UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA COLUMBUS DIVISION

YAHAIRA EDITH GOVEA ESTRADA,)	No .:
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
V.)	
TODD LYONS, Acting Director of Immigration)	
and Custom Enforcement ("ICE"),)	
GEORGE STERLING, Field Office Director,)	
ICE Atlanta Field Office,)	
TERRANCE DICKERSON)	
Warden, Stewart Detention Center,)	
)	
Respondents.)	
)	

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Petitioner, Mrs. Govea Estrada, hereby petitions this Court to use its authority under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and 28 U.S.C. § 2243 to issue a writ of habeas corpus ordering the Respondent to release the Petitioner immediately as well as for a federal injunction to enjoin Petitioner's deliberate indifference and reckless disregard towards Mrs. Govea Estrada's health, all of which constitute punitive detention and cruel and unusual punishment contrary to the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Mrs. Govea Estrada is charging that the government's current detention conditions as applied to her are unconstitutional and violate her right to liberty, protected by the due process clause, and violate her right to be free from cruel and unusual punishments. In support of this petition and complaint for injunctive relief, Petitioner alleges as follows:

PARTIES

- Petitioner Yahaira Edith Govea Estrada ("Mrs. Govea Estrada") is a citizen and national of Mexico. She is currently detained at Stewart Detention Center.
- 2. Respondent, Todd Lyons, is sued in his official capacity as the Acting Director of Immigration and Custom Enforcement ("ICE"). As such, Respondent has the authority over the actions of ICE employees and the policies applied through this government body.
- 3. Respondent, George Sterling, is sued in his official capacity as the Field Office Director for the ICE Atlanta Field Office. Respondent is responsible for local custody decisions relating to detainees at immigration detention facilities in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, including those detained at Stewart Detention Center.
- 4. Respondent, Terrance Dickerson, is sued in his official capacity as the Warden of Stewart Detention Center, located in Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia. Respondent is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the policies and procedures for the Stewart Detention Center, where Mrs. Govea Estrada is detained.

JURISDITION AND VENUE

- 5. This Court has jurisdiction to review Mrs. Govea Estrada's petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. This Court also has jurisdiction to issue declaratory relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2201. Further, the Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this case arises from a federal statute.
- 6. Venue is proper in this Court because Mrs. Govea Estrada is detained at Stewart County Detention Center, Stewart County, Georgia, in the Middle District of Georgia Columbus Division. 28 U.S.C. § 1391.
- 7. Mrs. Govea Estrada has exhausted all required administrative remedies.

FACTS

- 8. Mrs. Govea Estrada is a citizen and national of Mexico. She is forty-one years old.
- Mrs. Govea Estrada last entered the United States in 2008 without inspection and has since then resided in this country.
- 10. Mrs. Govea Estrada is currently held in custody by federal immigration authorities at Stewart Detention Center, located in Lumpkin, Georgia.
- 11. Mrs. Govea Estrada was initially detained by federal immigration authorities in May 2025.
- 12. At this time, Mrs. Govea Estrada is not eligible for bond under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) as she was found guilty of theft by taking under O.C.G.A. § 16-8-2. Mrs. Govea Estrada was sentenced to 3 years of confinement, although this period could be served on probation. Exhibit A, Mrs. Govea Estada Final Disposition.
- 13. Mrs. Govea Estrada is currently 9 weeks pregnant. Mrs. Govea Estrada is pregnant with twins.
- 14. Due to the reckless disregard that the Stewart Detention Center authorities and warden have shown towards Mrs. Govea Estrada's health, her pregnancy went undetected as her urine sample was mislabeled and mistaken with another detainee's sample.
- 15. As a result of Stewart Detention Center authorities' reckless disregard for her well-being, Mrs. Govea Estrada was subjected to an X-ray procedure while held in detention.
- 16. X-rays during early pregnancy are considered unsafe as they may cause birth defects or miscarriages. See Exhibit B, WebMD, X-Rays During Pregnancy: What to Know.
- 17. During Mrs. Govea Estrada's detention, she has been exposed to high levels of stress, and as a whole she has been subjected to inhumane treatment.

- 18. Mrs. Govea Estrada has been exposed to aggressive detainees that are constantly fighting each other or that even get to the point of physically threatening Mrs. Govea Estrada. This situation has caused Mrs. Govea Estrada great distress as she is exposed to high levels of stress, and she fears for her safety and that of her unborn children.
- 19. Moreover, Mrs. Govea Estrada's pregnancy is considered a high-risk pregnancy given her advanced maternal age. Consequently, she requires close monitoring and additional care.
- 20. On June 12, 2025, Mrs. Govea Estrada developed acute and debilitating abdominal pain.
- 21. Mrs. Govea Estrada was taken to a hospital facility outside Stewart Detention Center. However, given the recurring disregard for Mrs. Govea Estrada's well-being shown by Stewart Detention Center's authorities and warden, what should have been an urgent trip to the hospital was delayed because the staff in charge of Mrs. Govea Estrada did not carry her paperwork with them. The staff and Mrs. Govea Estrada had to return to Stewart Detention Center to retrieve Mrs. Govea Estrada's paperwork and then continue with the trip to the hospital.
- 22. This marked reckless disregard for Mrs. Govea Estrada's well-being while held in detention, unreasonably delayed her access to the medical care that she needed.
- 23. Mrs. Govea Estrada was experiencing excruciating pain. It is important to note that although she had two children before her current pregnancy, she had never experienced the symptoms that she has now developed under Stewart Detention Center authorities and the warden's deliberate indifference towards her well-being and health.
- 24. Mrs. Govea Estrada passed out shortly after arriving at the hospital, before she could receive any medical care.
- 25. Moreover, Mrs. Govea Estrada experienced vaginal bleeding.

- 26. The doctor that tended to Mrs. Govea Estrada informed her that she was experiencing a threatened miscarriage.
- 27. However, the doctor assured Mrs. Govea Estrada that she was still pregnant. Therefore, Mrs. Govea Estrada did not suffer a pregnancy loss.
- 28. The doctor instructed Mrs. Govea Estrada to monitor her pregnancy closely because her unborn children's hearts were vulnerable. Mrs. Govea Estrada's unborn children's heart rates were below the expected range.
- 29. Once Mrs. Govea Estrada returned to Stewart Detention Center, she was put in solitary confinement.
- 30. The detention facility staff took away from her all the paperwork she had received at the hospital and that pertained to her health conditions. Additionally, the staff also took away from Mrs. Govea Estrada all the items that Mrs. Govea Estrada had purchased while held in detention. These items included among others food, utensils, medicine, and personal hygiene items.
- 31. A detention facility officer informed Mrs. Govea Estrada that she would not receive any special treatment and that in fact Mrs. Govea Estrada was no longer pregnant.
- 32. Mrs. Govea Estrada was left completely alone in a cold room, without blankets, without the accommodation that other inmates have access to, particularly leisure activities like access to tablets or television devices. In other words, Mrs. Govea Estrada was left all alone in conditions that exacerbated her fear, desperation, and stress. Moreover, the staff that should be taking care of her, abused their power to demean and mistreat Mrs. Govea Estrada.

- 33. It is particularly worrying that Mrs. Govea Estrada was denied access to food even though she was present at the detention facility during scheduled meals.
- 34. Mrs. Govea Estrada even communicated to the guard surveilling her that she was hungry and she had not eaten. Still, Mrs. Govea Estrada was not offered any food.
- 35. Mrs. Govea Estrada's detention conditions are severely impacting her physical and mental health. Mrs. Govea Estrada is afraid that she will be further punished for communicating to her counsel and family members that she is held under inhumane conditions.
- 36. Mrs. Govea Estrada is experiencing severe back and abdominal pain, exacerbated by her detention conditions.
- 37. Mrs. Govea Estrada has two the United States citizen children and two more on the way.
- 38. Mrs. Govea Estrada is not a risk to the community.
- 39. Mrs. Govea Estrada is not a flight risk.
- 40. Mrs. Govea Estrada's continued detention is punitive. Her detention conditions constitute a cruel and unusual punishment.
- 41. Mrs. Govea Estrada's continued detention in inhumane conditions violates her due process rights.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RELIEF SOUGHT

- 42. Immigration detainees cannot be subjected to punishment without due process. See Wong Wing v. United States, 163 U.S. 228, 235 (1896).
- 43. All persons within the territory of the United States are entitled to the protections guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment, and even non-citizens shall not be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. *Id.* at 238. Therefore, due process

- protections are afforded to anyone on U.S. soil, whether their presence is "lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent." *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001).
- 44. The Constitution requires government actors to ensure the safety and general well-being of all persons taken into custody, including non-citizens and persons who are not legally admitted to the United States. Detainees are protected by the Eighth Amendment, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment despite an adjudication of criminal guilt.
- 45. The "[d]eliberate indifference to [the] serious medical needs" of detainees constitutes an Eighth Amendment violation as this deliberate indifference is a form of cruel and unusual punishment. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976). However, detainees in immigration detention—in civil, not criminal detention—need not demonstrate "deliberate indifference" to establish a constitutional violation. *See Jones v. Blanas*, 393 F.3d 918, 933-34 (9th Cir. 2004).
- 46. A serious medical need exists where the "failure to treat a prisoner's condition could result in further significant injury or the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain." Clement v. Gomez, 298 F.3d 898, 904 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal quotations omitted). Other factors for consideration include whether (1) "a reasonable doctor or patient would perceive the medical need in question as important and worthy of comment or treatment; (2) whether the medical condition significantly affects daily activities, and (3) the existence of chronic and substantial pain." Brock v. Wright, 315 F.3d 158, 162 (2d Cir. 2003) (internal quotations omitted).
- 47. Deliberate indifference constitutes a reckless disregard for a substantial risk of serious harm to a prisoner. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 836 (1994). Deliberate indifference constitutes a two-part test: 1) there must be a substantial risk of serious harm or a serious

medical need; and 2) there must be a "sufficiently culpable state of mind." *Id.* at 834; *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 105.

COUNT ONE

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT VIOLATION

- 48. The allegations in the above paragraphs are realleged and incorporated herein.
- 49. Mrs. Govea Estrada has a right to be free from cruel and unusual punishments pursuant to the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
- 50. Mrs. Govea Estrada has to rely on Stewart Detention Center authorities and warden to access healthcare given her detention.
- 51. Stewart Detention Center authorities and more specifically, the warden of this detention facility, have shown a deliberate indifference for Mrs. Govea Estrada's health and well-being that constitutes a reckless disregard for a substantial risk of serious harm to her and her unborn children.
- 52. While being fully aware of Mrs. Govea Estrada's health conditions, the authorities and warden at Stewart Detention Center have chosen to withhold necessary medical care from Mrs. Govea Estrada. This constitutes a failure to treat Govea Estrada's condition that has already resulted in injury or the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain on Mrs. Govea Estrada and her unborn children. The continuation of these inhumane conditions could result in further significant injury or the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain on Mrs. Govea Estrada and her unborn children, leading even to their death.
- 53. The current conditions of Mrs. Govea Estrada's detention constitute cruel and unusual punishment under the Eight Amendment of the United States Constitution and violate Mrs.

- Govea Estrada's right to due process under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution.
- 54. Mrs. Govea Estrada is a 41-year-old woman with a high-risk pregnancy. Stewart Detention Center authorities and warden have shown deliberate indifference to her serious medical needs. Failure to treat her condition could result in further significant injury and the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain to Mrs. Govea Estrada and her two unborn children. The significant injury that they could suffer may include the loss of life.
- 55. When officials are deliberately indifferent to the serious medical needs of prisoners, the prisoners' Eighth Amendment right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment has been violated. *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 97.
- 56. The treatment Mrs. Govea Estrada has received while detained has been so deliberately indifferent that her Eighth Amendment rights have been violated.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- Mrs. Govea Estrada respectfully requests the following relief:
 - 57. Grant Mrs. Govea Estrada's writ of habeas corpus;
 - 58. Order Respondent to release Mrs. Govea Estrada immediately; and,
 - 59. Order any other relief that this Court deems reasonable and necessary to ensure justice is served.

June 27, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,

s/Johanna Cochran
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Attorney for Petitioner

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

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I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFENDAN	ITS				
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 - Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407

Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.