

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

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION**

Zunia SADIN MARINO

Petitioner,

v.

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;

JOSE RODRIGUEZ JR., Warden of the Dilley Immigration Processing Center; and DAREN K. MARGOLIN, Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review,


Respondents.

Civil Action No. 5:26-cv-00194

Immigration No. 

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner Zunia Sadin Marino (A ) hereinafter referred to as "*Petitioner Sadin*" or "*Ms. Sadin*," is a citizen of Cuba who has resided in the United States for over three years. Petitioner is currently subject to indefinite detention after her apprehension by ICE in Texas and is detained at the Dilley Immigration Processing Center in Dilley, Texas. *See* Petitioner Ex. 1, ICE Detainee Locator Search Results.

2. Petitioner has been placed in removal proceedings under INA § 240 [8 U.S.C. § 1229a]. *See* Petitioner Ex. 2, Documentation of Petitioner's Immigration Proceedings.

3. In recent months, immigration judges have routinely denied requests for a bond hearing to individuals in situations substantially similar to that of Petitioners 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). *See* Petitioner Ex. 3, Recent BIA Decisions on Bond. 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) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], are entitled to individualized bond hearings.

4. Despite this posture, immigration judges continue to refuse to provide noncitizens, such as the Petitioner, 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 Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), because detention in § 240 proceedings is governed by INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], which clearly provides that noncitizens are entitled to bond hearings.

5. Petitioner therefore petition this Court for habeas relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, and seek immediate injunctive relief, including a preliminary injunction directing Respondents to provide an individualized custody hearing or release Petitioners 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 Dilley Immigration Processing Center in Dilley, 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.

III. PARTIES

9. Petitioner Zunia Sadin Marino (“Ms. Sadin”) is a citizen and national of Cuba who has lived in the United States for over three years, having arrived in the United States on or about May 10, 2022. On or about January 5, 2026, she was transferred to the Dilley Immigration Processing Center, where she remains detained. *See* Petitioner Ex. 1.

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 Dilley Sub-Office of ERO San Antonio, which has jurisdiction over Petitioners. He is sued in his official capacity as Petitioners’ local custodian and DHS’s local decisionmaker.

13. Respondent, JOSE RODRIGUEZ JR., Warden of the Dilley Immigration Processing Center, is responsible for housing noncitizens from various regions of Texas in ICE custody pending the completion of their removal proceedings. The Dilley Immigration Processing Center is located at 300 El Rancho, Dilley, TX 78017. Respondent is sued in his official capacity as Petitioners’ 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 only.

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 APA (“APA”).

IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

16. Ms. Sadin, a citizen and national of Cuba born on  entered the United States on or about May 10, 2022. After being processed at the southern border in Texas, she was released on recognizance. *See* Petitioner Ex. 2. Since then, Petitioner has complied with all the conditions of her release, including attending ICE check-in appointments and immigration court hearings. Her commitment to seeking relief from removal is evidenced by her pending asylum application, withholding of removal, and protection under the Convention against Torture. *See*

Petitioner Ex. 2, Documentation of Petitioner's Immigration Proceedings; *see also* Petitioner Ex. 4, Evidence of I-589 Application Submission.

17. Since her release from immigration custody in May 2022, Petitioner has not only complied with all conditions of her supervision but has also taken proactive steps to demonstrate her commitment to legal obligations. Ms. Sadin promptly reported to the ICE Field Office located at 3523 Crosspoint Drive, San Antonio, Texas, as scheduled. Each appointment was completed without incident, and Petitioner was advised to return on future dates.

18. On or about January 5, 2026, Petitioner dutifully appeared for her scheduled ICE appointment. She expected a routine compliance check-in, having no criminal record or pending violations. Without warning or explanation, ICE officers detained her on the spot and refused to release her. ICE officers informed Ms. Sadin that she would now be detained, despite her history of appearing at ICE check-ins while in removal proceedings for the previous years.

19. Ms. Sadin was transferred to the Dilley Immigration Processing Center in Dilley, Texas. The facility is operated under contract with the Dilley Sub-Field Office of the San Antonio Field Office of ICE – Enforcement and Removal Operations (“ERO”). The ICE Detainee Locator confirms Petitioner's custody in Dilley, Texas. *See* Petitioner's Ex. 1.

20. Until her recent transfer into a remote immigration facility in Dilley, Texas, Ms. Sadin had lived and worked in Texas for nearly four years, where she developed close ties to her community. Ms. Sadin has no history of violence and no criminal record whatsoever that would justify treating her as a danger to society—no arrests, convictions, or citations—since entering the United States. *See* Petitioner's Ex. 5, Criminal Conviction Search Results for Petitioner's Name and Date of Birth. To the contrary, she has demonstrated continuous residence, stable employment, and strong family and community ties in San Antonio, Texas. Ms. Sadin's detention was not the result of any

criminal act or immigration violation but rather a routine compliance visit that ICE converted into an arbitrary arrest.

21. As of the filing of this petition, Petitioner remains detained at the Dilley Immigration Processing Center. *See* Petitioner's Ex. 1. Although ICE filed its Notices to Appear with EOIR, Petitioners are ineligible for any bond hearing or opportunity for review under INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] under the current policies of ICE and EOIR. The government's arbitrary arrest of Petitioners, coupled with agency policy, renders their detention ultra vires, indefinite, and constitutionally infirm. Petitioners have been held for weeks, contrary to the immigration statutes, and without being afforded judicial oversight or administrative review.

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

23. On or about May 10, 2022, immigration officials apprehended Ms. Sadin upon her entry into the United States through the Texas border. Following this, the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") served Ms. Sadin with a Notice to Appear ("NTA"), formally charging her as removable under INA § 212(a)(6)(A)(i) [8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i)] for entry without inspection near San Luis, Arizona before she was eventually released on recognizance.

24. Although ICE filed the NTA with the immigration court after serving it on Ms. Sadin, placing her into INA § 240 [8 U.S.C. § 1229a] removal proceedings, ICE's detention of Ms. Sadin ignores her lengthy history in this country, as well as the fact that she has avenues for removal relief. For this reason, Ms. Sadin is entitled to the due process guaranteed by the INA, including

a proper individualized custody redetermination hearing under INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], and not merely a summary denial for supposed lack of jurisdiction.

25. Despite this case history, current immigration policy treats Ms. Sadin, for bond purposes, as though she were subject to the harshest form of “arriving alien” detention outlined in INA § 235 [8 U.S.C. § 1225], even though she has been properly placed in INA § 240 [8 U.S.C. § 1229a] proceedings. Instead of being allowed to seek release on bond before an immigration judge, ICE has categorically denied her any chance to demonstrate that she is neither a danger to the community nor a flight risk. 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). *See* Petitioner’s Ex. 3. 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 Ms. Sadin.

26. As a result of this, as well as ICE’s arbitrary arrest and transfer of Petitioner, Ms. Sadin now finds herself detained at the Dilley Immigration Processing Center in Dilley, Texas, a remote facility drastically distant from her community. *See* Petitioner’s Ex. 1. She is held under conditions indistinguishable from those reserved for dangerous criminals, despite the absence of any criminal conviction that would bar her release under Section 236(c) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)] of the INA. *See* Petitioner’s Ex. 5. Each day of confinement exacerbates the harm—separating her from family and community support, impeding her ability to consult with counsel, and inflicting the psychological strain that prolonged and unnecessary detention inevitably produces.

27. In sum, Ms. Sadin is a woman with deep roots in the United States, a strong claim for political asylum and humanitarian protection, and no disqualifying criminal record. *See*

Petitioner's Ex. 5. She 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 numerous federal district courts. Ms. Sadin's continued detention, absent the possibility of an individualized bond hearing, is unlawful, arbitrary, and profoundly unjust. A favorable ruling in her 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.

28. 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.

29. Congress designed INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] to govern the detention of individuals who, like Petitioner, are in regular removal proceedings under INA § 240 [8 U.S.C. § 1229a]. The statutory text expressly provides for release on bond, subject only to conditions ensuring appearance and protecting the community.

30. 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) [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)] mandatory detention and INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] discretionary custody). The Board of Immigration Appeals itself recognized for decades that individuals in INA

§ 240 [8 U.S.C. § 1229a] proceedings after entry without inspection were eligible for custody redeterminations. *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37 (BIA 2006).

31. 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.

32. In recent weeks, multiple district courts in 2025 have directly addressed the Government's efforts to expand INA § 235(b)(2)(A) [8 U.S.C. § 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 INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] permits noncitizens who arrived without inspection—persons in precisely the same legal circumstances as Ms. Sadin—are eligible to request bond hearings before the immigration court.

33. 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 INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], rejecting the Government's assertion that INA § 235(b) [8 U.S.C. § 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 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within seven days, holding that prolonged detention without such a hearing violates the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause.

34. 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).

35. 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.

36. These holdings reflect a growing consensus that federal 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 Ms. Sadin 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)]

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

38. 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.

39. 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.”

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

41. 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.

42. Petitioner was served an NTA indicating her placement into removal proceedings under Section 240 of the INA [8 U.S.C. § 1229a]. Ms. Sadin remains detained at the Dilley Immigration Processing Center, while her case is currently on the San Antonio Immigration Court's non-detained docket pending transfer to the Pearsall Immigration Court's detained docket, despite her continued detention for more than ten days. Because Petitioner has been detained for removal proceedings, and because she has now lived in the United States for several years and applied for

asylum, her custody is governed by § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], not § 235(b) [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)].

43. 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.

44. 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

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

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. Because Petitioner is detained by ICE at the Dilley Immigration Processing Center, she is categorically barred from presenting evidence that she is not a danger to the community and that

she 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)].

49. 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's Ex. 5. The government has no legitimate basis to insist that Petitioner's detention be mandatory, yet she remains confined with no opportunity for release.

50. Denying Petitioner any access to a bond hearing deprives her 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).

51. 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.

52. Petitioner is an individual who has long resided in the United States, with nearly four years of continuous presence. She has strong family and community ties in Texas. There has been no finding that she is a danger to the community or a flight risk. Yet, solely because of recent, erroneous BIA decisions—decisions not binding in the Fifth Circuit—she has been categorically denied the process to which she is entitled. This amounts to an arbitrary deprivation of liberty in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

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

Count III – Unlawful Agency Action (APA)

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

55. Respondents' continued detention of Petitioner without affording her 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 a reasoned explanation violates the Administrative Procedure Act.

56. 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-504 (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-161 (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-797 (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-699 (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).

57. 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.

58. 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).

59. Petitioner filed a bond application on or about August 22, 2025, and the immigration judge refused to exercise jurisdiction in his order dated August 28, 2025, expressly relying on this recent BIA policy shift. See Petitioner's Ex. 3. 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.

60. 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

61. Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court issue a preliminary injunction directing Respondents to provide her 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 her under reasonable conditions of supervision. Upon a final hearing, Petitioner asks for permanent injunctive relief as appropriate.

62. 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. Ms. Sadin Is Likely to Succeed on the Merits of Her Petition.

63. Ms. Sadin has a strong likelihood of success on the merits of her 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 Ms. Sadin, who are detained under Section 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)], are entitled to individualized bond hearings before an immigration judge.

64. Current BIA policy prohibiting immigration judges from exercising jurisdiction over any immigration bond request—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.

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

66. 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. Ms. Sadin Will Suffer Irreparable Harm If a Preliminary Injunction Does Not Issue.

67. If this Court does not grant immediate relief, Ms. Sadin 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 Ms. Sadin remains confined without access to the procedures guaranteed by law constitutes a grave and irreversible injury.

68. Even if the Petitioner was 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. *Nken* 556 U.S. at 435. Petitioners' ongoing imprisonment without a lawful hearing meets that standard.

C. Balance of Equities Weighs in favor of Ms. Sadin.

69. The balance of equities tips decisively in Petitioner’s favor. On her 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.

70. There is no evidence that Petitioner poses a danger to the community or a risk of flight, and she has no criminal history. *See* Petitioner’s Ex. 5. 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.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. Each factor of the equitable test weighs heavily in Ms. Sadin’s favor. She 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; she faces irreparable harm each day she remains detained without lawful process; the equities tilt

overwhelmingly toward protecting her liberty; and the public interest is best served by ensuring that immigration detention is consistent with statutory and constitutional limits.

74. For these reasons, this Court should issue a Preliminary Injunction at the earliest possible opportunity, requiring Respondents to provide Ms. Sadin release from detention or a bond hearing.

VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

75. 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.

[signature line appears on the following page]

DATE: January 15, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

RIVERA HERNANDEZ CAMPOS, PLLC
5835 Callaghan Rd., Suite 503
San Antonio, TX 78228
Tel: (210) 922-8541
Fax: (210) 922-8547
Email: fbaeza@rhc.law

By: /s/ Fernando Baeza Corona
Fernando Baeza
Texas Bar No. 24128680
ATTORNEY FOR PETITIONER

VERIFICATION

STATE OF TEXAS

§

COUNTY OF BEXAR

§

§

DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY OF OLKY DURAN JIMENEZ

My name is Olky Duran Jimenez. I am over eighteen years old. I am fully competent to make this declaration regarding facts alleged in this Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, and upon my oath, I swear and affirm that the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

1. I, Olky Duran Jimenez, am the husband of Petitioner, Zunia Sadin Marino.
2. I am above the age of twenty-one (21) years of age, of sound mind, and in all ways competent to execute this verification. I acknowledge that I have read the substance of the foregoing document, that have personal knowledge of the facts contained herein, and that the factual statements contained herein above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on January 15, 2026.

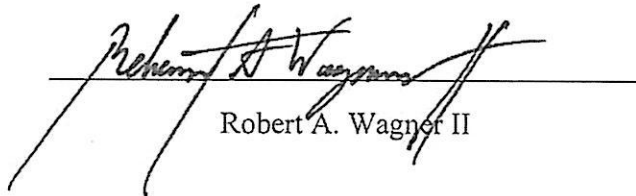
Date: January 15, 2026



OLKY DURAN JIMENEZ

**CERTIFICATE OF INTERPRETATION FOR DECLARATION OF OLKY DURAN
JIMENEZ**

I, Robert A. Wagner II, am competent to translate and interpret from Spanish to English, and I certify that I have translated to foregoing certification from Spanish into English, and that the Declarant stated that they understood the document before they signed the Declaration above.


Robert A. Wagner II

01 / 15 / 2026
Date

VERIFICACIÓN

ESTADO DE TEXAS

§

CONDADO DE BEXAR

§

§

DECLARACIÓN BAJO PENA DE PERJURIO DE OLKY DURAN JIMENEZ

Mi nombre es Olky Duran Jimenez. Soy mayor de dieciocho (18) años de edad. Soy plenamente competente para formular la presente declaración respecto de los hechos alegados en esta Petición de Habeas Corpus, y bajo juramento declaro y afirmo que lo siguiente es verdadero y correcto según mi leal saber y entender.

1. Yo, Olky Duran Jimenez, soy el esposo de la peticionaria Zunia Sadin Marino.
2. Soy mayor de veintiún (21) años de edad, me encuentro en pleno uso de mis facultades mentales y soy, en todos los aspectos, competente para ejecutar esta verificación.

Reconozco que he leído el contenido del documento que antecede, que tengo conocimiento personal de los hechos aquí contenidos, y que las manifestaciones fácticas aquí expuestas son verdaderas y correctas según mi conocimiento y creencia.

Declaro bajo pena de perjurio que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto. Otorgado el 15 de enero de 2026.

Fecha: 15 de enero de 2026



OLKY DURAN JIMENEZ

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 15, 2026, 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.

Date: January 15, 2026

/s/Fernando Baeza Corona

Fernando Baeza Corona
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