

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Adonis PONCE BONILLA,

Petitioner,

v.

Kevin RAYCRAFT, Field Office Acting
Director of Enforcement and Removal
Operations, Detroit Field Office, Immigration
and Customs Enforcement; NOEM, Kristi,
Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland
Security; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELAND SECURITY; Pamela BONDI,
U.S. Attorney General; THE GEO GROUP
INC., facility operators; John
DOE, Warden of North Lake Correctional
Facility (or his/her successors),

Respondents.

Case No. 25-CV-1515

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS**

INTRODUCTION

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2 1. Petitioner, Adonis Ponce Bonilla (A# [REDACTED] is in the physical custody of
3 Respondents at the North Lake Correctional Facility in Baldwin, Michigan. He now faces unlawful
4 detention because the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Executive Office of
5 Immigration Review (EOIR) have concluded Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention.

6 2. Petitioner is charged with, inter alia, having entered the United States without
7 inspection. 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i).

8 3. Based on this allegation in Petitioner's removal proceeding, DHS denied Petitioner
9 release from immigration custody, consistent with a new DHS policy issued on July 8, 2025,
10 instructing all Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) employees to consider anyone
11 inadmissible under § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i)—i.e., those who entered the United States without
12 inspection—to be an “applicant for admission” under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) and therefore
13 subject to mandatory detention.

14 4. Petitioner's detention on this basis violates the plain language of the Immigration
15 and Nationality Act. Section 1225(b)(2)(A) does not apply to individuals like Petitioner who
16 previously entered and are now residing in the United States. Instead, such individuals are subject
17 to a different statute, § 1226(a), that allows for release on conditional parole or bond. That statute
18 expressly applies to people who, like Petitioner, are charged as inadmissible for having entered the
19 United States without inspection.

20 5. Respondents' new legal interpretation is plainly contrary to the statutory framework
21 and contrary to decades of agency practice applying § 1226(a) to people like Petitioner.

22 6. Accordingly, Petitioner seeks a writ of habeas corpus requiring that he be released
23 unless Respondents provide a bond hearing under § 1226(a) within fourteen days.
24

JURISDICTION

7. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondents and is detained at the North Lake Correctional Facility, 1805 W. 32nd Street, Baldwin, Michigan 49304.

8. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(5) (habeas corpus), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), and Article I, section 9, clause 2 of the United States Constitution (the Suspension Clause).

9. 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

10. Pursuant to *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Kentucky*, 410 U.S. 484, 493-500 (1973), venue lies in the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, the Southern Division, the judicial district in which Petitioner currently is detained.

11. 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 occurred in the Western District of Michigan, the Southern Division.

REQUIREMENTS OF 28 U.S.C. § 2243

12. The Court must grant the petition for 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

1 order to show cause is issued, the Respondents must file a return “within three days unless for
2 good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed.” *Id.*

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

9
10 **PARTIES**

11 14. Petitioner, Adonis Ponce Bonilla, born  is a citizen of Honduras,
12 who has been in immigration detention since October 29, 2025. After arresting Petitioner in
13 Huntington, New York, ICE did not set bond and Petitioner requested review of his custody by an
14 IJ. Petitioner has resided in the United States for over 4 years.

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

19 16. Respondent Kristi Noem is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.
20 She is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality Act
21 (INA), and oversees ICE, which is responsible for Petitioner’s detention. Ms. Noem has ultimate
22 custodial authority over Petitioner and is sued in her official capacity.

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

4 18. Respondent Pamela Bondi is the Attorney General of the United States. She is
5 responsible for the Department of Justice, of which the Executive Office for Immigration Review
6 and the immigration court system it operates is a component agency. She is sued in her official
7 capacity.

8 19. Respondent The Geo Group, Inc. is the private entity under contract with
9 ICE operating the North Lake Correctional Facility, where Petitioner is
10 detained. They have immediate physical custody of Petitioner. They are sued in their official
11 capacity.

12 20. Respondent John Doe (or his/her successors) is employed by The Geo Group,
13 Inc. as Warden of the North Lake Correctional Facility, where Petitioner is detained. He has
14 immediate physical custody of Petitioner. He is sued in his official capacity.

15
16 **LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

17 **REQUIREMENTS FOR DETENTION**

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

20 22. First, 8 U.S.C. § 1226 authorizes the detention of noncitizens in standard removal
21 proceedings before an IJ. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. Individuals in § 1226(a) detention are generally
22 entitled to a bond hearing at the outset of their detention, *see* 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.19(a), 1236.1(d),
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1 while noncitizens who have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of certain crimes are subject
2 to mandatory detention, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c).

3 23. Second, the INA provides for mandatory detention of noncitizens subject to
4 expedited removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) and for other recent arrivals seeking admission
5 referred to under § 1225(b)(2).

6 24. Last, the INA also provides for detention of noncitizens who have been ordered
7 removed, including individuals in withholding-only proceedings, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)–(b).

8 25. This case concerns the detention provisions at §§ 1226(a) and 1225(b)(2).

9 26. The detention provisions at § 1226(a) and § 1225(b)(2) were enacted as part of the
10 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-
11 –208, Div. C, §§ 302–03, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–582 to 3009–583, 3009–585. Section 1226(a)
12 was most recently amended earlier this year by the Laken Riley Act, Pub. L. No. 119-1, 139 Stat.
13 3 (2025).

14 27. Following the enactment of the IIRIRA, EOIR drafted new regulations explaining
15 that, in general, people who entered the country without inspection were not considered detained
16 under § 1225 and that they were instead detained under § 1226(a). *See* Inspection and Expedited
17 Removal of Aliens; Detention and Removal of Aliens; Conduct of Removal Proceedings; Asylum
18 Procedures, 62 Fed. Reg. 10312, 10323 (Mar. 6, 1997).

19 28. Thus, in the decades that followed, most people who entered without inspection
20 and were placed in standard removal proceedings received bond hearings, unless their criminal
21 history rendered them ineligible. That practice was consistent with many more decades of prior
22 practice, in which noncitizens who were not deemed “arriving” were entitled to a custody hearing
23 before an IJ or other hearing officer. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a) (1994); *see also* H.R. Rep. No. 104-
24

1 469, pt. 1, at 229 (1996) (noting that § 1226(a) simply “restates” the detention authority previously
2 found at § 1252(a)).

3 29. On July 8, 2025, ICE, “in coordination with” DOJ, announced a new policy that
4 rejected well-established understanding of the statutory framework and reversed decades of
5 practice.

6 30. The new policy, entitled “Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for
7 Applicants for Admission,”¹ claims that all persons who entered the United States without
8 inspection shall now be deemed “applicants for admission” under 8 U.S.C. § 1225, and therefore
9 are subject to mandatory detention provision under § 1225(b)(2)(A). The policy applies regardless
10 of when a person is apprehended, and affects those who have resided in the United States for
11 months, years, and even decades.

12 31. In a May 22, 2025, unpublished decision from the Board of Immigration Appeals
13 (BIA), EOIR adopts this same position.² That decision holds that all noncitizens who entered the
14 United States without admission or parole are considered applicants for admission and are
15 ineligible for immigration judge bond hearings.

16 32. ICE and EOIR have adopted this position even though federal courts have rejected
17 this exact conclusion. For example, after IJs in the Tacoma, Washington, immigration court
18 stopped providing bond hearings for persons who entered the United States without inspection and
19 who have since resided here, the U.S. District Court in the Western District of Washington found
20 that such a reading of the INA is likely unlawful and that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to
21 noncitizens who are not apprehended upon arrival to the United States. *Rodriguez Vazquez v.*
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23 ¹ Available at [https://www.aila.org/library/ice-memo-interim-guidance-regarding-detention-authority-for-](https://www.aila.org/library/ice-memo-interim-guidance-regarding-detention-authority-for-applications-for-admission)
24 [applications-for-admission](https://www.aila.org/library/ice-memo-interim-guidance-regarding-detention-authority-for-applications-for-admission).

² Available at <https://nwirp.org/our-work/impact-litigation/assets/vazquez/59-1%20ex%20A%20decision.pdf>.

1 *Bostock*, --- F. Supp. 3d --- 2025 WL 1193850 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 24, 2025); *see also* *Gomes v.*
2 *Hyde*, No. 1:25-CV-11571-JEK, 2025 WL 1869299, at *8 (D. Mass. July 7, 2025) (granting habeas
3 petition based on same conclusion).

4 33. DHS's and DOJ's interpretation defies the INA. As the *Rodriguez Vazquez* court
5 explained, the plain text of the statutory provisions demonstrates that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b),
6 applies to people like Petitioner.

7 34. Section 1226(a) applies by default to all persons "pending a decision on whether
8 the [noncitizen] is to be removed from the United States." These removal hearings are held under
9 § 1229a, to "decid[e] the inadmissibility or deportability of a[] [noncitizen]."

10 35. The text of § 1226 also explicitly applies to people charged as being inadmissible,
11 including those who entered without inspection. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(E). Subparagraph (E)'s
12 reference to such people makes clear that, by default, such people are afforded a bond hearing
13 under subsection (a). As the *Rodriguez Vazquez* court explained, "[w]hen Congress creates
14 "specific exceptions" to a statute's applicability, it "proves" that absent those exceptions, the
15 statute generally applies. *Rodriguez Vazquez*, 2025 WL 1193850, at *12 (citing *Shady Grove*
16 *Orthopedic Assocs., P.A. v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 559 U.S. 393, 400 (2010)).

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

20 37. By contrast, § 1225(b) applies to people arriving at U.S. ports of entry or who
21 recently entered the United States. The statute's entire framework is premised on inspections at
22 the border of people who are "seeking admission" to the United States. 8 U.S.C.
23 § 1225(b)(2)(A). Indeed, the Supreme Court has explained that this mandatory detention scheme
24

1 applies “at the Nation’s borders and ports of entry, where the Government must determine whether
2 a[] [noncitizen] seeking to enter the country is admissible.” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281,
3 287 (2018).

4 38. Accordingly, the mandatory detention provision of § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to
5 people like Petitioner, who have already entered and were residing in the United States at the time
6 they were apprehended.

7 **UNLAWFUL ARRESTS IN LIGHT OF CASTANON NAVA**

8 39. On October 7, 2025, this Court held that ICE’s practice of issuing Form I-200
9 administrative warrants in the field to make arrests (i.e., “collateral arrests”) is unlawful, rendering
10 all of those arrests warrantless. Accordingly, all of those are subject to the requirements of 8 U.S.C.
11 § 1357(a)(2) and the Nava Warrantless Arrest Policy. *See Castanon Nava v. Dep’t of Homeland*
12 *Sec.*, No. 1:18-cv-03757, 2025 WL 6324179 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 7, 2025).

13 40. Furthermore, this Court agreed that the regulations implementing DHS’s arrest
14 authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1226 require DHS to issue a Notice to Appear either before or
15 concurrently with the Form I-200 warrant when making a warrant-based arrest. 8 C.F.R. §§
16 236.1(b) and 1236.1(b). Absent the NTA, the administrative warrant is an invalid basis for arrest,
17 rendering the arrest warrantless.

18 41. *Nava* emphasizes that community ties (e.g., home, family, employment) weigh
19 against a finding of probable cause that the individual is likely to escape before a warrant could be
20 obtained. And a determination of probable cause can be based only on information known or
21 gathered at the time of arrest. The only consideration against release is the existence of a prior
22 removal order which may be sufficient to establish probable cause that a person would be likely
23 to escape before a warrant could be obtained under § 1357(a)(2).

1 48. Petitioner has resided in the United States for over 4 years. Petitioner has been
2 gainfully employed and has developed deep community ties during his many years in the
3 Chicagoland area. Petitioner is neither a flight risk nor a danger to the community.

4 49. Following Petitioner's arrest and transfer to the North Lake Correctional Facility,
5 ICE issued a custody determination to continue Petitioner's detention without an opportunity to
6 post bond or be released on other conditions.

7 50. As a result, Petitioner remains in detention. Without relief from this court, he faces
8 the prospect of months, or even years, in immigration custody, separated from their family and
9 community.

10 51. Any appeal to the BIA is futile. DHS's new policy was issued "in coordination with
11 DOJ," which oversees the immigration courts. Further, as noted, the most recent unpublished BIA
12 decision on this issue held that persons like Petitioner are subject to mandatory detention as
13 applicants for admission. Finally, in the *Rodriguez Vazquez* litigation, where EOIR and the
14 Attorney General are defendants, DOJ has affirmed its position that individuals like Petitioner are
15 applicants for admission and subject to detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A). *See* Mot. to Dismiss,
16 *Rodriguez Vazquez v. Bostock*, No. 3:25-CV-05240-TMC (W.D. Wash. June 6, 2025), Dkt. 49 at
17 27–31.

18
19 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

20 **COUNT I**

21 **Violation of the Nava Settlement**

22 52. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every
23 allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
24

1 53. Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226 DHS must issue a Notice to Appear either before or
2 concurrently with the Form I-200 warrant when making a warrant-based arrest. 8 C.F.R. 236.1(b)
3 and 1236.1(b). Absent the NTA, the administrative warrant is an invalid basis for arrest, rendering
4 the arrest warrantless. *Castanon Nava v. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, No. 1:18-cv-03757, 2025 WL
5 6324179 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 7, 2025).

6 54. Petitioner's arrest puts him automatically in the certified class eligible for relief.

7 55. This Court needs only to affirm the extent that Petitioner's arrest mirrors those
8 already adjudicated in *Nava*.

9 **Count II**

10 **Violation of the INA**

11 56. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations of fact set forth in the preceding
12 paragraphs.

13 57. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to all
14 noncitizens residing in the United States who are subject to the grounds of inadmissibility. As
15 relevant here, it does not apply to those who previously entered the country and have been residing
16 in the United States prior to being apprehended and placed in removal proceedings by Respondents.
17 Such noncitizens are detained under § 1226(a), unless they are subject to § 1225(b)(1), § 1226(c),
18 or § 1231.

19 58. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to Petitioner unlawfully mandates his continued
20 detention and violates the INA.

21 **COUNT III**

22 **Violation of Due Process**

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

1 60. The government may not deprive a person of life, liberty, or property without due
2 process of law. U.S. Const. amend. V. “Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody,
3 detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that the Clause
4 protects.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690, 121 S.Ct. 2491, 150 L.Ed.2d 653 (2001).

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

6 62. The government’s detention of Petitioner without a bond redetermination hearing
7 to determine whether he is a flight risk or danger to others violates his right to due process.

8
9 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

- 11 a. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- 12 b. Issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring Respondents promptly release or, if
13 Petitioner is already released on bond and no longer in ICE custody, prompt
14 reimbursement of all bond payment, and lift all imposed conditions of release;
- 15 c. Alternatively, issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring that Respondents release or
16 provide Petitioner with a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within 5 days
17 and enjoin Respondents from denying bond under 8 U.S.C. § 1225;
- 18 d. Award Petitioner attorney’s fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act
19 (“EAJA”), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and on any other basis justified under
20 law;
- 21 e. Issue a limiting order barring Respondents from re-detaining Petitioner during the
22 pendency of his immigration proceedings absent a substantial change in
23 circumstances; and
- 24 f. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

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2 Dated: November 20, 2025.

Respectfully Submitted by:

3 /s/ Louise Carhart

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