



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Juan - Omar, Ramirez - Rivas

[Full Name / Nombre Completo]

(A# [REDACTED])

Petitioner,

v.

Warden of Imperial Regional Detention Facility,
Current or Acting Field Office Director, San
Diego Field Office, United States
Immigration and Customs Enforcement;
Current or Acting Director, United States
Immigration and Customs Enforcement;
Current or Acting Secretary, United States
Department of Homeland Security; and
Current or Acting United States Attorney
General,

Respondents.

Case No. '26CV3246 BAS MMP

Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2241

Petitioner respectfully petitions this Honorable Court for a writ of habeas corpus to
remedy Petitioner's unlawful detention by Respondents, as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner¹ is currently detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) at the Imperial Regional Detention Facility [*escriba el nombre del centro de detención donde está detenido*] detention center pending removal proceedings.

2. Petitioner has been detained in immigration custody for over 16 [*escriba el número de meses que ha estado detenido*] months even though no neutral decisionmaker—whether a federal judge or immigration judge (“IJ”)—has conducted a hearing to determine whether this lengthy incarceration is warranted based on danger or flight risk.

3. Petitioner’s prolonged detention without a hearing on danger and flight risk violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

4. Petitioner therefore respectfully requests that this Court issue a writ of habeas corpus, determine that Petitioner’s detention is not justified because the government has not established by clear and convincing evidence that Petitioner presents a risk of flight or danger in light of available alternatives to detention, and order Petitioner’s release, with appropriate conditions of supervision if necessary, taking into account Petitioner’s ability to pay a bond.

5. Alternatively, Petitioner requests that the Court issue a writ of habeas corpus and order Petitioner’s release within 30 days unless Respondents schedule a hearing before an IJ where: (1) to continue detention, the government must establish by clear and convincing evidence that Petitioner presents a risk of flight or danger, even after consideration of alternatives to detention that could mitigate any risk that Petitioner’s release would present; and (2) if the government cannot meet its burden, the IJ shall order Petitioner’s release on appropriate conditions of supervision, taking into account Petitioner’s ability to pay a bond.

¹ Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court use his initials, rather than his full last name, in any opinion in his case, as suggested by the Committee on Court Administration and Case Management of the Judicial Conference of the United States. *See* Memorandum Re: Privacy Concern Regarding Social Security & Immigration Opinions (May 1, 2018), *available at* https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/18-cv-1-suggestion_cacm_0.pdf; *see also* *Jorge M.F. v. Jennings*, 534 F. Supp. 3d 1050 n.1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 14, 2021).

JURISDICTION

6. Petitioner is detained in the custody of Respondents at Imperial Regional Detention Facility [escriba el nombre del centro de detención donde está detenido] detention center.

7. This action arises under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question), 2241 (habeas corpus); U.S. Const. art. I, § 2; (Suspension Clause); and 5 U.S.C. § 702 (Administrative Procedure Act. This Court may grant relief under the habeas corpus statutes, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 *et seq.*, the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

8. Congress has preserved judicial review of challenges to prolonged immigration detention. *See Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 138 S. Ct. 830, 839-841 (2018) (holding that 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(e), 1252(b)(9) do not bar review of challenges to prolonged immigration detention); *see also id.* at 876 (Breyer, J., dissenting). (“8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9) . . . by its terms applies only with respect to review of an order of removal”) (internal quotation marks and brackets omitted).

VENUE

9. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because at least one Respondent is in this District and because Petitioner is presently detained under the authority of the Director of the San Diego ICE Field Office, a Respondent in this action.

10. Imperial Regional Detention Facility [escriba el nombre del centro de detención donde está detenido] detention center is operated by a private contractor and controlled by the San Diego Field Office of ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (“ERO”). The San Diego Field Office of ICE ERO is responsible for carrying out ICE’s detention operations at this detention center and for adjudicating requests for release from those detained there.

11. Respondent Acting or Current Director of the San Diego ICE Field Office resides in this district for venue purposes because their official duties are performed in this district. *See Doe v. Becerra*, No. 5:23-cv-04767-PCP, 2023 WL 8307557, at *3–6 (N.D. Cal.

Dec. 1, 2023) (San Diego ICE Field Office Director is properly-named respondent in habeas because they are “a *local* official who is both ‘readily identifiable’ and exercises ‘immediate control’ over [petitioner’s] detention”); *Saravia v. Sessions*, 280 F. Supp. 3d 1168, 1185 (N.D. Cal. 2017), *aff’d sub nom. Saravia for A.H. v. Sessions*, 905 F.3d 1137 (9th Cir. 2018) (“Instead of naming the individual in charge of the contract facility—who may be a county official or an employee of a private nonprofit organization—a petitioner held in federal detention in a non-federal facility pursuant to a contract should sue the federal official most directly responsible for overseeing that contract facility when seeking a habeas writ.”); *Thongvilay v. ICE*, No. 1:23-cv-01605-CDB (HC) (Nov. 16, 2023) (returning transferred pro se habeas petition from E.D. Cal. to N.D. Cal. because in the immigration detention context, habeas jurisdiction is proper in the Northern District); *Singh Grewal v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-03621-JCS, 2023 WL 6519272, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 4, 2023) (“The undersigned agrees with *all of the other judges in this District who have addressed the question* and finds that the director of the San Diego Field Office is a proper respondent and therefore that there is jurisdiction in this District even though Petitioner is detained in the Southern District” (emphasis added)); *id.* at *4 (collecting cases).²

REQUIREMENTS OF 28 U.S.C. § 2243

12. The Court must grant the petition for writ of habeas corpus or issue an order to

² See also *I.E.S. v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-03783-BLF, 2023 WL 6317617, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 27, 2023) (holding that San Francisco ICE Field Office Director is proper habeas respondent); *Gomez v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-03724-JCS, 2023 WL 6232236, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2023) (same); *id.* at *4 n.2 (noting that “[a]t least fourteen judges in this district” have concluded the same, and not one has held otherwise); *Martinez Leiva v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-02027-CRB, 2023 WL 3688097, at *4 (N.D. Cal. May 26, 2023) (same); *Hernandez Gomez v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-01330-WHO, 2023 WL 2802230, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 4, 2023) (same); *Pham v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-01288-CRB, 2023 WL 2744397, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 31, 2023) (same); *Salesh P. v. Kaiser*, No. 22-CV-03018-DMR, 2022 WL 17082375, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 18, 2022) (same); *Hilario Pankim v. Barr*, No. 20-CV-02941-JSC, 2020 WL 2542022, at *4 (N.D. Cal. May 19, 2020) (same).

1 show cause ("OSC") to Respondents "forthwith," unless Petitioner is not entitled to relief. 28
2 U.S.C. § 2243. If the Court issues an OSC, it must require Respondents to file a return "within
3 *three days* unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed." *Id.*
4 (emphasis added).
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6 13. Courts have long recognized the significance of the habeas statute in protecting
7 individuals from unlawful detention. The Great Writ affords "*a swift and imperative remedy* in
8 all cases of illegal restraint or confinement." *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963) (emphasis
9 added); *see also Yong v. INS*, 208 F.3d 1116, 1120 (9th Cir. 2000) (explaining that habeas statute
10 requires expeditious determination of petitions).

11 PARTIES

12 14. Petitioner is a noncitizen currently detained by Respondents pending ongoing
13 removal proceedings..

14 15. Respondent Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS"), an
15 agency of the United States, is responsible for the administration of the immigration laws. 8
16 U.S.C. § 1103(a). They are a legal custodian of Petitioner. They are named in their official
17 capacity.

18 16. Respondent Acting or Current Attorney General of the United States is the most
19 senior official in the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ"). They have the authority to interpret the
20 immigration laws and adjudicate removal cases. They delegate this responsibility to the
21 Executive Office for Immigration Review ("EOIR"), which administers the immigration courts
22 and the Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA"). They are named in their official capacity.

23 17. Respondent Acting or Current Field Office Director of the San Diego ICE
24 Field Office is responsible for the San Diego Field Office of ICE with administrative
25 jurisdiction over Petitioner's case. They are a legal custodian of Petitioner and are named in their
26 official capacity.

27 18. Respondent Acting or Current Director of ICE is responsible for ICE's policies,
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1 practices, and procedures, including those relating to the detention of immigrants. They are a
2 legal custodian of Petitioner and are named in their official capacity.

3 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

4 19. Petitioner is a noncitizen currently detained by Respondents pending immigration
5 removal proceedings. Petitioner is pursuing the following claims in removal proceedings [*escriba*
6 *todos los aplicaciones de alivio que usted esta presentando en su caso de deportacion*]:

7 (1) Asylum (2) Withholding of removal (3) CAT (Convention Against Torture)
8 (4) I - 485 (5) Post Conviction Relief
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10 20. Petitioner has been detained in DHS custody since January 17th, 2025
11 [*escriba el mes y año en que comenzó su detención por ICE*].

12 21. Petitioner has not been provided a bond hearing before a neutral decisionmaker to
13 determine whether their prolonged detention is justified based on danger or flight risk.

14 22. Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), the Immigration Court lacks jurisdiction and
15 authority to provide Petitioner with a bond hearing to determine whether Petitioner's detention is
16 justified. There is no statutory or regulatory pathway for Petitioner to seek a bond hearing before
17 a neutral decisionmaker.

18 23. Absent intervention by this Court, Petitioner cannot and will not be provided with
19 a bond hearing by a neutral decisionmaker to assess the propriety of Petitioner's continued
20 detention.

21 24. Additional facts that support Petitioner's entitlement to relief are [*escriba datos*
22 *adicionales sobre su detención que desee que el juez sepa*]:

23 On March 9th, 2026, I attended a bond hearing ordered by The District Court which I received a denial of bond for.

24 That Case No.: 3:26-cv-01981-RSH-BJW. The immigration judge denied me because of a misdemeanor DUI

25 I have in the past, which from my understanding, deemed me a danger and flight risk. The court also utilized

26 a past conviction of vandalism which has been dismissed through PCR (Post Conviction Relief.) Although The

27 District Court ordered the bond hearing and placed the burden on the government as to proving with clear and
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1 convincing evidence that I am a danger and a flight risk, The IJ erred by not putting the burden on the government
2 and abusing his discretion by not considering the fact that I only have a misdemeanor conviction. The IJ did not
3 provide me with a fair bond hearing which he was supposed to be a neutral adjudicator for and even argued on
4 behalf of the government by using his own speculation. I am currently in the BIA court system which is known to
5 take up to two years and will be a futile means of appeal because of the bias court decisions on behalf of the court
6 system under the current administration which is under pressure by the government to expedite cases with negative
7 decisions. I strongly believe that the IJ improperly considered his own belief and speculation as evidence and will
8 remain the same by the BIA when the courts issue their response to my case. The IJ failed to consider mitigating factors
9 and alternatives to detention highlighting the due process violations during the ordered bond hearing. Now, in light
10 of recent case findings from The District Court, finding that many IJ's have indeed violated their discretion and
11 numerous due process violations have been occurring, I would like to petition The District Court for a new bond
12 hearing to be held by a neutral adjudicator for a fair and lawful bond and or custody redetermination. Furthermore,
13 seeking administrative exhaustion required should not apply for the past bond hearing which was ultimately in
14 violation of The District Courts order, and if it does, my failure to exhaust administrative remedies should be
15 excused under the futility exception. Again, The IJ abusing his discretion was the main reason why I was deemed
16 a danger and therefore also a flight risk, for a DUI case that is only a misdemeanor. I would like The District
17 Court to consider any alternative in my case as the immigration court has not been able to give me a fair and
18 lawful custody redetermination to date after over a year in detention with no end in sight. There has been
19 irreparable damage and harm caused to me and my family because of my extensive detention. Being detained
20 in worse than prison like conditions has also brought significant mental harm on me causing depression, anxiety,
21 and insomnia.
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LEGAL BACKGROUND

25. “It is well established that the Fifth Amendment entitles [noncitizens] to due process of law in deportation proceedings.” *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 523 (2003) (quoting *Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993)). “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 v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001); *see also id.* at 718 (Kennedy, J., dissenting) (“Liberty under the Due Process Clause includes protection against unlawful or arbitrary personal restraint or detention.”). This fundamental due process protection applies to all noncitizens, including both removable and inadmissible noncitizens. *See id.* at 721 (Kennedy, J., dissenting) (“[B]oth removable and inadmissible [noncitizens] are entitled to be free from detention that is arbitrary or capricious”).

26. Due process requires “adequate procedural protections” to ensure that the government’s asserted justification for physical confinement “outweighs the individual’s constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690 (internal quotation marks omitted). In the immigration context, the Supreme Court has recognized only two valid purposes for civil detention—to mitigate the risks of danger to the community and to prevent flight. *Id.*; *Demore*, 538 U.S. at 528.

27. Due process requires that the government provide bond hearings to noncitizens facing prolonged detention. “The Due Process Clause foresees eligibility for bail as part of due process” because “[b]ail is basic to our system of law.” *Jennings*, 138 S. Ct. at 862 (Breyer, J., dissenting) (internal quotation marks omitted). While the Supreme Court upheld the mandatory detention of a noncitizen under Section 1226(c) in *Demore*, it did so based on the petitioner’s concession of deportability and the Court’s understanding at the time that detentions under Section 1226(c) are typically “brief.” *Demore*, 538 U.S. at 522 n.6, 528. Where a noncitizen has been detained for a prolonged period or is pursuing a substantial defense to removal or claim to relief, due process requires an individualized determination that such a significant deprivation of liberty is warranted. *Id.* at 532 (Kennedy, J., concurring) (“[I]ndividualized determination as to

his risk of flight and dangerousness” may be warranted “if the continued detention became unreasonable or unjustified”); *see also Jackson v. Indiana*, 406 U.S. 715, 733 (1972) (holding that detention beyond the “initial commitment” requires additional safeguards); *McNeil v. Dir., Patuxent Inst.*, 407 U.S. 245, 249-50 (1972) (holding that “lesser safeguards may be appropriate” for “short-term confinement”); *Hutto v. Finney*, 437 U.S. 678, 685-86 (1978) (holding that, in the Eighth Amendment context, “the length of confinement cannot be ignored in deciding whether [a] confinement meets constitutional standards”); *Reid v. Donelan*, 17 F.4th 1, 7 (1st Cir. 2021) (holding that “the Due Process Clause imposes some form of reasonableness limitation upon the duration of detention” under section 1226(c)) (internal quotation marks omitted).

A. Detention That Exceeds Six Months Without A Bond Hearing Is Unconstitutional.

28. Detention without a bond hearing is unconstitutional when it exceeds six months. *See Demore*, 538 U.S. at 529-30 (upholding only “brief” detentions under Section 1226(c), which last “roughly a month and a half in the vast majority of cases in which it is invoked, and about five months in the minority of cases in which the [noncitizen] chooses to appeal”); *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 701 (“Congress previously doubted the constitutionality of detention for more than six months.”); *Rodriguez Diaz v. Garland*, 53 F.4th 1189, 1091 (9th Cir. 2022) (“[O]nce the [noncitizen] has been detained for approximately six months, continuing detention becomes prolonged” (cleaned up) (quoting *Diouf v. Napolitano*, 634 F.3d 1081, 1091 (9th Cir. 2011))); *Rodriguez v. Nielsen*, Case No. 18-CV-04187-TSH, 2019 WL 7491555, at *6 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 7, 2019) (“[D]etention becomes prolonged after six months and entitles [Petitioner] to a bond hearing”).

29. The recognition that six months is a substantial period of confinement—and is the time after which additional process is required to support continued incarceration—is deeply rooted in our legal tradition. With few exceptions, “in the late 18th century in America crimes triable without a jury were for the most part punishable by no more than a six-month prison term.” *Duncan v. Louisiana*, 391 U.S. 145, 161 & n.34 (1968). Consistent with this tradition, the

Supreme Court has found six months to be the limit of confinement for a criminal offense that a federal court may impose without the protection afforded by jury trial. *Cheff v. Schnackenberg*, 384 U.S. 373, 380 (1966) (plurality opinion). The Court has also looked to six months as a benchmark in other contexts involving civil detention. *See McNeil v. Dir., Patuxent Inst.*, 407 U.S. 245, 249, 250-52 (1972) (recognizing six months as an outer limit for confinement without individualized inquiry for civil commitment). The Court has likewise recognized the need for bright line constitutional rules in other areas of law. *See Maryland v. Shatzer*, 559 U.S. 98, 110 (2010) (holding that 14 days must elapse following invocation of *Miranda* rights before re-interrogation is permitted); *Cnty. of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44, 55-56 (1991) (holding that a probable cause hearing must take place within 48 hours of warrantless arrest).

B. Even Absent A Bright-Line Six-Month Standard, An Individualized Bond Hearing Is Required When Detention Becomes Unreasonably Prolonged.

30. Petitioner's detention, without *any* individualized review, is unreasonable under the *Mathews v. Eldridge* due process test. Alternatively, Petitioner prevails under the multi-factor reasonableness test the Third Circuit adopted in *German Santos v. Warden Pike Correctional Facility*, 965 F.3d 203, 211 (3d Cir. 2020).

31. Each year, thousands of noncitizens are incarcerated for lengthy periods pending the resolution of their removal proceedings. *See Jennings*, 138 S. Ct. at 860 (Breyer, J., dissenting) (observing that class members, numbering in the thousands, had been detained "on average one year" and some had been detained for several years). For noncitizens who have some criminal history, their immigration detention often dwarfs the time spent in criminal custody, if any. *Id.* ("between one-half and two-thirds of the class served [criminal] sentences less than six months").

32. Petitioner faces severe hardships while detained by ICE. Petitioner is held in a locked down facility, with limited freedom of movement and access to Petitioner's family or support network: "[T]he circumstances of their detention are similar, so far as we can tell, to those in many prisons and jails." *Jennings*, 138 S. Ct. at 861 (Breyer, J., dissenting); *accord*

1 *Chavez–Alvarez v. Warden York Cnty. Prison*, 783 F.3d 469, 478 (3d Cir. 2015); *Ngo v. INS*, 192
2 F.3d 390, 397-98 (3d Cir. 1999); *Sopo v. U.S. Att’y Gen.*, 825 F.3d 1199, 1218, 1221 (11th Cir.
3 2016). “And in some cases the conditions of their confinement are inappropriately poor”
4 including, for example, “invasive procedures, substandard care, and mistreatment, *e.g.*,
5 indiscriminate strip searches, long waits for medical care and hygiene products, and, in the case
6 of one detainee, a multiday lock down for sharing a cup of coffee with another detainee.”
7 *Jennings*, 138 S. Ct. at 861 (Breyer, J., dissenting) (citing Press Release, Off. of Inspector Gen.,
8 Dept. of Homeland Sec., *DHS OIG Inspection Cites Concerns With Detainee Treatment and*
9 *Care at ICE Detention Facilities* (Dec. 14, 2017)); *see also* Tom Dreisbach, *Government’s own*
10 *experts found ‘barbaric’ and ‘negligent’ conditions in ICE detention*, NPR (Aug. 16, 2023, 5:01
11 AM) (reporting on the “‘negligent’ medical care (including mental health care), ‘unsafe and
12 filthy’ conditions, racist abuse of detainees, inappropriate pepper-spraying of mentally ill
13 detainees and other problems that, in some cases, contributed to detainee deaths” contained in
14 inspection reports prepared by experts from the Department of Homeland Security’s Office for
15 Civil Rights and Civil Liberties after examining detention facilities between 2017 and 2019).
16 Individuals at GoldenState Annex Detention Facility have described receiving food
17 contaminated with insects (including cockroaches, flies, and spiders), hair, and other foreign
18 objects. *See* California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice, *Starving for Justice: The Denial of*
19 *Proper Nutrition in Immigration Detention*, at p. 7 (April 2022), available at
20 https://www.ccijustice.org/files/ugd/733055_c43b1cbbdda341b894045940622a6dc3.pdf. At
21 Mesa Verde Detention Facility, over 80% of detained individuals who responded to one survey
22 said they had received expired food. *Id.*

23 33. The *Mathews* test for procedural due process claims balances: (1) the private
24 interest threatened by governmental action; (2) the risk of erroneous deprivation of such interest
25 and the value of additional or substitute safeguards; and (3) the government interest. *Mathews v.*
26 *Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976); *see also* *Salesh P.*, 2022 WL 17082375, at *8 (collecting
27 cases where judges in the Northern District of California applied the *Mathews* factors to a habeas
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petitioner's due process claims). Here, each factor weighs in Petitioner's favor, requiring this Court to promptly hold a hearing to evaluate whether the government can justify their ongoing detention.

34. First, Petitioner indisputably has a weighty interest in their liberty, the core private interest at stake here. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690 ("Freedom from imprisonment. . . lies at the heart of the liberty [the Due Process Clause] protects."). Petitioner, who is being held in "incarceration-like conditions," has an overwhelming interest here, regardless of the length of his immigration detention, because "any length of detention implicates the same" fundamental rights. *Rajnish v. Jennings*, No. 3:20-cv-07819-WHO, 2020 WL 7626414, at *6 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2020).

35. Second, Petitioner will suffer the erroneous risk of deprivation of their liberty without an individualized evidentiary hearing. The risk of erroneous deprivation of their liberty is high, as they have been detained since January 17th, 2025 [*escriba el mes y año en que comenzó su detención por ICE*] without any evaluation of whether the government can justify detention under their individualized circumstances. "[T]he risk of an erroneous deprivation of liberty in the absence of a hearing before a neutral decisionmaker is substantial." *Diouf*, 634 F.3d at 1092. Conversely, "the probable value of additional procedural safeguards—an individualized evaluation of the justification for his detention—is high, because Respondents have provided virtually no procedural safeguards at all." *Jimenez v. Wolf*, No. 19-cv-07996-NC, 2020 WL 510347, *3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 30, 2020) (granting habeas petition for person who had been detained for one year without a bond hearing).

36. Third, the government's interest is very low in continuing to detain Petitioner without providing any neutral review. *See Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 335. The specific interest at stake here is not the government's ability to continue to detain Petitioner, but rather the government's ability to continue to detain them for months on end without any individualized review. *See Marroquin Ambriz v. Barr*, 420 F. Supp. 3d 953, 964 (N.D. Cal. 2019); *Henriquez v. Garland*, No. 5:22-CV-00869-EJD, 2022 WL 2132919, at *5 (N.D. Cal. June 14, 2022). The

1 cost of providing an individualized inquiry is minimal. *See Henriquez*, 2022 WL 2132919, at *5.
2 The government has repeatedly conceded this fact. *See Lopez Reyes v. Bonnar*, 362 F. Supp. 3d
3 762, 777 (N.D. Cal. 2019); *Singh v. Barr*, 400 F. Supp. 3d 1005, 1021 (S.D. Cal. 2019);
4 *Marroquin Ambriz*, 420 F. Supp. 3d at 964.

5 37. In sum, the *Mathews* factors establish that Petitioner is entitled to an evidentiary
6 hearing before a neutral adjudicator. Unsurprisingly, courts applying these standards in this
7 District and Circuit have repeatedly held that prolonged detention without a hearing before a
8 neutral adjudicator violates procedural due process for individuals who were held under the same
9 detention statute. See, e.g., *Romero Romero v. Wolf*, No. 20-CV-08031-TSH, 2021 WL 254435,
10 at *2, *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 26, 2021) (holding that the petitioner's detention under § 1226(c) of just
11 over one year without a custody hearing was "not compatible with due process" and granting
12 habeas); *Jimenez*, 2020 WL 510347, at *1, *2, *4 (holding that the petitioner's detention under §
13 1226(c) of just over one year without a custody hearing violated his due process rights and
14 granting habeas); *Gonzalez v. Bonnar*, No. 18-CV-05321-JSC, 2019 WL 330906, at *1, *5 (N.D.
15 Cal. Jan. 25, 2019) (holding that the petitioner's detention under § 1226(c) for just over one year
16 without a custody hearing violates his due process rights and granting habeas). This Court should
17 so hold as well.

18 38. *Rodriguez Diaz v. Garland*, 53 F.4th 1189 (9th Cir. 2022), does not disturb this
19 result. In *Rodriguez Diaz*, the Ninth Circuit applied the *Mathews* test to hold that the detention of
20 a noncitizen detained under a different detention statute, 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), did not violate
21 procedural due process. 53 F.4th at 1195. Unlike § 1226(c), § 1226(a) mandates that detained
22 individuals receive an individualized bond hearing at the outset of detention and provides for
23 further bond hearings upon a material change in circumstances. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19e. The
24 panel's decision in *Rodriguez Diaz* was predicated on the immediate and ongoing availability of
25 this administrative process under § 1226(a). 53 F.4th at 1202 ("Section 1226(a) and its
26 implementing regulations provide extensive procedural protections that are unavailable under
27 other detention provisions . . ."). Unlike the petitioner in *Rodriguez Diaz*, Petitioner has no
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1 statutory access to individualized review of his detention.

2 39. Alternatively, courts that apply a reasonableness test have considered four non-
3 exhaustive factors in determining whether detention is reasonable. *German Santos v. Warden*
4 *Pike Cnty. Corr. Facility*, 965 F.3d 203, 210-22 (3d Cir. 2020). The reasonableness inquiry is
5 “highly fact-specific.” *Id.* at 210. “The most important factor is the duration of detention.” *Id.* at
6 211; *see also Gonzalez v. Bonnar*, No. 18-CV-05321-JSC, 2019 WL 330906, at *1, *5 (N.D.
7 Cal. Jan. 25, 2019) (concluding that the petitioner’s detention under § 1226(c) for just over one
8 year without a custody hearing weighed strongly in favor of finding detention unreasonable, and
9 violated his due process rights and granting habeas). Duration is evaluated along with “all the
10 other circumstances,” including (1) whether detention is likely to continue, (2) reasons for the
11 delay, and (3) whether the conditions of confinement are meaningfully different from criminal
12 punishment. *Id.* at 211.

13 40. As noted, Petitioner has been detained for a substantial length of time, *supra* ¶ 20
14 and Petitioner’s detention is likely to continue as Petitioner asserts their right to seek
15 immigration relief, *supra* ¶ 19. Noncitizens should not be punished for pursuing “legitimate
16 proceedings” to seek relief. *See Masood v. Barr*, No. 19-CV-07623-JD, 2020 WL 95633, at *3
17 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 8, 2020) (“[I]t ill suits the United States to suggest that [Petitioner] could shorten
18 his detention by giving up these rights and abandoning his asylum application.”). Thus, courts
19 should not count a continuance against the noncitizen when they obtained it in good faith to
20 prepare their removal case, including efforts to obtain counsel. *See Hernandez Gomez*, 2023 WL
21 2802230, at *4 (“The duration and frequency of these requests [for continuances] do not
22 diminish his significant liberty interest in his release or his irreparable injury of continued
23 detention without a bond hearing.”). Moreover, Petitioner’s confinement and experiences at a
24 facility operated by a private, for-profit prison contractor, demonstrate that their conditions of
25 confinement are not meaningfully different from those of criminal punishment. *See supra* ¶¶ 10,
26 24, 32.

C. At Any Hearing, The Government Must Justify Ongoing Detention By Clear And Convincing Evidence.

41. At a bond hearing, due process requires certain minimum protections to ensure that a noncitizen's detention is warranted: the government must bear the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence to justify continued detention, taking into consideration available alternatives to detention; and, if the government cannot meet its burden, the noncitizen's ability to pay a bond must be considered in determining the appropriate conditions of release.

42. To justify prolonged immigration detention, the government must bear the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence that the noncitizen is a danger or flight risk. *See Singh v. Holder*, 638 F.3d 1196, 1203 (9th Cir. 2011); *Aleman Gonzalez v. Barr*, 955 F.3d 762, 781 (9th Cir. 2020), *rev'd on other grounds by Garland v. Aleman Gonzalez*, 142 S. Ct. 2057, 213 L. Ed. 2d 102 (2022) ("Jennings's rejection of layering [the clear and convincing burden of proof standard] onto § 1226(a) as a matter of statutory construction cannot . . . undercut our constitutional due process holding in *Singh*."); *Doe v. Garland*, No. 3:22-CV-03759-JD, 2023 WL 1934509, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2023) (applying *Singh* and holding that the government shall bear the burden in a constitutionally required bond hearing in the § 1226(c) context); *Pham v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-01288-CRB, 2023 WL 2744397, at *7 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 31, 2023) (same); *Hernandez Gomez v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-01330-WHO, 2023 WL 2802230, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 4, 2023) (same); *Martinez Leiva v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-02027-CRB, 2023 WL 3688097, at *9 (N.D. Cal. May 26, 2023); *I.E.S. v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-03783-BLF, 2023 WL 6317617, at *10 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 27, 2023) (same); *Singh Grewal v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-03621-JCS, 2023 WL 6519272, at *8 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 4, 2023) (same); *Gomez v. Becerra*, No. 23-CV-03724-JCS, 2023 WL 6232236, at *9 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2023) (same); *Henriquez v. Garland*, No. 23-CV-01025-AMO, 2023 WL 6226374, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2023) (same); *Rodriguez Picazo v. Garland*, No. 23-CV-02529-AMO, 2023 WL 5352897, at *7 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2023) (same).

43. Where the Supreme Court has permitted civil detention in other contexts, it has relied on the fact that the Government bore the burden of proof by at least clear and convincing

1 evidence. *See United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 750, 752 (1987) (upholding pre-trial
2 detention after a “full-blown adversary hearing” requiring “clear and convincing evidence” and
3 “a neutral decisionmaker”); *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 71, 81-83 (1992) (striking down
4 civil detention scheme that placed burden on the detainee); *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 692 (finding
5 post-final-order custody review procedures deficient because, *inter alia*, they placed burden on
6 detainee).

7 44. The requirement that the government bear the burden of proof by clear and
8 convincing evidence is also supported by application of the three-factor balancing test from
9 *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976). First, “an individual’s private interest in
10 ‘freedom from prolonged detention’ is ‘unquestionably substantial.’” *See Rodriguez Diaz*, 53
11 F.4th at 1207 (citing *Singh*, 638 F.3d at 1208). Second, the risk of error is great where the
12 government is represented by trained attorneys and detained noncitizens are often unrepresented
13 and may lack English proficiency. *See Santosky v. Kramer*, 455 U.S. 745, 763 (1982) (requiring
14 clear and convincing evidence at parental termination proceedings because “numerous factors
15 combine to magnify the risk of erroneous factfinding” including that “parents subject to
16 termination proceedings are often poor, uneducated, or members of minority groups” and “[t]he
17 State’s attorney usually will be expert on the issues contested”). Moreover, detained noncitizens
18 are incarcerated in prison-like conditions that severely hamper their ability to obtain legal
19 assistance, gather evidence, and prepare for a bond-hearing. *See supra* ¶ 32. Third, placing the
20 burden on the government imposes minimal cost or inconvenience to it, as the government has
21 access to the noncitizen’s immigration records and other information that it can use to make its
22 case for continued detention.

23 **D. Due Process Requires Consideration Of Alternatives To Detention.**

24 45. Due process also requires consideration of alternatives to detention. The primary
25 purpose of immigration detention is to ensure a noncitizen’s appearance during civil removal
26 proceedings. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 697. Detention is not reasonably related to this purpose if
27 there are alternative conditions of release that could mitigate risk of flight. *See Bell v. Wolfish*,
28

1 441 U.S. 520, 538–39 (1979) (civil pretrial detention may be unconstitutionally punitive if it is
2 excessive in relation to its legitimate purpose). ICE’s alternatives to detention program—the
3 Intensive Supervision Appearance Program—has achieved extraordinary success in ensuring
4 appearance at removal proceedings, reaching compliance rates close to 100 percent. *Hernandez*
5 *v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 991 (9th Cir. 2017) (observing that ISAP “resulted in a 99%
6 attendance rate at all EOIR hearings and a 95% attendance rate at final hearings”). Thus,
7 alternatives to detention must be considered in determining whether prolonged incarceration is
8 warranted.

9 46. Due process likewise requires consideration of a noncitizen’s ability to pay a
10 bond. “Detention of an indigent ‘for inability to post money bail’ is impermissible if the
11 individual’s ‘appearance at trial could reasonably be assured by one of the alternate forms of
12 release.’” *Hernandez*, 872 F.3d at 990 (quoting *Pugh v. Rainwater*, 572 F.2d 1053, 1058 (5th
13 Cir. 1978) (en banc)). Therefore, when determining the appropriate conditions of release for
14 people detained for immigration purposes, due process requires “consideration of financial
15 circumstances and alternative conditions of release.” *Id.*; see also *Martinez v. Clark*, 36 F.4th
16 1219, 1231 (9th Cir. 2022) (“While the government had a legitimate interest in protecting the
17 public and ensuring the appearance of noncitizens in immigration proceedings, we held [in
18 *Hernandez*] that detaining an indigent alien without consideration of financial circumstances-
19 and alternative release conditions was ‘unlikely to result’ in a bond determination ‘reasonably
20 related to the government’s legitimate interests.’ (citation omitted).”).

21 **CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

22 **VIOLATION OF THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT TO**
23 **THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

24 47. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs above.

25 48. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment forbids the government from
26 depriving any “person” of liberty “without due process of law.” U.S. Const. amend. V.

27 49. To justify Petitioner’s ongoing prolonged detention, due process requires that the
28

1 government establish, at an individualized hearing before a neutral decisionmaker, that
2 Petitioner's detention is justified by clear and convincing evidence of flight risk or danger,
3 taking into account whether alternatives to detention could sufficiently mitigate that risk.

4 50. For these reasons, Petitioner's ongoing prolonged detention without a hearing
5 violates due process.

6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

- 8 1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
 - 9 2) Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, hold a hearing before this Court if warranted,
10 determine that Petitioner's detention is not justified because the government has
11 not established by clear and convincing evidence that Petitioner presents a risk of
12 flight or danger in light of available alternatives to detention, and order
13 Petitioner's release (with appropriate conditions of supervision if necessary),
14 taking into account Petitioner's ability to pay a bond;
 - 15 3) In the alternative, issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus and order Petitioner's release
16 within 30 days unless Respondents schedule a hearing before an immigration
17 judge where: (1) to continue detention, the government must establish by clear
18 and convincing evidence that Petitioner presents a risk of flight or danger, even
19 after consideration of alternatives to detention that could mitigate any risk that
20 Petitioner's release would present; and (2) if the government cannot meet its
21 burden, the immigration judge order Petitioner's release on appropriate
22 conditions of supervision, taking into account Petitioner's ability to pay a bond;
 - 23 4) Issue a declaration that Petitioner's ongoing prolonged detention violates the Due
24 Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment;
 - 25 5) Award Petitioner his costs and reasonable attorneys' fees in this action as
26 provided for by the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412; and
27 6) Grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
- 28

05/18/26

Date [Fecha]

Juan - Omar, Ramirez - Rivas

Printed Name [Nombre Impreso]



Signature [Firma]

Detained in ICE Custody at: [check one / marque uno]

- ☐ Mesa Verde Detention Facility, 425 Golden State Ave, Bakersfield, CA 93301
- ☐ Golden State Annex, 611 Frontage Road, McFarland, CA 93250
- ☒ Imperial Regional Detention Facility, 1572 Gateway Road, Calexico, CA 92231