

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

**Pedro Torres Alonzo,**  
*Petitioner,*

v.

**JOSEPH FREDEN,**  
in his official capacity as Field  
Office Director, Buffalo Field  
Office, U.S. Immigration &  
Customs Enforcement;

**STEVEN KURZDORFER,**  
In his official capacity as Acting  
Field Office Director, Buffalo Field  
Office, U.S. Immigration & Customs  
Enforcement;

**TODD LYONS,**  
In his official capacity as Acting  
Director, U.S. Immigration and  
Customs Enforcement,

**KRISTI NOEM,**  
In her official capacity as Secretary  
of Homeland Security,

*Respondent.*

Civil Action No. 25-cv-1172

Immigration No. 

**VERIFIED PETITION FOR  
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS  
AND INCORPORATED  
MEMORANDUM OF LAW**

*Oral Argument Requested*

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### PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Mr. Pedro Torres Alonzo (“Mr. Torres”) is a citizen of Mexico who entered the United States without inspection in on or about March 15, 2006 in Arizona. He has four U.S. citizen children and resides in Warsaw, NY. In 2012 he was briefly detained by ICE and placed into removal proceedings; he was then released on a \$5,000.00 bond on or about March 15, 2012 and has been checking in regularly with ICE since then. He has no criminal record. Despite having paid a \$5,000 bond and being scheduled for an individual hearing in immigration court on October 27, 2025, ICE detained him shortly prior to that date, causing that hearing to be cancelled. He is presently detained at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility (BFDF) in Batavia, NY despite having paid the \$5,000 bond in 2012 and despite continuing to comply with the conditions of that bond. DHS continues to be in possession of the \$5,000 bond money, despite having purportedly unilaterally revoked the bond.

2. DHS and EOIR each have nationwide policies mandating the detention of all persons who entered without admission or parole, regardless of whether that person was apprehended upon arrival. Most recently, on September 5, 2025, in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) held that all persons who have entered the United States without admission or parole are now subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A). This legal interpretation is plainly contrary to the statutory framework and contrary to decades of agency practice applying § 1226(a) to people like Petitioner.

3. This systemic misclassification of people arrested inside the United States is in clear violation of the law. These people are generally subject to the detention provisions of 8 U.S.C. § 1226, which usually allows for release on bond and conditions during the pendency of immigration proceedings. It has been this way for decades. DHS and DOJ are now

misclassifying these people as being subject to 8 U.S.C. § 1225, which does not allow for release on bond. This misclassification is contrary to almost 30 years of settled law and practice, and it is unlawfully premised solely upon the manner in which the person initially entered the country—in some cases, decades ago.

4. Accordingly, Petitioner seeks a writ of habeas corpus. Petitioner requests an order requiring his immediate release since he paid a \$5,000 immigration bond and never violated the terms of that bond. In the alternative, Petitioner asks this Court to order him released unless Respondents provide a bond hearing under § 1226(a) within seven days.

#### **THE PARTIES**

5. Petitioner Mr. Pedro Torres Alonzo is detained in the custody of ICE. He is being held at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, New York. His custody and governmental actions related to his removal are likewise controlled by the Buffalo Field office, which is located within this judicial district.

6. Respondent Joseph Freden is the Buffalo, NY Field Office Director for Enforcement and Removal Operations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. He is the local ICE official who has authority over the Petitioner. *See Vasquez v. Reno*, 233 F.3d 688, 690 (1st Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 122 S. Ct. 43 (2001). Respondent Freden's office is at 250 Delaware Avenue, Floor 7, Buffalo, NY 14202 and/or at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility, 4250 Federal Drive, Batavia, NY 14020.

7. Petitioner's custody within this judicial district and the governmental actions related to his potential removal from the district are likewise controlled by Respondents Kurzdorfer, Lyons and Noem.

## CUSTODY

8. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondents and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") at the BFDF. The Deportation Officer responsible for his case is stationed at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility ("BFDF"). The Petitioner is under the direct care, custody and control of Respondents and their agents.

## JURISDICTION & VENUE

### I. SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

9. This action arises under the Constitution of the United States, and the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), 8 U.S.C. § 1101 et seq., as amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 ("IIRIRA"), Pub. L. No. 104 - 208, 110 Stat. 1570, and the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), 5 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.

10. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, Art. I, § 9, cl. 2 of the Constitution of the United States (the Suspension Clause) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as Petitioner is presently in custody under color of the authority of the United States, and such custody is in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. This Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, 5 U.S.C. § 702, the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651 and the Court's equitable habeas authority.

### II. PERSONAL JURISDICTION

11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Petitioner's immediate custodian (who is physically within the district).<sup>1</sup>

### III. VENUE

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<sup>1</sup> Petitioner asserts this Court has personal jurisdiction over the additional Respondents, however, in the interests of brevity, the Petitioner will brief this if (1) any governmental acts challenged herein are found to relate to those Respondents (instead of the immediate custodian) and (2) the Government seeks to argue against personal jurisdiction.

12. 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 New York, the judicial district in which Petitioner is being detained. Petitioner is being detained at the BFDf and his detention falls under the jurisdiction of the ICE Field Office of Buffalo, New York, which encompasses the area where Petitioner is being detained, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

#### **LEGAL FRAMEWORK WITH RESPECT TO BOND**

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

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

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

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

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

18. 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, 3009–582 to 3009–583, 3009–585. Section 1226 was most recently amended earlier this year by the Laken Riley Act, Pub. L. No. 119–1, 139 Stat. 3 (2025).

19. Following the enactment of the IIRIRA, EOIR drafted new regulations explaining that, in general, people who entered the country without admission or parole were not considered 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. 10312, 10323 (Mar. 6, 1997).

20. Thus, in the decades that followed, most people who entered without admission or parole and were placed in standard removal proceedings received bond hearings, 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)).

21. On July 8, 2025, ICE, “in coordination with” the Department of Justice, announced a new policy that rejected this well-established understanding of the statutory framework and reversed decades of practice.

22. The new policy, entitled “Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for Applicants for Admission,” claims that all persons who entered the United States without admission or parole shall now be deemed “applicants for admission” under 8 U.S.C. § 1225, and therefore are subject to mandatory detention 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, years, and even decades.

23. On September 5, 2025, the BIA adopted this same position in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. There, the Board held that all noncitizens who entered the United States without

admission or parole are considered applicants for admission who are seeking admission and are ineligible for IJ bond hearings.

24. Dozens of federal courts, including this Court, have rejected Respondents' new interpretation of the INA's detention authorities. See, e.g., *Alvarez Ortiz v. Freden*, No. 25-CV-960-LJV (W.D.N.Y. November 4, 2025); *Rodriguez Vazquez v. Bostock*, 779 F. Supp. 3d 1239 (W.D. Wash. 2025); *Gomes v. Hyde*, No. 1:25-CV-11571-JEK, 2025 WL 1869299 (D. Mass. July 7, 2025); *Diaz Martinez v. Hyde*, No. CV 25-11613-BEM, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2084238 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025); *Rosado v. Figueroa*, No. CV 25-02157 PHX DLR (CDB), 2025 WL 2337099 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11, 2025), report and recommendation adopted, No. CV-25-02157-PHX-DLR (CDB), 2025 WL 2349133 (D. Ariz. Aug. 13, 2025); *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, No. 25 CIV. 5937 (DEH), 2025 WL 2371588 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025); *Maldonado v. Olson*, No. 0:25-cv-03142-SRN-SGE, 2025 WL 2374411 (D. Minn. Aug. 15, 2025); *Arrazola-Gonzalez v. Noem*, No. 5:25-cv-01789-ODW (DFMx), 2025 WL 2379285 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2025); *Romero v. Hyde*, No. 25-11631-BEM, 2025 WL 2403827 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025); *Samb v. Joyce*, No. 25 CIV. 6373 (DEH), 2025 WL 2398831 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2025); *Ramirez Clavijo v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-06248-BLF, 2025 WL 2419263 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2025); *Leal-Hernandez v. Noem*, No. 1:25-cv-02428-JRR, 2025 WL 2430025 (D. Md. Aug. 24, 2025); *Kostak v. Trump*, No. 3:25-cv-01093-JE-KDM, 2025 WL 2472136 (W.D. La. Aug. 27, 2025); *Jose J.O.E. v. Bondi*, No. 25-CV-3051 (ECT/DJF), --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2466670 (D. Minn. Aug. 27, 2025) *Lopez-Campos v. Raycraft*, No. 2:25-cv-12486-BRM-EAS, 2025 WL 2496379 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025); *Vasquez Garcia v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-02180-DMS-MM, 2025 WL 2549431 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2025); *Zaragoza Mosqueda v. Noem*, No. 5:25-CV-02304 CAS (BFM), 2025 WL 2591530 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2025); *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, No. 25-

CV-12546, 2025 WL 2609425 (E.D. Mich. Sept. 9, 2025); *Sampiao v. Hyde*, No. 1:25-CV-11981-JEK, 2025 WL 2607924 (D. Mass. Sept. 9, 2025); see also, e.g., *Palma Perez v. Berg*, No. 8:25CV494, 2025 WL 2531566, at \*2 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025) (noting that “[t]he Court tends to agree” that § 1226(a) and not § 1225(b)(2) authorizes detention); *Jacinto v. Trump*, No. 4:25-cv-03161-JFB-RCC, 2025 WL 2402271 at \*3 (D. Neb. Aug. 19, 2025) (same); *Anicasio v. Kramer*, No. 4:25-cv-03158-JFB-RCC, 2025 WL 2374224 at \*2 (D. Neb. Aug. 14, 2025) (same).

25. Courts have uniformly rejected DHS’s and EOIR’s new interpretation because it defies the INA. As the Hon. Lawrence J. Vilaro in *Alvarez Ortiz*, and countless other federal judges have explained, the plain text of the statutory provisions demonstrates that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to people like Petitioner.

26. Subsection 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].”

27. The text of § 1226 also explicitly applies to people charged as being inadmissible, including those who entered without admission or parole. 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 Vazquez*, 779 F. Supp. 3d at 1257 (citing *Shady Grove Orthopedic Assocs., P.A. v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 559 U.S. 393, 400 (2010)).

28. 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.

29. 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). Indeed, the Supreme Court has explained 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." *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 287 (2018).

30. Accordingly, the mandatory detention provision of § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to people like Petitioner, who has already entered and was residing in the United States at the time he was apprehended.

#### FACTS

31. Mr. Torres is a citizen of Mexico who entered the United States without inspection in on or about March 15, 2006 in Arizona. He has four U.S. citizen children and resides in Warsaw, NY. In 2012 he was briefly detained by ICE and placed into removal proceedings; he was then released on a \$5,000.00 bond on or about March 15, 2012 and has been checking in regularly with ICE since then. He has no criminal record. Despite having paid a \$5,000 bond and being scheduled for an individual hearing in immigration court on October 27, 2025, ICE detained him shortly prior to that date, causing that hearing to be cancelled. He is presently detained at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility (BFDF) in Batavia, NY despite having paid the \$5,000 bond in 2012 and despite continuing to comply with the conditions of that bond. DHS continues to be in possession of the \$5,000 bond money, despite having purportedly unilaterally revoked the bond.

32. Upon information and belief, ICE has revoked the \$5,000 bond and issued a custody determination to continue Petitioner's detention without an opportunity to post bond or be released on other conditions.

33. Petitioner has not asked an Immigration Judge to hold a bond hearing as doing so would be futile. The Board of Immigration Appeals recently instituted the bond denial policy in its ill-informed and disingenuous decision in *Yajure Hurtado*. Filing a bond motion before the Immigration Court would be futile as it would be summarily denied under the theory that the immigration judge lacks jurisdiction, despite the numerous federal court decisions that have found *Yajure Hurtado* to be illegal. The EOIR binds immigration judges to the precedent decisions of the BIA and does not allow them to decide otherwise, unless a federal judge orders otherwise. As such, this Court held in *Alvarez Ortiz v. Freden*, No. 25-CV-960-LJV (W.D.N.Y. November 4, 2025) that exhaustion of this specific issue is futile.

34. Without relief from this Court, Petitioner faces the prospect of many months, or even years, in immigration custody, should he be denied relief in Immigration Court and be forced to take an appeal.

### **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

#### **COUNT 1: VIOLATION OF THE INA**

35. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein, and does so for all additional counts.

36. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to all noncitizens residing in the United States who are subject to the grounds of inadmissibility. As relevant here, it does not apply to those who previously entered the country and have been

residing in the United States prior to being apprehended and placed in removal proceedings by Respondents. Such noncitizens are detained under § 1226(a), unless they are subject to § 1225(b)(1), § 1226(c), or § 1231.

37. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to Petitioners unlawfully mandates their continued detention and violates the INA.

### **COUNT 2: VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS**

38. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein, and does so for all additional counts.

39. 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).

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

41. The government’s arbitrary revocation of Petitioner’s \$5,000 bond, based upon their belief that section 1225(b) now governs his detention, rather than section 1226(a), is arbitrary, capricious, and violates due process.

42. The government’s detention of Petitioner, after revocation of his bond, without a bond redetermination hearing to determine whether he is a flight risk or danger to others violates the right to due process.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

- (1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- (2) Issue a writ of habeas corpus clarifying that the statutory basis for Petitioner's detention is 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and that 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) does not apply to Petitioner;
- (3) Issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring that Respondents release Petitioner immediately, as he was released on a \$5,000 bond and the revocation of that bond was illegal, or in the alternative, order Respondents to release him unless they provide him with a new bond hearing within 7 days, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), where the burden is on the government to prove by clear and convincing evidence that Petitioner is a flight risk or a danger to the community and where the Immigration Judge must take into account Petitioner's ability to pay a bond, keeping in mind that the government as of today's date continues to retain the \$5,000 bond that was previously posted on behalf of Petitioner; and also requiring that the Immigration Judge take into consideration alternatives to detention or release on recognizance;
- (4) Declare ICE's July 8 policy and the BIA's *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* decisions unlawful;
- (5) Award Petitioner's attorney's 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;
- (6) Prevent the Petitioner's removal outside of this judicial district until this action is decided;
- (7) Issue a temporary stay of Petitioner's removal until this action is decided; and
- (8) Fashion such additional relief as is necessary and appropriate, including declaratory relief or other interim relief necessary to vindicate Petitioner's rights under U.S. and international law.

Dated: November 12, 2025

/s/ Matthew K. Borowski

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**VERIFICATION BY SOMEONE ACTING ON PETITIONER'S BEHALF PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2242**

I am submitting this verification on behalf of the Petitioner because I am one of the Petitioner's attorneys. I have discussed with the Petitioner and/or co-counsel the events described in this Petition. On the basis of those discussions, I hereby verify that the statements made in the attached Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated: November 12, 2025

/s/ Matthew K. Borowski

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