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7 8 9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
10	Long TON,					
11	Long Tort,					
12	Petitioner,	No. 5:25-cv-02033-SB-AGR				
13	v.	140. 5.25-64-02055-5D-AGR				
14	Wrigti NOEM Socretory Department of	PETITIONER'S REPLY TO EX				
15	Kristi NOEM, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security; Todd LYONS, in his	PARTE_APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING				
16	official capacity as Acting Director of U.S.	ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW				
17	Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Pam BONDI, Attorney General of the United	CAUSE RE: PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION				
18	States; Ernesto SANTACRUZ Jr., Acting					
19	Director, Los Angeles ICE Field Office; and Fereti SEMAIA, Warden, Adelanto ICE	Immigration Case				
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Petitioner files his reply to Respondents' August 7, 2025 Opposition to his Ex Parte Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause Re: Preliminary Injunction. Dkt # 6.

Petitioner has been detained by immigration authorities for **97 days**, after his May 2, 2025 arrest. According to Deportation Officer Lourdes Palacios, he sat in custody from May 2, 2025 until June 3, 2025, before Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) even requested travel documents for him to be removed. Dkt # 6-1 ¶ 12. There still has not been a travel document received, **65 days** after the request. <u>Id.</u>

Petitioner is clearly likely to succeed on the merits of his claim. He never should have been detained at all unless ICE had evidence that he may be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future. <u>8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(2)</u> ("The Service may revoke an alien's release under this section and return the alien to custody if, on account of changed circumstances, the Service determines that there is a significant likelihood that the alien may be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future."). But even after his arrest, there is still not evidence that he faces removal in the foreseeable future, given the two months that have already elapsed. In Hoac v. Becerra, No. 2:25-CV-01740-DC-JDP, 2025 WL 1993771, at *4 (E.D. Cal. July 16, 2025), the District Court rejected a similar claim, where ICE informed the court that it intended to request travel documents for the petitioner's removal to Vietnam. The court stated that "[t]The fact that Respondents intend to complete a travel document request for Petitioner does not make it significantly likely he will be removed in the foreseeable future." In addition, the court rejected ICE's claim that removal was reasonably foreseeable because removals to Vietnam are in fact occurring." Id. at * 5. A similar claim is made in Petitioner's case about China accepting him because he was born in Hong Kong, without any concrete or specific information that China is willing to accept Petitioner. Dkt # 6-1 ¶ 13. Petitioner is not a citizen of China and because although he was born in Hong Kong, he is not of Chinese descent. In fact, his refugee admission states that he is a citizen of
Vietnam, even though he was born in Hong Kong. Tolchin Dec. Exh. F.
Respondents have pointed to nothing to show that there is a significant likelihood that he may be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future. Again, a travel document was requested 65 days ago, and ICE still is not able to remove Petitioner.

Respondents rely on Nguyen v. Scott, No. 2:25-CV-01398, 2025 WL 2165995, at *9 (W.D. Wash. July 30, 2025), a case in which the application for temporary restraining order was denied. But the reason it was denied was in order to afford the government "sufficient time and opportunity to respond to [the petitioner's] claims and provide the rebuttal evidence required by Zadvydas." In Nguyen, the petition was filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus only eight days after Nguyen was detained when attending his order of supervision. Id. at *3. The denial of the TRO was only 14 days after the petition was filed. It has been more than two months since Petitioner was taken into custody. ICE has not produced anything to show that China will accept Petitioner.

Next, Respondents argue that this case is not properly resolved in an Application for a Temporary Restraining Order. Dkt # 6 at 9. However, such relief is appropriate when Petitioner continues to face a restraint on his liberty in violation of the statute and his constitutional rights, and when there is not significant evidence that he is likely to be removed in the foreseeable future. For instance, in Hoac v. Becerra, No. 2:25-CV-01740-DC-JDP, 2025 WL 1993771, at *7 (E.D. Cal. July 16, 2025), the court rejected similar arguments and found that restoring the petitioner to the last uncontested status required an order of release and that he report as he previously did on an order of supervision. Petitioner asks for that same

¹ "General Information on Chinese Nationality," *Immigration Department, The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China,*

https://www.immd.gov.hk/eng/services/chinese_nationality/general_info.html

relief here. The same was true in <u>Doe v. Becerra</u>, No. 2:25-CV-00647-DJC-DMC, <u>2025 WL 691664</u>, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 3, 2025), where the District Court granted a TRO after finding that "[a]n alleged violation of Petitioner's due process rights and his continued unlawful detention in violation of those rights constitutes extreme or very serious damage that will result in the absence of an injunction." <u>See also Phan v. Beccerra</u>, No. 2:25-CV-01757-DC-JDP, <u>2025 WL 1993735</u>, at *6 (E.D. Cal. July 16, 2025) ("[b]ecause Petitioner challenges his re-detainment, the last uncontested status of Petitioner was before he was re-detained on June 3, 2025.")

As to the remaining *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, <u>555 U.S. 7</u>, <u>21</u>–22 (2008), factors, Respondents argue that a TRO would interfere with Respondents' enforcement of immigration laws. Dkt # 6 at 10. But Petitioner seeks release precisely because ICE is not able to execute the removal order. An order of release does nothing to stop ICE from removing Petitioner if in fact it is able to secure removal documents to China. Further, "[j]ust as the public has an interest in the orderly and efficient administration of this country's immigration laws, [] the public has a strong interest in upholding procedural protections against unlawful detention." *Vargas v. Jennings*, No. 20-cv-5785-PJH, <u>2020 WL 5074312</u>, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 2020). Upon balance, injunctive relief is warranted.

Finally, Petitioner does not contest his removal from the United States, and therefore <u>8 U.S.C. § 1252(g)</u> is not implicated. Dkt # 6 at 6-7. Rather, he challenges his custody, precisely *because* ICE is unable to remove him. There is no question that this Court has jurisdiction over his claim, as the Supreme Court explicitly rejected the application of <u>8 U.S.C. § 1252(g)</u> to a post-final order custody habeas. <u>Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 688, 121 S. Ct. 2491, 2497, 150 L. Ed. 2d 653</u> (2001) (discussing § 1252(g) and stating that "[t]he aliens here, however, do not seek review of the Attorney General's exercise of discretion; rather, they challenge the extent of the Attorney General's authority under the post-removal-period detention statute. And the extent of that authority is not a matter of discretion.").

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1	See also Moussa v. Jenit	fer, 389 F.3d 5	<u>50, 554</u> (6th Cir	2004) ("citing Zadvydas	
2	and stating "Petitioner rightly argues that there are instances where § 1252(g) does				
3	not suspend habeas review, such as in challenges to INS authority to indefinitely				
4	detain a non-citizen following the execution of a removal order.").				
5	As such, the Application for Temporary Restraining Order should be granted.				
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7	Dated: August 7, 2025		Respectfu	ally Submitted,	
8			S/Stacy T	<u>lolchin</u>	
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Case 5:25-cv-02033-SB-AGR Document 7 Filed 08/07/25 Page 6 of 6 Page ID #:161 **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH L.R. 11-6.2** The undersigned, counsel of record for the Petitioner, certifies that the memorandum of points and authorities contains 1,129 words, which complies with the word limit of L.R. 11-6.1. S/ Stacy Tolchin Dated: August 7, 2025 Stacy Tolchin Counsel for Petitioner