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SERGIO CARRILLO a/k/a SERGIO CARRILLO-  
11 SERRANO

12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
13 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
14 EASTERN DIVISION

15  
16 SERGIO CARRILLO a/k/a SERGIO  
CARRILLO-SERRANO,

17 Plaintiff,

18 v.

19 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;  
20 DOES 1-10, inclusive,

21 Defendants.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

1 Plaintiff Sergio Carrillo a/k/a Sergio Carrillo-Serrano hereby alleges as  
2 follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. Sergio Carrillo a/k/a Sergio Carrillo-Serrano<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter “Sergio  
5 Carrillo” or “Mr. Carrillo”) is a United States citizen born in Mexico who acquired  
6 United States citizenship over twenty years ago.

7 2. Despite being an American citizen, Immigration and Customs  
8 Enforcement (“ICE”) agents violated Mr. Carrillo’s constitutional rights by  
9 arresting him and searching him without probable cause to believe that he was an  
10 “alien” who was subject to removal from the country. In fact, the agents did not  
11 know anything about him except that he was born in Mexico. Days before his  
12 arrest, ICE agents searched their databases and found no information at all. Relying  
13 solely on the *absence* of information in their databases and his national origin, ICE  
14 agents sought to arrest him.

15 3. On July 25, 2016, after calling and texting Mr. Carrillo on his cell phone to  
16 ask where he was without identifying themselves, ICE agents arrested Mr. Carrillo  
17 at the Home Depot in Rialto, California.

18 4. Following Mr. Carrillo’s arrest, ICE agents transported him to various ICE  
19 facilities where he was detained for approximately three (3) days. Mr. Carrillo was  
20 detained despite the fact that the various ICE officers handling his case did not  
21 have, nor could they find, any information indicating that he was a noncitizen  
22 subject to removal. His detention was further unreasonable because Mr. Carrillo  
23 repeatedly informed the ICE officers—including at the time of his arrest—that he  
24 was a United States citizen, yet no ICE officer investigated his claim until three  
25 days later when Mr. Carrillo’s family hired a lawyer.

26  
27 <sup>1</sup> Mr. Carrillo’s Certificate of Citizenship identifies him as “Sergio Carrillo-  
28 Serrano,” while his United States Passport and other public records identify him  
simply as “Sergio Carrillo.” -2-



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**VENUE**

8. The acts and omissions giving rise to this complaint occurred within the Central District of California, and, as such, venue is appropriate in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1402(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

**PARTIES**

9. Plaintiff Sergio Carrillo is a resident of Rialto, California. Mr. Carrillo was born in Mexico. He became a lawful permanent resident (“LPR”) of the United States when he was one-month old in 1978 and derived U.S. citizenship from his mother in 1994.

10. Defendant United States of America is a proper defendant in this action as to Mr. Carrillo’s claims made pursuant to the FTCA. 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b). ICE was at all times relevant herein a federal agency of DHS, organized and existing under the laws of the United States. The United States is vicariously liable for the misconduct of its employees. Upon information and belief, individual defendants DOES 1-10, were at all relevant times acting in their capacity as ICE officers and/or employees, and were acting within the course and scope of their employment. Accordingly, the United States of America is sued under the FTCA for the tortious acts of its employees.

11. Defendants DOES 1 through 10 (collectively “DOE DEFENDANTS”) are individuals whose identities are not currently known to Mr. Carrillo, and who, by their actions, caused Mr. Carrillo’s unlawful detention and violations of his rights. Upon information and belief, they are, and were at all relevant times, agents, employees, officers or otherwise representatives of ICE. At all times relevant to this complaint, DOE DEFENDANTS were acting within the course and scope of their employment with ICE, an executive agency of the United States.

**FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

12. Plaintiff Sergio Carrillo has been a U.S. citizen for over 20 years. He is 39 years old. He was born in Mexico while his parents were on a brief trip from Los

1 Angeles to Tijuana, but has otherwise lived in California his entire life. He is a  
2 resident of Rialto, California.

3 13. Mr. Carrillo became a lawful permanent resident of the United States on  
4 June 26, 1978, when he was one-month old. In 1994, he automatically derived  
5 citizenship by operation of law when his mother naturalized as a U.S. citizen.

6 14. In 1995, Mr. Carrillo obtained a U.S. passport from the Department of  
7 State. In 1996, he obtained a certificate of citizenship from the then Immigration  
8 and Naturalization Service (“INS”).

9 **ICE’s Arrest and Detention of Mr. Carrillo**

10 15. On the morning of Monday, July 25, 2016, Plaintiff was at the Home  
11 Depot in Rialto, California when he received a call from an unknown number  
12 asking for Sergio Carrillo.

13 16. The caller asked him where he was located. Mr. Carrillo responded that he  
14 was at the Home Depot and asked the caller who he was. The caller refused to  
15 identify himself and hung up.

16 17. Mr. Carrillo then went into the Home Depot, made a few purchases, and  
17 left.

18 18. Around the time he was leaving, at 9:34am, he received a text message  
19 from (626) 246-6899 stating: “Where are u at.” Mr. Carrillo then called the number  
20 from which he received the text and asked who it was. The person refused to  
21 identify himself.

22 19. Moments later, DOES 1-2, two agents wearing black vests labeled  
23 “POLICE” over plain clothes, approached Mr. Carrillo as he exited the store and  
24 asked if he was Sergio Carrillo. They said they wanted to ask him some questions.

25 20. Mr. Carrillo inquired as to what the questions were concerning and  
26 whether he was a criminal suspect, and also stated that he wanted a lawyer if he was  
27 being detained.

1       21. The agents refused to answer Mr. Carrillo's questions. Finally, he asked  
2 the agents whether he was being detained. The agents responded that they were  
3 arresting him. When he asked why, the officers refused to say, with one officer  
4 responding that he would tell him later. The agents placed him under arrest.

5       22. He was placed into an unmarked car and transported to another section of  
6 the Home Depot parking lot, where he was removed from the car.

7       23. Mr. Carrillo and DOES 1-2 were then joined by another unmarked car.  
8 Two officers, DOES 3-4, exited the second car. At least one had a uniform that  
9 said "Homeland Security." When Mr. Carrillo saw the uniform he immediately  
10 told the officers they had the wrong person because he was a U.S. citizen. One of  
11 the officers responded that they believed Mr. Carrillo was in the United States  
12 illegally. The officers searched Mr. Carrillo, without his consent, and he was  
13 placed back into the first unmarked car.

14       24. From Rialto, DOES 1-2 drove Mr. Carrillo to the ICE processing facility,  
15 located at 300 North Los Angeles Street in downtown Los Angeles. During the car  
16 ride, Mr. Carrillo asked for the names and badge numbers of the officers, but both  
17 officers refused to give him the information. Mr. Carrillo continued to tell the  
18 officers throughout the duration of the car ride that they were making a big mistake  
19 because he was a U.S. citizen, but the officers ignored him.

20       25. When they arrived at the ICE processing center in downtown Los Angeles,  
21 an officer took Mr. Carrillo fingerprints. An officer also took a photo of him with  
22 his cell phone because their cameras were not working. The officers took Mr.  
23 Carrillo's wallet, which contained his identification. Mr. Carrillo told the officer  
24 that he was being illegally detained because he was a U.S. citizen.

25       26. After the officers took his fingerprints, Mr. Carrillo was sitting on a bench  
26 while the officers processed his paperwork. He overheard one of the officers tell  
27 another officer that he could not find any records of Mr. Carrillo in the computer  
28 databases.

1 27. Without any information from their electronic databases or information  
2 from Mr. Carrillo himself, the ICE agents nonetheless issued him a Notice to  
3 Appear (“NTA”) in immigration court, charging him with grounds of removability.  
4 The ICE agents did not have Mr. Carrillo’s address or phone number, so, for  
5 unknown reasons, they listed the address and phone number for the Orange County  
6 Sheriff’s Department as Mr. Carrillo’s address and phone number on his NTA. The  
7 ICE agents also lacked any information about Mr. Carrillo’s citizenship or  
8 immigration status, so they wrote on his NTA that he entered the U.S. at an  
9 “unknown place at an unknown time” and alleged that he was a Mexican citizen.

10 28. The NTA was signed by ICE officer J. Patterson, and was served on Mr.  
11 Carrillo by ICE officer A. Vargas.

12 29. ICE held Mr. Carrillo at the processing center until approximately 8 or  
13 9:00 pm that day, when they took him in a van to the Adelanto Detention Center in  
14 Adelanto, California.

15 30. The Adelanto Detention Center is an immigration detention facility run by  
16 a private company called GEO Group, through a contract with ICE.

17 31. While being booked into custody by a GEO Group employee, Mr. Carrillo  
18 told the employee that he was a U.S. citizen. The officer ignored him. He was  
19 taken to a dorm for the night.

20 32. First thing the next morning, on Tuesday, July 26, Mr. Carrillo told a GEO  
21 guard that he was a citizen and asked why he was being imprisoned. He also told  
22 the guard’s supervisor that he was a citizen. He asked what he had to do to be able  
23 to communicate this fact to an ICE officer. The GEO guards told him he had to fill  
24 out a kite complaint, which would be picked up that evening by an ICE employee.  
25 He then put in a kite requesting to speak to an ICE officer and stating that he was a  
26 U.S. citizen.

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1 33. Mr. Carrillo did not hear from ICE all day on July 26, so on Wednesday,  
2 July 27 he put in a second request to speak with ICE, again stating he was a U.S.  
3 citizen.

4 34. Finally, on the morning of Thursday, July 28, Mr. Carrillo received a  
5 written response from ICE asking him for his parents' names. He responded as  
6 soon as he received the response and put his response in the box for kite complaints  
7 that same morning.

8 35. That same day, around 1:00 pm, Laura Kent-Monning, an attorney  
9 contacted by Mr. Carrillo's family, reached ICE Officer Eric Saldana at the  
10 Adelanto Detention Facility by phone and informed him that Mr. Carrillo was a  
11 U.S. citizen.

12 36. She followed up that call with a 1:26 pm email providing Mr. Carrillo's  
13 U.S. passport.

14 37. At 3:09 pm, she again emailed Officer Saldana, this time with Mr.  
15 Carrillo's certificate of citizenship, after hearing from the family that Officer  
16 Saldana had requested it.

17 38. After receiving Ms. Kent-Monning's call and correspondence, ICE Officer  
18 Saldana called Mr. Carrillo out of the dorm to speak with him. The Officer asked  
19 Mr. Carrillo a number of questions and he waited in Officer Saldana's office for  
20 approximately an hour while Officer Saldana spoke by phone to Mr. Carrillo's son  
21 and made various other phone calls.

22 39. At 3:37pm, Officer Saldana informed Ms. Kent-Monning that Mr. Carrillo  
23 would be released.

24 40. Officer Saldana told Ms. Kent-Monning that they had been unable to  
25 locate Mr. Carrillo's record in the Central Index System (CIS) and that his  
26 information had been incorrectly entered into CIS under a different name, "Mr.  
27 Sergio Cabrillo Serrano." He also informed her that when Mr. Carrillo's certificate  
28 of citizenship was issued, the record and his fingerprints were not digitized and



1 electronically stored, and thus not available in any database. The Officer told her  
2 that the databases do not have naturalization and citizenship information from back  
3 then. Mr. Saldana also informed Ms. Kent-Monning that when ICE ran Mr.  
4 Carrillo's fingerprints, they came up negative for any immigration record.

5 41. Shortly after this call, ICE released him.

6 **ICE's Review and Reliance on Electronic Database Searches**

7 42. Upon information and belief, and based on documents in Mr. Carrillo's  
8 immigration file ("A-file"), on July 20, 2016, ICE conducted database searches for  
9 information about Mr. Carrillo. It searched the following databases: U.S.  
10 Citizenship and Immigration Service's (USCIS) Central Index System (CIS), U.S.  
11 Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) NNSV database, California Department of  
12 Motor Vehicles (DMV), the Los Angeles County Consolidated Criminal History  
13 Reporting System (CCHRS), Customs and Border Protection's Treasury  
14 Enforcement Communications System (TECS), and a database of the FBI's  
15 Criminal Justice Information Services Division.

16 43. The results of these database searches produced no information about Mr.  
17 Carrillo's citizenship and immigration status. The results of the CIS database  
18 search produced no records. The results of the other databases produced only  
19 criminal history information, biographical information, photographs of Mr. Carrillo,  
20 and Mr. Carrillo's home address.

21 44. In addition, when ICE booked Mr. Carrillo and ran his fingerprints against  
22 its electronic immigration databases, a report was created and placed in Mr.  
23 Carrillo's file stating "No candidate found for the below searched subject."

24 45. CIS is a database maintained by USCIS, the agency that oversees lawful  
25 immigration to the United States and is responsible for processing petitions,  
26 applications, and other requests for immigration benefits.

27 46. According to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), "CIS is a  
28 DHS-wide index used to track the location of case files, to include Alien Files (A-

1 File) nationally and to maintain alien status and repository information. CIS  
2 contains information on the status of individuals, including lawful permanent  
3 residents, naturalized citizens, U.S. border crossers, apprehended aliens, legalized  
4 aliens, aliens who have been issued employment authorizations, and other  
5 individuals of interest to DHS. CIS provides information used for granting or  
6 denying benefits and capturing subsequent status changes; documenting chain of  
7 custody for enforcement; keeping track of immigrant statistics; and control and  
8 account of record keeping services in accordance with the Code of Federal  
9 Regulations (CFR) to certify the existence or non-existence of records.”

10 47. By its nature, CIS is not a complete repository of information about all  
11 citizens and noncitizens in the United States, including their legal status and  
12 whether they are subject to removal from the United States.

13 48. The CIS database is incomplete, even for information that it otherwise  
14 maintains. Upon information and belief, DHS only began a system to digitize the  
15 fingerprints of applicants in 1994 and to electronically input associated records.  
16 USCIS only began consistently digitizing fingerprints of people who apply for  
17 immigration benefits in 2008. Immigration records, including citizenship  
18 applications, filed before 2008 are not consistently available in the CIS system and  
19 those filed before 1994 are not available at all. Neither ICE, nor USCIS has worked  
20 to upload information contained in paper records of citizenship certificates from  
21 before 2008 to its electronic databases.

22 49. Upon information and belief, the CIS database is also replete with errors  
23 ranging from misspelling of names, to erroneous immigration status information, to  
24 not maintaining up-to-date information. These error rates have been repeatedly  
25 reported on by the DHS Office of Inspector General and the Government  
26 Accountability Office and are well known throughout DHS.



1       56. On November 10, 2015, ICE Director Sarah Saldana issued a policy  
2 directive numbered 16001.2 and entitled “Investigating the Potential U.S.  
3 Citizenship of Individuals Encountered by ICE” (the “Directive”). By its terms,  
4 this Directive became effective on November 10, 2015.

5       57. The stated policy of the Directive is to ensure that ICE “carefully and  
6 expeditiously investigate[s] and analyze[s] the potential U.S. citizenship of  
7 individuals encountered by ICE.”

8       58. Pursuant to this policy, the Directive requires that “ICE Personnel *must*  
9 assess the potential U.S. Citizenship of an individual encountered by ICE if the  
10 individual makes or has made a claim to U.S. citizenship . . . .” (emphasis added).  
11 By the Directive’s terms, this duty extends to individuals claiming citizenship who  
12 have been “arrested and taken into ICE custody pursuant to the agency’s civil  
13 immigration authorities . . . .”

14       59. When an individual makes a claim to citizenship, a “factual examination  
15 and legal analysis” must be conducted and must include “a check of all available  
16 DHS data systems and any other reasonable means available to the officer.”

17       60. The Directive further specifies that the “factual examination” may include  
18 “a review of the A-file and other pertinent documents, an interview of the  
19 individual, searches of vital records databases, interviews of family members and  
20 other individuals in possession of relevant information, and other appropriate  
21 investigation.”

22       61. Further, “in any case in which there is uncertainty about whether the  
23 evidence is probative of U.S. citizenship, ICE should not detain [or] arrest . . . the  
24 individual . . . .”

25       62. Immediately upon being encountered by DOES 1–4, Mr. Carrillo stated in  
26 no uncertain terms that he was a U.S. Citizen. He repeated these claims during his  
27 transportation to the ICE processing center and while being booked into custody.  
28 He also informed several GEO guards of his citizenship and filled out two kite

1 complaints that were not responded to until July 28—three days after he was  
2 arrested.

3 63. Upon information and belief, these repeated claims of citizenship were  
4 completely ignored from the time of his arrest until the time that Officer Saldana  
5 began looking into his case on July 28. Rather than “expeditiously investigate and  
6 analyze” Mr. Carrillo’s potential U.S. citizenship, DOE DEFENDANTS and the  
7 other officers involved issued Mr. Carrillo an NTA—without any articulable  
8 grounds—and sent him away for further detention.

9 64. Tellingly, it took a call by Ms. Kent-Monning before ICE took any  
10 meaningful steps to investigate Mr. Carrillo’s claims of citizenship.

11 65. DOE DEFENDANTS neglect of ICE’s stated policies and procedures  
12 contributed to Mr. Carrillo’s lengthy, unnecessary, and unreasonable detention.

13 **CLAIMS**

14 **First Cause of Action**

15 Federal Tort Claims Act

16 False Imprisonment

17 (Against Defendant United States)

18 66. Mr. Carrillo repeats and incorporates herein by reference the allegations in  
19 the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

20 67. DOE DEFENDANTS intentionally arrested Mr. Carrillo on July 25, 2017.

21 68. There was no lawful justification for arresting Mr. Carrillo. The DOE  
22 DEFENDANTS did not have probable cause to believe that Mr. Carrillo was a non-  
23 citizen who was subject to removal from the United States. Upon information and  
24 belief, Mr. Carrillo was arrested solely on the basis of his national origin.

25 69. Mr. Carrillo was detained without lawful justification or probable cause  
26 for approximately three (3) days, from July 25 to July 28, 2016.

27 70. Mr. Carrillo was aware of his unlawful confinement and did not consent to  
28 it.

71. DOE DEFENDANTS were, at all times relevant, officers and/or  
employees of ICE, and, as such, employees of the UNITED STATES.

1 72. In arresting Mr. Carrillo, and at all times relevant, DOE DEFENDANTS  
2 were acting within the course and scope of their employment as ICE officers and/or  
3 employees, and as employees of the UNITED STATES.

4 73. DOE DEFENDANTS' conduct proximately caused injury to Mr. Carrillo,  
5 including, but not limited to, lost wages, lost employment opportunities, and  
6 emotional distress.

7 **Second Cause of Action**  
8 Federal Tort Claims Act  
9 Negligence  
10 (Against Defendant United States)

11 74. Mr. Carrillo repeats and incorporates herein by reference the allegations in  
12 the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

13 75. ICE officials have a duty to act with reasonable care and to not subject  
14 individuals to personal injury during the course of their duties.

15 76. ICE officials have a duty to use reasonable care in effecting an arrest of a  
16 suspected "alien" and in determining whether probable cause exists to perform an  
17 arrest.

18 77. ICE officials have a duty, upon an arrest, to investigate and ensure that  
19 probable cause exists to ensure that any continued detention is legally justified.

20 78. ICE officials have a duty to not subject individuals to unreasonable  
21 searches and seizures.

22 79. ICE officials have a duty to not subject individuals to discriminatory  
23 treatment on the basis of national origin.

24 80. DOE DEFENDANTS breached these duties by wrongfully arresting Mr.  
25 Carrillo without probable cause or legal justification; by arresting Mr. Carrillo  
26 based solely on his national origin; by searching Mr. Carrillo without legal  
27 justification or probable cause and pursuant to an unlawful arrest; and, upon his  
28 arrest and transportation to the ICE processing facility, failing to use reasonable  
care to ascertain that Mr. Carrillo was at all times relevant a citizen of the United  
States.

1 81. Upon information and belief, DOE DEFENDANTS were at all times  
2 relevant acting within the course and scope of their employment as ICE officers  
3 and/or employees, and as employees of the United States.

4 82. DOE DEFENDANTS' conduct proximately caused injury to Mr. Carrillo,  
5 including, but not limited to, lost wages, lost employment opportunities, and  
6 emotional distress.

7 **Third Cause of Action**  
8 Federal Tort Claims Act  
9 Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress  
10 (Against Defendant United States)

11 83. Mr. Carrillo repeats and incorporates herein by reference the allegations in  
12 the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

13 84. ICE officials have a duty to act with reasonable care and to not subject  
14 individuals to personal injury during the course of their duties.

15 85. ICE officials have a duty to use reasonable care in effecting an arrest of a  
16 suspected alien and in determining whether probable cause exists to perform an  
17 arrest.

18 86. ICE officials have a duty, upon an arrest, to investigate and ensure that  
19 probable cause exists to ensure that any continued detention is legally justified.

20 87. ICE officials have a duty to not subject individuals to unreasonable  
21 searches and seizures.

22 88. ICE officials have a duty to not subject individuals to discriminatory  
23 treatment on the basis of national origin.

24 89. DOE DEFENDANTS breached these duties by wrongfully arresting Mr.  
25 Carrillo without probable cause or legal justification; by arresting Mr. Carrillo  
26 based solely on his national origin; by searching Mr. Carrillo without legal  
27 justification or probable cause and pursuant to an unlawful arrest; and, upon his  
28 arrest and transportation to the ICE processing facility, failing to use reasonable  
care to ascertain that Mr. Carrillo was at all times a citizen of the United States.

1 90. Upon information and belief, DOE DEFENDANTS were at all times  
2 relevant acting within the course and scope of their employment as ICE officers  
3 and/or employees, and as employees of the United States.

4 91. DOE DEFENDANTS' conduct proximately caused Mr. Carrillo to  
5 experience serious emotional distress in the form of nervousness, shock, anxiety,  
6 and depression.

7 **Fourth Cause of Action**

*Bivens*

8 Violations of Fourth Amendment (Unreasonable Search and Seizure)  
9 (Against Defendants DOES 1-10)

10 92. Mr. Carrillo repeats and incorporates herein by reference the allegations in  
11 the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

12 93. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits  
13 unreasonable searches and seizures.

14 94. DOE DEFENDANTS arrested Mr. Carrillo on July 25, 2016 without a  
15 warrant and without probable cause.

16 95. DOE DEFENDANTS also searched Mr. Carrillo at the time of his arrest  
17 without a warrant or probable cause.

18 96. DOE DEFENDANTS continued Mr. Carrillo's detention for  
19 approximately three (3) days after he informed them, at the point of arrest and  
20 throughout the ensuing three days, that he was a U.S. citizen.

21 97. As of July 25, 2016 it was clearly established that an ICE officer must  
22 have probable cause to arrest and search an individual suspected of being a  
23 removable noncitizen.

24 98. It was also clearly established that ICE does not have probable cause to  
25 arrest and detain a U.S. citizen.

26 99. It was also clearly established that ICE does not have probable cause to  
27 make an arrest based on foreign place of birth and the absence of records in its  
28 databases, databases it knows to be incorrect and incomplete.



1 100. Even if ICE had probable cause for the arrest, which it did not, probable  
2 cause ceased to exist at the moment that Mr. Carrillo informed DOE  
3 DEFENDANTS that he was a U.S. citizen—something he mentioned upon his arrest.

4 101. DOE DEFENDANTS’ conduct proximately caused injury to Mr. Carrillo,  
5 including, but not limited to, lost wages, lost employment opportunities, and  
6 emotional distress.

7 102. In performing the acts alleged herein, DOE DEFENDANTS acted  
8 maliciously, intentionally, recklessly, and/or with callous indifference to Mr.  
9 Carrillo’s constitutional rights, such that an award of punitive damages is  
10 appropriate.

11 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

12 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests relief as follows:

- 13 1. Trial by jury on all claims so triable under applicable law;
- 14 2. Compensatory damages against the United States in an amount to be  
15 proven at trial, but, in any event, no less than an amount sufficient to  
16 adequately compensate Mr. Carrillo for injuries resulting from the  
17 false imprisonment, negligence, and negligent infliction of emotional  
18 distress perpetrated by the DOE DEFENDANTS;
- 19 3. Compensatory damages against the DOE DEFENDANTS in an  
20 amount to be proven at trial, but, in any event, no less than an amount  
21 sufficient to adequately compensate Mr. Carrillo for injuries resulting  
22 from the violation of his Fourth Amendment rights;
- 23 4. Punitive damages against the DOE DEFENDANTS in an amount to be  
24 proven at trial, but, in any event, no less than an amount sufficient to  
25 not only punish DOE DEFENDANTS for their unlawful conduct but  
26 to deter future like conduct from similarly situated ICE agents;

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5. Mr. Carrillo’s reasonable costs and attorney’s fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”) and another other applicable law;
6. Prejudgment interest on any award of damages to the extent permitted by law;
7. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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Respectfully submitted,

DATED: July 17, 2017

**PERKINS COIE LLP**

By: /s/ Tyler D. Anthony

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