

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
ABILENE DIVISION

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ULISES GOMEZ HERNANDEZ,

Petitioner,

v.

Civil Action No. 1:25-CV-00216-H

TODD LYONS, et al.,

Respondent.

**RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS**

Petitioner seeks a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to challenge his recent detention by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). He alleges that he cannot be subject to mandatory immigration detention but rather must be given an individualized bond hearing in connection with his pending removal proceeding. Petitioner challenges a decision issued by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) addressing whether aliens who enter the United States unlawfully (e.g., without inspection or admission) and are then placed in removal proceedings are entitled to a bond hearing or instead are subject to mandatory detention. As explained herein, though, Petitioner is not entitled to any relief on his petition.

**I. Background**

The petitioner is a native and citizen of Mexico who entered the United States on June 1, 2001. App. p. 9. He entered without inspection or parole by an immigration officer.

*Id.* On January 11, 2025, Petitioner was encountered by the Tulsa County Sheriff's Office. App. p. 3. He was arrested and charged with possession of a firearm by a person who is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States pursuant to 21 O.S. § 1283 and threatening an act of violence pursuant to 21 O.S. § 1378(B). App. p. 5. Petitioner's charge pursuant to § 1283 was dismissed on August 6, 2025, and his charge pursuant to § 1378(B) was dismissed on February 2, 2025. App. p. 7. Petitioner was placed in immigration proceedings with the issuance of a Notice to Appear ("NTA") dated August 9, 2025. App. p. 9. Petitioner has a master hearing on December 3, 2025. App. p. 4. To date, Petitioner has not filed a motion for bond redetermination. App. p. 5.

## II. Argument and Authorities

The Court should deny Petitioner's petition for the following reasons:

### A. Petitioner has not exhausted administrative remedies.

The Supreme Court "long has acknowledged the general rule that parties exhaust prescribed administrative remedies before seeking relief from the federal courts." *McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140, 144–45 (1992). Exhaustion "serves the twin purposes of protecting administrative agency authority and promoting judicial efficiency." *Id.* at 145. The rationale for administrative exhaustion applies equally in the context of seeking relief of denial of a bond hearing via a writ of habeas corpus, even though the statute does not mandate exhaustion for situations other than appeals for final orders of removal. *See id.* at 144 (explaining that "where Congress has not clearly required exhaustion, sound judicial discretion governs"). As the Fifth Circuit has explained, "a petitioner must exhaust available avenues of relief and turn to habeas only when no other means of judicial review

exists.” *Lee v. Gonzalez*, 410 F.3d 778, 786 (5th Cir. 2005).

Here, Petitioner has not yet attempted to obtain bond from an Immigration Judge, and so any request at this time to order a bond hearing via a writ of habeas corpus is premature, at best. Subsequent developments may moot the issues Petitioner is complaining about in this proceeding or cause his cases to develop in other ways that obviate the need for any decision by this Court. For these reasons, exhaustion of administrative procedures is appropriate and should occur before the matters presented in Petitioner’s petition become the subject of federal litigation.

**B. Petitioner is not entitled to any relief, because he is an applicant for admission who may properly be subjected to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225 without any requirement for a bond hearing.**

Petitioner’s detention is statutorily authorized by section 1225. Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), “in the case of an alien who is an applicant for admission, if the examining immigration officer determines that an alien seeking admission is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted, the alien shall be detained for a proceeding under section 1229a [removal proceedings].” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). The Supreme Court has held that section 1225(b)(2)(A) is a mandatory detention statute and that aliens detained pursuant to that provision are not entitled to bond. *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 287 (2018)(“Both § 1225(b)(1) and § 1225(b)(2) authorize the detention of certain aliens.”).

Petitioner falls squarely within the ambit of section 1225(b)(2)(A)’s mandatory detention requirement as Petitioner is an “applicant for admission” to the United States. As described above, an “applicant for admission” is an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1). Congress’s broad language here is

unequivocally intentional—an undocumented alien is to be “deemed for purposes of this chapter an applicant for admission.” *Id.* Regardless of Petitioner’s characterization that “an applicant for admission” should only include aliens captured at the border or at a port of entry (*see* ECF 1, p.10 ¶ 38), he is “deemed” an applicant for admission based on Petitioner’s failure to seek lawful admission to the United States before an immigration officer, which is undisputed. *See generally* ECF 1. And because Petitioner has not demonstrated to an examining immigration officer that he is “clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted,” Petitioner’s detention is mandatory. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Thus, Petitioner is properly detained pursuant to section 1225(b)(2)(A), which mandates that Petitioner “shall be” detained.

The Supreme Court has confirmed an alien present in the country but never admitted is deemed “an applicant for admission” and that “detention must continue” “until removal proceedings have concluded” based on the “plain meaning” of 8 U.S.C. § 1225. *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 289; 299. At issue in *Jennings* was the statutory interpretation. The Supreme Court reversed the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal’s imposition of a six-month detention time limit into the statute. *Id.* at 297. The Court clarified there is no such limitation in the statute and reversed on these grounds, remanding the constitutional Due Process claims for initial consideration before the lower court. *Id.* But under the words of the statute, as explained by the Supreme Court, section 1225 includes aliens like the Petitioner who are present but have not been admitted and they shall be detained pending their removal proceedings.

Specifically, the Supreme Court declared, “an alien who ‘arrives in the United

States,’ *or* ‘is present’ in this country but ‘has not been admitted,’ is treated as ‘an applicant for admission.’” *Id.* at 287 (emphasis on “or” added). In doing so, the Court explained both aliens captured at the border and those illegally residing within the United States would fall under section 1225. This would include Petitioner as an alien who is present in the country without being admitted.

The BIA’s recently issued published decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), is consistent with these principles. In its decision, the BIA affirmed “the Immigration Judge’s determination that he did not have authority over [a] bond request because aliens who are present in the United States without admission are applicants for admission as defined under section 235(b)(2)(A) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), and must be detained for the duration of their removal proceedings.” *Id.* at 220.<sup>1</sup>

The BIA concluded that aliens “who surreptitiously cross into the United States remain applicants for admission until and unless they are lawfully inspected and admitted by an immigration officer. Remaining in the United States for a lengthy period of time following entry without inspection, by itself, does not constitute an ‘admission.’” *Id.* at 228. To hold otherwise would lead to an “incongruous result” that rewards aliens who unlawfully enter the United States without inspection and subsequently evade apprehension for a number of years. *Id.*

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<sup>1</sup> Previously, § 1226(a) had been interpreted as an available detention authority for aliens who were present without admission and placed in § 1229a removal proceedings. *See, e.g., Matter of Cabrera-Fernandez*, 28 I&N Dec. 747, 747–48 (BIA 2023). However, as noted by the BIA, the BIA had not previously addressed this issue in a precedential decision. *See Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. at 216.

In so concluding, the BIA rejected the alien's argument that "because he has been residing in the interior of the United States for almost 3 years . . . he cannot be considered as 'seeking admission.'" *Id.* at 221. The BIA determined that this argument "is not supported by the plain language of the INA" and creates a "legal conundrum." *Id.* If the alien "is not admitted to the United States (as he admits) but he is not 'seeking admission' (as he contends), then what is his legal status?" *Id.* (parentheticals in original).

The decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* is consistent not only with the plain language of § 1225(b)(2), but also with the Supreme Court's 2018 decision in *Jennings*. Specifically, in *Jennings*, the Supreme Court explained that § 1225(b) applies to all applicants for admission, noting that the language of § 1225(b)(2) is "quite clear" and "unequivocally mandate[s]" detention. 583 U.S. at 300, 303.

Similarly, relying on *Jennings* and the plain language of §§ 1225 and 1226(a), the Attorney General recognized in *Matter of M-S-* that §§ 1225 and 1226(a) describe "different classes of aliens." 27 I&N Dec. 509, 516 (AG 2019). And in *Matter of Q. Li*, the BIA also held that an alien who illegally crossed into the United States between ports-of-entry and was apprehended without a warrant while arriving is detained under § 1225(b). 29 I&N Dec. 66, 71 (BIA 2025). These decisions make clear that all applicants for admission are subject to detention under § 1225(b). *See also Florida v. United States*, 660 F. Supp. 3d 1239, 1275 (N.D. Fla. 2023) (explaining that "the 1996 expansion of § 1225(b) to include illegal border crossers would make little sense if DHS retained discretion to apply § 1226(a) and release illegal border crossers whenever the agency saw fit").

Given that section 1225 is the applicable detention authority for all applicants for admission—both arriving aliens and aliens present without admission alike, regardless of whether the alien was initially processed for expedited removal proceedings under § 1225(b)(1) or placed directly into removal proceedings under § 1229a—and further given that both “§§ 1225(b)(1) and (b)(2) mandate detention of aliens throughout the completion of applicable proceedings,” *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 302, Petitioner has no grounds to complain that he is subject to mandatory detention and are not entitled to a bond hearing.

Petitioner is properly considered an applicant for admission (specifically, an alien present without admission), and he was placed into removal proceedings under § 1229a. He is therefore subject to detention pursuant to § 1225(b)(2)(A) and there is no requirement that he be eligible for bond.

**C. The Due Process Clause does not entitle Petitioner to any relief.**

As discussed above, the relevant immigration statutes, properly construed, provide no entitlement to relief for Petitioner. Nor does the Due Process Clause. Instead, mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2) is constitutionally permissible—particularly where, as here, Petitioner has been detained for a very short period of time. He has been detained for roughly six weeks as his process unfolds. Specifically, his next immigration hearing is on December 3, 2025. Resolution one way or another is undoubtedly forthcoming. Petitioner’s ample available process in his current removal proceedings demonstrate no lack of Procedural Due Process—nor any deprivation of liberty “sufficiently outrageous” required to establish a Substantive Due Process claim. *See generally Reed v. Goertz*, 598 U.S. 230, 236 (2023); *Young v. City of St. Charles, Mo.*, 244 F.3d 623, 628 (8th Cir. 2001), *as*

*corrected* (Mar. 27, 2001), *as corrected* (May 1, 2001). Congress simply made the decision to detain him pending removal which is a “constitutionally permissible part of that process.” *See Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 531 (2003).

The Supreme Court has held that detention during removal proceedings, even without access to a bond hearing, is constitutional. In *Demore v. Kim*, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of § 1226(c), which mandates the detention of certain aliens during removal proceedings without access to bond hearings. 538 U.S. 510, 522 (2003). The Court “recognized detention during deportation proceedings as a constitutionally valid aspect of the deportation process,” and also reaffirmed its “longstanding view that the Government may constitutionally detain deportable aliens during the limited period necessary for their removal proceedings.” *Id.* at 523, 526. The Court further explained that “when the Government deals with deportable aliens, the Due Process Clause does not require it to employ the least burdensome means to accomplish its goal.” *Id.* at 528. With respect to due process concerns, the Court recognized that it “has firmly and repeatedly endorsed the proposition that Congress may make rules as to aliens that would be unacceptable if applied to citizens.” *Id.* at 522.

Here, Petitioner is being detained for the limited purpose of removal proceedings and determining his removability. Such detention is not punitive or done for other reasons than to address removability, which will occur in the removal proceedings. Whether framed as a substantive or procedural due process claim, the principles set forth in *Demore* govern this case. Substantive due process protects “only ‘those fundamental rights and liberties which are, objectively, deeply rooted in this Nation’s history and tradition.’” *Dep’t of State*

*v. Muñoz*, 602 U.S. 899, 910 (2024) (quoting *Washington v. Glucksberg*, 521 U.S. 702, 720–21 (1997)). Any substantive due process claim therefore fails here because “the through line of history” is that the federal government has “sovereign authority to set the terms governing the admission and exclusion of noncitizens.” *Id.* at 911, 912. Indeed, Congress in exercising this “broad power over naturalization and immigration . . . regularly makes rules that would be unacceptable if applied to citizens.” *Demore*, 538 U.S. at 522 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Consistent with these principles, the Supreme Court has long recognized that “the Government may constitutionally detain deportable aliens during the limited period necessary for their removal proceedings.” *Id.* at 526.

Similarly, Petitioner cannot succeed on a procedural due process claim. Such a claim fails because where Congress has substantively mandated detention pending removal proceedings, an alien cannot displace that substantive choice with a procedural due process claim. As discussed, aliens are not entitled to bond hearings as a matter of substantive due process. *See Demore*, 538 U.S. at 523–29. Under *Demore*, Congress may reasonably determine—as it did here—to subject aliens who were never inspected or admitted to this country to detention without bond while the government determines their removability. And “an alien in [that] position has only those rights regarding admission that Congress has provided by statute.” *DHS v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 140 (2020). Congress has not created any procedural rights to a bond hearing for applicants for admission. *See Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 297. “Read most naturally,” § 1225 “mandate[s] detention of applicants for admission until certain proceedings have concluded.” *Id.* And the statute

says nothing “whatsoever about bond hearings.” *Id.* No procedural due process claim is stated.

### III. Conclusion

The petition for writ of habeas corpus should each be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

On November 7, 2025, I electronically submitted the foregoing document with the clerk of court for the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Texas, using the electronic case filing system of the court. I hereby certify that I have served all parties electronically or by another manner authorized by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b)(2).

/s/ Ann E. Cruce-Haag  
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