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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RIGOBERTO GODOY,

Petitioner,

v.

CHRISTOPHER J. LAROSE; et al.,

Respondents.

Case No.: 26-cv-01506-BJC-BLM

RESPONDENTS' RETURN TO HABEAS PETITION

I. Introduction

Petitioner has filed a habeas petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Petitioner is currently in removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. An immigration judge (IJ) already determined Petitioner is detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Petitioner was already given a bond hearing before an IJ pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Based on the arguments set forth below, the Court should deny any requests for relief and dismiss the petition.

II. Factual Background[1]

Petitioner is a native and citizen of Guatemala. *See* Exhibit 1(Notice to Appear). He entered into the United States without being admitted or paroled on an unknown date and time. *See id.* On December 31, 2025, a Form I-200, Warrant for Arrest, was issued for Petitioner's arrest. *See* Exhibit 2 (I-200). On December 31, 2025, he was apprehended by Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) officers on that arrest warrant. *See* Exhibit 3 (I-213). DHS determined that Petitioner is deportable/removable under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)(6)(A)(i), as an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General. *See* Exhibit 1. Based on that charge, he was issued a Notice to Appear (NTA) and placed in removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. Within his removal proceedings under § 1229a, Petitioner has the opportunity to apply for relief from removal before the IJ, including asylum under 8 U.S.C. § 1158, withholding of removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(b)(3), and relief under the Convention Against Torture.

Petitioner is currently detained at the Otay Mesa Detention Center under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). On February 25, 2026, a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) was held for Petitioner. *See* Exhibit 4 (IJ Order). The IJ denied a bond for Petitioner, as she determined that Petitioner "failed to establish that he is not a danger or a flight risk."

[1] The attached exhibits are true copies, with redactions of private information, of documents obtained from ICE counsel.

See id. As of today, Petitioner has not filed an appeal of the IJs decision to deny him bond.

III. Argument

A. Petitioner is Lawfully Detained Under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)

Section 1226 provides for arrest and detention "pending a decision on whether the alien is to be removed from the United States." 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Under § 1226(a), the government may detain an alien during her removal proceedings, release him on bond, or release him on conditional parole. By regulation, immigration officers can release aliens upon demonstrating that the alien "would not pose a danger to property or persons" and "is likely to appear for any future proceeding." 8 C.F.R. § 236.1(c)(8). An alien can also request a custody redetermination (i.e., a bond hearing) by an IJ at any time before a final order of removal is issued. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a); 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1(d)(1), 1236.1(d)(1), 1003.19.

As set forth above, on December 31, 2025, a Form I-200, Warrant for Arrest, was issued pursuant to § 1226(a) for Petitioner's arrest. On the same date, he was apprehended on that arrest warrant and detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). DHS determined that Petitioner is deportable/removable under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)(6)(A)(i), as an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General. Based on that charge, she was issued a Notice to Appear (NTA) and placed in removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. As such, Petitioner is detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Accordingly, Petitioner was given a bond hearing before an immigration judge. The IJ ultimately denied Petitioner's request for a bond. As such, Petitioner is lawfully detained pursuant to § 1226(a).

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B. Administrative Remedies Should Be Exhausted

The Court should ensure Petitioner properly exhausts administrative remedies. The Ninth Circuit requires that "habeas petitioners exhaust available judicial and administrative remedies before seeking relief under § 2241." *Castro–Cortez v. INS*, 239 F.3d 1037, 1047 (9th Cir. 2001). "When a petitioner does not exhaust administrative remedies, a district court ordinarily should either dismiss the petition without prejudice or stay the proceedings until the petitioner has exhausted remedies, unless exhaustion is excused." *Leonardo v. Crawford*, 646 F.3d 1157, 1160 (9th Cir. 2011); *see also Alvarado v. Holder*, 759 F.3d 1121, 1127 n.5 (9th Cir. 2014) (issue exhaustion is a jurisdictional requirement); *Tijani v. Holder*, 628 F.3d 1071, 1080 (9th Cir. 2010) (no jurisdiction to review legal claims not presented in the petitioner's administrative proceedings before the BIA). Here, as previously stated, on February 25, 2026, a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) was held for Petitioner. *See* Exhibit 4. The IJ denied a bond for Petitioner, as she determined that Petitioner "failed to establish that he is not a danger or a flight risk." Petitioner is yet to appeal this decision before the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). Accordingly, the Court should dismiss without prejudice or stay these proceedings until Petitioner appeals to the BIA the IJs decision to deny him a bond.

C. Petitioner's Improper Habeas Claims

To the extent Petitioner asserts claims regarding the commencement of removal proceedings and relief applications (including adjustment of status), such claims are improper. An individual may seek habeas relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 if he is "in custody" under federal authority "in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c). But habeas relief is available to challenge only the legality or duration of confinement. *Pinson v. Carvajal*, 69 F.4th 1059, 1067 (9th Cir. 2023); *Crawford v. Bell*, 599 F.2d 890, 891 (9th Cir. 1979); *Dep't of Homeland Security v. Thraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 117 (2020) (The writ of habeas corpus historically "provide[s] a means of contesting the lawfulness of restraint and securing

release."). The Ninth Circuit squarely explained how to decide whether a claim sounds in habeas jurisdiction: "[O]ur review of the history and purpose of habeas leads us to conclude the relevant question is whether, based on the allegations in the petition, release is *legally required* irrespective of the relief requested." *Pinson*, 69 F.4th at 1072 (emphasis in original); *see also Nettles v. Grounds*, 830 F.3d 922, 934 (9th Cir. 2016) (The key inquiry is whether success on the petitioner's claim would "necessarily lead to immediate or speedier release."). Here, a review of such claims would not automatically entitle Petitioner to release from detention. *See Guselnikov v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-1971-BTM-KSC, 2025 WL 2300783, at *1 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 8, 2025) (finding petitioners' claims did not arise under § 2241 because they were not arguing they were unlawfully in custody and receiving the requested relief would not entitle them to release); *Giron Rodas v. Lyons*, No. 25cv1912-LL-AHG, 2025 WL 2300781, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 1, 2025) ("Like in *Pinson*, the Court lacks jurisdiction over Petitioner's § 2241 habeas petition since it cannot be fairly read as attacking 'the legality or duration of confinement.'") (quoting *Pinson*, 69 F.4th at 1065).

D. Claims and Requested Relief Jurisdictionally Barred

Petitioner bears the burden of establishing that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over asserted claims. *See Ass'n of Am. Med. Coll. v. United States*, 217 F.3d 770, 778-79 (9th Cir. 2000); *Finley v. United States*, 490 U.S. 545, 547-48 (1989).

In general, courts lack jurisdiction to review a decision to commence or adjudicate removal proceedings or execute removal orders. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g) ("[N]o court shall have jurisdiction to hear any cause or claim by or on behalf of any alien arising from the decision or action by the Attorney General to commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders."); *Reno v. Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm.*, 525 U.S. 471, 483 (1999) ("There was good reason for Congress to focus special attention upon, and make special provision for, judicial review of the Attorney General's discrete acts of "commenc[ing] proceedings, adjudicat[ing] cases, [and] execut[ing] removal orders"—which represent the initiation

or prosecution of various stages in the deportation process."); *Limpin v. United States*, 828 Fed. App'x 429 (9th Cir. 2020) (holding district court properly dismissed under 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g) "because claims stemming from the decision to arrest and detain an alien at the commencement of removal proceedings are not within any court's jurisdiction"). In other words, § 1252(g) removes district court jurisdiction over "three discrete actions that the Attorney may take: [his] 'decision or action' to 'commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders.'" *Reno*, 525 U.S. at 482 (emphasis removed). Congress has explicitly foreclosed district court jurisdiction over claims that necessarily arise "from the decision or action by the Attorney General to commence proceedings [and] adjudicate cases," over which. 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g).

Section 1252(g) also bars district courts from hearing challenges to the method by which the government chooses to commence removal proceedings, including the decision to detain an alien pending removal. *See Alvarez v. ICE*, 818 F.3d 1194, 1203 (11th Cir. 2016) ("By its plain terms, [§ 1252(g)] bars us from questioning ICE's discretionary decisions to commence removal" and bars review of "ICE's decision to take [plaintiff] into custody and to detain him during his removal proceedings").

Other courts have held, "[f]or the purposes of § 1252, the Attorney General commences proceedings against an alien when the alien is issued a Notice to Appear before an immigration court." *Herrera-Correra v. United States*, No. 08-2941 DSF (JCx), 2008 WL 11336833, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 11, 2008). "The Attorney General may arrest the alien against whom proceedings are commenced and detain that individual until the conclusion of those proceedings." *Id.* at *3. "Thus, an alien's detention throughout this process arises from the Attorney General's decision to commence proceedings" and review of claims arising from such detention is barred under § 1252(g). *Id.* (citing *Sissoko v. Rocha*, 509 F.3d 947, 949 (9th Cir. 2007)); *Wang*, 2010 WL 11463156, at *6; 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g).

Moreover, under 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9), "[j]udicial review of all questions of law and fact . . . *arising from any action taken or proceeding brought to remove an alien*

from the United States under this subchapter shall be available only in judicial review of a final order under this section." Further, judicial review of a final order is available only through "a petition for review filed with an appropriate court of appeals." 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(5). The Supreme Court has made clear that § 1252(b)(9) is "the unmistakable 'zipper' clause," channeling "judicial review of all" "decisions and actions leading up to or consequent upon final orders of deportation," including "non-final order[s]," into proceedings before a court of appeals. *Reno*, 525 U.S. at 483, 485; *see J.E.F.M. v. Lynch*, 837 F.3d 1026, 1031 (9th Cir. 2016) (noting § 1252(b)(9) is "breathtaking in scope and vise-like in grip and therefore swallows up virtually all claims that are tied to removal proceedings"). "Taken together, § 1252(a)(5) and § 1252(b)(9) mean that *any* issue—whether legal or factual—arising from *any* removal-related activity can be reviewed *only* through the [petition for review] PFR process." *J.E.F.M.*, 837 F.3d at 1031 ("[W]hile these sections limit *how* immigrants can challenge their removal proceedings, they are not jurisdiction-stripping statutes that, by their terms, foreclose *all* judicial review of agency actions. Instead, the provisions channel judicial review over final orders of removal to the courts of appeal.") (emphasis in original); *see id.* at 1035 ("§§ 1252(a)(5) and [(b)(9)] channel review of all claims, including policies-and-practices challenges . . . whenever they 'arise from' removal proceedings").

Critically, "1252(b)(9) is a judicial channeling provision, not a claim-barring one." *Aguilar v. ICE*, 510 F.3d 1, 11 (1st Cir. 2007). Indeed, 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(2)(D) provides that "[n]othing . . . in any other provision of this chapter . . . shall be construed as precluding review of constitutional claims or questions of law raised upon a petition for review filed with an appropriate court of appeals in accordance with this section." *See also Ajlani v. Chertoff*, 545 F.3d 229, 235 (2d Cir. 2008) ("[J]urisdiction to review such claims is vested exclusively in the courts of appeals[.]"). The petition-for-review process before the court of appeals ensures that noncitizens have a proper forum for claims arising from their immigration proceedings and "receive their day in court." *J.E.F.M.*, 837 F.3d at 1031–32 (internal quotations omitted); *see also Rosario v. Holder*,

627 F.3d 58, 61 (2d Cir. 2010) ("The REAL ID Act of 2005 amended the [INA] to obviate . . . Suspension Clause concerns" by permitting judicial review of "nondiscretionary" BIA determinations and "all constitutional claims or questions of law."). These provisions divest district courts of jurisdiction to review both direct and indirect challenges to removal orders, including decisions to detain for purposes of removal or for proceedings. *See Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 294–95 (section 1252(b)(9) includes challenges to the "decision to detain [an alien] in the first place or to seek removal").

In evaluating the reach of subsections (a)(5) and (b)(9), the Second Circuit has explained that jurisdiction turns on the substance of the relief sought. *Delgado v. Quarantillo*, 643 F.3d 52, 55 (2d Cir. 2011). Those provisions divest district courts of jurisdiction to review both direct and indirect challenges to removal orders, including decisions to detain for purposes of removal or for proceedings. *See Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 294–95 (section 1252(b)(9) includes challenges to the "decision to detain [an alien] in the first place or to seek removal[.]").

Here, Petitioner challenges the government's decision and action to detain, which arises from DHS's decision to commence removal proceedings, and is thus an "action taken . . . to remove [him/her] from the United States." *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9); *see also, e.g.*, *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 294–95; *Velasco Lopez v. Decker*, 978 F.3d 842, 850 (2d Cir. 2020) (finding that 8 U.S.C. § 1226(e) did not bar review in that case because the petitioner did not challenge "his initial detention"); *Saadulloev v. Garland*, No. 3:23-CV-00106, 2024 WL 1076106, at *3 (W.D. Pa. Mar. 12, 2024) (recognizing that there is no judicial review of the threshold detention decision, which flows from the government's decision to "commence proceedings").

Accordingly, this Court lacks jurisdiction over this petition under 8 U.S.C. § 1252.

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E. Petitioner's Fourth Amendment Assertions Lack Jurisdiction

Petitioner asserts claims under the Fourth Amendment. However, Petitioner fails to explain why release is the remedy for such alleged violations. *United States v. Crews*, 445 U.S. 463, 474 (1980) (noting, in the criminal context, that Fourth Amendment's "exclusionary principle" "delimits what proof the Government may offer against the accused at trial, closing the courtroom door to evidence secured by official lawlessness," but an individual "is not himself a suppressible 'fruit'"); *Cruz v. Barr*, 926 F.3d 1128, 1146 (9th Cir. 2019) (releasing petitioner on Fourth Amendment grounds because fruits of the regulatory violation were the only evidence of petitioner's alienage). Moreover, Fourth Amendment claims related to alienage "belong in front of an Immigration Judge, not a federal district court." *See Marvan v. Slaughter*, No. CV 25-49-H-DLC, 2025 WL 1940043, at *3 (D. Mont. July 15, 2025) (denying habeas petition challenging detention based on Fourth Amendment violations for lack of subject matter jurisdiction). Petitioner cannot simply "'bypass the immigration courts and proceed directly to district court. Instead, [she] must exhaust the administrative process before [her] can access the federal courts.'" *Id.* at *4 (quoting *J.E.F.M.*, 837 F.3d at 1029). To the extent Petitioner desires to bring such claims, this Court does not have jurisdiction. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9), "[j]udicial review of all questions of law and fact . . . *arising from any action taken or proceeding brought to remove an alien from the United States* under this subchapter shall be available only in judicial review of a final order under this section." Further, judicial review of a final order is available only through "a petition for review filed with an appropriate court of appeals." 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(5).

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F. Conditions of Confinement Allegations are Not Proper Habeas Claims

To the extent Petitioner asserts claims regarding conditions of his confinement, ECF No. 1 at ¶ 13, the Court lacks jurisdiction over such claims because they do not challenge the lawfulness of her custody. An individual may seek habeas relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 if she is "in custody" under federal authority "in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c). But habeas relief is available to challenge only the legality or duration of confinement. *Pinson v. Carvajal*, 69 F.4th 1059, 1067 (9th Cir. 2023); *Crawford v. Bell*, 599 F.2d 890, 891 (9th Cir. 1979); *Dep't of Homeland Security v. Thraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 117 (2020) (The writ of habeas corpus historically "provide[s] a means of contesting the lawfulness of restraint and securing release."). The Ninth Circuit squarely explained how to decide whether a claim sounds in habeas jurisdiction: "[O]ur review of the history and purpose of habeas leads us to conclude the relevant question is whether, based on the allegations in the petition, release is *legally required* irrespective of the relief requested." *Pinson*, 69 F.4th at 1072 (emphasis in original); *see also Nettles v. Grounds*, 830 F.3d 922, 934 (9th Cir. 2016) (The key inquiry is whether success on the petitioner's claim would "necessarily lead to immediate or speedier release."). Here, Petitioner's claims regarding the conditions of her confinement do not arise under § 2241. *See Nettles*, 830 F.3d at 933 ("We have long held that prisoners may not challenge mere conditions of confinement in habeas corpus."); *Giron Rodas v. Lyons*, No. 25cv1912-LL-AHG, 2025 WL 2300781, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 1, 2025) ("Like in *Pinson*, the Court lacks jurisdiction over Petitioner's § 2241 habeas petition since it cannot be fairly read as attacking 'the legality or duration of confinement.'") (quoting *Pinson*, 69 F.4th at 1065); *Guselnikov v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-1971-BTM-KSC, 2025 WL 2300873, at *1 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 8, 2025) (finding petitioners' claims did not arise under § 2241 because they were not arguing they were unlawfully in custody and receiving the requested relief would not entitle them to release). Thus, Petitioner's claims do not arise under § 2241 and the petition should be dismissed.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Respondents respectfully request that the Court dismiss this action.

DATED: April 10, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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