March 12, 2021

SUBMITTED ONLINE

FOIA Officer
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
90 K Street, NE
Washington, DC 20229

RE: Freedom of Information Act Request Concerning the Sandusky Bay Station of the United States Border Patrol, October 1, 2015 to Present

To Whom It May Concern:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552, on behalf of Advocates for Basic Legal Equality (“ABLE”), a legal services organization that represents people living in poverty in individual and impact litigation in Ohio, and the American Immigration Council (“Council”), a national nonprofit immigration law organization that represents clients and groups in litigation, education, communication strategies, and cultural exchange to advance immigrant rights, for documents related to the enforcement activities of the U.S. Border Patrol Sandusky Bay Station (Ohio) and/or its employees (“Sandusky Bay Station”).

Public Interest in Requested Records

The purpose of this request is to provide the public with information regarding the Sandusky Bay Station’s practices and procedures relating to apprehension, arrest and/or seizure, detention and/or custody, racial profiling, and collaborations with state and local law enforcement. Border
enforcement practices go to the heart of the Constitution—and are central to our nation’s debates on immigration enforcement and reform—and thus are matters of great public concern. The public has a right to review such practices and procedures in order to ensure that constitutional safeguards are respected and the rights of the most vulnerable are upheld. Courts have ordered CBP to produce documents similar to those requested here. For example, a federal district court repeatedly ordered a local New York Customs and Border Protection (CBP) office to search for and produce documents regarding that office’s procedures and practices.¹ Your prompt compliance in providing the records herein requested is necessary to vindicate the public’s right to be part of an “informed citizenry, vital to the functioning of a democratic society, needed to check against corruption, and to hold the governors accountable to the governed.”²

**Request for Information**

We request the following records created by and/or in the possession of the Sandusky Bay Station on or after October 1, 2015.³

1. Copies of Form I-213 (“Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien”):
   a. For each individual detained or taken into custody by Sandusky Bay Station; and
   b. For each individual transferred to Sandusky Bay Station by state or local law enforcement officials.

This includes, but is not limited to, all Form I-213s issued for which the Method of Location/Apprehension is coded OA (“Other Agency”) and/or the Narrative section mentions a state or local law enforcement agency.

³ The term “records” should be understood broadly, including but not limited to: all records or communications preserved in electronic and written form, such as correspondences, emails, documents, data, statistics, videotapes, audio tapes, faxes, files, guidance, guidelines, evaluations, instructions, analyses, policies, procedures, memoranda, instructions, training materials, notes (including handwritten), orders, legal opinions, protocols, reports, technical manuals, technical specifications, studies, or any other record of any kind.
2. Sandusky CBP Daily Apprehension Log. This includes, but is not limited to, all data and statistics relating to:
   a. Length of time in the United States;
   b. Country of Citizenship;
   c. Complexion;
   d. Disposition;
   e. Remarks – Principal/Smuggled and
   f. Criminal Record.

3. Copies of Form I-44 (“Report of Apprehension or Seizure”):
   a. For each individual transferred to Sandusky CBP by state or local law enforcement officials; and
   b. For each individual stopped but not arrested by Sandusky CBP for whom I-44s were issued.

4. Records that provide all possible codes and/or words and/or phrases (hereinafter “code(s),” with explanations or definitions of those codes, that could be used by Sandusky CBP on the Form I-213 and Form I-44:
   a. Under “Method of Location/Apprehension”; 
   b. Under “Status when Found”;
   c. Under “Criminal Record”; and
   d. Under “Cmplxn,”

5. Records that instruct, guide, or train officers about how to classify arrestees by their complexion.

6. Copies of each Form I-247 (“Immigration Detainer”) issued by Sandusky CBP to a state or local law enforcement entity, as well as records reflecting the following information:
   a. The date on which the detainer was issued and the reason the detainer was issued;
   b. The date, if any, on which the detainer was cancelled or lifted, as well as the reason the detainer was cancelled or lifted;
   c. The offense code, if any, and any records describing the meaning or definition of the offense code;
   d. The date, if any, that the subject of the detainer was taken into CBP custody;
e. The receiving agency, facility, and/or police department to whom the detainer was sent; and
f. The nationality and/or country of origin of the individual subject to the detainer.

7. Copies of all expedited removal orders (Form I-860) issued to individuals apprehended in Ohio.

Request for Fee Waiver

The requesters additionally seek a waiver of all costs pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) (“Documents shall be furnished without any charge or at a [reduced] charge . . . if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”). Disclosure in this case meets the statutory criteria, and a fee waiver would fulfill congressional intent.4

Disclosure of the records herein requested is in the public interest as it will inform the public on a matter of heightened controversy: a local Border Patrol Station’s immigration enforcement policies and practices, including racial profiling and its efforts to work with local law enforcement. Given the current debate on comprehensive immigration reform, and ongoing debates over local and state law enforcement’s cooperation with federal immigration enforcement, few issues are more important to the public. CBP’s practices and procedures regarding racial profiling have received national attention, addressed both by Congress during the drafting of comprehensive immigration reform legislation and by the media due to the advocacy of immigrant rights groups and various lawsuits filed against CBP.5

4 Judicial Watch, Inc v. Rossotti, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.” (internal quotation omitted)).

The requesters are non-profit advocacy organizations that have no commercial interest in this matter. See e.g., 6 C.F.R. § 5.11(k)(3)(i)-(ii). The Council was established to increase public understanding of immigration law and policy, advocate for the fair and just administration of U.S. immigration laws, protect the legal rights of noncitizens and citizens, and educate the public about the enduring contributions of immigrants. Through research and analysis, the Council has become a leading resource for policymakers at the national, state, and local levels who seek to understand the power and potential of immigration and to develop policies that are based on facts rather than myths. The Council also seeks to hold the government accountable for unlawful conduct and restrictive interpretations of the law and for failing to ensure that the immigration laws are implemented and executed in a manner that comports with due process through the pursuit of transparency and impact litigation.

To further its mission, the Council regularly provides information to the public based on its FOIA requests. As with all other reports and information available on the Council’s website, the information that the Council receives in response to this FOIA request will be available to immigration attorneys, noncitizens, policymakers, and other interested members of the public on its publicly accessible website free of charge. Between June 1, 2019 and the present, the Council has received more than 2.6 million pageviews from more than 1.6 million visitors.

Advocates for Basic Legal Equality, Inc. is a legal services organization that has represented people living in poverty in individual and impact litigation for more than 50 years. Its mission is to provide high quality legal assistance in civil matters to help eligible low-income individuals and groups achieve self-reliance, and equal justice and economic opportunity. ABLE’s Agricultural Worker and Immigrant Rights practice group provides a range of free legal services to immigrant workers across Ohio, including representation in civil rights, wage theft, immigration, employment discrimination, sexual harassment, housing, and education cases.

To further its mission, ABLE has defended and increased immigrants’ rights through legal representation and education, policy advocacy, impact litigation, and media communications. The practice group also spends considerable resources on outreach to agricultural labor camps and community legal education events. These events are directed to both client communities and
stakeholder agencies and community groups. ABLE will make any information it receives as a result of this FOIA request available to its client communities, stakeholders, and interested members of the public, by publishing such information on ABLE’s website and advocacy and education networks. Disclosure in this case therefore meets the statutory criteria, and a fee waiver would fulfill congressional intent in amending FOIA to the benefit of “noncommercial requesters.”

If this request for records is denied in whole or in part, we ask that you justify all deletions by reference to specific provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. We expect you to release all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material. We request that responsive electronic records be provided electronically in their native file format, if possible. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(B). Alternatively, we request that the records be provided electronically in a text-searchable, static-image format (PDF), in the best image quality in the agencies’ possession, and that the records be provided in separate, Bates-stamped files. We reserve the right to appeal a decision to withhold any information. We also request that you provide an estimated date on which you will complete the processing of this request. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(7)(B).

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please furnish all responsive records to Mark Heller.

Sincerely,

s/ Mark Heller
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6 Judicial Watch, 326 F.3d at 1312