

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

JOSE DE JESUS CERVANTES
MORALES,

Petitioner,

v.

KEVIN RAYCRAFT, in his official
capacity as Acting Field Office Director
of Enforcement and Removal
Operations, Detroit Field Office,
Immigration and Customs Enforcement;
Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as
Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland
Security; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELAND SECURITY; Pamela
BONDI, in her official capacity as U.S.
Attorney General; EXECUTIVE
OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION
REVIEW,

Respondents.

Case No. 25-13434

Hon.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS**

INTRODUCTION

1. This petition arises from the U.S. government's new policy—which contradicts both the plain language of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and decades of agency practice—of erroneously interpreting the INA to mandate detention without the possibility of bond for noncitizens who entered the United States without inspection, even if they have been residing here for years.

2. This policy has led to the unlawful detention of countless noncitizens nationwide. Dozens of habeas corpus petitions for their release have been filed in jurisdictions across the country (including at least seven in the Eastern District of Michigan). Virtually every merits decision in those cases has found for the petitioners, either granting them a bond hearing or ordering their immediate release.

3. Petitioner Jose De Jesus Cervantes Morales has been unlawfully detained without the possibility of bond in furtherance of this policy. Petitioner entered the United States 25 years ago and has lived here ever since.

4. Petitioner was taken into immigration custody on August 15, 2025, after the Troy Police Department contacted immigration authorities following a traffic stop. Respondents placed Petitioner in civil immigration removal proceedings, alleging that he had entered the United States without inspection. 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i).

5. Petitioner is currently in the physical custody of Respondents at the North Lake Processing Center in Baldwin, MI, which falls under the purview of the Detroit Field Office of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), which has responsibility for immigration detention centers in Michigan and Ohio.

6. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), which allows for release on conditional parole or bond, Petitioner is entitled to a bond determination. That statute expressly applies to people who, like Petitioner, are residing in the United States but are charged as inadmissible for having initially entered the United States without inspection. In accordance with 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) have for decades provided bond determinations and bond hearings to people like Petitioner who have been living in the United States but allegedly entered without inspection.

7. However, pursuant to a new governmental policy announced on July 8, 2025,¹ Petitioner is now being unlawfully detained without bond. The new policy instructs all ICE employees to no longer apply 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) to people charged with being inadmissible under § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i)—i.e., those who initially entered the United States without inspection. Instead, under the new policy, ICE employees

¹ ICE Memo: Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for Applicants for Admission (Jul. 8, 2025), <https://www.aila.org/library/ice-memo-interim-guidance-regarding-detention-authority-for-applications-for-admission> [<https://perma.cc/8SP7-TDDD>].

are to subject people like Petitioner to mandatory detention without bond under § 1225(b)(2)(A)—a provision that has historically been applied only to recent arrivals at the U.S. border—no matter how long they have resided in the United States.

8. Detaining Petitioner without bond is plainly contrary to the statutory framework of the INA and contrary to both agency regulations and decades of consistent agency practice applying § 1226(a) to people like Petitioner. It also violates Petitioner’s right to due process by depriving him of his liberty without any consideration of whether such a deprivation is warranted.

9. Accordingly, Petitioner seeks a writ of habeas corpus requiring that he be immediately released from custody unless Respondents provide him a bond hearing under § 1226(a) within seven days.

10. Petitioner is not challenging any discretionary denial of bond; he is challenging the legal determination that he is not eligible for bond under § 1226(a) in the first place.

JURISDICTION

11. Petitioner Jose De Jesus Cervantes Morales is in the physical custody of Respondents. Petitioner is detained at the North Lake Processing Center in Baldwin, Michigan.

12. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus); 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); and Article I, section 9, clause 2 of the United States Constitution (the Suspension Clause).

13. This Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

VENUE

14. Venue is proper in the Eastern District of Michigan under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Petitioner is detained in an immigration detention facility at the direction of, and is in the immediate custody of, Respondent Kevin Raycraft. *See Roman v. Ashcroft*, 340 F.3d 314, 320-21 (6th Cir. 2003).

15. Venue is also properly in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because Respondents are employees, officers, and agencies of the United States, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims and relevant facts occurred in the Eastern District.

REQUIREMENTS OF 28 U.S.C. § 2243

16. The Court must grant the petition for a writ of habeas corpus or order Respondents to show cause “forthwith,” unless the petitioner is not entitled to relief. 28 U.S.C. § 2243. If an order to show cause is issued, the Respondents must file a

return “within three days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed.” *Id.*

17. Habeas corpus is “perhaps the most important writ known to the constitutional law . . . affording as it does a *swift* and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963) (emphasis added). “The application for the writ usurps the attention and displaces the calendar of the judge or justice who entertains it and receives prompt action from him within the four corners of the application.” *Yong v. I.N.S.*, 208 F.3d 1116, 1120 (9th Cir. 2000) (citation omitted).

PARTIES

18. Petitioner Jose De Jesus Cervantes Morales is a citizen of Mexico who has resided in the United States since 2000. He has been in immigration detention since August 16, 2025, and is currently detained at North Lake Processing Center. After taking custody of Petitioner, ICE did not set bond. Mr. Cervantes Morales requested review of his custody (i.e., a bond hearing) by an IJ at the Detroit Immigration Court. On September 2, 2025, the IJ indicated that Petitioner’s request for bond would likely be denied, as judges at the Detroit Immigration Court currently deem individuals who allegedly entered without inspection subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2). Upon this indication from the IJ, Petitioner’s immigration counsel, Sufen Hilf, subsequently withdrew the bond request.

19. Respondent Kevin Raycraft is the Acting Director of the Detroit Field Office of ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations division. As such, Acting Director Raycraft is Petitioner's immediate custodian and is responsible for Petitioner's detention and removal. He is named in his official capacity.

20. Respondent Kristi Noem is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. She is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the INA and oversees ICE, which is responsible for Petitioner's detention. Ms. Noem has ultimate custodial authority over Petitioner and is sued in her official capacity.

21. Respondent Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the INA, including the detention and removal of noncitizens.

22. Respondent Pamela Bondi is the Attorney General of the United States. She is responsible for the Department of Justice, of which the Executive Office for Immigration Review and the immigration court system it operates are component agencies. She is sued in her official capacity.

23. Respondent Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) is the federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the INA in removal proceedings, including for custody redeterminations in bond hearings.

FACTS

Petitioner Jose De Jesus Cervantes Morales

24. Petitioner Jose De Jesus Cervantes Morales has consistently resided in the United States since he entered in 2000, at the age of 22. Petitioner, now 48 years old, resides in Detroit, Michigan.

25. Petitioner has been married to his wife for 24 years. They have four U.S. citizen children – three daughters (ages 7, 8 and 14, respectively), and one son (age 20). Petitioner's 85-year-old father-in-law, a legal permanent resident, also lives with Petitioner and his family.

26. Petitioner has worked for the same employer for 20 years and is the sole breadwinner for his family.

27. For over 20 years, Petitioner has been an active member of his community. He has been a registered member of Holy Redeemer Church in Detroit since 2016 and is an engaged community volunteer, including serving with Angels Night for many years.

28. Petitioner has no criminal convictions or civil infractions apart from traffic violations, for which he has paid all fines.

29. On August 15, 2025, Petitioner was pulled over by the Troy Police Department and ticketed for allegedly driving with a suspended license while operating machinery. He was arrested, fingerprinted, and taken to the Troy Police

Department, and transferred to immigration custody the next day. Petitioner has been detained at the North Lake Processing Center in Baldwin, MI since August 16, 2025.

30. DHS placed Petitioner in removal proceedings before the Detroit Immigration Court pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. ICE has charged Petitioner with being inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i) and 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) as someone who entered the United States without inspection and lacks necessary immigration documentation.

31. Following the initiation of removal proceedings, ICE either did not conduct a custody determination or chose to continue detaining Petitioner without providing an opportunity to post bond or be released under other conditions.

32. Petitioner requested review of his custody (i.e., a bond hearing) by an IJ at the Detroit Immigration Court. On September 2, 2025, an IJ indicated that bond would be denied if the request proceeded because Petitioner was deemed subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2). Petitioner's immigration counsel, Sufen Hilf, subsequently withdrew the bond request.

33. Petitioner is clearly neither a flight risk nor a danger to the community, as demonstrated by the following:

- His long-term residence in the United States, having entered at age 22 and lived over half of his life in the United States. He purchased his home in Detroit 2003 and has resided there ever since.

- His four U.S. citizen children, all who rely on Petitioner for daily emotional and financial support.
- His strong ties to the community, including active membership in Holy Redeemer Catholic Parish for the approximately the past 10 years.
- His gainful employment as a machine driver for a company, where he has worked for more than 20 years.
- His lack of criminal history, aside from traffic-related violations.

34. Petitioner is working with an immigration attorney and has strong claims for relief based on his strong family ties and his long residence in the United States.

35. Without relief from this court, Petitioner faces the prospect of months—or even years—in immigration custody, separated from his family and community. Petitioner is the sole breadwinner in his household, supporting his wife, four children and his father-in-law. Petitioner’s detention has disrupted his ability to care for his children and has been traumatic for them. Petitioner’s children have already been deeply emotionally impacted by separation from their father.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

36. The INA prescribes three basic forms of detention for the vast majority of noncitizens in removal proceedings.

37. First, 8 U.S.C. § 1226 authorizes the detention of noncitizens who are in removal proceedings. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. *See also Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 289 (2018) (explaining that § 1226(a) applies to those who are “already in the country” and are detained “pending the outcome of removal proceedings”). Under § 1226(a), individuals who are taken into immigration custody pending a decision on whether they are to be removed can be detained but are generally entitled to seek release on bond.² The bond may be set by ICE itself as part of an initial custody determination, *see* 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8), and/or the individual may seek a bond hearing in immigration court at the outset of their detention, *see* 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.19(a), 1236.1(d). Section 1226(a) is the statute that, for decades, has been applied to people like Petitioner who have been living in the United States and are charged with inadmissibility under § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i).

38. Second, the INA provides for mandatory detention of certain recently arrived noncitizens, namely those subject to expedited removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1), and other recent arrivals seeking admission under § 1225(b)(2). *See Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 287, 289 (explaining that § 1225(b)(2)’s mandatory detention scheme applies “at the Nation’s borders and ports of entry” to noncitizens “seeking

² Section § 1226 contains an exception for noncitizens who have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of certain crimes, who are subject to mandatory detention without bond. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c). That exception does not apply to Petitioner here.

admission into the United States.”). Section 1225(b)(2) is the statute that Respondents have suddenly decided is applicable to people like Petitioner.

39. Third, the INA also provides for detention of noncitizens who have already been ordered removed, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1231. Section 1231 is not relevant here.

40. This case challenges Respondents’ erroneous decision that Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention without bond under §1225(b)(2), rather than being bond-eligible under § 1226(a).

41. The detention provisions at § 1226(a) and § 1225(b)(2) were enacted as part of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-208, Div. C, §§ 302–03, 110 Stat. 3009-546, 582–583, 585. Section 1226(a) was most recently amended earlier this year by the Laken Riley Act, Pub. L. No.119-1, 139 Stat. 3 (2025).

42. Following the 1996 enactment of the IIRIRA, EOIR drafted new regulations explaining that, in general, people who entered the country without inspection were not detained under § 1225 and that they were instead detained under § 1226(a). *See* Inspection and Expedited Removal of Aliens; Detention and Removal of Aliens; Conduct of Removal Proceedings; Asylum Procedures, 62 Fed. Reg. 10,312, 10,323 (Mar. 6, 1997) (explaining that “[d]espite being applicants for admission, [noncitizens] who are present without having been admitted or paroled

(formerly referred to as aliens who entered without inspection) will be eligible for bond and bond redetermination.”).

43. Thus, in the three decades that followed, people who entered without inspection and were subsequently placed in removal proceedings received bond hearings if ICE chose to detain them, unless their criminal history rendered them ineligible. That practice was consistent with many more decades of prior practice, in which noncitizens who were not deemed “arriving” were entitled to a custody hearing before an IJ or other hearing officer. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a) (1994); *see also* H.R. Rep. No. 104-469, pt. 1, at 229 (1996) (noting that § 1226(a) simply “restates” the detention authority previously found at § 1252(a)).

44. However, on July 8, 2025, ICE, “in coordination with” the Department of Justice, suddenly announced a new governmental policy that rejected the well-established understanding of the statutory framework and reversed decades of agency practice.

45. The new policy, entitled “Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for Applicants for Admission,” claims that all persons who entered the United States without inspection are subject to mandatory detention without bond under § 1225(b)(2)(A). The policy applies regardless of when a person is apprehended and affects those who have resided in the United States for months, years, and even —like Petitioner—for decades.

46. In decision after decision, federal courts—both nationwide and here in the Eastern District of Michigan—have rejected Respondents’ sudden reinterpretation of the statutory scheme, and have instead held that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to noncitizens who are not apprehended upon arrival to the United States. *See, e.g., Rodriguez v. Bostock*, 779 F. Supp. 3d 1239 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 24, 2025); *Gomes v. Hyde*, No. 25-CV-11571, 2025 WL 1869299 (D. Mass. July 7, 2025); *Martinez v. Hyde*, --- F. Supp. 3d. ---, 2025 WL 2084238 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025); Order, *Bautista v. Santacruz Jr.*, No. 25-CV-1873 (C.D. Cal. July 28, 2025), Dkt. 14;³ *Rosado v. Figueroa et al.*, No. 25-CV-02157, 2025 WL 2337099 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11, 2025); *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, --- F. Supp. 3d. ---, 2025 WL 2371588 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025); Order, *Gonzalez v. Noem*, 25-CV-2054 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 13, 2025), Dkt. 12; *Dos Santos v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-12052, 2025 WL 2370988 (D. Mass. Aug. 14, 2025); *Maldonado v. Olson*, --- F. Supp. 3d. ---, 2025 WL 2374411 (D. Minn. Aug. 15, 2025); *Arrazola-Gonzalez v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-01789-ODW, 2025 WL 2379285 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2025); *Romero v. Hyde*, --- F. Supp. 3d. ---, 2025 WL 2403827 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025); *Samb v. Joyce*, No. 25 Civ. 6373, 2025 WL 2398831 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2025); *Leal-Hernandez v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-02428,

³ *Bautista et al. v. Santacruz Jr. et al.* is also a putative class action seeking only declaratory relief for the class. The proposed class, which would include Petitioner, has not yet been certified. Ultimately, however, Petitioner would still require a writ of habeas corpus from this Court even if he obtains declaratory relief in *Bautista*.

2025 WL 2430025 (D. Md. Aug. 24, 2025); Order, *Ruben Benitez et al. v. Noem et al.*, 25-CV-2190 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 2025), Dkt. 11; *Larysa Kostak v. Trump et al.*, 25-CV-1093 (W.D. La. Aug. 27, 2025); *Jose J.O.E. v. Bondi*, No. 25-CV-3051, 2025 WL 2466670 (D. Minn. Aug. 27, 2025); *Diaz Diaz v. Mattivelo*, No. 25-CV-12226, 2025 WL 2457610 (D. Mass. Aug. 27, 2025); *Francisco T. v. Bondi*, No. 25-CV-03219, 2025 WL 2629839 (D. Minn. Aug. 29, 2025); *Lopez-Campos v. Raycraft*, -- F.Supp.3d. ---, 2025 WL 2496379 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025); *Garcia v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-02180, 2025 WL 2549431 (S.D. Ca. Sept. 3, 2025); *Hernandez Nieves v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-06921, 2025 WL 2533110 (N.D. Cal., Sept. 3, 2025); *Doe v. Moniz*, No. 25-CV-12094, 2025 WL 2576819 (D. Mass. Sept. 5, 2025); *Jimenez v. FCI Berlin, Warden*, No. 25-CV-326, 2025 WL 2639390 (D.N.H. Sept. 8, 2025); *Mosqueda v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-02304, 2025 WL 2591530 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2025); *Hinestroza v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-07559, 2025 WL 2606983 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025); *Sampiao v. Hyde*, No. 25-CV-11981, 2025 WL 2607924 (D. Mass. Sept. 9, 2025); *Guzman v. Andrews*, No. 25-CV-01015, 2025 WL 2617256 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025); *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-12546, 2025 WL 2609425 (E.D. Mich. Sept. 9, 2025); *Lopez Santos v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-01193, 2025 WL 2642278 (W.D. La. Sept. 11, 2025); *Salcedo Aceros v. Polly Kaiser et al.*, No. 25-CV-5624, 2025 WL 2637503 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 12, 2025); Order, *Lamidi v. FCI Berlin, Warden*, No. 25-CV-297 (D.N.H. Sept. 15, 2025), Dkt. 14; *Garcia Cortes, v. Noem et al.*, No.

25-CV-02677, 2025 WL 2652880 (D. Colo. Sept. 16, 2025); *Maldonado Vazquez v. Feeley et al.*, No. 25-CV-01542, 2025 WL 2676082 (D. Nev. Sept. 17, 2025); *Velasquez Salazar v. Dedos et al.*, No. 25-CV-00835, 2025 WL 2676729 (D.N.M. Sept. 17, 2025); *Hasan v. Crawford*, No. 25-CV-1408, 2025 WL 2682255 (E.D. Va. Sept. 19, 2025); *Yumbillo v. Stamper*, No. 25-CV-00479, 2025 WL 2688160 (D. Me. Sept. 19, 2025); *Beltran Barrera v. Tindall*, No. 25-CV-541, 2025 WL 2690565 (W.D. Ky. Sept. 19, 2025); *Chogollo Chafila v. Scott*, No. 25-CV-00437, 2025 WL 2688541 (D. Me. Sept. 21, 2025); *Giron Reyes v. Lyons*, No. 25-CV-4048, 2025 WL 2712427 (N.D. Iowa Sept. 23, 2025); *Brito Barrajas v. Noem et al.*, No. 25-CV-00322, 2025 WL 2717650 (S.D. Iowa Sept. 23, 2025); *Lepe v. Andrews*, No. 25-CV-01163, 2025 WL 2716910 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2025); *Hernandez Lopez v. Hardin*, No. 25-CV-830, 2025 WL 2732717 (M.D. Fla. Sept. 25, 2025); *Valencia Zapata v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-07492, 2025 WL 2741654 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 26, 2025); *Zumba v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-14626, 2025 WL 2753496 (D.N.J. Sept. 26, 2025); *Tocagon v. Moniz*, No. 25-CV-12453, 2025 WL 2778023 (D. Mass. Sept. 29, 2025); *Romero-Nolasco v. McDonald*, No. 25-CV-12492, 2025 WL 2778036 (D. Mass. Sept. 29, 2025); *J.U. v. Maldonado*, No. 25-CV-04836, 2025 WL 2772765 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2025); *Barrios v. Shepley*, No. 25-CV-00406, 2025 WL 2772579 (D. Me. Sept. 29, 2025); *Quispe-Ardiles v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-01382, 2025 WL 2783800 (E.D. Va. Sept. 30, 2025); *Rodriguez v. Bostock*, No. 25-CV-05240, 2025 WL 2782499 (W.D.

Wash. Sept. 30, 2025); *Dias Sandoval v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-12987, 2025 WL 2977517 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 17, 2025); *Pacheco Mayen v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-13056, 2025 WL 2978529 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 17, 2025); *Contreras-Cervantes v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-13073, 2025 WL 2952796 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 17, 2025); *Contreras-Lomeli v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-12826, 2025 WL 2976739 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 21, 2025); *Casio-Mejia v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-13032, 2025 WL 2976737 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 21, 2025).⁴

47. This list is far from complete. As the media has reported, the government’s new no-bond policy has “led to dozens of recent rulings from gobsmacked judges who say the administration has violated the law and due process rights The pile up of decisions is growing daily.” Kyle Cheney and Myah Ward, *Trump’s New Detention Policy Targets Millions Of Immigrants. Judges Keep Saying It’s Illegal*, Politico (Sept. 20, 2025, at 4:00 PM ET), <https://www.politico.com/news/2025/09/20/ice-detention-immigration-policy-00573850>.

⁴ *But see Chavez v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-02325, 2025 WL 2730228 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2025) (denying request for *ex parte* temporary restraining order on grounds that the petitioners’ motion did not raise “serious questions going to the merits.”); *Vargas Lopez v. Trump*, No. 25-CV-526, 2025 WL 2780351 (D. Neb. Sept. 30, 2025) (denying habeas petition primarily due to “the mistakes in the Petition, including the failure of Vargas Lopez to attach certain referenced exhibits.”).

48. In recent months, the Eastern District of Michigan has rejected Respondents' interpretation of the INA and granted writs of habeas corpus to several detained noncitizens to whom Respondents denied a bond hearing. On August 29, 2025, Judge Brandy McMillion granted a writ of habeas corpus to an identically situated petitioner, concluding that "There can be no genuine dispute that Section 1226(a), and not Section 1225(b)(2)(A), applies to a noncitizen who has resided in this country for . . . years and was already within the United States when apprehended and arrested during a traffic stop, and not upon arrival at the border." *Lopez-Campos*, --- F.Supp.3d. ---, 2025 WL 2496379, at *8. And on September 9, 2025, Judge Robert White issued the same relief to another identically situated petitioner, reasoning that "the legislative history and agency guidance . . . in conjunction with the statutory interpretation" clearly entitles the petitioner to a bond hearing under § 1226(a). *Pizarro Reyes*, No. 25-CV-12546, 2025 WL 2609425, at *8.

49. On September 5, 2025, the BIA issued a precedential decision that rejected the overwhelming consensus of the federal courts. *See Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). That decision held that all noncitizens who entered the United States without admission or parole are ineligible for bond hearings before an IJ.

50. The *Yajure Hurtado* decision—like the government policy it seeks to uphold—defies the INA. As Judge Robert White wrote—after noting that federal district courts are not bound by agency interpretations of statutes—the BIA’s reasoning is unpersuasive and “at odds with every District Court that has been confronted with the same question of statutory interpretation.” *Pizarro Reyes*, 2025 WL 2609425, at *7. *See also Sampiao*, 2025 WL 2607924, at *8 n.11 (noting court’s disagreement with BIA’s analysis in *Yajure Hurtado*); *Beltran Barrera*, No. 25-CV-541, 2025 WL 2690565, at *5 (same); *Chogllo Chafila*, No. 25-CV-00437, 2025 WL 2688541, at *7-8 (same).

51. As court after court has explained, the plain text of the statutory provisions demonstrates that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to people like Petitioner.

52. Section 1226(a) applies by default to all persons “pending a decision on whether the [noncitizen] is to be removed from the United States.” These removal hearings are held under § 1229a to “decid[e] the inadmissibility or deportability of a[] [noncitizen].”

53. The text of § 1226 also explicitly applies to people charged as being inadmissible, including those who entered without inspection. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(E). Subparagraph (E)’s reference to such people makes clear that, by default, such people are afforded a bond hearing under subsection (a). As the

Rodriguez Vazquez court explained, “[w]hen Congress creates ‘specific exceptions’ to a statute’s applicability, it ‘proves’ that absent those exceptions, the statute generally applies.” *Rodriguez*, 779 F. Supp. 3d at 1256-57 (citing *Shady Grove Orthopedic Assocs., P.A. v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 559 U.S. 393, 400 (2010)).

54. Section 1226 therefore leaves no doubt that it applies to people who face charges of being inadmissible to the United States, including those who are present without admission or parole.

55. By contrast, § 1225(b) applies to people arriving at U.S. ports of entry or who recently entered the United States. The statute’s entire framework is premised on inspections at the border of people who are “seeking admission” to the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). *See Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 287 (explaining that this mandatory detention scheme applies “at the Nation’s borders and ports of entry, where the Government must determine whether a[] [noncitizen] seeking to enter the country is admissible.”).

56. Accordingly, the mandatory detention provision of § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to people who have already entered and were long residing in the United States at the time they were apprehended by immigration authorities and detained. Because § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), is the applicable statute, Petitioner’s detention without eligibility for bond is unlawful.

57. Petitioner seeks relief from this Court because any months-long appeal to the BIA of an IJ's decision denying bond would be futile. A new request for a bond hearing is likewise futile. First, the agency's position is clear: both IJs and future panels of the BIA must follow the *Yajure Hurtado* decision. Further, the new governmental policy was issued "in coordination with DOJ," which oversees the immigration courts, including the BIA—up to and including the ability of the Attorney General to modify or overrule decisions of the BIA, *see* 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(h). It is therefore unsurprising that the BIA has (erroneously) held that persons like Petitioner are subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A), rather than being bond-eligible under § 1226(a). Moreover, in the numerous identical habeas corpus petitions that have been filed nationwide, EOIR and the Attorney General are often respondents and have consistently affirmed via briefing and oral argument that individuals like Petitioner are applicants for admission and subject to detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A). *See, e.g.,* Resp. to Pet., *Lopez Campos v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-12546 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 9, 2025), Dkt. 9; Resp. to Pet., *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-12546 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 27, 2025), Dkt. 4.

58. Second, by the time the BIA could even issue an appeal—a process that typically takes at least six months, *Rodriguez*, 779 F. Supp. 3d at 1245, and in many cases roughly a year, *id.*—the harm of Petitioner's unlawful detention will be impossible to remediate. Nor will the downstream effects of continued detention be

remediable: Petitioner's family and community will be left without a father, breadwinner, and contributor for months.

59. Third, neither IJs nor the BIA have the authority to decide constitutional claims. *See Sterkaj v. Gonzales*, 439 F.3d 273, 279 (6th Cir. 2006). Here, Petitioner claims not only that Respondents are unlawfully detaining him without bond hearings under an inapplicable statute, but also that such detention violates Petitioner's constitutional right to due process if the government seeks to deprive him of his liberty.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

Violation of the INA

60. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

61. Respondents are unlawfully detaining Petitioner without bond pursuant to the mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2).

62. Section 1225(b)(2) does not apply to Petitioner, who previously entered the country and has long been residing in the United States prior to being apprehended and placed in removal proceedings by Respondents.

63. Instead, Petitioner should be subject to the detention provisions of § 1226(a) and are therefore entitled to a custody determination by ICE, and if custody

is continued, to a custody redetermination (i.e., a bond hearing) by an immigration judge.

64. Respondents' application of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) to Petitioner results in Petitioner's unlawful detention without the opportunity for a bond hearing and violates the INA.

COUNT II

Violation of Due Process

65. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

66. The government may not deprive a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. U.S. Const. amend. V. "Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that the Clause protects." *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

67. Petitioner has a fundamental interest in liberty and being free from official restraint.

68. The government's detention of Petitioner without an opportunity for a custody determination or bond hearing to decide whether he is a flight risk or danger violates Petitioner's right to due process.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that this Court grant the following relief:

- a. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- b. Issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring that Respondents release Petitioner from custody or, in the alternative, provide Petitioner with a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within 7 days;
- c. Enjoin Respondents from transferring Petitioner from the jurisdiction of this District pending these proceedings;
- d. Declare that 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)—and not 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) — is the appropriate statutory provision that governs Petitioner’s detention and eligibility for bond because Petitioner is not a recent arrival “seeking admission” to the United States, and instead was already residing in the United States when apprehended and charged as inadmissible for having allegedly entered the United States without inspection;
- e. Award Petitioner fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and on any other basis justified under law; and
- f. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/_____

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Dated: October 28, 2025

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