

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

**DELVIS DARIEL ROMAN
CASTELLANOS,**
DHS File No. A 

Petitioner,

v.

KEVIN RAYCRAFT, in his official capacity as 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, JULIE MASSENGILL, in her official capacity as Jail Administrator of Monroe County Jail

Respondents.

Case No. 26-cv-10369

**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 many 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 Delvis Dariel Roman Castellanos has been unlawfully detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) without the possibility of bond in furtherance of this policy. Petitioner came to the United States over 3 years ago as a minor. He was designated by the Office of Refugee and Resettlement as an Unaccompanied Alien Child (“UAC”) upon entry into the United States.

4. Petitioner was taken into immigration custody on August 2, 2025, after he asked a hotel manager to call ICE and request that he be returned to Cuba. 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). [Exhibit A].

5. Petitioner is currently in the physical custody of Respondents at Monroe County Jail, which falls under the purview of the Detroit Field Office of 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 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

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>].

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 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 Petitioner is provided with 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, Delvis Dariel Roman Castellanos, is in the physical custody of Respondents. Petitioner is detained at the Monroe County Jail in Monroe, 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 Delvis Dariel Roman Castellanos is a citizen of Cuba who has resided in the United States since November 2022. Petitioner is currently detained at Monroe County Jail. ICE did not set a bond for Petitioner after taking custody of him. Petitioner filed a motion for a bond redetermination on November 6, 2025. On November 12, 2025, the Detroit Immigration Court denied the bond redetermination and held that Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention under *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). [Exhibit B]. Petitioner has filed an appeal of the decision by the Immigration Court. The appeal is currently pending before the Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”).

19. Respondent, Kevin Raycraft, is the Director of the Detroit Field Office of ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations Division. As such, 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 ("DHS"). She is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the INA and oversees ICE, which is responsible for Petitioner's detention. Secretary 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 ("DOJ"), 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.

24. Respondent, Julie Massengill, is employed by Monroe County Jail as Jail Administrator of the facility where Petitioner is detained. She has immediate physical custody of Petitioner. She is sued in her official capacity.

FACTS

25. Petitioner Delvis Dariel Roman Castellanos has resided in the United States since at least November 2022 and lives in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Petitioner is 20 years old.

26. Petitioner has no criminal convictions in the United States or Cuba.

27. Petitioner has multiple physical and mental health conditions. He has asthma and was born with one kidney. Petitioner also has post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, psychosis, and moderate intellectual disability and specific learning disorder. His mental health conditions have been exacerbated by his extended time in immigration detention.

28. On August 2, 2025, Petitioner was detained by ICE in Detroit, Michigan. In a depressive episode, he asked a hotel manager to contact ICE and requested his return to Cuba. Petitioner was detained and charged with inadmissibility under 8 USC § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i). [Exhibit A]. Petitioner is now detained at Monroe County Jail in Monroe, Michigan.

29. 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) as someone who entered the United States without inspection on their NTA and subsequently restated their allegation in a Position Statement filed with the Detroit Immigration Court on October 20, 2025.

30. Following the initiation of removal proceedings, Respondents chose to continue detaining Petitioner without providing an opportunity to post bond or be released under other conditions. Respondents also terminated Petitioner's deferred action status on September 10, 2025. [Exhibit D].

31. Petitioner filed a motion for a bond hearing before the Detroit Immigration Court on November 6, 2025. On November 12, 2025, the Detroit Immigration Court held that they lacked jurisdiction to hold a bond hearing under *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025) & [Exhibit B]. Petitioner filed his appeal before the BIA and it is currently pending.

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

- Respondent's grant of Special Immigrant Juvenile Status;
- Respondent's active efforts to adjust status
- Petitioner has no criminal convictions.

33. Petitioner is working with an immigration attorney and has multiple strong claims for immigration relief. He was granted Special Immigrant Juvenile

Status (“SIJ”) February 10, 2024. [Exhibit C]. He is also potentially eligible for adjustment of status under the Cuban Adjustment Act (“CAA”). He has filed an application for asylum and withholding of removal in addition to his petition to adjust status under the CAA. Petitioner had his asylum interview on December 9, 2025.

34. On January 31, 2026, Petitioner was subject to a physical attack while in Respondents’ custody. He was hit by another detainee on his arms and leg to the point that it has made walking difficult.

35. Without relief from this court, Petitioner faces the prospect of years—in immigration custody and separated from the mental health treatment he was receiving prior to detention. Petitioner has a substantial need for consistent mental health care due to his PTSD, major depressive disorder, psychosis, and moderate intellectual disability and specific learning disorder. In addition, Petitioner has now been harmed while in the custody of Respondents.

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

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.

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 DOJ, 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 or several 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., Demirel v. Fed. Det. Ctr. Phila.*, 25-cv-5488, 2025 WL 3218243, at *5-13 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 18, 2025) (cataloging **288 cases** granting habeas relief as of November 18, 2025); *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 25-cv-01873, 2025 WL 3713987, at *32 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2025) (granting relief to a nationwide class that includes the Petitioner here).

47. This list is undoubtedly incomplete. As the media has reported, “[f]ederal judges are increasingly exasperated by the Trump administration’s effort to lock up nearly everyone facing deportation proceedings The legal rejections are so frequent that one judge compared the Trump administration’s effort to Sisyphus rolling a rock uphill.” Kyle Cheney, *Hundreds of Judges Reject Trump’s Mandatory Detention Policy, With No End in Sight*, Politico (Jan. 5, 2026, at 5:55 AM ET), <https://www.politico.com/news/2026/01/05/trump-administration-immigrants-mandatory-detention-00709494> (noting that more than 300 judges across over 1,600 cases have granted habeas petitions).

48. In recent months, the Eastern District of Michigan has repeatedly rejected Respondents’ interpretation of the INA and granted writs of habeas corpus to 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. More recent decisions holding the same include: *Contreras-Cervantes v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13073, 2025 WL 2952796 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 17, 2025); *Romero Garcia v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13407, 2025 WL 3252286 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 21, 2025); *Hurado-Medlina v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13248, 2025 WL 3268896 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 24, 2025); *Ali Kadagan v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13602, No. 2025 WL 3268895 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 24, 2025); *Zambrano Paz v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13563, 2025 WL 3473361 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 3, 2025); *Brito Hidalgo v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13588, 2025 WL 3473360 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 3, 2025); *Lopez Herrera v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13627, 2025 WL 3473358 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 3, 2025); *Torres-Vasquez v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13571, 2025 WL 3473359 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 3, 2025); *Alvarez-Lopez v. US Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, No. 25-cv-13098, 2025 WL 3525956 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 9, 2025); *Amaya v. Raycraft*, 25-cv-13539, 2025 WL 3530273 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 9,

2025); *Morales Rodriguez v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13560, 2025 WL 3543614 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 10, 2025); *Morales Rodriguez v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13560, 2025 WL 3543614 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 10, 2025) *Cervantes Morales v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-13434, 2025 WL 3543611 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 10, 2025).

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.

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. Furthermore, Petitioner is part of a nationwide class of noncitizens that has obtained declaratory relief rejecting the government's reading of the INA and the BIA's reasoning in *Yajure Hurtado*. See *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 25-cv-01873, 2025 WL 3713987, at *12 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2025) . The court granted declaratory relief to "[a]ll noncitizens . . . who (1) have entered or will enter the United States without inspection; (2) were not or will not be apprehended upon arrival; and (3) are not or will not be subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), § 1225(b)(1), or § 1231 at the time the Department of Homeland Security makes an initial custody determination." *Id.* at *32. The court also vacated the July 8 policy under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). *Id.* at *22. Because the court in *Maldonado Bautista* entered final judgement as to these conclusions, *id.* at *32, Respondents are bound by them. On January 13, 2026, the EOIR chief judge issued guidance to all immigration judges that "*Maldonado Bautista* is not a nationwide injunction and does not purport to vacate, stay or enjoin *Yajure Hurtado*." Respondents maintain that *Yajure Hurtado* is still binding precedent.

58. 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). 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.

59. 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.

60. 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**

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

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

63. Section 1225(b)(2) does not apply to Petitioner, who previously entered the country without inspection and was charged by Respondents under 8 USC § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i). Petitioner has now been residing in the United States for several years prior to being apprehended in August of 2025 and placed in removal proceedings by Respondents and again charged under 8 USC § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i).

64. Therefore, Petitioner should be subject to the detention provisions of § 1226(a) and thus is 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.

65. 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

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

67. 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).

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

69. The government's detention of Petitioner on August 2, 2025, 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.

70. Further, Petitioner had deferred action at the time of his detention. The revocation of Petitioner's deferred action status without a review at an individualized hearing before a neutral decisionmaker violates Petitioner's right to due process.

71. 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 unless, within 7 days, Petitioner is provided with a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) that meets constitutional and statutory requirements for due process;
- c. Enjoin Respondents from transferring Petitioner from the jurisdiction of this District pending these proceedings;
- d. Enjoin Respondents from re-detaining Petitioner during the pendency of his immigration court proceedings unless Respondents can show Petitioner becomes a flight risk or danger to the community;
- e. 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;

- f. 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
- g. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: February 2, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Juan Gonzalez Martinez

Juan Gonzalez Martinez (P89135)

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Counsel for Petitioner

28 U.S.C. § 2242 VERIFICATION STATEMENT

I am submitting this verification on behalf of the Petitioner because I am the Petitioner's attorney. I have discussed with the Petitioner the events described in this Petition and Complaint. On the basis of those discussions, I hereby verify that the statements made in this Petition and Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated: February 2, 2026,

/s/ Juan Gonzalez Martinez

Juan Gonzalez Martinez (P89135)

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