Med. Ctr.*, 909 F.3d 996, 1004–05 (9th Cir. 2018) (holding that the "evidentiary proof" submitted in support of class certification "need not be admissible evidence" at this stage); *cf. B.K. ex rel. Tinsley v. Snyder*, 922 F.3d 957, 974 (9th Cir. 2019) (holding that "plaintiffs can meet their evidentiary burden in part through allegations when the allegations are detailed and supported by additional materials" and that even "thin" evidence is "sufficient to corroborate the allegations at [the class certification] stage").

### IV. ARGUMENT

Plaintiffs satisfy the requirements of Rule 23(a) and Rule 23(b)(2). Plaintiffs and unnamed class members alike require a uniform answer to the question at the heart of this case: whether Defendants' policy and practice of conducting detentive stops based not on individualized assessments of reasonable suspicion, but rather broad profiles, violates the Constitution. Class treatment serves the interests of judicial efficiency, ensures the parties receive complete relief, and

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prevents potentially inconsistent decisions in materially identical cases.

#### A. The Court Has Jurisdiction to Certify the Suspicionless Stop Class

As an initial matter, the Court has jurisdiction to certify the Suspicionless Stop Class, notwithstanding Defendants' appeal of its July 11 TRO. An appeal from an interlocutory order impacts, at most, only the district court's jurisdiction over the "aspects of the case involved in the appeal," not other matters. Griggs v. Provident Consumer Discount Co., 459 U.S. 56, 58 (1982). Accordingly, district courts may adjudicate class certification motions even while an appeal of an injunction is pending. See, e.g., Calvillo Manriquez v. DeVos, 2018 WL 5316174, \*3 (N.D. Cal., Aug. 30, 2018); Victory v. Berks Cnty., 2019 WL 2368579, at \*4 (E.D. Pa., June 3, 2019).

#### В. The Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs Have Standing

As discussed in the Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, both the Individual and the Organizational Plaintiffs have Article III standing to seek injunctive relief. ECF 128 at 16-18; see also supra at 5-7 (discussing additional evidence that identifiable members of the Organizational Plaintiffs have standing). In declining to stay this Court's TRO, the Ninth Circuit examined in depth each of the Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs' standing to seek preliminary injunctive relief, see Vasquez Perdomo v. Noem, --- F.4th ----, 2025 WL 2181709, at \*9-\*13 (9th Cir. Aug. 1, 2025), and concluded that "all Plaintiffs—the individuals and associations—have established their standing to seek prospective equitable relief." Id. at \*13. There is no reason for the Court to reach a different conclusion here.

### C. The Proposed Class Meets the Requirements of Rule 23(a)

### The Suspicionless Stop Class is Numerous, and Joinder is Impracticable 1.

The proposed class easily satisfies Rule 23(a)(1)'s requirement that a class be "so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). ""[I]mpracticability' does not mean 'impossibility'"—only that joining all class members would be difficult or inconvenient. Johnson v. City of Grants Pass, 50 F. 4th 787, 803 (9th Cir. 2022) (quoting Harris v. Palm Springs Alpine Ests., Inc., 329 F.2d 909, 913-14 (9th Cir. 1964)). Although there is no fixed number that renders joinder impracticable, courts have found the "numerosity requirement satisfied when a class includes at least 40 members." Rannis v. Recchia,

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380 F. App'x 646, 651 (9th Cir. 2010). See also Ambrosia v. Cogent Commc'ns, Inc., 312 F.R.D. 544, 552 (N.D. Cal. 2016) ("as a general matter, a class greater than forty often satisfies the requirement"). Where the precise class size is unknown, but "general knowledge and common sense indicate that it is large, the numerosity requirement is satisfied." Kidd v. Mayorkas, 343 F.R.D. 428, 437 (C.D. Cal. 2023) (quoting Orantes-Hernandez v. Smith, 541 F. Supp. 351, 370 (C.D. Cal. 1982)). Additionally, where declaratory or injunctive relief is sought, "plaintiffs may rely on [] reasonable inference[s] arising from plaintiffs' other evidence that the number of unknown and future members" renders joinder impracticable. C.R. Educ. & Enf't Ctr. v. Hosp. Props. Tr., 317 F.R.D. 91, 100 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (alterations in original) (internal quotation marks omitted) (citing Sueoka v. United States, 101 F. App'x 649, 653 (9th Cir. 2004)).

Here, the proposed Suspicionless Stop Class plainly is large enough to make joinder impracticable. Since the beginning of June 2025, Defendants have carried out numerous suspicionless stops across Southern California based on broad and impermissible profiles. Plaintiffs' eyewitness declarations detail over two dozen such incidents alone. ECF 45-1 to ECF 45-17; ECF 45-21; ECF 81-2; ECF 128-2 to ECF 128-12. This does not include additional incidents captured in videos or reported in news articles cited in Plaintiffs' papers. ECF 45 at 2-6, 9-11, 15; ECF 81 at 6; ECF 128 at 2-3. Moreover, available data suggests that the total number of suspicionless stops conducted to date is much higher. According to ICE statistics obtained by the Data Deportation Project, the number of street arrests (not even stops) in the Los Angeles Area of Responsibility (AOR) covering the seven counties of the District reached hundreds per week in June. Ex. 15, Declaration of Graeme Blair ("Blair Decl.") ¶¶ 6-7 & Figure 1 (depicting "Non-Custodial Arrests," which ICE describes as a category reflecting "street arrests with an appropriate landmark"<sup>2</sup>). Between June 6 and June 22, DHS apparently arrested 1,618 people within the

https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/cap ice 4-15-14 0.pdf at 44.

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Additional factors further support a finding of impracticability: class members are geographically dispersed across seven Southern California counties; many have limited financial means and face barriers to bringing individual suits; and judicial economy weighs in favor of class treatment. See 1 William B. Rubenstein, Newberg and Rubenstein on Class Actions § 3:12 (6th ed.). The proposed class also includes numerous unnamed future members who are likely to be subjected to the same unlawful practices. The inclusion of unknown or future members strongly favors a finding of impracticability. See Doe v. Wolf, 424 F. Supp. 3d 1028, 1040 (S.D. Cal. 2020) ("[W]here the class includes unnamed, unknown future members, joinder of such unknown individuals is impracticable and the numerosity requirement is therefore met, regardless of class size.") (citation omitted); Ali v. Ashcroft, 213 F.R.D. 390, 408-09 (W.D. Wash. 2003) (same). When a "class's membership changes continually over time, that factor weighs in favor of concluding that joinder of all members is impracticable." A.B. v. Hawaii St. Dep't of Educ., 30 F.4th 828, 838 (9th Cir. 2022); see also J.D. v. Azar, 925 F.3d 1291, 1322 (D.C. Cir. 2019) ("classes including future claimants generally meet the numerosity requirement due to the impracticality of counting such members, much less joining them.") (internal quotation marks omitted); cf. Orantes-Hernandez, 541 F. Supp. at 370.

Accordingly, Plaintiffs satisfy the numerosity requirement of Rule 23(a)(1).

### 2. The Suspicionless Stop Class Shares Common Questions of Law or Fact

This case presents "questions of law or fact common to the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). See supra at 3-7; see also Vasquez Perdomo v. Noem, --- F.4th ----, 2025 WL 2181709, at \*3-\*7 (discussing record evidence of Defendants' pattern of roving patrols and harms to plaintiffs).

"The commonality requirement is 'construed permissively." *Rodriguez v. Bostock*, 349

F.R.D. 333, 353 (W.D. Wash. 2025) (quoting *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1019 (9th Cir. 1998)); see Ellis v. Costco Wholesale Corp., 657 F.3d 970, 981 (9th Cir. 2011) (emphasizing

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://www.bellingcat.com/news/2025/07/08/masked-armed-and-forceful-finding-patterns-in-los-angeles-immigration-raids/ (also referencing videos of over 100 incidents depicting "what appear to be recurring trends and tactics used by officers").

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the permissive construction of Rule 23(a)(2)). A "single common issue of law or fact is sufficient to satisfy the commonality requirement." Perez-Olano v. Gonzalez, 248 F.R.D. 248, 257 (C.D. Cal. 2008)); see also, e.g., Rodriguez v. Hayes, 591 F.3d 1105, 1122 (9th Cir. 2010) ("[T]he commonality requirements asks us to look only for some shared legal issue or a common core of facts"). Plaintiffs' claims "must depend upon a common contention," and that contention must be "capable of classwide resolution"—meaning that "determination of its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the claims in one stroke." Wal-Mart Stores, 564 U.S. at 350.

Further, "[a]ll questions of fact and law need not be common to satisfy the commonality requirement. The existence of shared legal issues with divergent factual predicates is sufficient." Gonzalez, 975 F.3d at 807 (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted). "Thus, '[w]here the circumstances of each particular class member vary but retain a common core of factual or legal issues with the rest of the class, commonality exists." Parsons, 754 F.3d at 675. The critical issue for class certification thus "is not the raising of common 'questions' . . . but, rather the capacity of a classwide proceeding to generate common answers apt to drive the resolution of the litigation." *Id.* (citation omitted).

This standard is readily met where, as here, plaintiffs seek prospective relief "challeng[ing] a system-wide practice or policy that affects all of the putative class members." Armstrong v. Davis, 275 F.3d 849, 868 (9th Cir. 2001), abrogated on other grounds by Johnson v. California, 543 U.S. 499, 504–05 (2005); see also 7A Wright, Miller & Kane, Fed. Practice & Proc. Civ. § 1763 (4th ed. 2025) ("[C]lass suits for injunctive or declaratory relief by their very nature often present common questions satisfying Rule 23(a)(2)."); see also Cruz v. MM 879, Inc., 329 F.R.D. 639, 645–46 (E.D. Cal. 2019) (finding commonality requirement satisfied where Plaintiffs challenged compensation scheme and meal break policy); Doe #1 v. Trump, 335 F.R.D. at 433-34 (finding commonality requirement satisfied "in cases involving challenges to systemic immigration policies and procedures, even though immigration decisions ultimately involve discretionary decisions by consular officers"); Ms. L, 331 F.R.D. at 539 (finding commonality requirement satisfied where plaintiffs challenged government's "practice of separating migrant

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parents and children and keep them separate without a showing the parent is unfit"); Ortega-Melendres, 836 F.Supp.2d at 989 (finding commonality requirement satisfied where plaintiffs challenged government racial-profiling policy and practice for conducting vehicle stops). In particular, the Ninth Circuit has held that "Fourth Amendment claims concerning government policies, practices or procedures for probable cause determinations are plainly suitable for classwide resolution." Gonzalez, 975 F.3d at 809. This logic applies with equal force to reasonable suspicion determinations under the Fourth Amendment.

The proposed class satisfies the commonality requirement here because all class members are subject to the same challenged practice, namely, Defendants' practice of conducting detentive stops without an individualized assessment of reasonable suspicion, and the challenged practice in turn infringes on putative class members' constitutional rights in substantially similar ways. See ECF 128 at 4, 12. "Commonality requires plaintiff to demonstrate that her claims 'depend upon a common contention ... [whose] truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the claims in one stroke." Spann v. J.C. Penney Corp., 307 F.R.D. 508, 517 (C.D. Cal. 2015), modified, 314 F.R.D. 312 (C.D. Cal. 2016) (quoting Wal-Mart Stores, 564 U.S. at 350). Common questions of law and fact present here include:

- Whether Defendants have a policy, pattern or practice of conducting detentive stops without pre-stop reasonable suspicion, particularized to the person, that an individual (1) is engaged in an offense against the United States or (2) is a noncitizen unlawfully present in the United States;
- Whether Defendants have a policy, pattern or practice of conducting stops using broad profiles based on apparent race or ethnicity, speaking Spanish or speaking English with an accent, location, and occupation, alone or in combination;
- Whether Defendants' policy, pattern or practice of conducting stops without pre-stop reasonable suspicion, particularized to the person, that an individual (1) is engaged in an offense against the United States or (2) is a noncitizen unlawfully in the United States violates the Fourth Amendment; and
- Whether Defendants' policy, pattern, or practice of conducting stops using broad

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27 28 profiles based on apparent race or ethnicity, speaking Spanish or speaking English with an accent, location, and occupation, alone or in combination, violates the Fourth Amendment.

That class members' individual experiences may have varying circumstances does not defeat the commonality among them, because the core common questions presented do not necessitate a substantial individual inquiry that would prevent a "classwide resolution." Wal-Mart, 564 U.S. at 350; see also, e.g., Evon v. Law Offices of Sidney Mickell, 688 F.3d 1015, 1029 (9th Cir. 2012) ("Where the circumstances of each particular class member vary but retain a common core of factual or legal issues with the rest of the class, commonality exists." (citation omitted)); Walters v. Reno, 145 F.3d 1032, 1046 (9th Cir. 1998) (finding commonality based on plaintiffs' common challenge to INS procedures, and noting that "[d]ifferences among the class members with respect to the merits of their actual document fraud cases . . . are simply insufficient to defeat the propriety of class certification"); Orantes-Hernandez, 541 F. Supp. at 370 (certifying a class in challenge to common government practices in asylum cases, even though the outcome of individual asylum cases would depend on individual class members' varying entitlement to relief).

Plaintiffs satisfy the commonality requirement of Rule 23(a)(2).

### 3. The Named Plaintiffs' Claims are Typical of the Suspicionless Stop Class Members

The proposed representative parties—four Individual Plaintiffs and three Organizational Plaintiffs—meet the Rule 23(a)(3) requirement that their claims be "typical of the claims . . . of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). "Under the rule's permissive standards, representative claims are 'typical' if they are reasonably coextensive with those of absent class members; they need not be substantially identical." Parsons, 754 F.3d at 685 (the test for typicality is "whether other members have the same or similar injury, whether the action is based on conduct which is not unique to the named plaintiffs, and whether other class members have been injured by the same course of conduct.") (citations omitted). The inquiry "focuses on the nature of the claim" the proposed class representative brings, and not "the specific facts from which it arose." Gonzalez, 975 F.3d at 809; see, e.g., Armstrong, 275 F.3d at 868 (typicality is "satisfied when each class

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member's claim arises from the same course of events, and each class member makes similar legal arguments to prove the defendant's liability."").

As an initial matter, the Organizational Plaintiffs may serve as class representatives because each has associational standing to bring claims on behalf of its members, many of whom are putative class members who stand to be harmed by the challenged practices absent judicial intervention. See supra at 5-7, 9. "[M]any courts have held that organizations with associational standing may serve as class representatives." Vietnam Veterans of Am. v. C.I.A., 288 F.R.D. 192. 204-07 & n.6 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (citations omitted) ("[T]he VVA has associational standing to represent the class, as long as some of its members would otherwise have standing to sue in their own right," which at least three did); Cal. Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. v. Legal Servs. Corp., 917 F.2d 1171, 1174-75 (9th Cir. 1990) (rejecting challenge to typicality because "in their associational capacity, the unions are acting on behalf of' members, which included putative class members). This is no different for cases raising claims under the Fourth Amendment. See Kidd, 343 F.R.D. at 443 (appointing Coalition Plaintiffs as class representatives in case challenging home arrest practices). And Organizational Plaintiffs may represent a class that comprises both members and non-members. See One Unnamed Deputy Dist. Att'y v. Cnty. of Los Angeles, No. CV 09-7931 ODW (SSx), 2011 WL 13128375, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 24, 2011) (unions may represent class that includes non-union members); Cal. Rural Legal Assistance, 917 F.2d at 1175 (same).

Both the Individual and Organizational Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the proposed class here. The purpose of the typicality requirement "is to assure that the interest of the named representative aligns with the interests of the class." Wolin v. Jaguar Land Rover N. Am., LLC, 617 F.3d 1168, 1175 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing Hanon v. Dataproducts Corp., 976 F.2d 497. 508 (9th Cir. 1992)). Like commonality, the typicality requirement "is permissive and requires nothing more than that a class plaintiff's claims be reasonably coextensive with those of absent class members." Gonzalez at 809 (internal quotation marks omitted). Typicality "is not primarily concerned with whether each person in a proposed class suffers the same type of damages; rather, it is sufficient for typicality if the plaintiff endured a course of conduct directed against the class."

Just Film, Inc. v. Buono, 847 F.3d 1108, 1118 (9th Cir. 2017). Each Individual Plaintiff and the members of Organizational Plaintiffs have been and/or are at imminent risk of being subjected to the same unlawful policy and practice of suspicionless detentive stops that is challenged by the putative class in this case. See supra at 4-7.

Plaintiffs have demonstrated that they are suffering and likely to suffer from the same legal injury as the members of the proposed class. *See Parsons*, 754 F.3d at 678; *Rodriguez*, 349 F.R.D. at 351; *United Farm Workers*, 2025 WL 1235525, \*38-\*39 (finding typicality, despite Defendants' assertions that individualized determinations were necessary, and explaining that "Plaintiffs are not asserting Border Patrol made *incorrect* reasonable suspicion findings . . . . Plaintiffs are asserting that Border Patrol agents *did not make* [individualized] reasonable suspicion determinations related to detentive stops[.]") (additional emphasis added). Plaintiffs' claims are typical because they challenge the same system-wide course of conduct and seek the same form of relief—declaratory and injunctive relief—to stop the same future harm of unlawful stops. Plaintiffs therefore satisfy this requirement of Rule 23(a).

# 4. The Proposed Class Representatives and Class Counsel Will Fairly and Adequately Protect the Interests of the Class

Under Rule 23(a)(4), the Court must be satisfied the "representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). This determination turns on two questions: "(1) do the named plaintiffs and their counsel have any conflicts of interest with other class members[,] and (2) will the named plaintiffs and their counsel prosecute the action vigorously on behalf of the class?" Evon, 688 F.3d at 1031. This adequacy requirement "tend[s] to merge' with the commonality and typicality criteria of Rule 23(a)." Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor, 521 U.S. 591, 626 n.20 (1997) (alteration in original); see Gen. Tel. Co. of Sw. v. Falcon, 457 U.S. 147, 157 n.13 (1982) (explaining commonality and typicality "serve as guideposts" to ensure "the named plaintiff's claim and the class claims are so interrelated that the interests of the class members will be fairly and adequately protected in their absence").

Named Plaintiffs: The proposed class representatives satisfy the adequacy requirement because their interests align with, and are not adverse to, the interests of the class. The Individual

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Plaintiffs are motivated to pursue this action on behalf of others like themselves—or, in the case of Organizational Plaintiffs, on behalf of their members—who have been, will be, or reasonably fear being subjected to suspicionless stops under the same unlawful pattern or practice. See Third Vasquez Perdomo Decl. ¶ 16; Third Villegas Molina Decl. ¶ 15; Second Hernandez Viramontes Decl. ¶ 5; Second Gavidia Decl. ¶ 3; Second Gudino Decl. ¶¶ 13-14; Third Strater Decl. ¶ 39; Third Salas Decl. ¶¶ 2-3; see also supra at 5-7 (discussing why the Organizational Plaintiffs will be adequate class representatives). Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief against the government's policies. As a result, there is no potential conflict between the interests of Plaintiffs and members of the proposed class. See Rodriguez, 349 F.R.D. at 362 (no conflict of interest where class representative "has a 'mutual goal' with the other class members to challenge the allegedly unlawful practices and to 'obtain declaratory . . . relief that would not only cure this illegality but remedy the injury suffered by all current and future class member" (quoting Nightingale v. U.S. Citizenship & Immigr. Servs., 333 F.R.D. 449, 462 (N.D. Cal. 2019)). Accordingly, Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the proposed Suspicionless Stop Class.

Class Counsel: Plaintiffs' counsel also meet the adequacy requirement. Counsel are qualified when they can establish experience in previous class actions and cases involving the same area of law. See Lynch v. Rank, 604 F. Supp. 30. 37 (N.D. Cal. 1984), aff'd, 747 F.2d 528 (9th Cir. 1984), amended on reh'g, 763 F.2d 1098 (9th Cir. 1985). Plaintiffs are represented by experienced attorneys from the ACLU Foundations of Southern California, Northern California, and San Diego and Imperial Counties; the University of California, Irvine School of Law Immigrant and Racial Justice Solidarity Clinic; Munger, Tolles & Olson LLP; the National Day Laborer Organizing Network; Law Offices of Stacy Tolchin; and Public Counsel. Counsel have deep knowledge of immigration law and extensive experience litigating class actions protecting the constitutional and statutory rights of immigrants, as well as in other complex federal cases. Counsel also have the necessary resources, expertise, and commitment to adequately prosecute this case on behalf of Plaintiffs and the proposed Suspicionless Stop Class. Plaintiffs' counsel have demonstrated their commitment and capability by zealously and vigorously representing Plaintiffs' interests thus far in the proceedings, including through extensive factual investigation

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and litigation before this Court and the Ninth Circuit. Proposed class counsel have identified no conflict of interest with any Plaintiff or any identified member of the Proposed Class. See generally Ex. 1, Declaration of Jacob Kreilkamp (MTO); Ex. 2, Declaration of Eva Bitran (ACLU); Ex. 3, Declaration of Anne Lai (UCI); Ex. 4, Declaration of Stacy Tolchin (Law Offices of Stacy Tolchin); Ex. 5, Declaration of Jessica Karp Bansal (NDLON); Ex. 6, Declaration of Rebecca Brown (Public Counsel). Therefore, class counsel meet the adequacy requirements set forth in both Rules 23(a)(4) and 23(g), and are qualified to serve as class counsel in this case.

#### D. The Proposed Class Meets the Requirements of Rule 23(b)(2)

In addition to satisfying the requirements of Rule 23(a), the Proposed Class meets the requirements of Rule 23(b)(2). "[T]he primary role of [Rule 23(b)(2)] has always been the certification of civil rights class actions." Parsons, 754 F.3d at 686 (quoting Amchem Prods., Inc., 521 U.S. at 614). Under Rule 23(b)(2), class certification is warranted when the opposing party "has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2).

"The key to [a] (b)(2) class is 'the indivisible nature of the injunctive or declaratory remedy warranted—the notion that the conduct is such that it can be enjoined or declared unlawful only as to all of the class members or as to none of them." Wal-Mart Stores, 564 U.S. at 360. This standard is "unquestionably satisfied when members of a putative class seek uniform injunctive or declaratory relief from policies or practices that are generally applicable to the class as a whole," even where the class seeks to ultimately challenge more than one policy or practice. See Parsons, 754 F.3d at 667-68, 688-89 (discussing (b)(2) class that challenged 15 discrete policies or practices of state prison system, seeking "uniform changes in statewide ADC policy and practice"); see also Melendres v. Arpaio, 784 F.3d 1254, 1258-59 (9th Cir. 2015) (injunction in (b)(2) class case addressing multiple aspects of sheriff's office policy and practice).

This is a quintessential case for Rule 23(b)(2) treatment. The proposed suspicionless stop class seeks to challenge the federal government's policy and practice of conducting detentive stops without an individualized assessment of reasonable suspicion. This policy and practice applies to

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all members of proposed class. Accordingly, a "single injunctive or declaratory judgment"—establishing that Defendants' pattern or practice of suspicionless stops violates the Fourth Amendment—"would provide relief to each member of the class." *Wal-Mart*, 564 U.S. at 360; see also Amchem Prods., 521 U.S. at 614 (explaining that "[c]ivil rights cases against parties charged with unlawful, class-based discrimination are prime examples" of 23(b)(2) class actions). Federal courts have routinely certified classes in similar cases. See, e.g., Walters, 145 F.3d at 1047 (upholding certification under Rule 23(b)(2) where plaintiffs sought injunctive relief against INS practices in document fraud proceedings); Ortega-Melendres, 836 F. Supp. 2d at 990–91 (finding certification under Rule 23(b)(2) proper where plaintiffs sought injunctive and declaratory relief against sheriff's vehicle stop practices, including on Fourth Amendment grounds); see also supra at 2.

As with the commonality requirement under Rule 23(a), that individual class members may be affected by Defendants' practices in different ways does not undermine the case for (b)(2) class treatment. There is no predominance requirement under Rule 23(b)(2); the rule "asks only whether 'the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class." Parsons, 754 F.3d at 689. As such, certification under Rule 23(b)(2) is proper even where "each of the certified . . . policies and practices may not affect every member of the proposed class . . . in exactly the same way" so long as the defendant acted on grounds that "appli[ed] generally to the proposed class." *Id.* (systemic policies and practices placed "every inmate in [Arizona Department of Corrections] custody in peril" and defendants' deliberate indifference to the "resulting risk of serious harm" applied generally to the proposed class), see also Gibson v. Local 40, Supercargoes and Checkers, 543 F.2d 1259, 1264 (9th Cir. 1976) ("A class action may be maintained under [Rule] 23(b)(2), alleging a general course of racial discrimination by an employer or union, though the discrimination may have been manifested in a variety of practices affecting different members of the class indifferent ways . . . . "). "It is sufficient if class members complain of a pattern or practice that is generally applicable to the class as a whole." Walters, 145 F.3d at 1047.

Class members here seek class-wide relief from Defendants' policy and practice. That is

1	sufficient for this civil rights action. <i>Parsons</i> , 754 F.3d at 686; Advisory Committee's Note to			
2	Subdivision (b)(2), 39 F.R.D. 102 (1996) ("Illustrative [of the purpose of Rule 23(b)(2)] are" civi			
3	rights actions, usually those "whose members are incapable of specific enumeration.").			
4	V. <u>CONCLUSION</u>			
5	The Court should certify the proposed Suspicionless Stop Class under Federal Rules of			
6	Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(2). Additionally, Plaintiffs request that the Court appoint the			
7	Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs' counsel as class counsel pursuant to Rule 23(g).			
8				
9	Dated: August 7, 2025	Respectfully submitted,		
10		ACLU FOUNDATION OF		
11		SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		
12		By: <u>/s/ Stephanie Padilla</u> Stephanie Padilla		
13		Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs		
14				
15		UC IRVINE SCHOOL OF LAW IMMIGRANT AND RACIAL JUSTICE SOLIDARITY CLINIC		
16		By: /s/ Anne Lai		
17		Anne Lai		
18		Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs		
19		MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP		
20		By: /s/ Jacob S. Kreilkamp		
21		Jacob S. Kreilkamp		
22		Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs		
23	ATTEST	ATION		
24	Pursuant to L-R 5-4.3.4, I hereby attest that			
25		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
26	behalf this filing is submitted, concur in the filing's content.  Dated: August 7, 2025 /s/ Stephanie Padilla			
27	Jacob August 1, 2023	/s/ Stephanie Padilla Stephanie Padilla		

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on August 7, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California using the CM/ECF system, which provided notification of such filing to all registered CM/ECF users

ACLU FOUNDATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By: /s/ Stephanie Padilla Stephanie Padilla

Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs

Dated: August 7, 2025

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### CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

The undersigned counsel of record certifies that this filing is 12-point font and twenty pages, which complies with this Court's standing order.

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Dated: August 7, 2025 ACLU FOUNDATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By: <u>/s/ Stephanie Padilla</u> Stephanie Padilla

Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs

# EXHIBIT 1

DECLARATION OF JACOB KREILKAMP ISO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION

Filed 08/07/25

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1	Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his official capacity as
2	Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and
3	Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as
4	Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in
5	his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his
6	official capacity as Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI,
7	in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official
8	capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S.
9	Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special
10	Agent in Charge for Los Angeles, Homeland Security Investigations,
11	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO,
12	in his official capacity as Chief Patrol
13	Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Jeffrey D.
14	STALNAKER, in his official capacity as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San
15	Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official
16	capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal
17	Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as
18	U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California,
19	Defendants.
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| Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs

San Diego, CA 92138-7131

COUNTIES P.O. Box 87131

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Tel: 619-398-4199

### **DECLARATION OF JACOB KREILKAMP**

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I, Jacob Kreilkamp, declare as follows:

I am an attorney licensed to practice in the State of California, and I am a partner at Munger, Tolles & Olson LLP ("MTO"), counsel of record for Plaintiffs Pedro Vasquez Perdomo, Carlos Alexander Osorto, Isaac Villegas Molina, Jorge Hernandez Viramontes, Jason Brian Gavidia, Los Angeles Worker Center Network ("LAWCN"), United Farm Workers ("UFW") and Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights ("CHIRLA", and together with LAWCN and UFW, the "Plaintiff Coalitions") in the above-entitled action. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration, and if called as a witness, I could and would testify competently to the matters set forth herein. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiff Coalitions' motion for class certification and appointment of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Southern California ("ACLU of Southern California"), the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Northern California ("ACLU of Northern California"), the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of San Diego and Imperial Counties ("ACLU of San Diego"), the UC Irvine School of Law Immigrant Rights Clinic, the Law Offices of Stacy Tolchin, the National Day Laborer Organizing Network ("NDLON"), Public Counsel, and MTO

In appointing class counsel, the Court must consider "the work counsel has done in identifying or investigating potential claims in the action," "counsel's experience in handling class actions, other complex litigation, and the types of claims asserted in the action," "counsel's knowledge of the applicable law," and "the resources that counsel will commit to representing the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1)(A). As set forth herein, Plaintiffs' Counsel satisfy this standard.

(collectively, "Plaintiffs' Counsel") as class counsel.

3. MTO serves as counsel for Plaintiffs, along with counsel from the ACLU of Southern California, the ACLU of Northern California, the ACLU of San Diego, the UC Irvine School of Law Immigrant Rights Clinic, the Law Offices of

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 Stacy Tolchin, NDLON, and Public Counsel.<sup>1</sup> Sara Worth, Jamie Luma, Henry Shreffler, Maggie Bushell, Kyle Groves, and I are the MTO attorneys primarily responsible for and involved in this litigation before the District Court.

- 4. I have been a member of the California bar since 2007. I graduated magna cum laude from New York University School of Law in 2003, where I was elected to the Order of the Coif and received the Butler Graduation Award for Outstanding Scholarship, Professional Activities and Character, and the Lipper Graduation Award for Outstanding Scholarship in the Field of International Law. After graduation, I clerked for the Honorable Kimba M. Wood in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York from 2003 to 2004, and for the Honorable Raymond C. Fisher in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit from 2004 to 2005.
- 5. I joined MTO in 2006. My practice has focused on complex commercial litigation and civil rights *pro bono* litigation. My significant litigation experience relevant to this motion includes: representing (along with my colleague, Kyle Groves) a class of individuals pursuing claims against the federal government arising out of warrantless civil immigration enforcement operations used by immigration agents in *Kidd v. Noem*, No. 2:20-cv-3512-ODW-JPR (C.D. Cal.); representing a proposed class of individuals pursuing claims against the federal government for delays in their naturalization proceedings; serving as co-counsel for *amici* in *Ortiz Becerra v. Barr*, Case No. 17-70859 (9th Cir. 2019) (legality of ICE home enforcement practices); serving as counsel for the plaintiffs in class actions against local governmental entities in Southern California bringing due process challenges to gang injunction enforcements practices; serving as counsel for plaintiffs

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Declarations from attorneys for the ACLU of Southern California, the ACLU of Northern California, the ACLU of San Diego, the UC Irvine School of Law Immigrant Rights Clinic, the Law Offices of Stacy Tolchin, NDLON, and Public Counsel are filed concurrently herewith.

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 in numerous state and federal court actions bringing constitutional challenges to prison conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic; defending putative securities class action claims; representing the United Nations' Special Rapporteur on the promotion of the right to freedom of opinion and expression in proceedings in various African regional courts challenging restrictive press laws; working as co-counsel with the ACLU of Southern California on other projects relating to prisoners' rights; and drafting amicus briefs relating to a range of civil liberties issues on behalf of various individuals and organizations, including law professors and members of Congress. In addition to my litigation practice, I am a member of the Board of Directors of the ACLU of Southern California; a member of the Board of Directors of the Inner City Law Center; and a member of the Homeboy Industries Legal Support Counsel.

- 6. My colleague Sara H. Worth has been a member of the California bar since 2021. She graduated from Yale Law School in 2021. After law school, Ms. Worth joined MTO in 2022 before clerking for the Honorable James Donato of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in 2023-24. Ms. Worth then re-joined MTO in 2025 after serving as an election safeguarding attorney for the ACLU Voting Rights Project.
- 7. Ms. Worth's practice focuses on commercial litigation in state and federal courts. Ms. Worth also maintains an active pro bono practice focused on constitutional rights, including serving as plaintiffs' counsel alongside the ACLU of Northern California and others in *Asian Prisoner Support Committee v. California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation* (Sup. Ct. Alameda, Case No. 23-cv-031986), a case that challenges CDCR's policy of referring of California inmates to ICE for possible deportation solely because of their place of birth, in violation of California's Constitution and California law.
- 8. My colleague Jamie B. Luma, Ph.D., has been a member of the California bar since 2020. She graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 2019 with high honors, where she was elected to the Order of the Coif and

- a Kirkland and Ellis Scholar. Ms. Luma also received her Ph.D. in social psychology from Yale University. After law school, Ms. Luma clerked for the Honorable Brenda K. Sannes of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York in 2019-2020 and then later clerked for the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in 2020-2021.
- 9. Ms. Luma joined MTO in 2021. During her time at MTO, Ms. Luma's practice has focused on litigation, particularly involving clients in the technology industry in complex and high-stakes multidistrict litigation. Her practice focuses on antitrust and technology issues. Ms. Luma has represented clients at all stages of proceedings, from pre-litigation counseling and internal investigations through trial. Ms. Luma has also written dispositive briefs, worked with expert witnesses, and managed all aspects of discovery. Ms. Luma also maintains an active pro bono practice, including representing individual clients in removal proceedings before the Executive Office for Immigration Review and in visa proceedings before U.S.C.I.S.
- 10. My colleague Henry D. Shreffler has been a member of the California bar since 2022. He graduated from UCLA School of Law in 2021, where he was elected to the Order of the Coif, was awarded the Masin Family Academic Excellence Gold Award in three classes, and a member of the Moot Court Honors Program. During law school, Mr. Shreffler also served as a senior editor of the UCLA Law Review and externed with the California Department of Justice. After law school, Mr. Shreffler clerked for the Honorable G. Murray Snow of the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona in 2021-2022 and then later clerked for the Honorable David M. Ebel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in 2022-2023.
- 11. Mr. Shreffler joined MTO in 2023. His practice focuses on litigation and investigations. He represents public companies and their officers in securities and derivative litigation, as well as associated governmental investigations, as well as employers in employment litigation. He has represented clients in both state and

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- federal courts at both the trial and appellate level, including in a successful petition for review before the California Supreme Court. Mr. Shreffler also maintains an active pro bono practice, including representing a family in removal proceedings before the Executive Office for Immigration Review and in related visa proceedings before U.S.C.I.S.
- My colleague Kyle A. Groves has been a member of the California bar 12. since 2024. He graduated from UCLA School of Law in 2024, where he was elected to the Order of the Coif, received the Masin Family Academic Excellence Gold Award, and was a Michael T. Masin Scholar. During law school, Mr. Groves also served as an associate editor of the UCLA Law Review, and won UCLA's 2023 Roscoe Pound Moot Court Competition.
- 13. Mr. Groves joined MTO in 2024. He focuses his practice on commercial litigation and investigations in state and federal courts at both the trial and appellate levels. Mr. Groves also maintains an active pro bono practice, including serving with me as counsel for plaintiffs in Kidd v. Noem, No. 2:20-cv-3512-ODW-JPR (C.D. Cal.) (legality of ICE knock-and-talks and ruses).
- 14. My colleague Maggie J. Bushell has been a member of the California bar since 2023. She graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 2023 with honors. In law school, Ms. Bushell was co-president of the Immigration Law Society and a board member of the American Constitution Society. Ms. Bushell also served as a research assistant to various professors and conducted research on bilateral labor agreements and school finance litigation. After law school, Ms. Bushell clerked for the Honorable Richard A. Paez of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in 2023-2024.
- Ms. Bushell joined MTO in 2024. She represents clients in commercial litigation in both state and federal courts. Ms. Bushell primarily represents media and technology companies. Ms. Bushell also has an active pro bono practice, including on First Amendment issues. She also currently represents individual

# EXHIBIT 2

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Case	2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP Document 140-2 ID #:2168	
(3)		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	STACY TOLCHIN (SBN 217431) stacy@tolchinimmigration.com LAW OFFICES OF STACY TOLCHIN 776 E. Green St., Suite 210 Pasadena, CA 91101 Tel: 213-622-7450; Fax: 213-622-7233  MOHAMMAD TAJSAR (SBN 280152) mtajsar@aclusocal.org MAYRA JOACHIN (SBN 306065) mjoachin@aclusocal.org EVA BITRAN (SBN 302081) ebitran@aclusocal.org DAE KEUN KWON (SBN 313155) akwon@aclusocal.org OLIVER MA (SBN 354266) oma@aclusocal.org STEPHANIE PADILLA (SBN 321568) spadilla@aclusocal.org DIANA SANCHEZ (SBN 338871) dianasanchez@aclusocal.org ACLU FOUNDATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 1313 West Eighth Street Los Angeles, CA 90017-4022 Tel: 213-977-5232; Fax: 213-201-7878  Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	MARK ROSENBAUM (SBN 59940) mrosenbaum@publiccounsel.org REBECCA BROWN (SBN 345805) rbrown@publiccounsel.org SOPHIA WRENCH (SBN 354416) swrench@publiccounsel.org RITU MAHAJAN (SBN 252970) rmahajan@publiccounsel.org GINA AMATO (SBN 215519) gamato@publiccounsel.org PUBLIC COUNSEL 610 South Ardmore Avenue
16	(Additional counsel listed on next page)	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs
17	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
18	FOR THE CENTRAL DIS	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
19	Pedro VASQUEZ PERDOMO; Carlos	Case No.: 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP
20 21	Pedro VASQUEZ PERDOMO; Carlos Alexander OSORTO; and Isaac VILLEGAS MOLINA; Jorge HERNANDEZ VIRAMONTES; Jason Brian GAVIDIA; LOS	DECLARATION OF EVA BITRAN SUPPORT OF CLASS CERTIFICATION
22	ANGELES WORKER CENTER NETWORK; UNITED FARM	Hon. Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong
23	WORKERS; COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS;	1 - 5
24	IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW CENTER,	
25	Plaintiffs,	
26 27	V.	
28	Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as Secretary. Department of Homeland	

1	Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his
2	official capacity as Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and
3	Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and
4	Border Patrol, Michael W. DAINES, III
5	his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his
6	Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI,
7	in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official
8	capacity as Acting Field Office
9	Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs
10	Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles,
11	Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs
12	Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol
13	Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Jeffrey D.
	STALNAKER, in his official capacity
14 15	as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official
16	capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A.
17	ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District
18	of California,
19	Defendants.
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1	JACOB S. KREILKAMP (SBN 248210)	MATTHEW J. CRAIG (SBN 350030) mcraig@heckerfink.com
2	jacob.kreilkamp@mto.com   JAMIE LUMA (SBN 331610)	MACK E. JENKINS (SBN 242101) mjenkins@heckerfink.com
3	jamie.luma@mto.com   SARA H. WORTH (SBN 341088)	HECKER FINK LLP 1150 South Olive Street, Suite 10-140
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7	maggie.bushell@mto.com KYLE A. GROVES (SBN 358085)	EDGAR AGUILASOCHO (SBN 285567)
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9	350 S. Grand Ave., 50th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071	900 Truxtun Ave, Suite 300 Bakersfield, CA 93301
10	Tel: 213-683-9100; Fax: 213-683-9100	Tel: 661-859-1174
11	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	CARL REPCOLUST*
12	JESSICA K. BANSAL (SBN 277347) jessica@ndlon.org LAUREN MICHEL WILFONG*	CARL BERGQUIST* cbergquist@chirla.org COALITION FOR HUMANE
13	lwilfong@ndlon.org NATIONAL DAY LABORER	IMMIGRANT RIGHTS 2351 Hempstead Road
14	ORGANIZING NETWORK 1030 S. Arroyo Parkway, Suite 106	Ottawa Hills, OH 43606 Tel: 310-279-6025
15	Pasadena, CÁ 91105 Tel: 626-214-5689	Counsel for Plaintiff Coalition for Humane
16	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Immigrant Rights
17	BREE BERNWANGER (SBN 331731)	ALVARO M. HUERTA (SBN 274787)  ahuerta@immdef.org
18 19	bbernwanger@aclunc.org AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION OF	BRYNNA BOLT (SBN 339378) bbolt@immdef.org ALISON STEFFEL (SBN 346370)
20	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA 39 Drumm Street	asteffel@immdef.org IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW
21	San Francisco, CA 94111 Tel: 415-621-2493	CENTER 634 S. Spring St., 10th Floor
22	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Los Angeles, CA 90014 Tel: 213-634-0999
23	BRISA VELAZQUEZ OATIS	Counsel for Plaintiff Immigrant
24	(SBN 339132) bvoatis@aclu-sdic.org	Defenders Law Center
25	ACLU FOUNDATION OF SAN DIEGO & IMPERIAL	* Admitted pro hac vice
26	COUNTIES P.O. Box 87131 Son Diago. CA 02128 7121	
27	San Diego, CA 92138-7131 Tel: 619-398-4199	
28	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	

### **DECLARATION OF EVA BITRAN**

2 3 I, Eva Bitran, hereby declare:

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I make this declaration based on my own personal knowledge. If called, 1.

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- I could and would competently testify hereto:
- 2. I am the Director of Immigrants' Rights and a Senior Staff Attorney at the American Civil Liberties Foundation of Southern California ("ACLUF-SC"), and counsel for Plaintiffs in this putative class action. I am a member in good standing of the California State Bar and of Bar of this Court. I have been at ACLU-SC since 2017, and have been involved in all aspects of this case. I was admitted to practice law in California in 2014. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification on behalf of ACLU-SC, the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Norther California ("ACLUF-NC"), and the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of San Diego and Imperial Counties ("ACLUF-SDIC").
- 3. ACLUF-NC, ACLUF-SC, and ACLUF-SDIC are nonprofit, nonpartisan corporations that are tax-exempt under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. They are nonpartisan organizations dedicated to defending the civil liberties and civil rights guaranteed by the federal and state constitutions. ACLUF-NC, ACLUF-SC, and ACLUF-SDIC do not receive government funding. ACLUF-NC, ACLUF-SC, and ACLUF-SDIC have extensive experience in class litigation and immigrants' rights litigation and, collectively, have served as lead counsel in dozens of civil rights class actions, including before this Court.
- I have extensive experience litigating complex civil litigation to defend and advance the rights of immigrants in the United States before this Court and others. I am admitted to practice before several federal courts, including the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and all U.S. District Courts in the State of California. I graduated from Harvard Law School in 2014. Following graduation, I served as a judicial clerk to the Honorable Edward C. Prado of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. From September 2015 until December 2016,

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I served as a Legal Fellow at the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, where I investigated and prepared litigation before the European Court of Human Rights regarding the rights of migrants at the external borders of the European Union. Following my fellowship, I worked as a Trial Attorney in the Federal Programs Branch of the United States Department of Justice. After joining ACLUF-SC as a Staff Attorney in 2017, I became a Senior Staff Attorney in 2023 and the Director of Immigrants' Rights in 2024. In my current role, I supervise staff attorneys, legal fellows, interns, students, organizers, and policy advocates in all aspects of litigation and advocacy on behalf of immigrants.

- 5. I have spent the majority of my legal career representing immigrants in federal class actions. For example, I am currently counsel in an action challenging the lack of appointed representatives for immigrants with serious mental health abilities. See Franco-Gonzalez v. Holder, Case No. 2:10-02211-DMG-DTB (C.D. Cal. 2011). I am lead class counsel in Hernandez Roman v. Wolf, Case No 5:20-cv-00768-TJH-PVC (C.D. Cal. 2020), a certified class action protecting the rights of immigrants in detention from COVID-19, in which I have been intimately involved in the daily conduct of litigation (including discovery, depositions, numerous contested motions before the District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and extensive settlement negotiations through the Ninth Circuit mediation program). I am also lead counsel in a putative class action challenging access to counsel for immigrants detained at the Adelanto ICE Processing Center. See Torres v. Dep't of Homeland Security, Case No. 5:18-02604-JGB-SHK (C.D. Cal. 2017).
- 6. I have also served as counsel, including class counsel, in other complex immigrants' rights cases including National TPS Alliance et al. v. Noem, No. 3:25cv-01766-EMC (N.D. Cal. 2025) (Venezuelan and Haitian TPS holders' challenge to DHS's vacatur and termination of their status); UFW v. Noem, No. 1:25-cv-00246-JLT-BAM (E.D. Cal 2025) (class action challenge to Border Patrol's

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7. Proposed Class Counsel **Mohammad Tajsar** is a Senior Staff Attorney at the ACLUF-SC. He is admitted to practice before several federal courts, including all U.S. District Courts in the State of California, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and the U.S. Supreme Court. He graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law in 2011. He served as a fellow at the ACLUF-SC after graduating from law school, then as a law clerk to the Honorable Miranda M. Du in the United States District Court, District of Nevada. Following his clerkship, Mr. Tajsar served as an associate at Hadsell Stormer Renick & Dai LLP, a nationally renowned private civil and human rights firm based in Pasadena, California. While there, he litigated complex constitutional and

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statutory cases concerning law enforcement misconduct, prison conditions, and employment cases involving misconduct at large Fortune 500 companies. In 2017, he returned to ACLUF-SC, where he has focused on litigating in the areas of immigration enforcement, border security, national security policy, and police misconduct.

Mr. Tajsar has significant experience as counsel in both class actions and non-class matters against federal law enforcement agencies, with a special emphasis on vindicating individuals' Fourth Amendment rights. He is currently counsel for a putative class in Fazaga v. FBI, 8:11-cv-00301-DOC-VBK (C.D. Cal. 2011), a challenge to a federal government surveillance program targeting Muslim Americans in Orange County, and for a certified class in Wagafe v. Trump, 2:17-cv-00094-LK (W.D. Wash. 2017), a challenge to an immigration vetting program instituted by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. Mr. Tajsar also served as trial counsel on behalf of a certified class in Gonzalez v. ICE, Case No. 2:13-cv-04416-AB-FFM (C.D. Cal. Jun. 19, 2013), a Fourth Amendment challenge to immigration detainers unlawfully issued in the Central District of California. Mr. Tajsar has served as lead counsel in two additional complex constitutional rights challenges against federal immigration authorities' detentions and surveillance of individuals at the United States border, *Phillips v. U.S. Customs and Border* Protection, 2:19-cv-06338-SVW-JEM (C.D. Cal. 2019) and Adlerstein v. U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 4:19-cv-00500-CKJ (D. Ariz.), and is counsel in a third such case, Kariye v. Noem, 2:22-cv-01916-FWS-PVC (C.D. Cal. 2022). Mr. Tajsar is also counsel for plaintiffs in Los Angeles Press Club v. Kristi Noem, 2:25cv-05563-HDV-E (C.D. Cal. 2025), a First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendment challenge to the targeted use of force against protestors by many of the same Defendants in this action. Fazaga, Los Angeles Press Club, Gonzalez, Phillips, Adlerstein, and *Kariye* all raise, among other claims, Fourth Amendment challenges to conduct by federal law enforcement or immigration enforcement authorities.

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9. Proposed Class Counsel Mayra Joachin is the Deputy Director of Immigrants' Rights and a Senior Staff Attorney at ACLUF-SC. She is admitted to practice before several federal courts, including all U.S. District Courts in the State of California, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and the U.S. Supreme Court. She graduated from Columbia Law School in 2015 and joined ACLUF-SC in March 2022. Before working at ACLUF-SC, Ms. Joachin was a Staff Attorney at the National Immigration Law Center where she litigated complex cases involving immigrants' rights and constitutional law. Ms. Joachin has significant experience litigating complex immigrants' rights cases involving constitutional and statutory violations and serving as class counsel. She is currently certified class counsel for a settlement class in *Gonzalez v. ICE*, Case No. 2:13-cv-04416-AB-FFM (C.D. Cal. Jun. 19, 2013) (a challenge to immigration detainers issued in the Central District of California unlawfully) and class counsel in UFW v. Noem, No. 1:25-cv-00246-JLT-BAM (E.D. Cal 2025) (class action challenge to Border Patrol's unlawful policy and practice of conducting suspicionless stops and warrantless arrests in the Eastern District of California). She has served as co-lead counsel in Batalla Vidal v. Wolf, Case No. 1:16-cv-04756 (NGG) (JO) (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 25, 2016) (a certified class action on behalf of approximately one million Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival ("DACA") recipients challenging rescissions to DACA) and Georgia State Conference of the NAACP v. City of LaGrange, Case No. 3:17-cv-067-TCB (N.D. Ga. Dec. 7, 2017) (lawsuit resulting in a settlement in an challenge to discriminatory utility policies that prevented immigrants from accessing essential utilities). She has also litigated other complex cases involving immigrants' rights, including Mendez v. ICE, Case No. 3:23-cv-00829-TLT (N.D. Cal. Mar. 10, 2023) (an action on behalf of immigrant detainees challenging retaliation by facility staff); La Clínica v. Biden, Case No. 19-cv-04980-PHJ (N.D. Cal. Aug. 16, 2019) (a challenge to the unlawful promulgation of the public charge rule, a rule concerning noncitizen admissibility requirements); and UFW

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Foundation v. County of Kern, Case No. BCV-23-101419 (JRB) (Kern Cty. Sup. Ct. May 8, 2023) (a challenge to misdemeanor arraignment proceedings that resulted in inadmissibility and removability consequences for immigrants).

10. Proposed Class Counsel Bree Bernwanger is a Senior Staff Attorney at ACLUF-NC. She is a member in good standing of the California State Bar and of the Bar of this Court. Ms. Bernwanger is a 2010 graduate of Georgetown University Law Center. She began her career working on civil rights impact litigation and policy as a pro bono fellow at the New York Civil Liberties Union (2011), then worked as a litigation associate at the law firm of Sidley Austin LLP in New York (2011-13). In both roles, she worked on complex civil litigation. Ms. Bernwanger served as a Clinical Fellow in Albany Law School's clinical program (2014-15), where she taught and supervised students handling family and immigration matters, and as the Director of the Unaccompanied Immigrant Children and Immigrant Families Project at Fordham Law School (2015-17), where she developed and supervised student and alumni pro bono efforts on behalf of detained immigrant families, and was involved in policy advocacy related to unaccompanied immigrant children and immigrant families. She further served as Managing Attorney for the Dilley Pro Bono Project from August 2016 to January 2017, where she was responsible for the provision of pro bono representation to thousands of asylumseeking families in the South Texas Family Residential Center, the nation's largest immigration detention center. She supervised a staff of attorneys, legal assistants, and a rotating team of volunteers. She monitored detention conditions and participated in systemic advocacy on behalf of detained families. Immediately prior to her current employment, she was a Senior Staff Attorney at the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area ("LCCR") (2017-23), where she managed all litigation and systemic-reform advocacy related to immigrants' rights, and for two years (2017-19), additionally managed LCCR's full immigration removal defense docket, primarily involving asylum, withholding of

removal, and Special Immigrant Juvenile Status cases.

- litigation to defend and advance the rights of immigrants in the United States. She is admitted to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the Northern District of California, the Eastern District of California, and the Southern District of California. She has served as class co-counsel for certified classes in *Zepeda Rivas v. Jennings*, No. 3:20-cv-02731 (N.D. Cal. 2020), a due process challenge against ICE by individuals detained in crowded immigration jails during the COVID-19 pandemic, which she argued before the Ninth Circuit and which ultimately resulted in a classwide settlement agreement; *J.L. v. Cissna*, No. 5:18-cv-04914-NC (N.D. Cal. 2018), an Administrative Procedure Act challenge to unlawful change in policy for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status adjudication that resulted in a classwide settlement agreement; and *Unknown Parties v. Nielsen*, 4:15-cv-00250, (D. Ariz. 2015), a substantive due process challenge to conditions of confinement in Border Patrol's Tucson Sector that resulted in a permanent injunction protecting the class.
- 12. In addition, she has represented noncitizen plaintiffs or petitioners in several non-class cases raising complex issues. For example, she has served as counsel in *Mendez v. ICE*, No. 3:23-cv-00829 (N.D. Cal. 2023), a First Amendment challenge by dozens of hunger strikers in ICE custody; *P.G. v. United States*, No. 4:21-cv-4457 (N.D. Cal. 2021), a Federal Tort Claims Act suit on behalf of families who were separated at the U.S.-Mexico border in 2018, which included complex mandamus proceedings at the Ninth Circuit involving a former Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security; and *Murillo Vega v. Management and Training Corp.*, No. 3:21-cv-01770-GPC-LR (S.D. Cal. 2021), the first lawsuit to be brought under California's "Dignity Not Detention Act." She has also represented numerous detained immigrants in federal court *habeas corpus* petitions raising constitutional challenges to their ongoing detention. She has been awarded market-rate fees in federal litigation based in part on my "extensive experience litigating immigration

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cases." Primero Garcia v. Barr, 484 F. Supp. 3d 750, 756 (N.D. Cal. 2020).

Proposed Class Counsel Stephanie Padilla has worked as a staff attorney with the ACLUF-SC since 2019. She is licensed to practice before the courts of the State of California, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and the United States District Courts for the Southern, Central, Northern, and Eastern Districts of California. Ms. Padilla graduated from the University of California, Davis School of Law in 2016. Previously, she was an Assistant General Counsel at the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, from 2017 to 2019. Ms. Padilla's practice at the ACLUF-SC has involved litigating complex civil liberties matters in federal court. Ms. Padilla is co-class counsel in Kidd v. Mayorkas, 2:20cv-03512-ODW-JPR (ensuring that immigration officers comport with federal law when conducting law enforcement arrests at or near an individual's home). She was counsel in Zepeda Rivas v. Jennings, No. 3:20-cv-02731-VC, 445 F. Supp. 3d 36 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 29, 2020) (class action challenging unsafe COVID-19 conditions in immigration detention); Bahena Ortuno v. Jennings, No. 3:20-cv-02064-MMC, 2020 WL 2218965 (N.D. Cal. May 7, 2020), appeal dismissed sub nom. Lavrus v. Jennings, No. 20-16302, 2020 WL 7873088 (9th Cir. Nov. 18, 2020) (constitutional challenge to conditions of confinement in immigration detention), habeas litigation on behalf of detained individuals with serious medical vulnerabilities that preceded this class action lawsuit. Ms. Padilla also served as co-counsel in *Bello-Reves v*. Gaynor, 985 F.3d 696 (9th Cir. 2021) (habeas appeal challenging retaliatory actions by ICE in response to plaintiff's criticism of the agency). Ms. Padilla was also colead counsel in Simental v. Ozuna, No. 1:20-cv-00697-NONE-JLT (E.D. Cal. July 13, 2020) (damages action arising from false arrest and imprisonment, use of excessive force, and retaliation for exercising First Amendment rights). Ms. Padilla has also represented clients facing removal in administrative proceedings before federal agencies such as the Board of Immigration Appeals including, for example, an appeal challenging the Immigration Judge's failure to appoint her client (a blind

person) counsel or provide reasonable accommodations.

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- 14. Proposed Class Counsel Dae Keun Kwon is Senior Policy Counsel and has worked as an attorney with the ACLUF-SC since 2016. He is licensed to practice before the courts of the State of California and the United States District Court for the Central District of California. Mr. Kwon graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law in 2016 and also holds a Master of Public Administration degree from the Maxwell School of Syracuse University. Following graduation, he worked as the Emerson Equal Justice Works Fellow at the ACLUF-SC focusing on the intersection of criminal and immigration law and enforcement.
- 15 Mr. Kwon has served as counsel in *Inland Empire Immigrant Youth* Collective v. Duke, No. 5:17-cv-02048 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2018) (class action challenging the federal government's unlawful revocation of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) status without first giving individuals with DACA notice and an opportunity to challenge the revocation) and Black Lives Matter - Los Angeles v. City of Los Angeles, No. 2:20-cv-04940 (C.D. Cal. 2020) (challenging curfews issued by the City and County of Los Angeles in response to protests surrounding the police killing of George Floyd as violations of free speech and assembly, free movement, and due process). Mr. Kwon has also represented clients facing removal or seeking immigration relief in state court proceedings as well as in administrative proceedings before federal agencies. Furthermore, Mr. Kwon has extensive experience with working with class members. As local counsel, he has worked closely with individual plaintiffs and organizational plaintiffs.
- Proposed Class Counsel Diana Sánchez is a staff attorney at ACLUF-SC. She is a member of the Bar of the State of California, and admitted to practice before several federal courts, including the Northern District of California, the Central District of California, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Ms. Sánchez graduated with distinction from Stanford Law School in 2020.

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Following graduation, she served as a judicial clerk to the Honorable Keith P. Ellison in the Southern District of Texas and the Honorable Richard A. Paez of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. She then worked as a Skadden Fellow at the Immigrant Defenders Law Center where she specialized in immigrants' rights civil litigation and appellate proceedings challenging petitions for review of removal orders. She has worked at ACLU SoCal since June 2023, first as a Skadden Fellow and, since the completion of her fellowship in September 2024, as a staff attorney. 17. Ms. Sánchez has experience and expertise on immigrants' rights issues and complex civil litigation, including immigration enforcement, civil rights and liberties, and related statutory and regulatory rights. In addition to serving as counsel in the present matter, Ms. Sánchez is co-counsel in Kidd v. Mayorkas, 2:20-cv-03512-ODW-JPR (ensuring that immigration officers comport with federal law when conducting law enforcement arrests at or near an individual's home). Ms. Sánchez is also counsel in Franco Gonzalez v. Holder, Case No. CV-10-02211 DMG (DTBx) (C.D. Cal. 2010) (class action challenging detention and removal proceedings without reasonable accommodations, including right to counsel and bond hearing, for detained immigrants with serious mental health disabilities); Adlerstein v. United States Customs and Border Protection, Case No. 4:19-cv-00500-CKJ (D. Az. 2019) (lawsuit challenging border searches, seizures, and surveillance of immigrants' rights activists); and National TPS Alliance et al. v. Noem, No. 3:25-cv-01766-EMC (N.D. Cal. 2025). Ms. Sánchez has also litigated individual cases involving constitutional and statutory rights of immigrants before the immigration court, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. For example, she is presently lead counsel in *Pacheco v. Garland*, Case No. 24-5108 (9th Cir. 2024), and Rosas Rosas v. Becerra, Case No. 23-4103 (9th Cir. 2023). She previously served as counsel in petition for rehearing en banc proceedings in *Phillips v. U.S. Customs & Border Prot.*, 102 F.4th 1110 (9th Cir.

2024) (order), and *Hernandez v. Garland*, Case No. 20-72138 (9th Cir. 2020), and

as amicus counsel in Garcia Alvarez v. Garland, Case No. 23-26 (9th Cir. 2023).

Proposed Class Counsel Brisa Velazquez Oatis is a Staff Attorney at 18. ACLUF-SDIC. She has been employed as a Staff Attorney at ACLUF-SDIC since 2024. She is a member in good standing of the California State Bar and of the Bar of this Court. She is admitted to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the Southern District of California. Ms. Velazquez is a 2018 graduate of the University of San Diego School of Law where she received the California State Bar's Wiley W. Manual Award and the Outstanding Clinic Intern Award for successfully representing individuals in front of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and California's Department of Industrial Relations Labor Commissioner's Office. She has experience in civil litigation raising complex issues including immigrant workers' rights, gender, race, and disability discrimination, harassment, and retaliation cases. She also has experience representing noncitizen plaintiffs and petitioners in immigration matters. Since her employment with ACLUF-SDIC, Ms. Velazquez has been focused on complex civil litigation to advance the rights of immigrants in the United States. She is co-counsel in the class action lawsuit *Doe v*. Wolf, No. 19-cv-2119-DMS-SBC, ECF. No. 39 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2019) (order granting class certification). Doe challenges the denial of access to counsel prior to and during non-refoulement interviews, which determine whether individuals subject to the Migrant Protection Protocols should be allowed to enter the United States during the pendency of their immigration court proceedings.

19. ACLUF-NC, ACLUF-SC, and ACLUF-SDIC have experience fairly and adequately representing the interests of the class in other class actions. ACLUF-NC, ACLUF-SC, and ACLUF-SDIC have capacity to thoroughly and vigorously litigate the claims in this case and properly represent the plaintiff class, and intend to commit all necessary resources to do so.

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- 20. If appointed class counsel, I will ensure that the attorneys listed in this declaration and I zealously represent the interests of the class to the best of our collective ability.
- 21. I am not aware of any conflict among potential class members in this case.
- 22. I am not aware of any conflicts between ACLUF-NC, ACLUF-SC, ACLUF-SDIC, and any members of the potential class that would prevent ACLUF-NC, ACLUF-SC, and ACLUF-SDIC from providing zealous representation to the class.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed August 6, 2025 in Riverside, California.

Eva L. Bitran

# EXHIBIT 3

Case	2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP Document 140-3 ID #:2184	Filed 08/07/25 Page 2 of 9 Page	
		*	
1 2	STACY TOLCHIN (SBN 217431) stacy@tolchinimmigration.com LAW OFFICES OF STACY TOLCHIN 776 E. Green St., Suite 210 Pasadena, CA 91101		
3	Tel: 213-622-7450; Fax: 213-622-7233	MARK ROSENBAUM (SBN 59940)	
4	MOHAMMAD TAJSAR (SBN 280152) mtajsar@aclusocal.org	mrosenbaum@publiccounsel.org REBECCA BROWN (SBN 345805) rbrown@publiccounsel.org SOPHIA WRENCH (SBN 354416)	
5	MAYRA JOACHIN (SBN 306065)	SOPHIA WRENCH (SBN 354416)	
6 7	mjoachin@aclusocal.org EVA BITRAN (SBN 302081) ebitran@aclusocal.org	swrench@publiccounsel.org RITU MAHAJAN (SBN 252970) rmahajan@publiccounsel.org GINA AMATO (SBN 215519)	
8	DAE KEUN KWON (SBN 313155) akwon@aclusocal.org OLIVER MA (SBN 354266)	gamato@publiccounsel.org PUBLIC COUNSEL	
9	oma@aclusocal.org STEPHANIE PADILLA (SBN 321568)	610 South Ardmore Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90005	
10	spadilla@aclusocal.org DIANA SANCHEZ (SBN 338871)	Tel: 213-385-2977	
11	dianasanchez@aclusocal.org   ACLU FOUNDATION OF	Counsel for All Plaintiffs	
12	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	ANNE LAI (SBN 295394) alai@law.uci.edu	
13	1313 West Eighth Street Los Angeles, CA 90017-4022 Tel: 213-977-5232; Fax: 213-201-7878	UC IRVINE SCHOOL OF LAW IMMIGRANT AND RACIAL JUSTICE	
14	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	SOLIDARITY CLINIC P.O. Box 5479	
15		Irvine, CA 92616-5479 Tel: 949-824-9894; Fax: 949-824-2747	
16	(Additional counsel listed on next page)	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	
17			
18	UNITED STATES D	DISTRICT COURT	
19	FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
20	Pedro VASQUEZ PERDOMO; Carlos Alexander OSORTO; and Isaac	Case No.: 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP	
21	Alexander OSORTO; and Isaac VILLEGAS MOLINA; Jorge HERNANDEZ VIRAMONTES; Jason Brian GAVIDIA; LOS ANGELES	DECLARATION OF ANNE LAI IN SUPPORT OF CLASS	
22	WORKER CENTER NETWORK; UNITED FARM WORKERS;	CERTIFICATION	
24	COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS; IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW CENTER,	Hon. Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong	
25	,		
26	Plaintiffs,		

Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as Secretary, Department of Homeland

Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his official capacity as Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his official capacity as Director, Federal Bureau of 5 Investigation; Pam BONDI, in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; 6 Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San Diego Sector of the U.S. Border 12 Patrol: Akil DAVIS, in his official capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California, Defendants.

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1	JACOB S. KREILKAMP (SBN 248210)	MATTHEW J. CRAIG (SBN 350030)
2	jacob.kreilkamp@mto.com JAMIE LUMA (SBN 331610)	mcraig@heckerfink.com MACK E. JENKINS (SBN 242101)
3	jamie.luma@mto.com SARA H. WORTH (SBN 341088)	mjenkins@heckerfink.com HECKER FINK LLP 1150 South Olive Street, Suite 10-140
4	sara.worth@mto.com HENRY D. SHREFFLER (SBN	Los Angeles, CA 90015 Tel: 212-763-0883; Fax: 212-564-0883
5	(343388)	
6	henry.shreffler@mto.com MAGGIE BUSHELL (SBN 354048)	Counsel for Access/Conditions Plaintiffs
7	maggie.bushell@mto.com KYLE A. GROVES (SBN 358085)	EDGAR AGUILASOCHO (SBN 285567)
8	kyle.groves@mto.com MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP	eaguilasocho@farmworkerlaw.com MARTÍNEZ AGUILASOCHO LAW, INC.
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10		
11	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Counsel for Plaintiff United Farm Workers
12	JESSICA K. BANSAL (SBN 277347) jessica@ndlon.org	CARL BERGQUIST* cbergquist@chirla.org
13	LAURÈN MICHEL WILFONG*   lwilfong@ndlon.org	COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS
14	NATIONAL DAY LABORER ORGANIZING NETWORK	2351 Hempstead Road Ottawa Hills, OH 43606
15	1030 S. Arroyo Parkway, Suite 106 Pasadena, CA 91105	Tel: 310-279-6025
16	Tel: 626-214-5689	Counsel for Plaintiff Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights
17	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	ALVARO M. HUERTA (SBN 274787)
18	BREE BERNWANGER (SBN 331731) bbernwanger@aclunc.org	ahuerta@immdef.org BRYNNA BOLT (SBN 339378)
19	AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION OF	bbolt@immdef.org ALISON STEFFEL (SBN 346370)
20	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA 39 Drumm Street	asteffel@immdef.org IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW
21	San Francisco, CA 94111 Tel: 415-621-2493	CENTER 634 S. Spring St., 10th Floor
22	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Los Angeles, CA 90014 Tel: 213-634-0999
23	BRISA VELAZQUEZ OATIS (SBN 339132)	Counsel for Plaintiff Immigrant Defenders Law Center
24	bvoatis@aclu-sdic.org ACLU FOUNDATION OF	* Admitted pro hac vice
25	SAN DIEGO & IMPERIAL COUNTIES	Admitted pro flac vice
26	P.O. Box 87131	
27	San Diego, CA 92138-7131 Tel: 619-398-4199	
28	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	
- 1	I .	

### I, ANNE LAI, hereby declare:

- I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge. If called, I could and would competently testify hereto. This declaration is made in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification and Appointment of Class Counsel.
- 2. I currently serve as Clinical Professor of Law, Co-Associate Dean of Experiential Learning, and Director of the Immigrant and Racial Justice Solidarity Clinic at the University of California, Irvine School of Law ("UCI Law"). I am duly licensed to practice law in the State of California and have been a practicing attorney for approximately 18 years. As counsel of record for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs, I have been involved in nearly all aspects of this case.
- 3. I am a 2006 graduate of the New York University School of Law, where I was a Root-Tilden-Kern Public Interest Scholar. I received my B.A. from Duke University, graduating *summa cum laude*, in 2002. After law school, I clerked for the Honorable James C. Francis IV in the Southern District of New York. From 2006 to 2007, I worked as a Staff Attorney with the Urban Justice Center Community Development Project in New York. From 2008 to 2011, I worked with the ACLU of Arizona, first as a Racial Justice Fellow and then as a Staff Attorney. In 2011, I left the ACLU of Arizona to join the faculty at Yale Law School. I served first as a Clinical Teaching Fellow and then later as a Clinical Lecturer in Law. I joined the faculty at UCI Law in 2013.
- 4. In addition to California, I am a member of good standing of the bar of the State of New York. I am admitted to practice before several federal courts, including the U.S. District Courts for the Central District of California, Southern District of New York, and the District of Connecticut, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second and Ninth Circuits, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

5. The UCI Law Immigrant and Racial Justice Solidarity Clinic is a law school clinic based in Irvine, California that provides legal support and representation to communities in Southern California and beyond fighting against racial subordination in multiple, intersecting systems across a variety of areas of law. A core part of the Clinic's work involves litigation to protect the civil and constitutional rights of immigrants. The Clinic is comprised of supervising attorneys, such as myself, and law students working under close faculty supervision. All of our services are provided on a pro bono basis.

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6. As director of the Clinic, I have substantial experience litigating complex civil and constitutional rights cases in the federal courts, and many of the cases I have litigated have involved the protection of immigrants' rights. During my time at the ACLU of Arizona, I served as a member of the monitoring team for plaintiffs in Arnold v. Ariz. Dep't of Public Safety, No. CV-01001463-PCT-JAT (D. Ariz. 2006) (class action alleging pattern and practice of racial profiling in traffic stops) and Graves v. Arpaio, No. CV-77-00479-PHX-NVW (D. Ariz. 2008) (class action relating to conditions in the Maricopa County Jails). I also represented the plaintiff or plaintiffs in Ortega Melendres v. Arpaio, No. CV-07-2513-PHX-GMS (D. Ariz. 2007) (class action against the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) alleging pattern and practice of racial discrimination and Fourth Amendment violations, including in immigration-related operations), Lopez-Valenzuela v. Maricopa County, No. 08-cv-660-SRB (D. Ariz. 2008) (class action challenging Arizona state constitutional amendment prohibiting release on bail of criminal defendants alleged to be undocumented immigrants), Mabrouk v. Arpaio, No. 09-cv-01184 (D. Ariz. 2009) (1983 damages action on behalf of Muslim woman detained in Maricopa County Jail that led to change in MCSO policy on religious head coverings at intake and booking), and Valle del Sol v. Whiting, No. 10-01061 (D. Ariz. 2010) (challenge to constitutionality of Arizona's state immigration law, S.B. 1070 2010). In addition, I served as the lead attorney in *Mora v. Arpaio*, No. 09-cv-1719-DGC (D. Ariz.

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- 2011) (damages action on behalf of U.S. citizen and lawful permanent resident detained by MCSO in connection with worksite raid), successfully obtaining a \$200,000 settlement after prevailing in part on summary judgment.
- After entering law teaching, I continued to litigate complex cases in 7. federal court. For example, I served as counsel for plaintiffs in Chacon v. East Haven Police Dep't, No. 10 CV 1692 (JBA) (D. Conn. 2010) (action against EHPD challenging a pattern and practice of discriminatory policing and excessive force) and Brizuela v. Feliciano, No. 12-cv-0226 (JBA) (D. Conn. 2012) (class action challenging Connecticut Department of Corrections' practice of holding individuals on immigration detainers without probable cause past their time in state criminal custody). In my personal capacity, I continued to serve as counsel to plaintiffs in Ortega Melendres v. Arpaio, arguing before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, serving as a member of the trial team, and playing a substantial role in fashioning comprehensive relief following the District Court's issuance of its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. Further, I represented several immigration clients in federal court actions, such as *Pierre v. Holder*, No. 10-2131 (2nd Cir. 2010) (petition for review involving claim of derivative citizenship based on constitutional equal protection grounds).
- 8. The Immigrant and Racial Justice Solidarity Clinic was previously called the Immigrant Rights Clinic. The Immigrant Rights Clinic, under my direction, served as lead counsel in *Puente v. Arpaio*, No. 2:14-cv-01356-DGC (D. Ariz. 2017) (action challenging Maricopa County law enforcement officials' practice of arresting and prosecuting immigrant workers for I-9 related conduct that followed from their undocumented status). We also served—and still serve—as counsel in *Kidd v. Noem*, No. 2:20-cv-03512-ODW-JPR (C.D.Cal. 2020) (action challenging immigration officers' home arrest practices including ruse practices and "knock and talk" practices). In addition, the Clinic has litigated numerous cases before the immigration courts and Board of Immigration Appeals, as well as the California

state courts. And the Clinic has led a number of lawsuits under the Freedom of Information Act seeking records related to immigration enforcement operations and activity. See, e.g., UCI Law School Immigrant Rights Clinic v. ICE, No. 8:20-cv-01188-DOC-KES (C. D. Cal. 2020) (Freedom of Information Act lawsuit seeking records about ICE's relationship with the private contractor Palantir Technologies, Inc.).

- 9. Several of the cases I identify above, the *Arnold*, *Ortega Melendres*, *Brizuela*, and *Kidd* cases, have involved systemic challenges based on the Fourth Amendment (among others grounds) through the class action device. The classes were certified in all four cases.
- 10. In addition to my litigation practice, I have also given lectures, CLEs, authored publications on and/or provided mentorship to other attorneys in my areas of expertise—namely, federal immigration law, procedural issues arising from the enforcement of federal immigration law, constitutional policing, and the intersection between immigration law and other areas of law more generally. I am very familiar with the inner workings of DHS, ICE, and CBP, as well as the unique needs of the immigrant community, and have provided guidance and assistance to numerous attorneys litigating cases involving immigration and constitutional rights issues.
- 11. Finally, I have represented numerous immigrant advocacy organizations and immigration law scholars as *amici* in the federal courts. For example, I served as lead counsel for *amici* in *Kansas v. Garcia*, Case No. 17-834 (S. Ct. 2019) (addressing preemption of state I-9 related prosecutions) and co-lead counsel in *Ortiz Becerra v. Barr*, Case No. 17-70859 (9th Cir. 2019) (addressing legality of ICE home enforcement practices) and *Ixchop Perez v. Barr*, Case No. 19-71144 (9th Cir. 2019) (similar).
- 12. The Clinic and I have capacity to thoroughly and vigorously litigate the claims in this case and properly represent the proposed class.
- 13. I am not aware of any conflict among potential class members in this case. I am not aware of any conflict between the UCI Law Immigrant and Racial

Justice Solidarity Clinic and any members of the potential class that would prevent the Clinic from representing the interests of the class. If appointed class counsel, I will ensure that the Clinic and I fairly, adequately, and zealously represent the class. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 5th day of August, 2025, in Santa Ana, California. Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs 

## EXHIBIT 4

1	1				
Case	2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP	Document 140-4 ID #:2193	Filed 08/07/25	Page 2 of 7	Page
1 2 3 4 5 6	STACY TOLCHIN (SB stacy@tolchinimmigrati LAW OFFICES OF STA 776 E. Green St., Suite 2 Pasadena, CA 91101 Tel: 213-622-7450; Fax: MOHAMMAD TAJSAI mtajsar@aclusocal.org MAYRA JOACHIN (SE mjoachin@aclusocal.org EVA BITRAN (SBN 30 ebitran@aclusocal.org	N 217431) on.com ACY TOLCHIN 210 213-622-7233 R (SBN 280152) BN 306065) g 2081)	MARK ROSEN mrosenbaum@p REBECCA BRO rbrown@public SOPHIA WREN swrench@public RITU MAHAJA rmahajan@publi	oubliccounsel. DWN (SBN 3 counsel.org NCH (SBN 35 ccounsel.org AN (SBN 252 liccounsel.org	org (45805) (54416) (970)
7 8	DAE KEUN KWON (S) akwon@aclusocal.org OLIVER MA (SBN 354		GINA AMATO gamato@public PUBLIC COUN 610 South Ardm	(SBN 21551) counsel.org ISEL	9)
9 10	oma@aclusocal.org STEPHANIE PADILLA spadilla@aclusocal.org DIANA SANCHEZ (SB		Los Angeles, CA Tel: 213-385-29	<b>A</b> 90005	
11	dianasanchez@aclusoca ACLU FOUNDATION SOUTHERN CALIFOR	al.org OF NIA	Counsel for All ANNE LAI (SB	N 295394)	
12 13	1313 West Eighth Street Los Angeles, CA 90017 Tel: 213-977-5232; Fax:	-4022	alai@law.uci.ea UC IRVINE SC IMMIGRANT A	lu HOOL OF L AND RACIA	
14 15	Counsel for Stop/Arrest	Plaintiffs	SOLIDARITY OP.O. Box 5479 Irvine, CA 9261 Tel: 949-824-98	6-5479	-824-2747
16	(Additional counsel liste	d on next page)	Counsel for Stop	o/Arrest Plain	tiffs
17	UN	ITED STATES	DISTRICT COUL	RT	
18	FOR THE	CENTRAL DIS	TRICT OF CAL	IFORNIA	
19	Pedro VASQUEZ PERI Alexander OSORTO; an	DOMO; Carlos   nd Isaac	Case No.: 2:25-cv		
20 21	VILLEGAS MOLINA; HERNANDEZ VIRAM Jason Brian GAVIDIA;	IONTES;	DECLARATION TOLCHIN SUPI CERTIFICATION	PORT OF C	LASS
22	ANGELES WORKER NETWORK; UNITED	CENTER	Hon. Maame Ewu		rimpong
23	WORKERS; COALITI HUMANE IMMIGRAN IMMIGRANT DEFEN	ON FOR			
24	IMMIGRANT DEFENT CENTER,	DERS LAW			
25	Plaintiffs,	Œ			
26	v.				
27 28	Kristi NOEM, in her of as Secretary, Department Security; Todd M. LYC	ficial capacity nt of Homeland DNS, in his			

1	official capacity as Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and
2	Customs Enforcement: Rodney S
3	SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in
4	his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his
5	official capacity as Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI,
6	in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto
7	SANTACRUZ JR., in his official capacity as Acting Field Office
8	Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs
9	Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special
10	Agent in Charge for Los Angeles, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs
11.	Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol
12	Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Jeffrey D.
13	STALNAKER, in his official capacity as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San
14	Diego Sector of the U.S. Border
15	Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official capacity as Assistant Director in
16	Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A.
	ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District
17	of California,
18	Defendants.
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	JACOB S. KREILKAMP (SBN 248210)  jacob.kreilkamp@mto.com  JAMIE LUMA (SBN 331610)  jamie.luma@mto.com  SARA H. WORTH (SBN 341088)  sara.worth@mto.com  HENRY D. SHREFFLER (SBN 343388)  henry.shreffler@mto.com  MAGGIE BUSHELL (SBN 354048)  maggie.bushell@mto.com  KYLE A. GROVES (SBN 358085)  kyle.groves@mto.com  MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP 350 S. Grand Ave., 50th Floor  Los Angeles, CA 90071  Tel: 213-683-9100; Fax: 213-683-9100	MATTHEW J. CRAIG (SBN 350030) mcraig@heckerfink.com MACK E. JENKINS (SBN 242101) mjenkins@heckerfink.com HECKER FINK LLP 1150 South Olive Street, Suite 10-140 Los Angeles, CA 90015 Tel: 212-763-0883; Fax: 212-564-0883  Counsel for Access/Conditions Plaintiffs  EDGAR AGUILASOCHO (SBN 285567) eaguilasocho@farmworkerlaw.com MARTINEZ AGUILASOCHO LAW, INC. 900 Truxtun Ave, Suite 300 Bakersfield, CA 93301 Tel: 661-859-1174
10	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Counsel for Plaintiff United Farm Workers
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	JESSICA K. BANSAL (SBN 277347)  jessica@ndlon.org LAUREN MICHEL WILFONG* lwilfong@ndlon.org NATIONAL DAY LABORER ORGANIZING NETWORK 1030 S. Arroyo Parkway, Suite 106 Pasadena, CA 91105 Tel: 626-214-5689  Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs  BREE BERNWANGER (SBN 331731) bbernwanger@aclunc.org AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA 39 Drumm Street San Francisco, CA 94111 Tel: 415-621-2493  Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	CARL BERGQUIST* cbergquist@chirla.org COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS 2351 Hempstead Road Ottawa Hills, OH 43606 Tel: 310-279-6025  Counsel for Plaintiff Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights  ALVARO M. HUERTA (SBN 274787) ahuerta@immdef.org BRYNNA BOLT (SBN 339378) bbolt@immdef.org ALISON STEFFEL (SBN 346370) asteffel@immdef.org IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW CENTER 634 S. Spring St., 10th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90014 Tel: 213-634-0999
23 24	BRISA VELAZQUEZ OATIS (SBN 339132) bvoatis@aclu-sdic.org ACLU FOUNDATION OF	Counsel for Plaintiff Immigrant Defenders Law Center  * Admitted pro hac vice
25 26 27 28	SAN DIEGO & IMPERIAL COUNTIES P.O. Box 87131 San Diego, CA 92138-7131 Tel: 619-398-4199 Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	

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### DECLARATION OF STACY TOLCHIN

I, STACY TOLCHIN, declare under the penalty of perjury as follows:

- 1. I am an attorney licensed to practice by the State of California, and am admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court; the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth, Tenth, Fifth, and Second Circuits; and the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Eastern District of California, Central District of California, Southern District of California, Court of Federal Claims, and District of New Mexico.
- 2. I represent the Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs in the above-captioned action.
  - 3. My business address is Law Offices of Stacy Tolchin, 776 E. Green St. Suite 210, Pasadena, CA 91101. I practice throughout the state of California.
  - 4. I received my Juris Doctorate from the University of California at Los Angeles in 2001, and have been practicing law for over 23 years.
- 5. I am a recipient of the American Immigration Lawyers' Association Southern California Chapter 2019 Annual Pro Bono Award, the University of California at Los Angeles Law School's 2018 Alumni Public Service Award, the National Lawyers Guild of Southern California 2017 annual award, the American Immigration Lawyers Association's 2009 Jack Wasserman Award for Excellence in Immigration Litigation, the 2009 American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California Equal Justice Advocacy Award, the 2008 National Immigration Law Center Annual Award, the 2007 "Unsung Hero" Award for the National Lawyers Guild of the Bay Area, and was recognized in 2003 by the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee of San Francisco. I was also named to "Super Lawyers" from 2012-2024.
- 6. I am a former member of the Board of Directors of the National Immigration Project for the National Lawyers Guild, a member of the National Lawyers Guild, the Los Angeles County Bar Association immigration section, and the American Immigration Lawyers Association.

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7. I have deep expertise and extensive practice experience in immigration law. I specialize in immigration-related litigation before the federal courts. Cases I have litigated include: <u>Boch-Saban v. Garland</u>, <u>30 F.4th 411</u> (5th Cir. 2022) (establishing that an appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals is non-jurisdictional and subject to exception); Alvarado-Herrera v. Garland, 993 F.3d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 2021) (establishing the legal standard for the "reasonable fear" screening test before an immigration judge); Arce v. United States, 899 F.3d. 796 (9th Cir.) (establishing that the federal courts have authority to consider damages actions under the Federal Tort Claims Act in cases involving unlawful deportations); Bonilla v. Lynch, 840 F.3d 575, 592 (9th Cir. 2016) (establishing federal court jurisdiction to review motions to sua sponte reopen based on changes in law); Mendiola v. Holder, 576 F. App'x 828 (10th Cir. 2014) (petition for review in Tenth Circuit challenging removal of a lawful permanent resident based on change in law); Bains v. Holder, 584 F. App'x 574 (9th Cir. 2014) (petition for review challenging removal order based on changed circumstances arising in India); *Huerta v. Holder*, 484 F. App'x 172 (9th Cir. 2012) (petition for review based on ineffective assistance of counsel); Padilla-Padilla v. Gonzales, 463 F.3d 972 (9th Cir. 2006) (challenge to Board of Immigration Appeals' failure to follow its internal regulations); Silaya v. Mukasey, 524 F.3d 1066 (9th Cir. 2008) (finding that victim of gang-rape in the Philippines had suffered past persecution based on her father's political opinion); Husyev v. Mukasey, 528 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2008) (finding that courts have jurisdiction to review agency's failure to follow asylum regulations); Hassine v. Johnson, 2014 WL 5035173 (E.D.Cal. 2014) (petition for de novo naturalization case and award of attorneys' fees); Zavala v. Ridge, 310 F. Supp. 2d 1071 (N.D. Cal. 2004) (Department of Homeland Security's "automatic stay" regulation that keeps noncitizens in custody while their immigration cases are pending, even after an immigration judge has ordered their release, is facially unconstitutional); Singh v. Still, 470 F.Supp.2d 1064 (N.D. Cal 2007) (successful petition for writ of mandamus

- Gonzales v. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec., 712 F.3d 1271 (9th Cir. 2013) (class action litigation involving applications for lawful permanent residency where the applicants had been previously deported);; Wagafe v. Trump, No. C17-94 RAJ, 2017 WL 5990134, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 19, 2017) (class action challenging purported national security delays in adjudicating applications for permanent resident status and naturalization: Nightingale v. U.S. Citizenship & Immigr. Servs., 333 F.R.D. 449 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (national class action on FOIA delay litigation).
- 9. I have capacity to thoroughly and vigorously litigate the claims in this case and properly represent the plaintiff class, and intend to commit all necessary resources to do so.

Pursuant to <u>28 U.S.C.</u> § <u>1746</u>, I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 4th day of August, 2025 in Pasadena, California.

O' Y U'

Stacy Tolchin

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# EXHIBIT 5

1		
Case	2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP Document 140- ID #:2200	
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11	dianasanchez@aclusocal.org ACLU FOUNDATION OF	Counsel for All Plaintiffs
12	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 1313 West Eighth Street	ANNE LAI (SBN 295394) alai@law.uci.edu
13	Los Angeles, CA 90017-4022 Tel: 213-977-5232; Fax: 213-201-7878	UC IRVINE SCHOOL OF LAW IMMIGRANT AND RACIAL JUSTICE
14 15	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	SOLIDARITY CLINIC P.O. Box 5479 Irvine, CA 92616-5479 Tel: 949-824-9894; Fax: 949-824-2747
16	(Additional counsel listed on next page)	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs
17	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
18	FOR THE CENTRAL DIS	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
19		Case No.: 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP
20	Alexander OSORTO; and Isaac VILLEGAS MOLINA: Jorge	DECLARATION OF JESSICA KARP
21	Pedro VASQUEZ PERDOMO; Carlos Alexander OSORTO; and Isaac VILLEGAS MOLINA; Jorge HERNANDEZ VIRAMONTES; Jason Brian GAVIDIA; LOS	BANSAL SUPPORT OF CLASS CERTIFICATION
22	NETWORK: UNITED FARM	Hon. Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong
23	WORKERS; COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS; IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW	2. Transit 2. Transit I Timpong
24	IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW CENTER,	
25	Plaintiffs,	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
26		
27	V.	
28	Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as Secretary. Department of Homeland	
		1_

- 1	1
1	Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his official capacity as
2	Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Rodney S.
3	SCOTT, in his official capacity as
4	Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in
5	his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his official capacity as Director, Federal
6	Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI,
7	in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official
8	capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S.
9	Immigration and Customs
10	Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles,
11	Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs
12	Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S.
13	Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity
14	as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San
15	Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official
16	capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal
17	Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as
18	U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California,
19	Defendants.
20	
21	
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	II.

1.	JACOB S. KREILKAMP (SBN 248210)	MATTHEW J. CRAIG (SBN 350030)
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3	jamie.luma@mto.com SARA H. WORTH (SBN 341088)	HECKER FINK LLP 1150 South Olive Street, Suite 10-140
4	sara.worth@mto.com HENRY D. SHREFFLER (SBN	Los Angeles, CA 90015 Tel: 212-763-0883; Fax: 212-564-0883
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7	KYLE A. GROVES (SBN 358085)	(SBN 285567) eaguilasocho@farmworkerlaw.com
8	kyle.groves@mto.com MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP 350 S. Grand Ave., 50th Floor	MARTINEZ AGUILASOCHO LAW, INC 900 Truxtun Ave, Suite 300
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10	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Counsel for Plaintiff United Farm Workers
11	J 1	
12	JESSICA K. BANSAL (SBN 277347) jessica@ndlon.org	CARL BERGQUIST* cbergquist@chirla.org
13	LAUREN MICHEL WILFONG*   lwilfong@ndlon.org	COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS
14	NATIONAL DAY LABORER ORGANIZING NETWORK	Ottawa Hills, OH 43606
15	1030 S. Arroyo Parkway, Suite 106 Pasadena, CA 91105	Tel: 310-279-6025
16	Tel: 626-214-5689	Counsel for Plaintiff Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights
17	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	ALVARO M. HUERTA (SBN 274787)
18	BREE BERNWANGER (SBN 331731) bbernwanger@aclunc.org	ahuerta@immdef.org BRYNNA BOLT (SBN 339378)
19	AMERICÁN ČIVIL LIBÉRTIES UNION FOUNDATION OF	bbolt@immdef.org ALISON STEFFEL (SBN 346370)
20	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA 39 Drumm Street	asteffel@immdef.org IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW
21	San Francisco, CA 94111   Tel: 415-621-2493	CENTER 634 S. Spring St., 10th Floor
22	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Los Angeles, CA 90014 Tel: 213-634-0999
23	BRISA VELAZQUEZ OATIS (SBN 339132)	Counsel for Plaintiff Immigrant Defenders Law Center
24	bvoatis@aclu-sdic.org	
25	ACLU FOUNDATION OF SAN DIEGO & IMPERIAL	* Admitted pro hac vice
26	P.O. Box 87131	
27	San Diego, CA 92138-7131 Tel: 619-398-4199	
28	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	

#### DECLARATION OF JESSICA KARP BANSAL

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I, JESSICA KARP BANSAL, declare and state as follows:

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I am counsel with the National Day Laborer Organizing Network 1. (NDLON). I am duly licensed to practice law in the State of California. I am counsel of record for Plaintiffs in this action. I have knowledge of the facts set forth herein, and if called upon to testify as a witness thereto, I could and would competently do so under oath.

- I have been a member of the California bar since 2011 and the New York bar since 2010. I graduated from Columbia Law School in 2009. Following graduation, I served as a judicial clerk to the Honorable Stephen Reinhardt of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. From 2010 to July 2019, I worked at the National Day Laborer Organizing Network, where I held the titles of Staff Attorney, Litigation Director, and Legal Director. From 2013 to 2015, I also worked as an adjunct law professor at the immigrant rights clinic at the University of California at Irvine School of Law. From 2019 to 2022, I worked as a senior staff attorney at the ACLU of Southern California. From 2022 to 2025, I worked as the Legal Director for Organized Power in Numbers. Since February 2025, I have returned to the National Day Laborer Organizing Network.
- 3. I am a member of the Bar of the State of California, the Bar of the State of New York, and am admitted to several federal courts, including the Central District of California, the Northern District of California, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.
- 4. NDLON is dedicated to advancing the rights of immigrant and low wage workers in the United States, including through litigation and advocacy. NDLON has substantial expertise in class action litigation and immigrants' rights litigation, and has participated in numerous cases in federal court related to policies and practices of the federal immigration system.
  - 5. I have substantial experience litigating cases involving immigrants'

to class members without probable cause).

- 6. I was also counsel in a class action challenging the lack of appointed legal representatives for immigrants with serious mental abilities, *see Franco-Gonzalez v. Holder*, Case No. 2:10-02211-DMG-DTB (C.D. Cal. 2011); a class action raising constitutional and state law challenges to the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department's practices with respect to detention of individuals pursuant to requests from federal immigration officers, *see Roy v. County of Los Angeles*, No. 12-9012, (C.D. Cal. 2012); and a class action challenging an Arizona state law that sought to regulate immigration and criminalize the solicitation of day labor. *See Valle del Sol v. Whiting*, No. CV-10-01061-PHX-SRB, 2015 WL 12030514, at \*9 (D. Ariz. Sept. 4, 2015).
- 7. In addition, I have represented immigrants in a number of non-class cases raising complex legal issues. For example, I serve or have served as co-lead counsel in *National TPS Alliance et al. v. Noem et al (NTPSA II)*, Case No. 25-cv-05687 (N.D. Cal. 2025) (challenging termination of Temporary Protected Status for over 60,000 immigrants from Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua); *National TPS Alliance et al. v. Noem et al (NTPSA I)*, Case No. 25-cv-01766 (N.D. Cal. 2025) (challenging termination of Temporary Protected Status for over one million immigrants from Haiti and Venezuela); *Ramos v. Nielsen*, Case No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. 2018) (challenging the termination of Temporary Protected Status for

- 8. My colleague and proposed class counsel, Lauren Michel Wilfong, is an immigrants' rights litigator at NDLON. Mx. Wilfong graduated *cum laude* from New York University School of Law in 2021. Following graduation, they completed a two-year Justice Catalyst legal fellowship at Justice Action Center (JAC), a nonprofit organization that brings impact litigation to advance immigrant rights. They joined NDLON in 2023 as a Staff Attorney, where they continue to specialize in immigrant rights. Mx. Wilfong is a member in good standing of the bars of New York and New Jersey, and is admitted to practice before several federal courts, including the District of New Jersey, the Southern District of New York, the Western District of New York, the District of the District of Columbia, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.
- 9. Mx. Wilfong has substantial experience litigating complex immigrants' rights cases in federal court, representing individuals and organizations with large memberships. For example, they serve as counsel in *National TPS Alliance et al. v. Noem et al.* (*NTPSA II*), Case No. 25-cv-05687 (N.D. Cal. 2025) (challenging termination of Temporary Protected Status for over 60,000 immigrants from Honduras, Nepal, and Nicaragua); *National TPS Alliance et al. v. Noem et al.* (*NTPSA I*), Case No. 25-cv-01766 (N.D. Cal. 2025) (challenging termination of Temporary Protected Status for over one million immigrants from Haiti and Venezuela).
- 10. They previously served as counsel in *Haitian Bridge Alliance et al. v. U.S. Department of Homeland Security et al.* (D.D.C. 2021) (putative class action challenging Title 42 process and DHS's Haitian Deterrence Policy); *Texas v. U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, No. 6:23-cv-00007 (S.D.TX. 2023) (representing intervenor-defendants defending against states' challenge of the

# Case 2 25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP Document 140-5 Filed 08/07/25 Page 8 of 8 Page ID #:2206

- 1	
	Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela humanitarian parole processes); and
	Immigrant Defenders Law Center et al. v. U.S. Department of Homeland Security
	et al., 2:21-cv-00395-FMO-RAO (C.D. Cal. 2021) (challenging policy denying
	unaccompanied children subjected to the Migrant Protection Protocols program of
	their rights under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act). Mx.
	Wilfong also served as counsel in several Freedom of Information Act lawsuits,
	including Haitian Bridge Alliance et al. v. U.S. Department of Homeland Security
	et al., No. 1:22-cv-08344-ER (S.D.N.Y. 2022) (seeking documents regarding the
	treatment of Haitian immigrants detained in Del Rio, Texas in 2021) and Robert F.
	Kennedy Human Rights et al. v. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, No.
	1:22-cv-00929-LJV-HKS (W.D.N.Y. 2022) (seeking documents regarding policies
	and conditions of confinement at an immigration detention center).
	11. NDLON has capacity to thoroughly and vigorously litigate the claims
	in this case and properly represent the plaintiff class, alongside our proposed class
	co-counsel, and intends to commit all necessary resources to do so. If appointed
	class counsel, I will ensure that Mx. Wilfong and I zealously represent the interests
	of the class to the best of our collective ability.
1	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the
	United States that the foregoing is true and correct.
	Executed this 5 <sup>th</sup> day of August, 2025 at Los Angeles, California.
	/s/Jessica Karp Bansal
	JESSICA KARP BANSAL

# EXHIBIT 6

1	ľ				
Case	2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP	Document 140-6 ID #:2208	Filed 08/07/25	Page 2 of 12 Page	
	al .				
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2	LAW OFFICES OF ST.	ACY TOLCHIN			
3	776 E. Green St., Suite 2 Pasadena, CA 91101	210			
3	Tel: 213-622-7450; Fax	: 213-622-7233	MARK ROSEN	VBAUM (SBN 59940)	
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5	mtajsar@aclusocal.org		rbrown@public	OWN (SBN 345805) counsel.org	
	MAYRA JOACHIN (SI	BN 306065)	SOPHIA WREI	NCH (SBN 354416)	
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7	ebitran@aclusocal.org DAE KEUN KWON (S	DN 212155)	rmahajan@pub GINA AMATO	liccounsel.org	
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	OLIVER MA (SBN 354	1266)	gamato@public PUBLIC COUN		
9	oma@aclusocal.org STEPHANIE PADILLA	(SBN 321568)	610 South Ardn Los Angeles, C.		
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11	DIANA SANCHEZ (SE dianasanchez@aclusoco	3N 338871)	Counsel for All	Plaintiffs	
	ACLU FOUNDATION	OF			
12	SOUTHERN CALIFOR 1313 West Eighth Stree		ANNE LAI (SE alai@law.uci.ea		
13	Los Angeles, CA 90017	-4022	UC TRVINE SC	CHOOL OF LAW	
14	Tel: 213-977-5232; Fax	: 213-201-7878	IMMIGRANT A SOLIDARITY	AND RACIAL JUSTICE	3
14	Counsel for Stop/Arrest	Plaintiffs	P.O. Box 5479	CLINIC	
15	v 1		Irvine, CA 9261	16-5479 394; Fax: 949-824-2747	
16			161. 949-024-96	594, Fax. 949-624-2747	
	(Additional counsel liste	ed on next vage)	Counsel for Stor	p/Arrest Plaintiffs	
17	UN	ITED STATES	DISTRICT COU	RT	
18	FOD THE	CENTRAL DIS	STRICT OF CAL	IEODNIA	
19	FORTHE	CENTRALDIS	SIRICI OF CAL	IFURNIA	
	Pedro VASQUEZ PER	DOMO; Carlos	Case No.: 2:25-cv	v-05605-MEMF-SP	
20	Alexander OSORTO; a VILLEGAS MOLINA:	Jorge	DECLARATION	N OF REBECCA	
21	VILLEGAS MOLINA: HERNANDEZ VIRAN	MONTES;	BROWN IN SUI	PPORT OF	
22	Jason Brian GAVIDIA ANGELES WORKER	; LOS CENTER	CERTIFICATION CE	MOTION FOR CLASS ON AND	
	NETWORK; UNITED	FARM	APPOINTMEN'		
23	WORKERS; COALITI HUMANE IMMIGRA		COUNSEL		
24	IMMIGRANT DEFEN		Hon. Maame Ewi	usi-Mensah Frimpong	
25	CENTER,				
	Plaintiffs,				
26	v.				
27					
28	Kristi NOEM, in her of as Secretary. Departme	ticial capacity			
20	as secretary. Departine	iii oi Homeland			
		ridae	1		

	All
1	Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his official capacity as
2	Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and
3	Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in
4	Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in
5	his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his official capacity as Director, Federal
6	Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI,
7	in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official
8	capacity as Acting Field Office
9	Director for Los Ángeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special
10	Agent in Charge for Los Angeles.
11	Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs
12	Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S.
13	Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity
14	as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San
15	Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official
16	capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal
17	Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District
18	of California,
19	Defendants.
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13	lwilfong@ndlon.org NATIONAL DAY LABORER	IMMIGRANT RIGHTS 2351 Hempstead Road
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16	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Immigrant Rights
17	BREE BERNWANGER (SBN 331731)	ALVARO M. HUERTA (SBN 274787) ahuerta@immdef.org
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22	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Tel: 213-634-0999
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24   25	bvoatis@aclu-sdic.org   ACLU FOUNDATION OF   SAN DIEGO & IMPERIAL	* Admitted pro hac vice
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27	San Diego, CA 92138-7131 Tel: 619-398-4199	
28	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	
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#### DECLARATION OF REBECCA BROWN IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIF MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION AND APPOINTMENT OF CLASS COUNSEL

I, Rebecca Brown, of full age, do hereby declare as follows:

- I am an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of California and duly admitted to appear before the United States District Court for the Central District of California. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this Declaration.
- 2. I, along with my colleagues Mark Rosenbaum, Ritu Mahajan, Gina Amato, and Sophia Wrench (collectively, the "Public Counsel Team"), represent Plaintiffs and the proposed classes in this matter. I respectfully submit this Declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification and Appointment of Class Counsel for the purpose of setting forth the Public Counsel Team's qualifications in the areas of immigration law, complex litigation, and class action litigation.
- 3. I work as a strategic litigation and policy Supervising Attorney in the Immigrants' Rights Project ("IRP") at Public Counsel, located at 610 S. Ardmore Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90005. I oversee impact litigation on behalf of immigrant children and families.
- 4. Public Counsel, based in Los Angeles, is a non-profit public interest law firm dedicated to advancing civil rights and racial and economic justice, amplifying the power of its clients through comprehensive legal advocacy. Founded in 1970 and strengthened by a pro bono legal service model, Public Counsel's staff and volunteers seek justice through direct legal services, promote healthy and resilient communities through education and outreach, and support community-led efforts to transform unjust systems in and beyond Los Angeles. Public Counsel's IRP provides pro bono placement, support, and direct representation to immigrants, including unaccompanied minors, asylum seekers, detained immigrants, and survivors of serious crime and human trafficking, and currently represents hundreds of individuals seeking humanitarian immigration relief. We also engage in appellate representation before the Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA") and the U.S. Court of Appeals for

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- the Ninth Circuit ("Ninth Circuit"). Public Counsel regularly engages in immigration litigation in federal courts related to the Administrative Procedure Act, and constitutional law violations. See, e.g., Flores v. Sessions, CV 85-4544-DMG (challenging the federal government's family separation policy on constitutional grounds), J.L. v. Cuccinnelli, CV 18-4914 (challenging the federal government's policy which resulted in denials of Special Immigrant Juvenile Status ("SIJS") to petitioners in California), Franco v. Holder, CV 10-02211 DMG (a class action lawsuit on behalf of hundreds of immigration detainees in California, Arizona, and Washington who suffer from severe mental disabilities), and Regents of the University of California v. DHS, 18-15068 (challenging DHS's decision to end the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program). In fact, Public Counsel has been at the forefront of past and current federal immigration class action litigation.
- 5. The Plaintiffs and class members in this case lack sufficient resources to pursue litigation on an individual basis as most are from indigent backgrounds. Plaintiffs and class members are community members who have been racially profiled and subjected to immigrant arrest and detention. Plaintiffs' counsel has no conflict of interest with the class members in this litigation. Plaintiffs' counsel routinely represents Plaintiffs like the ones represented in this case.
- 6. I have worked in immigration law for fifteen years. I am a 2011 graduate of Franklin University Switzerland with a BA in International Relations. I am a 2022 graduate of Loyola Law School, Los Angeles where I served on Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review. My article on "sanctuary" laws, immigration law, and recommendations for comprehensive reform was published and I received a degree concentration in Immigrant Advocacy. Prior to law school, I served at Central American Legal Assistance from 2012-2019 in Brooklyn, New York and was a Department of Justice Accredited Representative. As a DOJ Accredited Representative, I represented hundreds of indigent noncitizens seeking humanitarian relief before the immigration courts and USCIS.

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representatives of, noncitizens in immigration matters, with particular emphasis on humanitarian relief. In 2022, I was selected as the Loyola Law Public Interest Fellow within IRP. From 2022 to 2023, my fellowship focused specifically on providing representation to children eligible for humanitarian relief and expanding access to counsel for immigrant communities. In 2023, I transitioned to Interim Supervising Staff Attorney of the Unaccompanied Children's Team, where I supervised a team of 12 attorneys, social workers, and paralegals serving approximately 200 unaccompanied children seeking asylum and other relief. In 2024, I became responsible for constructing and enacting strategic litigation and policy for IRP. I have authored and co-authored numerous amicus briefs on immigration law, coordinated with state and federal lawmakers to draft legislation to benefit immigrant communities, and been asked to speak publicly on issues affecting immigrants. I have served as a guest lecturer at the University of California, Los Angeles Luskin School of Public Affairs.

Since 2022, my work has focused on, and building capacity among other

- 8. During my time at Public Counsel, I have litigated cases on behalf of immigrants before immigration judges, the BIA, federal district courts, the Ninth Circuit, and the California state courts. I am a member of the Bar of the State of California, and admitted to practice before several federal courts, including the Northern District of California, the Central District of California, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.
- 9. I serve as co-counsel in complex federal civil rights actions, including class actions, on behalf of noncitizens, including *A.C.R. v. Noem*, No. 1:25-cv-03962 (E.D.N.Y. filed July 17, 2025) (class action) and *J.P. et al. v. USA*, No. 2:2022cv00683 (D. Ariz. 2023). Recently, I was awarded the *Daily Journal*'s California Lawyer Attorney of the Year Award, in recognition of my work on *J.P. et al v. USA*.

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- 10. Throughout these cases, I have distinctive knowledge and specialized skill in the area of immigrants' rights litigation in federal courts, class action litigation on behalf of low-income clients, and complex civil rights litigation, as well as the intersection between immigration, civil rights, and impact litigation.
- 11. Mark Rosenbaum is Public Counsel's Senior Special Counsel for Strategic Litigation.
- 12. Mr. Rosenbaum was admitted to the practice of law in the State of California in the Spring of 1974, and has subsequently been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the United States District Court of the Central, Northern and Eastern Districts of California, and the United States Court of Military Appeals. He has argued on four occasions before the United States Supreme Court and three occasions before the California Supreme Court, and on one occasion before the Court of Military Appeals. He has argued on multiple occasions before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and has tried cases or otherwise appeared in cases throughout California, as well as before the United States District Courts for the District of Oregon and the District of Columbia.
- Mr. Rosenbaum graduated from Harvard Law School in February of Before joining Public Counsel, Mr. Rosenbaum worked at the ACLU Foundation of Southern California for over 40 years, most recently as Chief Counsel, and prior to that, as Legal Director for 15 years. Mr. Rosenbaum is a visiting professor at the University of California, Irvine School of Law where he teaches courses in constitutional law and public interest litigation. He has also taught at the University of Michigan, University of Southern California, University of California, Los Angeles, Loyola, and Harvard law schools.
- Mr. Rosenbaum is or has been one of the lead counsel or lead counsel in 14. numerous class action cases, including statewide state and federal class action cases in state and federal court. Many of those cases have concerned immigration and civil

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rights. To take only a few examples, Mr. Rosenbaum is or was lead counsel or one of the lead counsel in the following cases:

- a. Orantes-Hernandez v. Smith, 541 F. Supp. 351 (C.D. Cal. 1982) (requiring a notice of asylum rights for detained Salvadorans)
- b. DHS v. Regents of the University of California, 591 U.S. 1 (2020) (blocking the Trump Administration's rescission of the DACA program)
- c. Garza v. Board of Supervisors, 918 F.2d 763 (9th Cir. 1990) (ending over a century of Latino discrimination in the districting of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors)
- d. J.P. v. Barr, No. 2:18-cv-6081-JAK (SKx) (C.D. Cal. Jan. 17, 2020) (providing mental health assistance to families separated as a consequence of the Trump Administration's "Zero Tolerance" policy
- e. Perez-Funez v. INS (appointing counsel for minors in immigration detention cases)
- 15. Mr. Rosenbaum has received numerous awards in including the ACLU Lifetime Achievement Award, Daily Journal's California Lawyer Attorney of the Year Award in Civil Rights (2010, 2005), Clarence Darrow Award, NAACP H. Claude Hudson Award, Western Center for Law and Poverty Achievement Award, Cruz Reynoso Award, La Raza Legal Alliance Community Service Award, Sholem Social Justice Award. He has also been recognized in the media, including being named one of the 500 best attorneys in the United States by Lawdragon Magazine, and one of the "100 Most Influential Attorneys in California" by the Los Angeles Daily Journal each year since the award's inception in 1998.
- 16. Also counsel on this case is Ritu Mahajan, Directing Attorney of Public Counsel's Community Development Project. Ms. Mahajan graduated from UC Berkeley School of Law in 2007. She has worked with community small businesses and nonprofits providing health care, affordable housing, education and social services in the Los Angeles area for fifteen years.

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- Ms. Mahajan was named a Daily Journal's California Lawyer Attorney 17. of the Year for her work on the landmark settlement in Community Power Collective v. City of Los Angeles. Her work on that matter focused on upholding the rights of sidewalk vendors — many of whom are immigrants—that were subject to illegal vending bans in the City of Los Angeles
- 18. Sophia Wrench is an attorney with the Community Development Project and Immigrants' Rights Project at Public Counsel. She graduated LMU Loyola Law School, Los Angeles in 2023 and was admitted to practice law in California in January 2024. She is admitted to practice before the Central and Northern Districts of California. She began at Public Counsel through an Equal Justice Works fellowship where she worked on creating policy change for immigrant communities, passing sanctuary city laws, and providing technical assistance and direct legal support to street vendors and immigrants across California. In 2025, she was also named a Daily Journal's California Lawyer Attorney of the Year for her work on the landmark settlement in Community Power Collective v. City of Los Angeles. Ms. Wrench has served immigrant communities in California in various legal and non-legal support roles for over ten years, including as a child advocate for unaccompanied immigrant children, working with low-income immigrant parents for social services and resource navigation, and engaging in grassroots organizing and community education.
- Lastly, Gina Amato is the Directing Attorney of the Immigrants' Rights Project at Public Counsel. Ms. Amato has over twenty years of experience in immigration law, advocating for underserved immigrants in their humanitarian immigration matters, and engaging in policy advocacy and strategic litigation to advance and protect the rights of immigrant communities. Prior to stepping into the Directing Attorney role, Ms. Amato led IRP's Survivor Team for nearly fifteen years, where she specialized in working with immigrant survivors of serious crime and human trafficking. Ms. Amato also served as an Adjunct Professor at LMU Loyola Law School's Immigrant Justice Clinic for six years, where she taught Loyola law

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students the practice of humanitarian immigration law and mentored them in the representation of clients in their immigration matters.

- 20. Ms. Amato has also been recognized for her litigation and advocacy efforts in strategic litigation on behalf of immigrants. She represented a domestic violence survivor in a federal lawsuit, Ruiz Pozuelos v. Mayorkas, challenging an adverse decision under the Administrative Procedure Act – a case that earned her the Daily Journal's California Lawyer Attorney of the Year Award in 2024. Ms. Amato also received the Kathleen Kim & Kebok Foundation Community Impact Award in 2022, in recognition of her enduring work on behalf of immigrant communities.
- Prior to joining Public Counsel in 2008, Ms. Amato was a litigation associate at Schonbrun DeSimone Seplow Harris & Hoffman, LLP, where she represented a group of journalists and community members in MIWON v. City of Los Angeles, a federal class action lawsuit against the Los Angeles Police Department for using excessive force at the May Day rally in 2007.
- 22. Ms. Amato graduated from U.C. Berkeley in 2001 with a Juris Doctor from Berkeley Law and a Master's Degree in Public Policy from the Goldman School of Public Policy. While in law and graduate school, Ms. Amato worked for a number of immigrants' rights organizations and engaged in grass-roots organizing and community education, in addition to providing direct legal services to asylum seekers.
- Public Counsel has several other attorneys with substantial experience in class action and complex federal litigation with whom we regularly consult. Although we are not seeking appointment of these individuals as class counsel, their continued consultation will provide valuable assistance in this matter and further the interests of Plaintiffs and members of the class.
- 24. I have distinctive knowledge and specialized skill in the area of immigration-related litigation in the federal courts and SIJS in particular and will adequately and fairly represent the interests of the class.

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25. Public Counsel has not received nor will it receive reimbursement from the individual Plaintiffs or class members in this case. Public Counsel has committed to representing Plaintiffs and members of the proposed class on a pro bono basis, to deploy required resources in support of this litigation, and to litigate this case to resolution.

Pursuant to <u>28 U.S.C. § 1746</u>, I affirm under penalty of perjury that the above statements are true and correct.

-11-

August 5, 2025

Rebecca Brown

# EXHIBIT 7

ID #:2220

Filed 08/07/25

Page 2 of 8 Page

Case 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP Document 140-7

- 1	l .
1	Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his
2	official capacity as Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and
3	Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as
4	Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in
	his official capacity as Chief of U.S.
5	Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his official capacity as Director, Federal
6	Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI,
7	in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official
8	capacity as Acting Field Office
9	Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs
10	Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles,
11	Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs
12	Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol
13	Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity
14	as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San
15	Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official
16	capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal
	Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A.
17	ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District
18	of California,
19	Defendants.
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10	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Counsel for Plaintiff United Farm Workers
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12	JESSICA K. BANSAL (SBN 277347) jessica@ndlon.org	CARL BERGQUIST* cbergquist@chirla.org
13	LAUREN MICHEL WILFONG*   lwilfong@ndlon.org	COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS
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16	Tel: 626-214-5689	Counsel for Plaintiff Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights
17	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	ALVARO M. HUERTA (SBN 274787)
	BREE BERNWANGER (SBN 331731)	ahuerta@immdef.org
18	bbernwanger@aclunc.org AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES	BRYNNA BOLT (SBN 339378) bbolt@immdef.org
19	UNION FOUNDATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	ALISON STEFFEL (SBN 346370) asteffel@immdef.org
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23	BRISA VELAZQUEZ OATIS (SBN 339132)	Counsel for Plaintiff Immigrant Defenders Law Center
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25	ACLU FOUNDATION OF SAN DIEGO & IMPERIAL	* Admitted pro hac vice
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27	San Diego, CA 92138-7131 Tel: 619-398-4199	
28	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	

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#### DECLARATION OF PEDRO VASQUEZ PERDOMO

I, Pedro Vasquez Perdomo, declare the following based on my personal knowledge:

- 1. I make this declaration from my personal knowledge and if called to testify to these facts could and would do so competently.
- 2. My full name is Pedro Vasquez Perdomo. I am 54 years old. I am of Latino ethnicity.
- 3. I have lived in Pasadena for decades, since I was a young man. I have worked as a day laborer all around Los Angeles. I have diabetes that I work with my doctor to manage.
- On June 18, 2025 I arrived at the bus stop near the comer of Orange Grove Boulevard and Los Robles Avenue at 5:30am. I sat on a bench and waited with several of my co-workers to be picked up for a construction job. We were waiting for our ride and having some coffee.
- 5. Suddenly, several cars pulled up. One crossed in front of us and stopped to our right. A second car stopped in front of us, with another car behind it. The first three cars were large and black with tinted windows. They had no markings on them. A fourth unmarked car I saw only later.
- I started to say that the cars looked weird, but then the doors opened and men in masks with guns started running toward us. They were wearing regular clothes. They had vests on but no visible badges, and they did not identify themselves. I thought it was probably immigration, but I could not be sure because no one identified themselves.
- 7. I was afraid. It felt like a kidnapping. I tried to move away but I was immediately surrounded by several men with guns. They grabbed me and quickly handcuffed me. After I was handcuffed, one of the men asked for identification. I said in English "I have the right to remain silent."
  - 8. The men put me into a car, still handcuffed. They drove a few blocks

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- to a nearby CVS parking lot. They took me out of the car and again asked if I had any identification. I pointed to my pocket and they started to go through my pockets. They pulled out my wallet and found my expired foreign consular ID. Though I was already handcuffed, they put chains on me: on my feet, waist and hands. It made me feel horrible, like I wasn't human. Like I was a criminal. I was in shock. I was never told why I was being arrested and the officers never said where they were from. They never showed me a warrant or said that they had a warrant for my arrest.
- 9. They put us back in the cars and drove me to a detention center in Los Angeles. They took my fingerprints and photo. Then they put me in a room with 52 other people. It was very crowded and cold. They gave us very little to eat and drink. There were no beds or mattresses. We had to sleep on cement benches or on the floor, if we could manage to sleep at all. There were two toilets in the room but only one was working. The floor surrounding the toilet was covered in urine. We asked the officers for supplies so that we could clean the bathroom because it was unhygienic, but they ignored us. There was no way to use the bathroom without ruining the makeshift paper shoes they made us wear. I was lucky because I was only there 1.5 days. I met people who had been there for three days and counting.
- 10. I was then moved to the detention center in Adelanto. I was shackled again at my waist, feet and hands when they moved me.
- 11. While I was detained I felt increasingly ill. The food and drinks they provided were not healthy. They gave very little food, and it came at random times. I take daily medication to manage my diabetes, but it was disrupted when I was detained. I was unable to manage my blood sugar levels in detention. I did not receive a doctor visit until my sixth day in detention.
- 12. While I was detained, I also got an eye infection. My eye was bright red. It was very painful and my eye was tearing up and excreting crust. When I received my diabetes medication, the nurse noticed and said it looked very bad.

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- She wrote a note that I should receive medical care for it, but I did not receive further care.
- 13. I was placed in deportation proceedings. After a bond hearing, I was granted bond by an immigration judge on July 3rd, more than two weeks after I was detained. My family attempted to pay the bond that day, but were told it was too late to make the payment and the office was closed until July 7th. They were finally able to pay bond the morning of July 7th. However I was not released until the night of July 8th.
- 14. I have felt sad and desperate and depressed during this whole process. I think that I was arrested that day at the bus stop because of how I look. I was sitting with other workers and we all look Hispanic and were wearing construction work clothes. While I am glad that I am no longer detained, I live in fear of being stopped again for the same reasons. I feel anxious and I avoid leaving the house unnecessarily. I remain traumatized by what happened to me, but I am working to overcome it each day.
- 15. I plan on returning to work as a day laborer and to use the nearby Pasadena bus stops near the corner of Orange Grove Boulevard and Los Robles Avenue.
- 16. I understand I am a plaintiff in this class-action lawsuit. I understand my responsibility and role as a representative for the class. I understand that I need to stay informed with what is happening in the case and that I need to think about the interests of other class members and act on those interests. I am prepared to represent the class in this case and will take seriously my responsibilities in connection with that representation.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of California and the United States that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at <u>Pasadena</u>, California on August <u>7</u>, 2025

Pedro Vasquez Perdomo

#### Certificate of Interpretation

I, Mariano Barrera, am competent to interpret between the English and Spanish languages. I certify that I read the attached "Declaration of Pedro Vasquez Perdomo" to Pedro Vasquez Perdomo in the Spanish language and that he understood it and agreed that it was true and accurate before signing. I certify that my interpretation of the attached document was true and accurate to the best of my abilities.

20 B

08/07/2025

Mariano Berrera Law Offices of Stacy Tolchin 776 E. Green Street, Suite 210 Pasadena, CA 91101 (213) 622-7450 Date

# EXHIBIT 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	STACY TOLCHIN (SBN 217431) stacy@tolchinimmigration.com LAW OFFICES OF STACY TOLCHIN 776 E. Green St., Suite 210 Pasadena, CA 91101 Tel: 213-622-7450; Fax: 213-622-7233  MOHAMMAD TAJSAR (SBN 280152) mtajsar@aclusocal.org MAYRA JOACHIN (SBN 306065) mjoachin@aclusocal.org EVA BITRAN (SBN 302081) ebitran@aclusocal.org DAE KEUN KWON (SBN 313155) akwon@aclusocal.org OLIVER MA (SBN 354266) oma@aclusocal.org STEPHANIE PADILLA (SBN 321568) spadilla@aclusocal.org DIANA SANCHEZ (SBN 338871) dianasanchez@aclusocal.org ACLU FOUNDATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 1313 West Eighth Street Los Angeles, CA 90017-4022 Tel: 213-977-5232; Fax: 213-201-7878  Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	MARK ROSENBAUM (SBN 59940) mrosenbaum@publiccounsel.org
16 17	(Additional counsel listed on next page)	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs
18	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
19	FOR THE CENTRAL DIS	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
20	Pedro VASQUEZ PERDOMO; Carlos Alexander OSORTO; and Isaac	
21	Alexander OSORTO; and Isaac VILLEGAS MOLINA; Jorge HERNANDEZ VIRAMONTES; Jason Brian GAVIDIA; LOS	DECLARATION OF ISAAC VILLEGAS MOLINA IN SUPPORT OF CLASS CERTIFICATION
22	ANGELES WORKER CENTER NETWORK; UNITED FARM	
23	WORKERS; COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS;	Hon. Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong
24	IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW CENTER,	
25	Plaintiffs,	
26	v.	
<ul><li>27</li><li>28</li></ul>	Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as Secretary. Department of Homeland	
20	as secretary. Department of Homeland	

- 1	
1	Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his
2	official capacity as Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and
3	Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and
4	Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in his official capacity as Chief of U.S.
5	Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his official capacity as Director, Federal
6	Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI, in her official capacity as U.S.
7	Attorney General; Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official
8	capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S.
9	Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special
10	Agent in Charge for Los Angeles, Homeland Security Investigations,
11	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO,
12	In his official capacity as Chief Patrol Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S.
13	Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity
14	as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San Diego Sector of the U.S. Border
15	Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal
16	Bureau of Investigation; Bilai A.
17	ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District
18	of California,
19	Defendants.
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11	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	Counsel for Plaintiff United Farm Workers
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15 16	Pasadena, CÁ 91105 Tel: 626-214-5689	Counsel for Plaintiff Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights
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25	SAN DIEGO & IMPERIAL COUNTIES	
26	P.O. Box 87131 San Diego, CA 92138-7131	
27	Tel: 619-398-4199	
28	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	

**DECLARATION OF ISAAC VILLEGAS MOLINA** 

I, Isaac Antonio Villegas Molina, declare the following based on my personal knowledge:

- 1. I-make this declaration from my personal knowledge and if called to testify to these facts could and would do so competently.
- 2. My full name is Isaac Antonio Villegas Molina. I am 47 years old. I have lived in Los Angeles County for about 13 years. I am of Latino ethnicity.
- 3. From about 2006-2009 I worked as a crew member for an American cruise ship. In 2010 I won a scholarship to study culinary arts and English in Florida. I have lived in Los Angeles County for the last 13 years and worked in restaurants across Los Angeles. However, it has been increasingly hard to find work. Recently, I started working as a day laborer in construction.
- 4. On June 18, 2025 I was waiting with my co-workers to be picked up for a construction job. I was standing by a bus stop in front of Winchell's Donuts on Los Robles Avenue and Orange Grove Boulevard. It was shortly before 6am.
- 5. Suddenly, I saw three vehicles pulled up. About five men came running out very aggressively. They were wearing masks and they had guns. They were wearing regular clothes, plus vests. They did not identify themselves. I thought we were being kidnapped. They went in all directions, chasing and grabbing my friends. I stood still. I saw how rough they were being with the others. I tried to stay calm.
- 6. One of the men came up to me and yelled "don't run!" I said calmly "I'm not going to run" in English. Once he said that, I knew I could not move and had to stay in place. He was masked, aggressive, and armed. I was afraid to move. He demanded to see my ID and I showed him my California Driver's License. He asked me if I had any papers and I said no. He asked me why I didn't apply for papers, it seemed like he was making fun of me. He did not ask me any other questions after that. He handcuffed me and placed me in one of the

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27 28 unmarked vehicles. He never told me he was an immigration official. I was never told that there was any warrant for my arrest, and no one showed me an arrest warrant.

- 7. They drove us a few blocks to a CVS parking lot. They took us out of the cars. One of the men had a big military-style gun and was agitated, acting tough. He yelled at me, "what's in your pocket!" as if it was something dangerous, but it was just candy. My hands were handcuffed behind my back but he acted like we were somehow a danger.
- 8. Then they shackled us all on our feet, waist, and wrists. It was totally unnecessary. It felt like they wanted us to feel a certain way. The whole thing felt like a kidnapping.
- 9. They put me back in the car and took me to a detention center in Los Angeles. I was there for three days sleeping on the floor, without a mattress and almost nothing to eat. I remember thinking, what did I do to deserve this treatment? I was just waiting for work. After three days, I was shackled again and moved to Adelanto.
- On July 7, after more than two weeks in detention, I was given a bond hearing. An immigration judge granted me bond. I was released the next evening. ICE did not return my driver's license when I was released.
- I believe that we were targeted because of race. I look like an 11. immigrant. I look Hispanic.
- 12. My life was completely upended by this experience. I lost my construction job while I was detained. I lost my identification. I almost lost my housing. I am starting over.
- 13. I am worried that I will get arrested again for the same reasons as before. I will get targeted again just because I look like an immigrant.
  - I plan on returning to work and to use public transportation and my 14. bicycle in Pasadena and I still often go near the corner of Orange Grove Boulevard and Los Robles Avenue.

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15. I understand I am a plaintiff in this class-action lawsuit. I understand
my responsibility and role as a representative for the class. I understand that
I need to stay informed with what is happening in the case and that I need to
think about the interests of other class members and act on those interests. I
am prepared to represent the class in this case and will take seriously my
responsibilities in connection with that representation.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of California and the United States that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at <u>Pasadena</u>, California on August <u>7</u>, 2025

Isaac Antonio Villegas Molina

-3-

Document 140-9

ID #:2235

Filed 08/07/25 Page 2 of 6 Page

Casel 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP

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7	in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto
8	SANTACRUZ JR., in his official capacity as Acting Field Office
9	Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs
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11	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO,
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13	Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity
14	as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San
15	Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official
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27   28	Tel: 619-398-4199  Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	
40	Counsel for Stop/Affest I tutillis	

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#### SECOND DECLARATION OF JORGE LUIS HERNANDEZ VIRAMONTES

I, Jorge Luis Hernandez Viramontes, declare as follows:

- 1. I make this declaration from my own personal knowledge. If called, I could and would competently testify to the contents herein.
- 2. I continue to reside in Baldwin Park, California, and continue to work at the carwash in Whittier, California, where I have worked for approximately 10 years. My wife, children, and I rely on my income from my job as a manager at the carwash to support ourselves and I go to work at the carwash almost every day.
- 3. The reason I said that I felt targeted due to my accent, in addition to other factors, on June 18, 2025 is that some other co-workers who were also questioned by agents that day who did not have an accent were questioned only about their citizenship. I was questioned about my citizenship, but after I told the agent interrogating me that I was a U.S. citizen, he persisted and asked where I was born. I explained that I was a dual citizen but the agents still took me since I didn't have my passport.
- 4. I continue to fear that I will encounter agents in the future and that they will stop and investigate me all over again. Since the incident on June 18, 2025, I have applied for a passport card and carry the card with me at all times because I worry that I will have to face agents again.
- 5. I understand that I am a plaintiff in a class action lawsuit challenging the suspicionless stop practices of immigration agents. I understand my responsibilities and role as a representative for the class and that I need to think about the interests of other class members and not just my own. I am willing to serve as a representative of the class and take this responsibility seriously. I am not aware of any conflicts of interest with other class members.

### Document 140-9 ID #:2239 Case|2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP Page 6 of 6 Page Filed 08/07/25 I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Executed on August 5, 2025 at Baldwin Park, California. Jorge Luis Hernandez Viramontes

Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as Secretary. Department of Homeland

1	Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his
2	official capacity as Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and
3	Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as
4	Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in
5	his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his
6	official capacity as Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI,
7	in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto
8	SANTACRUZ JR., in his official capacity as Acting Field Office
9	Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs
10	Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles,
11	Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs
12	Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol
13	Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Jeffrey D.
14	Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San
15	Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official
16	capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal
17	Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as
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28	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	

#### DECLARATION OF JASON BRIAN GAVIDIA

I, Jason Brian Gavidia, hereby declare:

I make this declaration based on my own personal knowledge. If called, I could and would competently testify hereto:

- 1. I stand by the statements made in my earlier declaration, dated June 30, 2025.
- 2. I continue to live and work in Los Angeles County. In addition, I have continued to and will continue to rent space at Yank Towing, located in Montebello, California. Yank Towing is the tow yard, junk car removal, and storage lot where Border Patrol agents stopped, interrogated, and mistreated me on June 12, 2025. I will continue to visit Yank Towing, and I am concerned that I will be racially profiled again for my skin color and appearance.
- 3. I understand that I am a plaintiff in this class-action lawsuit. I understand my responsibility and role as a representative for the class. I understand that I need to stay informed about what is happening in the case and that I need to think about the interests of other class members and act on those interests. I am not aware of any relevant conflicts of interest between me and other members of the class. I am prepared to represent the class in this case and will take seriously my responsibilities in connection with that representation.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on August 7, 2025 in Los Angeles, California.

Jason Brian Gavida

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Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his official capacity as Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and 2 Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. 3 SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his 4 5 official capacity as Director, Federal 6 Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI, in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto 7 SANTACRUZ JR., in his official 8 capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs 9 Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles, 10 Homeland Security Investigations, 11 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. 12 13 Border Patrol; Jeffrey D STALNAKER, in his official capacity as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San Diego Sector of the U.S. Border 14 Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official 15 capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal 16 Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as 17 U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California, 18 Defendants. 19 20

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28	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	

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I, Armando Gudino, declare:

- 1. I make this declaration from my personal knowledge and, if called to testify to these facts, could and would do so competently.
- 2. I incorporate the information from my declaration submitted in support of Plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order.
- 3. I serve as the Executive Director of the Los Angeles Worker Center Network ("LAWCN"). I have worked for LAWCN since 2022. The LAWCN has eight member organizations, one of which is the Warehouse Worker Resource Center ("WWRC"). WWRC is itself a membership organization which counts among its members low wage Latino workers.
- 4. Since I submitted my first declaration, I have learned more stories of individuals who have been impacted negatively by the federal government's practice of illegally stopping individuals throughout Southern California. I have also heard from my colleagues and staff at member organizations that the workers we represent—all of whom are working class, and many of whom are Latino—continue to be afraid that federal immigration agents will target them and stop them illegally on the basis of their race, appearance, language, employment, or the locations where they live and work. This includes both members who have been detained by immigration agents based on these broad profiles, or members who have strong reason to fear they will be detained in the future.
- 5. What follows is the experience of two members of LAWCN's constituent organization WWRC, whom I refer to below using the pseudonyms "Rebecca" and "Laura." I learned about their experiences after I submitted my first declaration in this case.

#### Rebecca

- 6. I am aware of one Latina member of WWRC who lives in Los Angeles County, "Rebecca." She has been a WWRC member for approximately two years, and has worked as a day laborer in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties during this time.
- 7. Rebecca lives nearby a Pomona Home Depot that was raided in late April 2025 by federal immigration authorities. She regularly visits this Home Depot location and its adjacent parking lot where the raid occurred because she buys her work products there. She also drives by

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27 28 the Home Depot location regularly on her way to work. During this raid in late April, agents grabbed and stopped a group of day laborers. She received news of the raid the same day while she was on her way to work and while she was very close to the site. The news left her terrified that she could be targeted simply for being in the area, wearing her work clothes, and appearing Latina. She went home immediately and cancelled her job for the day. She stopped working for two weeks afterwards due to fear that she would be stopped and detained by agents just because of her appearance.

- 8. As a result of the Pomona Home Depot raid, and raids that have occurred at Home Depot locations in and near her neighborhood (including another raid at the same Home Depot location on June 17), she fears being stopped and detained by federal immigration agents based on her race, her status as a day laborer, and her frequent presence at or near Home Depot locations. She has also witnessed this fear taking over her entire neighborhood, which she describes as a beautiful community that is predominantly Latino and which she reports has now gone silent. She also has seen fear and trepidation in her son, a United States citizen who works in construction who has told her that he fears being stopped and profiled because of his Latino appearance and his visibility as a construction worker, and fears potentially losing his tools and his truck. Rebecca has also talked to a United States citizen neighbor, who is also Latina, and who is undergoing cancer treatments. The neighbor has told Rebecca that the neighbor's U.S. citizen son, also Latino, has stopped accompanying her to medical appointments for fear that ICE may stop and arrest them both based on their appearance.
- 9. Rebecca continues to work as a day laborer. However, she has altered her daily life to minimize the risk of being stopped based on her appearance. She no longer visits Home Depot and she avoids leaving the house unnecessarily because of her continued fear that her appearance. employment as a day laborer, and proximity to Home Depot will place a target on her back for illegal seizures at the hands of federal immigration authorities.

#### Laura

10. "Laura" is another WWRC member whose experiences I am familiar with, Laura lives in San Bernardino County, and works at a packing factory. She has four United States

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citizen children, three of whom are under 18. She lives and works in a working class, Latino community in San Bernardino. During the past two months, Laura has seen immigration agents in her neighborhood near where she lives and works, including some outside a parking lot of a local theater in San Bernardino and at gas stations nearby. Her husband has also seen masked agents whom he believed were immigration agents near his job site, also in San Bernardino. These incidents have confirmed that immigration authorities have been targeting Laura's neighborhood, and she understands that some of these incidents may have resulted in detentions of individuals based solely on their race, the location where they were, and employment.

- As a result of this illegal targeting, Laura fears she could be detained in the future 11. because she is aware and has heard that agents are racially profiling individuals of Latino decent in her community. Because she identifies as Latina, her primary language is Spanish, the neighborhood she lives in is predominantly Latino, and she understands that agents are not focusing on those with criminal history but rather anyone they encounter during their operations. she lives in tremendous fear that she or her family members will be stopped illegally by these agents. She has also read from the Internet and in news reports, including in Telemundo, that immigration agents are being rewarded with bonuses for detaining and arresting people, and this has made her even more fearful that she and her family will be subject to unjustified stops.
- 12. These illegal stops have significantly upended Laura's life. She is scared to go out, including to the grocery store. When she does visit the grocery store, she does so right before closing, as late as she can, to avoid encountering immigration agents. She now fears taking her three youngest children to school because agents may snatch her up there or on route. She is also scared that there will be agents outside her work or at church, which is also in San Bernardino. She has heard that there have been agents at churches in San Bernardino, including one person taken from a church in Santa Elena and a few people arrested at the church she visits. These agents entered Laura's church and grabbed people inside, including a U.S. citizen. Laura also fears visiting family members in Los Angeles County, which she ordinarily would do. Together, Laura has diminished how often she attends church services, how often she visits her family, and

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Case	:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP Document 140-11 Filed 08/07/25 Page 8 of 9 Page ID #:2252		
1	how often she participates in other religious meetings (including meetings at multiple religious		
2	organizations across Los Angeles County).		
3	* * *		
4	13. LAWCN's pursuit of this litigation is pertinent to the organization's mission and		
5	LAWCN has no relevant conflicts of interest with its members.		
6	14. LAWCN understands that it is serving as a plaintiff in a class-action lawsuit. We		
7	understand the organization's responsibilities and role as a representative for the Suspicionless		
8	Stop Class. We understand the need to stay informed with what is happening in the case and that		
9	we need to think about the interests of other class members (both those that are LAWCN		
10	members and those who are not) and act on those interests. We are prepared to represent the class		
11	and will take seriously the organization's responsibilities in connection with that representation.		
12	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.		
13			
14	Executed on August 7, 2025		
15	Armando Gudino Armando Gudino (Aug. 7, 2025 98:37:20 PDT)		
16	Armando Gudino		
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	SECOND DECLARATION OF ARMANDO CUDINO		

## Second Declaration of Armando Gudino ISO MCC

Final Audit Report

2025-08-07

Created:

2025-08-07

By:

Mohammad Tajsar (MTajsar@adusocal.org)

Status:

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### "Second Declaration of Armando Gudino ISO MCC" History

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	FOR THE CENTRAL DIS	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
19	Pedro VASQUEZ PERDOMO; Carlos	Case No.: 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP
20	Alexander OSORTO: and Isaac	
21	VILLEGAS MOLINA; Jorge HERNANDEZ VIRAMONTES;	DECLARATION OF CATERIN POSADA IN SUPPORT OF CLASS
22	Jason Brian GAVIDIA; LOS ANGELES WORKER CENTER	CERTIFICATION
	NETWORK: UNITED FARM	Hon. Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong
23	WORKERS; COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS;	
24	IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW	
25	CENTER,	
26	Plaintiffs,	
	v.	
27	Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as Secretary. Department of Homeland	
28	as Secretary. Department of Homeland	

1	Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his official capacity as
2	Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Rodney S.
3	SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and
4	Border Patrol: Michael W. BANKS, in
5	his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his official capacity as Director, Federal
6	Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI, in her official capacity as U.S.
7	Attorney General; Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official
8	capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S.
9	Immigration and Customs
10	Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles,
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13	Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity
14	as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San
15	Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official capacity as Assistant Director in
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17	Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District
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#### I, Caterin Posada, declare:

1. I make this declaration from my personal knowledge and, if called to testify to these facts, could and would do so competently.

ID #:2258

- I am employed as an organizer at the Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance ("KIWA"), a member organization of the Plaintiff Los Angeles Worker Center Network. Founded in 1992, KIWA builds power with immigrant workers and renters to bring about a more just and inclusive California. One of the nation's most established worker centers, KIWA organizes primarily Latino and Korean workers, with a focus on the restaurant and retail industries, in the Koreatown neighborhood of Los Angeles and beyond. Because of their immense impact on workers' lives, KIWA works on, among other areas of importance to our members, economic policy and immigration reform.
- 3. In my role as a KIWA organizer, I meet with, assist, and serve KIWA members. I learn about the issues and challenges they face in their daily lives, how KIWA can better serve them and their communities, and how to connect them with resources and support to live dignified and fulfilling lives.
- 4. Through this work, I have come to know a KIWA member whom I refer to here as "Norma," a pseudonym. Norma is a Latina member of KIWA who lives in Los Angeles County and has work authorization. She works at a supermarket in Los Angeles in a predominantly Latine neighborhood. On July 1, Norma was working at the supermarket when she and other coworkers learned from two community members that individuals wearing green vests marked "Border Patrol" and who appeared to be federal immigration agents were inside a parked, unmarked van in front of the supermarket. This street is in an area known to house many businesses owned by Latine members of the community, and also is a site where many Latine street vendors work.
- 5. Norma was aware of the tactics of immigration authorities throughout Los Angeles and their targeting of Latine individuals for stops just because of their appearance, employment status, where they live and work, and the language they speak. Fearful that she would be stopped and detained because she is Latina herself, Norma suffered a panic attack while at work and felt

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she could not leave while agents were positioned outside the entrance of her place of employment. Her supervisor, aware of immigration agents' tactics and profiling of Latine workers and customers, shut down the store for approximately one hour during the time the van remained outside. The agents eventually left.

6. This incident deeply traumatized Norma. As a result, Norma left her job and has not returned for fear that immigration agents would come back. Because she knows they have been active in the area since the raids began in June, she fears that they will return to her job site, profile her, and stop her based on her Latina appearance, her work uniform, and her status as a low-wage supermarket worker. She has taken on work cleaning homes for clients she knew before the supermarket job, but only because she is driven to these locations without needing to stop at public bus stops and take public transit—sites she fears immigration agents will target. Despite this new work, she remains fearful that she can be stopped anywhere, particularly near where she lives, itself an area where many working class Latine people live and work.

\* \* \*

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Cato Dia (Aug 7, 2025 10:41:21 PDT)

Caterin Posada

### Declaration of Caterin Posada ISO MCC

Final Audit Report 2025-08-07

Created:

2025-08-07

By:

Mohammad Tajsar (MTajsar@adusocal.org)

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- Agreement completed.
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16		
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18		STRICT COURT
19	Padra VASOUEZ PERDOMO: Carlos	Cose No : 2:25 ov 05605 MEME CD
20	Pedro VASQUEZ PERDOMO; Carlos Alexander OSORTO; and Isaac VILLEGAS	Case No.: 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP  DECLARATION OF ELIZABETH
21	MOLINA; Jorge HERNANDEZ VIRAMONTES; Jason Brian GAVIDIA;	STRATER IN SUPPORT OF CLASS
22	LOS ANGELES WORKER CENTER NETWORK; UNITED FARM WORKERS;	CERTIFICATION
	COALITION FOR HUMANE	Hon. Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong
23	IMMIGRANT RIGHTS; IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW CENTER,	
24		
25	Plaintiffs,	
	v	
26	Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as	
27	Secretary, Department of Homeland	
28	Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his official capacity as	

Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his official capacity as Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI, in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Ernesto SANTACRUZ JR., in his official capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California,

Defendants.

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25	SAN DIEGO & IMPERIAL COUNTIES P.O. Box 87131	
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26	Tel: 619-398-4199	
20	101.017.570 1177	
27	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	
28		

- 1. I serve as Director of Strategic Campaigns and National Vice President of the
  United Farm Workers of America ("UFW"). I have worked for UFW since 2017 and have been
  National Vice President since I was elected by a Convention of farm worker union members in
  September 2024. As a member of the elected Union Executive Board, I help direct the union's
  work in organizing, negotiating, public campaigns, rulemaking, legislative campaigns and widereaching advocacy on behalf of farm workers.
  - 2. As Director of Strategic Campaigns, I direct campaigns on behalf of farm workers to empower them to improve their safety, wages, working conditions and to underscore their basic human dignity. An important part of my role is to humanize the essential contributions of farm workers and to protect the rights of UFW's membership, the majority of whom are immigrants. I have detailed knowledge about UFW's membership demographics, membership criteria, member needs and priorities, and how members direct UFW's mission and advocacy. As part of my role as Director of Strategic Campaigns and National Vice President, I regularly hear from UFW members about their safety, wages, working conditions, immigration issues, and other concerns members face in their communities. I also hear these concerns communicated through UFW organizers who speak directly with members and report to the Board. In recent weeks, I have heard from numerous members about the impact of the immigration raids in Southern California.
  - 3. I make this statement based upon personal knowledge, files, and documents of UFW that I have reviewed, as well as information supplied to me by employees of UFW whom I believe to be reliable. These files, documents, and information are of a type that is generated in the ordinary course of our business and that I would customarily rely upon in conducting UFW's business. If called as a witness, I could testify truthfully to these facts.

#### **Background on UFW**

- 4. UFW is the largest farm worker union in the country. It represents thousands of migrant and seasonal farm workers in various agricultural occupations throughout the United States. It is headquartered in Kern County in Keene, California.
  - As of June 2025, UFW has approximately 10,000 members.

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- 6. UFW members reside throughout the country. California is home to more UFW members than any other state. In California, UFW members reside across the entire state, including in counties across the Central District of California, such as Los Angeles County, Orange County, Riverside County, Ventura County, and San Bernardino County. While many UFW members live and work in the same County, other UFW members travel outside their home County for work.
- 7. UFW membership is voluntary and consists of various categories of members. Among these, contributing or associate members are individuals who make a monthly or annual contribution of a designated amount to UFW. Dues-paying members are those who benefit from a UFW collective bargaining agreement. In addition to these categories, UFW recognizes other forms of membership, including full-time employees who have been employed for at least two years, individuals recognized as martyred members due to their sacrifice in the struggle for social justice, honorary members who are family members of martyred members, and retired members who contribute voluntarily after leaving active employment.
- 8. Generally, individuals seeking to become contributing or associate members of UFW complete an official application, which is reviewed and processed by UFW staff for approval. Dues-paying members become members through the procedures set forth in the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act or other applicable laws, their collective bargaining agreements, and union rules.
- 9. UFW members play an important role in deciding what activities UFW engages in as an organization. At the UFW's quadrennial Constitutional Convention, members introduce and vote on motions to govern and guide the union's work, and to elect the Union Executive Board. On an ongoing basis, UFW members respond to surveys, provide feedback, and participate in advisory meetings (known as "consejo de base" in Spanish) to actively participate in the Union's decisions. UFW has created various programs in response to members' feedback and requests. For example, in 2008, in response to requests from our members, we created educational scholarships for students who are working toward an undergraduate degree and are either eligible UFW members or their dependents in California, Oregon, and Washington state.

- 10. UFW membership comes with a variety of benefits. Dues-paying members receive protections from collective bargaining in which UFW engages on their behalf. Through an established negotiating committee comprised of workers, UFW members negotiate benefits such as medical insurance, pension, wages, paid time off, working conditions, seniority, right to recall, equipment provisions and other terms of employment. Contributing or associate members (also called "direct" members) receive accidental life insurance of \$4000, access to UFW discounts with private businesses, and other benefits. In addition, for services that prioritize agricultural workers, UFW direct membership establishes eligibility.
- 11. Founded in 1962 by Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta, Larry Itliong and other leaders, UFW was created from the merger of workers' rights organizations to form one union. Our mission is to improve the lives, wages, and working conditions of agricultural workers and their families.
- 12. To fulfill our mission, UFW engages in collective bargaining, worker education, advocacy, state and federal legislation, and public campaigns. Our stated values are integrity, "Sí se puede" attitude, dignity, and innovation. We promote total nonviolence as a core tenet. As a result of UFW's work, thousands of agricultural workers are protected under UFW contracts. UFW has also sponsored and advocated for legal reforms to protect all farm workers at the state and federal level, including related to overtime pay, heat safety, pesticides safety, COVID-19 protections, and other policies to protect farmworkers and advance their rights.
- 13. As part of this work, UFW is a national leader in the movement for immigration reform and immigrants' rights. For example, in 2022, UFW's President Teresa Romero participated in the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Workforce Protections hearing titled "Second Class Workers: Assessing H2 Visa Program Impact on Workers." The H2-A visa applies to seasonal farm workers. At this hearing, President Romero advocated for legislation that would provide such farm workers with a path to citizenship and called on the federal government and Congress to establish heat standards to protect farm workers from preventable heat deaths. We have also spearheaded national public campaigns and congressional lobbying efforts to raise

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public awareness of the critical role migrant farm workers play in our communities and economy and advocate for immigration reform, including a path to citizenship for farm workers.

- 14. UFW members reach out to us to seek assistance, advocacy, advice, and information, including on issues related to immigration and immigrants' rights. My team is in constant contact with its membership through in-person meetings, emails, phone calls, text messages, and social media, among other platforms. Members guide the organization at Conventions and quarterly consejo de base (advisory) meetings and will reach out to union staff, including me and my direct reports, on a daily basis via text message, phone, social media, email or at a UFW office.
- 15. In addition to agricultural work, UFW members also work in other industries, including food processing, landscaping, construction, and food vending. Because agricultural work is seasonal, UFW members sometimes work in other industries when they are not doing agricultural work. UFW members remain members even when they are not working at an agricultural site.

### UFW Members Were Harmed by the Immigration Raids in Southern California and Fear Harm from Future Immigration Operations

- 16. Based on my reports from staff and members, I understand that UFW members and their loved ones have been and continue to be directly harmed by the ongoing immigration raids in Southern California. Immigration agents have targeted certain populations for federal immigration enforcement, including farm workers and construction workers who are commuting to and from work on highways and roads near agricultural operations. As described below, at least one UFW member has been stopped by immigration agents during his commute to work. This UFW member and at least two more members have been harmed by the overmilitarization that has characterized the Southern California raids, as they each live in ongoing fear that they will be stopped by masked immigration agents who patrol the areas where they live, work, and commute.
- 17. Based on my reports from members and their families, I understand that the operations have caused widespread panic among UFW members across Southern California. On the days when raids have occurred, some staff directly witnessed the raids while others received

- reports from UFW contacts and members. In the early hours of Friday June 13, 2025, there were reports of immigration enforcement operations that targeted a bakery and a mall in Moorpark, California (located in Ventura county). Videos from that day show agents taking someone from the bakery. Many UFW members work in the Moorpark area and the bakery that was targeted is a frequent meeting place for UFW members. Some UFW members were already at work and heard about these immigration enforcement actions through social media, news reports, and word-of-mouth. Fearing they would be targeted based on their race or apparent occupation, many UFW members went home, afraid to remain on work sites and seeking to avoid accessing roads and highways, where there were reports of masked immigration agents indiscriminately stopping or pulling over farm workers and day laborers, arresting and detaining them, and seeking to expel them from the country.
- 18. UFW staff who have been in Moorpark have reported that the immigration arrests there have frightened UFW members and the community. The manner in which these raids are being conducted—including by individuals hiding behind masks, who fail to identify themselves, and wearing military gear—has UFW members and staff fearing for their safety. This fear has only been aggravated by recent news reports that private individuals are stopping and detaining people they assume to be noncitizens. Because workers are already vulnerable to human trafficking, these reports only exacerbate the fear and anxiety that UFW members and the community are experiencing.
- 19. I also understand that the panic and fear described above were, and are, felt by UFW members of diverse immigration statuses. Based on UFW's institutional and direct understanding with such raids, ICE's and Border Patrol's practices target non-white and/or Spanish-speaking farm workers and day laborers broadly, without regard to whether particular farm workers or day laborers have lawful presence or deep ties to the local community. For instance, UFW members who are U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents nevertheless feel anxious about being swept up in future raids because of reports that ICE's and Border Patrol's operations indiscriminately stop and arrest people regardless of status. UFW members with employment authorization documents, such as those with H-2A temporary agricultural visas, T-

- visas, Temporary Protected Status, Deferred Action for Labor Enforcement, or Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, similarly express fear to me and my team that immigration agents will seize, arrest, and/or detain them for removal without regard to their authorization to be in the U.S.
- 20. In response to the Southern California raids and the harms they inflicted on UFW members, we mobilized quickly to support our members. We connected members with immigration attorneys, helped them identify where their loved ones were being detained, assisted affected families in locating emergency supplies needed for survival, and did additional outreach to identify people who had been detained.
- 21. UFW members have continued to live in fear of immigration actions since the raids began. Although UFW members read news reports of the Trump Administration's short-lived stated pause on raids at farms and restaurants, that so-called pause was reversed. I understand that people remained fearful that they would be subjected to a raid because they have seen immigration enforcement operations at agricultural sites in Southern California during the pause and as recent as July 10. As immigration raids at farms and hotels occur, UFW members continue to fear that they will be stopped or arrested when they are at work or on a highway on their way to or from work.
- 22. I also understand based on my reports from members and their families that the fear of future immigration enforcement operations similar to the Southern California raids has deeply affected UFW members and has prompted many of them to change how they arrange their lives. For example, many UFW members, including those who live and work in Moorpark and other parts of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, are no longer running errands or making trips to places such as laundromats out of fear of continuing immigration enforcement and because these sites have been targeted by immigration agents for stops, arrests, and detentions. My staff have described places like Moorpark, which has been targeted by the immigration raids, as a "ghost town."
- 23. UFW members, including those who live and work in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, who have young children are terrified of being swept up in a raid and separated from their children, who may have no one to take care of them. Many members have kept their children

- home from school or daycare and avoided going to doctor's appointments, church, or the store, paralyzed by the fear of being arrested with no notice. Members with young children have arranged for a trusted community member to pick their children up from school or daycare to minimize the risk of being detained, arrested, or taken away by Border Patrol in front of their children. Members who are parents of school aged children are reluctant to attend school meetings in case of an indiscriminate raid, hindering them from being an active participant in their child's education. These members leave for work each day scared they will not come home to their children because of another enforcement action by immigration authorities.
- 24. Since the chaotic raid in Camarillo on July 10, 2025, UFW members have been experiencing even heightened anxiety when leaving their homes—whether to go to work or to run normal family errands. This fear extends even to those workers with legal status, as they have witnessed immigration enforcement agents arrest and detain individuals—including U.S. citizens or others with lawful status—without clear justification.
- 25. Workers who were present at the deadly Camarillo raid continue to experience trauma and psychological distress from witnessing the violent detention and arrests of their coworkers. UFW staff has met with over 100 workers who are too fearful to return to work at Glass House alone. This fear is not isolated—it has spread to many other workplaces in Ventura County. Our general meetings that are hybrid (both in person and virtual), which were previously attended roughly 70% in person and 30% virtually, have now flipped: with 30% of members attending in person and 70% virtual. This shift makes it more difficult to provide our members with the support they need, for issues like workers compensation, wage and hour concerns and other workplace issues. Often an organizer needs to follow up individually instead of being able to assist many workers at a single meeting.
- Administration encouraging that immigration authorities continue targeting places with

  Democratic-run cities and meeting immigration arrest quotas, many UFW members, regardless of the stability or permanence of their immigration status, fear that farm workers and day laborers will continue to be subjected to immigration stops and arrests, especially those who appear non-

 $Angel^1$ 

- white. Some farm workers who are afraid that they will be stopped because of their occupation have been washing their cars daily to remove any dirt that could suggest to an immigration agent that they work in agricultural fields. They are terrified that immigration agents will continue to arrest people without warrants and without regard to how long someone has been living in the community or the family members they have waiting for them, including young children; and that immigration agents will continue to detain people, regardless of immigration status, in a detention facility without the ability to contact their family members or an attorney.
- 27. I also understand, based on my reports from members and their families, that the tactics employed during the Southern California raids quickly circulated among the UFW community. These reports and videos left many UFW members feeling deeply fearful, regardless of the stability or permanence of their immigration status. Our members have expressed their alarm that immigration agents conducting any future operation will run roughshod over their constitutional rights if they attempt to assert them during a stop, seizure, arrest, and/or detention.
- 28. Because of the Southern California raids and the deep harms they are inflicting on farm worker families and communities, UFW members feel chilled from exercising their right to speak up about workplace abuses or wage theft. They are scared that speaking up will attract negative attention to themselves, and that a vengeful employer could call immigration enforcement to report them. They are also scared to speak in public settings about their experiences for fear of backlash, retaliation, or abuse by immigration authorities or private individuals. They feel the risks of being separated from their families and expelled from their homes are too great.
- Stories of UFW Members Harmed By the Southern California Raids and Who Fear Harm From Future Operations
- 29. Through my role as National Vice President in the ordinary course of UFW's business, I also received a report of how the Southern California raids impacted UFW member

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> To protect the privacy and security of our members, I am using fictitious names to identify them.

"Angel." Angel is a U.S. citizen who identifies as Latino and is a resident of Ventura County. His primary language is Spanish. He speaks English with an accent. Angel walks to work in Ventura County. He lives, shops, and works in a community where farm workers and day laborers live, work, and gather. He was seeking day labor work for the day.

- 30. Immigration agents stopped Angel in Ventura County when he was walking to a community center with a coworker. Angel and his coworker were approached by two vehicles, a U.S. Customs and Border Patrol truck and a plain, white car filled with what appeared to be soldiers wearing military clothing, that pulled up to them suddenly. The Border Patrol agent driving the truck asked Angel where he was born. Angel responded that he was born in Simi Valley. The Border Patrol agent then asked what hospital, and Angel provided the hospital's name. The agent then turned to Angel's coworker, asking "what about you?" When Angel's coworker, Roberto, responded in Spanish, the agents exited the vehicle, grabbed Roberto, took him to the truck, and loaded him inside. Angel started walking away but the agents demanded he return. Angel told them again that he was a U.S. citizen. The agents told him to show them his identification. The agents did not permit Angel to leave until after he showed them his California ID.
- 31. The immigration stop frightened Angel. He feared he was going to be taken despite his status as a U.S. citizen. Since that day, Angel is always looking over his shoulder whenever he leaves home. Angel fears that immigration agents will again profile and stop him again for his apparent race and/or profession.

#### Carla

- 32. Through my role as National Vice President in the ordinary course of UFW's business, I received reports of UFW members impacted by the Southern California raids, including UFW member "Carla".
- 33. Carla is a Lawful Permanent Resident who lives in Ventura County. She has been a UFW member for more than 20 years. For decades, she has worked at a farm in Moorpark harvesting radishes and cilantro. She identifies as Latina and speaks Spanish as her primary

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language. She speaks English with an accent. She lives and works in a community that is predominantly farm workers.

34. Carla is aware of the immigration enforcement actions across agricultural operations in Southern California. She is also aware of the credible reports that immigration agents have stopped and detained people who appear Latino and who appear to be farm workers regardless of their actual immigration status. Carla fears that immigration agents will go into the fields where she works to detain all workers, and that she will be detained, regardless of her lawful status. Carla has seen immigration agents are targeting people for their clothing and stopping people who are wearing the agriculture worker uniform: hats and long sleeve t-shirts. As a result of immigration agents' conduct targeting Latino people and farm workers, Carla has missed work and is consequently losing wages, vacation accruals, and other benefits. For example, since the raids began in Southern California, Carla has missed several days of work. She lost about half of her weekly salary and contributed less to her pension plan and medical plan, both because she was afraid she would be wrongfully targeted for immigration enforcement, and because her worksite's harvest was cancelled for multiple days due to federal immigration agents' activity. Carla is going to struggle to make ends meet in July because she will have lost so much in wages. Carla remains afraid to go to work based on credible reports of continued raids on agricultural workers. Carla has tried to limit her trips outside of the home to necessities, such as going to buy food or going to a laundromat, but the raids leave Carla with an impossible choice. She has children who depend on her. As a caregiver for her children, she cannot avoid going out into the community to places immigration agents appear to be targeting.

#### <u>Belinda</u>

- 35. Through my role as National Vice President in the ordinary course of UFW's business, I also received a report of how the Southern California raids impacted UFW member "Belinda".
- 36. Belinda is a long-time resident of Ventura County. She identifies as Latina and lives in Ventura County. Belinda is a Spanish speaker. She speaks limited English with an accent. She drives to work in Ventura County. She has been an agricultural worker for nearly a decade.

Together, they have four sons and daughters, all of whom are either U.S. Citizens or have documented immigration status in the U.S.

37. On Friday, June 13, 2025, Belinda's husband, "Andy", a Latino, senior citizen who is a day laborer left their home in Ventura County early in the morning to commute to work. As he walked to work, men with no identifying attire approached him aggressively and grabbed him

Belinda has many ties to the community, having worked in the fields with her husband for years.

Belinda has been suffering since Andy's arrest. She is worried that, like Andy, she will be stopped

by immigration agents and placed in detention proceedings. Belinda identifies as Latina and fears that she too will be stopped, arrested, and detained as her husband was, based only on her appearance.

forcefully. They arrested him and have held him in immigration detention for over ten days.

38. In her husband's absence, Belinda is the sole caregiver for her sons and daughters. If she is stopped, arrested, and detained, as her husband was, she will be separated from her sons and daughters. Belinda fears going to the grocery store and tries to avoid going to public places, including the laundromat, but she cannot avoid commuting to work and taking care of her families' needs, even though this puts her at risk of being stopped, arrested, and detained.

39. UFW employees and I understand that this case may proceed as a class action. We understand UFW's responsibilities and role as a representative for the Suspicionless Stop Class. We understand the need to stay informed with what is happening in the case and that we need to consider the interests of other class members (both UFW and non-UFW members) and act on those interests. We are aware of no relevant conflicts of interest between UFW and members of the Suspicionless Stop Class. We are prepared to represent the class and will take seriously the organization's responsibilities in connection with that representation.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 7, 2025

Elizabeth Strater

# EXHIBIT 14

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#### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Pedro VASQUEZ PERDOMO, et al.

Plaintiffs.

V.

Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, *et al.* 

Defendants.

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

#### DECLARATION OF ANGELICA SALAS

Hon. Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong

- I, Angelica Salas, make the following statements on behalf of myself and the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights ("CHIRLA").
- 1. I incorporate by reference my previous declarations submitted to this Court on July 2, 2025 and July 28, 2025. *See ECF 38-9* and ECF 128-11.
- 2. CHIRLA's pursuit of this litigation is pertinent to the organization's mission of advancing the human and civil rights of immigrants and refugees, and CHIRLA has no relevant conflicts of interest with its members.
- 3. My colleagues and I understand that this is a class-action lawsuit. We understand the organization's responsibilities and role as a representative for the Suspicionless Stop Class. We understand the need to stay informed with what is happening in the case and that we need to think about the interests of other class members (both those that are CHIRLA members and those who are not) and act on those interests. We are prepared to represent the class and will take seriously the organization's responsibilities in connection with that representation.
- 4. The situation in Los Angeles for our CHIRLA members and the broader immigrant community continues to be dire despite the Court's temporary restraining order. On August 6, 2025, a Home Depot on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, less than one mile from our headquarters, was descended upon by federal agents, resulting in multiple

arrests that appear at odds with this Court's Temporary Restraining Order. I do not doubt that this particular action at this time and in this location was meant to spread fear. The Los Angeles Raids Rapid Response Network ("LARRN") responded as it almost always does, documenting the aftermath and collecting evidence.

- 5. Our members and their families continue to remain fearful of the possibility of being subject to unlawful stops by federal agents based on racial profiling and they are chilled in what used to be normal daily activities.
- 6. CHIRLA member M.G. has been a member since 2020. He is undocumented and deeply fearful of being detained by immigration authorities. As a dark-skinned man with facial features that mark him as visibly Latino, he fears being subjected to a suspicionless stop by immigration officials on the basis of his race. Moreover, as a monolingual Spanish speaker who speaks only Spanish when he goes out in public, he fears that if an immigration official were to hear him speaking, they would detain him on those grounds. As a construction worker who works at a variety of construction sites, he also fears he could be detained in an immigration raid that targets construction workers on the jobsite.
- 7. After the raids began, M.G. started going to work in clothes that he would normally wear to church or to a social gathering, so that any immigration officials he might pass on the way to work would not see him dressed in his work attire, clothing that makes it clear that he works in construction. Once he arrives at work, he changes into his work attire, and before leaving work for the day, changes back into the more formal clothes that he wears while driving. However, during the workday, he is dressed in his work attire, which becomes soiled with dirt and dust, clearly marking him as a manual laborer. He fears encountering immigration officials while dressed this way, as he believes this could spur them to illegally stop and interrogate him. Additionally, when he drives to work, he

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sam Levin, *Border patrol agents jump out of rental truck and ambush people at LA Home Depot*, The Guardian (August 6, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/aug/06/ice-border-patrol-home-depot-los-angeles

must bring his own tools, which are visible in the car as he is driving. He likewise fears that this will cause immigration officials to illegally stop and investigate him.

- 8. Under normal circumstances, M.G. would frequent stores with large Latino clienteles, such as Latino grocery stores. He fears that simply being present in such places could cause him to be targeted by immigration agents. M.G. has also cut back his work schedule. And he no longer leaves the house for non-work purposes, except to drive straight to church, then straight home. Likewise, his family has stopped going on trips to the beach, which they used to do somewhat regularly, and he relies on his adult children to bring groceries for his wife and him.
- 9. Another longstanding CHIRLA member, A.L., almost no longer leaves her house and when she does, she does so with great fear after working up enough courage. She is visibly Latino and a monolingual Spanish speaker, who fears not being able to answer any questions posed to her in English by immigration agents and being detained on that basis. The husband of A.L., Q.M., is also a CHIRLA member and he has stopped working since the raids began. His truck is clearly that of a construction worker and he is worries about going to his worksites where the majority of his colleagues are Latino, making them targets. Having heard about the raids at Home Depots, he recounts how his work would require him to go there for materials and that this is another reason he has stopped working. Q.M. suffers from a health condition requiring to use special equipment to help him sleep, but so far he has missed two doctor's appointments. The thought of a family medical emergency that would necessitate leaving the house is a cause of great concern to him.
- 10. V.M. has been an active CHIRLA member since 2015 and makes her living selling drinks, frozen fruit bars and packaged snacks. As a Spanish-only speaking Latina with darker skin, whose work requires her to stand in public, she feels she is a likely target for immigration officials. This fear is further exacerbated by the fact that she does not have a car, so V.M. uses walking as her main method of transportation. As she cannot stop working altogether for financial reasons, she has cut down work to the bare minimum for

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subsistence, working only on weekends. And she has given up her preferred vending location in front of a school to further minimize the risk. V.M. is both anxious and depressed, and she fears not just being stopped but illegally arrested and deported.

11. These examples are but a few, and they are not exclusive to our members and clients. In my many years with CHIRLA, I reiterate my previous statements that I have never witnessed anything like what has been taking place throughout our communities.

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

Los Angeles, CA

Dated: August 7, 2025

By:

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Angelica Salas

# EXHIBIT 15

Document 140-15

Filed 08/07/25 Page 2 of 8 Page

Case 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP

Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his 1 official capacity as 2 Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. 3 SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in 4 his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his 5 official capacity as Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI, 6 in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General: Ernesto 7 SANTACRUZ JR., in his official 8 capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S. 9 **Immigration and Customs** Enforcement; Eddy WANG, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles, 10 Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs 11 Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, 12 in his official capacity as Chief Patrol Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Jeffrey D. STALNAKER, in his official capacity 13 as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San 14 Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official 15 capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal 16 Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. 17 ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District 18 of California. Defendants. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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26   27	San Diego, CA 92138-7131 Tel: 619-398-4199	
28	Counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs	

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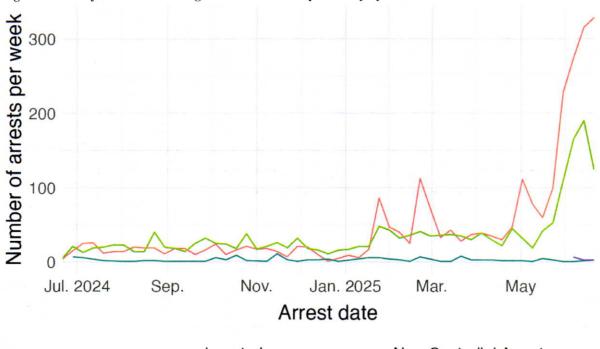
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I, Graeme Blair, declare:

- I make this declaration from my personal knowledge and, if called to testify to these facts, could and would do so competently.
- I am an Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of California, 2. Los Angeles and Faculty Affiliate of the Department of Statistics and the California Center for Population Research at the University of California-Los Angeles. I study how to reduce violence and how to make social science more credible, ethical, and useful. I teach courses on research design and data analysis for undergraduates and Ph.D. students. My book, Research Design in the Social Sciences, was published by Princeton University Press in 2023, and my book Crime, Insecurity, and Community Policing was published by Cambridge University Press in 2024. I received a Ph.D. in politics from Princeton University and a B.A. in political science from Reed College. I am a recipient of the Leamer-Rosenthal Prize in Open Social Science.
- 3. I am the Deputy Director of the Deportation Data Project. The project collects and posts public, anonymized U.S. government immigration enforcement datasets. The group uses the Freedom of Information Act to gather datasets directly from the government, and also posts datasets that the government has posted proactively or in response to others' requests. The data have been used by scholars and journalists to inform the public about changing immigration enforcement policies not reflected in publicly-available agency documents, resulting in hundreds of stories in the media in 2025.
- For the information I provide in this declaration, I draw on the late June 2025 release of data from Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and in particular the table it provided of administrative arrests. They represent the most up-to-date publicly-accessible data at the individual level on ICE's arrest patterns. The data were produced in response to a FOIA request filed by the Center for Immigration Law and Policy at UCLA Law School in May 2024 and a lawsuit filed by the Center, Center for Immigration Law and Policy v. ICE, in December 2024 after the data were not provided in a timely way. The data are available on the project web site at deportationdata.org/data/ice.html.

- 5. At the request of Plaintiffs' counsel in this matter, I generated a summary of the weekly<sup>1</sup> rate of arrests by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) over time for the one year before the latest available date, June 26, 2025. The data describe approximately 170,000 arrests during that period.<sup>2</sup>
- 6. Below is a chart depicting the weekly count of arrests in the ICE Los Angeles Area of Responsibility<sup>3</sup> in four categories, based on arrest method: those labeled "Located,"

Figure 1: Weekly arrests in Los Angeles ICE area of responsibility by arrest method



Method — Located — Non-Custodial Arrest — Probation and Parole — Worksite Enforcement

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Arrest rates vary systematically by day, e.g., are lower on weekends, and so aggregating by week facilitates comparison of trends over longer periods of time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> There are a small number of records in which there are multiple arrests for the same individual's unique identifier within a 24-hour span (about 2,000 out of the approximately 170,000 records or about one percent). These records may in a very small number of cases reflect more than one arrest in a short period of time, but most are likely multiple records reflecting the same arrest. I collapsed each set of records for a given unique identifier within a 24-hour span into one, to count the number of arrests conservatively. I select the apprehension method of the first record for my analysis; which one of the possible ways I use to code the apprehension method for these cases does not significantly change the overall depiction of ICE arrests over time in the community.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ICE does not provide a finer-grained geographic categorization of arrests than the area of responsibility or the state, which in this case would be larger.

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"Non-Custodial Arrest," "Probation and Parole," and "Worksite Enforcement." According to ICE, the Los Angeles Area of Responsibility includes seven counties in California: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura.<sup>4</sup>

- 7. I included the four categories of arrest method discussed in paragraph (6) to approximate arrests that appear to be conducted in the community as opposed to in a custodial setting. ICE defines "at large arrests," as those "conducted in the community, as opposed to in a custodial setting such as a prison or jail." In its annual Enforcement and Removal Operations Report for FY 2017, ICE states that it aggregated "at large arrests" from three categories in its databases: "ERO administrative arrests reported as 'at-large' include records from all ERO Programs with Arrest Methods of Located, Non-Custodial Arrest, or Probation and Parole." To this list I added "Worksite Enforcement."
- 8. Out of the categories that are not included, the largest are: "287(g) Program," "CAP Federal Incarceration," "CAP Local Incarceration," "CAP State Incarceration," "ERO Reprocessed Arrest," and "Other efforts." There are much smaller sets of arrests, categorized as "Anti-Smuggling" (66), "Boat Patrol" (10), "Crewman/Stowaway" (2), "Criminal Alien Program" (4), "Inspections" (96), "Law Enforcement Agency Response Unit" (705), "Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force" (23), "Other Agency (turned over to INS)" (311), "Other Task Force" (462), "Patrol Border" (74), "Patrol Interior" (50), "Traffic Check" (60), "Transportation Check Aircraft" (11), "Transportation Check Bus" (5), and "Transportation Check Passenger Train" (1). Given that in total there are approximately 170,000 arrests in this time period, whether any of these are included in the counts or not does not significantly change the overall depiction of ICE arrests over time in the community.

<sup>4</sup> https://www.ice.gov/field-office/los-angeles-field-office

https://www.ice.gov/remove/removal-statistics/2017

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See https://www.ice.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Report/2017/iceEndOfYearFY2017.pdf. When independent analysts compared ICE's numbers to an analysis following this stated coding scheme, the figures matched exactly. See https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/wpcontent/uploads/2025/01/changing patterns of interior immigration enforcement in the united states.pdf

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