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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WILMER GARCIA RAMIREZ, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND
CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, *et al.*,

Defendants.

No. 1:18-cv-00508-RC

Declaration of Byoung Park

DECLARATION OF BYOUNG PARK

I, Byoung Park, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am the Chief of the Juvenile and Family Management Division (JFMD), Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Department of Homeland Security (DHS). JFMD oversees issues confronting unaccompanied alien children (UAC) and alien family units who come into ERO custody. JFMD develops policies sensitive to the various vulnerabilities and needs of these populations. JFMD trains, monitors, and advises Field Office Juvenile Coordinators (FOJCs) who serve as subject matter experts for these issues at ERO field office locations around the country. JFMD oversees and monitors the implementation of nationwide policies, court orders, laws, and regulations that impact UAC and alien family units.

2. I provide this declaration based on my personal knowledge, reasonable inquiry, and information obtained from various records, systems, databases, other DHS employees, and information portals maintained and relied upon by DHS in the regular course of business.

3. JFMD has numerous other responsibilities and roles. JFMD—the division that oversees

issues dealing with alien juveniles and family units for ICE nationwide—is staffed by a total of 16 personnel who manage case management portfolios. Of the 16 personnel, 6 are National Juvenile Coordinators (NJC) who cover JFMD’s entire nationwide portfolio, which includes not only the *Garcia Ramirez* Permanent Injunction, but also other class actions, including the *Ms. L. Settlement Agreement* and the *Flores Settlement Agreement*, each of which requires periodic reporting that entails manual review and edits. *Ms. L. v. ICE*, No. 18-cv-00428 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2018); *Flores v. Reno*, No. 85-4544 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 17, 1997).

4. As part of their regular daily duties and responsibilities, among others, the NJCs monitor internal and external email boxes; answer the after-hour duty phone available to all FOJCs, Deportation Officers, Homeland Security Investigations Special Agents, and Customs and Border Protection Officers 24 hours a day/seven days a week; generate reports for ICE field offices and ICE Headquarters; assist ICE field offices with the case management of juvenile and family removals; verify alien departures and assist with transfers of juveniles and family units; verify and produce mandatory reports and briefings for district courts and Congress; provide quarterly and yearly training to new ICE officers; assist with data collection; and conduct data quality control and analysis on UAC and family units.

5. I am aware of the above-captioned lawsuit and the Court’s December 12, 2025 Order requiring ICE to provide information regarding any former age-outs who have been re-arrested and detained since July 2025, based on a now-enjoined change in policy issued by ICE on October 1, 2025.

6. In my capacity as Chief of JFMD, I oversee the production of the monthly *Garcia Ramirez* re-arrest reports. To create the report, ICE generates a list of *Garcia Ramirez* age-outs for the reporting month, reconciles the list with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), adds that data to the master list of former age-

outs, and runs that list (totaling over 9,100 individuals), against ICE's system of record to obtain the latest detention status of all age-outs and former age-outs. ICE conducts a manual review of each case to produce the monthly re-arrest report which includes a short summary of the primary factor that led to the former age-out's encounter and re-detention. The summary is not meant to include all available information and/or documentation, which may come from many sources, on materially changed circumstances. It instead is meant to provide information to comply with the reporting requirements of the Court's Order.

7. Since the Court's December 12, 2025 Order, ICE has considered materially changed circumstances with each custody redetermination. In making the custody re-determination, ICE considers various factors including prior immigration encounters; in absentia orders of removal and prior failures to appear for immigration or other court proceedings; criminal contacts; compliance with ICE and/or state or local reporting requirements; probation history; criminal records (when available); mental health concerns or history of self-harm; and case comments and encounter narratives in ICE's system of record. This information is not housed in a single document, prepared for all former age-outs; it is based on a review of various entries, documents, or case details recorded in ICE's system of record and, at times, through discussions with ICE personnel, local law enforcement partners, and other components of DHS who participated in the re-arrest and/or decision to re-detain the former age-out.

8. A Form I-213, Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien, is routinely created by DHS officers or agents upon an alien's initial encounter with immigration officials. The Form I-213 generally contains an alien's biographical information, details of the encounter with DHS, and information regarding the alien's removability. However, the Form I-213 may only contain limited information on subsequent DHS encounters. The factors considered in determining materially changed circumstances may not be detailed in the Form I-213. If ICE were required to

provide the Form I-213 for re-arrested former age-outs, it would likely contain dated or limited information and not include a full analysis of the custody re-determination.

9. For former age-outs, ICE applies the statutory risk factors under 8 U.S.C. § 1232(c)(2)(B) in its review of materially changed circumstances. Cases involving ICE re-detention based, in part, on criminal history often include former age-outs who are arrested, charged with, or convicted of a crime. Although an individual's arrest, charge, or conviction are factors used to determine materially changed circumstances, a conviction is not required to re-arrest or detain a former age-out. ICE considers the basis for, and circumstances surrounding, an arrest conducted by other local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) throughout the country to determine whether and how the conduct applies to the statutory risk factors. ICE also reviews its internal databases and documents from other LEAs, if available. Generally, DHS does not have direct access to other state, local, or federal LEA databases and relies on the cooperation of those agencies, or certified copies of court records, to obtain this information. The information that ICE receives from other LEAs varies based on locality, the internal policies of the LEA regarding release of information and reporting timelines, state and local rules on information sharing, and the manner ICE was notified of the encounter. Because of these variables, ICE may receive this information in many different forms. ICE may also be restricted from access to documentation in the possession of other LEAs, due to laws or policies that restrict coordination with ICE, pending investigations, or for other reasons.

10. ICE has also re-detained former age-outs, in certain instances, based on failure to meet ICE release conditions that were explained to him or her upon release on an Order of Recognizance (OREC). These violations may include a former age-out's failure to report to an ICE office when required, failure to notify ICE of a change in residence, or a violation of state, local, or federal laws or ordinances. ICE considers violations of the agreed-upon conditions of

release in determining a former age-out's risk of flight and factors in the seriousness of the violation. For example, the risk of flight of a former age-out who never reports to an ICE office when required to do so will be accorded greater weight than a former age-out who is meeting all other conditions of release but arrives late, but close in time, to a scheduled ICE check-in.

11. In accordance with the Court's Order, ICE produces periodic information on re-arrested former age-outs. As part of its reporting, ICE conducts a multi-layer review of its custody re-determinations, by officers in the field and ICE headquarters officials, to ensure that detention decisions are based on materially changed circumstances outlined in 8 U.S.C. § 1232(c)(2)(B). JFMD responds to inquiries from officers in the field on custody re-determinations of former age-outs, triggering a secondary review of detention decisions, and reviews all custody re-determinations when the re-arrest report is compiled. The monthly report takes approximately five business days to complete, factoring in the time it takes for data reconciliation, to conduct a manual review of each case, gather additional information if needed, and perform a secondary review of the re-detention determination. In certain instances, an initial determination to detain a former age-out has been reversed upon a secondary review, resulting in a former age-out's release. Requiring additional reporting would overburden ICE's already strained resources.

Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my information, knowledge, and belief.

Executed this 13th day of April 2026.

BYOUNG C PARK Digitally signed by BYOUNG C PARK
Date: 2026.04.13 12:23:34 -04'00'

Byoung Park
Chief
Juvenile and Family Management Division
Enforcement and Removal Operations
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
U.S. Department of Homeland Security