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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

	)	
HONORIO LATYR PEREIRA BARRETO,	)	Case No. 3:26-cv-00228-SLG
	)	
Petitioner,	)	REPLY TO RESPONDENTS'
	)	RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO
v.	)	MOTION FOR TEMPORARY
	)	RESTRAINING ORDER
STATE OF ALASKA, Department of	)	
Corrections; ARNALDO HERNANDEZ,	)	
Superintendent of the Anchorage	)	
Correctional Complex, in his official	)	
capacity; U.S. IMMIGRATION AND	)	
CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT; DAVID	)	
VENTURELLA, Acting Director, in his	)	
official capacity, and LAURA	)	
HERMOSILLO, Field Office Director,	)	
Seattle Field Office; DEPARTMENT OF	)	
HOMELAND SECURITY;	)	
MARKWAYNE MULLIN, Secretary, in his	)	
official capacity,	)	
Respondents.		

I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner files this reply in response to Respondents' opposition to the motion for a temporary restraining order (TRO). This Court issued an Order to Show Cause and Preserving Status Quo on June 12, 2026. Dkt. 6. The Court has not yet issued a TRO. Petitioner reiterates his request for a TRO and for immediate release because his ongoing detention and anticipated transfer outside of Anchorage, Alaska is in violation of Petitioner's constitutional rights.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Petitioner's detention and transfer outside of Alaska will unconstitutionally violate his right to counsel and to participate in his criminal proceedings.

First, Respondents assert that Petitioner will be able to participate in his criminal hearings because the Northwest ICE Processing Center (NWIPC) facilitates communication between detainees and their legal counsel. However, NWIPC only provides for communication between detainees and their immigration legal counsel. As noted on the website Respondents cite, immigration attorneys may only communicate with detainees if they have a Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative, on file. Dkt. 21 at 7; Exh. 1. A G-28 is used to establish the eligibility of an attorney to represent a person in an immigration matter. Exh. 4 at 3-4. Mr. Patterson does not represent Petitioner in his immigration case. Dkt. 10-1; Exh 2 at 1. The website does not provide any information on how out-of-state public defenders should contact detainees. Further, other cases involving ICE detainees have found that their detention has inhibited their ability to communicate with criminal counsel so severely that it violates their Sixth Amendment right to counsel. *United States v. Trujillo-*

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Alvarez, 900 F. Supp. 2d 1167, 1180 (D. Or. 2012) (finding that the noncitizen’s detention by ICE in Tacoma, Washington, outside the District of Oregon, deprived the noncitizen of court-appointed counsel which “jeopardize[ed] his “rights under the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments and under basic principles of fundamental fairness); *United States v. Parias*, 814 F. Supp. Ed 1096, 1111-1113, 1100-1104 (C.D. Cal. 2025) (discussing the many ways in which ICE detention unconstitutionally violated the noncitizen’s right to criminal counsel); *United States v. Santos-Flores*, 794 F.3d 1088, 1091-1092 (9th Cir. 2015) (holding that a District Court may remedy constitutional violations that occurred when the Executive Branch detains a noncitizen “in immigration custody notwithstanding his impending trial”); *Washington v. U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, 614 F. Supp. 3d 863, 883 (W.D. Wash. 2020) (finding that DHS’s courthouse arrest policy plausibly gives rise to a right-of-access-to-court claim because such arrests interfere with the State’s ability to prosecute crimes). Additionally, absent a court order, nothing prevents Respondents from transferring Petitioner from the NWIPC to another ICE detention facility in a different state.¹ Respondents have not provided any evidence showing that Petitioner would have access to his public defender at any ICE facility where he may be transferred.

¹ Respondents make the puzzling assertion that “Petitioner has at least three different counsel, including publicly appointed counsel, representing him across multiple jurisdictions.” Dkt. 21 at 8. Respondent has a public defender for his criminal proceedings and undersigned counsel representing him in this habeas case and his immigration case in the State of Alaska. Petitioner has no attorneys outside the State of Alaska or even outside the Anchorage municipality. Additionally, Petitioner’s Sixth Amendment right to counsel attaches only to his criminal proceedings. Petitioner’s access to counsel for his criminal proceeding is in no way enhanced—nor are violations of his access to his public defender cured—by having immigration counsel.

Second, Respondents make the assertion—without citing to any evidence—that the NWIPC “routinely accommodates remote appearances for outside court hearings, including virtual hearings for criminal cases originating out of Alaska” and that “arrangements with the facilities holding the defendant must be made to have attorney communications with clients.” Dkt. 21 at 7. There is no basis in the record to find that Petitioner will be able to participate in his criminal proceedings from the NWIPC. Statements and arguments of counsel are not evidence. *Lopez v. Lynch*, 610 Fed. Appx. 668, 668 (9th Cir. 2015) (“[U]nsupported assertions’ by counsel are not evidence.”) (citing *INS v. Phinpathya*, 464 U.S. 183, 188-89 n.6 (1984)); *EOTT Energy Operating Ltd. Pshp. v. Winterthur Swiss Ins. Co.*, 257 F.3d 992, 999 (9th Cir. 2001). Attorney arguments generally also are not statements of a party per the Federal Rules of Evidence. Fed. R. Ev. § 801(d)(2); *Kowalski v. Anova Food, LLC*, No. 11-00795HG-RLP, 2015 LX 55759 (D. Haw. Feb. 12, 2015). Contrary to Respondents’ counsel’s statement, undersigned counsel is aware of other cases in which ICE refused to cooperate in producing noncitizen detainees for criminal hearings, including in King County, Washington. Exh. 4 at 5; Exh. 5. King County neighbors Pierce County, Washington, where the NWIPC is located. Again, there is no evidence provided to show that Petitioner would have the ability to participate remotely in his criminal proceedings in Alaska if he is detained in an ICE facility.

Respondents also assert that Mr. Patterson can appear for Petitioner “at most routine proceedings” and for “any change of plea and sentencing by remote means.” Dkt. 21 at 7. Mr. Patterson disagrees:

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While counsel can appear on behalf of clients in some Anchorage District Court proceedings, therapeutic courts are not one of those proceedings. The point of regular (bi-weekly in Mr. Barreto's case) Wellness Court proceedings is for the participant to appear before the judge to address progress, needs, and problems with their progression through the program. The participant interacts directly with the judge, faces questioning concerning any issues which need to be addressed, and informs the judge of their progress. Mr. Barreto's removal to Tacoma would make that interaction, and indeed his continued participation in Wellness Court, impossible.

Further, counsel obviously cannot participate in substance abuse treatment, meet with probation officers, or perform random urinalysis on behalf of a client, all of which are components of Wellness Court which require the participant to be physically present.

Exh. 2 at 2 (emphasis added). Mr. Patterson further notes that a Rule 11 plea agreement is not always required in Wellness Court. Exh. 2 at 3.

Respondents also state that Petitioner "fails to cite even one authority suggesting he has a constitutional right to participate in therapeutic court proceedings and that it is being interfered with." Dkt. 21 at 7. While therapeutic courts are an alternative model to standard criminal court proceedings, those courts are nonetheless criminal proceedings in which Petitioner is entitled to the full gamut of constitutional criminal protections. There is a prosecutor, a judge, and Petitioner has been appointed a public defender. Petitioner has pending criminal charges. While Respondents appear to imply that Petitioner does not have *any* constitutional rights in therapeutic court, it is a basic tenet of American law that criminal defendants are entitled to constitutional protections, including the right to participate in their criminal proceedings and to have access to counsel at certain stages of criminal proceedings. Indeed, Petitioner cited to the U.S. Constitution and other law in support of his Fifth and Sixth Amendment claims in his initial petition, Dkt. 1 at 8, the

motion for a TRO, Dkt. 5 at 5, the reply, Dkt. 15 at 11, and at the hearing on June 17, 2026.

To this end, Respondents further argue that “actual prejudice” is required to show “interference with the right to counsel.” Dkt. 21 at 8 (citing *Zhuang v. Bondi*, 1:25-cv-00201-CMS, 2026 WL 352872 at *5 (E.D. Mo. Feb. 9, 2026); *Ervin v. Busby*, 992 F.2d 147, 150 (8th Cir. 1993); *Lyon v. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement*, 171 F. Supp. 3d 961, 975 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 18, 2016)). *Zhuang* and *Lyon* both involve a detainee’s right to access immigration counsel, not criminal counsel, which is not at issue in this case. *Ervin* is an out-of-circuit case. However, the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska has held that while short-term restrictions on in-person visitation of criminal detainees with their counsel may be remedied, “those alternatives cannot replace many of the vital functions of in-person counsel visitation for criminal defendants” and that denial of access to in-person counsel to criminal defendants can amount to a violation of the Sixth Amendment right to counsel. *United States v. Moi*, No. 3:19-cr-00112-TMB-DMS, 2021 LX 37906 at *30-34 (D. Alaska June 7, 2021). Mr. Patterson also notes that since being detained by ICE, Petitioner has missed “approximately four urinalysis appointments for his participation in Wellness [Court]” and that Petitioner “has been required to pay for all phone calls, even to his lawyers, something that is not required of prisoners held on municipal cases.” Exh. 2 at 2. Mr. Patterson states that the paid phone calls are impacting Petitioner’s ability to communicate with him and with Petitioner’s probation officer. *Id.* Clearly, Petitioner’s detention is already impacting his right to counsel. Transferring Petitioner to an ICE detention facility outside the State of

Alaska would only further cause long-term deprivation of Petitioner's in-person visitation with Mr. Patterson in violation of his Sixth Amendment rights.

B. Petitioner's Detention Violates His Fifth Amendment Procedural Due Process Right to Pursue the Pending I-751 Application Before USCIS.

Respondents state that "[i]t is routine practice for USCIS to adjudicate immigration applications for aliens who are detained and NWIPC will facilitate any biometrics request." Dkt. 21 at 9. Respondent cites to Petitioner's own evidence (Dkt. 14-1 at 11 n.23), which contradicts Respondent's assertion. Dkt. 14-2 at 11 n.23 states that DHS is only responsible for obtaining biometrics for detained noncitizens when the requested benefit is within the jurisdiction of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). USCIS has sole jurisdiction over Petitioner's pending I-751. Dkt. 17-1; Exh. 4 at 6. Once again, per USCIS's own Policy Manual:

USCIS does not grant requests to collect biometrics from [noncitizens] or other persons in custody at correctional institutions for immigration petitions or applications under USCIS' exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction. . . . USCIS officers and contract staff therefore do not travel to jails, prisons, or similar non-DHS or DHS detention facilities to perform biometric collections for any detained or incarcerated [noncitizens] or other persons

Dkt. 14-1 (emphasis added); *see also* Dkt. 14-1 at 15; Dkt. 14-1 at 18 ("[DHS] has created a system that requires individuals to submit biometrics as part of their applications for immigration relief, while simultaneously refusing to collect that information from people in detention centers."). Petitioner's I-751 is under the sole jurisdiction of USCIS. It is not before EOIR. Therefore, DHS will not facilitate

biometrics collection for Petitioner if he remains in custody. This is the result of the agency's own policy.

Petitioner has now been scheduled for a biometrics appointment on July 8, 2026, at the USCIS Anchorage Application Support Center. Dkt. 20-1. If Petitioner is not released by this date, he will not be able to complete his biometrics due to Respondents' unconstitutional interference with his case. Petitioner's inability to complete his biometrics appointment risks either his I-751 being outright denied or his I-751 pending and unadjudicated, which would leave Petitioner in detention with no ability to seek relief from removal. Exh. 4 at 5-6. Respondents' own policy traps Petitioner—and others like him—in removal proceedings by denying them the ability to pursue immigration applications with USCIS. Respondents know this and are litigating this very issue in other jurisdictions. *See, e.g., J.Z. et al. v. U.S. Department of Homeland Security et al.*, Case No. 1:26-cv-01510, D.D.C. (Apr. 30, 2026). There is simply no basis in the evidence of this case or in the government's own policies for Respondents to assert that USCIS will adjudicate Petitioner's pending I-751 even though he is detained. Rather, USCIS will deny it for "abandonment" (as they did his first I-751) because he failed to appear for biometrics.

C. Petitioner has and will continue to suffer irreparable harm if a TRO is not granted.

Despite Respondents' assertion to the contrary, ICE detention results in irreparable harm. *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F. 3d 976, 995 (9th Cir. 2017). Further, the violation of rights constitutes irreparable harm. *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F. 3d 990, 1002 (9th Cir. 2012); *Lepe v. Andrews*, 801 F. Supp. 3d 1104, 1119 (E.D. Cal. 2025).

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Petitioner is a lawful permanent resident of the United States, albeit a conditional one (the “condition” being the filing of the Form I-751 with USCIS) and his detention on the grounds that he is not a lawful permanent resident is in violation of Petitioner’s statutory and constitutional rights. Moreover, Petitioner has provided ample evidence to support the constitutional violations he suffers and will continue to suffer as a result of Respondents’ actions. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. 10-1; Dkt. 13-1; Dkt. 16-1; Dkt. 17-1; Dkt. 20-1.

D. Petitioner’s bond hearing is futile and not required.

Respondents state that Petitioner is refusing to request a bond hearing with the immigration court and is instead seeking to circumvent the immigration courts with the filing of this habeas petition. This is incorrect.

First, ICE agents visited Petitioner at the Anchorage Correctional Complex on the evening of Friday, June 12, outside the presence of counsel, to coerce Petitioner into request a bond hearing in Tacoma, Washington, despite the fact that Petitioner was not within the jurisdiction of the Tacoma Immigration Court. Dkt. 15. Petitioner asked for his lawyer to be present before signing the document and Respondents refused to allow him to speak to his lawyer. Dkt. 15. Petitioner should not be faulted for refusing to sign a legal document presented to him by federal agents outside the presence of counsel, particularly when Petitioner’s request for counsel’s presence was denied.

Second, Petitioner is in the process of preparing a motion for bond before the immigration court. Respondents neglected to inform the court that a bond motion in immigration court requires voluminous supporting evidence in support of that motion. Generally a noncitizen is limited to just one bond hearing absent a material change in

circumstances, 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(e), making it of the utmost importance that a bond motion contains evidence that presents the best case for bond. The process of appealing a bond decision for a detained noncitizen can take many months and the noncitizen generally remains detained during the appeal. 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.6(c), 1003.19(i).

While Petitioner is preparing to seek bond from the immigration court, Petitioner reasserts the futility of seeking bond. Respondents' response does not address Petitioner's evidence regarding the current state of the immigration courts and the wrongful and egregious denials of bond regularly occurring in immigration courts. Dkt. 12-1. For example, Lawrence O. Burman, a retired immigration judge who served on the bench from April 1998 to December 2025, states that bond denials were previously rare and that the amount of bond set would appropriately match the danger or flight risk a noncitizen presented. Dkt. 12-1 at 39-40. Judge Burman states that since January 2025, immigration judges have been terminated "without explanation or notice," sometimes in the middle of a docket, "for their strong commitment to due process for those appearing before them." Dkt. 12-1 at 40. Petitioner now submits additional evidence of the futility of seeking bond before an immigration judge. Exh. 3. This expert opinion indicates that immigration courts are increasingly denying bond to noncitizens and that bond amounts are increasing. Exh. 3 at 7. The end result is that noncitizens like Petitioner are extremely likely to either be denied bond outright or be granted bond, but at such a high cost that they remain detained because they cannot afford to pay the bond.²

² The Ninth Circuit has determined that setting bonds that are so high that the noncitizen cannot afford to pay the bond is a constitutional violation. *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 981 (9th Cir. 2017).

Finally, a bond hearing is not the proper remedy for a noncitizen who has been illegally detained and whose detention and transfer to an out-of-state facility results in constitutional violations. EOIR does not have “jurisdiction to adjudicate constitutional issues” *Rashtabadi v. INS*, 23 F.3d 1562, 1567 (9th Cir. 1994). That is the purpose of a habeas petition. 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3); *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 484 (1973); *I.N.S. v. St. Cyr*, 533 U.S. 289, 301 (2001); *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 687 (2001); *see also Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F. 3d 976, 989 (9th Cir. 2017); *Puga v. Chertoff*, 488 F. 3d 812, 815 (9th Cir. 2007). In contrast, the purpose of a bond hearing is for a noncitizen to show that they are not a danger to the community or a flight risk so that they may be released during the pendency of their removal proceedings. *Matter of Patel*, 15 I&N Dec. 666 (BIA 2006); *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37, 38 (BIA 2006); *Hernandez*, 872 F. 3d at 981.

Here, Petitioner is not lawfully detained; his Notice to Appear (NTA) is fatally defective and his sole charge of removability—that he is not a lawful permanent resident—is not true or correct. Dkt. 16-2, Dkt. 11-2 (extending Petitioner’s lawful permanent resident status). His ongoing detention violates his Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights. These are not the sort of constitutional errors that are correctable by an immigration court bond hearing. Petitioner should not be forced to seek a bond hearing—particularly when doing so is likely to be futile—because his arrest and detention were unlawful in the first place and result in ongoing constitutional injuries. Granting release in this case would resolve Petitioner’s constitutional claims, not “bypass . . . the administrative scheme.” *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F. 3d 976, 981, 989 (9th Cir.

2017) (“While the temporary detention of non-citizens may sometimes be justified by concerns about safety or flight risk, the government’s discretion to incarcerate non-citizens is always constrained by the requirements of due process”)

E. Issuing a TRO and Ordering Release Preserves the Status Quo

Respondents style Petitioner’s request for release as a mandatory injunction rather than a prohibitory injunction. Dkt. 21 at 5. This is simply not in accordance with Ninth Circuit case law. “Prohibitory injunctions maintain the status quo, preventing further constitutional violations.” *Phong Thanh Nguyen v. Scott*, 796 F. Supp. 3d 703, 718 (W.D. Wash. 2025) (citing *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 997-998 (9th Cir. 2017)). “[R]eleasing a re-detained noncitizen . . . preserves rather than alters the status quo.” *Id.* (citations omitted). “The status quo ante litem is ‘the last uncontested status which preceded the pending controversy.’” *Id.* (citing *GoTo.com, Inc. v. Walt Disney, Co.*, 202 F. 3d 119, 1210 (9th Cir. 2000)).

Here, as in *Phong Thanh Nguyen*, Petitioner simply seeks a return to the status quo so that he may continue to participate in Wellness Court, his immigration case before USCIS, his nondetained case before EOIR, and otherwise be restored to his liberty and go about his life in Anchorage, Alaska. Issuing a TRO and releasing Petitioner would maintain the status quo and resolve the constitutional violations arising from his detention and imminent transfer out of the state. Respondents would still be able to pursue removal proceedings against Petitioner and Petitioner would be able to meaningfully pursue relief from removal by completing the requirements for the pending I-751 before USCIS. Were Petitioner ever to become removable and his detention lawfully justified, Respondents

could re-detain him. *See Phong Thanh Nguyen v. Scott*, 796 F. Supp. 3d 703, 719 (W.D. Wash. 2025). Petitioner's request for immediate release is therefore a prohibitory injunction to preserve the status quo rather than a mandatory injunction.

III. CONCLUSION

Petitioner was arrested unlawfully and is being detained unlawfully, in violation of the laws and constitution of the United States. A bond hearing before an immigration is not required in this case due to Petitioner's constitutional injuries; moreover, such a bond hearing is likely to be futile. Petitioner's immediate release would restore the status quo and remedy the constitutional violations that Petitioner suffers. Petitioner's immediate release does not prevent Respondents from pursuing the ongoing removal proceedings against Petitioner.

DATED this 23rd day of June, 2026.

/s/ Margaret D. Stock

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/s/ Kristine A. Quint

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 26, 2026, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served electronically on the following:

Joshua A. Traini
Josh.Traini@ujksdj.gov

Attorney for the Federal Respondents



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ICE DETAIN DETENTION FACILITIES

Northwest ICE Processing Center (NWIPC) Seattle Field Office

+ Contacting a Detainee

If you need information about a detainee that is housed at this facility, you may call (253) 779-6000. When you call, please have the individual's biographical information ready, including first, last and hyphenated names, any aliases he or she may use, date of birth and country of birth.

Detainees cannot receive incoming calls. If you need to get in touch with a detainee to leave an urgent message, you must call (253) 396-1611 and leave the detainee's full name, alien registration number and your name and telephone number where you can be reached. The detainee will be given your message.

This facility has tablets. You can access information on how to send a non-confidential message at www.gettingout.com.

+ Legal & Case Information

Immigration Court

For information about a matter before the immigration court, you may call 1-800-898-7180 to speak with them directly. Applications for relief from removal, and other applications requested by the immigration judge must be filed directly with the immigration court.

Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)

For information about a matter before the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), you may call (703) 305-0289 where you can obtain automated information or speak with a live representative during office hours.

Click the link for a list of [pro bono representatives](#) nationwide who might be able to assist you.

To Post a Delivery Bond

Delivery bonds are posted when a person has been taken into ICE custody and placed into removal proceedings while in the United States.

[Post a Bond](#)

Sending Non-Confidential Messages to Detained Aliens

This facility has tablets. You can access information on how to send a non-confidential message at: www.gettingout.com.

Other Legal Access Related Communications

Requests for case information pertaining to aliens detained at the Northwest ICE Processing Center (NWIPC) be sent to Seattle.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov. Please note that this mailbox does not accept applications for Stay of Removal or Case Appeals.

Contacting the Deportation Officer

To ascertain the identity of your client's Deportation Officer, contact the Northwest ICE Processing Center to obtain that information at (253) 779-6000. Please note that a G-28 must be on file for any information to be disclosed.

Submitting a G-28

G-28s filed on behalf of detained aliens at this facility can now be accepted through the online platform [ERO eFile](#). Facility staff will not have access to ERO eFile at this time; legal representatives should download copies of their submitted G-28 for any in-person or remote legal visit.

⊖ Hours of Visitation

Friends and Family Visits

Visitation is open every day including federal holidays.

General Visitation

Even numbered dates: (Example 2,4,6,8)

7:30 a.m. to 9:45 a.m. - Level 1, 2 (Low, Medium-low classifications)

12 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to 9:45 p.m. - Level 2, 3 (Medium-high, High classification)

Odd numbered dates: (Example 1,3,5,7)

7:30 a.m. to 9:45 a.m. - Level 3 (Medium-high, High classification)

12 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to 9:45 p.m. - Level 1, 2 (Low, Medium-low classifications)

Visitors must be checked-in no later than 8:45 a.m., 2:45 p.m., or 8:15 p.m., respectfully, to allow for enough time to process at least an hour visit. Visitor arriving after those times will be permitted, understanding they will not receive an hour visit.

Every effort will be made to allow you to receive visitors. Sessions will be no less than one hour under normal conditions. In unforeseen circumstances, such as the number of visitors exceeding visiting room capacity, facility may modify visiting periods. More time may be authorized by the Shift Supervisor for family members traveling significant distances. A maximum of two adults and two children may visit at any one time. This regulation will be interpreted flexibly and subject to exceptions. Members of clergy who present proper identification will be admitted to visitation upon request. Visitors will be limited to one session per day.

Any disruptive behavior by either party will result in the termination of the visit and may cause future visits to be denied. If your visitor(s) bring children (17 years of age or younger) they are expected to maintain direct supervision of those children and prevent disruption to other visitors. Visitors must be in appropriate and socially accepted attire. A dress code for visitors is posted at the visiting area. Visitors are not permitted to carry personal items into the visiting area. Lockers are provided to secure these items. Transportation options available to visitors include taxi or Pierce Transit buses, nearest stop is the Tacoma Dome Station.

Visitation hours are subject to change. Please check schedules posted in the dayrooms.

Visitation Rules

- Visitors must show appropriate picture identification to enter the facility.
- A maximum of two adults and two children may visit at any one time.
- If your visitor(s) bring children (17 years of age or younger) they are expected to maintain direct supervision of those children and prevent disruption to other visitors. Any disruptive behavior by either party will result in the termination of the visit and may cause future visits to be denied.
- Visitors are not permitted to carry personal items into the visiting area. Lockers are provided to secure these items.
- No coats, jackets, vests, sweaters or sweatshirts that have pockets and or hoods. Seasonal outerwear and overcoats shall be placed in the lockers.
- Visitors will be limited to one session per day unless time and scheduling permit additional visits.
- Visitors must be in appropriate and socially accepted attire.
- Visitors may use the kiosk at the Front Entrance to place U.S. currency into a detainee's account

Dress Code for Visitors

Female Visitors (Age 12 and Older)

- Shorts shall cover customarily covered areas of the anatomy, including the buttocks and crotch area, both when standing and sitting. Shorts may be no higher than mid-thigh. Short shorts, jogging shorts, cut-offs, and other garments higher than mid-thigh are prohibited.
- Skirts and dresses shall extend no higher than mid-thigh, seated.
- Slits in skirts and dresses shall rise no higher than mid-thigh, seated.
- Sheer (see-through) clothing is prohibited.
 - The top of clothing shall be no lower than the underarm in the front and back. Bare midriffs and strapless tops, tube tops, and swimsuits are prohibited.
- Shoes shall be worn at all times.
- Recognized gang "colors" and other gang displays are prohibited.
- Hats, caps, or hoodies are not permitted
- Purses, bags, or wallets are not permitted.

Male Visitors (Age 12 and Older)

- Shorts shall cover customarily covered areas of the anatomy, including the buttocks and crotch area, both when standing and sitting. Shorts may be no higher than mid-thigh. Short shorts, jogging shorts, cut-offs, and other obviously inappropriate short garments are prohibited.
 - Shirts shall be worn at all times. Muscle shirts, bare midriff shirts and sleeveless shirts are prohibited.
- Shoes shall be worn at all times.
- Gang "colors" and other gang displays are prohibited.
 - Hats, caps, or hoodies are not permitted
 - Purses, bags, or wallets are not permitted.

Attorney Visits

Legal representatives of detainees are authorized to visit their clients during the following hours:

In-person visitation

8 a.m. – 10 p.m.

Including weekends and holidays

Legal visitation can now be scheduled in advance through [ERO eFile](#) on a first come basis. Appointments are scheduled in increments of 30-minutes. Back-to-back appointments are permitted, but may not exceed 60 minutes. Walk-in visits are still permitted, however scheduled legal visits will be prioritized. Please [see flyer for details](#). **Only** Qualified Representatives, (appointed consistent with [2015 - Franco-Gonzalez v. Holder, No. CV 10-02211 DMG \(DTBx\) \(C.D. Cal.\)](#)), may book extended-time appointments through [ERO eFile](#) during the hours of **11 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.** including weekends and holidays. Qualified Representatives may book up to 2 back-to-back appointments (subject to approval by the Facility) for the same client. If a legal representative is making an appointment consistent with [PBNDS 2011 Section 5.7 \(V.N.1\)](#) and [Section 4.3 \(V.FF\)](#), the legal representative must upload the written request in the Attorney Authorization Letter field and the Professional Licensure/Curriculum Vitae to the Medical/Mental Health Evaluators field. A list of pro bono (free) legal organizations will be posted in all detainee housing units and other appropriate areas. This list shall be updated quarterly. If a detainee wishes to see a representative or paralegal from that organization, it is the detainee's responsibility to contact them for an appointment.

Video Teleconferencing

Legal representatives must request video teleconference (VTC) meetings or confidential legal phone calls with their clients or prospective clients through [ERO eFile](#) for all scheduled appointments. All scheduled appointments through [ERO eFile](#) will receive confirmation notifications through [ERO eFile](#). Please [see the flyer for details](#).

Appointments are subject to availability during the following times:

Virtual Visitation: 8 a.m. – 10 p.m.

Including weekends and holidays

All appointments through [ERO eFile](#) will include the:

- Legal representative's full name

- Legal representative's contact information, including phone number(s) and email address
- Detainee's name
- Detainee's alien number (otherwise a search may be done utilizing the detainee's name, date of birth, and country of birth)
- In some situations, a legal representative may also be required to confirm the detention facility location of the detainee

Legal representatives should notate their **meeting ID** and **the passcode** in the Virtual Meeting Information section for the appointment in [ERO eFile](#). If only a phone call is requested, please notate accordingly and include the phone number for the legal call. *(This is required before being able to select an available appointment time.)* Appointments will require the following attachments uploaded in [ERO eFile](#) (otherwise appointments may be subject to cancellation):

- A scan of the legal representative's government issued identification
- A scan of the legal representative's identification or documentation reflecting their status as an active legal representative, such as a state bar card, attorney license, paralegal license, or similar legal status
- A copy of the attorney's ERO eFiled G-28 (unless this is a pre-representational visit)
- If a legal assistant is the only legal representative to join the call, the email should also attach a letter of authorization on the firm's/organization's letterhead and a scan of the assistant's identification

Legal representative's failure to abide by the Virtual Attorney Visitation guidelines may result in the immediate cancellation or termination of a VTC session and/or suspension of future requests. Please note appointments may be scheduled up to 2 weeks in advance, but no later than 24 hours prior to the appointment. Appointments are on a first come basis. If scheduled appointments are no longer required, please cancel or reschedule the appointment in advance. Appointments are scheduled in 30-minute intervals. However, two 30-minute appointments may be booked back-to-back to make a full 60-minute appointment. Legal representatives are not limited on the number of virtual legal visit appointments they can request, but no legal representative is permitted more than one 60-minute appointment with a detainee in a single day. Scheduling and applicable rules are subject to change pending demand and availability.

Please note the facility reserves the right to cancel or reschedule appointments in the event of safety/security risk at the facility and also to ensure equal access to legal

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visitation by other legal representatives and aliens.

The same guidelines for in-person attorney/client visits apply to VTC meetings and legal calls. Only legal representatives, legal assistants, and interpreters are allowed; no family or friends of the clients are permitted. The attorney and/or his/her agents may contact outside interpretation services during the call or session. The sessions are confidential; a visitation officer will be stationed outside of the confidential room to ensure security by standing out of earshot but within eyeshot. The officer will knock 5 minutes before the cut off time. If there is no available time slot or if you have an exigent circumstance you may contact Nwipcattorney@geogroup.com.

Consular Visits

Consular officials may meet with their detained nationals at any time. It is requested that prior arrangements be made with the ICE Supervisory Deportation Officer to the extent possible, and that consular officials bring appropriate credentials when they come to the facility. The ICE Supervisory Deportation Officer in charge of the facility can be reached at (253) 779-6000.

Clergy Visits

The Tacoma Northwest Detention Center provides detainee religious services/programs five days per week.

Visiting Restrictions

- All family or other social visits are non-contact.
- No firearms or weapons of any kind are permitted in the facility.
- If visitors are or appear to be intoxicated, visitation will not be allowed.
- All visitors are subject to search while in the facility.
- Visitors are not allowed to pass or attempt to pass any items to detainees.
- Visitors are not allowed to carry any items into the visitation area.

Search Procedures (prior to or during all

visitations)

All individuals requesting admittance to the facility or the visitation area are subject to a pat-down search of their person, an inspection of their belongings, and a metal scan search. Individuals refusing to cooperate with a reasonable search will not be admitted. No firearms or weapons of any kind are permitted. No electronic devices (cell phones, pagers, radios, etc.) are permitted in the secure areas of this facility.

+ Sending Items to Detainees

Letters sent to detainees must include the last four digits of the detainee's A-number (Alien Number), plus the sender's name and address. To enhance the safety of the facility, all incoming mail is subject to screening for contraband. The mail is not read upon opening, only inspected by the delivering officer. Detainees may send mail from the facility. Detainees may seal their outgoing letters and place them in the provided receptacle. All incoming mail will be delivered to the detainee, and outgoing mail will be routed to the proper postal office within 24 hours of receipt by facility staff. A mail pick-up and delivery schedule is posted in all housing units.

Detainees are allowed to purchase stamps for use. Generally, there is no limit to the amount of correspondence detainees may send at their own expense. Indigent detainees (those who have no means of financial support and no funds in their facility account) will be provided postage allowance at government expense.

When detainees depart the facility or are transferred to another facility, only their legal mail will be forwarded to them. General correspondence will be endorsed "Return to Sender" and returned to the post office.

If detainees receive funds in the mail, they will be taken to the processing area for the money to be placed into their account. The processing officer will provide a receipt for all funds received. Detainees are cautioned not to have cash sent to them in the mail.

A detainee may receive items that are determined to be of necessity for the sole purpose of travel or release from agency custody with approval of the ICE Deportation Officer. Before sending packages to detainees, contact the Supervisory Immigration Enforcement Agent at the facility at:

(253) 779-6000

Note that detainees being removed from the United States are allowed one small piece of luggage. If a detainee does not have such baggage, such luggage can be sent/delivered after receiving approval from Supervisory Deportation Officer. Please be advised that for security reasons, no electronic devices (cell phones, electric razors, laptop computers, radios, etc.) will be accepted.

Press & Media

The facility has a responsibility to protect the privacy and other rights of detainees and members of the staff. Therefore, interviews will be regulated to ensure the orderly and safe operation of the facility. Ordinarily, live television or radio interviews will not be permitted in the facility. For media inquiries about ICE activities, operations, or policies, contact the ICE Office of Public Affairs at ICEMedia@ice.dhs.gov.

Personal Interviews

A news media representative who desires to conduct an interview with a detainee must apply in writing to the Seattle Field Office, Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations, indicating familiarity with and agreement to comply with the rules and regulations of the facility as provided to that person by staff.

Detainee Consent

A detainee has the right not to be interviewed, photographed, or recorded by the media. Before interviewing, photographing, or recording the voice of a detainee, a visiting representative of the media must obtain written permission from that individual.

Feedback or Complaints

We strive to provide quality service to people in our custody, their family, friends, and to their official representatives. If you believe that we have not lived up to this commitment, we would like to know. If we have met or exceeded your expectations, please let us know that as well. To comment on the services provided at this office, please write to:

Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
12500 Tukwila International Boulevard, 4th Floor
Seattle, WA 98168

If you feel that an ICE employee or contract services employee mistreated you and wish to make a complaint of misconduct, you may:

Contact the Field Office Director at:

Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
12500 Tukwila International Boulevard, 4th Floor
Seattle, WA 98168
(206) 277-2000

Write the Office of Professional Responsibility:

Director, Office of Professional Responsibility
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
500 12th Street, SW
Suite 1049
Mailstop 5099
Washington, DC 20536-5005

Contact the ICE OPR Integrity Coordination Center (ICC):

1-833-4ICE-OPR
ICEOPRIntake@ice.dhs.gov

You may also contact the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General:

DHS Office of Inspector General

Attn: Office of Investigations - Hotline

245 Murray Drive, Building 410 Stop: 2600

Washington, DC 20528

Call: 1-800-323-8603

Fax: (202) 245-5217

DHSOIGHOTLINE@DHS.GOV

Updated: 05/26/2026

ADDRESS CONTACT INFORMATION

1623 E J

Street,

Suite 2

Tacoma,

WA

98421-

1615

United

States



[See
Map](#)

Facility Main Phone:
(253) 779-6000

Field Office Main
Phone: (206) 277-
2000

ACCESS INFORMATION



P Parking: Parking is available on J Street immediately in front of the facility.



Accessibility for Individuals with Special Needs: The facility does not discriminate based on disability and provides detainees with disability-related accommodations, as needed, to access its programs and activities.

About Us

Enforcement and Removal Operations

Homeland Security Investigations

Newsroom





U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

ICE Contact Center

Report suspicious activity: 1-866-DHS-2-ICE



ICE.gov

An official website of the U.S. Department of
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF ALASKA

HONORIO LATYR PEREIRA BARRETO,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF ALASKA, Department of
Corrections; ARNALDO HERNANDEZ,
Superintendent of the Anchorage Correctional
Complex, in his official capacity; U.S.
IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT; DAVID VENTURELLA,
Acting Director, in his official capacity, and
LAURA HERMOSILLO, Field Office Director,
Seattle Field Office; DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELAND SECURITY; MARKWAYNE
MULLIN, Secretary, in his official capacity,

Respondents.

Case No. 3:26-cv-00235

**DECLARATION OF
RANDALL PATTERSON**

I, Randall Patterson, hereby make the following declaration with respect to the above-captioned matter:

1. My name is Randall Patterson. I am a citizen of the United States and I reside in Anchorage, AK. I am Honorio Latyr Pereira Barreto's attorney. My mailing address is 900 W. 5th Ave, Suite 101, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. My phone number is (907) 334-4435 and my email is randall.patterson@alaska.gov. I am competent in all respects to testify to the matters set forth herein.
2. I am not an immigration attorney, I do not represent clients with regard to immigration court proceedings, and I am not admitted to appear before EOIR (the Executive Office for Immigration Review). I have not filed any form G-28 nor any EOIR-28 with any immigration agency and am not permitted to do so by the rules of the Alaska Public Defender Agency. I rely on qualified immigration lawyers to provide those services to my criminal defense clients.

3. I am the Assistant Public Defender assigned to represent defendants in Anchorage Municipal Wellness Court. As such, I represent Mr. Barreto in his participation in that therapeutic court. While counsel can appear on behalf of clients in some Anchorage District Court proceedings, therapeutic courts are not one of those proceedings. The point of regular (bi-weekly in Mr. Barreto's case) Wellness Court proceedings is for the participant to appear before the judge to address progress, needs, and problems with their progression through the program. The participant interacts directly with the judge, faces questioning concerning any issues which need to be addressed, and informs the judge of their progress. Mr. Barreto's removal to Tacoma would make that interaction, and indeed his continued participation in Wellness Court, impossible.
4. Further, counsel obviously cannot participate in substance abuse treatment, meet with probation officers, or perform random urinalysis on behalf of a client, all of which are components of Wellness Court which require the participant to be physically present.
5. Mr. Barreto was detained by ICE at the Boney Courthouse in Anchorage when leaving his last Wellness Court session. His next court date is scheduled for June 25, 2026. He was in a random UA regimen of twice a week, so he has missed approximately four urinalysis appointments for his participation in Wellness.
6. Since Mr. Barreto has been in custody on the ICE detention, he has been required to pay for all phone calls, even to his lawyers, something that is not required of prisoners held on municipal cases, which has impacted his ability to communicate with me as well as his probation officer.
7. The Government implies that Mr. Barreto is not meaningfully involved in Wellness Court because no written Rule 11 agreement exists. While Rule 11 agreements are routine in

Therapeutic Courts, the timing of the execution of such agreements varies from case to case. Counsel represents at least one other person in Anchorage Municipal Wellness Court who has been in the program for eleven months, has completed residential treatment, and has yet to enter a Rule 11 plea agreement. The lack of a formal Rule 11 plea agreement does not mean that Mr. Barreto's participation in Wellness Court is deficient.

8. As I mentioned in my Declaration of June 15, 2026, I and Assistant Anchorage Municipal Prosecutor Chris Storz have discussed a resolution of Mr. Barreto's cases which will result in dismissal of all but one charge, a reduction of the remaining charge, and a restitution order upon successful completion of Wellness Court. I followed up with Mr. Storz to confirm this informal agreement is still valid and he assured me it is.
9. I further discussed with Mr. Storz, who serves as the Assistant Municipal Prosecutor in both Wellness and Veterans Court, the use of Rule 11 agreements in therapeutic courts and he confirmed that it varies from case to case. He told me that several participants in both Wellness and Veterans Courts have been participating in the courts for varying lengths of time without a formal Rule 11 agreement.

Executed this 23rd day of June, 2026.



Randall W. Patterson
Assistant Public Defender
Alaska Bar No. 9311086

DECLARATION OF ZABDI J. SALAZAR ON NATIONAL IMMIGRATION COURT BOND OUTCOMES AND RECORDED BOND AMOUNTS

I, Zabdi J. Salazar, do depose and state:

INTRODUCTION

1. I am a Ph.D. candidate in Jurisprudence and Social Policy at Berkeley Law, where I conduct empirical analysis of immigration adjudication using EOIR administrative case data.
2. For this declaration, I analyzed EOIR bond records nationally from January 1, 2024 through April 30, 2026. The analysis focuses on national bond outcomes, recorded bond amounts, November 2025 bond-amount patterns, and court-level patterns around the period of an alleged November 2025 directive concerning immigration-judge bond adjudications.
3. The data show a sharp increase in national bond adjudication volume from 2024 to 2025 and increasingly denial-heavy outcomes in later 2025 and early 2026. Completed bond records increased from 34,845 in 2024 to 80,130 in 2025. Over the same annual comparison, the grant rate among grant/denial outcomes fell from 42.2% to 36.7%, while denials as a share of all completed records rose from 36.1% to 43.2%. In quarterly comparisons, the sharpest adverse outcome shift occurred from 2025 Q2 to 2025 Q3, when the grant rate fell by 16.8 percentage points and denial share rose by 11.5 percentage points; denial share continued rising in 2025 Q4 and 2026 Q1.
4. National bond-amount patterns were more heterogeneous than the outcome trends. The national median bond amount was stable at \$6,000 in the annual comparison between 2024 and 2025, but upper-tail amounts increased: the 90th percentile rose from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and the 95th percentile rose from \$15,000 to \$18,000. In quarterly comparisons, 2026 Q1 showed the clearest increase in typical bond amounts, with the median rising to \$7,500 and the mean rising to \$9,211; court-level Q4-to-Q1 comparisons show that this increase reflected a geographically broad pattern. A November weekly screen and five-month persistence checks identified courts with persistent post-November median bond increases, including ADL, ELO, SDC, and JNA. Circuit-level comparisons further show that post-November patterns varied across and within circuits, with local factors such as case mix and bond-eligibility developments affecting some court-specific patterns. Exhibit B summarizes the national sample, calendar trends, bond-amount statistics, weekly screen, persistence checks, circuit-level court comparisons, and supplemental Imperial/Ninth Circuit context.

METHODOLOGY

5. I analyzed the raw associated-bond table, D_TblAssociatedBond, from EOIR's publicly available case data files in the FOIA Library. I refer to these observations as "bond records" or "completed bond records," rather than as unique cases, because the raw table is organized at the bond-record level.
6. Several analysis windows are used and specified in the accompanying exhibits. I used comp_date as the completion-date field. Exhibit C, Courts Included in the National Declaration Sample, reports the national declaration sample, which includes court/code families with at least 500 completed bond records and at least 50 positive new_bond records in the January 1, 2024 through April 30, 2026 window, after same-location code groupings. The sample includes 34 court/code families representing 37 underlying EOIR base city court codes.
7. I classified C, G, I, and R as grants; D, E, J, N, and S as denials; W as withdrawals; and all remaining decision codes as Other. Excluding R from the grant category did not materially change the results. Shares of all completed records use all completed bond records as the denominator. Grant rates use only records classified as grants or denials. This restricted grant/denial denominator describes the adjudicated grant-versus-denial outcome mix and yields higher absolute rate levels than an all-record denominator. Exhibit B also reports grants, denials, withdrawals, and Other outcomes as shares of all completed records where relevant. Exh. B, Table 1.
8. For bond-amount statistics, I used the new_bond field and limited calculations to grant-coded records with a positive recorded bond amount. Positive bond amounts do not perfectly overlap with grant-coded records because EOIR does not always populate the bond-amount field for every grant, and occasional non-grant records may contain a positive amount. Exhibit B labels these statistics as grant-coded positive bond amounts unless otherwise stated.
9. I conducted several descriptive comparisons. Calendar-window comparisons report annual and quarterly trends. The November weekly screen compares short windows in November, and the persistence checks compare five-month pre-periods with the period from each candidate split date through April 30, 2026. Because courts may have different timing patterns, these November dates are descriptive cutoffs tied to the alleged directive period, not a single national inflection date. I therefore used a two-tier approach. Table 5 uses court-specific candidate split dates to assess whether apparent changes persisted at individual courts. The circuit tables use November 10 as a common equal-length benchmark tied to the alleged directive period, so that courts and circuits are compared over the same pre/post calendar windows: May 22 through November 9, 2025 pre-period, and November 10, 2025 through April 30, 2026 post-period. Exh. B,

Tables 2, 5–18. Exhibit B also includes supplemental nationality/case-mix checks and monthly grant-rate diagnostics for Imperial and other Ninth Circuit courts. Exh. B, Tables 19–20 & Figs. 4–5.

10. I report statistical checks for selected comparisons. For rate and share changes, I used two-proportion tests. For mean bond amounts in selected tables, I used Welch t-tests, including log-scale Welch t-tests where indicated. These tests are descriptive checks of the observed administrative data and do not by themselves establish the cause of the observed changes.

FINDINGS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, CALENDAR TRENDS, AND BOND AMOUNTS

11. From January 1, 2024 through April 30, 2026, I identified 148,761 completed bond records in the national declaration sample. The sample includes 34 court/code families representing 37 underlying EOIR base city court codes. There were 37,836 grant records, 65,683 denial records, 34,246 withdrawal records, and 10,996 Other records. Denials therefore made up the largest share of completed records, at 44.2%. The sample included 36,058 records with positive recorded bond amounts, of which 35,881 were grant-coded positive bond records. Among those grant-coded positive bond records, the median bond amount was \$6,000 and the mean bond amount was \$8,178. Exh. B, Table 1.
12. Bond adjudication volume increased sharply from 2024 to 2025. Completed bond records more than doubled, rising from 34,845 in 2024 to 80,130 in 2025, while grant/denial records increased from 21,784 to 54,691, about 2.5 times the 2024 level. Exh. B, Table 2.
13. The outcome mix also became more denial-heavy. From 2024 to 2025, denials rose by 7.1 percentage points as a share of all completed records, from 36.1% to 43.2%, while the grant rate among grant/denial outcomes fell by 5.5 percentage points, from 42.2% to 36.7%. The sharpest quarterly shift occurred from 2025 Q2 to 2025 Q3, when the grant rate fell by 16.8 percentage points and denial share rose by 11.5 percentage points. Denial share then continued rising, reaching 50.8% in 2025 Q4 and 54.9% in 2026 Q1. Exh. B, Table 2.
14. The monthly outcome trend is consistent with the table-level pattern, but it also shows important timing variation. Grant-, denial-, and withdrawal-coded decisions all increased with overall volume in 2025. Figure 1 marks selected policy-context dates, including the July 8 DHS/Lyons Memo and the September 5 BIA decision in *Yajure Hurtado*, which addressed mandatory detention and immigration-judge bond eligibility. I use these markers as descriptive context for the changing detention and bond-eligibility environment. Monthly denial-coded decisions rose sharply by mid-2025, dipped in the fall, and then increased again in the post-November period, with that later increase driven most strongly by

denials. Withdrawals rose during the first-half 2025 volume expansion, then declined as a share of completed records as denials accelerated; that withdrawal trend may reflect multiple factors, including policy, processing, or case-composition changes. Exh. B, Table 2 & Figure 1.

15. National recorded bond amounts did not show a uniform annual median increase from 2024 to 2025. Among grant-coded records with positive bond amounts, the national median was \$6,000 in both 2024 and 2025. At the same time, upper-tail amounts increased: the 90th percentile rose from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and the 95th percentile rose from \$15,000 to \$18,000. Exh. B, Table 3.
16. The clearest national increase in typical bond amounts appears in 2026 Q1. The median rose from \$5,000 in 2025 Q4 to \$7,500 in 2026 Q1, and the mean rose from \$7,801 to \$9,211. The monthly median also rose in early 2026, reaching \$7,500 in February 2026 and remaining at \$7,500 through April 2026. Exh. B, Table 3 & Figure 2. To assess whether this national increase was driven by a small number of courts or a broader pattern, I compared court-level bond amounts from 2025 Q4 to 2026 Q1. That comparison shows a geographically broad pattern: 20 of 34 courts had higher Q1 medians, and 27 of 34 had higher Q1 means. Exh. B, Table 4.

FINDINGS: NOVEMBER WEEKLY SCREEN AND FIVE-MONTH PERSISTENCE CHECKS

17. I next examined whether selected courts showed short-window bond-amount jumps around the candidate November period. This analysis is narrower than the broader circuit-level comparisons discussed below. It identifies courts with short window increases around November and then assesses whether those increases persisted. Other courts also had higher post-period median bond amounts under the equal-length November 10 split, but those increases were not always cleanly timed to the November window and are reported separately in the circuit-level tables.
18. The short-window screen identified ADL as a November 10 window jump, ELO as a November 17 window jump, and KRO, DET, SDC, JNA, and CIC as November 20 window jumps. For example, ADL increased from a median of \$6,000 in the November 3–9 window to \$10,000 in the November 10–19 window, while KRO increased from \$4,000 in the November 10–19 window to \$7,500 in the November 20–30 window. Exh. B, Table 5.
19. I treat the short window screen as a descriptive screening tool. The windows are short, and several rows involve small bond-record counts. For that reason, I used a five-month pre/post persistence check to evaluate whether the short window increases persisted over a longer period. Exh. B, Tables 5–6.

20. The five-month persistence check identified persistent median increases at ADL, ELO, SDC, and JNA. ADL increased from a median of \$7,500 before November 10 to \$10,000 after November 10. ELO increased from \$5,500 before a November 17 candidate split to \$9,000 after that split. SDC increased from \$6,000 before November 20 to \$8,000 after November 20. JNA increased from \$7,500 before November 20 to \$10,000 after November 20. The mean bond amount also increased at each of these four court codes, with log-scale Welch t-tests indicating $p < 0.05$ for the mean-bond changes shown in Exhibit B. Exh. B, Table 6.
21. KRO showed a different pattern. Its median remained \$5,000 in the five-month pre/post check, but its mean increased from \$9,301 to \$12,102, and its P75 increased from \$7,000 to \$10,000. CIC likewise had no median increase, but its mean and P75 increased. I therefore treat KRO and CIC as distributional-shift examples rather than persistent median-increase courts. DET did not show a clear persistent increase; its mean decline should be read cautiously given the increase in bond records from 76 in the pre-period to 553 in the post-period and possible case-composition changes. Exh. B, Table 6.
22. The monthly median plot for the selected November candidate courts is consistent with the persistence table. ADL, ELO, SDC, and JNA each show higher monthly median bond amounts after their November candidate split dates. This figure is descriptive and should be read with the five-month pre/post checks in Table 6. Exh. B, Figure 3.

FINDINGS: CIRCUIT-LEVEL AND COURT-LEVEL HETEROGENEITY

23. The equal-length November 10 circuit summary shows heterogeneity in bond amounts across circuits, which likely reflects differences in case composition, policy changes, and other factors. Nonetheless, circuit-level median bond amounts increased in five circuits—the Second, Third, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh—but were flat or lower in the remaining circuits. Mean bond amounts increased in 8 of 11 circuits, indicating broader upward movement in average bond amounts even where circuit medians did not rise. Outcome patterns were more consistent: denial shares increased in 10 of the 11 circuits, and withdrawal shares fell in all 11 circuits. Exh. B, Table 7.
24. The detailed court-level circuit tables show that the post-period bond amount increases were concentrated in particular courts rather than uniform within every circuit. Several courts had higher post-period median bond amounts, including Batavia, Elizabeth, Kansas City, Adelanto, Eloy, Florence, Jena, Oakdale, Aurora, and Lumpkin/Stewart. Other courts had flat or lower medians, though some still showed higher mean bond amounts. Exh. B, Tables 8–18.

25. Among immigration courts within the Ninth Circuit, Adelanto, Eloy, and Florence showed higher post-period median bond amounts, lower grant rates, and higher denial shares. Adelanto's median bond increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000; Eloy's from \$5,000 to \$9,000; and Florence's from \$6,000 to \$7,500. Denial shares increased at six of the seven courts shown. Imperial moved differently: its median bond amount was unchanged at \$2,500, while its grant rate increased from 30.3% to 48.5% (+18.2 percentage points). A supplemental case-mix check showed substantial Imperial-specific composition changes, including lower post-period shares of Mexican and Guatemalan nationals and higher shares of Indian, Chinese, and Salvadoran nationals. Because bond amounts are measured only among grant-coded positive-bond records, changes in the mix of respondents receiving bond hearings and grants can affect the bond-amount sample itself. These composition changes, together with contemporaneous bond-eligibility developments from the *Maldonado Bautista* litigation, suggest that Imperial reflected additional case-mix and bond-eligibility factors not present in the same way at Adelanto, Eloy, and Florence. Exh. B, Tables 16, 19–20 & Figs. 4–5.
26. In the Fifth Circuit, Jena and Oakdale showed the strongest combined bond-amount and outcome shifts: median and mean bond amounts increased, grant rates fell, and denial shares rose. Jena increased from a median bond of \$7,500 to \$9,500, and Oakdale increased from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Other courts had mostly flat or lower medians, but mean bond amounts increased at Los Fresnos, Conroe, Houston, and El Paso, and denial shares increased at five of the six other courts shown. Exh. B, Table 12.
27. The Eleventh Circuit comparison distinguishes Lumpkin/Stewart from Krome and Orlando. Lumpkin/Stewart had both higher post-period mean and median bond amounts, with the median increasing from \$7,000 to \$8,000. Krome and Orlando had higher post-period mean bond amounts, but their medians remained unchanged at \$5,000. Grant rates fell and denial shares increased at all three courts. Exh. B, Table 18.
28. The additional circuit comparisons confirm that the post-period bond-amount shifts were not confined to the Fifth, Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits, but they also were not uniform. Elizabeth in the Third Circuit had one of the largest post-period median increases, from \$6,500 to \$10,000, alongside a lower grant rate and higher denial share. Aurora in the Tenth Circuit had a higher post-period median and a substantially higher denial share, while Otero's median was unchanged. Batavia in the Second Circuit also had higher post-period median and mean bond amounts, though its grant rate increased as well. Exh. B, Tables 9, 10, and 17.
29. The circuit and court-level comparisons show a meaningful post-period median bond-amount increase pattern concentrated in 13 of the 34 courts shown, rather than a uniform increase across every court. Mean bond amounts increased more

broadly, rising in 23 of 34 courts. Denial-share increases were broader still, appearing across 10 of 11 circuits and in 27 of 34 courts. Exh. B, Tables 7–18.

CONCLUSION

30. The national data show a marked increase in bond adjudication volume and a broad shift toward more denial-heavy outcomes. Completed bond records more than doubled from 34,845 in 2024 to 80,130 in 2025, while grant/denial records increased to about 2.5 times the 2024 level. Over the same annual comparison, the grant rate fell from 42.2% to 36.7%, and denial share rose from 36.1% to 43.2%. The denial-share increase became more pronounced in later periods, reaching 50.8% in 2025 Q4 and 54.9% in 2026 Q1.
31. The bond-amount evidence is more heterogeneous than the outcome evidence, but it shows meaningful upward movement in upper-tail national amounts and in 2026 Q1. The annual national median remained \$6,000 in both 2024 and 2025, but the 90th percentile rose from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and the 95th percentile rose from \$15,000 to \$18,000. In 2026 Q1, typical bond amounts also increased, with the median rising to \$7,500 and the mean rising to \$9,211. Court-level Q4-to-Q1 comparisons indicate that the Q1 increase reflected a geographically broad but heterogeneous pattern, with higher Q1 medians at 20 of 34 courts and higher Q1 means at 27 of 34 courts.
32. The November short-window and five-month persistence checks identify the courts most directly connected to the alleged November directive period. ADL, ELO, SDC, and JNA each showed persistent median increases after their candidate November split dates. KRO and CIC did not show median increases, but both showed upward movement in mean and P75 bond amounts. DET did not show a clear persistent increase, and its mean decline should be read cautiously given the large increase in positive-bond records. These checks show that the strongest November-period bond-amount evidence is court-specific rather than uniform.
33. The circuit comparisons provide broader context. Under the equal-length November 10 split, median bond amounts increased in 13 of the 34 courts shown, including prominent increases at Batavia, Elizabeth, Kansas City, Adelanto, Eloy, Florence, Jena, Oakdale, Aurora, and Lumpkin/Stewart. Mean bond amounts increased in 23 of 34 courts. These broader post-period increases show that the bond-amount pattern was not limited to the core November candidate courts.
34. Overall, the results support three conclusions. First, national bond adjudication volume increased sharply from 2024 to 2025. Second, national outcomes became substantially more denial-heavy in later 2025 and early 2026, with denial-share increases appearing in 10 of 11 circuits and 27 of 34 courts. Third, bond-amount

changes were more uneven but still meaningful: the national upper tail increased, the Q1 2026 national median rose, and several courts showed distinct post-period upward shifts, with the strongest November-period median increase evidence at ADL, ELO, SDC, and JNA. Imperial's divergent pattern illustrates that local case mix and bond-eligibility developments, including *Maldonado Bautista*, may affect particular court patterns. Other local conditions, including IJ assignments, staffing changes, and detention patterns, may also contribute to variation. I therefore treat the denial trend as the most consistent national finding and the evidence on bond amounts as substantial but more court-specific.

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exh.	Description	Page(s)
A	Curriculum Vitae of Zabdi J. Salazar	1-2
B	National Immigration Court Bond Outcomes and Recorded Bond Amounts	3-16
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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on June 8, 2026, at Austin, TX.

Zabdi J. Salazar

Zabdi J. Salazar

ZABDI SALAZAR

Berkeley, CA •

EDUCATION

University of California, Berkeley, School of Law, Berkeley, CA

Ph.D. Candidate, Jurisprudence & Social Policy (Expected May 2027)

Juris Doctor, May 2024; State Bar of Texas, admitted October 2024

Dissertation: *The Administrative Ratchet: Executive Power and the Courts in U.S. Asylum Adjudication*
Committee: David Hausman (Co-Chair), Calvin Morrill (Co-Chair), Jennifer Chacon, Rachel Stern
Description: Three-article dissertation examining how executive intervention, deferred judicial review, and circuit-level appellate variation interact to shape asylum adjudication over time.

Field Examinations: Public Law (June 2021); Asylum and the Courts (Dec. 2023); Qualifying Exam (Sept. 2024)

Honors: Berkeley Law Dean's Fellowship; Berkeley Center for Law and Business Scholar; Chancellor's Fellowship for Graduate Study; JSP Cooter-Rubinfeld Fellowship

Methods & Training: ICPSR Summer Program (Modern Difference-in-Difference Designs, 2021; Funding Award); IQMR Certificate, 2021 (Funding Award)

Leadership & Service: *California Law Review*, Vol. 112 Managing Editor; J.D.-Ph.D. Joint Program Committee

Trinity University, San Antonio, TX

B.A., *summa cum laude*, in Political Science and Business Administration, May 2019 (Minors in Spanish and Economics)

Honors: Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Gamma Sigma, University Scholar (top 15 students in class)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston, TX

Judicial Law Clerk to the Honorable Yvonne Ho Sept. 2024–Sept. 2025

- Drafted memoranda and recommendations, memorandum opinions and orders, and routine civil orders.
- Conducted complex federal civil research and managed daily docket and motion practice.
- Coordinated closely with chambers staff on case administration and opinion production.

EOIR, San Francisco Immigration Court, San Francisco, CA

Law Student Extern Aug. 2023–Dec. 2023

- Drafted a cancellation-of-removal merits order and an asylum decision involving a family-based PSG.
- Prepared oral decision outlines and credibility analyses; conducted asylum-law research; observed hearings.

Berkeley Law: Asylum Law Practicum, Berkeley, CA

Law Student Intern Jan. 2023–May 2023

- Prepared an affirmative asylum application and letter brief for an Afghan family.
- Drafted detailed client declarations and compiled supporting country-conditions evidence.

East Bay Community Law Center: Immigration Clinic, Berkeley, CA

Law Student Intern Aug. 2022–Dec. 2022

- Conducted general consultations with English- and Spanish-speaking clients regarding immigration-related legal issues and prepared legal documents for DACA renewal, DACA advance parole, and family-based petitions.
- Drafted an asylum brief for an applicant and worked with her to revise and update her declaration.

U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Laredo, TX

Judicial Extern to the Honorable Diana Song Quiroga

Jun. 2022–Jul. 2022

- Researched and drafted memos and orders on civil and immigration-related issues, including alternatives to detention, U-visa certification, hearsay in revocation proceedings, and bond and revocation matters.
- Revised filings in civil discovery disputes, assisted with model rules on court performance standards, and observed daily hearings.

ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

University of California, Berkeley, School of Law, Berkeley, CA

Sept. 2023–May 2024

Research Assistant to Professor David Hausman (Immigration Law)

- Conducted empirical research supporting a Central America–U.S. migration estimation model, integrating multi-source administrative data (CBP, INM, COMAR), evaluating recidivism and detection assumptions under Title 8 and Title 42, and compiling cross-national demographic and economic indicators to contextualize regional emigration trends.
- Compiled and synthesized post-2019 federal appellate and district court decisions interpreting 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9), analyzing the scope of jurisdiction-channeling and the treatment of collateral constitutional claims in removal-related litigation.

University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

Graduate Student Instructor

Aug. 2020–May 2021

- Planned and delivered lessons for weekly undergraduate discussion sections for two courses: Immigration & Citizenship and Membership & Migration - Empirical and Normative Perspectives.
- Graded assignments, research papers, and exams. Held weekly office hours and review sessions.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

- Salazar, Z. “The Executive Pinch: When Executive Power Outruns Judicial Review in Administrative Adjudication.” Manuscript in preparation.
- “Immigration Judges & Bureaucracy: The Impact of Case Quotas,” *presented at the Berkeley Empirical Legal Studies Fellow Workshop, Center for the Study of Law and Society, Mar. 2, 2023.*
- “The Evolution of the Particular Social Group (PSG) and Domestic Violence Asylum Claims,” *presented at the Graduate Seminar Series, UC Davis Global Migration Center, Apr. 30, 2020.*
- Salazar, Z. “Paradoxes of Gender Equality Policies and Domestic Working Conditions in Madrid,” *Claremont-UC Undergraduate Research Conference on the European Union Journal*. Vol. 2018, Article 11. Web. Oct. 9, 2018. <https://scholarship.claremont.edu/urceu/vol2018/iss1/11>

SELECTED AWARDS AND HONORS

JSP Cooter-Rubinfeld Fellowship, UC Berkeley

Aug. 2026–Dec. 2026

D-Lab AI Latinx Fellow, UC Berkeley

Jan. 2026–May 2026

Social Sciences Research Pathways Graduate Mentor, IRLE

Sept. 2025–May 2026

Teressa K. Lippert Distinguished Service Award (*California Law Review*)

May 2024

BELS Fellow (Berkeley Empirical Legal Studies)

Aug. 2022–May 2023

LEAP Fellow (Berkeley Law, Economics, and Politics Center)

Aug. 2022–May 2023

IRLE Graduate Student Research Award (Institute for Research of Labor and Employment)

Jun. 2021

Prosser Prize in Forced Migration

Dec. 2022

SKILLS

Software: R; RMarkdown; Git/GitHub; LaTeX; VS Code; command line tools

Languages: Spanish (Native), French (Intermediate)

Exhibit B. National Bond Adjudication Outcomes and Recorded Bond Amounts

These tables and figures summarize national immigration-court bond outcomes and recorded bond amounts. Section I presents the national sample overview, calendar-window outcomes, bond-amount statistics, and the monthly grant/denial trend. Section II reports directive-period bond-amount checks and persistence checks for court/code families with November weekly bond-amount jumps. Section III provides court-level comparisons by circuit using an equal-length November 10, 2025 split. Section IV provides supplemental context for Imperial and other courts under the Ninth Circuit using nationality-composition changes, monthly Imperial outcome counts, and monthly grant-rate figures with selected timing markers.

Note: Unless stated otherwise, the analysis window is Jan. 1, 2024–Apr. 30, 2026; records with completion dates on or after a stated cutoff are treated as post-cutoff. Grant/denial rates exclude withdrawals and Other outcomes. Outcome shares use all completed bond records as the denominator. Bond-amount statistics use grant-coded records with a positive recorded new_bond amount, unless otherwise indicated. Percentages are rounded; pp changes use unrounded values.

I. National Sample, Calendar Trends, and Bond Amounts

Table 1. National Declaration Sample Overview

Metric	Value
Analysis window	2024-01-01 to 2026-04-30
Total completed bond records	148,761
Underlying base city codes	37
Grant/denial records	103,519
Grant rate among grant/denial records	36.5%
All positive recorded bond records	36,058
Grant-coded positive bond records	35,881
Grant-coded positive bond share	24.1%
Median grant-coded positive bond amount	\$6,000
Mean grant-coded positive bond amount	\$8,178

Outcome Composition of All Completed Records

Outcome category	Records	Share of all completed records
Grants	37,836	25.4%
Denials	65,683	44.2%
Withdrawals	34,246	23.0%
Other outcomes	10,996	7.4%

Key point: The national sample contains 148,761 completed bond records across 37 underlying base city codes from January 2024 through April 2026. Denials made up the largest share of completed records, at 44.2%, followed by grants at 25.4%, withdrawals at 23.0%, and Other outcomes at 7.4%. Among grant/denial outcomes, the overall grant rate was 36.5%.

Note: Outcome shares use all completed bond records as the denominator. The grant rate uses only grant/denial records and excludes withdrawals and Other outcomes. All positive recorded bond records are reported for transparency; bond-amount statistics use grant-coded records with positive recorded bond amounts.

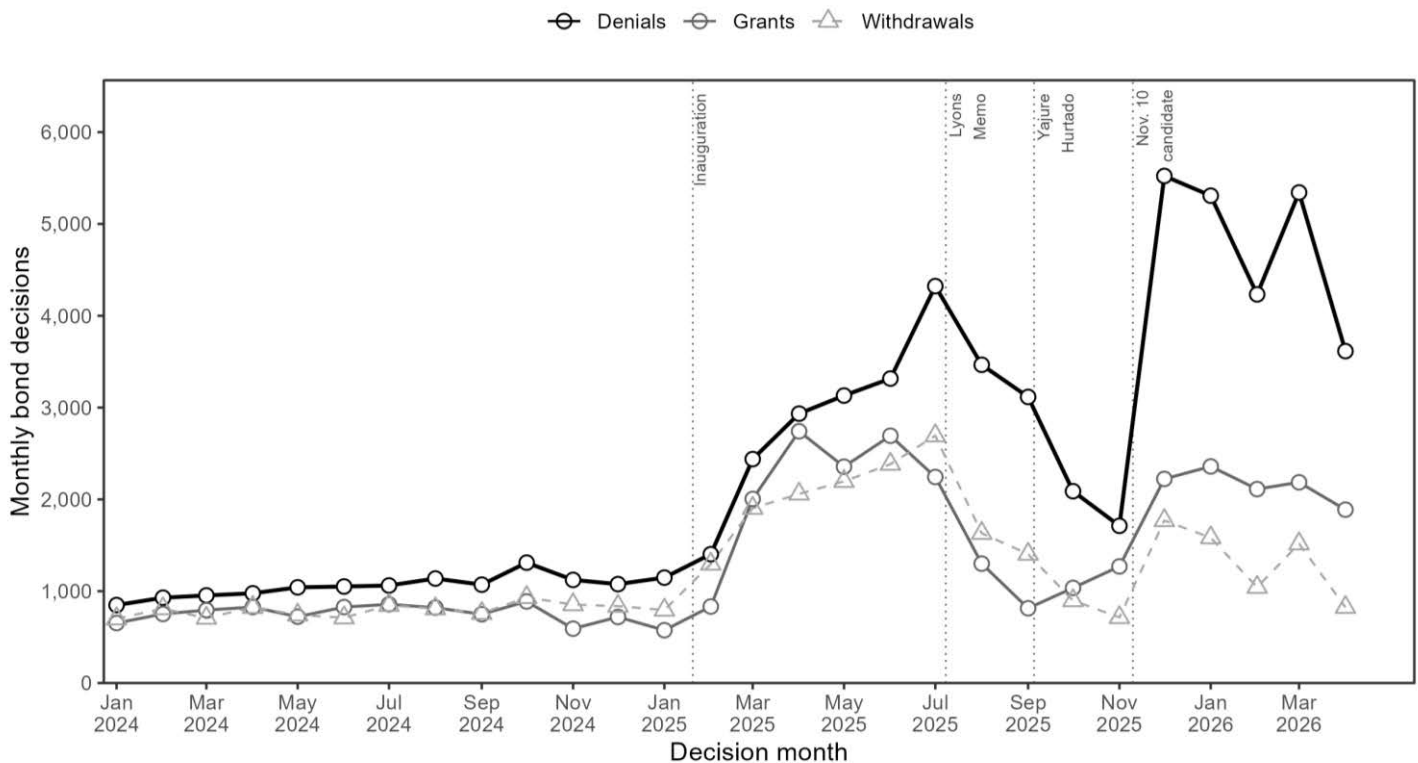
Table 2. National Bond Outcomes by Calendar Window

Window	Total Records	Grant Rate	Denial Share	Withdrawal Share
Annual Comparisons				
2024	34,845	42.2% 9,200/21,784	36.1% 12,584/34,845	27.4% 9,532/34,845
2025	80,130	36.7% (-5.5 pp) 20,091/54,691	43.2% (+7.1 pp) 34,600/80,130	24.6% (-2.7 pp) 19,746/80,130
Quarterly Comparisons				
2025 Q1	13,592	40.6% 3,413/8,403	36.7% 4,990/13,592	29.4% 3,995/13,592
2025 Q2	25,547	45.4% (+4.8 pp) 7,791/17,172	36.7% (+0.0 pp) 9,381/25,547	26.0% (-3.4 pp) 6,640/25,547
2025 Q3	22,631	28.6% (-16.8 pp) 4,358/15,263	48.2% (+11.5 pp) 10,905/22,631	25.3% (-0.7 pp) 5,729/22,631
2025 Q4	18,360	32.7% (+4.1 pp) 4,529/13,853	50.8% (+2.6 pp) 9,324/18,360	18.4% (-6.9 pp) 3,382/18,360
2026 Q1	27,134	30.9% (-1.8 pp) 6,657/21,541	54.9% (+4.1 pp) 14,884/27,134	15.3% (-3.2 pp) 4,143/27,134

Key point: Bond adjudication volume increased sharply from 2024 to 2025, while outcomes became more denial-heavy. The sharpest quarterly shift occurred from 2025 Q2 to Q3, when the grant rate fell by 16.8 percentage points and denial share rose by 11.5 percentage points; denial share continued rising in 2025 Q4 and 2026 Q1.

Note: Annual percentage-point changes compare 2025 to 2024; quarterly changes compare each quarter to the preceding quarter. Grant rates use grant/denial records as the denominator; denial and withdrawal shares use all completed bond records. Fractions report numerator/denominator. Other outcomes are included in total records but not separately shown.

Figure 1. National Monthly Bond Decisions by Outcome



Key point: Monthly bond-decision volume increased sharply in 2025, with denial-coded decisions rising especially steeply in late 2025 and early 2026. The vertical lines provide selected policy-context markers for the observed timing pattern.

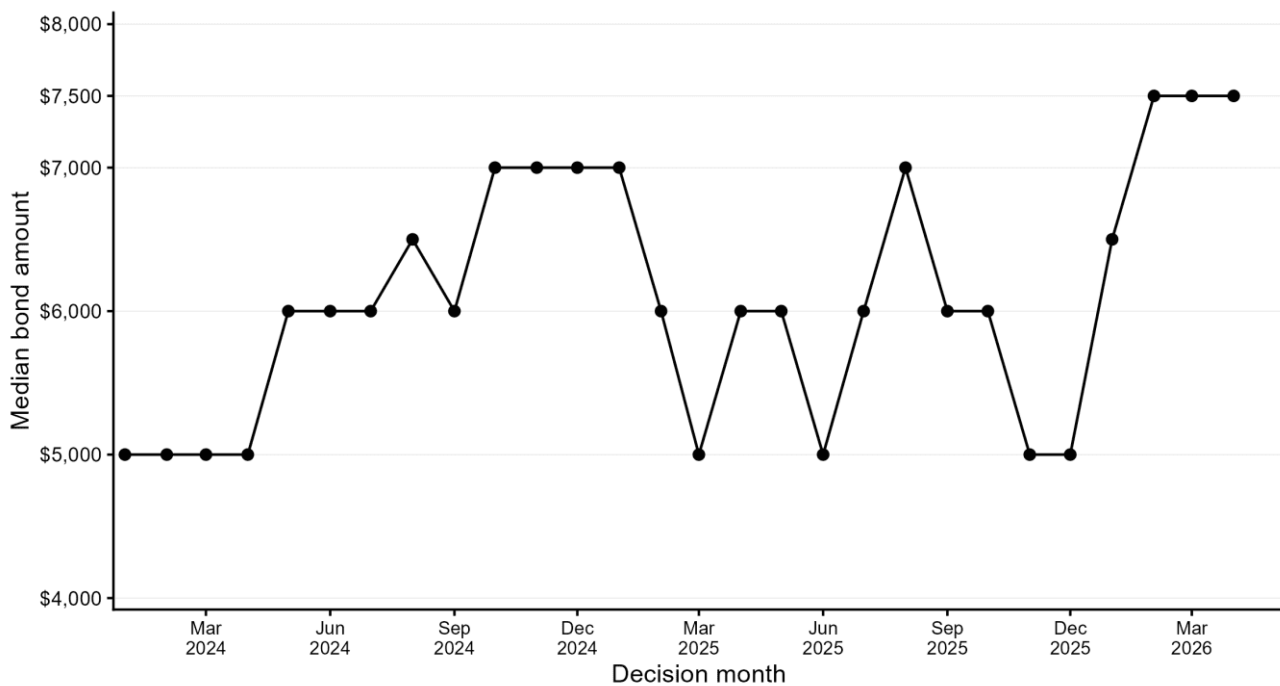
Note: The figure plots monthly grant-, denial-, and withdrawal-coded records, excluding Other outcomes. Dotted lines mark Jan. 20 inauguration; July 8 ICE/Lyons Memo; Sept. 5 BIA Yajure Hurtado; and Nov. 10 candidate directive date. These markers provide descriptive timing context for detention volume, mandatory detention, IJ bond eligibility, and the candidate directive period.

Table 3. Bond Amounts by Calendar Window

Window	Bond Records (n)	Median	Mean	90th Percentile	95th Percentile	Share > \$50,000
Annual Comparisons						
2024	8,810	\$6,000	\$8,078	\$12,000	\$15,000	0.3% 26
2025	18,934	\$6,000 (\$0; 0.0%)	\$7,597 (-\$481; -6.0%)	\$15,000 (+\$3,000; +25.0%)	\$18,000 (+\$3,000; +20.0%)	0.3% (0.0 pp) 52
Quarterly Comparisons						
2025 Q1	3,244	\$6,000	\$7,343	\$12,500	\$15,000	0.2% 7
2025 Q2	7,403	\$5,500 (-\$500; -8.3%)	\$7,309 (-\$34; -0.5%)	\$12,500 (\$0; 0.0%)	\$18,000 (+\$3,000; +20.0%)	0.2% (0.0 pp) 13
2025 Q3	4,096	\$6,250 (+\$750; +13.6%)	\$8,110 (+\$801; +11.0%)	\$15,000 (+\$2,500; +20.0%)	\$20,000 (+\$2,000; +11.1%)	0.4% (+0.2 pp) 16
2025 Q4	4,191	\$5,000 (-\$1,250; -20.0%)	\$7,801 (-\$309; -3.8%)	\$15,000 (\$0; 0.0%)	\$20,000 (\$0; 0.0%)	0.4% (0.0 pp) 16
2026 Q1	6,325	\$7,500 (+\$2,500; +50.0%)	\$9,211 (+\$1,410; +18.1%)	\$15,000 (\$0; 0.0%)	\$21,800 (+\$1,800; +9.0%)	0.4% (0.0 pp) 23

Key point: National median bond amounts were stable from 2024 to 2025, but upper-tail amounts increased. In quarterly comparisons, 2026 Q1 showed the clearest increase in typical bond amounts, with the median rising to \$7,500 and the mean rising to \$9,211.

Note: Annual changes compare 2025 to 2024; quarterly changes compare each quarter to the immediately prior quarter. Bond statistics use grant-coded records with positive bond values. The “Share > \$50,000” column reports the share and count of positive bond records above \$50,000.

Figure 2. National Monthly Median Bond Amounts, January 2024–April 2026

Key point: Monthly median bond amounts rose in early 2026, reaching \$7,500 in February and remaining there through April 2026.

Table 4. Court-Level Bond Amount Shifts from 2025 Q4 to 2026 Q1

Panel A. Courts with higher Q1 median bond amounts

Court Code	Bond Records Q4 / Q1	Median Bond Q4 / Q1 (Change)	Mean Bond Q4 / Q1 (Change)	P75 Bond Q4 / Q1 (Change)	P90 Bond Q4 / Q1 (Change)
MEM	24 / 70	\$2,750 / \$7,000 (+\$4,250; +154.5%)	\$5,562 / \$7,143 (+\$1,580; +28.4%)	\$10,000 / \$10,000 (\$0; 0.0%)	\$10,000 / \$15,000 (+\$5,000; +50.0%)
DET	208 / 296	\$5,000 / \$9,000 (+\$4,000; +80.0%)	\$9,168 / \$9,564 (+\$396; +4.3%)	\$10,000 / \$12,000 (+\$2,000; +20.0%)	\$15,000 / \$15,000 (\$0; 0.0%)
OTM	301 / 357	\$2,000 / \$5,000 (+\$3,000; +150.0%)	\$4,530 / \$5,989 (+\$1,459; +32.2%)	\$5,000 / \$7,500 (+\$2,500; +50.0%)	\$9,000 / \$10,000 (+\$1,000; +11.1%)
INP	13 / 6	\$3,500 / \$6,250 (+\$2,750; +78.6%)	\$8,731 / \$6,417 (-\$2,314; -26.5%)	\$10,000 / \$7,875 (-\$2,125; -21.2%)	\$23,000 / \$11,500 (-\$11,500; -50.0%)
ELZ	159 / 372	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+\$2,500; +33.3%)	\$8,297 / \$12,000 (+\$3,703; +44.6%)	\$10,000 / \$15,000 (+\$5,000; +50.0%)	\$15,000 / \$20,000 (+\$5,000; +33.3%)
AUR	100 / 263	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+\$2,500; +33.3%)	\$7,560 / \$13,911 (+\$6,351; +84.0%)	\$10,000 / \$20,000 (+\$10,000; +100.0%)	\$15,000 / \$30,000 (+\$15,000; +100.0%)
ATD	42 / 155	\$5,000 / \$7,500 (+\$2,500; +50.0%)	\$6,964 / \$11,103 (+\$4,139; +59.4%)	\$9,625 / \$10,000 (+\$375; +3.9%)	\$15,000 / \$25,000 (+\$10,000; +66.7%)
JNA	117 / 135	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+\$2,500; +33.3%)	\$9,722 / \$12,385 (+\$2,663; +27.4%)	\$13,000 / \$15,000 (+\$2,000; +15.4%)	\$20,000 / \$25,000 (+\$5,000; +25.0%)
OAK	79 / 96	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+\$2,500; +33.3%)	\$8,608 / \$11,089 (+\$2,481; +28.8%)	\$10,000 / \$15,000 (+\$5,000; +50.0%)	\$15,000 / \$17,750 (+\$2,750; +18.3%)
HGP	114 / 81	\$5,750 / \$8,000 (+\$2,250; +39.1%)	\$9,254 / \$10,870 (+\$1,616; +17.5%)	\$10,000 / \$10,000 (\$0; 0.0%)	\$15,000 / \$20,000 (+\$5,000; +33.3%)
ELO	83 / 195	\$7,000 / \$9,000 (+\$2,000; +28.6%)	\$8,870 / \$9,836 (+\$966; +10.9%)	\$10,000 / \$11,000 (+\$1,000; +10.0%)	\$15,000 / \$18,000 (+\$3,000; +20.0%)
FLO	88 / 116	\$6,000 / \$8,000 (+\$2,000; +33.3%)	\$6,767 / \$8,573 (+\$1,806; +26.7%)	\$8,000 / \$10,000 (+\$2,000; +25.0%)	\$10,000 / \$15,000 (+\$5,000; +50.0%)
LRO	51 / 113	\$8,000 / \$10,000 (+\$2,000; +25.0%)	\$8,353 / \$9,615 (+\$1,262; +15.1%)	\$10,000 / \$12,000 (+\$2,000; +20.0%)	\$15,000 / \$15,000 (\$0; 0.0%)
CHI	88 / 106	\$3,000 / \$5,000 (+\$2,000; +66.7%)	\$4,290 / \$5,123 (+\$833; +19.4%)	\$5,000 / \$7,500 (+\$2,500; +50.0%)	\$7,500 / \$8,000 (+\$500; +6.7%)
KAN	67 / 65	\$8,000 / \$10,000 (+\$2,000; +25.0%)	\$10,575 / \$10,285 (-\$290; -2.7%)	\$10,000 / \$10,000 (\$0; 0.0%)	\$20,000 / \$20,000 (\$0; 0.0%)
BLM	42 / 120	\$3,000 / \$4,000 (+\$1,000; +33.3%)	\$4,786 / \$5,712 (+\$927; +19.4%)	\$7,375 / \$7,000 (-\$375; -5.1%)	\$8,000 / \$12,000 (+\$4,000; +50.0%)
TAC	65 / 74	\$9,000 / \$10,000 (+\$1,000; +11.1%)	\$10,323 / \$10,041 (-\$283; -2.7%)	\$12,000 / \$12,750 (+\$750; +6.2%)	\$15,000 / \$15,000 (\$0; 0.0%)
SDC	128 / 309	\$7,500 / \$8,000 (+\$500; +6.7%)	\$7,699 / \$8,806 (+\$1,107; +14.4%)	\$10,000 / \$10,000 (\$0; 0.0%)	\$10,000 / \$15,000 (+\$5,000; +50.0%)
IMP	69 / 189	\$2,000 / \$2,500 (+\$500; +25.0%)	\$4,080 / \$5,087 (+\$1,008; +24.7%)	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (\$0; 0.0%)	\$10,000 / \$10,000 (\$0; 0.0%)
NYV	21 / 24	\$7,500 / \$8,000 (+\$500; +6.7%)	\$6,667 / \$9,783 (+\$3,117; +46.8%)	\$7,500 / \$12,500 (+\$5,000; +66.7%)	\$10,000 / \$15,000 (+\$5,000; +50.0%)

Panel B. Court-level distribution of Q4-to-Q1 changes

Measure	Courts with Higher Q1 Value	Courts with Same Q1 Value	Courts with Lower Q1 Value	Q1 Records in Higher-Value Courts	Q1 Record Share in Higher-Value Courts
Median	20	11	3	3,142 / 6,325	49.7%
Mean	27	0	7	5,410 / 6,325	85.5%
P75	18	12	4	3,537 / 6,325	55.9%
P90	19	11	4	3,335 / 6,325	52.7%

Key point: The Q1 2026 national bond-amount increase was geographically broad but heterogeneous. Panel A lists the 20 courts with higher Q1 median bond amounts. Eleven had unchanged medians (KRO, ADL, CHE/LOW, EPD, ANN/WAS, CIC, PSD, ORL, LVG, PEP/PIS, CLE), and three had lower medians (BTV, OMA, OTO). Upward mean movement was broader: 27 of 34 courts had higher Q1 means.

Note: Bond statistics use grant-coded records with positive recorded bond amounts. Q4 is Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 2025; Q1 is Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 2026. Panel A lists only courts with higher Q1 median bond amounts; Panel B summarizes all 34 courts with records in both quarters. P75 and P90 show whether shifts extended beyond the median. An unchanged Q4-to-Q1 median does not necessarily mean that a court had no bond-amount increase; it may reflect an increase that began during Q4 and persisted into Q1.

II. Alleged Directive-Period Bond-Amount Checks

The November-window checks in this section are narrower than the broader court-level comparisons reported later. They identify courts with short window increases around the candidate November period and then assess persistence. Other courts had higher post-period median bond amounts under the equal-length November 10 split, but those increases were not always cleanly timed to the November window and are reported separately in the circuit-level tables.

Table 5. Short-Window Screen for November Bond-Amount Jumps

Court Code	State	Timing	Windows Compared	Bond Records From/To	Median Bond From/To (Change)	Mean Bond From/To (Change)	P90 Bond From/To (Change)
ADL	CA	Nov. 10 window jump	Nov. 3-9, 2025 → Nov. 10-19, 2025	25 / 27	\$6,000 / \$10,000 (+66.7%)	\$8,220 / \$13,315 (+62.0%)	\$11,500 / \$22,000 (+91.3%)
ELO	AZ	Nov. 17 window jump	Nov. 10-16, 2025 → Nov. 17-30, 2025	10 / 12	\$7,000 / \$10,000 (+42.9%)	\$7,150 / \$12,042 (+68.4%)	\$10,100 / \$20,000 (+98.0%)
KRO	FL	Nov. 20 window jump	Nov. 10-19, 2025 → Nov. 20-30, 2025	35 / 22	\$4,000 / \$7,500 (+87.5%)	\$4,414 / \$11,341 (+156.9%)	\$9,200 / \$10,000 (+8.7%)
DET	MI	Nov. 20 window jump	Nov. 10-19, 2025 → Nov. 20-30, 2025	21 / 20	\$8,000 / \$13,750 (+71.9%)	\$10,476 / \$12,550 (+19.8%)	\$15,000 / \$20,000 (+33.3%)
SDC	GA	Nov. 20 window jump	Nov. 10-19, 2025 → Nov. 20-30, 2025	17 / 18	\$5,000 / \$7,250 (+45.0%)	\$5,912 / \$9,250 (+56.5%)	\$10,000 / \$12,900 (+29.0%)
JNA	LA	Nov. 20 window jump	Nov. 10-19, 2025 → Nov. 20-30, 2025	15 / 10	\$7,500 / \$9,500 (+26.7%)	\$7,600 / \$10,650 (+40.1%)	\$12,600 / \$20,200 (+60.3%)
CIC	TX	Nov. 20 window jump	Nov. 10-19, 2025 → Nov. 20-30, 2025	22 / 27	\$8,000 / \$10,000 (+25.0%)	\$8,227 / \$9,278 (+12.8%)	\$11,800 / \$15,000 (+27.1%)

Key point: The weekly screen identifies short-window November bond-amount jumps at Adelanto, Eloy, Krome, Detroit, Lumpkin/Stewart, Jena, and Conroe. Table 6 evaluates whether the increases persisted over a longer five-month pre/post period.

Note: This screening table is descriptive. Weekly and short-window comparisons can be sensitive to small record counts and court-specific timing. ELO is included based on the Nov. 17 extended window because the strict one-week post window contained only five positive-bond records, while the extended window showed the same median increase with a larger post-window cell. The screen is limited to short-window increases around the November candidate period; other courts may have had monthly median increases outside that period.

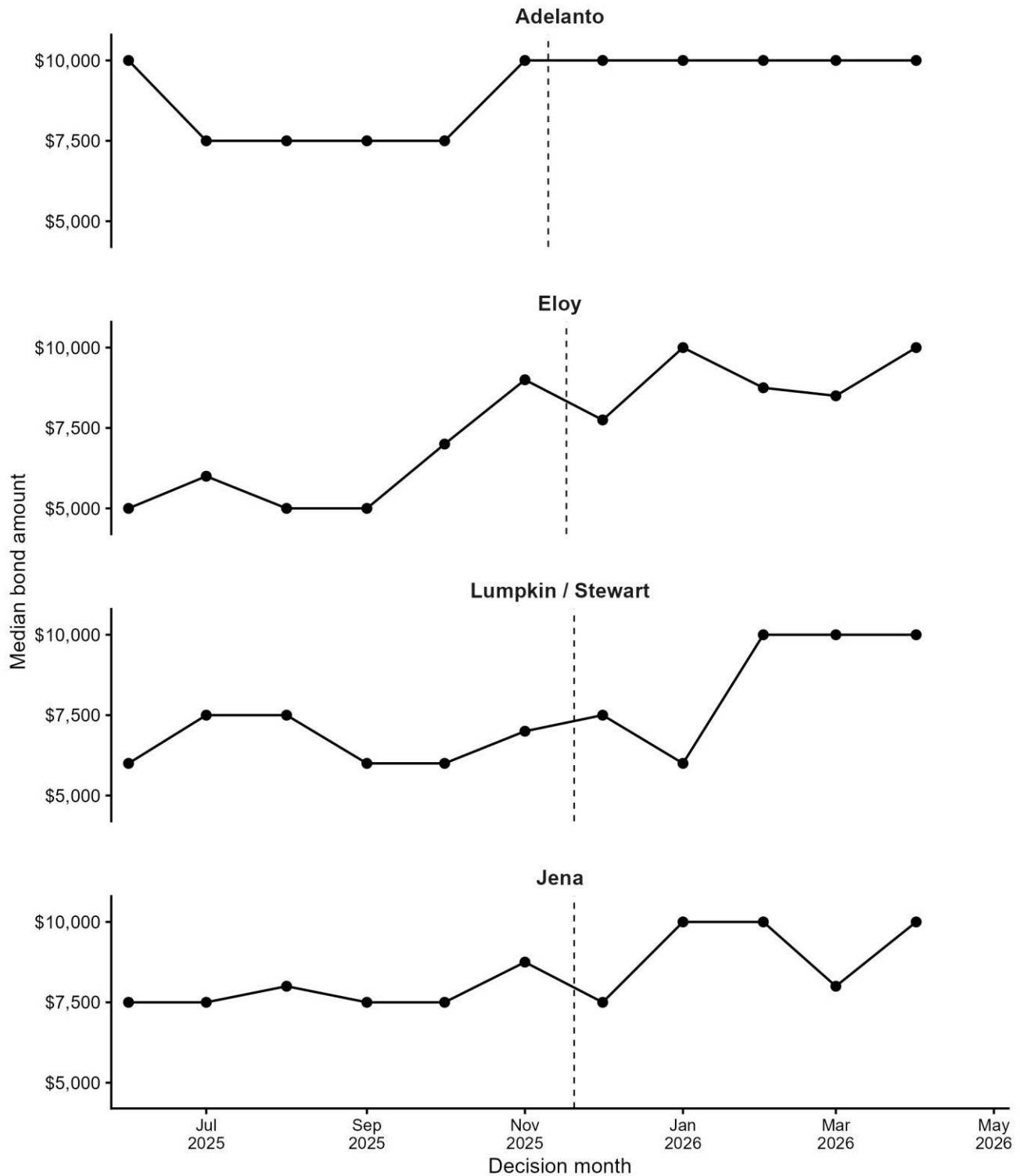
Table 6. Five-Month Pre / Post Bond Amount Persistence Check for Selected Nov. Candidate Courts

Court Code	Split	Bond Records Pre / Post	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	P75 Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Interpretation
ADL	Nov. 10	466 / 750	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+33.3%)	\$10,078 / \$13,693 (+35.9%)*	\$11,000 / \$15,000 (+36.4%)	Persistent median increase
ELO	Nov. 17	217 / 274	\$5,500 / \$9,000 (+63.6%)	\$6,970 / \$10,172 (+45.9%)*	\$9,000 / \$12,000 (+33.3%)	Persistent median increase
SDC	Nov. 20	314 / 501	\$6,000 / \$8,000 (+33.3%)	\$7,926 / \$9,300 (+17.3%)*	\$10,000 / \$10,000 (0.0%)	Persistent median increase
JNA	Nov. 20	309 / 221	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+33.3%)	\$8,489 / \$11,609 (+36.8%)*	\$10,000 / \$15,000 (+50.0%)	Persistent median increase
KRO	Nov. 20	581 / 739	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	\$9,301 / \$12,102 (+30.1%)*	\$7,000 / \$10,000 (+42.9%)	Mean/P75 shift, not median
DET	Nov. 20	76 / 553	\$8,000 / \$8,000 (0.0%)	\$13,901 / \$9,683 (-30.3%)*	\$12,125 / \$12,000 (-1.0%)	No persistent median increase
CIC	Nov. 20	628 / 451	\$8,000 / \$8,000 (0.0%)	\$9,082 / \$9,949 (+9.5%)	\$10,000 / \$12,000 (+20.0%)	Mean/P75 shift, not median

Key point: Adelanto, Eloy, Lumpkin/Stewart, and Jena showed persistent median bond increases. Krome and Conroe showed higher mean and P75 amounts without median increases. Detroit did not show a clear persistent increase. Detroit's mean decline should be read cautiously because its bond sample records increased from 76 to 553 records.

*Note: Pre-periods cover five months before each split date; post-periods run through Apr. 30, 2026. Bond statistics use grant-coded positive recorded bonds; * indicates $p < 0.05$ from a log-scale Welch t-test for mean bonds.*

Figure 3. Monthly Median Recorded Bond Amounts in Persistent-Increase Court / Code



Key point: Adelanto, Eloy, Lumpkin/Stewart, and Jena show higher monthly median bond amounts after their November candidate split dates.

Note: Monthly medians use grant-coded records with positive recorded bond amounts. Dashed vertical lines mark the candidate split dates used in Table 5. The figure is descriptive and should be read with the five-month pre/post persistence checks in Table 6.

III. Court-Level Comparisons by Circuit Using Equal-Length November 10 Split

The following tables provide broader circuit- and court-level context for post-period patterns using an equal-length split around November 10, 2025. The pre-period is May 22, 2025 through November 9, 2025, and the post-period is November 10, 2025 through April 30, 2026. These tables are descriptive and should not be read to mean that every post-period increase was cleanly timed to the November window. “Pre/Post (Change)” cells report the pre-period value, post-period value, and change in parentheses. Bond statistics use grant-coded records with positive new_bond amounts. Grant rates use grant/denial outcomes as the denominator. Denial and withdrawal shares use all completed bond records in each period. WD means withdrawal.

Table 7. Circuit-Level Summary Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Circuit (n)	Decisions Pre / Post	Positive Bonds Pre / Post	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
1st (1)	1,545 / 1,673	487 / 784	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	\$6,666 / \$6,833 (+2.5%)*	49.4% / 58.5% (+9.2 pp)*	33.3% / 33.8% (+0.4 pp)	29.8% / 15.7% (-14.1 pp)*
2nd (2)	1,146 / 1,165	231 / 412	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+33.3%)	\$8,255 / \$11,745 (+42.3%)*	35.7% / 44.2% (+8.5 pp)*	37.1% / 45.0% (+7.9 pp)*	37.9% / 12.5% (-25.3 pp)*
3rd (1)	2,472 / 3,284	416 / 590	\$6,500 / \$10,000 (+53.8%)	\$8,016 / \$11,288 (+40.8%)*	33.0% / 25.5% (-7.4 pp)*	45.0% / 57.6% (+12.7 pp)*	32.2% / 20.5% (-11.7 pp)*
4th (1)	991 / 1,327	387 / 548	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	\$5,080 / \$6,773 (+33.3%)*	45.1% / 46.9% (+1.8 pp)	49.1% / 49.7% (+0.5 pp)	7.6% / 6.1% (-1.5 pp)
5th (8)	14,069 / 13,361	3,044 / 2,353	\$7,500 / \$7,500 (0.0%)	\$8,172 / \$8,610 (+5.4%)*	31.4% / 23.4% (-7.9 pp)*	49.3% / 61.9% (+12.6 pp)*	19.3% / 12.2% (-7.1 pp)*
6th (3)	1,922 / 3,267	203 / 759	\$10,000 / \$7,500 (-25.0%)	\$13,399 / \$9,889 (-26.2%)*	21.0% / 30.0% (+9 pp)*	46.1% / 57.6% (+11.4 pp)*	40.6% / 16.0% (-24.7 pp)*
7th (2)	791 / 790	230 / 224	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	\$5,757 / \$5,098 (-11.4%)*	48.1% / 37.6% (-10.6 pp)*	40.6% / 50.9% (+10.3 pp)*	17.2% / 16.5% (-0.7 pp)
8th (3)	1,404 / 1,228	251 / 343	\$7,000 / \$5,000 (-28.6%)*	\$7,914 / \$7,430 (-6.1%)*	24.7% / 34.0% (+9.3 pp)*	58.5% / 58.4% (-0.2 pp)	17.8% / 9.4% (-8.4 pp)*
9th (7)	6,976 / 10,119	1,701 / 2,691	\$5,000 / \$6,000 (+20.0%)*	\$7,209 / \$8,546 (+18.5%)*	38.1% / 35.6% (-2.5 pp)*	41.4% / 50.6% (+9.2 pp)*	24.2% / 15.8% (-8.5 pp)*
10th (2)	2,471 / 2,912	343 / 594	\$8,000 / \$9,750 (+21.9%)*	\$10,466 / \$11,307 (+8.0%)*	22.8% / 27.6% (+4.8 pp)*	47.8% / 56.0% (+8.2 pp)*	26.3% / 16.0% (-10.3 pp)*
11th (3)	5,511 / 7,650	1,206 / 1,808	\$5,000 / \$7,000 (+40.0%)*	\$8,127 / \$10,175 (+25.2%)*	38.8% / 34.4% (-4.4 pp)*	36.5% / 47.2% (+10.7 pp)*	34.1% / 21.4% (-12.7 pp)*

Key point: The equal-length November 10 split shows circuit-level heterogeneity: bond amounts increased in some circuits but not others, while denial shares generally rose and withdrawal shares generally fell.

Note: Parenthetical n reports the number of national-sample court codes within that circuit’s geographic jurisdiction. Asterisks indicate $p < 0.05$ from descriptive checks: Welch t-tests for mean bonds and two-proportion tests for rates/shares.

Table 8. First Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Chelmsford - MA (CHE/LOW)	1,545 / 1,673	487 / 784	\$6,666 / \$6,833 (+2.5%)	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	49.4% / 58.5% (+9.2 pp)	33.3% / 33.8% (+0.4 pp)	29.8% / 15.7% (-14.1 pp)

Key point: Within the First Circuit comparison, Chelmsford had a flat post-period median bond amount and a modestly higher mean bond amount. The grant rate increased, denial share was essentially flat, and withdrawal share fell.

Table 9. Second Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Batavia - NY (BTV)	895 / 851	186 / 362	\$8,449 / \$12,114 (+43.4%)	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+33.3%)	37.3% / 50.1% (+12.8 pp)	35.9% / 42.4% (+6.6 pp)	37.5% / 8.6% (-29.0 pp)
New York - NY (NYV)	251 / 314	45 / 50	\$7,456 / \$9,076 (+21.7%)	\$7,500 / \$7,500 (0.0%)	30.2% / 24.2% (-6.0 pp)	41.4% / 51.9% (+10.5 pp)	39.0% / 23.2% (-15.8 pp)

Key point: Within the Second Circuit comparison, Batavia had higher post-period mean and median bond amounts, while New York had a higher mean but unchanged median. Denial shares increased at both court codes, though Batavia's grant rate also increased.

Table 10. Third Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Elizabeth - NJ (ELZ)	2,472 / 3,284	416 / 590	\$8,016 / \$11,288 (+40.8%)	\$6,500 / \$10,000 (+53.8%)	33.0% / 25.5% (-7.4 pp)	45.0% / 57.6% (+12.7 pp)	32.2% / 20.5% (-11.7 pp)

Key point: Within the Third Circuit comparison, Elizabeth had a substantial post-period increase in median and mean bond amounts, alongside a lower grant rate, higher denial share, and lower withdrawal share.

Table 11. Fourth Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Annandale - VA (ANN/WAS)	991 / 1,327	387 / 548	\$5,080 / \$6,773 (+33.3%)	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	45.1% / 46.9% (+1.8 pp)	49.1% / 49.7% (+0.5 pp)	7.6% / 6.1% (-1.5 pp)

Key point: Within the Fourth Circuit comparison, Annandale/Washington had a flat post-period median bond amount but a higher mean bond amount. Grant rate and denial share were fairly stable, while withdrawal share declined.

Table 12. Fifth Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Jena - LA (JNA)	2,203 / 1,646	417 / 236	\$8,448 / \$11,354 (+34.4%)	\$7,500 / \$9,500 (+26.7%)	27.6% / 20.3% (-7.3 pp)	52.7% / 63.4% (+10.6 pp)	22.9% / 15.2% (-7.7 pp)
Oakdale - LA (OAK)	1,816 / 1,560	273 / 158	\$9,359 / \$10,639 (+13.7%)	\$8,000 / \$10,000 (+25.0%)	21.8% / 15.0% (-6.8 pp)	55.6% / 67.6% (+12 pp)	24.4% / 14.7% (-9.7 pp)
Los Fresnos - TX (PEP, PIS)	1,538 / 759	500 / 209	\$5,225 / \$5,868 (+12.3%)	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	48.6% / 35.1% (-13.5 pp)	36.2% / 51.1% (+14.9 pp)	25.4% / 19.6% (-5.7 pp)
Conroe - TX (CIC)	3,238 / 3,337	829 / 473	\$8,849 / \$9,869 (+11.5%)	\$8,000 / \$8,000 (0.0%)	37.7% / 18.1% (-19.6 pp)	43.1% / 67.2% (+24.2 pp)	29.8% / 15.5% (-14.2 pp)
Houston - TX (HGP)	331 / 1,032	78 / 183	\$10,635 / \$11,645 (+9.5%)	\$7,500 / \$8,000 (+6.7%)	33.3% / 24.2% (-9.1 pp)	48.3% / 58.5% (+10.2 pp)	25.7% / 19.4% (-6.3 pp)
El Paso - TX (EPD)	2,060 / 2,354	410 / 652	\$6,163 / \$6,258 (+1.5%)	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	37.2% / 40.4% (+3.2 pp)	35.1% / 43.2% (+8 pp)	0.8% / 2.6% (+1.9 pp)
Pearsall - TX (PSD)	2,152 / 1,924	430 / 264	\$9,316 / \$8,197 (-12.0%)	\$7,750 / \$7,500 (-3.2%)	24.2% / 16.0% (-8.2 pp)	65.5% / 76.6% (+11.1 pp)	10.9% / 7.1% (-3.8 pp)
Laredo - TX (LRO)	731 / 749	107 / 178	\$13,888 / \$9,146 (-34.1%)	\$10,000 / \$8,000 (-20.0%)	18.0% / 31.7% (+13.7 pp)	71.7% / 60.2% (-11.5 pp)	11.1% / 11.3% (+0.3 pp)

Key point: Within the Fifth Circuit comparison, Jena and Oakdale showed the strongest bond-amount and outcome shifts: median and mean bond amounts increased, grant rates fell, and denial shares rose. Other courts had mostly flat or lower medians but higher mean bonds at Los Fresnos, Conroe, Houston, and El Paso and higher denial shares at five of six courts shown.

Table 13. Sixth Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Cleveland - OH (CLE)	727 / 582	118 / 92	\$13,881 / \$13,842 (-0.3%)	\$10,000 / \$10,000 (0.0%)	26.2% / 19.8% (-6.4 pp)	48.1% / 66.3% (+18.2 pp)	33.6% / 16.5% (-17.1 pp)
Memphis - TN (MEM)	316 / 776	16 / 93	\$8,469 / \$7,075 (-16.5%)	\$8,750 / \$5,000 (-42.9%)	6.9% / 14.5% (+7.6 pp)	76.9% / 72.8% (-4.1 pp)	16.1% / 12.9% (-3.3 pp)
Detroit - MI (DET)	879 / 1,909	69 / 574	\$13,717 / \$9,712 (-29.2%)	\$7,500 / \$8,000 (+6.7%)	24.2% / 39.8% (+15.6 pp)	33.4% / 48.7% (+15.3 pp)	55.3% / 17.1% (-38.2 pp)

Key point: Within the Sixth Circuit comparison, bond-amount patterns were mixed: Cleveland's median remained high and flat, Memphis's median declined, and Detroit's median increased slightly while its mean declined. Memphis's small pre-period bond count and Detroit's large pre/post bond-count imbalance counsel caution because those bond-amount comparisons may be more sensitive to a few records and to changes in the composition of cases receiving positive bonds.

Table 14. Seventh Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Indianapolis - IN (INP)	218 / 247	52 / 22	\$7,154 / \$6,705 (-6.3%)	\$5,000 / \$5,500 (+10.0%)	31.9% / 10.4% (-21.5 pp)	51.8% / 83.4% (+31.6 pp)	19.3% / 5.7% (-13.6 pp)
Chicago - IL (CHI)	573 / 543	178 / 202	\$5,348 / \$4,923 (-7.9%)	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	54.1% / 52.7% (-1.4 pp)	36.3% / 36.1% (-0.2 pp)	16.4% / 21.4% (+5.0 pp)

Key point: Within the Seventh Circuit comparison, Indianapolis showed a small post-period median increase but with a relatively small post-period bond amount count, while Chicago's median was unchanged. Indianapolis also had a lower grant rate and sharply higher denial share.

Table 15. Eighth Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Kansas City - MO (KAN)	483 / 473	87 / 141	\$9,138 / \$10,014 (+9.6%)	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+33.3%)	21.2% / 35.4% (+14.2 pp)	66.9% / 57.1% (-9.8 pp)	11.4% / 10.6% (-0.8 pp)
Omaha - NE (OMA)	551 / 361	91 / 39	\$7,143 / \$6,218 (-12.9%)	\$6,000 / \$6,000 (0.0%)	26.2% / 16.0% (-10.2 pp)	55.2% / 75.3% (+20.2 pp)	18.1% / 8.3% (-9.8 pp)
Fort Snelling - MN (BLM)	370 / 394	73 / 163	\$7,418 / \$5,485 (-26.1%)	\$7,000 / \$3,500 (-50.0%)	27.8% / 49.3% (+21.5 pp)	52.7% / 44.4% (-8.3 pp)	25.7% / 9.1% (-16.5 pp)

Key point: Within the Eighth Circuit comparison, Kansas City had higher post-period median and mean bond amounts, while Omaha had a flat median and Fort Snelling had lower median and mean bond amounts. Outcome shifts were heterogeneous across the three court codes.

Table 16. Ninth Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Imperial - CA (IMP)	440 / 817	95 / 295	\$3,537 / \$5,593 (+58.1%)	\$2,500 / \$2,500 (0.0%)	30.3% / 48.5% (+18.2 pp)	54.3% / 40.1% (-14.2 pp)	21.6% / 20.4% (-1.2 pp)
Eloy - AZ (ELO)	1,204 / 1,254	260 / 284	\$6,950 / \$10,065 (+44.8%)	\$5,000 / \$9,000 (+80.0%)	39.4% / 32.5% (-6.8 pp)	34.3% / 48.0% (+13.7 pp)	10.1% / 4.5% (-5.6 pp)
Adelanto - CA (ADL)	2,317 / 4,110	492 / 750	\$10,226 / \$13,693 (+33.9%)	\$7,500 / \$10,000 (+33.3%)	34.3% / 25.7% (-8.6 pp)	43.5% / 57.4% (+13.9 pp)	32.1% / 20.3% (-11.8 pp)
Florence - AZ (FLO)	818 / 712	222 / 188	\$7,207 / \$8,108 (+12.5%)	\$6,000 / \$7,500 (+25.0%)	42.5% / 35.1% (-7.4 pp)	37.4% / 51.3% (+13.9 pp)	22.9% / 14.5% (-8.4 pp)
Otay Mesa - CA (OTM)	958 / 1,645	297 / 709	\$5,372 / \$5,575 (+3.8%)	\$4,500 / \$3,500 (-22.2%)	47.5% / 55.3% (+7.7 pp)	35.3% / 35.9% (+0.6 pp)	30.2% / 16.6% (-13.6 pp)
Tacoma - WA (TAC)	577 / 751	73 / 127	\$10,363 / \$10,496 (+1.3%)	\$10,000 / \$10,000 (0.0%)	19.4% / 21.7% (+2.4 pp)	57.0% / 67.1% (+10.1 pp)	28.4% / 13.6% (-14.8 pp)
Las Vegas - NV (LVG)	662 / 830	262 / 338	\$4,336 / \$4,164 (-4.0%)	\$4,000 / \$3,500 (-12.5%)	51.2% / 48.6% (-2.7 pp)	38.5% / 44.9% (+6.4 pp)	13.3% / 7.1% (-6.2 pp)

Key point: In the Ninth Circuit comparison, Adelanto, Eloy, and Florence showed higher post-period median bond amounts, lower grant rates, and higher denial shares. Denial shares increased at six of the seven court codes shown.

Table 17. Tenth Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Otero - NM (OTO)	1,105 / 1,145	185 / 193	\$9,454 / \$9,858 (+4.3%)	\$7,500 / \$7,500 (0.0%)	21.7% / 21.1% (-0.6 pp)	61.3% / 65.2% (+3.9 pp)	1.2% / 1.8% (+0.7 pp)
Aurora - CO (AUR)	1,366 / 1,767	158 / 401	\$11,652 / \$12,005 (+3.0%)	\$9,250 / \$10,000 (+8.1%)	24.2% / 32.3% (+8.1 pp)	37.0% / 50.1% (+13.1 pp)	46.6% / 25.2% (-21.4 pp)

Key point: Within the Tenth Circuit comparison, Aurora had a higher post-period median bond amount and a substantially higher denial share, while Otero's median was unchanged and its denial share increased modestly. The Tenth Circuit bond amount increase therefore appears driven primarily by Aurora, which had both the higher post-period median and the larger post-period positive-bond count.

Table 18. Eleventh Circuit Court Comparison Using Equal-Length Nov. 10, 2025 Split

Court Information	Record Counts		Bond Amounts		Outcome Measures		
City, State, and Court Code	Decisions Pre / Post	Bonds Pre / Post	Mean Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Median Bond Pre / Post (Change)	Grant Rate Pre / Post (Change)	Denial Share Pre / Post (Change)	WD Share Pre / Post (Change)
Miami - FL (KRO)	3,425 / 3,462	770 / 774	\$8,418 / \$11,755 (+39.6%)	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	45.6% / 36.1% (-9.5 pp)	28.4% / 41.3% (+12.9 pp)	44.9% / 28.2% (-16.7 pp)
Orlando - FL (ORL)	90 / 950	32 / 281	\$5,047 / \$6,256 (+24.0%)	\$5,000 / \$5,000 (0.0%)	57.0% / 38.1% (-18.8 pp)	37.8% / 51.3% (+13.5 pp)	12.2% / 17.2% (+4.9 pp)
Lumpkin - GA (SDC)	1,975 / 2,454	400 / 518	\$7,778 / \$9,189 (+18.1%)	\$7,000 / \$8,000 (+14.3%)	29.3% / 28.2% (-1.1 pp)	50.1% / 54.6% (+4.6 pp)	16.7% / 13.4% (-3.3 pp)

Key point: Within the Eleventh Circuit comparison, Lumpkin had higher post-period mean and median bond amounts, while Krome had a higher mean but unchanged median. Grant rates fell and denial shares increased at all three courts shown.

IV. Supplemental Context for Imperial and Other Courts under the Ninth Circuit

This supplemental section provides additional context for Imperial and selected courts under the Ninth Circuit. Imperial is shown separately because its post-period pattern differs from the general Ninth Circuit denial-share pattern reported in Table 16 and because its nationality composition changed during the same period. The tables and figures below are descriptive; the timing markers are included to show temporal alignment with selected legal and policy events, not to isolate causation.

Table 19. Imperial Nationality Composition Changes, Pre/Post November 10 Split

Nationality Code	Pre Decisions	Post Decisions	Pre Share	Post Share	Share Change
MX	150	199	34.2%	24.4%	-9.9 pp
GT	63	53	14.4%	6.5%	-7.9 pp
IN	27	109	6.2%	13.4%	+7.2 pp
CH	21	68	4.8%	8.3%	+3.5 pp
ES	21	64	4.8%	7.8%	+3 pp
NU	15	8	3.4%	1.0%	-2.4 pp
CO	5	26	1.1%	3.2%	+2 pp
UZ	0	14	0.0%	1.7%	+1.7 pp
CU	16	20	3.7%	2.5%	-1.2 pp
RU	15	19	3.4%	2.3%	-1.1 pp
VE	14	34	3.2%	4.2%	+1 pp
HO	16	22	3.7%	2.7%	-1 pp
GV	1	9	0.2%	1.1%	+0.9 pp
ET	2	10	0.5%	1.2%	+0.8 pp
SO	1	8	0.2%	1.0%	+0.8 pp
All other codes	71	153	16.2%	18.8%	+2.5 pp

Key point: Imperial’s nationality composition changed materially after the November 10 split. The MX and GT shares declined from 34.2% to 24.4% and from 14.4% to 6.5%, respectively, while the IN, CH, and ES shares increased from 6.2% to 13.4%, from 4.8% to 8.3%, and from 4.8% to 7.8%, respectively.

Note: The table uses records with nonmissing nationality codes. For readability, it displays nationality codes with an absolute pre/post share change of at least 0.8 percentage points, plus all remaining nationality codes grouped as “All other codes.” Pre/post shares use the nationality-coded Imperial decision records as the denominator: 438 pre-period records and 816 post-period records. Nationality values are reported as recorded in the source data.

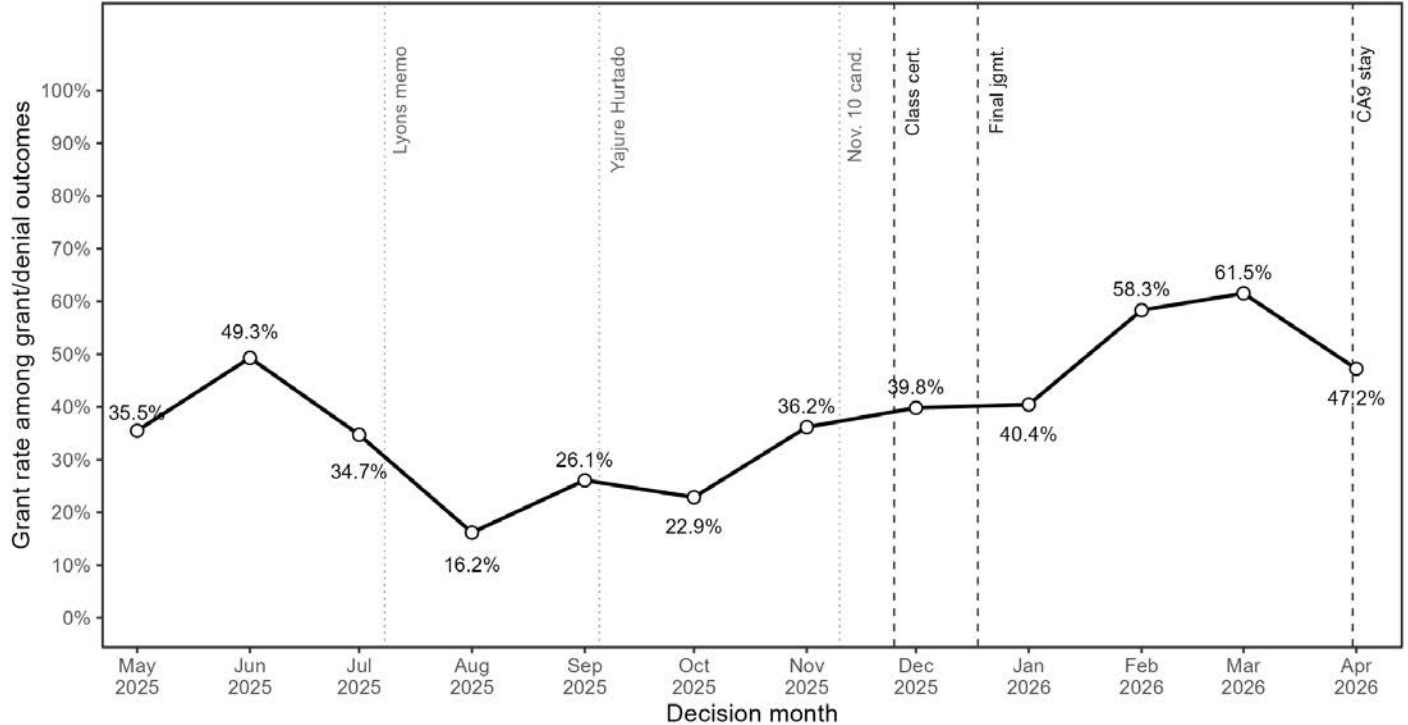
Table 20. Imperial Monthly Grant Rates and Outcome Counts, May 2025-April 2026

Month	Total Records	Grant/Denial Records	Grants	Denials	Withdrawals	Grant Rate	Denial Share	Context Marker
May 2025	86	62	22	40	24	35.5%	46.5%	-
June 2025	92	71	35	36	21	49.3%	39.1%	-
July 2025	100	72	25	47	26	34.7%	47.0%	Lyons memo
August 2025	83	68	11	57	15	16.2%	68.7%	-
September 2025	82	69	18	51	13	26.1%	62.2%	Yajure Hurtado
October 2025	47	35	8	27	12	22.9%	57.4%	-
November 2025	55	47	17	30	8	36.2%	54.5%	Nov. 10 split
December 2025	167	113	45	68	50	39.8%	40.7%	Maldonado cert./jmt.
January 2026	175	136	55	81	38	40.4%	46.3%	-
February 2026	108	96	56	40	10	58.3%	37.0%	-
March 2026	191	143	88	55	44	61.5%	28.8%	-
April 2026	127	108	51	57	17	47.2%	44.9%	CA9 stay

Key point: Imperial’s grant rate rose after November, from 22.9% in October 2025 to 39.8% in December, 58.3% in February, and 61.5% in March, before falling to 47.2% in April 2026. This post-November increase occurred alongside higher monthly volume, especially from December 2025 through April 2026.

Note: Grant rate is grants divided by grant/denial records; denial share is denials divided by total records. Withdrawals and Other outcomes are included in total records but excluded from the grant-rate denominator. The Other category is not separately shown. Context markers correspond to selected timing events shown in Figures 4 and 5 and are descriptive.

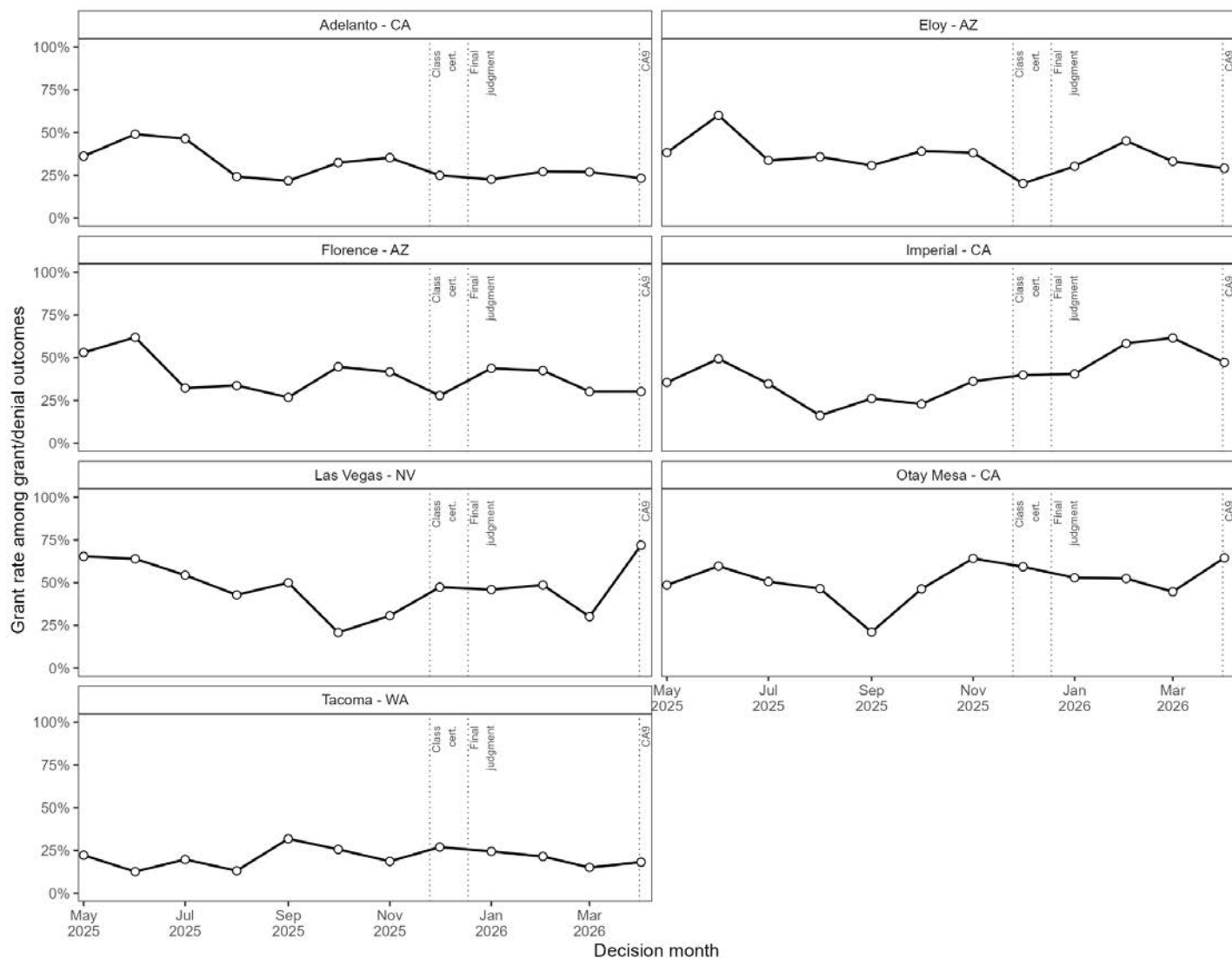
Figure 4. Imperial Monthly Grant Rate with Maldonado Bautista Timing Markers



Key point: Imperial’s monthly grant rate increased in late 2025 and early 2026 after reaching lower points in August and October 2025. The figure shows the increase visually, while Table 20 provides the monthly counts underlying the plotted rates.

Note: Monthly grant rate is calculated among grant/denial outcomes. The vertical markers identify selected legal and policy timing events, including Maldonado Bautista-related timing markers. The figure is descriptive and does not isolate the effect of any single event.

Figure 5. Ninth Circuit Monthly Grant Rates with *Maldonado Bautista* Timing Markers



Key point: This comparison shows heterogeneity across courts under the Ninth Circuit's jurisdiction. Imperial's post-November increase is visible, but the other courts do not show a uniform monthly grant-rate pattern: Adelanto and Tacoma remained comparatively low, while Eloy, Florence, Las Vegas, and Otay Mesa fluctuated across the same period.

Note: Monthly grant rates are calculated among grant/denial outcomes. The vertical timing markers are included for descriptive comparison across courts. Monthly values may be sensitive to court-specific volume and case mix, so the figure should be read together with Tables 16, 19, and 20.

Exhibit C. Courts Included in the National Declaration Sample

This exhibit identifies the courts included in the national declaration sample, the underlying EOIR base city court code(s) used for each court, and selected record counts and rates for the January 1, 2024 through April 30, 2026 analysis window.

Base City Code(s)	Lookup City/State	Completed Records	Grant Records	Denial Records	Withdrawal Records	Other Records	Grant/Denial Records	Grant Rate	Denial Share	WD Share	Positive Recorded Bonds
KRO	MIAMI, FL	12,013	3,220	3,759	4,636	398	6,979	46.1%	31.3%	38.6%	3,048
CIC	CONROE, TX	11,631	3,381	5,204	2,806	240	8,585	39.4%	44.7%	24.1%	3,308
ELZ	ELIZABETH, NJ	10,381	2,577	4,594	3,056	154	7,171	35.9%	44.3%	29.4%	2,350
ADL	ADELANTO, CA	8,555	1,843	4,109	2,403	200	5,952	31.0%	48.0%	28.1%	1,728
SDC	LUMPKIN, GA	8,004	2,052	3,889	1,028	1,035	5,941	34.5%	48.6%	12.8%	2,015
JNA	JENA, LA	7,675	1,567	3,935	1,878	295	5,502	28.5%	51.3%	24.5%	1,487
AUR	AURORA, CO	6,978	1,545	2,490	2,795	148	4,035	38.3%	35.7%	40.1%	1,498
EPD	EL PASO, TX	6,960	1,691	2,733	125	2,411	4,424	38.2%	39.3%	1.8%	1,616
PSD	PEARSALL, TX	6,474	1,480	4,192	676	126	5,672	26.1%	64.8%	10.4%	1,439
OAK	OAKDALE, LA	6,326	845	3,590	1,313	578	4,435	19.1%	56.7%	20.8%	762
ELO	ELOY, AZ	6,094	1,276	1,812	302	2,704	3,088	41.3%	29.7%	5.0%	1,258
CHE/LOW	CHELMSFORD, MA	5,100	1,754	1,670	1,519	157	3,424	51.2%	32.7%	29.8%	1,722
PEP/PIS	LOS FRESNOS, TX	4,513	1,586	1,623	1,111	193	3,209	49.4%	36.0%	24.6%	1,541
OTM	OTAY MESA, CA	4,429	1,495	1,579	1,201	154	3,074	48.6%	35.7%	27.1%	1,456
FLO	FLORENCE, AZ	4,333	1,048	1,500	1,259	526	2,548	41.1%	34.6%	29.1%	1,017
DET	DETROIT, MI	4,322	810	1,867	1,592	53	2,677	30.3%	43.2%	36.8%	696
ANN/WAS	ANNANDALE, VA	3,626	1,679	1,661	232	54	3,340	50.3%	45.8%	6.4%	1,631
OTO	OTERO, NM	3,503	624	2,094	44	741	2,718	23.0%	59.8%	1.3%	610
BTV	BATAVIA, NY	3,210	757	1,129	1,088	236	1,886	40.1%	35.2%	33.9%	745
CHI	CHICAGO, IL	3,088	1,209	912	882	85	2,121	57.0%	29.5%	28.6%	988
LVG	LAS VEGAS, NV	2,540	1,053	1,075	274	138	2,128	49.5%	42.3%	10.8%	1,030
TAC	TACOMA, WA	2,337	363	1,302	646	26	1,665	21.8%	55.7%	27.6%	363
LRO	LAREDO, TX	2,272	742	1,193	306	31	1,935	38.3%	52.5%	13.5%	692
CLE	CLEVELAND, OH	1,989	395	980	586	28	1,375	28.7%	49.3%	29.5%	382
KAN	KANSAS CITY, MO	1,867	328	1,259	247	33	1,587	20.7%	67.4%	13.2%	318
IMP	IMPERIAL, CA	1,757	602	669	468	18	1,271	47.4%	38.1%	26.6%	577
BLM	FORT SNEILING, MN	1,600	418	773	362	47	1,191	35.1%	48.3%	22.6%	403
OMA	OMAHA, NE	1,425	223	862	270	70	1,085	20.6%	60.5%	18.9%	186
HGP	HOUSTON, TX	1,363	273	764	285	41	1,037	26.3%	56.1%	20.9%	261
MEM	MEMPHIS, TN	1,148	121	836	170	21	957	12.6%	72.8%	14.8%	118
ORL	Orlando, FL	1,047	349	523	174	1	872	40.0%	50.0%	16.6%	317
NYV	NEW YORK, NY	831	166	393	242	30	559	29.7%	47.3%	29.1%	159
ATD	ATLANTA, GA	806	262	369	166	9	631	41.5%	45.8%	20.6%	240
INP	INDIANAPOLIS, IN	564	102	343	104	15	445	22.9%	60.8%	18.4%	97

Note: Rows met inclusion thresholds of ≥ 500 completed records and ≥ 50 positive recorded new_bond records, applied after same-location groupings (CHE/LOW, PEP/PIS, ANN/WAS). Grant rate uses grant/denial records as the denominator. Denial and withdrawal shares use all completed records as the denominator. Positive recorded bonds are coverage counts; bond-amount analyses use grant-coded positive new_bond records. WD means withdrawal. SDC = Lumpkin/Stewart; EPD includes El Paso/Bluebonnet-related hearing locations.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ALASKA

HONORIO LATYR PEREIRA BARRETO,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF ALASKA, Department of
Corrections; ARNALDO HERNANDEZ,
Superintendent of the Anchorage
Correctional Complex, in his official
capacity; U.S. IMMIGRATION AND
CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT; DAVID
VENTURELLA, Acting Director, in his
official capacity, and LAURA
HERMOSILLO, Field Office Director,
Seattle Field Office; DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELAND SECURITY;
MARKWAYNE MULLIN, Secretary, in his
official capacity,

Respondents.

Case No. 3:26-cv-00235-SLG

**DECLARATION OF
MARGARET STOCK**

I, Margaret Stock, hereby make the following declaration under oath with respect to the above-captioned matter:

1. I am an immigration attorney practicing in Anchorage, Alaska and counsel for Honorio Latyr Pereira Barreto in this habeas corpus action.
2. From the legal briefing, it appears that Defendants' counsel is unfamiliar with the different agencies that handle U.S. citizenship and immigration matters within the U.S. Government. The term "EOIR" refers to the Executive Office for Immigration Review, which is part of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). The term "ICE" refers to Immigration and Customs Enforcement, an agency within the U.S. Department of

Homeland Security (DHS). The term “USCIS” refers to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, another agency with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). These different agencies have different regulations, policies, and procedures many of which are inconsistent with the regulations, policies, and procedures of the other agencies. For example, the fact that ICE may (or may not) cooperate with EOIR in obtaining biometrics for detained immigrants who have applications pending with EOIR does not mean that ICE cooperates with USCIS (a different agency from EOIR) in obtaining biometrics for detained immigrants who have applications pending with USCIS. ICE and USCIS do not currently cooperate to provide benefits for detained immigrants (or at least, do not do so competently), as stated in the public USCIS Policy statements found at Dkt. 14 in this case.

3. I was counsel in the habeas case of Roble Ahmed Salad v. State of Alaska, Dep’t of Corrections, 3:25-cv-00029-TMB (D. Alaska 2025). In that case, Respondent Roble Salad was arrested and detained in Anchorage and—after a habeas corpus petition was filed—transported out of the State of Alaska to a Texas detention center. Due to the pending habeas, he was then brought back to Alaska by ICE and detained again at the Anchorage Correctional Center. At the time of his detention, Mr. Salad had a pending application with USCIS for Temporary Protected Status (TPS). Mr. Salad had been scheduled for a biometrics appointment by USCIS in Anchorage on February 7, 2025, but ICE refused to transport him to the USCIS biometrics appointment because ICE had detained him. Undersigned counsel rescheduled his appointment to a March date in hopes that he would be released from custody by that date. Eventually, due to the pressure of the habeas case, ICE took him to the USCIS Application Support Center in

Anchorage to have him fingerprinted but it was well after the date for which USCIS had initially scheduled him and the USCIS system treated him as if he had failed to appear for his biometrics. Anchorage ICE officer Bradley Hayes, in a sworn declaration (Salad, at Dkt. 13), admitted that ICE had failed to transport Mr. Salad to his appointment and stated that “. . . ICE has requested USCIS expedite processing of Petitioner’s TPS application. ICE will arrange for completion of the necessary biometrics for that application.” Salad, Dkt. 13, Decl. of Bradley Hayes, ¶ 20. On February 19, 2025, Defendants’ present counsel Joshua Traini also represented to the Court that “ICE has asked USCIS to expedite that.” Salad, Tr. of Motion Hearing, at 34.

4. Unfortunately ICE failed to do the necessary coordination to have the biometrics recognized by USCIS. ICE did eventually transport Mr. Salad to the USCIS Application Support Center for biometrics but not on the dates of his USCIS scheduled appointments. As of today, Roble Salad’s TPS application is still pending. The application has not been adjudicated. The USCIS system does not show that Mr. Salad completed his biometrics, and there is no evidence in the system that ICE ever requested any “expedite.” It appears that USCIS has not adjudicated the TPS application because Mr. Salad did not appear for his scheduled fingerprint appointments. Moreover, if ICE did request an “expedite,” they did not do so in any way that was effective or that has been documented within the “MyUSCIS” system.
5. Defendants’ counsel also misrepresents the way ICE recognizes attorneys as appearing for clients. A form “G-28” is a form used by immigration attorneys to “enter an appearance” with ICE or USCIS on behalf of parties with business before those agencies. It is not used by State criminal defense attorneys representing someone in a State criminal

matter. A form “EOIR-28” is a form used by immigration attorneys to “enter an appearance” before EOIR. Attorneys who wish to appear before EOIR (for example, for bond hearings or immigration court hearings) must be “admitted” before EOIR by appearing first in immigration court to have their credentials examined. It can take several weeks to be “admitted” before EOIR. State criminal defense attorneys representing someone in a State criminal matter do not use form EOIR-28 or Form G-28. There is no DOJ or EOIR form that allows a State criminal defense attorney to appear in a detention center solely for the purpose of representing someone in a State criminal proceeding.

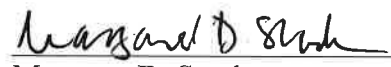
6. Alaska Public Defender Randall Patterson is not admitted before EOIR and cannot file an EOIR-28 with EOIR unless he is admitted there. Moreover, the Alaska Public Defender agency does not permit their attorneys to enter appearances and represent immigrants before EOIR or ICE. Instead, the Public Defender agency refers their clients to outside counsel who are admitted before EOIR or ICE when their clients need immigration representation.
7. When noncitizens are taken into custody in Alaska, ICE routinely arranges to transfer them from the Anchorage Correctional Center to detention centers in the Lower 48 states. While the facility in Tacoma is the ICE detention center chosen by ICE for most Alaska residents, even Alaska residents are routinely transferred from one detention facility to another, sometimes without warning, and conditions and access to immigration counsel vary widely from facility to facility. Even assuming that Honorio Latyr Pereira Barreto could adequately communicate with his state criminal defense attorney from the NWIPC, he could be moved to another facility at any time where that would not be the case.

8. I have been advised by a public interest attorney in Washington State that it is common at the NWIPC that “we have people all the time who miss their hearing and bench warrants are issued” by the Washington State or other state criminal authorities because they are detained by ICE and therefore unable to attend their State criminal proceedings. The same attorney advised me that he recently worked with the King County public defender agency in their effort to get a judge in King County to order that their client, who was in ICE detention, be produced for a King County criminal hearing, to no avail. ICE refused to cooperate in producing the immigrant for the King County criminal hearing.
9. Defendants’ counsel cites to a website, <https://www.ice.gov/detain/detention-facilities/northwest-ice-processing-center-nwipc>, for the proposition that the NWIPC “facilitates communications between detainees and their legal counsel.” The website does discuss how **immigration attorneys with G-28s** can make appointments to meet with their clients in person or by scheduling appointments in advance for **limited video time**, and how **these appointments are “on a first come basis” and are limited to 30 minutes at a time, although back to back appointments up to 60 minutes may be possible if scheduling allows**. In fact, the website says nothing about NWIPC “routinely” accommodating remote appearances for outside State criminal court hearings or “virtual hearings for criminal cases originating out of Alaska.” Defendants’ counsel has not provided any evidence that such accommodations are “routinely” provided. In my experience, detainees are permitted to attend hearings before EOIR but not before other non-EOIR agencies such as State of Alaska criminal courts or USCIS.
10. **Petitioner has now been scheduled for a biometrics appointment on July 8, 2026, at the USCIS Anchorage Application Support Center.** Dkt. 20-1. If Petitioner is not

released by this date, he will not be able to complete his biometrics due to ICE's interference with his USCIS case. Petitioner's inability to complete his biometrics appointment risks either his I-751 being outright denied for abandonment or his I-751 remaining pending and unadjudicated, which would leave Petitioner in detention with no ability to seek relief from removal. EOIR has no jurisdiction over an I-751 until it has first been adjudicated by USCIS.¹ Respondents' own policy traps Petitioner—and others like him—in indefinite removal proceedings by denying them the ability to pursue immigration applications with USCIS.

11. Respondents' counsel cites footnote 23 in the USCIS Policy Manual as alleged support for counsel's statement that Petitioner can have his biometrics done while in detention in Tacoma. In fact, that footnote states the opposite. The footnote states that "By regulation, DHS is only responsible for obtaining biometrics needed for identity and background checks when an alien is in detention, in removal proceedings, **and the benefit requested is within the jurisdiction of the Executive Office for Immigration Review.** See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.47(d). An I-751 pending with USCIS is not a benefit that is "within the jurisdiction of" EOIR. The pending I-751 is within the jurisdiction of USCIS, not EOIR. USCIS requires Petitioner to appear to have his biometrics completed on July 8, 2026 and will likely deem the application abandoned if Petitioner does not appear for this appointment.

Executed in Anchorage, AK, this 23rd day of June, 2026.


Margaret D. Stock

DECLARATION OF MATT ADAMS

I, Matt Adams, an attorney duly admitted to practice in the state of Washington, hereby declare the following:

1. My full name is Matthew Hyrum Adams. I am an attorney admitted to practice in the state of Washington. My Washington State Bar number is 28287. I am also admitted to practice before the First, Second and Ninth Circuit Courts of Appeals, the United States Supreme Court, and the Federal District Courts of Western and Eastern Washington.
2. I am currently employed as the legal director of Northwest Immigrant Rights Project's (NWIRP), at 615 Second Ave., Ste. 400, Seattle, Washington, 98104.
3. I have been working as an attorney at NWIRP, for twenty- eight years. I have served as the legal director for the last twenty-one years.
4. NWIRP is a non-profit legal service provider, with a staff of just over two hundred persons. NWIRP provides legal advice and representation to persons in civil immigration matters, including to persons who are detained at the Northwest Immigration Processing Center (NWIPC) in Tacoma, Washington.
5. I have represented scores of persons in removal proceedings who are detained at the NWIPC in Tacoma. In addition, I provided general oversight and supervision to more than eighty legal advocates, the majority of whom have clients they represent at NWIPC.
6. In my experience it is very rare for persons detained at NWIPC to have any access to state court criminal proceedings while in detention. NWIRP regularly represents detained persons in immigration proceedings who are issued bench warrants because they are unable to appear at their criminal proceedings. This occurs even where their criminal

attorney makes a request to have them transported to the criminal proceeding or to permit the their client to appear virtually.

7. Just last month, on May 20, 2026, a public defender from the King County Public Defender's Office reached out because the King County Superior Court ruled that that he had no authority to order that their client, who is detained at NWIPC, be transported to the court. This was in response to the state requesting a warrant based on the client's failure to appear. That client was then deported, and the state renewed their request for a warrant.

8. There have been a couple of high profile cases—cases that have generated great amounts of press—where the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has facilitated a virtual appearance, but the only time I have seen that occur is when the U.S. Attorney's office intervened. I have not seen DHS facilitate such virtual appearances at the request of a public defender or criminal defense team.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Seattle, Washington on the 23rd of June, 2026

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matt Adams", written in a cursive, stylized script.

Matt Adams