


Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus 28 U.S.C. §2241

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

JULIO CESAR MORENO GONZALEZ,
Petitioner,

Civil Action No. 5:25-cv-01812

v.

Immigration No. 

KRISTI NOEM, in her official capacity as
Secretary of the Department of Homeland
Security;

TODD LYONS, in his official capacity as
Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and
Customs Enforcement;


MIGUEL VERGARA, in his official
capacity as Director of the San Antonio
Field Office of ICE, Enforcement and
Removal Operations;

RAYMOND THOMPSON, Warden of
the Karnes County Immigration
Processing Center; and

DAREN K. MARGOLIN, Director of the
Executive Office for Immigration Review,
Respondents.

**PLAINTIFF'S VERIFIED PETITION
FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241
AND REQUEST FOR
DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner JULIO CESAR MORENO GONZALEZ (A# ) , hereinafter referred to as "*Petitioner*" or "*Mr. Moreno*" is a native and citizen of Mexico who has resided in the United States for twenty-five (25) years. He is currently subject to indefinite detention after his apprehension by ICE in Texas and is detained at the Karnes County Immigration Processing Center in Karnes City, Texas. *See* Petitioner Ex. 1, ICE Detainee Locator search results.

2. Mr. Moreno has been placed in removal proceedings under INA § 240, 8 U.S.C. § 1229a.

3. In recent months, immigration judges have routinely denied requests for a bond hearing to individuals in situations substantially similar to that of Mr. Moreno, due to a perceived lack of jurisdiction. These denials have relied on recent Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”) precedent in *Matter of Q. Li*, 29 I&N Dec. 66 (BIA 2025), and *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). However, numerous federal district courts, including some from within the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, have made clear that similarly situated noncitizens, who are detained under 236(a), are entitled to individualized bond hearings.

4. Despite this posture, immigration judges continue to refuse to provide noncitizens such as Mr. Moreno with an individualized custody redetermination hearing, asserting a lack of jurisdiction based on erroneous Board of Immigration Appeals precedent. The refusal to provide such a hearing violates the INA, the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, and the APA, because detention in § 240 proceedings is governed by INA § 236(a), which clearly provides that noncitizens are entitled to bond hearings.

5. Mr. Moreno therefore petitions this Court for habeas relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, and seeks immediate injunctive relief, including a preliminary injunction directing Respondents to provide him an individualized custody hearing or release him under reasonable conditions without delay.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201–2202. This Court also has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, which grants federal district courts authority to hear habeas petitions filed by persons held in custody in violation of federal law or the

Constitution. This action also invokes the Court’s authority under the All-Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

7. The jurisdiction-stripping provisions of 8 U.S.C. § 1252 do not bar this suit. Petitioner does not challenge a final order of removal, nor seek class-wide relief. Detention-based habeas claims are not channeled by Section 1252(b)(9). *See Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 138 S. Ct. 830, 839–42 (2018). Section 1252(g) is narrowly construed and does not foreclose review of unlawful custody or *ultra vires* attempts to switch a non-final INA § 240 case into expedited removal. *See Reno v. Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm.*, 525 U.S. 471, 482–83 (1999) (hereinafter also referred to as “*Reno v. AADC*”). Individual injunctive relief is not barred by Section 1252(f)(1). *See Garland v. Aleman Gonzalez*, 142 S. Ct. 2057, 2065–66 (2022).

8. Venue is proper in this District, and in the San Antonio Division, because Petitioner is detained at the Karnes County Immigration Processing Center in Karnes City, Texas, within this Court’s jurisdiction, whereas Petitioner’s immigration detention is controlled by the San Antonio Office of ICE – Enforcement and Removal Operations. *See* Petitioner Ex. 1, ICE Detainee Locator search results.

III. PARTIES

9. Petitioner, JULIO CESAR MORENO GONZALEZ (“Mr. Moreno”), is a citizen and national of Mexico who has lived in the United States for twenty-five years, having arrived in the United States on or about 2000. On or about November 13, 2025, he was transferred to the Karnes County Immigration Processing Center, where he remains detained. *See* Petitioner Ex. 1, ICE Detainee Locator search results.

10. Respondent KRISTI NOEM is the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”). She is sued in her official capacity.

11. Respondent TODD LYONS is the Acting Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), an executive branch agency within the Department of Homeland Security. He is sued in his official capacity.

12. Respondent MIGUEL VERGARA is the Acting Director of the San Antonio Field Office of ICE – Enforcement and Removal Operations (“ERO”), and therefore, he oversees the Karnes Sub-Office of ERO San Antonio, which has jurisdiction over Petitioner. He is sued in his official capacity as Petitioner’s local custodian and DHS’s local decisionmaker.

13. Respondent, RAYMOND THOMPSON, Warden of the Karnes County Immigration Processing Center, is responsible for housing noncitizens from various regions of Texas in ICE custody pending the completion of their removal proceedings. The Karnes County Immigration Processing Center is located at 409 FM 1144, Karnes City, TX 78118. Respondent is sued in his official capacity as Petitioner’s immediate physical custodian as of the filing of this petition.

14. Respondent, DAREN K. MARGOLIN, is Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review. As such, he is responsible for directing and coordinating policy for the United States Immigration Court system, including policies relating to immigration bond applications and requests for custody redeterminations in immigration court. He is sued in his official capacity.

15. Respondents Noem and Lyons, who represent DHS and ICE, are properly included herein as the executives of federal agencies within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”).

IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

16. Mr. Moreno, a citizen and national of Mexico, has built his life in the United States since his entry without inspection on or about 2000. Entering around the age of twelve, Petitioner grew up and attended school in Texas. He has since continuously resided within the State and has established substantial community ties. These longstanding ties to the United States demonstrate that Mr. Moreno is not a flight risk and has a strong interest in complying with his immigration proceeding.

17. On November 13, 2025, Mr. Moreno was stopped by local law enforcement on his way to work. He was then detained by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”). At the time of his arrest, Mr. Moreno had no criminal record and had not been informed of any immediate basis for detention. ICE officers took Mr. Moreno into custody without prior notice and transported him for immigration detention.

18. Following his arrest on November 13, 2025, Mr. Moreno was transferred into ICE immigration detention and subsequently transported to the Karnes County Immigration Processing Center in Karnes City, Texas. Mr. Moreno is currently detained at that facility as confirmed by ICE’s Detainee Locator System. *See* Petitioner Ex. 1, ICE Detainee Locator search results.

19. Prior to his arrest by ICE on November 13, 2025, Mr. Moreno had lived and worked in Texas for many years, where he established stable employment and developed meaningful community ties. Mr. Moreno has no history of violence and no criminal record whatsoever—no arrests or convictions—since entering the United States. He was employed in construction prior to his arrest. Mr. Moreno’s immigration detention did not

arise from any criminal conduct, but solely from civil immigration enforcement, underscoring that he does not pose a danger to the community.

20. As of the filing of this petition, Petitioner remains detained at the Karnes County Immigration Processing Center. Although ICE filed its Notice to Appear with EOIR, Mr. Moreno is ineligible for any bond hearing or opportunity for review under INA § 236(a) under the current policies of ICE and EOIR. The government's arbitrary arrest of Mr. Moreno, coupled with agency policy, renders his detention ultra vires, indefinite, and constitutionally infirm. He has been held for about a month contrary to the immigration statutes, and without being afforded judicial oversight or administrative review.

21. Given Respondents' failure to provide him with a bond hearing or justify continued custody, Petitioner respectfully seeks a Preliminary Injunction ordering his immediate release, or alternatively, requiring Respondents to promptly provide him with an individualized custody determination before an immigration judge.

22. On or about November 13, 2025, the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS"), through U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), apprehended Mr. Moreno. Following this, the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") served Mr. Moreno with a Notice to Appear ("NTA"), formally charging him as removable under INA § 212(a)(6)(A)(i) [8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i)] for entry without inspection in or about 2000.

23. Although ICE filed the NTA with the immigration court after serving it on Mr. Moreno, placing him into § 240 removal proceedings, ICE's detention of Mr. Moreno disregards his lengthy history in this country and the individualized circumstances of his case. As a noncitizen in civil removal proceedings, Mr. Moreno is entitled to the full protections of due process guaranteed by the Immigration and Nationality Act and the

Constitution, including an individualized custody determination under INA § 236(a), rather than prolonged detention without meaningful review.

24. Despite this case history, current immigration policy treats Mr. Moreno, for custody purposes, as categorically ineligible for a bond hearing. Rather than permitting Mr. Moreno to seek release on bond before an immigration judge and to demonstrate that he is neither a danger to the community nor a flight risk, ICE has denied him any opportunity for an individualized custody determination. This blanket denial is not based on any individualized finding, but on the government's insistence on applying the Board of Immigration Appeals' recent decisions in *Matter of Q. Li*, 29 I&N Dec. 66 (BIA 2025), and *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), which purport to limit immigration judges' authority to conduct bond hearings. Those decisions—issued without notice-and-comment rulemaking, and in direct tension with the plain language of the statute—purport to strip immigration judges of authority to hold bond hearings for individuals like Mr. Moreno, resulting in prolonged civil detention without meaningful procedural safeguards.

25. As a result of this, as well as ICE's arbitrary arrest and transfer of Mr. Moreno, he now finds himself detained at the Karnes County Immigration Processing Center in Karnes, Texas, a remote facility far from his community. *See* Petitioner Ex. 1, ICE Detainee Locator search results. He is held under conditions indistinguishable from those reserved for dangerous criminals, despite the absence of any criminal conviction that would bar his release under Section 236(c) of the INA. Each day of confinement exacerbates the harm—separating him from family and community support, impeding his ability to consult with

counsel, and inflicting the psychological strain that prolonged and unnecessary detention inevitably produces.

26. In sum, Mr. Moreno is a longtime individual present in the United States with substantial ties to this country and no criminal history that would justify mandatory detention. He has been thrust into seemingly indefinite civil detention solely because of the government's reliance on recent, non-binding BIA decisions that contravene the plain language of the INA and the recent decisions of multiple federal district courts. Mr. Moreno's continued detention, absent the possibility of an individualized bond hearing, is unlawful, arbitrary, and profoundly unjust. A favorable ruling in his case would reaffirm the principle that due-process protections do not turn on bureaucratic labels, but rather uphold the foundational rights guaranteed under the Constitution, signaling a commitment to justice and fairness in the immigration system.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Statutory Framework for Immigration Custody Determinations.

27. Immigration detention is governed primarily by two provisions of the INA: Section 235(b) [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)] and Section 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)]. Whereas Section 236(a) of the INA authorizes the Attorney General to release noncitizens on bond pending removal proceedings, in contrast, Section 235(b) applies to certain categories of "arriving aliens" and mandates detention pending completion of expedited or threshold screening.

28. Congress designed § 236(a) to govern the detention of individuals who, like Petitioner, are in regular removal proceedings under § 240. The statutory text expressly provides for release on bond, subject only to conditions ensuring appearance and protecting the community.

29. The Supreme Court has confirmed the distinction between these statutory schemes. *See Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 294–95 (2018) (explaining differences between § 235(b) mandatory detention and § 236(a) discretionary custody). The Board of Immigration Appeals itself recognized for decades that individuals in § 240 proceedings after entry without inspection were eligible for custody redeterminations. *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37 (BIA 2006).

30. Despite this clear statutory scheme, DHS has invoked recent BIA decisions (*i.e.*, *Matter of Q. Li*, 29 I&N Dec. 66 (BIA 2025); *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025)) to strip immigration judges of bond authority in cases such as those of Petitioner. Those decisions, however, cannot override the plain language of the statute.

31. In recent weeks, multiple district courts in 2025 have directly addressed the Government’s efforts to expand § 1225(b)(2)(A) beyond its intended scope by assessing habeas petitions for noncitizens in similar circumstances and have repeatedly concluded that the clear and unambiguous language of Section 236 of the INA permits noncitizens who arrived without inspection—persons in precisely the same legal circumstances as Mr. Moreno—are eligible to request bond hearings before the immigration court.

32. For example, in *Santos v. Noem*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 183412 (W.D. La. Sept. 15, 2025), the court emphasized that habeas relief is proper to correct statutory misclassification and to preserve the petitioner’s due process rights. In *Kostak v. Trump*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 167280 (W.D. La. Aug. 27, 2025), the court ordered bond eligibility under § 1226(a), rejecting the Government’s assertion that § 1225(b) applied. Likewise, in *Salazar v. Dedos*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 183335 (D.N.M. Sept. 17, 2025), the district court ordered an individualized bond hearing under § 1226(a) within seven days, holding

that prolonged detention without such a hearing violates the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause.

33. Additionally, Petitioner's position is reinforced by the recent decision in *Lazaro Maldonado Bautista et al. v. Ernesto Santacruz Jr et al*, No. 5:25-cv-01873-SSS-BFM (C.D. Cal.), where the federal court granted partial summary judgment in favor of petitioners, holding that mandatory detention without individualized bond hearings violates due process and exceeds statutory authority under INA § 236(a). In that class action, the Court rejected the government's expansive interpretation of INA § 235(b) [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)] and emphasized that noncitizens in regular removal proceedings are entitled to custody review. This ruling, supported by multiple amicus briefs, underscores the growing judicial consensus against blanket denial of bond hearings. *Cf.* *Maldonado Bautista*, Order of Nov. 20, 2025 (granting partial summary judgment).

34. Similarly, recent decisions from district courts within the Fifth Circuit, such as *Lopez v. Hardin*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 188368 (N.D. Tex. 2025), and *Lopez-Arevelo v. Ripa*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 188232 (S.D. Tex. 2025), further confirm that courts are rejecting agency efforts to apply 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) to individuals who are properly subject to INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)]. See also *Buenrostro-Mendez v. Bondi*, No. 4:25-cv-3726, slip op. at 3 (S.D. Tex. Oct. 7, 2025); *Padron Covarrubias v. Vergara*, No. 5:25-cv-00112, slip op. at 3-4 (S.D. Tex. Oct. 8, 2025) (reviewing new detention policy). This Court should follow suit in this case.

35. These holdings reflect a growing consensus that district courts retain jurisdiction to intervene where detention rests on a statutory misapplication and results in ongoing

constitutional harm. The cumulative weight of these decisions underscores that Mr. Moreno is entitled to bond consideration under INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)].

VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

Count I – Violation of INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)]

36. Petitioner incorporates by reference the above factual allegations and re-asserts them as though stated fully herein.

37. Respondents' refusal to provide Petitioner with an individualized custody redetermination hearing violates the INA and the recent decisions of multiple federal district courts from around the country, including courts within the Fifth Circuit.

38. INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] provides that “[o]n a warrant issued by the Attorney General, an alien may be arrested and detained pending a decision on whether the alien is to be removed from the United States,” and that the Attorney General “may continue to detain the arrested alien” or “may release the alien on—(A) bond of at least \$1,500 with security approved by, and containing conditions prescribed by, the Attorney General; or (B) conditional parole.”

39. By its plain text, 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] applies to all noncitizens arrested and detained pending removal proceedings unless mandatory detention under § 236(c) applies.

40. In interpreting the plain language of Section 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], various federal district courts confirmed that noncitizens detained under Section 236(a) are statutorily eligible for individualized bond determinations before an immigration judge. Thus, the Attorney General must consider bond applications by detained aliens pending the outcome of their removal proceedings, since immigration judges retain jurisdiction to conduct custody redetermination hearings under that provision.

41. Petitioner was served an NTA indicating his placement into removal proceedings under Section 240 of the INA [8 U.S.C. § 1229a]. Mr. Moreno remains detained at the Karnes County Immigration Processing Center, with his case placed on the detained docket of the Pearsall Immigration Court. Because Petitioner was apprehended within the interior of the United States and placed in removal proceedings under INA § 240, his custody is governed by INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], not INA § 235(b) [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)].

42. By adopting a policy refusing to provide Petitioner with an individualized bond hearing that comports with INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], Respondents have acted contrary to statutory authority requiring consideration of such a bond application. This policy supports the conclusion that the filing of a bond application with the immigration courts is currently a futile endeavor. Petitioner's continued detention without access to an individualized custody redetermination violates the INA and must be corrected through habeas relief

43. Accordingly, this Court should grant the writ and order that Petitioner receive an individualized bond hearing under INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], as recently made clear by the decisions of multiple federal district courts to examine these issues around the country.

Count II – Fifth Amendment Due Process Violation

44. Petitioner incorporates by reference the above factual allegations and re-reassert them as though stated fully herein.

45. Petitioner's continued detention without access to an individualized custody redetermination hearing also violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. Prolonged detention without bond review is arbitrary, punitive, and unconstitutional.

46. The Supreme Court has long recognized that “[f]reedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty” protected by the Due Process Clause. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). Immigration detention is civil in nature, but it nonetheless implicates this fundamental liberty interest.

47. Because Petitioner is detained by ICE at the Karnes County Immigration Processing Center, he is categorically barred from presenting evidence that he is not a danger to the community and that he poses no flight risk. The blanket denial of access to a bond hearing strips Petitioner of the individualized determination required by due process and by the plain language of Section 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)].

48. Unlike noncitizens subject to mandatory detention for serious criminal offenses under Section 236(c) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)], Petitioner has no qualifying convictions that justify a categorical denial of release. *See* Petitioner Ex. 2, Texas DPS Search, showing a lack of criminal history. The government has no legitimate basis to insist that Petitioner’s detention be mandatory, yet he remains confined with no opportunity for release.

49. Denying Petitioner any access to a bond hearing deprives him of procedural protections guaranteed by the Due Process Clause. Moreover, prolonged detention without meaningful review violates the substantive limits of due process, as articulated in *Zadvydas* and *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510 (2003).

50. By adopting a policy refusing to provide Petitioner with an individualized bond hearing that comports with INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], Respondents have acted contrary to statutory authority requiring consideration of such a bond application.

51. Petitioner has lived in the United States for twenty-five years and has established substantial family and community ties in Texas. There has been no finding that he is a danger to the community or a flight risk. Yet, solely because of recent, erroneous BIA decisions—decisions not binding in this Circuit—he has been categorically denied the process to which he is entitled. This amounts to an arbitrary deprivation of liberty in violation of the Fifth Amendment.





52. Accordingly, the Court should grant habeas relief on constitutional grounds and order that Petitioner be afforded an immediate bond hearing, or that he be released from custody pending the final outcome of his Section 240 [8 U.S.C. § 1229a] removal proceedings.

Count III – Unlawful Agency Action (APA)

53. Petitioner incorporates by reference the above factual allegations and re-asserts them as though stated fully herein.

54. Respondents' continued detention of Petitioner without affording him a bond hearing also constitutes unlawful agency action under the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), 5 U.S.C. §§ 701–706. The abrupt departure from longstanding precedent without reasoned explanation violates the Administrative Procedure Act.

55. For decades, immigration judges exercised bond jurisdiction over individuals detained under INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], including those who entered without inspection. *See Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37 (BIA 2006). That framework allowed for individualized custody determinations consistent with both statutory text and constitutional principles. These cases include, without limitation, the following:

- *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37 (BIA 2006) (establishing criteria of danger to the community and flight risk as factors for immigration bond requests);
- *In re L-E-V-H-*, AXXX-XXX- (BIA, Dec. 21, 2018) (despite noncitizen's testimony that he had "turned himself in to officials at the border," held noncitizen had entered without inspection and was therefore not "arriving alien");
- *In re A-R-S-*, AXXX-XXX- (BIA, June 25, 2020) (remanding to develop record where noncitizen who had DACA alleged he had entered without inspection but had been misclassified as "arriving alien");
- *In re M-D-M-*, AXXX-XXX- (BIA, Aug. 24, 2020) (despite recent arrest, granted bond to noncitizen who had lived in the U.S. for over 20 years); and
- *In re F-P-J-*, AXXX-XXX- (BIA, Oct. 22, 2020) (where noncitizen had a pending circuit court appeal and IJ failed to consider alternatives to detention, granted bond to noncitizen who had lived in the U.S. for over 17 years).

56. In 2025, the BIA issued *Matter of Q. Li*, 29 I&N Dec. 66 (BIA 2025), and *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), which held that certain noncitizens who entered without inspection are subject to mandatory detention under INA § 235(b) [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)]. These decisions abruptly stripped immigration judges of bond authority for a large class of detainees, including Petitioner, without notice-and-comment rulemaking and without reasoned explanation for abandoning prior precedent.

57. The APA requires agencies to engage in reasoned decision-making and prohibits arbitrary or capricious action. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). The BIA's reversal of decades of established law without acknowledging or adequately explaining its departure is the very

definition of arbitrary and capricious action. *See Encino Motorcars, LLC v. Navarro*, 579 U.S. 211, 221–22 (2016).

58. Although Petitioner has not filed a bond application since entering ICE custody on or about November 13, 2025, doing so would be futile, as immigration judges refuse to exercise jurisdiction, expressly relying on this recent BIA policy shift. By treating individuals such as Petitioner as subject to mandatory detention under Section 235(b) [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)], Respondents have applied an unlawful, arbitrary interpretation of the statute that is inconsistent with the plain language of Section 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] and unsupported by reasoned analysis.

59. Accordingly, Respondents' refusal to provide Petitioner an individualized custody redetermination hearing constitutes unlawful agency action under the APA, and this Court should grant habeas relief to remedy the violation.

VII. REQUEST FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

60. Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court issue a preliminary injunction directing Respondents to provide him with an immediate individualized custody redetermination hearing under INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] within seven (7) days, or, in the alternative, to release him under reasonable conditions of supervision. Upon a final hearing, Petitioner asks for permanent injunctive relief as appropriate.

61. The Supreme Court has made clear that such extraordinary relief depends on a four-factor test: likelihood of success on the merits, irreparable harm, the balance of equities, and the public interest. *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 434–35 (2009). As explained below, Petitioner satisfies each of these factors.

A. Mr. Moreno Is Likely to Succeed on the Merits of His Petition.

62. Mr. Moreno has a strong likelihood of success on the merits of his claims. As explained more fully hereinabove, numerous district courts, including some from within the Fifth Circuit, have already determined that noncitizens in circumstances substantially similar to those of Mr. Moreno, who are detained under Section 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], are entitled to individualized bond hearings before an immigration judge.

63. Current BIA policy prohibiting immigration judges from exercising jurisdiction over any immigration bond request that Mr. Moreno might file—due to the Board of Immigration Appeals’ recent decisions in *Matter of Q. Li*, 29 I&N Dec. 66 (BIA 2025), and *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025)—cannot override the clear and unambiguous language of Section 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)]. This conclusion is further supported by the recent ruling in *Lazaro Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-cv-01873-SSS-BFM (C.D. Cal.), which invalidated similar policies denying bond hearings to noncitizens in regular removal proceedings.

64. Additionally, Mr. Moreno raises a constitutional claim under the Fifth Amendment, as prolonged detention without any opportunity for individualized custody review violates due process.

65. Taken together, these statutory and constitutional grounds present not merely a plausible claim, but a compelling one. Under *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 434 (2009), likelihood of success is the most critical factor in evaluating interim relief. Here, Petitioner’s claim is exceptionally strong.

B. Mr. Moreno Wil Suffer Irreparable Harm If a Preliminary Injunction Does Not Issue.

66. If this Court does not grant immediate relief, Mr. Moreno will continue to suffer irreparable harm. The Supreme Court has recognized that “[f]reedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty” protected by the Constitution. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). Everyday Mr. Moreno remains confined without access to the procedures guaranteed by law constitutes a grave and irreversible injury.

67. Even if Mr. Moreno were eventually granted a bond hearing after protracted litigation, the harm inflicted by the period of unlawful detention—loss of liberty, disruption of family life, psychological strain, and reputational damage—could never be undone. As *Nken* instructs, irreparable harm cannot be speculative; it must be actual and concrete. 556 U.S. at 435. Mr. Moreno ongoing imprisonment without a lawful hearing meets that standard.

C. Balance of Equities Weighs in favor of Mr. Moreno.

68. The balance of equities tips decisively in Petitioner’s favor. On his side lies the interest in safeguarding one of the most fundamental rights recognized in our legal system—the right not to be arbitrarily detained without process. On the government’s side, the only asserted interest is administrative convenience in applying the BIA’s recent, and in this Circuit nonbinding, precedents.

69. There is no evidence that Petitioner poses a danger to the community or a risk of flight and has no criminal history. *See* Petitioner Ex. 2, Texas DPS Search. In contrast, every additional day of unlawful confinement inflicts significant harm on Petitioner. When weighed against each other, the equities clearly support granting immediate relief.

D. There Is Strong Public Interest In Maintaining the Pre-2025 Status Quo.

70. Finally, the public interest strongly supports the issuance of a preliminary injunction. The Supreme Court in *Nken* explained that when the government is the opposing party, the balance of equities and the public interest merge. *Nken*, 556 U.S. at 435. The public has no interest in perpetuating unlawful detention; rather, the public's interest is served by ensuring that government agencies act within the bounds of statutory and constitutional authority

71. Granting Petitioner an individualized bond hearing promotes confidence in the integrity of the immigration system, reinforces respect for the rule of law, and prevents the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Protecting fundamental due process rights is not just in Petitioner's interest, but in the interest of the public at large.

72. Each factor of the equitable test weighs heavily in Mr. Moreno's favor. He has shown a substantial likelihood of prevailing on the merits based on the interpretation of Section 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] by various federal district courts and the Due Process Clause; he faces irreparable harm each day he remains detained without lawful process; the equities tilt overwhelmingly toward protecting his liberty; and the public interest is best served by ensuring that immigration detention is consistent with statutory and constitutional limits.

73. For these reasons, this Court should issue a Preliminary Injunction at the earliest possible opportunity, requiring Respondents to provide Mr. Moreno with an immediate bond hearing or release.

VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

74. For the above and foregoing reasons, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court take the following actions:

- a. Issue a writ of habeas corpus ordering Respondents to provide Petitioner with an individualized bond hearing under INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] within seven (7) days of the Court's order;
- b. Grant a preliminary injunction requiring such a hearing, or Petitioner's immediate release;
- c. Issue a declaration that the plain language of INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] permits immigration judges to consider bond requests of noncitizens who are present without admission and are not classified as arriving aliens;
- d. Grant permanent injunctive relief as appropriate;
- e. Award Plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(E), and any other applicable provision of law; and
- f. Grant such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DATE: December 19, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

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By: /s/ Roberto A. Campos Garduno
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ATTORNEY FOR PETITIONER

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on December 19, 2025, a true copy of the above document was filed via the Court's CM/ECF and that a copy will be sent automatically to all counsel of record.

December 19, 2025

/s/Roberto A. Campos Garduno

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