

1 Gary Fink, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 8064
2 REZA ATHARI, MILLS, & FINK, PLLC
3365 Pepper Lane, Suite 102
3 Las Vegas, NV 89120
Ph: 702-727-7777; Fax: 702-458-8508
4 garyfink@atharilaw.com
Attorney For Petitioner

6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

8 DOMINGO RAMIREZ MENDEZ,

9 Petitioner,

10 v.

11 Jason Knight, Acting Field Office Director of
Enforcement and Removal Operations, Salt
12 Lake City/Las Vegas Field Office, Immigration
and Customs Enforcement; Kristi NOEM,
13 Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland
Security; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
14 HOMELAND SECURITY; Pamela BONDI,
U.S. Attorney General; EXECUTIVE OFFICE
15 FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW; John Mattos,
Warden of Southern Nevada Corrections
16 Center],

17 Respondents.

Case No.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS**

INTRODUCTION

1
2 1. Petitioner DOMINGO RAMIREZ MENDEZ, by and through attorney Gary S. Fink,
3 Esq. submits this Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus against the above-named Respondents for
4 unlawful detention. Petitioner's immigration case number is 

5 2. Petitioner is a native and citizen of Mexico. He entered the United States on or
6 around 2008.

7 3. On or about January 28, 2026, the Petitioner was arrested, taken into immigration
8 custody and transferred to the Southern Nevada Detention Center.

9 4. In Form I-213 filed in Immigration Court, DHS alleges the following: That on
10 January 28, 2026, 287g task officers encountered DOMINGO RAMIREZ MENDEZ via a traffic
11 stop where he was arrested and taken into custody. The I-213 does not state that there was an
12 administrative warrant issued for the Petitioner or the reason for the traffic stop. A copy of the
13 Form I-213 is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

14 5. On February 11, 2026, a bond hearing was held before the Honorable Immigration
15 Judge Ann M. McDermott sitting in Las Vegas, Nevada Immigration Court. Judge McDermott
16 denied the bond request based on lack of jurisdiction. A copy of the Order of the Immigration
17 Judge is attached hereto as Exhibit B. As of the filing of this petition, the Petitioner has set a
18 detained Master Calendar Hearing set for February 17, 2026, at 8:30 a.m., while the Petitioner
19 remains in custody and in limbo. A copy of the EOIR Case Information Sheet dated February 13,
20 2026, is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

21 6. Petitioner is in physical custody of Respondents at the Southern Nevada Detention
22 Center. He now faces unlawful detention because the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
23
24

1 and the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) have refused to abide by the declaratory
2 judgment issued on behalf of the certified class in *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*.

3 7. On November 20, 2025, the district court granted partial summary judgment on
4 behalf of individual plaintiffs and on November 25, 2025, certified a nationwide class and
5 extended declaratory judgment to the certified class. *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-
6 CV-01873-SSS-BFM, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 3289861, at *11 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2025)
7 (order granting partial summary judgment to named Plaintiffs-Petitioners); *Maldonado Bautista v.*
8 *Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 3288403, at *9 (C.D.
9 Cal. Nov. 25, 2025) (order certifying Plaintiffs-Petitioners' proposed nationwide Bond Eligible
10 Class, incorporating and extending declaratory judgment from Order Granting Petitioners' Motion
11 for Partial Summary Judgment).

12 8. The declaratory judgment held that the Bond Denial Class members are detained
13 under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and thus may not be denied consideration for release on bond under §
14 1225(b)(2)(A). *Maldonado Bautista*, 2025 WL 3289861, at *11.

15 9. Nonetheless, the Executive Office for Immigration Review and its subagency the
16 Immigration Court and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have blatantly refused to
17 abide by the declaratory relief and have unlawfully ordered that Petitioner be denied the
18 opportunity to be released on bond.

19 10. Petitioner DOMINGO RAMIREZ MENDEZ is a member of the Bond Eligible
20 Class, as he:

- 21 a. does not have lawful status in the United States and is currently
22 detained at the Southern Nevada Detention Center. He was
23 apprehended by immigration authorities on January 19, 2026.
24 b. entered the United States without inspection over three years ago
and was not apprehended upon arrival, *cf. id.*; and

c. is not detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), § 1225(b)(1), or § 1231.

11. After apprehending Petitioner on January 28, 2026, the DHS placed him in removal proceedings pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. DHS has charged Petitioner as being inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i), as someone who entered the United States without inspection.

12. The Court should expeditiously grant this petition.

13. Respondents are bound by the judgment in *Maldonado Bautista*, as it has the full “force and effect of a final judgment.” 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a). Nevertheless, Respondents continue to flagrantly defy the judgment in that case and continue to subject Petitioner to unlawful detention despite his clear entitlement to consideration for release on bond as a Bond Eligible Class member.

14. Immigration judges have informed class members in bond hearings that they have been instructed by “leadership” that the declaratory judgment in *Maldonado Bautista* is not controlling, even with respect to class members, and that instead IJs remain bound to follow the agency’s prior decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).

15. Because Respondents are detaining Petitioner in violation of the declaratory judgment issued in *Maldonado Bautista*, the Court should accordingly order that within one day, Respondent DHS must release Petitioner.

16. Alternatively, the Court should order Petitioner’s release unless Respondents provide a bond hearing under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within seven days.

JURISDICTION

17. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondents. Petitioner is detained at the Southern Nevada Detention Center, Pahrump, Nevada.

18. 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).

1 2026, Petitioner was denied bond by an IJ at the Las Vegas Immigration Court because he was
2 deemed an “applicant for admission.” Petitioner has resided in the United States since 2008.

3 25. Respondent Jason Knight is the Acting Director of the Salt Lake City/Las Vegas
4 Field Office of ICE’s Enforcement and Removal Operations division. As such, Jason Knight is
5 Petitioner’s immediate custodian and is responsible for Petitioner’s detention and removal. He is
6 named in his official capacity.

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

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

14 28. Respondent Pamela Bondi is the Attorney General of the United States. She is
15 responsible for the Department of Justice, of which the Executive Office for Immigration Review
16 and the immigration court system it operates is a component agency. She is sued in her official
17 capacity.

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

21 ...

22 ...

23 ...

30. Respondent John Mattos is employed by CoreCivic as Warden of the Southern Nevada Detention Center, where Petitioner is detained. He has immediate physical custody of Petitioner. He is sued in his official capacity.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

1. Violation of the INA:

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

32. As a member of the Bond Eligible Class, Petitioner is entitled to consideration for release on bond under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a).

33. The order granting partial summary judgment in *Maldonado Bautista* holds that Respondents violate the INA in applying the mandatory detention statute at § 1225(b)(2) to class members.

34. The order granting class certification in *Maldonado Bautista* further orders that “[w]hen considering this determination with the MSJ Order, the Court extends the same declaratory relief granted to Petitioners to the Bond Eligible Class as a whole.”

35. Respondents are parties to *Maldonado Bautista* and bound by the Court’s declaratory judgment, which has the full “force and effect of a final judgment.” 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a).

36. By denying Petitioner a bond hearing under § 1226(a) and asserting that he is subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2), Respondents violate Petitioner’s statutory rights under the INA and the Court’s judgment in *Maldonado Bautista*.

2. Violation of Petitioner’s Due Process Rights

37. DHS’ continued detention of Petitioner violates his Due Process rights. Petitioner contends that such detention facially violates substantive due process because it is not authorized by statute and provides the jailer with unfettered authority which implicates the fundamental right

1 to be free from detention. Such action is also not narrowly tailored to meet the compelling
2 government interest of protecting public safety. In fact, the Immigration Judge (IJ), who declined
3 to grant bond based on jurisdictional grounds, specifically stated in her order that the Petitioner is
4 not a threat to public safety.

5 38. The Constitution guarantees every person in the United States due process of law,
6 including persons who are not United States citizens. *E.g.*, *Lopez v. Heinauer*, 332 F.3d 507, 512
7 (8th Cir. 2003) ("The Supreme Court has long recognized that deportable aliens are entitled to
8 constitutional protections of due process." (citing *Yamataya v. Fisher*, 189 U.S. 86, 100-01, 23
9 S.Ct. 611, 47 L.Ed. 721 (1903))); *see also, e.g.*, *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 695, 121 S.Ct.
10 2491, 150 L.Ed.2d 653 (2001) ("[T]he Due Process Clause applies to all persons within the United
11 States, including aliens, whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or
12 permanent.").

13 39. To determine whether a civil detention violates a detainee's due process rights,
14 courts apply a three-part test set forth in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 96 S.Ct. 893, 47
15 L.Ed.2d 18 (1976). *See Rodriguez Diaz v. Garland*, 53 F.4th 1189, 1206 (9th Cir. 2022)(collecting
16 cases and noting that, "when considering due process challenges to [discretionary noncitizen
17 detention] other circuits ... have applied the Mathews test"). Under Mathews, courts weigh the
18 following three factors: (1) "the private interest that will be affected by the official action"; (2) "the
19 risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable
20 value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards"; and (3) "the Government's interest,
21 including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or
22 substitute procedural requirement would entail." *Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 335, 96 S.Ct. 893. The
23 private interest in this case is significant, being free from physical detention. The Supreme Court
24 has found this to be "the most elemental of liberty interests." *Hamdi v. Runsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507 at
529, 531, 124 S.Ct. 2633 (directing courts, when assessing the first *Mathews* factor, to consider
only the petitioner's interests at stake in ongoing detention without consideration of the

respondents' justifications for the detention (quotation omitted)); *see also Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (advising that an individual's interest in being free from detention "lies at the heart of the liberty that [the Due Process] Clause protects").

40. Petitioner is being held at the Southern Nevada Detention Center and experiencing the loss of contact with family and friends, loss of income and inability to provide for their families, lack of privacy and lack of freedom. The second *Mathews* factor is whether the challenged procedure creates a risk of erroneous deprivation of individual rights and whether there are alternative procedures that could ameliorate these risks. In this case, DHS has tools at their disposal that they commonly use known as Alternatives To Detention (ATD). When bond is granted IJ's typically include ATD in addition to a specific bond amount. The form of ATD used is often an ankle monitor. This alternative would and does ameliorate the risks associated with release on bond. Finally, the third prong of the test, "the Government's interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail, weigh heavily in favor of release from detention. The IJ specifically determined in his order that the Petitioner was not a danger to the community nor was he a flight risk. To keep the Petitioner detained serves no legitimate government interest and imposes additional and unnecessary fiscal and administrative burdens on the government. IJ's, when granting bond, commonly order "Alternatives To Detention" (ADT). These alternatives can include placement of an ankle monitor and regular check-ins with ICE. This remedy for this Petitioner provides him with the liberty he is guaranteed while ensuring compliance with future immigration requirements.

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 within one day, Respondents release Petitioner;

- 1 c. Award Petitioner attorney's fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act
2 (EAJA), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and on any other basis justified under
3 law; and
4 d. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

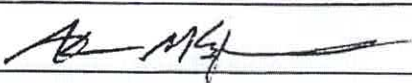
5 DATED 13th of February, 2026.

6 /s/ Gary Fink, Esq.
7 *Attorneys for Petitioner*
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

EXHIBIT A

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name RAMIREZ-MENDEZ, DOMINGO	File Number 221 493 579 Event No: SGU2601000042	Date 01/29/2026
SCARS MARKS AND TATTOOS ----- None Indicated - None indicated		
SUBJECT HEALTH STATUS ----- The subject claims good health.		
CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES ----- 01/29/2026 - 212a6Ai - ALIEN PRESENT WITHOUT ADMISSION OR PAROLE - (PWAs) 01/29/2026 - 212a7AiI - IMMIGRANT WITHOUT AN IMMIGRANT VISA		
RECORDS CHECKED ----- CIS checked on 01/29/2026 with Negative result. EARM checked on 01/29/2026 with Negative result. IAFIS checked on 01/29/2026 with Negative result. NCIC checked on 01/29/2026 with Unknown result. TECS checked on 01/29/2026 with Unknown result.		
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT ----- Occupation Not Reported		
ARRESTED AT/NEAR ----- 1271 W STATE ST, HURRICANE, UTAH, 847373539, UNITED STATES		
RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN: -----		
ENCOUNTER DATA On January 28, 2026, 287G task force officers encountered RAMIREZ-Mendez, Domingo at 1271 W State St, Hurricane, Utah via traffic stop. RAMIREZ-Mendez stated that he is a citizen and national of Mexico by virtue of birth. RAMIREZ-Mendez did not possess valid immigration documents allowing him to be or remain in the United States legally.		
ENTRY DATA RAMIREZ-Mendez stated that he entered the United States on or about an unknown time, at or near an unknown location, without inspection by U.S. Immigration Officers. This location was not designated as a port of entry by the Attorney General or the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.		
IMMIGRATION HISTORY ICE/CIS database checks indicate no prior immigration history for RAMIREZ-MENDEZ.		
CRIMINAL HISTORY Criminal history checks for RAMIREZ-Mendez were negative. Record checks for outstanding wants, warrants, and lookouts were negative.		
BASIS FOR ICE CHARGES RAMIREZ-Mendez makes no claim to USC or LPR and is amenable to removal under section 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, in that GARCIA is an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General.		
DISPOSITION 		
Signature 11886 A. MCDERMOTT 		Title Deportation Officer

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name RAMIREZ-MENDEZ, DOMINGO	File Number 221 493 579 Event No: SGU2601000042	Date 01/29/2026
---	---	--------------------

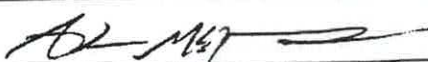
RAMIREZ-MENDEZ was advised of his right to speak to a consulate officer from Mexico.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ states he has no fear of persecution or torture if removed to Mexico.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ has no immigration petitions or applications pending or approved with USCIS.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ requested a hearing before an immigration judge.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ was issued a Notice to Appear.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ will be held in ICE custody pending a hearing before an immigration judge.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ was provided a list of free legal services and a copy of the On-line Detainee Locator System privacy notice.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ claims he did not attend or graduate high school in the United States.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ claims he did not receive a G.E.D. or equivalent.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ claims he did not serve in the United States military.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ claims to have 4 children. Christian, Alex, Jose, and Mateo all citizens of Mexico.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ claims to be single.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ claims to be in good health and states he is not currently under the care of a physician and is not taking any medications.
 RAMIREZ-MENDEZ declined to make a phone call on 01/29/2026, refusal witnessed by Officer A. McDermott

OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS

ALIEN-221493579
 Foreign Identification Number-RAMD910804HOCNM05 (MEXICO)

Signature

11886 A. MCDERMOTT



Title

Deportation Officer

3 of 3 Pages

EXHIBIT B



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
LAS VEGAS IMMIGRATION COURT**

Respondent Name:

RAMIREZ-MENDEZ, DOMINGO

To:

Fink, Gary S
3365 Pepper Lane
Suite 102
Las Vegas, NV 89120

A-Number:



Riders:

In Custody Redetermination Proceedings

Date:

02/11/2026

ORDER OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE

The respondent requested a custody redetermination pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1236. After full consideration of the evidence presented, the respondent's request for a change in custody status is hereby ordered:

☒ Denied, because

The respondent is a 34-year-old native and citizen of Mexico, who claims he illegally entered the United States in 2008, without being inspected, admitted, or paroled. The respondent was charged under INA 212(a)(6)(A)(i) and placed into removal proceedings. The respondent appears to have no criminal history. The respondent does not dispute his entry without inspection or admission.

The question in this case is whether this Court remains bound by the BIA's decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. The respondent contends the Court has jurisdiction to redetermine the respondent's custody status in light of a November 25, 2025, United States District Court for the Central District of California certifying a nationwide "Bond Eligible Class" in *Lazaro Maldonado Bautista et al. v. Ernesto Santacruz Jr. et al.*, Case No. 5:25-cv-01873-SSS-BFM. Therein, the respondent argues, the Court held that DHS's policy of treating certain noncitizens who entered without inspection as subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) is contrary to the text and structure of the INA and violates due process and concluded that noncitizens who (1) entered without inspection, (2) were not apprehended upon arrival, and (3) are not detained under §§ 1226(c), 1225(b)(1), or 1231 are detained pursuant to § 1226(a) and are entitled to individualized custody determinations rather than mandatory detention. The DHS argues the Court does not have jurisdiction as the respondent is subject to mandatory detention in accordance with the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) September 5, 2025, precedential decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), which found as a matter of law that all aliens present in the United States without admission may only be subject to detention under INA 235(b), and never under INA 236. Therefore, the Immigration Courts have no jurisdiction over bond proceedings for aliens present in the United States without admission.

On November 20, 2025, the Central District of California granted an order for summary judgment in part in the case of Lazaro Maldonado Bautista et al. v. Ernesto Santacruz Jr. et. al., 5:cv-01873 (Bautista), finding the BIA and DHSs' interpretation of sections 235 and 236 of the INA to be unlawful as to the named plaintiffs. The Order denied the plaintiffs' request for a final judgment. On November 25, 2025, the District Court granted class certification in *Bautista v. Santacruz* to include "All noncitizens of the United States without lawful status 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 [INA 236(c)] or [241] at the time the Department of Homeland Security makes an initial custody determination." On December 18, 2025, the Court entered partial final judgment on Counts I-III, Dkt No. 94, and the parties have stipulated to staying litigation of the remaining claims in Petitioners-Plaintiffs' ("Petitioners") Amended Complaint. Dkt Nos. 98-100. Respondents-Defendants ("Respondents") appealed the final judgment and that portion of this case is pending on appeal with the Ninth Circuit.

The Court's order in *Bautista* is not a nationwide injunction. Dkt No. 93 at 34 (citing *Trump v. CASA, Inc.*, 606 U.S. 831, 839 (2025)). The Court also explicitly did not vacate *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. Dkt No. 92 at 6. As explained above, immigration judges are bound by precedential decisions of the BIA. See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(g). Further, the Court recognized that it "cannot compel agency action." Dkt No. 93 at 34.

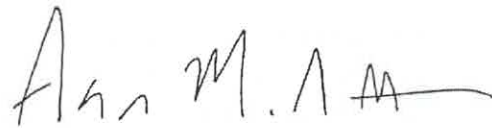
As noted above, the Court has not vacated *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. Dkt No. 92 at 6. Even if that decision were vacated, the Court would follow circuit precedent and the statutory text under its own interpretive authority, and the impact of the *Bautista* Court's declaratory judgment would be limited to, at most, having preclusive effect in habeas cases filed by members of the class. *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* is the correct interpretation on detention of applicants for admission under 8 U.S.C. § 1225.

By regulation, "decisions of the [BIA] and decisions of the Attorney General are binding on all officers and employees of DHS or immigration judges in the administration of the immigration laws of the United States." 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(g); see also 8 U.S.C. § 1103(g)(2) ("The Attorney General shall establish such regulations, . . . delegate such authority, and perform such other acts as the Attorney General determines to be necessary for carrying out this section."). Given this statutory and regulatory structure, *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* remains a binding decision on this Court. See *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216, 222-24 (BIA 2025). The *Bautista* Court has not vacated *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* and it made clear that Petitioners therein had not properly raised allegations purporting to challenge this BIA precedent. Dkt No. 92 at 6.

As such, the Court lacks jurisdiction to redetermine the respondent's custody status. Accordingly, the Court finds that Matter of Yajure Hurtado, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), remains in effect and this Court does not have jurisdiction over these bond proceedings.

- ☐ Granted. It is ordered that Respondent be:
- ☐ released from custody on his own recognizance.
 - ☐ released from custody under bond of \$
 - ☐ other:

☐ Other:



Immigration Judge: MCDERMOTT, ANN 02/11/2026

Appeal: Department of Homeland Security: ☒ waived ☐ reserved
Respondent: ☒ waived ☐ reserved

Appeal Due:

Certificate of Service

This document was served:

Via: [M] Mail | [P] Personal Service | [E] Electronic Service | [U] Address Unavailable

To: [] Alien | [] Alien c/o custodial officer | [E] Alien atty/rep. | [E] DHS

Respondent Name : RAMIREZ-MENDEZ, DOMINGO | A-Number : 221-493-579

Riders:

Date: 02/11/2026 By: Morteo, Cristina, Court Staff

EXHIBIT C

Exhibit List

Exhibit A: Form I-213

Exhibit B: Immigration Judge Order

Exhibit C: EOIR Case Information Sheet dated February 12, 2026

 An official website of the United States government
Here's how you know



EOIR Automated Case Information

Court Closures Today February 13, 2026

Please check <https://www.justice.gov/eoir-operational-status> for up to date closures.

[Home](#) > **RAMIREZ-MENDEZ, DOMINGO (221-493-579)**



Automated Case Information

Name: RAMIREZ-MENDEZ, DOMINGO | **A-Number:**
 | **Docket Date:** 1/30/2026



Next Hearing Information

Your upcoming **MASTER** hearing is on **February 17, 2026 at 8:30 AM.**

JUDGE

Mcdermott, Ann M.

COURT ADDRESS

110 N. CITY PARKWAY, STE. 400
LAS VEGAS, NV 89106



Court Decision and Motion Information



This case is pending.



BIA Case Information

No appeal was received for this case.



Court Contact Information

If you require further information regarding your case, or wish to file additional documents, please contact the immigration court.

COURT ADDRESS

110 N. CITY PARKWAY, STE. 400
LAS VEGAS, NV 89106

PHONE NUMBER

(702) 458-0227

[Archive](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Information Quality](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

Legal Policies & Disclaimers

Social Media

Budget & Performance

Office of the Inspector General

No FEAR Act

For Employees

EOIR Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

USA.gov

Contact EOIR

EOIR Home

Justice.gov

Immigration Court Online Resource

Contact Technical Support

This site is protected by hCaptcha:

[hCaptcha Privacy Policy](#)

[hCaptcha Terms of Service](#)

Department of Justice | Executive Office for Immigration Review
5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 2600, Falls Church, VA 22041



EOIR Automated Case Information

