	Case 1:09-cv-01745-LJO-BAK Document	1 Filed 10/05/200 Fage 100-1			
1	ELISEO ANTONIO AREVALO DELGADII [print name above]	OCT 0 5 2009			
2		CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
3	A75469077 [INS "A" Number]	BY DEPUTY CLA			
4	#1865354				
5	[booking number at jail or other detention facility]				
	KERN COUNTY JAIL				
6	[name of jail or other detention facility]	RECEIVED			
7	17695 Industrial Farm Rd. [street address or P.O. Box]	OCT 0 5 2009			
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9	Bakersfield C.A. 93308 [city, state, and zip code]	CLERK, U.S. DISTRANT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
10		OEPUTY CLERK			
11	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
12	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
13					
14		1: 0 9 CV 0 1 7 4 5 BAK (65A)			
15	ELISEO A. AREVALO DELGADILLO,) No.			
	[print name]	(leave blank for court to fill in)			
16		;			
17	Petitioner,))			
18	v.) PETITION UNDER 28 U.S.C. §2241 FOR) WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BY PERSON			
19	, Attorney General; , District Director of) SUBJECT TO POST REMOVAL) DETENTION BY THE IMMIGRATION AND			
20	the Immigration and Naturalization Service,) NATURALIZATION SERVICE			
21	San Francisco, California; UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND))			
	NATURALIZATION SERVICE,				
22	Respondents.				
23)			
24					
25	<u>BA</u>	CKGROUND			
26		•			
27	Petitioner Elisen Aninin	O. AREVALOD[print name] hereby respectfully			
28		beas corpus under 28 U.S.C. §2241 to remedy the			

Petitioner's unlawful detention. In support of this petition, Petitioner alleges as follows:

- 1. This is a petition for habeas corpus challenging the unlawful indefinite detention of an alien who has been ordered deported/excluded/removed from the United States but has not been physically deported from the United States. This action arises under the United States Constitution and the Immigration & Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (the "Act"), 8 U.S.C. § 1101, et seq. Subject matter jurisdiction is based upon 28 U.S.C. § 2241. This Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, et seq. See, e.g., Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 150 L. Ed. 2d 653, 121 S.Ct. 2491 (2001); Ma v. Ashcroft, 257 F.3d 1095 (9th Cir. 2001).
- 2. Petitioner is being detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS"), under the direction of the U.S. Attorney General, , and the INS District Director for the San at the KERN COUNTY JAIL Francisco District. [name of jail or [city], California. other detention facility] in Bakersfield. ca. and the INS exercise power and authority over aliens on a nationwide basis Respondents... and are the custodians of Petitioner. Respondent is the local INS District Director, who exercises power and authority over aliens on a regional basis, including the control of aliens detained in the Fresnos CA. Fresno County jail [name of jail or other detention facility]. 3. On 06/04/09 [date], Petitioner was ordered deported/excluded/removed from the United States by an Immigration Judge. The petitioner [did/did not] appeal this order to the Board of Immigration Appeals. The Board of Immigration Appeals denied this appeal on 0**6**/0**4**/09 [date if known]. Petitioner is now subject to a final order of deportation, exclusion, or removal.
- 4. According to 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(1)(A) the "removal period" runs for ninety days after an order of removal becomes final. During this ninety-day "removal period," the petitioner is mandatorily detained. See 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(2). After the completion of the "removal period," the petitioner's detention is governed by 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6), which provides for the possibility of release under supervision.

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5. In Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 150 L. Ed. 2d 653, 121 S.Ct. 2491 (2001), the United States Supreme Court examined 8 U.S.C. §1231(a)(6), in light of the due process protections of the United States Constitution and held:

...we read an implicit limitation into the statute [8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6)] before us. In our view, the statute, read in light of the constitution's demands, limits an alien's post-removal period detention to a period reasonably necessary to bring about that alien's removal from the United States. It does not permit indefinite detention.

Zadvydas, 121 S.Ct. at 2498. The Court stated that once the statutory removal period of 90 days [8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(2)] has passed, further detention is only authorized if it is "reasonable." Id., at 2503. The Court clarified that detention is unreasonable if the alien shows there is no reason to believe removal is likely in the reasonably foreseeable future and the government does not rebut that showing. Id. In order to grant relief to a petitioner, it is not necessary for the court to find that removal is impossible or unlikely; rather, the court need only conclude that there is no "significant likelihood" that removal will occur in the "reasonably foreseeable future". Id., at 2505.

- 6. Petitioner last entered the United States in 5/16/1995 [year or specific date if known].
- 7. Petitioner was born in CHINANDEGA. NICARAGUA [country].

 Petitioner was ordered deported to NICARAGUA CENTRO AMERICA [country].
- - 9. Petitioner is not awaiting trial nor serving a sentence on any state or federal criminal case.
- 10. It is incumbent upon the court to proceed expeditiously in light of the liberty interest at stake. Yong v. INS, 208 F.3d 1116, 1119 (9th Cir. 2000) ("special solicitude is required because the

2000 U.S. Dist. Lexis 18429 (S.D.N.Y. December 21, 2000). In determining whether or not the appointment of counsel is necessary in the interest of justice, courts have generally considered the following factors: the merits of the underlying petition, the complexity and novelty of the legal issues, and the ability of the petitioner to investigate and present the factual and legal issues. See Saldina v. Thornburgh, 775 F.Supp 507 (D.Conn. 1991). An examination of those factors and others in the instant case indicate that justice demands that legal counsel be appointed.

1. Petitioner Cannot Adequately Present the Factual Issues

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Petitioner is incarcerated under extremely restrictive conditions. When Petitioner was taken int custody by the INS nearly all of the Petitioner's legal papers were taken from the Petitioner and placed into "property for safekeeping." Petitioner does not currently have access to this material. Petitioner's access to the telephones is also severely restricted and Petitioner is limited to collect calls. Due to Petitioner's incarceration, Petitioner is unable to adequately investigate and present the factual issues relevant to this petition.

Most of the relevant facts concerning Petitioner's detention are contained in the INS's administrative alien file, or "A-file." This file also contains documentation that will assist the court in determining Petitioner's correct constitutional and statutory status. Petitioner does not have access to the A-file and, therefore, will be unable to adequately respond to any factual assertions made by Respondent INS concerning the Petitioner's immigration status or concerning the timing of relevant events. Unless Respondent INS agrees to provide Petitioner with a complete copy of the Petitioner's INS A-file, Petitioner will have to avail himself to the discovery process set forth in Rule 6 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases. (The discovery process is, at the court's discretion, available to Petitioner pursuant to Rule 1 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases.) Should the court allow for discovery in this case, Rule 6 states that counsel may be appointed under 18 U.S.C. § 3006.

2. The Legal Issues are Complex

This petition involves complex legal issues for this court to resolve. There are weighty constitutional principles at stake such as the extent to which an alien, present in the United States, is entitled to Substantive and/or Procedural Due Process. Further, these petitions often involve complex jurisdiction issues. This petition also involves interpreting the difficult and often convoluted provisions

of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"). This especially likely if the Respondent disputes I Petitioner's immigration status. Finally, any dispute regarding Petitioner's immigration status or the 2 likelihood of deportation may result in an evidentiary hearing. If an evidentiary hearing becomes 3 necessary, appointment of counsel is mandatory under Rule 8(c) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 4 Cases. 5

3. The Legal Issues are Novel

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This petition involves the question of whether or not the Respondents can continue to detain Petitioner pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6). This statute was construed by the U.S. Supreme Court in Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 121 S. Ct. 2491 (2001). However, the application of the Zadvydas decision continues to evolve. Finally, if the issue of the possibility of removal in the foreseeable future is contested by Respondent INS, an evidentiary hearing will likely be necessary. Again, in this situation, the assistance of counsel is required under Rule 8(c) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.

Considerations of Judicial Economy and the Swift Adjudication 4. of 28 U.S.C. § 2241 Claims Warrant Appointment in this Case

This Court will benefit from the contributions of experienced federal counsel in examining the claims of this Petition. The Federal Defender's Office has become familiar with the relevant legal and factual issues presented by this type of petition and can quickly assess and present such information for the court to adjudicate this matter in a timely fashion as required by Yong v. INS, 208 F.3d 1116, 1119 (9th Cir. 2000).

5. Petitioner is Not Able to Adequately Present his Case

Petitioner is a native of NICARAGUA. C.A. [country]. English [is / is not] [circle one] Petitioner's native language. Petitioner has no background in the law and has no knowledge regarding the civil procedures of federal district court.

Further, Petitioner suffers from the following handicap which interferes with the ability to present the factual and legal issues of this case: Regarlly to my two Son's in theU.S.A in the custodie of her Mon in Fresno C.AS

Anthony arevalo Vargas _3year old [explain, if applicable] Meyling Arevalo Vargas 12 Moths

Many of the recent cases interpreting the Zadvydas decision are in recent Federal Supplement cases or in unpublished cases, which are accessible only through a computerized database. INS detainees, incarcerated in local county jails, do not have access to such cases and are consequently unable to adequately present the relevant legal arguments.

INS detainees such as Petitioner are not allowed to work at the jail. Even if the court allows this petition to be filed *in forma pauperis*, Petitioner may not have the funds to pay for postage with respect to other pleadings.

INS detainees are frequently transferred to various jails contracting with the INS. The court is usually not notified by the INS of such transfers. If the court sends letters and/or orders to INS detainees who have been transferred, those items are generally returned to sender rather than forwarded to the detainee's new location.

The fact that Petitioner has managed to file the instant request and petition should not be viewed by the court as evidence that the Petitioner is able to adequate prosecute this litigation. This request and the petition it is attached to are essentially "fill-in-the-blank" forms, which have been developed by the Office of the Federal Defender.

CONCLUSION

This Court has the authority and should appoint counsel for Petitioner pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §3006A (a)(2)(B). Appointment of counsel will serve the interests of justice and judicial expedience and economy.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: 06/29/09

Eliseo A, Arevalo, Delgadillo [type or print name]

writ is intended to be a 'swift and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement.'"

citing Fay v. Noia, 372 U.S. 491, 500 (1963)). Because the Petitioner has alleged facts indicating that

he/she is entitled to relief, the court should order a return to this application for a writ within three days

GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

1 2 3 4 5 iustice require. 28 U.S.C. § 2243.

unless, for good cause, an additional twenty days is allowed. 28 U.S.C. § 2243. The court is directed by statute to "summarily hear and determine the facts, and dispose of [a habeas petition] as law and

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COUNT ONE

11. Petitioner's indefinite detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6) exceeds Respondent's statutory authority to detain the Petitioner. Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 150 L. Ed. 2d 653, 121 S.Ct. 2491 (2001).

COUNT TWO

12. Petitioner's indefinite detention violates the Petitioner's substantive and procedural due process rights under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. See, e.g., Tam v. INS, 14 F. Supp. 2d 1184 (E.D. Cal. 1998); Kay v. Reno, 94 F. Supp. 2d 546 (M.D. Pa. 2000); In Re: Indefinite Detention Cases, 82 F. Supp. 2d 1098 (C.D. Cal. 2000); Nguyen et.al. v. Fasano, 84 F. Supp. 2d 1099 (S.D. Cal. 2000); Phan v. Reno, 56 F. Supp. 2d 1149 (W.D. Wash. 1999); Le v. Greene, 84 F. Supp. 2d 1168 (D. Col. 2000).

COUNT THREE

13. Respondent INS's current detention of Petitioner is punitive in nature and, thus, constitutes punishment without due process of law. Such punishment is constitutionally impermissible. See Wong Wing v. United States, 163 U.S. 228 (1896). (Punishment cannot be imposed on a post removal order alien, unless the alien is given full due process protections afforded criminal defendants). 111

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Case 1:09-cv-01745-LJQ-I	BAK Documer	nt 1 Filed 10/05	2999 Page 8 of 11	
DETENTION Q	UESTIONN.	AIRC	06/29/09	
First Name:	Middle:		Last (Family):	
ELISEO	Antonio		Arevalo	
INS Alien Number (A Number):	Date of Birth:		Place of Birth:	
. A75469077	05/22/73		Chinandega NIC.	
Nationality:	Have you or your fa	amily retained an immigr	ation attorney or other private counsel?	
Nicaraguan	None		•	
When did you come to the United States?	Did you ha	ive a VISA or PASSPOR	T?	
How did you come to the United States? (Do	scribe in detail, please use th			
, "				
Were/Are your: Aparents Two Son	s Dį	grandparents	United States Citizens?	
How and when did they become citizens: They are in her mother		ng birth on U. Tresno CA.	S.A	
Have you ever applied for citizenship: NO		<u> </u>		
Have you ever applied for an immigration be Cancellation of Removal Other:	nefit? 🙀 Permanent	Residency "Green Card"	' UAsylum UAmnesty UTPS	
Date (if remembered) or age? May 2001	28 Years C	old		
Have you ever gone before an Immigration Ju YES NO		and where: ., Arizona xkkkk		
Do you have an upcoming immigration court YES NO	date? If yes, when			
If you have already been through immigration Deportation Removal Exclusion Don't know		•	er of:	
Do you know why you were ordered deported removed, or excluded?	If yes, explain I don't	n: (Criminal conviction(s); visa oversta know	y, undocumented; other)	

INS HACEAS 1996 V-01745-LJO-BAK Document 1 Page 2 of 3

Did you appeal the order to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)? YES NO	If yes, what was the date it was filed? If anyone helped you, what is their name, address and telephone number?
	no ·
Did you receive a decision from the BIA?	If yes, what was the decision and the date it was filed:
☐ YES ☑ NO	none
Were you granted any form of relief from	If yes, explain: (Asylum, Withholding of removal, Convention Against Torture, other)
removal? YES WNO	none
Do you have any reason to fear going back to your If yes, who do you fear and why: BECAUSE T	country of origin? YES ONO "M HERE ABOUT OF MY INTIRE LIFE SINCES I'
	ALL MY FAMILY IS THEU.S.A.
THANK YOUR HONOR FOR TA	
To the best of your knowledge, has the INS tried to obtain travel documents from your country?	If yes, what steps have been taken that you know about:
YES NO	NONE
Have you ever filed a petition for writ of habeas	If yes, when and where:
corpus before? YES NO	NONE
When did you enter INS custody (your present	Where were you when the INS picked you up?
INS confinement)? Date 06/04/09	Fresno.Ca countyjail
Have you been in INS custody before? YES	NO If yes, for each time in custody, answer the following questions:
When & where? 1998 Florence,	When & where?
Arizona.U.S.A.	1998 Florence Arizona
How long were you in custody?	How long were you in custody? 1 MOth
1 Monht Were you released on an Order of Supervision?	Were you released on an Order of Supervision?
none	none
If yes, when and where?	If yes, when and where?
none 	none
Do you have a sponsor?	Contact information:
☐ YES 💹 NO	·
	none
Do you have a job waiting for you?	Contact information:
YES NO	Ralhp, Triangel, Services, Inc
	Huron, CA,
If detainee is a Ma	ariel Cuban, go to next page and complete.

Case 1:09-cv-01745-LJO-BAK Document 1 Filed 10/05/2009 Page 10 of 11 DECLARATION OF

HABEAS CORPUS PETITION

	1.	My name is ELISEO ANTONIO AREVALO DELGADILLO
	2.	My A-number is A75469077
	3.	I am a native citizen of CHINANDEGA_NICARAGUA.C.A
	4.	I entered the United States of America on @5/16/95
	5.	I became a legal resident of the United States.
	6.	I was ordered deported to none in none
	7.	I DID / DID NOT appeal my deportation. If applicable: A) My appeal was denied on None
•	8.	I have been in custody for more than 90 days since my deportation order became final.
	9.	I am not presently serving any criminal sentence, nor am I awaiting trial on any criminal case in the United States.
unde		rm that the foregoing statements are true and correct, to the best of my knowledge, ty of perjury.
	DAT	E 09/29/09 SIGNED E Despord & 1/9

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that the Court grant the petition for a writ of habeas corpus and order the INS to release Petitioner from its custody immediately (under reasonable conditions of supervision).

I verify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: 09/29/09

ELISEO A. AREVALO D.

[type or print name]

[signature]