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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ALBERTO LUCIANO GONZALEZ
TORRES,

Plaintiff,

v.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELAND SECURITY; U.S.
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
SERVICES; U.S. IMMIGRATION
AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT;
and U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER
PROTECTION,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 17cv1840 JM(NLS)

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION

Plaintiff Alberto Luciano Gonzalez Torres moves for reconsideration of this court’s April 12, 2018 order denying Plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction, granting Defendants’ motion to dissolve the original preliminary injunction, and granting Defendants’ motion to dismiss the First Amended Complaint without leave to amend (the “Order”).¹ Defendants U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) oppose the motion. Pursuant to Local Rule 7.1(d)(1), the court finds the matters presented appropriate for resolution without oral argument. For the reasons set forth below, the

¹The court incorporates the Order herein.

1 court denies the motion for reconsideration.

2 **DISCUSSION**

3 Reconsideration is generally appropriate “if the district court (1) is presented
4 with newly discovered evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was
5 manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is an intervening change in controlling law. . . . There
6 may also be other, highly unusual circumstances warranting reconsideration.” School
7 Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County, Oregon v. ACandS, Inc., 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir.
8 1993) (citations omitted); Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b).

9 Plaintiff raises several arguments previously addressed in the Order, and only
10 briefly discussed herein. In the main, Plaintiff contends that the court committed clear
11 error by concluding, under APA review, that Defendants’ challenged conduct was
12 neither arbitrary, capricious nor contrary to law. Defendants complied with DACA in
13 revoking Plaintiff’s DACA status by concluding, in their discretion, that he constituted
14 an enforcement priority based upon his involvement in alien smuggling (i.e. conduct
15 that violated 8 U.S.C. §1324(a)(1)(A)(iii) and §1182(a)(6)(E)(i)).² Plaintiff seeks to
16 limit Defendants’ ability to exercise their discretion in determining DHS’s enforcement
17 priority to only those situations where the DACA recipient possesses a disqualifying
18 criminal conviction, a public safety concern finding, a national security concern finding
19 or an EPS (Egregious Public Safety) finding. For the reasons set forth in the Order,
20 the court rejects this argument.³

21 _____
22 ² The court again highlights that the veracity or falsity of Plaintiff’s involvement
23 in human trafficking is not an issue before the court. Defendants’ proffer of proof
24 supports their conclusion that Plaintiff engaged in conduct that violated 8 U.S.C.
§1324(a)(1)(A)(iii) and §1182(a)(6)(E)(i).

25 ³ The court further notes that Congress authorizes the Attorney General to
26 exercise broad discretion in the immigration context, see I.N.S. v. Aguirre-Aguirre, 526
27 U.S. 415, 425 (1999), including the determination of deportability based upon
28 circumstances not involving a criminal conviction, an EPS finding, a public safety
threat determination, or a national security threat determination. For example, those
circumstances may include the change in immigration status, involvement in alien
smuggling, marriage fraud, drug abuse, etc. See 8 U.S.C. §1227. Contrary to
Plaintiff’s arguments, the so-called Kelly Memo neither expands nor limits DHS’s
authority to exercise its discretion in determining enforcement priorities under the INA

1 Plaintiff also argues that the November 17, 2017 NOIT, (ECF 39-6 at 9-10),
2 violated his due process rights by failing to provide him with adequate notice of the
3 “events or facts [DHS] w[as] relying on” in revoking his DACA status. Plaintiff
4 correctly asserts that the NOIT does not directly inform him of the basis and
5 circumstances for revocation of his DACA status. However, the NOIT made express
6 reference to this action and the first revocation of his DACA status. In any event, by
7 means of the on-going administrative proceedings and this action, Plaintiff does not
8 dispute that he had actual notice of the underlying basis and circumstances for
9 terminating his DACA status. Similarly, there is no showing that he suffered any
10 prejudice by such omission.

11 Finally, Plaintiff contends that his substantive due process rights were violated
12 because of the “determination of criminality made by a non-neutral arbiter.” (Motion
13 at p.25:6-7). Notably, Plaintiff cites scant authority to support this conclusion.

14 In every case in which a plaintiff challenges the actions of an executive
15 official under the substantive component of the Due Process Clause, he
16 must demonstrate both that the official's conduct was
17 conscience-shocking, [], and that the official violated one or more
fundamental rights that are “deeply rooted in this Nation's history and
tradition, and implicit in the concept of ordered liberty, such that neither
liberty nor justice would exist if they were sacrificed.”

18 Moran v. Clarke, 296 F.3d 638, 651 (8th Cir. 2002) (quoting Washington v.
19 Glucksberg, 521 U.S. 702, 720–21 (1997)). Here, there is no indication that
20 Defendants engaged in any conscience-shocking or clearly arbitrary and unreasonable
21 conduct, or that factual determinations by duly constituted administrative bodies made
22 in the ordinary and normal course of an administrative proceeding violate the concept
23 of “ordered liberty.” Accordingly, Plaintiff cannot prevail on his substantive due
24 process claim.

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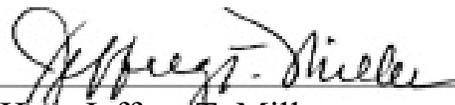
28 _____
and DACA.

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In sum, the motion for reconsideration is denied.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: July 20, 2018



Hon. Jeffrey T. Miller
United States District Judge

cc: All parties