

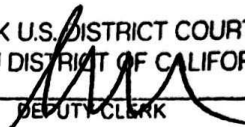
FILED

Name: ABDULLO IDIEV

A Number: 

Address: Golden State Annex
611 Frontage Rd,
McFarland CA 93250

DEC 08 2025

CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY  DEPUTY CLERK

PRO SE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ABDULLO IDIEV

A#: 

Petitioner,

v.

Warden of the Golden State Annex
Detention Facility, Current or Acting
Field Office Director, San Francisco
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.

RECEIVED

DEC 08 2025

CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY _____ DEPUTY CLERK

Case No.

Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus

7:25 CV 01778-TLN-CSK-(HC)

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 Golden State Annex detention center pending removal proceedings.

2. Petitioner has been detained in immigration custody for over **20 months** even though no neutral decisionmaker ---whether a federal judge or immigration judge("I.J")-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.

-
- 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 Golden State Annex 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 because this is the district in which Petitioner is confined. See *Doe v. Garland*, 109 F.4th 1188, 1197-99 (9th Cir. 2024)

REQUIREMENTS OF 28 U.S.C. § 2243

10. The court must grant the petition for writ of habeas corpus or issue an order to show cause (“OSC”) to Respondents “forthwith,” unless Petitioner is not entitled to relief. 28 U.S.C. § 2243. If the Court issues an OSC, it must require Respondents to file a return “within *three days* unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed,” *Id.* (emphasis added).

11. Courts have long recognized the significance of the habeas statute in protecting individuals from unlawful detention. The Great Writ affords “*a swift and imperative remedy* in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963) (emphasis added); *see also yong v. LNS*, 208 F.3d 1116, 1120 (9th Cir. 2000) (explaining that habeas statute requires expeditious determination of petitions).

PARTIES

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

13. Respondent Warden of the Golden State Annex Detention Facility is Petitioner’s immediate custodian at the facility where Petitioner is detained. *See Doe*, 108 F. 4th at 1194-97.

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

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

16. Respondent Acting or Current Field Office Director of the San Francisco ICE Field Office is responsible for the San Francisco Field Office of ICE with administrative jurisdiction over Petitioner’s case. They are a legal custodian of Petitioner and are named in their official capacity.

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

STATEMENT OF FACTS

18. Petitioner is a noncitizen currently detained by Respondents pending immigration removal proceedings. Petitioner is pursuing the following claims in removal proceedings.

I ask for Asylum Withholding of Removal and the Convention Against Torture.

19. Petitioner has been detained in DHS custody since **04/16/2024**.

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

21. The immigration court lacks jurisdiction and authority to provide Petitioner with a bond hearing to determine whether Petitioner's detention is justified. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(b); 1226(c). there is no statutory or regulatory pathway for Petitioner to seek a bond hearing before a neutral decisionmaker.

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

23. Additional facts that support Petitioner's entitlement to relief are

- Your Honorable Judge: I was given bond hearing on November 19, 2025 pursuant to order of District Court for my previous Habeas petition (case no. 1:25-cv-01030-SKO (HC)) dated November 5, 2025, albeit with some **grave** errors :

1. Violation of Reasonable Notice Requirements (8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(b))

I was informed of my bond hearing only at 11:00 AM, with the hearing set 12:30 PM the same day. No written notice, formal hearing notice, or advance warning was provided.

This violates:

- 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(b):

Requires Immigration Court to provide reasonable notice of the time and place of hearings.

- Matter of Garcia, 16 I&N Dec. 653 (BIA 1978):

Bond proceedings must provide a meaningful opportunity to be heard.

- Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause:

A hearing without the ability to prepare violates fundamental fairness, a core constitutional requirement in immigration proceedings (see *Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292 (1993)):

Therefore, my bond hearing was held in violation of regulatory and constitutional due process guarantees.

2. Failure to Provide the Granted Federal Habeas Corpus Order (Violation of 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(16))

Despite the U.S. District Court granting my habeas petition, I was never provided with the habeas order, its reasoning, or instructions.

This prevented me from preparing for the bond hearing ordered by the federal court.

This violates:

- 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(16)(i):

Respondent must be given access to evidence “used by the Service in making a determination.”

- Due Process under the Fifth Amendment:

A person must know the charges and basis of proceedings affecting liberty (see *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976)).

Because ICE/DHS proceeded while withholding the court order, the hearing was invalid under U.S. law.

3. Withholding of ICE/DHS submission to the Court (Violation of Disclosure Rights)

ICE/DHS submitted a request to the Immigration Judge for a bond hearing pursuant to the habeas grant, but I was never provided with this filing or any accompanying evidence.

This violates:

- 8 C.F.R § 1003.19(d):

Requires that respondents be allowed to examine and challenge evidence in bond proceedings.

- 8 C.F.R § 103.2(b)(16):

Prohibits the government from considering evidence not disclosed to the respondent.

- Matter of Guerra, 24 I&N Dec. 37 (BIA 2006):

Government bears burden to justify detention with evidence, which must be disclosed.

The Court relied on undisclosed evidence – this is a textbook violation of due process.

4. Denial of Bond as “Flight Risk” Without Any Evidence (Violation of Guerra)

The Immigration Judge denied bond because I was allegedly a “flight risk,” but:

No evidence was presented in court,

No documents were provided to me,

No DHS attorney made arguments,

I was not allowed to rebut any evidence.

This violates:

- Matter of Guerra, 24 I&N Dec. 37 (BIA 2006):

Government must provide actual evidence and carry the burden of proof in bond hearings.

- 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19 (d):

Respondent has the right to inspect and rebut evidence.

- Fifth Amendment Due Process:

No person may be deprived of liberty without a meaningful opportunity to confront the evidence.

Thus, the Judge's decision was made illegally, without the evidentiary foundation required by law.

5. Judge Proceeded Despite Knowing I Had No Documents (Violation of Full and Fair Hearing Requirements)

During the hearing, the Immigration Judge asked me if I had received:

the negative asylum order,

the federal habeas order,

any ICE/DHS evidence or motions.

I answered: "No."

Despite this, the Judge still proceeded and denied bond.

This violates:

- Matter of E-F-H-L-, 27 I&N Dec. 226 (A.G. 2018):

Respondent must receive a full and fair hearing, including the ability to prepare.

- Matter of Santos, 19 I&N Dec. 105 (BIA 1984):

Denial of basic procedural rights is grounds for reopening.

- Fifth Amendment Due Process:

Proceeding despite acknowledged lack of notice is inherently unconstitutional (See: Oshodi v. Holder, 729 F.3d 883 (9th Cir. 2013)*).

Thus, this was a structural due process violation.

6. Absence of Government Argument & Judicial Bias (Violation of Impartial Tribunal Requirements)

No ICE attorney appeared made arguments. Only the immigration Judge questioned me.

This, combined with the fact that the same Judge denied my asylum case just days earlier, creates an appearance of bias.

This violates:

- Fifth Amendment Requirement of an Impartial Judge

(See: Reyes-Melendez v. INS, 342 F.3d 1001 (9th Cir. 2003)*- IJ must avoid hostility or bias).

- 5 U.S.C. § 556(b):

Administrative judges must remain neutral and impartial.

- Tun v. Gonzales, 485 F.3d 1014 (8th Cir. 2007):

IJ must not take over government's role or act as prosecutor.

Here, the IJ effectively replaced ICE counsel and argued against me - this is illegal.

7. Improper Questioning About My Wife's Case & My pro Se Appeal (Evidence of Bias)

The Judge asked:

about my wife's pending asylum case,

about my BIA appeal,

and expressed visible shock that I filed it pro se.

This created intimidation and demonstrated prejudgment.

Violations include:

- Matter of Exam, 18 I&N Dec. 303 (BIA 1982):

IJ must avoid even the appearance of bias.

- Abdallahi v. Holder, 690 f.3d 467 (6th Cir. 2012):

Judge's behavior must not chill a respondent's ability to defend himself.

- Due Process Clause:

Judge must not express personal disbelief or hostility.

- Post my bond hearing I have suffered a great defeat of hope and morale for clearly I have been denied justice by the government and my requests for amends to the District Court for the Eastern District of California has fallen on deaf ears.
- Further, I appealed against the above bond hearing on November 24, 2025, which was delivered to BIA on November 28, 2025, however the same does not show up on their website and I believe I am being denied justice through the non-admittance of my BIA appeal. (tracking numbers 9488-8178-9820-3268-7933-89 AND 9488-8178-9820-3268-7934-02)
- I have further been exposed to increased medical ailments on account of the boils on my back (since almost one year now) and no proper treatment is being provided to me, and despite my regular requests from the medical team in detention, they have constantly ignored my requests. I have also further been ailed on account of increased back pain and the medical team in detention is completely negligent to my needs. I even raised this issue to the government auditors who came on rounds during last month and despite that I have not been provided any real support to address my problem.
- I have been appraised by my fellow detainees who are also facing severe lack of attention and help on account of their deteriorating mental and physical health conditions that they have been informed by the medical staff that their prerogative is only to "stabilize" the detainees and not to cure them, in the way a person would have received care were they not detained. This has been shocking, and extremely upsetting, for this matches the behavior I have experienced by the detention center administration and medical facilities.
- Denial of medical care that has caused me severe headaches and eye pains due to loss of vision
- Denial of due process in Bond Hearing, Habeas Order issuance, Immigration Order issuance has further exasperated my physical and psychological pain
- Causing severe mental harm through psychological warfare tactics though illegal methods of justice delaying – *justice delayed is justice denied*
- Denying me release from detention despite detaining me for more than 1.5 years without any consideration of my release on grounds of supervision keeping in mind my single wife and 1 year child desperately needing my presence with them outside
- Denying me release and keeping me in unsanitary and overcrowded detention center with no reprieve for mental health services or any other meaningful programs to habitat people for such prolonged periods

- Denying access to adequate physical health services like yard time and sun time
- Denying access to services like reasonably priced calling facility to family members, nutritional food, safe and sanitary products in commissary
- Denying me my liberty on grounds of public safety without following due process and providing baseless accusations without any proofs for cross-examination by me
- Denying my dignity by treating me like an animal by housing me with uneducated and uncultured population for such a long time and using harassment and making fun of me and other people by officers
- Denying me true restorative care by "threatening to write me up" if I express my emotions of pain and if I show signs of weakness and tiredness by feeling the very human emotion of rage at being detained like an animal for so long – this is no longer detention but rather an act of jailing me like a criminal and as an incarcerated person – a treatment no different that is afforded to rapists, murderers, gang members and drug traffickers – and specially in a case where I am seeking asylum for the US government on account of persecution in my home country – I come to United States seeking real help and instead I am being punished for my humanity – which is a blatant violation of all human right treatise.
- Denying me access to my family and adequate legal, financial, social, political resources that I may be able to avail for myself if I am not arbitrarily detained on unsubstantiated grounds – there appears to be a serious corruption in the system that benefits from my detention even though the cost of my release on supervisions is almost 1/7th the cost of keeping me detained.
- Denying me access to civic safety since I am detained with over 80 strangers, from all corners of the world, who have all come seeking help from the US government in the form of asylum and are going through serious mental and psychological troubles due to their experienced trauma; and to house us all, in a cage like animals, and to deny us our right of liberty is outrightly against all established precedents of humanity and dignity and not an act that civilized governments like that of USA engages in.
- Facilitating an environment of confusion, mental degradation, social isolation, legal difficulty, loss of faith in judicial system, and eroding my trust in established channels of safety by international organizations. Such acts by Respondents are indicators for a destabilized population if not corrected.
- Treating immigration detainees like criminals and for not having meaningful programs to facilitate such detention (which is only legal for extraordinary circumstances) – such as providing meaningful opportunities for work, skill development, community outreach, charity etc. I am not a criminal, and still criminals are afforded better housing and care in correction systems.

- Further, my asylum hearing order dated 31 October, 2025 did not meet constitutional standards for impartial adjudication :

1. Violation of Due Process Under the Fifth Amendment

The Immigration Judge violated my due process rights under the Fifth Amendment by preventing me from providing complete answers to questions asked by both the judge and the DHS attorney. The inability to fully present my testimony deprived me of a fair opportunity to be heard, which is a fundamental component of due process in removal proceedings. The Judge's conduct further created the appearance of siding with the DHS attorney, instead of maintaining the neutrality required of an impartial adjudicator. These actions undermine the constitutional requirement of a full and fair hearing and violate fundamental fairness principles guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment.

2. Violation of 8 C.F.R. § 1240.1(c) – Requirement of a Fair and Neutral Hearing

Under 8 C.F.R. § 1240.1(c), the Immigration Judge is obligated to conduct the hearing in a fair and impartial manner. In my case, the Judge failed to maintain neutrality, limited my ability to testify fully, and did not intervene when the DHS attorney's conduct created emotional pressure that interfered with my ability to present coherent testimony. These failures prevented the hearing from being conducted in a manner that satisfied the regulatory requirement of fairness and impartiality.

3. Violation of BIA Precedent: Matter of Ezame, 18 I&N Dec. 303 (BIA 1982) – Impartial Adjudicator

In Matter of Ezame, the BIA held that an Immigration Judge must remain an impartial and neutral decision-maker. The Judge's conduct in my case- allowing the DHS attorney to exert undue pressure, restricting my answers and demonstrating a visible preference toward the government's position- contradicts this requirement. Such behavior compromises the

fairness of the proceedings and directly violates the impartiality standard outlined in Matter of Exame.

4. Violation of BIA Precedent: Matter of S-M-J-, 21 I&N Dec. 722(BIA 1997)- Right to present Evidence Fully

Matter of S-M-J- establishes that an applicant must be permitted to fully present evidence and testimony relevant to their asylum claim. By interrupting and restricting my answers, the Immigration Judge prevented me from fully explaining the circumstances of my past persecution and my well-founded fear of future persecution. This conduct constitutes a violation of BIA precedent and undermines the fairness of the evidentiary process.

5. Violation of Interpretation Standard- Matter of Tomas, 19 I&N Dec.467 (BIA 1987) and He v.Ashcroft, 328 F.3d 593 (9th Cir. 2003)

My hearing on May 9, 2025, was compromised by incorrect and incomplete interpretation, which impaired my ability to communicate the facts of my case accurately. Under Matter of Tomas and He v. Ashcroft, immigration proceedings must provide competent interpretation to ensure meaningful participation by the applicant. The interpretation errors in my hearing violated these standard and denied me a fair opportunity to present my claim.

6. Failure to Properly Apply the Legal Standard Under INA §208(b)

The Immigration Judge failed to apply the correct legal standard for asylum under INA §208(b), which required evaluating both the subjective and objective components of a well-founded fear of persecution. The Judge did not give adequate weight to my testimony regarding past persecution and failed to assess my fear with reference to objective evidence in the record. This constitutes an incorrect application of statutory asylum standards.

7. Improper Credibility Evaluation Under INA §208(b)(1)(B)(iii)

INA §208(b)(1)(B)(iii) requires that credibility determinations be based on the "totality of the circumstances." The Judge improperly relied on minor inconsistencies that resulted from interpretation problems and emotional pressure during the hearing. Instead of evaluating all evidence in context, the Judge selectively focused on insignificant discrepancies and disregarded corroborating documentation. This violated the statutory requirement for a comprehensive credibility assessment.

- Further, I appealed against the above final asylum hearing order dated October 31, 2025, which was delivered to BIA on November 21, 2025, however the same does not show up on their website and I believe I am being denied justice through the non-admittance of my BIA appeal. (tracking numbers : 9488-8178-9820-3268-7934-57 AND 9488-8178-9820-3268-7934-71)

- Since I am an Honest and law ability person, I will raise my son and get a work permit, to support my family and to be a role model for my son and I will spend time with my family.
- I am willing to accept every thing necessary for me to be with my family, such as GPS.
- I have people out side that are waiting for me. I have friends that will sponsor me and support me and they are still helping my wife and child. I when I get bond I will be staving with my family on (11029 63RD AVE FOREST HILLS, NY11375-1405).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

24. “ it is well established that the Fifth Amendment entitles [noncitizens] to due process of law in deportation proceedings. ” *Demore v. Kim*, 538U.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 include 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”)

25. 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 mark 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.

26. Due process requires that the government provide bond hearing 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 mark 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 such detention 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. Donelam*, 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

27. Detention without a band 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 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 month."); *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").

28. 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 exception, "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 month as an outer limit for confinement without individualize 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.

29. 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).

30. 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 tow- thirds of the class served [criminal] sentences less than six months”).

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

32. The *Mathews* test for procedural due process claims balances: (1) the private interest threatened by government action; (2) the risk of erroneous deprivation of such interest and the value of additional or substitute safeguards; and (3) the government interest. *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 335 (1976); see also *Sho v. Current or Acting Field Off. Dir.*, No. 1:21- CV-01812 TLN AC, 2023 WL 4014649, at *3 (E.D. Cal. June 15, 2023), report and recommendation adopted, No. 1:21- CV-1812-TLN-AC, 2023 WL 4109421 (E.D. Cal. June 21, 2023) (applying *Mathews* factors to a habeas petitioner’s due process claims and collecting cases doing the same). 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.

33. 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 right. *Rajnish v. Jennings*, No. 3:20-cv-07819-WHO, 2020 WL 7626414, at * 6 (N.D. Cal. Dec 22, 2020).

34. 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 **04/16/2024** without any evaluation of whether the government can justify detention under their individualized circumstance. “[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).

35. 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 WL2132919, at *5 (N.D. Cal. June 14, 2022). The cost of providing an individualized inquiry is minimal. See *Henriquez*, 2022 WL2132919, at *5. The government has repeatedly conceded this fact. See *Iopez Reyes v. Bonnar*, 362 F. Supp. 3d 762, 777 (N.D. Cal. 2019); *Singh v. Barr*, 400 F Supp. 3d 1005, 1021 (S.D Cal. 2019); *Marroquim Ambriz*, 420 F. Supp. 3d at 964.

36. In sum, the *Mathews* factors establish that Petitioner is entitled to an evidentiary hearing before a neutral adjudicator. Unsurprisingly, courts applying these standards in this Circuit have repeatedly held that prolonged detention without a hearing before a neutral adjudicator violates

procedural due process. *See, e.g., Romero Romero v. Wolf*, No. 20-CV- 08031- TSH, 2021 WL 254435, at *2, *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 26, 2021) holding that the petitioner's detention of just over one year without a custody hearing was "not compatible with due process" and granting habeas); *Jimenez*, 2020 WL 510347, at *1, *2, *4 (holding that the petitioner's detention of just over one year without a custody hearing violated his due process right and granting habeas); *Gonzalez v. Bonnar*, No. 18-CV-05321-JSC, 2019 WL 330906, at *1, *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2019) (holding that the petitioner's detention for just over one year without a custody hearing violates his due process rights and granting habeas); *see also singh v. Garland*, No. 1:23-cv-01043- EPG-HC, 2023 WL 5836048, at *6 (E.D. Cal. 2023); *Sho v. Current or Acting Field Office Director*, No. 1:21-cv-01812-TLN-AC, 2023 WL 4014649 (E.D. Cal. 2023). This Court should so hold as well.

37. *Rodriguez Diaz v. Garland*, 53 F.4th 1189 (9th Cir. 2022), does not disturb this result. In *Rodriguez Diaz*, the Ninth Circuit applied the *Mathews* test to hold that the detention of a noncitizen detained under a different detention statute, 8 U.S.C. § 1226 (a), did not violate procedural due process. 53 F.4th at 1195. Unlike Sections 1225(b) and 1226(c), § 1226(a) mandates that detained individuals receive an individualized bond hearing at the outset of detention and provides for further bond hearings upon a material change in circumstances. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 1003. 19(e). The panel's decision in *Rodriguez Diaz* was predicated on the immediate and ongoing availability of this administrative process under § 1226(a). 53.F.4th at 1202 ("Section 1226(a) and its implementing regulation provide extensive procedural protections that are unavailable under other detention provisions....."). Unlike the petitioner in *Rodriguez Diaz*, Petitioner has no statutory access to individualized review of his detention.

38. Alternatively, courts that apply a reasonableness test have conceded four non-exhaustive factors in determining whether detention is reasonable. *German Santos v. Warden Pike Cnty. Corr. Facility*, 965 F.3d 203, 210-22(3d Cir. 2020). The reasonableness inquiry is "highly fact-specific." *Id.* at 210. "The most important factor is the duration of detention." *Id.* at 211; *see also Gonzalez v Bonnar*, No. 18-CV-05321-JSC, 2019 WL 330906, at *1, *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2019) (concluding that the petitioner's detention for just over one year without a custody hearing weighed strongly in favor of finding detention unreasonable, and violated his due process right and granting habeas). Duration is evaluated along with "all the other circumstances." including (1) whether detention is likely to

continue, (2) reasons for the delay, and (3) whether the conditions of confinement are meaningfully different from criminal punishment. *Id.* at 211.

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

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

40. 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.

41. 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 Gonzales 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*.”); *Sho*, 2023 WL 4014649, at *5 (applying *Singh* and holding that the government shall bear the burden in a constitutionally required bond hearing to remedy detention under a different statutory provision); *Singh*, 2023 WL 5836048, at *9 (same); *Doe v. Garland*, No. 3:22-CV-03759-JD-2023 WL 1934509, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2023) (same); *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. Sep. 25, 2023) (same); *Rodriguez Picazo v. Garland*, No. 23-CV-02529-AMO, 2023 WL 5352897, at *7 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2023) (same).

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

43. The requirement that the government bear the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence is also supported by application of the three-factor balancing test from *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976). First, “an individual’s private interest in ‘freedom from prolonged detention’ is ‘unquestionably substantial.’” See *Rodriguez Diaz*, 53 F.4th at 1207 (citing *Singh*, 638 F.3d at 1208). Second, the risk of error is great where the government is represented by trained attorneys and detained noncitizens are often unrepresented and may lack English proficiency. See *Santosky v. Kramer*, 455 U.S. 745, 763 (1982) (requiring clear and convincing evidence at parental termination proceedings because “numerous factors combine to magnify the risk of erroneous factfinding” including that

“parents subject to termination proceedings are often poor, uneducated, or members of minority groups” and “[t]he State’s attorney usually will be expert on the issues contested”). Moreover, detained noncitizens are incarcerated in prison-like conditions that severely hamper their ability to obtain legal assistance, gather evidence, and prepare for a bond hearing. *See supra* ¶32. Third, placing the burden on the government imposes minimal cost or inconvenience to it, as the government has access to the noncitizen’s immigration records and other information records and other information that it can use to make its case for continued detention.

D. Due Process Requires Consideration Of Alternatives To Detention

44. Due process also requires consideration of alternatives to detention. The primary purpose of immigration detention is to ensure a noncitizen’s appearance during civil removal proceedings. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 697. Detention is not reasonably related to this purpose if there are alternative conditions of release that could mitigate risk of flight. *See Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 538-39 (1979) (civil pretrial detention may be unconstitutionally punitive if it is excessive in relation to its legitimate purpose). ICE’s alternatives to detention program – the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program – has achieved extraordinary success in ensuring appearance at removal proceedings, reaching compliance rates close to 100 percent. *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 991 (9th Cir. 2017) (observing that ISAP “resulted in a 99% attendance rate at all EOIR hearing and a 95% attendance rate at final hearings”). Thus, alternatives to detention must be considered in determining whether prolonged incarceration is warranted.

45. Due process likewise requires consideration of a noncitizen’s ability to pay a bond. “Detention of an indigent ‘for inability to post money bail’ is impermissible if the individual’s ‘appearance at trial could reasonably be assured by one of the alternate forms of release.’” *Hernandez*, 872 F.3d at 990 (quoting *Pugh v. Rainwater*, 572 F.2d 1053, 1058 (5th Cir. 1978) (en banc)). Therefore, when determining the appropriate conditions of release for people detained for immigration purpose, due process requires “consideration of financial circumstances and alternative conditions of release.” *Id.*; *see also Martinez v Clark*, 36 F.4th 1219, 1231 (9th Cir. 2022) (“While the government had a legitimate interest in protecting the public and ensuring the appearance of noncitizens in immigration

proceedings, we held [in *Hernandez*] that detaining an indigent alien without consideration of financial circumstances and alternative release conditions was 'unlikely to result' in a bond determination 'reasonably related to the government's legitimate interest.' (citation omitted).")

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

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

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

47. 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.

48. To justify Petitioner's ongoing prolonged detention, due process requires that the government establish, at an individualized hearing before a neutral decisionmaker, that Petitioner's detention is justified by clear and convincing evidence of flight risk or danger, taking into account whether alternatives to detention could sufficiently mitigate that risk.

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

- 1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- 2) Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, hold a hearing before this Court if warranted 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;

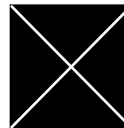
- 3) In the alternative, issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus and order Petitioner's release within 30 days unless Respondents schedule a hearing before an immigration judge where: (1) to continue detention, the government must establish by clear and convincing evidence that Petitioner presents a risk of flight 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 immigration judge order Petitioner's release on appropriate conditions of supervision, taking into account Petitioner's ability to pay a bond;
- 4) Issue a declaration that Petitioner's ongoing prolonged detention violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment;
- 5) Award Petitioner his costs and reasonable attorneys' fees in this action as provided for by the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412; and
- 6) Punish the Immigration Judge and DHS/ICE for providing me an illegal bond hearing pursuant to the order of this honorable court.
- 7) Issue an order to stop petitioner's deportation or transfer from this court's jurisdiction.
- 8) Grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Date: 12/03/2025

ABDULLO IDIEV



Signature:



Detained in ICE Custody at: **Golden State Annex**, 611 Frontage Road, McFarland, CA 93250