UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

DARIO STEVES DIAZ AGUILA **PETITIONER,** **V.** **KRISTI NOEM, *ET AL.*,** **RESPONDENTS.**	**CIVIL ACTION NO. 5:26-CV-00239-OLG**

ABBREVIATED RESPONSE TO HABEAS PETITION AND REQUEST TO PROCEED WITHOUT ORAL ARGUMENT

Federal Respondents provide the following timely response to Petitioner's habeas petition.[1] Any allegations that are not specifically admitted herein are denied. Petitioner is not entitled to the relief sought, including attorney's fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA").[2] The legal issues presented in this Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus ("Petition") concern the statutory authority for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's ("ICE") detention of Petitioner, whether Petitioner is entitled to a bond hearing. While reserving all rights, including the right to appeal, Respondents submit this abbreviated response to preserve the legal issues and to conserve judicial and party resources.

In accordance with the Court's order, Respondents have considered the Court's prior orders. ECF No. 2 at 3–25. Respondents note one material difference between this case and the cases cited within the Courts order. Petitioner in the instant case has concluded his removal

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1 The Department of Justice represents only federal employees in this action.

2 *Barco v. Witte*, 65 F.4th 782 (5th Cir. 2023).

proceedings. On September 23, 2025, Petitioner was ordered removed, and all applications for relief from removal were denied. ECF No. 1-5 (Removal Order). Petitioner reserved appeal and filed his Notice of Appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals (Board) on October 20, 2025. ECF No. 1-6 at 1. If the Board affirms the immigration judge's removal order, Petitioner will be subject to an administrative final order of removal and subject to mandatory detention pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1231. This is conclusive evidence that detention is not indefinite or unnecessarily prolonged. This fact also proves that Petitioner is now an even more heightened flight risk. Therefore, should the Court order release, the Court should not restrain ICE's discretionary authority to impose restrictions of release.

Respondents acknowledge that prior rulings within this District concerning similar challenges to the government policy or practice at issue in this case, and the common question of law between this case and those rulings, would control the result in this case should this Court follow the same legal reasoning in those prior decisions. *See, e.g., Navarro v. Bondi et. al,* No. 5:25CV1468-FB (W.D. Tex. Dec. 2, 2025); *Moradi v. Thompson et al*, No.5:25CV1470-OLG (W.D. Tex. Dec. 18, 2025); *Reyes v. Thomspon et al*, No.5:25CV1590-XR (W.D. Tex. Dec. 12, 2025); *Acosta-Balderas v. Bondi et al*, No.5:25CV1629-JKP (W.D. Tex. Dec. 11, 2025); *Tisighe v. De Anda-Ybarra et al*, 3:25CR593-KC (W.D. Tex. Dec. 5, 2025); *Chauhan v. Noem et al*, 3:25CV574-DB (W.D. Tex. Dec. 8, 2025); *Gvedashvili v. Mooneyham et al*, 6:25CV552-ADA-DTG (W.D. Tex. Dec. 22, 2025). While Respondents respectfully disagree with those decisions, the factual and legal issues presented in the instant habeas petition do not differ in any material fashion from those presented in *Navarro v. Bondi, Moradi v. Thompson, Reyes v. Thomspon, Acosta-Balderas v. Bondi, Tisighe v. De Anda-Ybarra, Chauhan v. Noem,* and *Gvedashvili v.*

Mooneyham. Namely, both the instant petition and the cases cited primarily concern whether an alien who is present in the United States without admission is properly subject to mandatory detention (*i.e.*, detention without the prospect of release on bond) during the pendency of his administrative removal proceedings pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b). This Court should incorporate the filings in *Navarro v. Bondi, Moradi v. Thompson, Reyes v. Thomspon, Acosta-Balderas v. Bondi, Tisighe v. De Anda-Ybarra, Chauhan v. Noem,* and *Gvedashvili v. Mooneyham,* into the record of this habeas action.

Should the Court prefer to receive a more exhaustive opposition brief, Respondents respectfully request leave to file such a brief upon the Court's request.

Discussion

Petitioner principally seeks an order from this Court directing ICE to immediately release Petitioner from ICE detention. Petitioner argues that Petitioner's detention is governed by INA § 236, 8 U.S.C. § 1226, that Petitioner is being unlawfully detained and deprived of a bond hearing, and that the detention violates the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, 8 U.S.C. § 1226.

Respondents contend that Petitioner's detention is governed by INA § 235, 8 U.S.C. § 1225, because as an alien who entered without inspection or parole was and remains an applicant for admission. As such, Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention and not entitled to a bond hearing before the immigration judge. Respondents further contend Petitioner should be required to exhaust their administrative remedies before bringing a habeas challenge in federal court.

Respondents further rely upon *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (B.I.A. 2025). There, the BIA examined the plain language of § 1225, the INA's statutory scheme, Supreme Court and BIA precedent, the legislative history of the INA and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 ("IIRIRA"), Pub L. No. 104-208, and the DHS's prior practices. After doing so, the BIA held that "under a plain language reading of section 235(b)(2)(A) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), Immigration Judges lack authority to hear bond requests or to grant bond to aliens, like the respondent, who are present in the United States without admission." 29 I&N Dec. at 225. Respondents contend this Court should rule the same.

Respondents acknowledge that questions of law in this case, and the challenges to the government's policy and practice, substantially overlap with those at issue in the litigation cited above. Accordingly, while preserving all rights, Respondents incorporate by reference the legal arguments it presented in those cases. Should the Court apply the same reasoning it did in those cases to this one, the legal principles espoused in those cases would likely result in the same outcome here. Because of this, Respondents submit that further briefing on the issues addressed in those cases is not a good use of judicial or party resources. In its current posture and based upon the Court's prior rulings, the Court can decide this matter without delay. If, however, the Court prefers a full opposition brief in this matter, Respondents will provide a brief upon the Court's request.

Although the instant petition has an additional claim that was not raised in the prior litigation cited above, namely class membership in *J.O.P. v. DHS*, No. 8:19-CV-01944-SAG (D. Md.), it is not material to the resolution of the instant petition because, if the Court rules as it did in *Navarro v. Bondi, Moradi v. Thompson, Reyes v. Thomspon, Acosta-Balderas v. Bondi et al,*

Tisighe v. De Anda-Ybarra et al, Chauhan v. Noem et al and Gvedashvili v. Mooneyham et al it need not reach any additional claim. If the Court believes any additional claims are material to the resolution of this petition beyond the issues decided in the previous cases, Respondent's request an opportunity to respond to those by order of the Court.

Should this Court order release of Petitioner, Respondents request that the release order specify a date for release expressed by a calendar day instead of hours. Respondents further request that a time for release not be set. Releases from detention facilities carry unique security considerations for each person being released. It requires coordination within the detention facility and with the Petitioner, their family and/or their counsel. Setting an exact time for release beyond the calendar date can unduly burden the already complicated process.

Conclusion

Respondents appreciate the Court's consideration of this abbreviated response and respectfully request that the Court deny this Petition.

Dated: January 20, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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