

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Robert Martin Daley v. Tonya Andrews

No. 1:25-cv-00922-KES-CDB (HC) (E.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2026) · No. 1:25-cv-00922-KES-CDB (HC) · Decided
January 14, 2026

SUMMARY

The document is a magistrate judge’s Findings and Recommendations in Robert Martin Daley’s amended petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. The court recommends denying relief, concluding that Petitioner’s mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), despite lasting approximately seventeen months without a bond hearing, does not violate due process under the circumstances described. The court waives prudential exhaustion and analyzes the statutory detention framework and Petitioner’s prolonged-detention claim.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	January 14, 2026
DOCKET	1:25-cv-00922-KES-CDB (HC)
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Findings and recommendations on a federal detainee's amended petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 challenging mandatory immigration detention without a bond hearing.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court reviewed the § 2241 habeas claims and applied the Mathews v. Eldridge procedural-due-process framework to the as-applied challenge, while also considering whether prudential exhaustion should be waived.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	nonprecedential
PARTIES	Robert Martin Daley v. Tonya Andrews

TOPICS

- immigration detention
- federal habeas corpus
- removal proceedings
- procedural due process
- asylum

PRACTICE AREAS

immigration detention

federal habeas corpus

removal proceedings

constitutional law

procedural due process

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether prudential exhaustion of administrative remedies should be waived for Daley's § 2241 challenge to his immigration detention.
2. Whether detention exceeding six months without a bond hearing is per se unconstitutional under the Fifth Amendment.
3. Whether Daley's approximately seventeen-month detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), without a completed bond hearing, violated due process as applied to his circumstances.
4. Whether habeas corpus was an appropriate vehicle to obtain relief based on alleged inadequate medical treatment during detention.

HOLDINGS

1. The court recommended waiving prudential exhaustion because the asserted administrative remedies were inadequate or potentially futile, and the constitutional questions did not require development of an administrative record.
2. Detention under § 1226(c) exceeding six months without a bond hearing is not per se unconstitutional.
3. Daley's continued detention under § 1226(c) without a completed bond hearing did not violate due process at the time of the recommendation.
4. Allegations that medical treatment during detention was delayed or inadequate could not be pursued through the habeas petition because they challenged conditions rather than the legality or duration of confinement.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Detention exceeding six months is not per se unconstitutional” (Analysis § II.C.1)

“the Court “cannot simply count his months of detention and leave it at that.”” (Analysis § II.C.2.ii)

“Petitioner’s amended petition for writ of habeas corpus (Doc. 8) be DENIED” (Conclusion and Recommendation)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Robert Martin Daley, a Jamaican citizen and lawful permanent resident, had multiple drug-trafficking convictions and prior removals from the United States. After reentering at the San Ysidro Port of Entry in October 2022, he was convicted of attempted illegal reentry and remained in custody through his criminal sentence and subsequent immigration detention. DHS detained him under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) after his release from federal custody, and he pursued asylum-related relief in removal proceedings. Although immigration authorities granted two requests for bond redetermination, Daley withdrew both requests before the scheduled hearings and waived appeal of the cancellation orders.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Daley filed an initial § 2241 habeas petition on July 28, 2025, and an amended petition on August 12, 2025. He challenged his continued detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), sought a bond hearing or release, and alleged that prolonged detention violated the Fifth Amendment. Respondent filed a response, and Daley filed a traverse. The magistrate judge recommended denial of the amended petition and closure of the case, subject to review by the assigned district judge after the objection period.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Laing v. Ashcroft, 370 F.3d 994, 997-1000 (9th Cir. 2004)
- McKart v. United States, 395 U.S. 185, 193 (1969)
- Castro-Cortez v. INS, 239 F.3d 1037, 1047 (9th Cir. 2001)
- United States v. Pirro, 104 F.3d 297, 299 (9th Cir. 1997)
- Hernandez v. Sessions, 872 F.3d 976, 988-90 (9th Cir. 2017)
- Puga v. Chertoff, 488 F.3d 812, 815 (9th Cir. 2007)
- El Rescate Legal Services, Inc. v. Executive Office of Immigration Review, 959 F.2d 742, 746-47 (9th Cir. 1991)
- Matter of Yajure Hurtado, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (B.I.A. 2025)
- Avilez v. Garland, 69 F.4th 525, 529-34, 538 (9th Cir. 2023)
- Jennings v. Rodriguez, 583 U.S. 281, 296, 303-06, 312 (2018)
- Prieto-Romero v. Clark, 534 F.3d 1053, 1057, 1059, 1063-65 (9th Cir. 2008)
- Demore v. Kim, 538 U.S. 510, 523, 527-32 (2003)
- Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 690-91 (2001)
- Rodriguez v. Robbins, 715 F.3d 1127, 1134 (9th Cir. 2013)
- Rodriguez v. Marin, 909 F.3d 252, 255-56 (9th Cir. 2018)
- Martinez v. Clark, 36 F.4th 1219, 1223 (9th Cir. 2022), vacated and remanded on other grounds, 144 S. Ct. 1339 (2024)
- Aroldo Rodriguez Diaz v. Merrick Garland, Rodriguez Diaz v. Garland, 53 F.4th 1189, 1203, 1206-10 (9th Cir. 2022)
- Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319, 334-35 (1976)
- Keo v. Warden of Mesa Verde ICE Processing, No. 1:24-cv-00919-HBK, 2025 WL 1029392, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 7, 2025)
- Badea v. Cox, 931 F.2d 573, 574 (9th Cir. 1991)
- Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 484 (1973)
- United States v. Quintero, 995 F.3d 1044, 1051 (9th Cir. 2021)

- United States v. Salerno, 481 U.S. 739, 746 (1987)
- Young v. Harper, 520 U.S. 143, 147-49 (1997)
- Gagnon v. Scarpelli, 411 U.S. 778, 782 (1973)
- Morrissey v. Brewer, 408 U.S. 471, 482 (1972)
- Singh v. Holder, 638 F.3d 1196, 1203, 1205 (9th Cir. 2011)
- Nielsen v. Preap, 586 U.S. 392, 408 (2019)
- Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 839 (9th Cir. 2014)

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