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10	UNITED STATES D	ISTRICT COURT
11	SOUTHERN DISTRIC	
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13	R K	Case No.: 3:25-cv-01926-DMS-DEB
14	Petitioner,	PETITIONER
15	vs.	'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND NOTICE OF
16		ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY
17	JEREMY CASEY, in his official capacity	
	as Warden of the Imperial Regional Detention Facility; et al.	Judicial Officer: Hon. Dana M. Sabray
18	2 control 1 domes, or all	Courtroom number: 13A
19	Respondents.	Hearing Date/Time: August 6, 2025 at
20		2:30 p.m.
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20	PETITIONERAND NOTICE OF ADDIT	'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

Case No. 3:25-cv-01926-DMS-DEB

temporary restraining order and order to show cause why a preliminary injunction

should not issue. The Court asked questions regarding: 1) Mr. 's testimony

that he was informed by Officer Gonzalez that less than 80% of Iranian nationals

3) decisions in other similar cases. In addition, shortly before the hearing, counsel for

informal interview at the time of his arrest. Following the hearing, Petitioner and his

counsel learned further information pertinent to those questions. Petitioner provides

were removed, 2) statistics respecting the removal of Iranian non-citizens, and

Respondents proffered an email claiming that Mr. was, in fact, given an

On August 6, 2025, the Court heard argument on Petitioner's motion for a

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that information here.

1. Mr. scontemporaneous notes of the meeting with Officer Gonzalez on July 30, 2025, reflect the "80%" statement.

On the advice of his immigration counsel, Mr. has a practice of taking contemporaneous notes of his interactions with ICE personnel. Attached herewith as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of Mr. s contemporaneous notes of his conversation with Officer Gonzalez on July 30, 2025. Counsel did not have these notes prior to the hearing and obtained them by driving multiple hours to see Mr. last night after the hearing.

Counsel for Respondents represented to the Court that the conversation with Officer Gonzalez was "loose" and that Officer Gonzalez did not recall telling Mr.

that 80% of Iranian nationals stay in the United States. After taking down Officer Gonzalez's contact information, the first substantive line of Mr.

's notes states that Officer Gonzalez informed him: "3rd country – if accepted. 80% stay in US." At the end of his notes, Mr.

recorded Officer Gonzalez reiterating the 80% number in response to a question. "I asked Officer Gonalez in his

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experience, what happens to Iranians that have CAT [Convention Against Torture]? He said 80% stay in the U.S. if they cant find a 3rd country to deport to."

2. ICE's published statistics confirm less than 20% of Iranian nationals with criminal records have been removed in the last five years.

At the hearing, counsel for Respondents stated he did not have statistics on ICE's likelihood of removing a removable Iranian national, like Petitioner, with CAT protections. Following the hearing, Petitioner learned that ICE tracks its enforcement and removal statistics and publishes those data online at https://www.ice.gov/statistics. Courts may and routinely do take judicial notice of publicly available statistics compiled by the federal government, including immigration authorities. See United States v. Orozco-Acosta, 607 F.3d 1156, 1164 & n.5 (9th Cir. 2010) (taking judicial notice of statistics regarding removal compiled by the Department of Justice and Department of Homeland Security).

According to ICE's data, 118 Iranians nationals with criminal records (i.e., like Petitioner with convictions or charges) have been arrested in the last five years. However, only 19 of those individuals have been removed. ICE's own published statistics, if they are believed, thus show that ICE has been unable to remove approximately 84% of Iranian nationals with criminal records arrested in the last five years. ICE's own data thus corroborates Officer Gonzalez's admission to Petitioner.

3. After the hearing, Petitioner learned of an additional similar case.

This Court inquired whether similar cases have been decided by fellow district courts. In addition to the cases cited by counsel at the hearing and in his briefing, Petitioner submits the following decision from the Eastern District of Texas, entered last weekend, granting a petition for writ of habeas corpus in *Escalante v. Noem*, No. 9:25-CV-00182-MJT, 2025 WL 2206113 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 2, 2025) (order overruling objections and adopting report and recommendation). That case, like this one, "is not your typical first round detainment of an alien awaiting removal." *Id.* at *3.

Instead, Escalante, like Petitioner, filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus to contest revocation of release and re-detention. In that (and this) circumstance, it becomes the Government's "burden to show a significant likelihood that the alien may be removed." *Ibid.* "Imposing the burden of proof on the alien each time he is redetained would lead to an unjust result and serious due process implications." *Ibid.* Any deficiency in the record regarding likelihood of removal thus weighs against detention for detention's sake—both there and here.

4. The Deportation Officer's claim in her email that she gave Mr. an informal interview at the time of his arrest is contradicted by Mr. s contemporaneous notes.

On the afternoon of August 6, 2025, counsel for Respondents forwarded counsel for Mr. an email from Deportation Officer Linda Lopez. That email claims that Mr. was "provided an interview regarding his OSUP revocation." Counsel for Respondents relied on this email to represent to the Court that Mr. was provided the procedural due process protections set forth in 8 C.F.R. §§ 241.4(l), 241.13(i).

As noted above, Mr. has a practice of recording contemporaneous notes of interactions with ICE officials. Attached herewith as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of Mr. 's notes from May 6, 2025, and July 10, 2025. On May 6, 2025, his notes reflect that he was asked by the Officer four pro forma questions respecting his 1) marital status, 2) children, 3) property ownership, and 4) business ownership. He was then told to report back two months later because his "probation officer wasn't there."

When Mr. reported back on July 10, 2025, Detention Officer Linda Lopez, asked him the same four pro forma questions, as well as the name of his business. She then stated that "they're going to detain me. I asked why. She said they're detaining anyone with a 'Withholding of Removal Order.' I told her that my

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mother had a stroke last month & that I was taking care of her health at home & that she lives with me. I also mentioned that detaining me would be a death sentence for her. My attorney asked if they can issue bond or place me in an ankle monitor & she said no."

This is the full extent of Mr. 's interaction with Ms. Lopez prior to his booking, as recorded in his contemporaneous notes. Following his initial booking, Mr. 's notes recount being served with the Notice of Revocation and Warrant of Removal. They then recount his being asked to sign a document that he did not read, and declining to do so without the advice of counsel. No notice of the reasons for his detention, no interview, and no opportunity to be heard are reflected, corroborating the sworn declaration Mr. submitted to this Court.

Dated: August 7, 2025

STEPTOE LLP

/s/Conor Tucker Michelle S. Kallen Michel Paradis

Jason Wright Conor Tucker

Patrick Fields

Attorneys for Petitioner

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PETITIONER S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF AND NOTICE OF ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY