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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 REVAN SHAWKAT MANSOOR,  
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Petitioner,  
v.  
FRED FIGUEROA, Warden, Otay Mesa  
Detention Center; GREGORY  
ARCHAMBEAULT, Field Director, U.S.  
Immigration & Customs Enforcement;  
ELAINE DUKE, Acting Secretary, U.S.  
Department of Homeland Security; DOES  
1-3,  
Respondents.

Case No.: 3:17-cv-01695-GPC (NLS)

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND  
DENYING IN PART PETITION FOR  
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS**

Petitioner Revan Shawkat Mansoor (“Petitioner”), proceeding with counsel, is a national and citizen of the Republic of Iraq. (*See* ECF No. 1-2 at 2.<sup>1</sup>) He is currently in the custody of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), an agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”). (*Id.* at 4.) On

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<sup>1</sup> Page numbers are based on CM/ECF pagination.

1 August 23, 2017, Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (“Petition”). (ECF  
2 No. 1.) He moves for immediate release from custody or, in the alternative, release with  
3 enrollment in the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (“ISAP”). (*Id.* at 9.)  
4 Respondents include: Fred Figueroa, Warden at Otay Mesa Detention Center; Gregory  
5 Archambeault, Field Director at ICE; and Elaine Duke, Acting Secretary at DHS  
6 (collectively “Respondents”). (*Id.* at 1.) Respondents were ordered to file a response by  
7 January 12, 2018, but they failed to do so. (*See* ECF No. 3.) On January 16, 2018,  
8 Petitioner filed a motion requesting the Court grant his Petition for Writ of Habeas  
9 Corpus. (ECF No. 4.) The Court decides the matter on the papers submitted and without  
10 oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1.d.1. After a thorough review of the issues  
11 and the documents presented, the Court **GRANTS IN PART** and **DENIES IN PART**  
12 Petitioner’s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

### 13 **I. Background**

14 Petitioner is a citizen and national of the Republic of Iraq. (*See* ECF No. 1-2 at 2.)  
15 On April 21, 2009, he was admitted into the United States as a Child of a Refugee. (*Id.* at  
16 4.) On November 14, 2013, after receiving a Notice to Appear from ICE as a removable  
17 alien convicted of a crime of domestic violence and being released on the Alternatives to  
18 Detention program, the Immigration Judge (“IJ”) ordered the removal proceedings  
19 terminated without prejudice. (*Id.*)

20 After Petitioner was convicted of sodomy of a person under sixteen years of age in  
21 violation of California Penal Code sections 286(b)(2), and lewd act upon a child fourteen  
22 or fifteen years of age in violation of California Penal Code section 288(c)(1), ICE made  
23 contact with Petitioner in January 2016. (*Id.*) On July 11, 2016, Petitioner was released  
24 from the San Diego Central Jail and transferred to the custody of ICE. (*Id.*) ICE placed  
25 Petitioner into removal proceedings and issued him a Notice to Appear. (*Id.*) Petitioner  
26 appeared before an IJ in San Diego, California, where he sought relief under the

1 Immigration and Nationality Act. (*Id.* at 2.)

2 On April 18, 2017, Petitioner was denied Asylum and Withholding of Removal.  
3 (*Id.*) Petitioner was granted deferral of removal to Iraq under Article III of the  
4 Convention Against Torture. (*Id.*) Instead, he was ordered removed to Turkey. (*Id.*)  
5 Petitioner’s April 18, 2017 order of removal is final.

6 On July 28, 2017, ICE reviewed Petitioner’s custody status and determined it  
7 would not release Petitioner because he was deemed to be a threat to the community. (*Id.*  
8 at 4.) The decision also stated that the Government of Turkey will not issue a travel  
9 document to Petitioner. (*Id.*) Petitioner remains in the custody of ICE and is being held  
10 at the Otay Mesa Detention Center located in San Diego, California. (*Id.*) On August 23,  
11 2017, Petitioner filed his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus with this Court seeking his  
12 immediate release or, in the alternative, enrollment in the Intensive Supervision  
13 Appearance Program (“ISAP”). (ECF No. 1.) The government failed to file a timely  
14 response, and, on January 16, 2018, Petitioner filed a motion requesting that the Court  
15 grant his Petition. (ECF No. 4.)

## 16 **II. Jurisdiction**

17 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, alien detainees can properly challenge the extent of  
18 the Attorney General’s authority to detain a removable alien under the statutes  
19 authorizing detention. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 687-89 (2001); *see also Demore*  
20 *v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 516-17 (2003). Although the REAL ID Act of 2005 divested  
21 district court jurisdiction over habeas petitions challenging orders of removal, it does not  
22 divest the district court of jurisdiction over challenges to detention. *Martinez v.*  
23 *Napolitano*, 704 F.3d 620, 622 (9th Cir. 2012) (citation omitted); *Nadarajah v. Gonzales*,  
24 443 F.3d 1069, 1075 (9th Cir. 2006). However, the scope of the federal courts’ review is  
25 limited to constitutional claims and questions of law. *Singh v. Holder*, 638 F.3d 1196,  
26 1202 (9th Cir. 2011). Here, Petitioner challenges his continued detention and not the

1 validity of a final order of removal. Therefore, this Court has jurisdiction under 28  
2 U.S.C. § 2241 to consider his Petition.

### 3 **III. Merits**

4 Petitioner asserts that Respondents have subjected him to prolonged detention.  
5 (ECF No. 1 at 3.)

#### 6 **a. Prolonged Detention**

7 Petitioner claims he is being held in detention pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6).  
8 (ECF No. 1 at 4.) Section 1231(a) requires detention throughout a ninety-day removal  
9 period for a noncitizen having received a final order of removal based on criminal  
10 grounds. 8 U.S.C. §§ 1231(a), 1231(a)(2). If the noncitizen has not been removed during  
11 this period, § 1231(a)(6) authorizes continued detention at the discretion of the Attorney  
12 General. 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6). However, once detention becomes prolonged and the  
13 detainee is not provided with adequate bond hearings, serious due process concerns arise.  
14 *See Diouf v. Napalitano*, 634 F.3d 1081, 1091 (9th Cir. 2011) (finding DHS regulations  
15 governing the 180-day independent review “do raise serious constitutional concerns”  
16 because they do not provide for a decision by a neutral arbiter and, “[a]t this point, the  
17 alien’s continuing detention becomes prolonged.”);<sup>2</sup> *see also Demore*, 538 U.S. at 531-32  
18 (reasoning that mandatory detention of a removable noncitizen for a brief period of time  
19 does not violate due process, but deprivations of liberty by continued unreasonable  
20 detention could entitle the detainee to greater protections) (J. Kennedy concurring). The  
21 Ninth Circuit has imposed a bright-line standard, defining “prolonged detention” as that  
22 which exceeds six-months. *Diouf*, 634 F.3d at 1092 n.13 (“As a general matter, detention  
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25 <sup>2</sup> *Diouf* builds upon a series of Ninth Circuit jurisprudence recognizing that prolonged detention without  
26 a bond hearing raises serious due process concerns. *See Singh v. Holder*, 638 F.3d 1196 (9th Cir. 2011);  
27 *Casas-Castrillon v. Dep’t of Homeland Security*, 535 F.3d 942 (9th Cir. 2008); *Nadarajah*, 443 F.3d at  
28 1078-79; *Tijani v. Willis*, 430 F.3d 1241 (9th Cir. 2005).

1 is prolonged when it has lasted six months and is expected to continue more than  
2 minimally beyond six months.”).

3         Petitioner has been in the custody of Respondents since July 11, 2016. His final  
4 order of removal was entered on April 18, 2017. Following its entry, Petitioner remained  
5 in Respondents’ custody throughout the ninety-day removal period required by 8 U.S.C.  
6 § 1231(a)(2). Although the ninety-day removal period ended on July 16, 2017, Petitioner  
7 has yet to be removed from the United States or released from detention. On July 28,  
8 2017, Respondents independently reviewed Petitioner’s custody status and determined  
9 Petitioner would not be released because Respondents considered him to be a threat to the  
10 community. (*See* ECF No. 1-2 at 4.) Petitioner has been in the continuous custody of  
11 Respondents for more than eighteen months from the date his custody began on July 11,  
12 2016. Over six months have passed since Petitioner’s ninety-day removal period ended  
13 on July 16, 2017. Petitioner has not received a bond hearing before a neutral arbiter.  
14 Instead, Petitioner has only been provided with an independent review of his detention by  
15 Respondents. (*Id.*) Thus, the Court finds that Respondents have held Petitioner in  
16 prolonged detention without adequate procedural safeguards.

17                 **b. Assignment to an Immigration Judge**

18         Petitioner now seeks his release or, in the alternative, placement in ISAP.  
19 However, the Court finds Petitioner’s request more appropriately suited for determination  
20 by an IJ.

21         IJs must hold bond hearings every six months for all noncitizens detained under  
22 general immigration detention statutes. *Diouf*, 634 F.3d at 1082 (holding individuals held  
23 under 8 U.S.C. § 1231 are entitled to a bond hearing after six months of detention, where  
24 the government bears the burden of justifying their continued imprisonment); *Rodriguez*  
25 *v. Robbins*, 804 F.3d 1060, 1090 (9th Cir. 2015) (“*Rodriguez III*”) (extending the six  
26 month bond hearing requirement to individuals held under 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(b), 1226(a),  
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1 and 1226(c)). The Ninth Circuit has set forth a myriad of procedural safeguards available  
2 to noncitizens subject to prolonged detention.<sup>3</sup> Paramount to the discussion at bar is the  
3 government’s duty to **automatically** schedule a bond hearing before an IJ for detainees  
4 every six months. *See Rodriguez III*, 804 F.3d at 1085, 1089 (emphasis added).<sup>4</sup> In  
5 addition, the government bears the burden of justifying its detainee’s prolonged  
6 imprisonment by establishing through clear and convincing evidence that he is a flight  
7 risk or a danger to the community. *Singh*, 638 F.3d at 1205; *Tijani*, 430 F.3d at 1242.  
8 During the bond hearing, an IJ must consider alternatives to detention. *Rodriguez III*,  
9 804 F.3d at 1074. Alternatives include reasonable conditions of supervision, such as  
10 electronic monitoring through ISAP. *Id.* at 1087-88.

11 IJs are a specialized and experienced group within the Department of Justice  
12 already entrusted to make determinations about the government’s legitimate interest in  
13 the further deprivation of a noncitizen’s liberty. *Id.* at 1089. “The power to order a bail  
14 hearing before an [IJ] is the type of practice and workable remedy within the district  
15 court’s broad equitable powers.” *Mau v. Chertoff*, 562 F. Supp. 2d 1107, 1114 (S.D. Cal.  
16 2008) (citing *Lemon v. Kurtzman*, 411 U.S. 192, 200 (1973) (“[i]n the constitutional  
17 adjudication as elsewhere, equitable remedies are a special blend of what is necessary,  
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19 <sup>3</sup> In addition to the procedural safeguards at bar in Petitioner’s case, the Ninth Circuit requires the  
20 following procedures for prolonged detention bond hearings: (1) the IJ must take into account the  
21 cumulative duration of detainment, where the government has a stronger burden the longer detention  
22 persists, *Rodriguez III*, 804 F.3d at 1088-89; (2) the IJ should consider whether there may be some  
23 impediments to the noncitizen’s removal, *id.* at 1089 n.18 (citing *Owino v. Napolitano*, 575 F.3d 952,  
24 955-56 (9th Cir. 2009)); (3) the government must make a contemporaneous record of the hearing, such  
25 that a transcript can be made available for an appeal of the bond determination, *see Singh*, 638 F.3d at  
26 1207.

27 <sup>4</sup> Although the procedural guidelines set forth in *Rodriguez III* were established for noncitizens detained  
28 under 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(b), 1226(a), and 1226(c), *Diouf* expressly requires the same guidelines for  
detainees held under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6). *Diouf*, 634 F.3d at 1091 (asserting that individuals detained  
under § 1231(a)(6) are entitled to the same procedural safeguards against prolonged detention as  
individuals detained under § 1226(a)).

1 what is fair, and what is workable.”). “The Ninth Circuit has further held, both  
2 explicitly and implicitly, that courts have the authority to remedy prolonged detention . . .  
3 by ordering the government to provide an individualized bond hearing before an IJ.”  
4 *Straube v. Chertoff*, No. 07cv1751 JM (NLS), 2008 WL 3925680, at \*3-5 (S.D. Cal.  
5 2008) (citing *Prieto-Romero v. Clark*, 534 F.3d 1053 (9th Cir. 2008); *Casas-Castrillon*,  
6 535 F.3d 942; *Tijani*, 430 F.3d 1241). *Tijani* was the first to authorize the district court to  
7 order an expeditious bond hearing before an IJ where a noncitizen had been subjected to  
8 prolonged detention. *Tijani*, 430 F.3d at 1242 (remanding a habeas corpus case to the  
9 district court with instructions to order a bond hearing before an IJ within sixty days and,  
10 if the bond hearing is not provided, grant petitioner’s writ); *see also Straube*, 2008 WL  
11 3925680, at \*3 (identifying *Tijani* as the first Ninth Circuit decision to authorize such a  
12 remedy). *Tijani*’s progeny demonstrates a consistent exercise of the district court’s  
13 equitable power to order an individualized bond hearing before an IJ. *Casas-Castrillon*,  
14 535 F.3d at 951; *see also Rodriguez v. Robbins*, 715 F.3d 1127, 1130 (9th Cir. 2013)  
15 (“*Rodriguez II*”) (affirming district court’s preliminary injunction requiring the  
16 government to “provide each [detainee] with a bond hearing” before an IJ and to “release  
17 each Subclass member on reasonable conditions of supervision . . . unless the government  
18 showed by clear and convincing evidence that continued detention was justified”);  
19 *Rodriguez III*, 804 F.3d at 1066-73; *Judulang v. Chertoff*, 535 F. Supp. 2d 1129, 1135  
20 (S.D. Cal. 2008) (ordering the government to provide petitioner a bond hearing before an  
21 IJ within thirty days); *Mustanich v. Gonzales*, No. 07cv1100 WQH (LSP), 2007 WL  
22 2819732, at \*8, 11 (S.D. Cal. 2007) (finding petitioner’s four-year detention  
23 unreasonable and ordering the government to provide a bond hearing before an IJ within  
24 ten days). A bond hearing before an IJ aptly provides the government with the  
25 opportunity to establish that its detainee is a flight risk or a danger to the community.  
26 *Tijani* 430 F.3d at 1242; *Mustanich*, 2007 WL 2819732, at \*10 (“consistent with *Tijani*,

1 the government should be given the opportunity to establish that Petitioner is a flight risk  
2 or a danger to the community in a bail hearing before an IJ.”); *see also Mau*, 549 F. Supp.  
3 2d at 1253.

4 For more than eighteen months, Petitioner has remained under the trusted custody,  
5 care, and supervision of Respondents. Over six months of Petitioner’s detention has  
6 occurred after Petitioner’s mandatory removal period ended. On July 28, 2017,  
7 Respondents independently denied Petitioner’s release on bond, determining that  
8 Petitioner remained a danger to the community. (*See* ECF No. 1-2 at 4.) While there is  
9 no indication that Petitioner submitted an application with the Immigration Court for  
10 review of Respondents’ bond determination, it is not Petitioner’s duty to do so. It is  
11 Respondents’ responsibility to, at a minimum, safeguard Petitioner’s liberty interests by  
12 automatically providing him with a bond hearing before an IJ after each six month period  
13 of detainment. *See Rodriguez III*, 804 F.3d at 1085, 1089. It is also Respondents’ burden  
14 to prove to the IJ that Petitioner’s continued imprisonment is justified. *See Singh*, 638  
15 F.3d at 1205; *Tijani*, 430 F.3d at 1242. Yet, Respondents have failed to provide  
16 Petitioner with a bond hearing before an IJ. The Court finds the IJ is uniquely qualified  
17 and situated to make neutral administrative determinations about Petitioner’s eligibility  
18 for release on bond and/or placement in a supervised release program such as ISAP. *See*  
19 *Rodriguez III*, 804 F.3d at 1087-89. Meanwhile, this Court lacks the factual support to  
20 make a determination about Petitioner’s risk of flight or dangerousness to the community.  
21 As such, it is appropriate and consistent with Ninth Circuit jurisprudence to provide  
22 Respondents with an opportunity to establish such facts before an IJ. *See Prieto-Romero*,  
23 534 F.3d 1053; *Casas-Castrillon*, 535 F.3d 942; *Tijani*, 430 F.3d 1241. Furthermore, it is  
24 within the purview of this Court’s equitable powers to order Respondents to provide  
25 Petitioner with an expeditious bond hearing before an IJ. *See Mau*, 562 F. Supp. 2d at  
26 1114. Accordingly, this Court orders Respondents to provide Petitioner a hearing within  
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1 twenty days of this order before an IJ with the power to grant him bond and/or ISAP  
2 placement.

3 **IV. Conclusion**

4 The Court **GRANTS IN PART** and **DENIES IN PART** Petitioner's Petition for  
5 Writ of Habeas Corpus.

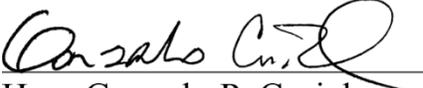
6 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

7 (1) Petitioner's request for immediate release or, in the alternative, ISAP  
8 placement is **DENIED**.

9 (2) Respondents are **ORDERED** to provide petitioner a hearing within twenty  
10 days of this order before an immigration judge with the power to grant him  
11 bond and/or ISAP placement.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13 Dated: February 13, 2018

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15 Hon. Gonzalo P. Curiel  
16 United States District Judge  
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