

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Phan v. Noem

Phan · No. 3:25-cv-02422-RBM-MSB · Decided October 10, 2025

SUMMARY

The Southern District of California granted Minh Nhat Phan’s petition for a writ of habeas corpus challenging his renewed detention by ICE. The court held that ICE violated applicable regulations and due process by revoking his release without providing required notice, a prompt informal interview, and an opportunity to respond, and by failing to demonstrate changed circumstances supporting a significant likelihood of removal. The court ordered Phan’s immediate release subject to his preexisting Order of Supervision and denied his motion for a temporary restraining order as moot.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Southern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Ruth Bermudez Montenegro
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Southern District of California
DECIDED	October 10, 2025
DOCKET	3:25-cv-02422-RBM-MSB
DISPOSITION	writ_granted
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 challenging immigration detention; the court granted the petition and ordered release.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The petitioner bears the burden of showing custody in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States under 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3). The court independently determined its jurisdiction before reaching the merits.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished district court opinion; persuasive authority only
PARTIES	Minh Nhat Phan v. Kristi Noem, Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, et al.

TOPICS

- immigration detention
- procedural due process
- removal proceedings
- immigration
- remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

immigration

habeas corpus

constitutional law

civil rights

remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g) deprived the district court of jurisdiction over a habeas petition challenging the manner of ICE's execution of a removal order and the legality of detention.
2. Whether ICE's failure to provide notice, a prompt informal interview, and an opportunity to respond after revoking Phan's release violated 8 C.F.R. §§ 241.4(l) and 241.13(i) and the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause.
3. Whether ICE established under 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(2) that changed circumstances created a significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.

HOLDINGS

1. Section 1252(g) did not bar jurisdiction because Phan challenged the manner in which ICE executed his removal order and the legality of his detention, rather than the validity of the removal order or one of the three discrete actions covered by § 1252(g).
2. When ICE revokes release under 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(l), it must notify the noncitizen of the reasons for revocation and promptly provide an informal interview and an opportunity to respond; failure to do so renders the resulting detention unlawful.
3. Under 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i), ICE may revoke release and return a noncitizen to custody only upon a determination, based on changed circumstances, that there is a significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, and it must also provide notice, a prompt informal interview, and an opportunity to respond.
4. ICE's failure to comply with the procedural requirements governing revocation of release violated Phan's Fifth Amendment due process rights and made his detention unlawful.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The Court finds that it has jurisdiction because the Petition challenges the manner in which ICE executed the removal order rather than the removal order itself” (at 5)

“Under either regulation, however, ICE failed to comply with the required procedures, thereby violating Petitioner’s due process rights.” (at 6)

“ICE’s failure to comply with both 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 and 8 C.F.R. § 241.13 violated Petitioner’s due process rights.” (at 10)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Phan, a Vietnamese refugee who entered the United States as a child in 1981, was convicted of attempted second-degree murder and ordered removed in 1996. He was detained for several years while the government attempted, unsuccessfully, to obtain Vietnamese travel documents, and he was released in 2000 on an Order of Supervision, with which he complied for approximately 25 years. ICE re-detained him on September 5, 2025,

but did not provide the informal interview and opportunity to respond required after revocation of release, while the government had not yet submitted a new travel-document request or identified changed circumstances showing a significant likelihood of removal.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Phan filed a § 2241 habeas petition and a motion for a temporary restraining order after ICE re-detained him. The court ordered respondents to show cause, received their opposition and Phan's reply, declined to hold an evidentiary hearing because the relevant facts were undisputed, granted habeas relief, and denied the TRO motion as moot.

DISPOSITION

writ_granted

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

No remand was ordered. Respondents were ordered to immediately release Phan from custody subject to his preexisting Order of Supervision.

CASES CITED

- Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, 542 U.S. 507, 525 (2004)
- Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 484 (1973)
- Owino v. Napolitano, 575 F.3d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 2009)
- Lance v. Coffman, 549 U.S. 437, 439 (2007)
- Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment, 523 U.S. 83, 94-95 (1998)
- Reno v. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, 525 U.S. 471, 482 (1999)
- Ceesay v. Kurzdorfer, 781 F. Supp. 3d 137 (W.D.N.Y. 2025)
- Sanchez v. LaRose, 2025 WL 2770629, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 26, 2025)
- Jennings v. Rodriguez, 583 U.S. 281, 294 (2018)
- Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 693-94, 699 (2001)
- Alegria Palma v. LaRose, Case No. 3:25-cv-1942-BJC-MMP (S.D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2025), Dkt. No. 14
- Rokhfirooz v. LaRose, 2025 WL 2646165 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 15, 2025)
- Santamaria Orellana v. Baker, 2025 WL 2444087, at *6 (D. Md. Aug. 25, 2025)
- M.S.L. v. Bostock, 2025 WL 2430267, at *11 (D. Or. Aug. 21, 2025)
- Hoac v. Becerra, 2025 WL 1993771, at *4 (E.D. Cal. July 16, 2025)
- Liu v. Carter, 2025 WL 1696526, at *2 (D. Kan. June 17, 2025)
- United States ex rel. Accardi v. Shaughnessy, 347 U.S. 260, 268 (1954)
- United States v. Ramos, 623 F.3d 672, 683 (9th Cir. 2010)
- Ramon-Sepulveda v. INS, 743 F.2d 1307, 1310 (9th Cir. 1984)
- Rombot v. Souza, 296 F. Supp. 3d 383, 387-88 (D. Mass. 2017)

- K.E.O. v. Woosley, 2025 WL 2553394, at *7 (W.D. Ky. Sept. 4, 2025)
- Grigorian v. Bondi, 2025 WL 2604573, at *10 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 9, 2025)
- Medina v. Noem, 2025 WL 2306274, at *11-12 (D. Md. Aug. 11, 2025)
- Diaz, 2025 WL 2581575, at *7

OPINION

Phan v. Noem

PER CURIAM.

1 2 3 4 5 6

7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

8 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

9 10 MINH NHAT PHAN, Case No.: 3:25-cv-02422-RBM-MSB 11 Petitioner,

ORDER GRANTING PETITION

12 v. FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

13 KRISTI NOEM, Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, et al., 14 Respondents. 15
16 17 18 19 On September 16, 2025, Petitioner Minh Nhan Phan (“Petitioner”) filed a Petition 20
for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (“Petition”) challenging the 21 lawfulness
of his detention by United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement 22 (“ICE”). (Doc. 1.) At
the same time, Petitioner filed a Motion for Temporary Restraining 23 Order (“TRO Motion”).
(Doc. 2.) The Petition and TRO Motion seek the same relief— 24 Petitioner’s release from
detention. Respondents filed a Response in Opposition to 25 Petitioner’s Habeas Petition and
Application for Temporary Restraining Order 26 (“Response”) (Doc. 6), and Petitioner filed a
Traverse in Support of Petition for Writ of 27 Habeas Corpus (“Reply”) (Doc. 9.) 28 For the
reasons set forth below, the Petition is GRANTED.

1 I. BACKGROUND

2 A. Factual Background 3 Petitioner is a refugee of Vietnam who fled to the United States as a
child in 1981. 4 (Doc. 1 at 25.) Eight years later, when he was 19 years old, Petitioner was
convicted of 5 attempted second-degree murder. (Id. at 3.) He was transferred to Immigration and
6 Naturalization Service (“INS”) custody and ordered removed in September 1996. (Id.) 7 INS
detained Petitioner from 1996 to 2000 while it sought to remove him to Vietnam. 8 (Id. at 2.) But
at the time, Vietnam refused to accept for repatriation Vietnamese nationals 9 who entered the
United States as refugees before 1995. (Id. at 4–5 n.2 & 3.)¹ In February 10 2000, after over three
years in INS custody, Petitioner prevailed on a habeas petition and 11 was released on an Order of
Supervision. (Id. at 2.) Petitioner complied with the conditions 12 of his Order of Supervision for
the next 25 years. (Id.) On September 5, 2025, ICE re- 13 detained Petitioner to once again try to
remove him to Vietnam. (Id.; Doc. 6 at 1.) 14 According to his sworn declaration, Petitioner has
not received an informal interview or 15 had an opportunity to respond to the reasons for the
revocation of his release. (Doc. 1 at 16 27.) According to Deportation Officer Jason Cole’s sworn

declaration, ICE is currently putting together a travel document request to send to Vietnam and is not seeking to remove Petitioner to a third country. (Doc. 6-1 ¶¶ 6–9.) B. Procedural Background Petitioner filed the instant Petition against Respondents Kristi Noem, Pamela Bondi, Todd Lyons, Jesus Rocha, and Christopher LaRose (collectively, “Respondents”) (Doc. 1.) Petitioner concurrently filed the TRO Motion, which largely repeats the allegations in the 23 24 25 1 See U.S. Embassy & Consulate in Vietnam, Chronology of US-Vietnam Relations, <https://vn.usembassy.gov/chronology-of-u-s-vietnam-relations/>; Agreement Between the 26 Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Socialist Republic 27 of Vietnam on the Acceptance of the Return of Vietnamese Citizens, art. II, March 22, 2008, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/08-322-Vietnam> 28 1 Petition. (Doc. 2.) On September 18, 2025, the Court ordered Respondents to show cause 2 why the Petition and the accompanying TRO Motion should not be granted by filing a 3 written response. (Doc. 4 at 2–3.) On September 23, 2025, Respondents filed the 4 Response. (Doc. 6.) On September 26, 2025, Petitioner filed the Reply. (Doc. 9.)2

5 II. LEGAL STANDARD

6 A writ of habeas corpus is “available to every individual detained within the United 7 States.” Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, 542 U.S. 507, 525 (2004) (citing U.S. Const., Art. I, § 9, cl. 2). 8 “The essence of habeas corpus is an attack by a person in custody upon the legality of that 9 custody, and . . . the traditional function of the writ is to secure release from illegal 10 custody.” Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 484 (1973). “Writs of habeas corpus may 11 be granted by the Supreme Court, any justice thereof, the district courts and any circuit 12 judge within their respective jurisdictions.” 28 U.S.C. § 2241(a). The petitioner bears the 13 burden of demonstrating that “[h]e is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or 14 treaties of the United States.” Id. § 2241(c)(3).

15 III. DISCUSSION

16 Petitioner argues that his detention unlawfully violates: (1) the regulations set forth 17 in 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(l) and § 241.13(i); (2) Judge Keep’s order in Nguyen v. Fasano, Case 18 No. 99-cv-1885-K (S.D. Cal. Feb. 28, 2000), Dkt. No. 10; and (3) the Supreme Court’s 19 decision in Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678 (2001). (Doc. 1 at 2–3, 7–16.3) Petitioner 20 also argues that ICE may not remove him to a third country without providing him with 21 adequate notice and an opportunity to be heard. (Id. at 16–20.) 22 23 24 2 Because the relevant facts do not appear to be in dispute, the Court declines to hold an 25 evidentiary hearing. See Owino v. Napolitano, 575 F.3d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 2009) (holding that “the district court must hold an evidentiary hearing” where “the record is insufficient 26 to decide whether [the petitioner’s] detention is authorized by statute”). 27 3 The Court cites the paragraph numbers of the Petition and the CM/ECF electronic 28 1 Respondents do not meaningfully respond to Petitioner’s arguments concerning 2 ICE’s regulatory violations. Rather, Respondents argue that Petitioner is properly detained 3 under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a) because “ICE revoked Petitioner’s Order of

Supervision for the 4 purpose of executing his final order of removal.” (Doc. 6 at 7.) Respondents also argue 5 that Petitioner is jurisdictionally barred from bringing his claims under 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g), 6 and that Petitioner’s ongoing re-detention falls within the six-month detention period 7 presumptively reasonable under *Zadvydas*. (Id. at 8–9.) 8 The Court finds that it has jurisdiction because the Petition challenges the manner in 9 which ICE executed the removal order rather than the removal order itself, and that the 10 Petition should be granted because ICE violated Petitioner’s due process rights by failing 11 to comply with 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(l) and § 241.13(i). 12

A. Jurisdiction 13 As the Court has an obligation “to determine that [it has] jurisdiction before 14 proceeding to the merits” of any case, it will first address Respondents’ jurisdictional 15 argument. *Lance v. Coffman*, 549 U.S. 437, 439 (2007); see *Steel Co. v. Citizens for a 16 Better Env’t*, 523 U.S. 83, 94–95 (1998). For the reasons set forth below, the Court finds 17 that it has jurisdiction over Petitioner’s claims. 18 Respondents argue that the Court lacks jurisdiction to hear this Petition under 19 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g). (Doc. 6 at 3–4.) This statutory bar against judicial review precludes 20 the Court from exercising jurisdiction over the Attorney General’s decision to “commence 21 proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders against any [noncitizen].” 8 22 U.S.C § 1252(g). However, the Supreme Court has narrowly interpreted § 1252(g) as 23 applying “only to [those] three discrete actions that the Attorney General may take.” *Reno 24 v. Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm.*, 525 U.S. 471, 482 (1999) (emphasis omitted) 25 (quoting 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g)). 26 Petitioner does not challenge the legitimacy of his September 1996 order of removal. 27 Rather, he challenges the legality of his detention, which does not require judicial review 28 of the Attorney General’s decisions to commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute 1 removal orders. See *Cesay v. Kurzdorfer*, 781 F. Supp. 3d 137 (W.D.N.Y. 2025) (noting 2 courts have “distinguished between challenges to ICE’s discretion to execute a removal 3 order, which are barred, and challenges to the manner in which ICE executes the removal 4 order, which are not.”). 5 Respondents argue that Petitioner’s claims “necessarily arise” from the Attorney 6 General’s decision to commence removal proceedings against him. (Doc. 6 at 4.) This 7 interpretation of 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g) would “eliminate judicial review of immigration 8 [detainees’] claims of unlawful detention . . . inconsistent with *Jennings v. Rodriguez* and 9 the history of judicial review of the detention of noncitizens under 28 U.S.C. § 2241.” 10 *Sanchez v. LaRose*, Case No.: 25-cv-2396-JES-MMP, 2025 WL 2770629, at *2 (S.D. Cal. 11 Sept. 26, 2025) (citing *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 294 (2018); *Zadvydas*, 12 533 U.S. at 699; *Rodriguez Diaz v. Garland*, 53 F.4th 1189, 1209 (9th Cir. 2022)). 13 Accordingly, as other courts in this District have found in similar cases, the Court has 14 jurisdiction to hear Petitioner’s claims that his detention is unlawful under 28 U.S.C. 15 § 2241. See *Sanchez*, 2025 WL 2770629, at *2; *Alegria Palma v. LaRose*, Case No. 3:25- 16 cv-1942-BJC-MMP (S.D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2025), Dkt. No. 14; *Rokhfirooz v. LaRose et al.*, 17 Case No.: 25-cv-2053-RSH-VET, 2025 WL 2646165 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 15, 2025). 18 B. Due Process 19 Petitioner challenges his detention as unlawful based on ICE’s decision to revoke 20 his release

without providing the required opportunity to be heard. (Doc. 1 at 7–9.) 21 Petitioner’s claims therefore implicate the Due Process Clause. The Due Process Clause 22 prohibits deprivations of life, liberty, and property without due process of law. U.S. Const. 23 amend. V. Due process rights extend to noncitizens present in the United States, including 24 those subject to final removal orders. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 693–94. The fundamental 25 requirements of due process are that a person be afforded notice and opportunity to be 26 heard “at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner.” *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 27 319, 333 (1976). 28 The detention and release of noncitizens who are subject to a final order of removal 1 are governed by 8 U.S.C. § 1231. Under that statute, “when [a noncitizen] is ordered 2 removed, the Attorney General shall remove the [noncitizen] from the United States within 3 a period of 90 days,” also known as the “removal period.” 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(1)(A). “If 4 the [noncitizen] does not leave or is not removed within the removal period, the 5 [noncitizen], pending removal, shall be subject to supervision under regulations prescribed 6 by the Attorney General.” § 1231(a)(3). Those regulations, which govern release and 7 revocation of release of noncitizens subject to a final order of removal, are 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 8 and § 241.13. Both § 241.4 and § 241.13 were intended “to provide due process protections 9 to [noncitizens] following the removal period as they are considered for continued 10 detention, release, and then possible revocation of release.” *Santamaria Orellana v. Baker*, 11 Civil Action No. 25-1788-TDC, 2025 WL 2444087, at *6 (D. Md. Aug. 25, 2025). The 12 Parties discuss both regulations in their filings, and it is unclear from the record which 13 regulation controls. Under either regulation, however, ICE failed to comply with the 14 required procedures, thereby violating Petitioner’s due process rights.

15 1. 8 C.F.R. § 241.4

16 In relevant part, release may be revoked under 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 when the Executive 17 Associate Commissioner or a district director believes revocation “is appropriate to enforce 18 a removal order or to commence removal proceedings against [a noncitizen].” 8 C.F.R. 19 § 241.4(l)(2)(iii). “Upon revocation,” the noncitizen “will be notified of the reasons for 20 revocation of his or her release or parole” and “will be afforded an initial informal interview 21 promptly after his or her return” to be given “an opportunity to respond to the reasons for 22 revocation stated in the notification.” § 241.4(l)(1). 23 Petitioner argues his re-detention is procedurally deficient because he has not 24 received any interview, much less a prompt one, to respond to the reasons for the revocation 25 of his release. (Doc. 1 at 27.) 26 4 Petitioner was taken into ICE custody on September 5, 27 4 The Court does not address whether ICE complied with the requirement that, “upon 28 1 2025, which means ICE has had over a month to provide to Petitioner the required 2 interview and opportunity to respond. (Id.) Respondents do not argue to the contrary. 3 Instead, they represent only that “ICE revoked Petitioner’s Order of Supervision for the 4 purpose of executing his final order of removal” and that they are “working expeditiously 5 to acquire the necessary travel document in order to effectuate Petitioner’s removal to 6 Vietnam.” (Doc. 6 at 7.) Because ICE failed to comply with 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(l), 7 Petitioner’s detention is unlawful. See *M.S.L. v.*

Bostock, Civ. No. 6:25-cv-01204-AA, 8 2025 WL 2430267, at *11 (D. Or. Aug. 21, 2025) (finding an informal interview given 27 9 days after petitioner was taken into ICE custody “cannot reasonably be construed as . . . 10 prompt” and granting habeas petition); Hoac v. Becerra, No. 2:25-cv-01740-DC-JDP, 11 2025 WL 1993771, at *4 (E.D. Cal. July 16, 2025) (finding petitioner likely to succeed on 12 his claim that his detention was unlawful “[b]ecause there is no indication that an informal 13 interview was provided”); Liu v. Carter, Case No. 25-03036-JWL, 2025 WL 1696526, at 14 *2 (D. Kan. June 17, 2025) (finding “that officials did not properly revoke petitioner’s 15 release” because “most obviously . . . petitioner was not granted the required interview 16 upon the revocation of his release”)).

17 2. 8 C.F.R. § 241.13

18 Section 241.13 provides “special review procedures” that apply where, among other
19 conditions, a noncitizen “has provided good reason to believe there is no significant 20
likelihood of removal to the country to which he or she was ordered removed, or to a third 21
country, in the reasonably foreseeable future.” 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(a). “The Service may 22 23 24
release.” 8 C.F.R. §§ 241.4(l)(2)(iii), 241.13(i)(3). Petitioner focuses his argument on the 25
interview and opportunity to respond requirement, except for one sentence in the Petition stating
that “[d]espite being released subject to court-ordered regulatory requirements of 26 notice and an
interview before he is re-detained, Mr. Phan has been re-detained without 27 such process.” (Doc.
1 at 8.) Respondents did not file a Notice of Revocation of Release, nor did they attempt to argue
that Petitioner was provided such notice. On the record before 28 1 revoke [a noncitizen’s] release
under this section and return the [noncitizen] to custody if, 2 on account of changed circumstances,
the Service determines that there is a significant 3 likelihood that the [noncitizen] may be removed
in the reasonably foreseeable future.” 4 § 241.13(i)(2). This section has the same requirements as 8
C.F.R. § 241.4 in that, “[u]pon 5 revocation,” the noncitizen “will be notified of the reasons for
revocation of his or her 6 release” and “will be afforded an initial informal interview promptly
after his or her return” 7 to be given “an opportunity to respond to the reasons for revocation stated
in the 8 notification.” § 241.13(i)(3). 9 As discussed above, ICE’s failure to provide an interview
and opportunity to respond 10 is reason enough to find Petitioner’s detention unlawful. Under 8
C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(2), 11 there is an additional problem: Respondents cannot show that “on
account of changed 12 circumstances, the Service determine[d] that there is a significant
likelihood that the 13 [noncitizen] may be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future.” §
241.13(i)(2). 14 The DHS Form I-213 documenting Petitioner’s arrest does not indicate that ICE
15 made such a determination. (See Doc. 6-2.) It indicates only that ICE “determined that 16
PHAN is not in possession of valid immigration documents allowing him to legally enter 17 or
reside in the United States.” (Id. at 4.) The Warrant for Arrest of Alien, issued on a 18 DHS Form
I-200, likewise does not describe such a determination having been made. (Id. 19 at 8.) And the
sworn declaration of Deportation Officer Cole states only that ICE 20 Enforcement and Removal
Operations (“ERO”) is “working expeditiously to effectuate 21 Petitioner’s removal to Vietnam.

These removal efforts remain ongoing. ERO is currently 22 putting together a travel document request to send to [the] Vietnam embassy. . . .” (Doc. 23 6-1 ¶¶ 8–10.) With these statements, Respondents: (1) concede they have not yet submitted 24 a travel document request to Vietnam; (2) provide no estimate or sense of timing as to 25 Petitioner’s removal; and (3) fail to indicate any “changed circumstances” that show there 26 is now a significant likelihood of Petitioner’s removal. As discussed above, Petitioner 27 entered the United States as a refugee in 1981. (Doc. 1 at 25.) Because Vietnam refused 28 to accept for repatriation Vietnamese nationals who entered the United States as refugees 1 before 1995, Petitioner already spent over three years in custody while INS tried and failed 2 to secure travel documents for Vietnam. (Id. at 2–5.) Respondents have not explained why 3 obtaining a travel document for Vietnam is more likely this time around. Accord *Hoac*, 4 2025 WL 1993771, at *4 (finding “Respondents’ intent to eventually complete a travel 5 document request for Petitioner does not constitute a changed circumstance” such that 6 “there is now a significant likelihood Petitioner will be removed to Vietnam in the 7 reasonably foreseeable future”). Thus, nothing in the record shows “a significant 8 likelihood” that Petitioner “may be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future” on 9 account of “changed circumstances.” See 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(2). 10 Government agencies are required to follow their own regulations. *United States ex 11 rel. Accardi v. Shaughnessy*, 347 U.S. 260, 268 (1954); *United States v. Ramos*, 623 F.3d 12 672, 683 (9th Cir. 2010) (“It is a well-known maxim that agencies must comply with their 13 own regulations.”) (quoting *Ramon–Sepulveda v. INS*, 743 F.2d 1307, 1310 14 (9th Cir. 1984)). ICE failed to do so here. The Court’s research indicates that every district 15 court, except one⁵, to consider the issue has “determined that where ICE fails to follow its 16 own regulations in revoking release, the detention is unlawful and the petitioner’s release 17 must be ordered.” *Rokhfirooz*, 2025 WL 2646165, at *4; see, e.g., *Rombot v. Souza*, 296 18 F. Supp. 3d 383, 387–88 (D. Mass. 2017) (ordering the petitioner released where, “[b]ased 19 on ICE’s violations of its own regulations, the Court concludes [the petitioner’s] detention 20 was unlawful”); *K.E.O. v. Woosley*, Civil Action No. 4:25-cv-74-RGJ, 2025 WL 2553394, 21 at *7 (W.D. Ky. Sept. 4, 2025) (noting “courts across the country have ordered the release 22 of individuals” in ICE custody where ICE “violated their own regulations”); *Grigorian v. 23 Bondi*, CASE NO. 25-cv-22914-RAR, 2025 WL 2604573, at *10 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 9, 2025) 24 25 5 See *Medina v. Noem*, Case No. 25-cv-1768-ABA, 2025 WL 2306274, at *12 (D. Md. 26 Aug. 11, 2025). But even in *Medina*, the petition was denied without prejudice because 27 the petitioner “has not pointed to authority showing that the remedy for a violation of [§ 241.4] (if such a violation has occurred) is release from detention.” Id. at *11. Here, 28 1 ||(‘The failure to provide [the petitioner] with an informal interview promptly after his 2 ||detention or to otherwise provide a meaningful opportunity to contest the reasons for 3 ||revocation violates both ICE’s own regulations and the Fifth Amendment Due Process 4 ||Clause. This compels [the petitioner’s] release.’”). 5 This Court reaches the same conclusion. ICE’s failure to comply with both 8 C.F.R. 6 || § 241.4 and 8 C.F.R. § 241.13 violated Petitioner’s due process rights. See *Diaz*, 2025 WL 7

2581575, at *7 (“DHS’s failure to follow its own procedural regulations may constitute a 8 ||due process violation.”); M.S.L., 2025 WL 2430267, at *11 (“ICE’s failure to provide 9 || Petitioner with a timely Notice of Revocation or conduct an informal interview until nearly 10 month after taking her into custody is a grave violation of Petitioner’s due process rights 11 ||in that they deprived her both of meaningful notice and an opportunity to be heard.”). 12 Accordingly, the Petition is GRANTED. In light of the disposition herein, the Court 13 ||declines to address the remaining grounds in the Petition for seeking release: whether 14 || Petitioner’s detention violates Judge Keep’s order, whether Petitioner’s detention violates 15 || Zadvydas, and whether ICE may remove Petitioner to a third country.

16 IV. CONCLUSION

17 For the foregoing reasons, the Petition is GRANTED. Accordingly: 18 1. Respondents are ORDERED to immediately release Petitioner from custody, 19 subject to his preexisting Order of Supervision. 20 2. Petitioner’s TRO Motion (Doc. 2) is DENIED AS MOOT. 21 IT IS SO ORDERED. 22 ||DATE: October 10, 2025 Ft Earadey Mtge >

A HON. RUTH BERMUDEZ MONTENEGRO

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

25 26 27 28 10