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WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

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BY: 2 DANIEL J. McCOY, CLER

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

U.S. District Court
Western District of Louisiana (Lafayette)

IANA KIM

No.: 6:25-ev-00912-DCJ-DJA

V.

Warden South Louisiana I C E Processing Center

Director I C E New Orleans Field Office

U S Dept of Homeland Security

Defendants.

Plaintiff,

TO: All Parties and their Counsel of records

PETITIONER'S OBJECTIONS TO THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Petitioner Iana Kim, pro se, respectfully submits the following objections to the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation, which erroneously recommends dismissal of her Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 as premature.

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I. The Recommendation Is Based on a Factual Error — Petitioner Has Been in Detention and Removal Proceedings for Over One Year

The Magistrate Judge incorrectly concludes that Petitioner Hana Kim's habeas corpus petition is premature under Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678 (2001).

Petitioner respectfully offers the following clarification regarding the timeline of her detention and removal proceedings, which may affect the analysis under Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678 (2001).

Petitioner was taken into U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody on May 10, 2024, and has remained detained without release since that date. During this time, she was placed in removal proceedings that extended over a significant period. A final order of removal was entered on April 17, 2025.

As of the date of this filing (August 18, 2025), Petitioner has now been in immigration detention for more than 15 months in total, including approximately four months since the final order of removal was entered.

While Zadvydas focuses on post-removal order detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1231, courts have recognized that the overall length of detention, including the time during removal proceedings, may be relevant in assessing whether continued detention remains constitutionally permissible. In this case, Petitioner's total time in custody and the length of time ICE has had to facilitate removal support the argument that prolonged detention is no longer justified absent evidence that removal is significantly likely in the reasonably foreseeable future.

Moreover, courts have held that extensive total detention, even if part of it precedes a final removal order, is relevant in determining whether continued detention violates due process. In Ly v. Hansen, 351 F.3d 263 (6th Cir. 2003), the Sixth Circuit held that unreasonably prolonged detention, regardless of whether under § 1226 or § 1231, raises significant constitutional concerns—especially when the Government fails to act with diligence.

Continued detention imposes a substantial financial burden on the Government, requiring ongoing allocation of limited detention resources. This cost is unjustified when there is no evidence that removal can be achieved soon, and no justification for indefinite detention where progress toward removal has stalled.

In light of the prolonged and uncertain duration of Petitioner's detention, the absence of a removal plan, and the pending nature of appellate proceedings, continued detention at this stage raises serious due process concerns. As recognized in *Zadvydas* and further supported by *Ly v. Hansen*, 351 F.3d 263 (6th Cir. 2003), prolonged immigration detention without a reasonable prospect of removal violates the constitutional guarantees of due process.

Accordingly, Petitioner respectfully submits that dismissal of her habeas petition on the grounds of prematurity is not supported by the facts or governing legal standards.

II. This Court Has Jurisdiction Over Petitioner's Detention Claim

Petitioner does not challenge the legality of her removal order. Rather, she challenges the length and lawfulness of her continued detention under § 2241, which this Court has jurisdiction to review. *See Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. at 687 (district court has habeas jurisdiction over claims challenging post-removal detention).

Demore v. Kim, 538 U.S. 510 (2003) (recognizing due process limitations on immigration detention).

III. Continued Detention Beyond Six Months Without Likelihood of Removal Violates Due Process

Under Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678 (2001), immigration detention beyond six months after a final removal order violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment if there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. Once a noncitizen makes a showing that removal is unlikely to occur soon, the burden shifts to the Government to rebut that showing with evidence.

In this case, Petitioner respectfully submits that she has met her burden under Zadvydas. No removal arrangements have been made during the entire time she has been in custody—now over 15 months. ICE has not provided any documentation, timelines, or consular correspondence to indicate that removal is imminent. Petitioner has fully cooperated with ICE and has not obstructed the removal process in any way.

Further, an important and newly developed fact makes removal within the six-month postorder period particularly infeasible: Respondent has filed an administrative appeal challenging the final removal order. As the Court is aware, such appeals often remain pending for many months or longer due to administrative backlogs. While the appeal

 remains unresolved, the removal order is effectively stayed, and ICE cannot lawfully execute it.

This pending appeal makes it clear that removal is not reasonably foreseeable at this time.

Because final removal cannot proceed while an appeal is pending, the six-month

presumption of reasonableness articulated in Zadvydas has already lapsed without

meaningful progress toward removal.

Petitioner thus satisfies the legal threshold under Zadvydas for demonstrating a constitutional violation. It is now the Government's burden to rebut this showing with clear evidence that removal is significantly likely in the reasonably foreseeable future. To date, the Government has not provided any such evidence.

Accordingly, continued detention under these circumstances—where removal is stayed, uncertain, and without evidence of near-term feasibility—violates the Due Process Clause and renders continued detention unlawful.

IV. Conclusion and Relief Requested

Because Petitioner has been detained for over a year without a realistic prospect of removal and without due process, her continued detention violates constitutional standards set by the Supreme Court in Zadvydas.

Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Reject the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation;

- 2. Grant the writ of habeas corpus and order Petitioner's immediate release, or in the alternative,
- Order Respondents to show cause why Petitioner should not be released under Zadvydas.

Respectfully submitted, August 18, 2025

___/s/ Iana Kim Ikuuefi

lana Kim

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Iana Kim, certify that I initiated service of the following document(s) on the party listed below via regular U.S. Postal service. Service was initiated on the:.

US Dept of Homeland Security

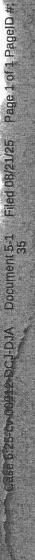
Director ICE New Orleans Field Office

Warden South Louisiana I C E Processing Center:

DATED this 08/18/2025.

IANA KIM

By ______/s/IANA KIM _ Akcessy



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