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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JOHN DOE,

Petitioner,

v.

TONYA ANDREWS, Facility Administrator of
Golden State Annex Detention Facility,

Respondent.

Case No: 1:25-cv-00333-JLT-HBK

**PETITIONER'S STATEMENT OF
SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY**

Pursuant to Local Rule 230(m)(2), Petitioner respectfully submits this Statement of Supplemental Authority to make the Court aware of the following:

- *Singh v. Andrews*, 1:25-cv-00801-KES-SKO, ECF 15 at 10-13 (filed July 11, 2025) (holding that an individual detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) had Fifth Amendment due process rights to challenge his detention without a bond hearing beyond the procedures provided in statute notwithstanding *DHS v. Thurassigiam*, 591 U.S. 103 (2020), and that application of *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976) entitled the individual to a bond hearing), attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.
- *D.N.N. v. Baker*, 1:25-cv-01613, ECF 40-3 (filed June 30, 2025), attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**, is an internal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) memorandum stating that, at least as of June 24, 2025, all ICE “field offices no longer have the option to discretionarily release [noncitizens]” on parole.

Dated: July 14, 2025

By: /s/ Victoria Petty
Victoria Petty

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EXHIBIT 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HARMAN SINGH,

Petitioner,

v.

TONYA ANDREWS, Administrator of
Golden State Annex Detention Facility,
POLLY KAISER, Acting Field Office
Director of the San Francisco Immigration
and Customs Enforcement Office, TODD
LYONS, Acting Director of United States
Immigration and Customs Enforcement,
KRISTI NOEM, Secretary of the United
States Department of Homeland Security,
and PAMELA BONDI, Attorney General of
the United States,

Respondents.

No. 1:25-cv-00801-KES-SKO (HC)

ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION

Doc. 5

Petitioner Harman Singh is a 19-year old asylum seeker who has been in immigration removal proceedings since January 2024. He remained out of custody for over seventeen months after the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") determined that he did not pose a danger to the community and was not a flight risk. *See* Doc. 11-1, Ex. 1 at 6-7; 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8). During that time, petitioner established ties in his community, was employed as a warehouse worker pursuant to a valid work authorization, volunteered at his temple, and appears to have checked in with immigration authorities as requested.

On May 27, 2025, petitioner appeared at the San Francisco Immigration Court for a scheduled hearing in his immigration case. At the hearing, the government orally moved to

1 dismiss petitioner's pending removal case; the government indicates that it did so with the intent
2 of placing petitioner in expedited removal proceedings. The Immigration Judge did not grant the
3 government's oral motion to dismiss petitioner's case and, instead, set a schedule for the
4 government to file a written motion to dismiss and for petitioner to respond. However, when
5 petitioner walked out of the Immigration Court on May 27, Immigration and Customs
6 Enforcement ("ICE") agents arrested him. The record indicates that the agents did not present
7 petitioner with a warrant or inform him of the reason for his arrest, nor did the government bring
8 petitioner before the San Francisco Immigration Judge for a bond hearing on the detention.
9 Instead, agents transported petitioner later that day to a detention facility in Kern County, in the
10 Eastern District of California, where he has been held since May 27.

11 Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, Doc. 1,
12 and a Motion for Temporary Restraining Order ("Motion"), Doc. 5, seeking his release from
13 detention. The Court set a briefing schedule on the Motion. Doc. 10. The government filed an
14 opposition, Doc. 11, and petitioner filed a reply, Doc. 13. The Court held a hearing on July 10,
15 2025. The Court indicated at the hearing that it intended to convert petitioner's Motion into a
16 motion for preliminary injunction, given the parties' extensive briefing of the issues, and no party
17 objected. The standard is the same, and the government had notice and opportunity to respond
18 through a written opposition and through oral argument at the July 10, 2025 hearing. *See Docs.*
19 *10, 11.* As there is no benefit in additional briefing, petitioner's Motion is converted to a motion
20 for preliminary injunction.

21 For the reasons stated below, and as ordered at the July 10 hearing, the Court grants
22 petitioner's Motion and orders that the government release petitioner immediately and not re-
23 detain him unless it proves by clear and convincing evidence at a bond hearing before the San
24 Francisco Immigration Court that petitioner is a flight risk or danger to the community.

25 I. Background

26 Petitioner is a nineteen-year-old citizen of India and identifies as a devout Sikh. Pet.
27 ¶¶ 55, 77; Doc. 5-2 at ¶¶ 2, 6. He sought asylum based on his belief that, due to his political
28 activism in India on behalf of the Sikh community, he was in danger should he return to his

country of origin. Pet. ¶¶ 55, 77; see Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 3.

Petitioner arrived in the United States in January 2024. Pet. ¶ 56; Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 3. After entry, he was briefly detained by DHS agents and then released after agents determined that he had no criminal history, was not a danger to the community, and did not pose a flight risk.¹ Pet. ¶ 56; Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 4; Doc. 11-1, Ex. 1 at 6–7; 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8). DHS did not require him to post a bond or wear an ankle monitor. Pet. ¶ 56. DHS provided petitioner with a notice to appear for removal proceedings. *Id.*

In May 2024, petitioner applied for asylum and withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture. *Id.* ¶ 59; see Doc. 5-2 at ¶¶ 5, 6. He also initiated the process for obtaining special immigrant juvenile status (“SIJS”), which if obtained, would exempt him from removability under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i) and allow him to apply for lawful permanent residency. Pet. ¶ 60. Petitioner indicates that, since January 2024, he has attended every immigration check-in and hearing. Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 4; Pet. ¶¶ 57–58. Petitioner has also maintained a clean criminal record. Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 2; see Doc. 11-1, Ex. 1 at 6; Doc. 11-1, Ex. 4 at 21–22. Pursuant to a valid work authorization, petitioner has worked full-time at a warehouse. Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 5; Pet. ¶¶ 62, 76. Petitioner states that, since his arrival, he has also participated actively in the Sikh temple in his community. Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 6; Pet. ¶ 77.

¹ As petitioner argues, by releasing him, DHS necessarily determined under 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8) that he was not a flight risk. Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 4; Doc. 5-1 at 7; Pet. ¶¶ 1, 56. The government argues that DHS never affirmatively made such a finding, see Doc. 11 at 21, but that argument is inconsistent with the terms of § 1236.1(c)(8) and petitioner’s release. “Release reflects a determination by the government that the noncitizen is not a danger to the community or a flight risk.” See *Saravia v. Sessions*, 280 F. Supp. 3d 1168, 1176 (N.D. Cal. 2017), *aff’d sub nom. Saravia for A.H. v. Sessions*, 905 F.3d 1137 (9th Cir. 2018). DHS, at least implicitly, made a finding that petitioner was not a flight risk when it released him. *Valdez v. Joyce*, 25 Civ. 4627 (GBD), 2025 WL 1707737, at *3 & n.6 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2025) (“[T]he present allegation by ICE that Petitioner is at risk of flight is directly at odds with the contrary Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) decision to release Petitioner on his own recognizance Respondents’ [argument that] Petitioner was [only] released because DHS had no place to incarcerate him . . . has no basis in law.”). Additionally, as discussed below, the government does not cite any new facts indicating that petitioner, who was arrested *immediately after appearing in immigration court* for a hearing on his case, should now be considered a flight risk. See Pet. ¶¶ 57–59, 61, 75.

1 On May 27, 2025, petitioner appeared for a master calendar hearing before an
2 immigration judge at the San Francisco Immigration Court. Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 7. Without prior notice
3 to petitioner, the government orally moved to dismiss petitioner's case. *Id.* ¶ 7; Pet. ¶ 64. The
4 government's subsequent filings indicate that, upon the dismissal of the petitioner's immigration
5 case, the government intended to put him into expedited removal proceedings. *See, e.g.*, Doc. 11-
6 1, Ex. 3 at 13–14. Petitioner's attorney objected to the government's oral motion, and the
7 immigration judge did not grant it. Doc. 5-2 at ¶ 7. The immigration judge directed the
8 government to file a written motion to which petitioner would have ten days to respond. *Id.*; Pet.
9 ¶ 65. Petitioner states that the immigration judge further noted that petitioner had filed an asylum
10 application that reasonably stated eligibility for relief. Pet. ¶ 65.

11 Notwithstanding the immigration judge having just set a briefing schedule on the
12 government's motion to dismiss the case, ICE agents approached petitioner when he exited the
13 courtroom, and, after confirming his identity, arrested him. Doc. 5-2 at ¶¶ 8–9. The present
14 record indicates that the ICE agents did not have a warrant and did not tell him why he was being
15 arrested. *Id.* The agents took him to the San Francisco ICE office, and later that day, to a
16 detention facility located in Kern County, in the Eastern District of California. *Id.*; Pet. ¶¶ 67–68.

17 On May 28, 2025, the government filed a written motion to dismiss petitioner's
18 immigration case, along with a motion to transfer venue to the Adelanto Immigration Court. Pet.
19 ¶ 69; Doc. 1-4, Ex. 4. The motion stated that the government sought to dismiss the proceedings
20 "because the circumstances of [petitioner's] case have changed after the notice to appear was
21 issued to such an extent that continuation is no longer in the best interest of the Government."
22 Doc. 1-4, Ex. 4 at 2–3 (quoting 8 C.F.R. § 239.2(a)(7)). The motion contained no explanation of
23 how the circumstances had changed but stated that the government intended to pursue expedited
24 removal. *See id.*

25 On May 30, 2025, the San Francisco immigration judge denied the motion to dismiss
26 because he had "reviewed [petitioner's] application and [found] a 'reasonable possibility that
27 [petitioner] may be eligible for [asylum].'" Doc. 1-5, Ex. 5 at 3 (quoting *C.J.L.G. v. Barr*, 923
28 F.3d 622, 626 (9th Cir. 2019)). The immigration judge also found that "it would be an inefficient

1 use of judicial resources to dismiss these proceedings in order to place [petitioner] in expedited
 2 removal[,] [where petitioner could then] make a credible fear claim (that he has already made,
 3 and the Court has already reviewed) to then be placed back in these proceedings.” *Id.* The
 4 government indicates that the San Francisco immigration judge no longer had jurisdiction to issue
 5 that ruling, as petitioner’s case had been transferred to the Adelanto Immigration Court. On
 6 June 11, 2025, at a hearing before an immigration judge at the Adelanto Immigration Court, the
 7 government again orally moved to dismiss petitioner’s case, which was granted. Pet. ¶ 72;
 8 Doc. 1-6, Ex. 6.

9 In his Motion, petitioner asserts that he should be immediately released from custody and
 10 the government should be enjoined from re-detaining him unless and until this Court orders
 11 otherwise, or alternatively, unless the government demonstrates at a pre-deprivation bond hearing
 12 before the San Francisco Immigration Court that he is a flight risk or danger to the community.
 13 Doc. 5-1 at 21.

14 II. Statutory Framework

15 Petitioner’s removal proceedings before the San Francisco Immigration Judge were
 16 governed by section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (“section 240 proceedings”).
 17 Pet. ¶ 29. Section 240 proceedings provide important statutory protections, including hearings
 18 before an Immigration Judge. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1229a(a)(1), (a)(4). The government apparently
 19 now intends to pursue expedited removal of petitioner pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1). *See*
 20 Doc. 1-4, Ex. 4 at 2–3. In contrast to section 240 proceedings, expedited removal takes place
 21 outside of the immigration court. Noncitizens in expedited removal proceedings can be removed
 22 by an immigration officer “without further hearing or review” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(i).²

23 ///

24 ///

25 ² However, if a noncitizen in expedited removal expresses a fear of persecution or intent to seek
 26 asylum, the immigration officer must refer the noncitizen to an asylum officer for a credible fear
 27 interview. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(ii). If the asylum officer determines that a noncitizen has a
 28 credible fear of persecution, then the noncitizen will receive “full consideration” of his asylum
 claim in section 240 proceedings. 8 C.F.R. § 208.30(f). The noncitizen “shall be detained for
 further consideration of the application for asylum.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(B)(ii).

III. Legal Standard

The standards for issuing a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction are “substantially identical.” *See Stuhlberg Int’l Sales Co. v. John D. Bush & Co.*, 240 F.3d 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001). “A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right.” *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008) (citing *Munaf v. Geren*, 553 U.S. 674, 689–90 (2008)). “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Id.* at 20 (citing *Munaf*, 553 U.S. at 689–90; *Amoco Prod. Co. v. Vill. of Gambell, AK*, 480 U.S. 531, 542 (1987); *Weinberger v. Romero-Barcelo*, 456 U.S. 305, 311–12 (1982)). “Likelihood of success on the merits is a threshold inquiry and is the most important factor.” *Simon v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, 135 F.4th 784, 797 (9th Cir. 2025) (quoting *Env’t Prot. Info. Ctr. v. Carlson*, 968 F.3d 985, 989 (9th Cir. 2020)).

IV. Discussion

a. Administrative Exhaustion

As an initial matter, the government argues that petitioner failed to exhaust his administrative remedies because he could have, according to the Government, sought a bond hearing before the Immigration Court pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) after he was detained. Doc. 11 at 16–17. It is not clear that the Immigration Court would find petitioner entitled to a § 1226(a) bond hearing, given the uncertain basis for the government’s arrest and detention of petitioner on May 27. Although the government obtained the dismissal of petitioner’s section 240 proceedings only on June 11, 2025, *see* Doc. 1-4, Ex. 4 at 2–3, it asserted at the July 10 hearing that it placed petitioner into expedited removal proceedings as of May 27, 2025. The government also states that petitioner nonetheless currently remains in section 240 proceedings because he has appealed the Adelanto Immigration Judge’s order granting the motion to dismiss to the Board of Immigration Appeals, and that he remains eligible for a bond hearing pursuant to § 1226(a) pending that appeal. Doc. 11 at 16–17.

While the parties seem to agree that petitioner is not *currently* in expedited removal

1 proceedings, *see* Doc. 11 at 10, 14; Doc. 13 at 7, the government nonetheless argues that he was
2 in expedited removal proceedings after it arrested him on May 27 (which would not authorize a
3 § 1226(a) bond hearing). The government appears to point to 8 C.F.R. § 239.2(a) as authority for
4 cancelling petitioner's notice to appear, *see* Doc. 11 at 13 & n.4, but that regulation states that an
5 officer may cancel the notice to appear only "prior to jurisdiction vesting with the Immigration
6 Court." 8 U.S.C. § 239.2(a). Yet, as the government acknowledged at the July 10 hearing, here
7 jurisdiction *had* already vested with the Immigration Court. In fact, petitioner had just left his
8 Immigration Court hearing when agents arrested him. While a separate subsection of the
9 regulation, 8 C.F.R. § 239.2(c), authorizes government counsel to move to dismiss a pending
10 immigration proceeding, the government made such a motion in petitioner's case but did not wait
11 for the San Francisco Immigration Judge's ruling. It arrested petitioner on May 27 while its
12 motion to change petitioner's status was pending with the immigration judge.

13 It also appears likely that an immigration judge evaluating a request for a bond hearing
14 under § 1226(a) would consider any such request to be subject to the decision in *Matter of Q. Li*,
15 29 I & N Dec. 66 (B.I.A. 2025). There, the Board of Immigration Appeals held that a noncitizen,
16 like petitioner, "who is arrested and detained without a warrant while arriving in the United
17 States, whether or not at a port of entry, and subsequently placed in removal proceedings, is
18 detained under [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)], and is ineligible for any subsequent release on bond under [8
19 U.S.C. § 1226(a)]." *Id.* at 69. This appears to be the case even when the noncitizen was paroled
20 into the United States and released by DHS. *See id.* The Court need not decide whether
21 petitioner's detention is under § 1225(b) or § 1226(a), because given *Matter of Q. Li*, the
22 Immigration Court might well conclude that petitioner is detained pursuant to § 1225(b). And
23 because, as a statutory matter, § 1225(b) "mandate[s] detention" and does not allow for release on
24 bond, *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 297 (2018), any bond request pursuant to that statute
25 would be futile. *Acevedo-Carranza v. Ashcroft*, 371 F.3d 539, 541–42 (9th Cir. 2004)
26 ("Exhaustion of remedies is not required when resort to such remedies would be futile."). The

27 ///

28 ///

1 Court therefore waives any exhaustion requirement.³

2 **b. Preliminary Injunction**

3 The government argues that petitioner's requested relief would constitute a mandatory
4 injunction, which is subject to a higher standard than a prohibitory injunction. *Marlyn*
5 *Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 878 (9th Cir. 2009). "A
6 prohibitory injunction prohibits a party from taking action and preserves the status quo pending a
7 determination of the action on the merits." *Id.* at 879 (internal citations omitted). In other words,
8 a prohibitory injunction "freezes the positions of the parties until the court can hear the case on
9 the merits." *Heckler v. Lopez*, 463 U.S. 1328, 1333 (1983). A mandatory injunction, on the other
10 hand, "orders a responsible party to 'take action.'" *Marlyn Nutraceuticals*, 571 F.3d at 879
11 (quoting *Meghrig v. KFC W., Inc.*, 516 U.S. 479, 484 (1996)). Although subject to a higher
12 standard, a mandatory injunction is permissible when "extreme or very serious damage will
13 result" that is "not capable of compensation in damages," and the merits of the case are not
14 "doubtful." *Id.* (internal citations and quotation marks omitted).

15 The requested relief does not appear to be a mandatory injunction, as it can be understood
16 as merely prohibiting the government from disrupting the status quo ante, which is "the last,
17 uncontested status which preceded the pending controversy." *Id.* (quoting *Regents of the Univ. of*
18 *Cal. v. Am. Broad. Cos.*, 747 F.2d 511, 514 (9th Cir. 1984)). In similar detention cases, other
19 courts have considered the last uncontested status to be the moment prior to an unlawful
20 detention. *See Pinchi v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-05632-RMI (RFL), 2025 WL 1853763, at *3 (N.D.
21 Cal. July 4, 2025); *Kuzmenko v. Phillips*, No. 2:25-CV-00663-DJC-AC, 2025 WL 779743, at *2
22 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 10, 2025); *see also Doe v. Noem*, No. 2:25-CV-01103-DAD-AC, 2025 WL
23 1134977, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2025) (last uncontested status was the moment prior to
24 unlawful termination of international student's SEVIS record). Nevertheless, the Court will

25
26 ³ The government also argues that petitioner failed to exhaust because he appealed the Adelanto
27 Immigration Judge's order granting the motion to dismiss the section 240 proceedings. *See* Doc.
28 11 at 17. But petitioner's Motion—the only matter currently under consideration—challenges his
detention, not the merits of the removal proceedings. *See* Doc. 5 at 21. It thus appears that there
are no administrative remedies that he could have exhausted prior to filing the petition.

1 assume, without deciding, that the relief requested is a mandatory injunction, as it would not
 2 change the result. *See Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 796, 999 (9th Cir. 2017) (“Because the
 3 nature of [the requested relief] is subject to [some dispute], we assume without deciding that the
 4 requirement is mandatory.”); *Doe v. Becerra*, No. 2:25-cv-00647-DJC-DMC, 2025 WL 691664,
 5 at *2 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 3, 2025).

6 The higher standard for a mandatory injunction is met. “First, unlawful detention
 7 certainly constitutes ‘extreme or very serious’ damage, and that damage is not compensable in
 8 damages.” *Hernandez*, 872 F.3d at 999. Second, as discussed below, the result reached here is
 9 not doubtful, given the facts of petitioner’s case. Other district courts in this circuit have
 10 similarly barred the government from detaining without a bond hearing noncitizens who have
 11 already been released from custody. *See Ortega v. Bonnar*, 415 F. Supp. 3d 963 (N.D. Cal. Nov.
 12 22, 2019); *Garcia v. Bondi*, No. 3:25-cv-05070, 2025 WL 1676855 (N.D. Cal. June 14, 2025);
 13 *Pinchi*, 2025 WL 1853763, at *3. The Court therefore turns to the *Winter* factors.

14 **1. Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

15 Petitioner is likely to succeed on the merits. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth
 16 Amendment prohibits governmental deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process
 17 of law. U.S. Const. amend. V. While noncitizens are not entitled to all the protections of the
 18 Constitution, they are entitled to the protections of the Due Process Clause. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S.
 19 678, 693 (2001) (“[T]he Due Process Clause applies to all ‘persons’ within the United States,
 20 including aliens, whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent.”).
 21 The Due Process Clause thus applies to petitioner, a noncitizen who has been present in the
 22 United States for seventeen months and has established numerous ties to the community.

23 The government seems to dispute this conclusion. It argues that petitioner is an applicant
 24 for admission to the United States and “has only those rights regarding admission that Congress
 25 has provided by statute.” Doc. 11 at 19 (quoting *DHS v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 139–40
 26 (2020)). This is because Congress possesses “plenary power to make rules for the admission of”
 27 noncitizens. *Id.* (quoting *Kleindienst v. Mandel*, 408 U.S. 753, 766 (1972)). Therefore, the
 28 government argues, petitioner’s “due process rights are limited to whatever statutory rights

1 Congress provides.” *Id.*

2 *Thuraissigiam* held that a petitioner who was stopped at the border did not have any due
3 process rights *regarding admission into* the United States. *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 107.
4 However, petitioner’s Motion does not challenge any determination regarding his admissibility
5 into the United States; the Motion concerns only a challenge to his detention pending removal
6 proceedings. *See Padilla v. ICE*, 704 F. Supp. 3d 1163, 1170–72 (W.D. Wash. 2023) (discussing
7 *Thuraissigiam* and explaining the distinction between a challenge to admission and a challenge to
8 detention). “Although the Supreme Court has described Congress’s power over the ‘policies and
9 rules for exclusion of aliens’ as ‘plenary,’ and held that this court must generally ‘defer to
10 Executive and Legislative Branch decisionmaking in that area,’ it is well-established that the Due
11 Process Clause stands as a significant constraint on the manner in which the political branches
12 may exercise their plenary authority”—through detention or otherwise. *Hernandez*, 872 F.3d at
13 990 n.17 (citing *Kleindienst*, 408 U.S. at 769; *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 695). The Due Process
14 Clause protects petitioner, a person inside the United States, from unlawful detention. *See*
15 *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 693.

16 “Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of
17 physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that Clause protects.” *Id.* at 690. The
18 government argues that the federal immigration statutes provide it with discretionary authority to
19 detain and release noncitizens during removal proceedings, *see* Doc. 11 at 23, but “governmental
20 actions may [also] create a liberty interest entitled to the protections of the Due Process Clause.”
21 *Doe*, 2025 WL 691664, at *5 (citing *Bd. of Pardons v. Allen*, 482 U.S. 369, 371 (1987)).
22 Furthermore, the Supreme Court has held that, even when a statute authorizes revocation of an
23 individual’s freedom, the individual may retain a protected liberty interest under the Due Process
24 Clause. *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, 411 U.S. 778, 782 (1973) (Due Process requires pre-deprivation
25 hearing before revocation of probation); *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 482 (1972) (same, in
26 parole context). Petitioner’s release from custody in January 2024 and ties to his community
27 provide him with a protected liberty interest. *See Ortega*, 415 F. Supp. 3d at 970. The Court
28 must therefore determine what process is due.

Due process “is a flexible concept that varies with the particular situation.” *Zinerman v. Burch*, 494 U.S. 113, 127 (1990). The procedural protections required in a given situation are evaluated using the *Mathews v. Eldridge* factors:

First, the private interest that will be affected by the official action; second, the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards; and finally, the government’s interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail.

Id. (quoting *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976)); see *Hernandez*, 872 F.3d at 993 (applying *Mathews* factors in immigration detention context). “Applying this test, the [Supreme] Court usually has held that the Constitution requires some kind of a hearing *before* the [Government] deprives a person of liberty or property.” *Zinerman*, 494 U.S. at 127.

First, petitioner has a substantial private interest in remaining free from detention. He has been out of custody for nearly a year-and-a-half, and during that time, has lawfully worked full-time, has become an active member of his community, and regularly volunteers at his temple. Doc. 5-2 at ¶¶ 2, 5–6. His detention denies him that freedom. *Morrissey*, 408 U.S. at 482 (explaining that private interests include the freedom to “be gainfully employed and . . . to be with family and friends and to form the . . . enduring attachments of normal life”).

Second, “the risk of an erroneous deprivation [of liberty] is high” where, as here, “[the petitioner] has not received any bond or custody redetermination hearing.” *A.E. v. Andrews*, No. 1:25-cv-00107-KES-SKO, 2025 WL 1424382, at *5 (E.D. Cal. May 16, 2025). Civil immigration detention, which is “nonpunitive in purpose and effect[,]” is justified when a noncitizen presents a risk of flight or danger to the community. See *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690; *Padilla*, 704 F. Supp. 3d at 1172. Petitioner has no criminal history and indicates that he has attended every check-in and court hearing since he arrived in the United States. Doc. 5-2 at ¶¶ 2, 4, 12. Nonetheless, ICE agents arrested petitioner without a warrant as he exited a courtroom following his regularly scheduled immigration hearing. *Id.* ¶¶ 7–9. Petitioner has not since been provided any procedural safeguards to determine whether his detention is justified. Thus, “the

1 probable value of additional procedural safeguards, i.e., a bond hearing, is high.” *A.E.*, 2025 WL
2 1424382, at *5.

3 The government makes the general argument that petitioner and others are flight risks
4 because recent updates to DHS guidance that modify its enforcement priorities are “widely
5 known and publicized” and create “an incentive to flee or resort to desperate, dangerous
6 conduct.” Doc. 11 at 20–21. This argument is unpersuasive as it does not address facts specific
7 to petitioner. “The law requires a change in relevant facts, not just a change in [the
8 government’s] attitude.” *Valdez v. Joyce*, 25 Civ. 4627 (GBD), 2025 WL 1707737, at *3 n.6
9 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2025). The government’s argument disregards the fact that petitioner was
10 arrested immediately after having appeared for his immigration court hearing. Nor has the
11 government identified any new information specific to petitioner’s circumstances to undermine its
12 own prior determination that petitioner did not pose a danger or a flight risk. *See Saravia v.*
13 *Sessions*, 280 F. Supp. 3d 1168, 1176 (N.D. Cal. 2017), *aff’d sub nom. Saravia for A.H. v.*
14 *Sessions*, 905 F.3d 1137 (9th Cir. 2018) (“Release reflects a determination by the government that
15 the noncitizen is not a danger to the community or a flight risk.”); *Valdez*, at *3 & n.6 (S.D.N.Y.
16 June 18, 2025) (“[T]he present allegation by ICE that Petitioner is at risk of flight is directly at
17 odds with the contrary Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) decision to release Petitioner
18 on his own recognizance . . .”). To the extent the government argues that the changed
19 circumstances is the new availability of more bed space in detention facilities, that does not in any
20 way address petitioner’s individual circumstances. The government’s argument disregards the
21 principle that civil detention comports with due process only when a “special justification”
22 outweighs the “*individual’s* constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint.”
23 *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690 (emphasis added). The risk of erroneous deprivation is therefore
24 significant in this case.

25 Third, the government’s interest in detaining petitioner without a hearing is “low.”
26 *Ortega*, 415 F. Supp. 3d at 970; *Doe*, 2025 WL 691664, at *6. In immigration court, custody
27 hearings are routine and impose a “minimal” cost. *Doe*, 2025 WL 691664, at *6. The
28 government’s interest is further diminished where a person “has consistently appeared for [his]

1 immigration hearings . . . and [] does not have a criminal record.” *Pinchi*, 2025 WL 1853763, at
 2 *2.

3 On balance, the *Mathews* factors show that petitioner is entitled to process, and that
 4 process should have been provided before petitioner was detained. “[T]he root requirement’ of
 5 the Due Process Clause” is “that an individual be given an opportunity for a hearing *before* he is
 6 deprived of any significant protected interest.” *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S.
 7 532, 542 (1985) (quoting *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371, 379 (1971)); see *Zinerman*, 494
 8 U.S. at 127 (“Applying [the *Mathews*] test, the Court usually has held that the Constitution
 9 requires some kind of a hearing *before* the State deprives a person of liberty . . .”). The Supreme
 10 Court has held that Due Process required a pre-deprivation hearing before those released on
 11 parole from a criminal conviction can have their bond finally revoked. See *Morrissey*, 408 U.S.
 12 at 480–86. The same is true for those subject to revocation of probation. *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*,
 13 411 U.S. 778, 782 (1973).

14 The government argues that *Morrissey* permits the arrest of someone pending the final
 15 revocation of parole. But “decisions defining the constitutional rights of prisoners establish a
 16 *floor* for the constitutional rights of [noncitizens in immigration custody],” who are “most
 17 decidedly entitled to *more* considerate treatment than those who are criminally detained.”
 18 *Unknown Parties v. Johnson*, No. CV-15-00250-TUC-DCB, 2016 WL 8188563, at *5 (D. Ariz.
 19 Nov. 18, 2016) *aff’d sub nom. Doe v. Kelly*, 878 F.3d 710 (9th Cir. 2017) (cleaned up) (emphasis
 20 added); see *Ortega*, 415 F. Supp. 3d at 970 (“Given the civil context [of immigration detention],
 21 [petitioner’s] liberty interest is arguably greater than the interest of parolees in *Morrissey*.”); see
 22 also *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690 (“[G]overnment detention violates [the Due Process] Clause
 23 unless the detention is ordered in a *criminal* proceeding with adequate procedural protections or,
 24 in certain special and narrow nonpunitive circumstances, where a special justification, such as
 25 harm-threatening mental illness, outweighs the individual’s constitutionally protected interest in
 26 avoiding physical restraint.” (internal citations and quotations omitted)). As numerous other
 27 courts have concluded, petitioner is entitled to pre-deprivation process because he is faced with
 28 grave harm that could be guarded with minimal cost to the government. See, e.g., *Ortega*, 415 F.

1 Supp. 3d at 970.

2 The Ninth Circuit has also held that, when there is a substantial liberty interest at stake,
3 the government should have the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence that an
4 individual is a flight risk or danger before depriving the individual of that liberty. *See Singh v.*
5 *Holder*, 638 F.3d 1196, 1203–04 (9th Cir. 2011).

6 Considering the substantial private interest at stake, the risk of erroneous deprivation
7 through the procedures used, and the government’s relatively lesser interest in this case, the Court
8 finds that the Due Process Clause requires a pre-deprivation bond hearing where the government
9 bears the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that petitioner is a flight risk or
10 danger to the community. Numerous district courts have reached a similar conclusion. *Pinchi*,
11 2025 WL 1853763, at *3–4; *Ortega*, 415 F. Supp. 3d at 970; *Doe*, 2025 WL 691664, at *6; *Diaz*
12 *v. Kaiser*, No. 3:25-cv-05071, 2025 WL 1676854, at *2 (N.D. Cal. June 14, 2025); *Garcia*, 2025
13 WL 1676855, at *3; *Romero v. Kaiser*, No. 22-cv-02508-TSH, 2022 WL 1443250, at *4 (N.D.
14 Cal. May 6, 2022); *Vargas v. Jennings*, No. 20-cv-5785-PJH, 2020 WL 5074312, at *4 (N.D. Cal.
15 Aug. 23, 2020).

16 With these considerations in mind, petitioner is likely to succeed on the merits.

17 2. Irreparable Harm

18 Petitioner will suffer irreparable harm without injunctive relief. “It is well established that
19 the deprivation of constitutional rights ‘unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.’”
20 *Hernandez*, 872 F.3d at 994 (quoting *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990, 1002 (9th Cir. 2012)).
21 “When an alleged deprivation of a constitutional right is involved, most courts hold that no
22 further showing of irreparable injury is necessary.” *Warsoldier v. Woodford*, 418 F.3d 989,
23 1001–02 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting Wright, Miller, & Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure,
24 § 2948.1 (2d ed. 2004)). Unconstitutional detention isolates petitioner from his community and
25 deprives him of the ability to work and worship. Doc. 5-2 at ¶¶ 6, 11–12. “Inhibition of religious
26 practice is a clear example of such constitutional injury that cannot be adequately remedied
27 through damages.” *Rouser v. White*, 707 F. Supp. 2d 1055, 1070 (E.D. Cal. 2010); *see also Elrod*
28 *v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976) (“The loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal

periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.”).

3. Balance of Equities and Public Interest

When the government is the nonmoving party, “the last two *Winter* factors merge.” *Baird v. Bonta*, 81 F.4th 1036, 1040 (9th Cir. 2023) (internal citations omitted). Faced with a choice “between [minimally costly procedures] and preventable human suffering,” as discussed above, the Court concludes “that the balance of hardships tips decidedly in [petitioner’s] favor.” *Hernandez*, 872 F.3d at 996 (quoting *Lopez v. Heckler*, 713 F.2d 1432, 1437 (9th Cir. 1983)).

The public interest also weighs in petitioner’s favor. “The public has a strong interest in upholding procedural protections against unlawful detention, and the Ninth Circuit has recognized that the costs to the public of immigration detention are staggering.” *Diaz*, 2025 WL 1676854, at *3 (citing *Jorge M.F. v. Wilkinson*, No. 21-CV-01434-JST, 2021 WL 783561, at *3) (N.D. Cal. Mar. 1, 2021); *see also Index Newspapers LLC v. U.S. Marshals Serv.*, 977 F.3d 817, 838 (9th Cir. 2020) (“It is always in the public interest to prevent the violation of a party’s constitutional rights.”) (citing *Padilla*, 953 F.3d at 1147–48).

In conclusion, a preliminary injunction is warranted.

c. Security

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 65(c) provides that a district court may grant a preliminary injunction “only if the movant gives security in an amount that the court considers proper to pay the costs and damages sustained by any party found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(c). A district court retains discretion “as to the amount of security required, *if any*.” *Johnson v. Couturier*, 572 F.3d 1067, 1086 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted) (emphasis in the original). Courts regularly waive security in cases like this one. *See Diaz v. Brewer*, 656 F.3d 1008, 1015 (9th Cir. 2011); *Garcia*, 2025 WL 1676855, at *3; *Pinchi*, 2025 WL 1853763, at *4. The government provides no evidence that it will incur costs due to petitioner’s release. *See Zest Anchors, LLC v. Geryon Ventures, LLC*, 2022 WL 16838806, at *4 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 9, 2022) (“[T]he party affected by the injunction bears the obligation of presenting evidence that a bond is needed.”). No security is required here.

V. Conclusion and Order

Accordingly, petitioner's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, Doc. 5, is converted to a Motion for Preliminary Injunction and is GRANTED.

Petitioner's immediate release is required to return him to the status quo ante—"the last uncontested status which preceded the pending controversy." *Pinchi*, 2025 WL 1853763, at *3; *Kuzmenko*, 2025 WL 779743, at *2; *see also Valdez*, 2025 WL 1707737, at *5 (ordering immediate release of unlawfully detained noncitizen); *Ercelik v. Hyde*, No. 1:25-CV-11007-AK, 2025 WL 1361543, at *15–16 (D. Mass. May 8, 2025) (same); *Günaydin v. Trump*, No. 25-CV-01151, 2025 WL 1459154, at *10–11 (D. Minn. May 21, 2025) (same). The government must immediately release petitioner from custody and, during the pendency of these proceedings, may not re-detain him without a pre-deprivation bond hearing before the San Francisco Immigration Court. Petitioner shall not be detained unless the government demonstrates, by clear and convincing evidence at any such bond hearing, that petitioner is a flight risk or danger to the community such that his physical custody is required.

The Court's prior order to maintain the status quo pending the July 10 hearing, Doc. 10, is VACATED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 11, 2025


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

EXHIBIT 2

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
500 12th Street,
SW Washington,
DC 20536



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

June 24, 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR: All ERO Field Office Directors

THROUGH: Thomas Giles
Interim Assistant Director
Field Operations

THOMAS
P GILES Digitally signed by
THOMAS P GILES
Date: 2025.06.25
15:39:17 -04'00'

FROM: Monica S. Burke
Assistant Director
Custody Management

MONICA
S BURKE Digitally signed by
MONICA S BURKE
Date: 2025.06.24
20:24:58 -04'00'

SUBJECT: Nationwide Hold Room Waiver

Purpose:

This memorandum provides a nationwide waiver for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) field offices' 12-hour hold room utilization time, as it relates to Directive 11087.2: Operations of ERO Holding Facilities (January 31, 2024). Specifically, this memorandum addresses section 5.1, "Holding Facility Supervision and Monitoring – Procedures for ERO Officers," which states: "*Absent exceptional circumstances, no detainee should be housed in a holding facility for longer than 12 hours.*"

This waiver allows for aliens who are recently detained, or are being transferred to or from a court, detention facility, other holding facility, or other agency to be housed in a holding facility¹ for up to, but not exceeding, 72 hours, absent exceptional circumstances. This waiver is effective immediately and will remain in effect for one calendar year, subject to review, extension, and rescission at my discretion.

Discussion:

On January 20, 2025, President Donald J. Trump issued several executive orders, including Protecting the American People Against Invasion and Securing Our Borders, which declared a national emergency and ordered the detaining, to the maximum extent authorized by law, aliens apprehended on suspicion of violating Federal or State law, until such time as they are removed from the United States.

¹ Consistent with Directive 11087.2, this includes all holding facilities operated by ERO, located in ERO field offices, or jointly operated by ERO and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) in shared offices. It does not apply to detention facilities with hold rooms.

As a result of increased enforcement efforts, ERO's average daily population has significantly increased to over 54,000. This increase has put additional strain on finding and coordinating transfers of aliens to available beds within the required timeline detailed in Directive 11087.2. Further, ERO field offices no longer have the option to discretionarily release aliens, nor decline to take aliens into custody from our counterparts in Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) or U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). As a result of these constraints, ERO field offices have had to resort to holding aliens in holding facilities beyond than the 12-hour limit.

To accommodate appropriately housing the increased number of detainees while ensuring their safety and security and avoid violation of holding facility standards and requirements, this waiver allows for aliens to be housed in a holding facility for up to, but not exceeding, 72 hours, absent exceptional circumstances. Detainees shall be in a holding facility for the least amount of time required for their processing, transfer, release, or repatriation as operationally feasible. All other hold room and hold facilities requirements continue to apply to ensure the safety, security and humane treatment of those in custody in hold rooms and hold facilities.