

FILED

December 09, 2025
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241

(Pro Se – Filed by U.S. Citizen Brother as Next Friend)

BY: cap
DEPUTY

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION**

Bulent Yilmaz,
U.S. Citizen, on behalf of

Levent Yilmaz,

A# 

Petitioner,

v.

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Warden, Limestone County Detention Center
Respondents.**

Case No.: 10:25-CV-572-ADA-DTG

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Petition is brought pursuant to **28 U.S.C. § 2241**, challenging the legality and constitutionality of prolonged civil immigration detention without a bond hearing and without adequate medical care.

Venue is proper in the **Western District of Texas**, because the detainee is held at the **Limestone County Detention Center**, located within this District.

II. PARTIES

Petitioner (Next Friend):

Name: Bulent Yilmaz

Status: U.S. Citizen

Residence: 

Relationship: Biological brother and U.S. citizen sponsor

Real Party in Interest (Detainee):

Name: Levent Yilmaz

A-Number: 

Current Location: Limestone County Detention Center — Groesbeck, Texas

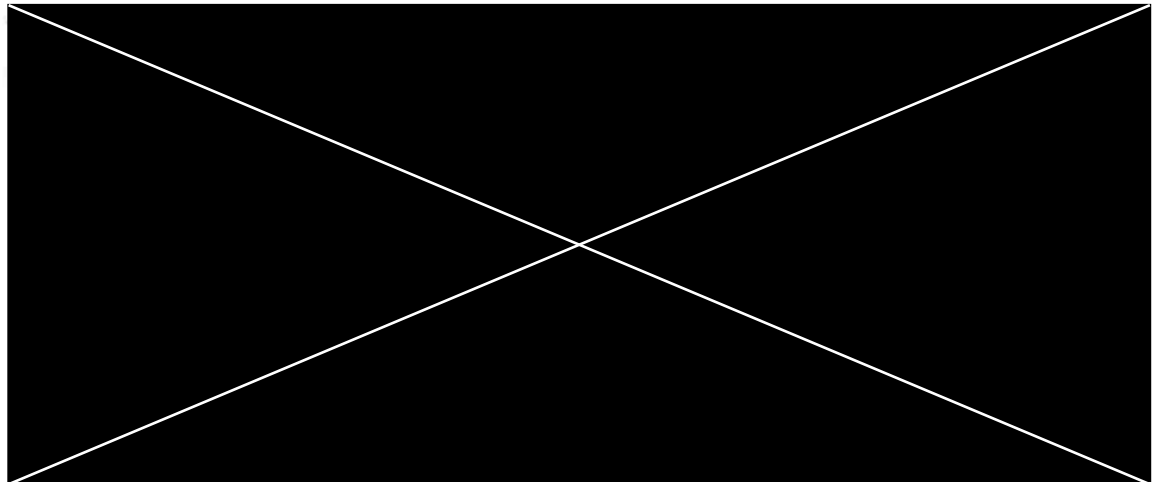
Respondents:

- Warden, Limestone County Detention Center
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

1. The detainee entered the United States on **December 26, 2024**, and has been continuously detained since that date.
2. He has **no criminal history**.
3. His asylum application was denied on **July 21, 2025**.
4. A timely appeal to the **Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)** was filed and received on **November 3, 2025**, and remains pending.
5. The detainee has **never received an individualized bond hearing**.
6. On **March 13, 2025**, an Immigration Judge rejected his bond request solely on grounds of **lack of jurisdiction** under *Matter of M-S-*. There was **no finding** of danger or flight risk.

7.



8. **Medical requests repeatedly went unanswered.** The detainee filed multiple written medical complaints to ICE officers, many of which were ignored.

9. Access to medication and medical staff has been delayed on multiple occasions, including days where the detainee could not speak to a nurse despite severe pain.
10. There was a **significant and dangerous delay** in obtaining diagnostic imaging.
 - o Facility doctor requested imaging long before December.
 - o ICE approval moved slowly, causing a **months-long delay**.
 - o The first diagnostic test, an **ultrasound performed by a nurse**, occurred only on **December 2, 2025**.
11. His chest/rib mass has **never been evaluated by a physician**.
12. He remains without a diagnosis, specialist referral, or treatment plan.
13. These symptoms pose a **life-threatening danger**, including risk of cancer, infection, kidney damage, or permanent urinary obstruction.
14. Petitioner is a U.S. citizen with a stable residence and is ready to house and support the detainee.

IV. LEGAL STANDARD

Civil immigration detention must remain **reasonable** and **non-punitive** under the **Fifth Amendment**.

When detention becomes prolonged, the Government must justify the continued restraint on liberty.

Federal courts may review detention under **28 U.S.C. § 2241**.

V. CLAIM ONE — PROLONGED DETENTION IS UNREASONABLE

The detainee has been held for nearly **one year**, with no foreseeable end.

His BIA appeal may take many more months, and the detention has become **indefinite**, violating due process.

VI. CLAIM TWO — FAILURE TO PROVIDE A BOND HEARING

No judge has ever evaluated:

- His non-existent criminal history,
- His strong family support and U.S. citizen sponsor,
- His serious medical needs,
- Less restrictive alternatives to detention.

The Immigration Judge denied bond **solely** for lack of jurisdiction.

This complete absence of a bond hearing violates due process.

VII. CLAIM THREE — DUE PROCESS VIOLATIONS (MEDICAL NEGLECT)

ICE failed to provide adequate medical care.

This includes:

- Ignored medical requests,
- Delayed access to medication,
- Delayed imaging,
- Lack of physician evaluation,
- No diagnosis or treatment plan,
- Worsening symptoms with risk of irreversible harm.

These conditions constitute unconstitutional deliberate indifference and violate the Fifth Amendment.

VIII. SUPPORTING AUTHORITY — BAUTISTA v. ICE (W.D. Tex., Nov. 20, 2025)

A recent decision from this District held:

- ICE's medical care decisions are **reviewable**,
- Delays in essential medical treatment may constitute **due process violations**,
- Courts may order relief where detainees face serious and untreated medical needs.

This case strongly supports granting habeas relief here.

IX. RELIEF REQUESTED

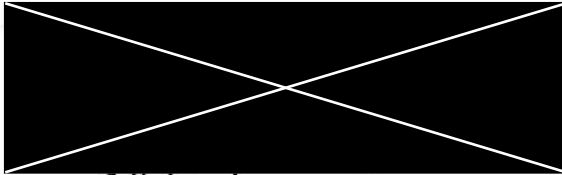
Petitioner respectfully requests:

1. An order requiring an **individualized bond hearing** within 7 days, with the Government bearing the burden of proof;
OR
2. Immediate release under reasonable supervision;
3. Any further relief the Court deems just and proper.

X. SIGNATURE



Bulent Yilmaz



Date: 12/04/2025

EXHIBIT LIST

- **Exhibit A — Sponsor Letter**
- **Exhibit B — Notarized Affidavit of Support**
- **Exhibit C — Medication Photo (Tamsulosin 0.4 mg)**
- **Exhibit D — Medical Symptoms Summary**
- **Exhibit E — Proof of Address**
- **Exhibit F — IJ Bond Denial Order (March 13, 2025)**
- **Exhibit G — Bautista v. ICE Summary**

EXHIBIT D — MEDICAL SYMPTOMS SUMMARY

- Persistent prostate pain for over **200 days**
- Urination attempts **20+ times per day**
- Pain preventing sleep

- Visible and painful swelling near rib/chest
 - Only **one** physician examination in over 200 days
 - Multiple medical requests ignored
 - Ultrasound delayed until **Dec 2, 2025**
 - Medication ineffective
 - No diagnosis, no specialist referral
-

EXHIBIT G — BAUTISTA SUMMARY

This federal decision confirms that:

- ICE medical delays are reviewable by the Court
- Serious untreated medical needs violate due process
- Federal judges may order relief, including release