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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT OF IDAHO

Ramon Estrada Elias,

Petitioner,

v.

Jason KNIGHT, Field Office Director of
Enforcement and Removal Operations, Salt
Lake City Field Office, Immigration and
Customs Enforcement; Kenneth PORTER,
Acting Director of the Boise U.S. Immigration
and Customs Enforcement Field Sub-Office;
Kristi NOEM, Secretary, U.S. Department of
Homeland Security; Pamela BONDI, U.S.
Attorney General; Steve ANDERSON, Sheriff
of Jefferson County,

Respondents.

Case No. 1:25-cv-00594-BLW

**REPLY TO RESPONDENTS'
OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER AND WRIT OF HABEAS
CORPUS**

Petitioner hereby submits this reply to Respondents' Response to the Petition for Habeas Corpus (Resp.).

I. THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION TO REVIEW PETITIONER'S DETENTION

a. The District Court's Jurisdiction is Not Stripped by 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g).

Respondents' contention that 8 U.S.C. § 1252 bars judicial review of Petitioner's claim is based on an overly broad reading of the scope of the petition. Petitioner does not seek any relief from removal from this Court, and the actions of Respondent to initiate removal proceedings are not challenged in his petition. Petitioner does not seek the Court's interference with the adjudication of his pending removal proceedings. Petitioner only challenges his civil detention, without the opportunity to request release on bond, subject to Respondents' incorrect designation of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) as the statute of detention, rather than section 1226(a).

b. The Supreme Court Has Unequivocally Found Judicial Jurisdiction in Challenges to Civil Immigration Detention Brought in Habeas.

Respondents' opposition seeks to attack the reasoning of other district courts which have found jurisdiction over identical claims, specifically asserting:

In *Vasquez Garcia v. Noem*, the District Court for the Southern District of California determined that Section 1252(g) did not bar jurisdiction over claims related to detention, relying on *Nielsen v. Preap*, 586 U.S. 392 (2019) and *Gonzalez v. U.S. Immigr. & Customs Enf't*, 975 F.3d 788 (9th Cir. 2020).

Resp. at 7, n. 1 citing *Vazquez Garcia v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-02180, 2025 WL 2549431, at *4 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2025). Their Response goes on to attack the authority of *Nielsen* as a plurality decision, and to argue that *Gonzalez* is distinguishable. *Id.*

Respondents misstate the *Vazquez Garcia* decision. That court did not rely on *Nielsen v. Preap* or *Gonzalez v. ICE* in finding that 1252(g) was inapplicable, but rather in their analysis that 1252(b)(9) was not a jurisdictional bar. *Vazquez Garcia*, 2025 LX 390497,

at *7. Both *Nielsen* and *Gonzalez* deal with jurisdictional challenges to detention under 1252(b)(9), rather than 1252(g). *See Nielsen*, 586 U.S. at 402-04; and, *Gonzalez*, 975 F.3d at 810-11.

Respondents’ attempt to distinguish the 9th Circuit’s holding in *Gonzalez* on the grounds that it pertained to detainers is a distinction without relevance. The *Gonzalez* panel reasoned that “challenges to detention” are “squarely outside §1252(b)(9)’s scope”, and it is of no importance that detention was secured with or without a detainer. *Gonzalez*, 975 F.3d at 810-11. (internal citations omitted).

Respondents’ citation to the 9th Circuit’s decision in *J.E.F.M.* as supportive of their position employs a misleading selective quotation, where in parentheses they quote the *J-E-F-M*- Panel as “noting §1252(b)(9) is ‘breathhtaking in scope and vise-like in grip and therefore swallows up virtually all claims that are tied to proceedings’”. Resp. at 8, *quoting J. E. F.M. v. Lynch*, 837 F.3d 1026, 1031 (9th Cir. 2016). However, the *J.E.F.M.* panel’s decision went on to specifically exclude challenges to administrative detention in habeas from the scope of 1252(b)(9). *J. E. F.M.*, 837 F.3d at 1032 (“[section] 1252(b)(9) ‘does not apply to federal habeas corpus provisions that do not involve final orders of removal.’”) (quoting *Nadarajah v. Gonzales*, 443 F.3d 1069, 1075-76 (9th Cir. 2006)).

Respondents have not and cannot cite to any controlling precedent that supports their position that section 1252 strips this Court of jurisdiction to adjudicate Habeas claims challenging immigration detention. The question of the legality of Petitioner’s continued detention without meaningful opportunity to obtain release is wholly separate from removal proceedings, and as such, outside the narrow scope of 1252. *See Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 294-95 (2018) (Where detainees did not ask for review of an order of removal, challenge an

initial decision to detain or seek removal, or challenge the process by which removability is determined, 1252(b)(9) did not present a jurisdictional bar).

II. PETITIONER’S DETENTION IS GOVERNED BY § 1226(a).

Respondents rely solely on *Chavez v. Noem*, et. al., No. 3:25-cv-02325, 2025 WL 2730228 (S. D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2025) and *Vargas Lopez v. Trump*, No. 8:25-cv-00526, WL 2780351 (D. Neb. September 30, 2025) for district court authority supporting their proposition that 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) properly governs Petitioner’s detention. These cases are not supportive of Respondents’ position. The *Chavez* court has not resolved the issue at hand, and the *Vargas Lopez* court pithily disposed of the issue based on the petitioner’s poor development of the record.

The *Chavez* court has not reached a decision on the merits of the legal argument as to whether § 1225 or § 1226 properly encapsulates individuals like Petitioner. Respondents rely on language from the court’s order in that case denying an Ex Parte Application for a TRO. *Chavez v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2730228. The *Chavez* Court’s decision has only found that the petitioner had not met their burden to show that the case is likely to succeed on the merits, sufficient to be granted an injunction, but has not issued a decision denying the petition.¹

Section 1226(c)(1)(E) does not remove such discretion for all noncitizens charged with such crimes; it only removes discretion for those who have entered the United States without inspection and admission or parole. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(E)(i) (referencing aliens inadmissible under paragraph (6)(A) . . . of § 1182(a)); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A) (aliens inadmissible as “present in the United States without being admitted or paroled”). The *Chavez* court, and

¹ While the court in *Chavez* has not decided the ultimate outcome of the case, it has found that it has jurisdiction pursuant to *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, and that exhaustion would be futile based on *Yajure Hurtado*.

Respondents who rely upon it, seemed to misunderstand the petitioner’s argument. See Resp. at 13 (“the addition of Section 1226(c) simply removed the Attorney General’s detention discretion for aliens charged with specific crimes.”)

Under Respondent’s interpretation of the statutory scheme, all noncitizens who entered without inspection and admission or parole are subject to mandatory detention with no “discretion to release” which could be abrogated by section 1226(c)(1)(E), rendering the detention requirements specifically applied by Congress to individuals inadmissible under section 1182(a)(6)(A), in enacting the Laken Riley Act, superfluous and without meaning.

Statutes should be construed as a whole, giving effect to all of their provisions, and amendments to a statute must be read in harmony with their agency’s longstanding construction. *See Vazquez v. Bostock et. al.*, No. 3:25-cv-05240 at *37 (W.D. Wash. September 30, 2025).

The *Vargas Lopez* court disposed of proceedings based upon deficiencies in the pleadings. *Vargas Lopez*, 2025 WL 2780351, at *1-2. The court alternatively concluded that *Vargas Lopez* was detained under § 1225(b)(2), but in addressing the overlapping nature of 8 U.S.C. § 1225 and 8 U.S.C. § 1226, the Court applied no canon of statutory construction in concluding that the statutes are not in conflict, writing that “[e]ven if *Vargas Lopez* might fall within the scope of § 1226(a), he certainly fits within the language of § 1225(b)(2) as well.” *Id.* Because Respondent’s interpretation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225 and 1226 renders the applicability of the discretionary detention statute and the exception to it in § 1226 superfluous and without effect, this Court should reject their interpretation.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE EXHAUSTION IS FUTILE

a. Petitioner Falls Under the Jurisdiction of the Portland Immigration Court.

Respondents claim that Petitioner is outside the jurisdiction of any court and immigration judge that could hold a bond redetermination hearing. This is incorrect. Control of all Idaho residents' cases belongs to the Portland Immigration Court.² Counsel Jacob Rourk appeared on behalf of an Idaho resident, detained in Idaho, as recently as July of this year, 2025. *See* Decl. of Jacob Rourk. While it may be the *practice* of ICE to move Idaho detainees to Nevada for their detention hearings, that does not mean those in Idaho are held in purgatory, out of reach of a court which can adjudicate their legal claims. If Petitioner *could* prevail in a bond hearing, he could request it from where he is currently detained. However, there is no Immigration Court in the Country, no matter where Petitioner is detained, which recognizes its jurisdiction to grant bond.

b. Petitioner Could Not Prevail in a Bond Redetermination Hearing Under Binding BIA Case Law.

Respondents claim that Petitioner has not given an Immigration Judge the opportunity to adjudicate his claim “based on law in that district.” This argument is disingenuous as Respondents are aware that there is no Immigration Court that will find jurisdiction for a Bond Argument, without a District Court ordering them to do so, on a case by case basis, at this time.

² 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(c) (“Applications for the exercise of authority to review bond determinations shall be made to one of the following offices, in the designated order: (1) if the respondent is detained, to the Immigration Court having jurisdiction over the place of detention”); *See also*, Executive Office for Immigration Review, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, *EOIR to Stop Holding Hearings in Boise on S. Vinnell Street* (Aug. 15, 2023), <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1593186/dl> (transferring management of the Boise Hearing Location docket, and all Idaho resident’s cases pending at the Salt Lake City Hearing Location, to the Portland Immigration Court on September 1, 2023); Executive Office for Immigration Review, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, *Immigration Court List – Administrative Control* (July 23, 2025), <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/immigration-court-administrative-control-list#Portland> (the Portland court has jurisdiction over “incarcerated alien inmates in the custody of” the Idaho Department of Corrections).

Binding immigration law in every district includes precedential BIA decisions, and Ninth Circuit Case law; however, decisions of the District Courts are not binding on the Immigration Court except with regard to named parties. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(g); *Matter of K-S-*, 20 I&N Dec. 715, 719 (BIA 1993) (the Board is not bound to follow the published decision of a United States district court in cases arising within the same district). *Yajure Hurtado* is therefore binding precedent and every single Immigration Judge in the Country is bound by law to follow it.

In fact, the Tacoma Immigration Court has continued to deny bond, citing *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, despite a declaratory judgment by the Western District of Washington, barring Immigration judges at the Tacoma Immigration Court from finding they have no jurisdiction over such aliens as described in *Yajure Hurtado* as aliens encapsulated within 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b).³

Even those cases cited by Respondents in support of their position, *Chavez* and *Vargas Lopez*, have agreed that exhaustion would be futile for the reasons outlined, and concluded proceedings on the merits without addressing futility, respectively. *Chavez v. Noem*, et. al., No. 3:25-cv-02325, 2025 WL 2730228 at 6-7 (S. D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2025); *Vargas Lopez v. Trump*, No. 8:25-cv-00526, WL 2780351 at (D. Neb. September 30, 2025). There is, therefore, no court which has agreed with Respondents that exhaustion should be required in this case.

IV. RELEASE IS THE APPROPRIATE REMEDY

Respondents have not stated their specific interest in detaining Petitioner, only arguing that detention is required by statute. If their interest is solely to seek Petitioner's removal, that does

³ Ellen M. Banner, *Federal Court Ruling Doesn't Stop Washington State Immigration Judges' Bond Denials*, **The Chronicle** Oct. 28, 2025, <https://www.chronline.com/stories/federal-court-ruling-doesnt-stop-washington-state-immigration-judges-bond-denials,389980>

not require detention, and absent an indication of flight risk or danger to the community, the interest in detention is insignificant.

Many district courts faced with the same issue in this action have in recent weeks determined to order the immediate release of immigration habeas petitioners. *Santiago v. Noem*, No. EP-25-CV-361-KC, 2025 LX 473521, at *39 (W.D. Tex. Oct. 1, 2025) *citing J.U. v. Maldonado*, No. 25-cv-4836, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 191630, 2025 WL 2772765, at *10 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2025); *Zumba v. Bondi*, No. 25-cv-14626, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 190052, 2025 WL 2753496, at *11 (D.N.J. Sept. 26, 2025); *Sampiao v. Hyde*, No. 25-cv-11981, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 175513, 2025 WL 2607924, at *12 (D. Mass. Sept. 9, 2025); *Rosado v. Figueroa*, No. 25-cv-2157, 2025 WL 2337099, at *19 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11, 2025); *M.S.L. v. Bostock*, No. 25-cv-1204, 2025 WL 2430267, at *15 (D. Or. Aug. 21, 2025). In the majority of these cases, the Court found that the government had no or an insignificant interest in detaining the petitioner. *Santiago*, 2025 LX473521 at *39 *citing J.U.*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 191630, 2025 WL 2772765, at *10; *Zumba*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 190052, 2025 WL 2753496, at *10; *Rosado*, 2025 WL 2337099, at *14, 18; *Sepulveda Ayala v. Bondi* ("*Sepulveda Ayala II*"), 25-cv-1063, 2025 WL 2209708, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 4, 2025).

V. PETITIONER IS NEITHER A FLIGHT RISK NOR A DANGER TO THE COMMUNITY

Petitioner has three (3) children that are United States Citizens, two (2) of whom are under the age of twenty-one (21) years old. Dec'l Parsons ¶ 2. He is likely eligible for 42-B Cancellation of Removal. Dec'l Parsons ¶ 3. Taking steps to flee proceedings of any kind could potentially jeopardize any immigration relief for which he may be eligible, and he has been present in the United States for at least ten (10) years. And, as Respondents note, Petitioner has no criminal history. Dec'l Porter (Dkt. 9-1).

VI. CONCLUSION

Pursuant to the foregoing, Petitioner respectfully ask that this Court grant his requests for relief.

DATED: November 5, 2025

By: /s/ Casey Parsons
Casey Parsons
Attorneys for Petitioner