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17		
18	DARWIN ANTONIO AREVALO	No. 5:25-cv-01207-JWH-PD
10	MILLAN, on his own and on behalf of	DECRONDENIES DEFENDENIES
19	others similarly situated,	RESPONDENTS-DEFENDENTS'
20	Petitioner-Plaintiff,	OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER- PLAINTIFF'S EX PARTE
21	v.	EMERGENCY MOTION FOR
22		PERMANENT INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
	DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United	
23	States, et al.,	Honorable John W. Holcomb
24	Respondents-Defendants.	United States District Judge
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The Court should deny Petitioner's Ex Parte, Emergency Motion for Permanent Injunctive Relief (ECF 68) for three reasons.

First, a district court likely does not have jurisdiction to give Petitioner the relief he seeks. Petitioner was ordered removed following traditional INA removal proceedings. See Ex. A (Order of Removal). Under 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9), judicial review of "all questions of law or fact, including interpretation and application of constitutional and statutory provisions, arising from any action or proceeding brought to remove an alien from the United States under this subchapter [8 U.S.C. §§ 1151 to 1382]" can only be through a Petition for Review (PFR) in a federal court of appeals. See <u>8 U.S.C.</u> §1252(b)(9). The Ninth Circuit has characterized § 1252(b)(9) as "'breathtaking' in scope and 'vise-like' in grip." J.E.F.M. v. Lynch, 837 F.3d 1026, 1031 (9th Cir. 2016). According to the court, "any issue—whether legal or factual—arising from any removalrelated activity can be reviewed *only* through the PFR process." *Id.* at 1031 (emphasis in original). And to the extent Petitioner challenges the government's decision to initiate removal proceedings, <u>8 U.S.C.</u> § 1252(g) bars review. That provision provides that "no court shall have jurisdiction" over claims "arising from the decision or action by the Attorney General to commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders against any alien under this chapter." <u>8 U.S.C. § 1252(g)</u>; see also Reno v. Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm., 525 U.S. 471, 485 (1999).

Second. Petitioner has not established that ex parte, emergency relief is warranted. See Mission Power Eng'g Co. v. Cont'l Cas. Co., 883 F. Supp. 488, 492 (C.D. Cal. 1995). The Court has already preliminarily enjoined the government from removing Petitioner or any putative class members under the Alien Enemies Act (AEA) or Proclamation 10903. See ECF 29 (Amend. Order) at 25. The preliminary injunction is still in effect. See id. But the government is not prevented from removing Petitioner or any class member "pursuant to a removal order lawfully issued under the Immigration and Nationality Act." Id. And Petitioner can seek relief from the removal order through a Motion to Reconsider or an appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.23,

1003.1(b).

Petitioner's characterization of the removal order as "unexpected" also does not withstand scrutiny. See ECF 68 (Ex Parte Mot.) at 1. As previously noted, counsel for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Petitioner's counsel in removal proceedings filed a Joint Motion to Remand with the BIA. See ECF 59-1. The parties explained that Petitioner "no longer wished to remain in detention [during] the pendency of the appeal, and instead wants to be removed from the United States as quickly as possible." Id. The parties "agreed upon a plan to ask the BIA to remand the case to the immigration judge, upon which a separate joint motion for stipulated removal will be drafted and submitted." Id.

After the case was remanded, the parties appeared in immigration court on September 30, 2025. See Ex. A; see also ECF 66 (Joint Status Report). Undersigned counsel has not yet been able to review a transcript of the hearing. But undersigned counsel has been informed that Petitioner was represented at the hearing on September 30, 2025. Petitioner also apparently withdrew his applications for relief knowing that he would be removed to Venezuela, the removal country that was already designated at a prior hearing. See Ex. A.

Petitioner's counsel and undersigned counsel had previously agreed to meet and confer on October 1, 2025. See Ex. B. The parties could have discussed the issues raised in Petitioner's emergency motion then. See ECF 68. Despite the lapse in Congressional appropriations, See ECF 67, undersigned counsel still indicated a desire to meet and confer. See Ex. B at 1. But Petitioner's counsel cancelled the meeting. Id. Instead, he emailed the undersigned at 4:09 am (eastern) to give notice that an emergency motion would "be filed in the next hour." Ex. C. The facts therefore simply do not warrant emergency relief. See Mission Power Eng'g Co., 883 F. Supp. at 492 (noting the moving party must show he will "be irreparably prejudiced" and that he is "without fault in creating the crisis").

Third, the government disputes Petitioner's claim that it has "materially

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

The undersigned counsel of record for the Federal Defendants certifies that this brief contains 831 words which complies with the word limit of Local Rule 11-6.1.

/s/ Michael D. Ross MICHAEL D. ROSS Trial Attorney U.S. Department of Justice