

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

J.A.M.C. v. Albarran et al.

J.A.M.C. · No. 3:25-cv-09649 · Decided November 7, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Northern District of California granted J.A.M.C.'s ex parte motion for a temporary restraining order concerning his immigration detention. The court ordered his release and prohibited re-detention without a pre-deprivation hearing before a neutral decisionmaker, with the government required to establish by clear and convincing evidence that detention was necessary. The order also set a schedule for briefing and a preliminary-injunction hearing and remained effective until November 21, 2025.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Casey Pitts
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
DECIDED	November 7, 2025
DOCKET	3:25-cv-09649
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Petitioner filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus and an ex parte motion for a temporary restraining order challenging his immigration detention. The court granted the temporary restraining order and ordered his release and a pre-deprivation hearing before any re-detention.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	A temporary restraining order is evaluated under the substantially identical standard applicable to a preliminary injunction: likelihood of success on the merits, likelihood of irreparable harm, balance of equities, and the public interest. An ex parte TRO additionally requires specific facts showing immediate and irreparable injury before the opposing party can be heard, together with counsel's written certification regarding notice efforts.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown; temporary restraining order issued by a federal district court

TOPICS

immigration detention

procedural due process

due process

injunctions

remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

immigration detention

constitutional law

civil procedure

civil rights

remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether J.A.M.C. satisfied the requirements for an ex parte temporary restraining order.
2. Whether a noncitizen conditionally released on immigration bond has a protected liberty interest in remaining out of immigration custody.
3. Whether re-detaining J.A.M.C. without a pre-deprivation hearing violated procedural due process under the Fifth Amendment.
4. Whether the court should require immediate release, prohibit re-detention without a hearing, and dispense with security under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(c).

HOLDINGS

1. J.A.M.C. satisfied the requirements for an ex parte temporary restraining order because the record showed immediate and irreparable injury from continued detention before defendants could be heard, and counsel had attempted to provide notice.
2. A noncitizen conditionally released into the United States on immigration bond has a significant liberty interest in remaining out of immigration custody.
3. J.A.M.C. was likely to succeed on his procedural due process claim because the government could not re-detain him without first providing a hearing before a neutral decisionmaker at which it established by clear and convincing evidence that bond revocation and detention were necessary to prevent flight or protect the public.
4. The court exercised its discretion under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(c) to dispense with security because there was no realistic likelihood of harm to respondents from the injunction.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“J.A.M.C. is ORDERED released from custody and are ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED from re-detaining J.A.M.C. without providing him with a pre-deprivation hearing before a neutral decisionmaker at which the government establishes by clear and convincing evidence that revocation of his previously-granted bond is appropriate because detention is necessary to prevent his flight or to protect the public.” (Conclusion)

“Petitioners seeking such relief must establish that (1) they are “likely to succeed on the merits”; (2) they are “likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief”; (3) “the balance of equities tips in [their] favor”; and (4) “an injunction is in the public interest.”” (Legal Standards)

“A noncitizen like J.A.M.C. who was conditionally released into the United States has a significant liberty interest in remaining out of immigration custody.” (Analysis)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

J.A.M.C. arrived in the United States in 1991 at age three and has lived there, apart from a brief absence, since that time. He has three United States citizen children, including two children diagnosed with autism, supports them financially and emotionally, and works as a barber. After DHS detained him for entering without inspection, an immigration judge released him on a \$10,000 bond with GPS monitoring, but ICE later detained him at a scheduled check-in based on an alleged Labor Day GPS-monitoring violation; J.A.M.C. asserted that the trip had been authorized.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

ICE detained J.A.M.C. on November 7, 2025, allegedly for violating the GPS-monitoring terms of his previously granted immigration bond. J.A.M.C. filed a habeas petition and moved ex parte for temporary injunctive relief the same day. The district court granted the motion, ordered his release, prohibited re-detention without a hearing, dispensed with bond, and ordered defendants to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Washington v. Trump, 847 F.3d 1151, 1159 n.3 (9th Cir. 2017)
- Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 21 (2008)
- Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Peña, 865 F.3d 1211, 1217 (9th Cir. 2017)
- Shell Offshore, Inc. v. Greenpeace, Inc., 709 F.3d 1281, 1291 (9th Cir. 2013)
- Hubbard v. City of San Diego, 139 F.4th 843, 854 (9th Cir. 2025)
- East Bay Sanctuary Covenant v. Trump, 932 F.3d 742, 779 (9th Cir. 2018)
- Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood of Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers Local No. 70, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974)
- Pablo Sequen v. Albarran, No. 25-CV-06487-PCP, __ F. Supp. 3d __, 2025 WL 2935630, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 15, 2025)
- Ortega v. Bonnar, 415 F. Supp. 3d 963, 970 (N.D. Cal. 2019)
- Morrissey v. Brewer, 408 U.S. 471, 482 (1972)
- Gagnon v. Scarpelli, 411 U.S. 778, 782 (1973)
- Landon v. Plasencia, 459 U.S. 21, 32-33 (1982)
- Yamataya v. Fisher, 189 U.S. 86, 100-101 (1903)
- Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001)

- Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976)
- Cuvillo v. City of Vallejo, 944 F.3d 816, 832 (9th Cir. 2019)
- Baird v. Bonta, 81 F.4th 1036, 1042 (9th Cir. 2023)
- Hernandez v. Sessions, 872 F.3d 976, 995-996 (9th Cir. 2017)
- Garro Pinchi v. Noem, No. 5:25-cv-05632, __ F. Supp. 3d __, 2025 WL 2084921, at *6 (N.D. Cal. July 24, 2025)
- Diaz v. Kaiser, No. 3:25-CV-05071, 2025 WL 1676854, at *3 (N.D. Cal. June 14, 2025)
- Zepeda v. U.S. I.N.S., 753 F.2d 719, 727 (9th Cir. 1983)
- Youth 71Five Ministries v. Williams, No. 24-101, __ F.4th __, 2025 WL 2385151, at *5 (Aug. 18, 2025)
- Kuzmenko v. Phillips, No. 25-CV-00663, 2025 WL 779743, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 10, 2025)
- Pablo Sequen v. Kaiser, No. 25-CV-06487-PCP, 2025 WL 2203419, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 1, 2025)
- Jorgensen v. Cassidy, 320 F.3d 906, 919 (9th Cir. 2003)

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