

AO 242 (Rev. 09/17) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Under 28 U.S.C. § 2241

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
Western District of Louisiana

RECEIVED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NOV 03 2025

Ashoob Oluomi
Petitioner

DANIEL J. MCCOY, CLERK
BY: KW

v.

Case No. 25-cv-1677 Sec P
(Supplied by Clerk of Court)

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
ONS ICE, Brian Patterson warden of
STO PPIPC Pine Prairie ICE Processing Center
Respondent
Louisiana
(name of warden or authorized person having custody of petitioner)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241

Personal Information

- 1. (a) Your full name: Ashoob Oluomi A# 073411948
- (b) Other names you have used: N/A
- 2. Place of confinement:
 - (a) Name of institution: Pine Prairie ICE Processing Center (PPIPC)
 - (b) Address: _____

3. (c) Your identification number: (A Number): 

- 3. Are you currently being held on orders by:
 - Federal authorities
 - State authorities
 - Other - explain: _____

ICE DETENTION

- 4. Are you currently:
 - A pretrial detainee (waiting for trial on criminal charges)
 - Serving a sentence (incarceration, parole, probation, etc.) after having been convicted of a crime

If you are currently serving a sentence, provide:

 - (a) Name and location of court that sentenced you: _____
 - (b) Docket number of criminal case: _____
 - (c) Date of sentencing: _____
- Being held on an immigration charge
- Other (explain): _____

Decision or Action You Are Challenging

- 5. What are you challenging in this petition:
 - How your sentence is being carried out, calculated, or credited by prison or parole authorities (for example, revocation or calculation of good time credits)

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- Pretrial detention
- Immigration detention
- Detainer
- The validity of your conviction or sentence as imposed (for example, sentence beyond the statutory maximum or improperly calculated under the sentencing guidelines)
- Disciplinary proceedings
- Other (explain):

6. Provide more information about the decision or action you are challenging:

(a) Name and location of the agency or court: U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
REFUSAL TO RELEASE ME FROM IMMIGRATION DETENTION

(b) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: None

(c) Decision or action you are challenging (for disciplinary proceedings, specify the penalties imposed):
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
REFUSAL TO RELEASE ME FROM IMMIGRATION DETENTION

(d) Date of the decision or action: 8/15/2025 5/15/2025

Your Earlier Challenges of the Decision or Action

7. **First appeal**

Did you appeal the decision, file a grievance, or seek an administrative remedy?

Yes No

(a) If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of the authority, agency, or court:

(2) Date of filing:

(3) Docket number, case number, or opinion number:

(4) Result:

(5) Date of result:

(6) Issues raised:

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not appeal: I was instructed by ICE that I would be deported very soon just waiting on a Cam Arr flight more than 5 times.

8. **Second appeal**

After the first appeal, did you file a second appeal to a higher authority, agency, or court?

Yes No

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(a) If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of the authority, agency, or court:

(2) Date of filing:

(3) Docket number, case number, or opinion number:

(4) Result:

(5) Date of result:

(6) Issues raised:

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not file a second appeal:

N/A

9. **Third appeal**

After the second appeal, did you file a third appeal to a higher authority, agency, or court?

Yes

No

(a) If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of the authority, agency, or court:

(2) Date of filing:

(3) Docket number, case number, or opinion number:

(4) Result:

(5) Date of result:

(6) Issues raised:

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not file a third appeal:

N/A

10. **Motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255**

In this petition, are you challenging the validity of your conviction or sentence as imposed?

Yes

No

If "Yes," answer the following:

(a) Have you already filed a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 that challenged this conviction or sentence?

Yes

No

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If "Yes," provide:

- (1) Name of court: _____
- (2) Case number: _____
- (3) Date of filing: _____
- (4) Result: _____
- (5) Date of result: _____
- (6) Issues raised: _____

(b) Have you ever filed a motion in a United States Court of Appeals under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A), seeking permission to file a second or successive Section 2255 motion to challenge this conviction or sentence?

Yes No

If "Yes," provide:

- (1) Name of court: _____
- (2) Case number: _____
- (3) Date of filing: _____
- (4) Result: _____
- (5) Date of result: _____
- (6) Issues raised: _____

(c) Explain why the remedy under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is inadequate or ineffective to challenge your conviction or sentence:

11. **Appeals of immigration proceedings**

Does this case concern immigration proceedings?

Yes No

If "Yes," provide:

- (a) Date you were taken into immigration custody: 2/15/2025
- (b) Date of the removal or reinstatement order: 7/30/2013
- (c) Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?

Yes No

If "Yes," provide:

- (1) Date of filing: _____
- (2) Case number: _____
- (3) Result: _____
- (4) Date of result: _____
- (5) Issues raised: _____

(d) Did you appeal the decision to the United States Court of Appeals?

Yes No

If "Yes," provide:

- (1) Name of court: _____
- (2) Date of filing: _____
- (3) Case number: _____
- (4) Result: _____
- (5) Date of result: _____
- (6) Issues raised: _____

12. **Other appeals**

Other than the appeals you listed above, have you filed any other petition, application, or motion about the issues raised in this petition?

Yes No

If "Yes," provide:

- (a) Kind of petition, motion, or application: _____
- (b) Name of the authority, agency, or court: _____
- (c) Date of filing: _____
- (d) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: _____
- (e) Result: _____
- (f) Date of result: _____
- (g) Issues raised: _____

Grounds for Your Challenge in This Petition

- 13. State every ground (reason) that supports your claim that you are being held in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Attach additional pages if you have more than four grounds. State the facts supporting each ground. Any legal arguments must be submitted in a separate memorandum.

GROUND ONE: Violation of 8 U.S.C. §1231(a)(6)

(a) Supporting facts *(Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.):*

I have been detained by ICE beyond the removal period authorized by statute. ICE is not likely to remove me in the near future. See attached memorandum with additional specific facts. Question (b) below is not applicable.

(b) Did you present Ground One in all appeals that were available to you?

Yes No

GROUND TWO: Violation of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

(a) Supporting facts *(Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.):*

ICE is depriving me of my right to liberty. I have been detained by ICE for a prolonged period. See attached memorandum with additional specific facts. Question (b) below is not applicable.

(b) Did you present Ground Two in all appeals that were available to you?

Yes No

GROUND THREE:

(a) Supporting facts *(Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.):*

(b) Did you present Ground Three in all appeals that were available to you?

Yes No

GROUND FOUR:

(a) Supporting facts *(Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.)*:

(b) Did you present Ground Four in all appeals that were available to you?

Yes No

14. If there are any grounds that you did not present in all appeals that were available to you, explain why you did not: This is not applicable to this matter.

Request for Relief

15. State exactly what you want the court to do: Order my immediate release from ICE custody.

respectfully requesting your Honor to release me from ICE custody or remove me to my home country as soon as possible.

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Declaration Under Penalty Of Perjury

If you are incarcerated, on what date did you place this petition in the prison mail system:

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the petitioner. I have read this petition or had it read to me, and the information in this petition is true and correct. I understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the basis for prosecution for perjury.

Date:

.....
Signature of Petitioner

.....
Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner, Ashoob Oluomi petitions this Court for a writ of habeas corpus to remedy Petitioner's indefinite detention by Respondents. Petitioner submits this Memorandum of Law in Support of the Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.
2. As the Supreme Court held in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001), noncitizens cannot be detained indefinitely if the government is unable to carry out their removal. Instead, detention after a final order of removal is authorized only when removal is reasonably foreseeable. As a guide to courts, the Court in *Zadvydas* established a presumption that detention after a final order of removal was permissible for the six months. Detention after final order may be unlawful even when six months have not passed, particularly if it is clear that the United States will not be able to effect a noncitizen's removal. But after that six-month period, once a noncitizen provides "good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, the Government must respond with evidence sufficient to rebut that showing." And the longer a noncitizen has been detained, the stronger the government's showing must be.
3. Petitioner is entitled to release under the framework of *Zadvydas* unless the government promptly demonstrates that there is a significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.
4. Petitioner respectfully requests that the Honorable Court use its authority under 28 U.S.C. Ss 2243 to order the Respondents to file a return within three days, unless they can show good cause for additional time. *See* U.S.C. ss 2243 (stating that an order to show cause why a petition for a writ of habeas corpus should be denied is returnable "within three days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed").
5. In order to permit full judicial review of the claims herein and requested relief, Petitioner respectfully requests that the court order Respondents not to transfer Petitioner outside the jurisdiction of this Court pending consideration of the Petition.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

6. Petitioner was born in Kabul, Afghanistan
7. Petitioner entered the United states as a minor on or about: April 1994 or 1995
8. Petitioner signed deportation on 7/30/2013.
9. Regarding Appeals: Petitioner did not file an Appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeal (“BIA”).
10. Petitioner has cooperated fully with all of ICE's efforts to remove Petitioner. Petitioner has cooperated with ICE in the following ways:
11. Petitioner provided fingerprints and filled out application for travel documents to return to Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan before 2021) between 7/30/2013 and 10/28/2013.
12. Petitioner fully cooperated with ICE in every step to be removed to his country.
13. Petitioners countrys previous government of Afghhanistan (Islamic Republic of Afghhanistan prior to the overthrow 2021) between 7/30/2013 and 10/28/2013 did not provide petitioner with travel documents nor recognized petitioner as a citizen.
14. Petitioner nor petitioners family did not have any birth certificates or passports due to fleeing for their lives from Afghanistan due to the civil war between the Norther Alliance and the Taliban 1994 to 1996.
15. Petitioner showed cooperation and was released on ICE Supervision Parole on 10/28/2013
16. Petitioner upon release in 2013 also cooperated with ICE by visiting the General Consulate of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan twice in Beverly Hills, Ca. to try to obtain travel documents to return to his country.
17. Petitioners Consulate refused to recognize petitioner as a citizen and banned petitioner from returning to the Consulate
18. Petitioner contacted the General Consulate of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in Washington D.C. Via telephone call to plead with them to be recognized as a citizen and to provide petitioner with travel documents to return to his country.
19. Petitioner was denied.
20. Petitioner has been on ICE supervision since 10/28/2013 checking in with ICE faithfully to every scheduled yearly check in for over 12 years.
21. Petitioner was re-detained on 2/13/2025 while checking in with ICE on the scheduled yearly date of 2/13/2025 due to new Administration and Executive Orders of the White House.
22. Petitioner while in detention fully cooperated with ICE again by filling out application for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Consulate to obtain travel documents and provided fingerprints and information to be returned to his country.
23. Petitioner upon contacting every consulate from Washington D.C. To Beverly Hills pone numbers provided by ICE discovered the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan does not have any operating consulates open and brought it to the attention of ICE.
24. Petitioner was advised by ICE to fill out another application for travel documents for the General Consulate of Afghanistan in Ontario, Canada and again Petitioner complied with every request.
25. Upon realizing ICE willfully misled petitioner in every effort to keep petitioner detained and moved petitioner from California to Louisiana. Petitioner contacted the new government of Afghanistan (Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan after 2021) consulate in Qatar, Doha and obtained a repatriation form of acceptance to be returned to Afghanistan.
26. Again Petitioner cooperated with ICE by providing that information and the Repatriation form to ICE in Louisiana.

27. ICE never interviewed petitioner for the six month Post Order Custody Review and neither gave any decision nor copies of results if POOCR was conducted or not.
28. Nonetheless, ICE has been unable to remove Petitioner from the United States. ICE is unlikely to remove Petitioner in the reasonably foreseeable future because:
29. Petitioners embassy/consulate has not issued Petitioner travel documents only a repatriation form due to sharia law that requires petitioner to be present to be interviewed by the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan Consulate to verify Petitioner really exists and wants to return to Afghanistan.
30. Petitioners country new government after 2021 (Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan Taliban) is not recognized by the United States of America nor DHS nor ICE and does not cooperate with the new Afghanistan Government of Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan on deportation proceedings.
31. ICE cant find a third country to accept petitioner to be relocated to.
32. Petitioner is not a Citizen of the other countries besides Afghanistan that ICE is trying to deport him to.
33. Regarding Petitioners Detention a. Petitioner was released under an order of Supervision on 10/28/2013 neither being a flight risk nor a danger to society while checking in faithfully with DHS ICE on every scheduled reporting date for over 12 years. Petitioner was re-detained on 2/13/2025 for a new administrations executive order.
34. If released, Petitioner will be supported by his immediate family who are all United States Citizens in particular: Jamila Oluomi US citizen living in Irvine California or siblings Najm, Ramin or Hasina Oluomi all living idividually in Irvine California. Petitioner also has grandparents and uncles and aunts and children who are citizens of the United States living in Orange County, California.

ARGUMENT

35. This action arises under the Constitution of the United States and the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”) §§ 101–507, 8 U.S.C. § 1101–1537, amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009-1570.

36. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, the Suspension Clause, U.S. Const. art. I § 9, cl. 2, and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as Petitioner is presently in custody under color of the authority of the United States, and Petitioner’s custody is in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. *See Zadvydas*, 566 U.S. 678. This Court may grant relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus), 5 U.S.C. § 702 (establishing the right of review for a person suffering a legal wrong due to agency action), and 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act).

37. The Due Process clause applies to all persons in the United States, “whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 693. In *Zadvydas*, the Supreme Court emphasized, “[f]reedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical lies at the heart of the liberty that [the Due Process] Clause protects.” 533 U.S. at 690 (citing *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 71, 80 (1992)). The Court noted, “[a] statute permitting indefinite detention of an alien would raise a serious constitutional problem.” *Id.*; *see also Plyer v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202, 210 (1982) (“Aliens, even aliens whose presence in this country is unlawful, have long been recognized as ‘persons’ guaranteed due process of law by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.”).

38. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(2), noncitizens subject to final orders of removal “shall” be detained during the first 90 days—the “removal period”—and they “shall” be removed during that period under § 1231(a)(1). Under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6), the government “may” continue detention beyond the 90-day removal period if a noncitizen falls within certain broad categories of removability or is determined “to be a risk to the community or unlikely to comply with the order of removal.” 8 U.S.C. §1231(a)(6).

39. In *Zadvydas*, the Supreme Court construed 8 U.S.C. §1231(a)(6) to authorize detention only where it is significantly likely that removal will occur in the reasonably foreseeable future, in order to avoid the serious due process concerns that would be presented by permitting detention for an indefinite period of time. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. 678. After a noncitizen meets his or her initial burden to show that no such likelihood of removal exists, the burden shifts to the Government to “respond with evidence sufficient to rebut [the alien’s] showing.” *Id.* at 701.

40. Courts have rejected conclusory claims by ICE agents which claim, without submitting concrete factual information about scheduled flights or repatriation agreements, that removal is imminent. “[A] theoretical possibility of eventually being removed does not satisfy the government’s burden once the removal period has expired and the petitioner establishes good reason to believe his removal is not significantly likely in the reasonably foreseeable future.” *Balza v. Barr*, No. 6:20-CV-00866, 2020 WL 6143643, at *5 (W.D. La. Sept. 17, 2020) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). “[I]f [ICE] has no idea of when it might reasonably expect [Petitioner] to be repatriated, [a] Court certainly cannot conclude that [a] removal is likely to occur—or even that it might occur—in the reasonably foreseeable future.” *Id.* at *5 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). *See also*,

Gomez Barco v. Witte, No. 6:20-CV-00497, 2020 WL 7393786 (W.D. La. Dec. 16, 2020)

(ordering release of a petitioner who was detained longer than six months because ICE had not been able to secure necessary travel documents, noting that the ICE officer “clearly has no factual basis for his ‘belief’ that there is no foreseeable impediment to Petitioner’s removal or that her removal is imminent,” and that there was no foundation for the “expectation” that the COVID-19 related travel restrictions in place would soon be lifted); *Balza v. Barr*, No. 6:20-CV-00866, 2020 WL 6064881 (W.D. La. Oct. 14, 2020) (same).¹

In granting Ms. Balza’s release, the court considered and rejected a conclusory declaration by a local ICE Assistant Field Officer that removal was imminent. *Id.* at *5. In *Alexis v. Smith*, the petitioner, Mr. Alexis, had been in detention for almost a year and subject to a removal order for over a year. An ICE official testified to an informal agreement that permitted removals but acknowledged that there were far fewer removals to Haiti in the aftermath of the 2010 hurricane. The Haitian government had an issue with identity documents and it was unknown when that would be resolved. The magistrate did not credit ICE’s vague statements that it was “endeavoring to rectify the issue” and concluded there was no end in sight for detention, and recommended release. The District Court Judge

Other district courts in the Fifth Circuit and elsewhere have similarly granted habeas relief when the noncitizen has shown that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. *See, e.g., Carreno v. Gillis*, No. 5:20-cv-44-KS-MTP, 2020 WL 8366735 (S.D. Miss. Dec. 16, 2020) (granting habeas relief to petitioner detained for approximately sixteen months due to a lack of diplomatic relations with Venezuela); *Ali v. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 451 F. Supp. 3d 703 (S.D. Tex. 2020) (granting habeas relief to petitioner initially detained for three years, released and detained again for four months when petitioner could not be removed due to travel restrictions to Pakistan); *Sharifi v. Gillis*, No. 5:20-cv-5-DCB-MTP, 2020 WL 7379211 (S.D. Miss. Oct. 9, 2020) (granting habeas relief to petitioner detained for seventeen months after Iranian officials failed to respond to a travel document request for more than seven months).

agreed and ordered release. ICE then released Mr. Alexis on an Order of Supervised release and moved to get the judgment vacated on mootness, which it was. However, this does not invalidate the reasoning and conclusions of the Magistrate Judge and District Court Judge on this subject, and this case is still informative and persuasive to the body of law on this subject. *Alexis v. Smith*, No. CIV.A. 11-0309, 2011 WL 3924247 (W.D. La. Aug. 3, 2011), report and recommendation adopted, No. CIV.A. 11-0309, 2011 WL 3954945 (W.D. La. Sept. 6, 2011), vacated, No. CV 11-0309, 2011 WL 13386020 (W.D. La. Sept. 15, 2011).

41. Courts in this District have—pursuant to *Zadvydas*—released individuals who have been detained for over six months. *See, e.g., Gomez Barco*, 2020 WL 7393786 (ordering release of an immigrant detainee who was a native and citizen of Venezuela who was detained longer than six months because ICE had not been able to secure necessary travel documents); *Balza*, 2020 WL 6143643, at *5 (ordering release of petitioner and noting that “[a]fter more than a year of detention, Petitioner’s removal need not necessarily be imminent, but it cannot be speculative”) (internal quotation marks omitted).

42. Under *Zadvydas*, courts have found that there is no significant likelihood of removal and granted relief where:

- No country will accept the petitioner. *See, e.g., Jabir v. Ashcroft*, No. 03-2480, 2004 WL 60318 (E.D. La. Jan. 8, 2004) (granting habeas relief to petitioner detained for more than fourteen months after numerous countries refused to repatriate the petitioner).²

See also Hassoun v. Sessions, No. 18-CV-586-FPG, 2019 WL 78984, at *4 (W.D.N.Y. Jan. 2, 2019) (ordering release of petitioner detained fourteen months after petitioner showed “that the countries with which he has any affiliation will not accept him”); *Yusupov v. Love*, No. 4:CV-06-1804, 2007 WL 5063231 (M.D. Pa. Jan. 12, 2007); *Abel-Muhti v. Ashcroft*, 314 F. Supp. 2d 418 (M.D. Pa. 2004) (ordering release of petitioner detained approximately two years after refusal of several countries to accept petitioner).

- The petitioner's country of origin refuses to issue a travel document. *See, e.g., Alexis v. Smith*, No. 11-0309, 2011 WL 3924247 (W.D. La. Aug. 3, 2011) (granting habeas relief to petitioner detained for approximately one year due to the Haitian government rejecting the quality of identity documents provided); *Fermine v. Dir. of Immigr. & Customs Enf't*, No. 2:06-cv-1578, 2007 WL 2284606 (W.D. La. May 23, 2007) (granting habeas relief to petitioner detained for fifteen months due to Trinidad's refusal to issue travel documents); *Lijadu v. Gonzales*, No. 06-1208, 2006 WL 3933850 (W.D. La. Dec. 18, 2006) (granting habeas relief to petitioner detained nineteen months because Nigeria refused to issue travel documents due to petitioner's HIV status).³
- There is no removal agreement between the United States and a country. In these scenarios, courts have found that the lack of a formal agreement regarding repatriation, lack of diplomatic relationship, and lack of a functioning government support a finding that there is no significant likelihood of removal. *See, e.g., Negusse v. Gonzales*, No. 06-1382, 2007 WL 708615 (W.D. La. Mar. 1, 2007) (granting habeas relief to petitioner detained for approximately one year because the United States did not have a repatriation agreement with Ethiopia and Ethiopia would not issue travel documents because one of petitioner's parents was not Ethiopian).⁴
- There is either no response from a country designated for removal or a significant delay in receiving a response. *See, e.g., Gonzalez-Rondon v. Gillis*, 5:19-cv-109-DCB-MTP, 2020 WL 3428983 (S.D. Miss. June 23, 2020) (granting habeas relief

See also Ka v. Bureau of Immigr. & Customs Enf't, No. B-07-197, 2008 WL 11462867, at *8 (S.D. Tex. June 24, 2008) (ordering release of petitioner detained twelve months after Senegal "refused to issue Ka a travel document because he d[id] not have proper identity documentation"); *Moreira v. Gonzales*, No. CIVA CV05-588 A, 2006 WL 3861972 (W.D. La. Nov. 2, 2006) (granting habeas relief to petitioner detained for three years because Cape Verde advised that it would not accept the petitioner for repatriation); *Khan v. Gonzales*, 481 F. Supp. 2d 638 (W.D. Tex. 2006).

See also Gomez Barco, 2020 WL 7393786; *Islam v. Kane*, No. CV-11-515-PHX-PGR (LOA), 2011 WL 4374226, at *3 (D. Ariz. Aug. 30, 2011) (ordering release of petitioner detained ten months where petitioner presented evidence that Bangladesh "is one of fifteen countries identified by ICE as least likely to issue travel documents"); *Carreno*, 2020 WL 8366735; *Simoza Rangel v. Gillis*, No. 5:19-cv-118-DCB-MTP, 2020 WL 7223258 (S.D. Miss. Sept. 2, 2020) (granting habeas relief to petitioner detained for sixteen months due to a lack of diplomatic relations with Venezuela); *Abduelle v. Gonzales*, 422 F. Supp. 2d 774 (W.D. Tex. 2006) (concluding that the petitioner met the burden to show removal was not reasonably foreseeable after being detained for more than one year when an injunction restricted the government's ability to remove the petitioner to Somalia).

to petitioner detained thirteen months where there was no response from Venezuelan officials).⁵

- ICE fails to take action to secure travel documents for a prolonged period. *See, e.g., Senor*, 401 F. Supp. 3d at 430–31 (granting habeas relief after ICE initially requested travel documents but where “there [wa]s no indication from the record that anyone ha[d] taken any further action in the eight months since that time . . . to facilitate Senor’s receipt of the necessary travel documents”).⁶

~~42~~ As the length of detention grows, the period of time that would be considered the “reasonably foreseeable future” shrinks. *See, e.g., Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 701 (stating that as the length of time in detention grows “what counts as the ‘reasonably foreseeable future’ conversely would have to shrink”); *Senor*, 401 F. Supp. 3d at 430 (“[T]he passage of time combined with’ the ‘government [being] no closer to . . . repatriating [a detainee] than they were once they first took him into custody’ [is] sufficient to meet that ‘initial burden.’”); *Lawrikow*, 2009 WL 2905549, at *12.

⁵ *See also Sharifi*, 2020 WL 7379211; *Aung v. Barr*, No. 20-CV-681-LJV, 2020 WL 4581465 (W.D.N.Y. Aug. 10, 2020); *Edwards v. Barr*, No. 4:20cv350-WS-MAF, 2020 WL 6747737 (N.D. Fla. Oct. 14, 2020); *Rual v. Barr*, No. 6:20-CV-06215 EAW, 2020 WL 3972319 (W.D.N.Y. July 14, 2020); *Rodriguez Del Rio v. Price*, No. EP-20-CV-00217-FM, 2020 WL 7680560 (W.D. Tex. Nov. 3, 2020); *Singh v. Whitaker*, 362 F. Supp. 3d 93 (W.D.N.Y. 2019); *Butt v. Holder*, No. CA 08–0672–CG–C, 2009 WL 1035354 (S.D. Ala. Mar. 19, 2009) (holding that petitioner met his initial burden where he was held in ICE custody for more than ten months after the issuance of his removal order with no indication from the Pakistani Embassy that travel documents would be issued); *Lawrikow v. Kollus*, No. CV–08–1403–PHX–GMS (LOA), 2009 WL 2905549 (D. Ariz. July 27, 2009); *Reid v. Crawford*, No. 06–02436 PHX JWS (MEA), 2007 WL 1063413 (D. Ariz. Jan. 31, 2007); *Gui v. Ridge*, No. 3CV031965, 2004 WL 1920719 (M.D. Pa. Aug. 13, 2004); *Shefqet v. Ashcroft*, No. 02 C 7737, 2003 WL 1964290 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 28, 2003).

⁶ *See also Chun Yat Ma v. Asher*, No. C11–1797 MJP, 2012 WL 1432229, at *4 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 25, 2012) (ordering petitioner’s release where the government failed “to provide any documentation of efforts . . . to effectuate removal . . . [for] nearly six months”).

44. Petitioner's continued detention is unlawful, and Petitioner is unlikely to be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future. Therefore, Petitioner's detention violates the statute and s/he is entitled to immediate release.

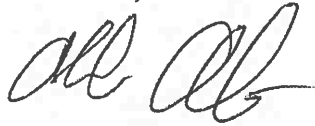
45. Petitioner's detention also violates the Due Process Clause. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment forbids the government from depriving any "person" of liberty "without due process of law." U.S. Const. amend. V. "Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty" that the Due Process Clause protects. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690 (citing *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 71, 80 (1992)). Civil immigration detention violates due process if it is not reasonably related to its statutory purpose. *See id.* (citing *Jackson v. Indiana*, 406 U.S. 715, 738 (1972)). In the immigration context, the Supreme Court has recognized only two valid purposes for civil detention: to mitigate the risk of flight and prevent danger to the community. *Id.* Petitioner's prolonged civil detention, which has lasted well beyond the end of the removal period, and which is likely to continue indefinitely, is no longer reasonably related to the primary statutory purpose of ensuring imminent removal. Thus, Petitioner's detention violates Petitioner's right to due process.

IN CONCLUSION

46. In conclusion, Petitioner's indefinite detention violates the detention statute and is unconstitutional. Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court order Respondents to show cause why the writ should not be granted "within three days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed," and set a hearing on this Petition within five days of the return, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. ss 2243 and grant the Writ of Habeas Corpus ordering Respondents to immediately release Petitioner from their custody

Respectfully submitted,

Signature:



Name: Ashoob Oluomi

A-Number:



Detention Center: Pine Prarie ICE Processing Center (PPIPC)

Address: 1133 Hampton Dupre Rd. Pine Prarie, LA. 70576