

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
FORT MYERS DIVISION**

Case No. _____

PORFIRIO SANCHEZ,

Petitioner,

v.

**FIELD OFFICE DIRECTOR,
Miami Field Office, U. S. Immigration
and Customs Enforcement,**

Respondent.

_____ /

**EMERGENCY
VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
AND MOTION FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE**

1. Upon information and belief, Petitioner Porfirio Sanchez, alien number A  is in the physical custody of Respondent at the Alligator Alley facility in Ochopee, Florida.¹ Upon information and belief, Petitioner is being subjected to unlawful detention because the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) have concluded Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention under 8 U. S. C. § 1225(b)(2)(A).

¹ Petitioner does not appear in the online ICE detainee locator system (available at: <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/#/search>). Nonetheless, the undersigned has confirmed Petitioner's location and detention at the Alligator Alley facility in Ochopee, Florida.

2. **This case is an emergency because** Petitioner has a rare form of chronic blood cancer, Polycythemia Vera (PV), which occurs when bone marrow overproduces red blood cells, causing thick blood (hyperviscosity) and increased blood clot risks, such as stroke or heart attack, and requires Petitioner to receive phlebotomy (bloodletting) treatment on a regular basis, which he is not receiving while detained in Respondent's custody. **Exhibit A – Petitioner's medical records confirming diagnosis and treatment for PV and phlebotomy treatment.**

3. Despite being in Respondent's custody since January 9, 2026, the government (U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement – "ICE") has yet to present any charges of inadmissibility or removability against Petitioner with the appropriate EOIR immigration court.

4. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued a new policy on July 8, 2025, instructing all Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) employees to consider anyone inadmissible under § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i)—i.e., those who entered the United States without admission or inspection—to be subject to detention under 8 U. S. C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) and therefore ineligible to be released on bond.

5. Thereafter, on September 5, 2025, the Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA") issued a precedent decision, binding on all immigration judges, holding that an immigration judge has no authority to consider bond requests for any person who entered the United States without admission. *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). The BIA determined that such individuals are subject to

detention under 8 U. S. C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) and therefore ineligible to be released on bond.

6. Given that the Petitioner entered the United States on or about 2004 without being apprehended by immigration authorities, and has lived in the United States continually since then, only being apprehended by immigration authorities just recently, Petitioner's detention on this basis violates the plain language of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Section 1225(b)(2)(A) does not apply to individuals like Petitioner who previously entered and are now residing in the United States. Instead, such individuals are subject to a different statute, § 1226(a), that allows for release on conditional parole or bond. That statute expressly applies to people who, like Petitioner, will be charged as inadmissible for having entered the United States without inspection.

7. Respondent's new legal interpretation is plainly contrary to the statutory framework and contrary to decades of agency practice applying § 1226(a) to people like Petitioner.

8. Accordingly, Petitioner seeks a writ of habeas corpus requiring that he be released, or alternatively, ordering Respondent provide a bond hearing under § 1226(a) within five days.

JURISDICTION

9. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondent. Petitioner is detained at the Alligator Alley facility in Ochopee, Florida.

10. The Court has jurisdiction under 28 U. S. C. §§ 2241, et seq. (habeas corpus), 1331 (federal question), and Article I, section 9, clause 2 of the United States Constitution (Suspension Clause).

11. The Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U. S. C. §§ 2241, et seq., 2201–02 (Declaratory Judgment Act), and 1651 (All Writs Act).

VENUE

12. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U. S. C. § 2241 because this is the district where the “the custodian can be reached by service of process.” *Rasul v. Bush*, 542 U. S. 466, 478–79 (2004).

REQUIREMENTS OF 28 U. S. C. § 2243

13. The Court must grant the petition for writ of habeas corpus or order Respondents to show cause “forthwith,” unless the petitioner is not entitled to relief. 28 U. S. C. § 2243. If an order to show cause is issued, Respondents must file a return “within three days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed.” *Id.*

14. Habeas corpus is “perhaps the most important writ known to the constitutional law . . . affording as it does a swift and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U. S. 391, 400 (1963). “The application for the writ usurps the attention and displaces the calendar of the judge or justice who entertains it and receives prompt action from him within the four corners of the application.” *Yong v. INS*, 208 F. 3d 1116, 1120 (CA9 2000) (citation omitted).

PARTIES

15. Petitioner is an alleged citizen of Mexico who is currently in immigration detention. After taking custody of Petitioner, ICE did not set bond. Petitioner cannot apply for a bond with the Immigration Court due to the binding decision of the BIA in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), and because Respondent has yet to present any charges of inadmissibility or removability against Petitioner with the appropriate EOIR immigration court.

16. Respondent Field Office Director, Miami Field Office, U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, is sued in his or her official capacity. In this capacity, Respondent has jurisdiction over the detention facility in which Petitioner is held, is authorized to release Petitioner, has “the power to produce” Petitioner, *Munaf v. Geren*, 553 U. S. 674, 686 (2008), and is a legal custodian of Petitioner.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

17. The Immigration and Nationality Act prescribes three basic forms of detention for the vast majority of noncitizens in removal proceedings.

18. First, 8 U.S.C. § 1226 authorizes the detention of noncitizens in standard removal proceedings before an immigration judge (IJ). § 1229a. Individuals in § 1226(a) detention are generally entitled to a bond hearing at the outset of their detention, see 8 CFR §§ 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).

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

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

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

22. 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(a) was most recently amended earlier this year by the Laken Riley Act, Pub. L. No. 119–1, 139 Stat. 3 (2025).

23. Following the enactment of the IIRIRA, EOIR drafted regulations explaining that, in general, people who entered the country without inspection were not considered detained under § 1225 and that they were instead detained under § 1226(a). 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).

24. Thus, in the decades that followed, most people who entered without inspection and were placed in standard removal proceedings received bond hearings, unless their criminal history rendered them ineligible pursuant to 8 U. S. C. § 1226(c). 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); 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)).

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

26. The new policy, entitled “Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for Applicants for Admission,” claims that all persons who entered the United States without inspection shall now be subject to mandatory detention provision 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.

27. On September 5, 2025, the BIA adopted this same position in a published decision, *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). There, the Board held that all noncitizens who entered the United States without admission or parole are subject to detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A) and are ineligible for IJ bond hearings. *Id.*

28. Since the government adopted these new policies, dozens of federal courts have rejected this new interpretation of the INA’s detention authorities. Courts have likewise rejected *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, which adopts the same reading of the statute as ICE.

29. Even before ICE or the BIA introduced these nationwide policies, IJs in the Tacoma (Washington) Immigration Court stopped providing bond hearings for persons who entered the United States without inspection and who have since resided here. There, the U.S. District Court in the Western District of Washington found that such a reading of the INA is likely unlawful and that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to noncitizens who are not apprehended upon arrival to the United States. *Rodriguez Vazquez v. Bostock*, 779 F. Supp. 3d 1239 (W.D. Wash. 2025).

30. Subsequently, court after court—including this Court—has adopted the same reading of the INA’s detention authorities and rejected the government’s new interpretation. E.g., *Rodriguez v. Noem*, No. 2:25-cv-01115-SPC-NPM, 2025 LX 604287 (M.D. Fla. Dec. 31, 2025); *Garcia-Gomez v. Ripa*, No. 25-cv-25567-JB, 2025 LX 651860 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 31, 2025); *Puga v. Assistant Field Off. Dir.*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 203222 (S.D. Fla. Oct. 15, 2025); *Garcia-Benitez v. Facility*, No. 5:25-cv-207, 2025 LX 623951 (S.D. Ga. Dec. 29, 2025); *Ortiz v. Warden*, No. 5:25-cv-204, 2025 LX 646272 (S.D. Ga. Dec. 29, 2025); *Pinzon v. Warden, Folkston Ice Processing Facility*, No. 5:25-cv-217, 2025 LX 668206 (S.D. Ga. Dec. 29, 2025); *Garcia v. Warden, Folkston ICE Processing Facility*, No. 5:25-cv-211, 2025 LX 679962 (S.D. Ga. Dec. 29, 2025); *J.H.E.L. v. Warden, Stewart Det. Ctr.*, No. 4:25-cv-402, 2026 LX 71280 (M.D. Ga. Jan. 2, 2026); *Buentrostro Mendez v. Bondi et al*, 4:25-cv-03726 (S.D. Tex. Oct. 7, 2025); *Almazan Tapia v. Vergara*, No. 5:25-cv-174 (S.D. Tex. Oct. 17, 2025); *Lopez-Arevelo v. Ripa*, No. 3:25-cv-0037, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 188232 (W.D. Tex. Sept. 21, 2025); *Velasquez Salazar*

v. Dedos, 1:25-cv-00835-DHU-JMR, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 183335 (D.N.M. Sept. 17, 2025); *Gomes v. Hyde*, No. 1:25-CV-11571-JEK, 2025 WL 1869299 (D. Mass. July 7, 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); *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).

31. Courts have, in vast numbers across the nation, rejected the government’s new interpretation because it defies the INA. As the *Rodriguez Vazquez* court and others have explained, the plain text of the statutory provisions demonstrates that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to people like Petitioner.

32. Section 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].”

33. The text of § 1226 also explicitly applies to people charged as being inadmissible, including those who entered without inspection. § 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)); see also *Gomes*, 2025 WL 1869299, at *7.

34. 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.

35. By contrast, § 1225(b) applies to people arriving at U. S. ports of entry or who are apprehended while arriving in 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. § 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).

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

FACTS

37. Petitioner has resided in the United States continuously since on or about 2004, after entering the United States without admission or parole.

38. On or around January 9, 2026, Respondent took custody of Petitioner. Petitioner is now detained at the Alligator Alley, or Florida Soft-side Detention Facility, facility in Ochopee, Florida.

39. Petitioner is not able to request an immigration bond given that all immigration judges are subject to the binding precedent that those who entered the

country without admission or parole are ineligible for a bond hearing. *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).

40. As a result, Petitioner remains in detention. Without relief from this Court, he faces the prospect of months, or even years, in immigration custody. Such prolonged custody would cause Petitioner irreparable harm and a risk of death, due to lack of regular treatment (phlebotomy) for his Polycythemia Vera (PV), which is a rare form of chronic blood cancer, Polycythemia Vera (PV), which occurs when bone marrow overproduces red blood cells, causing thick blood (hyperviscosity) and increased blood clot risks, such as stroke or heart attack. **Exhibit A – Petitioner’s medical records confirming diagnosis and treatment for PV and phlebotomy treatment.**

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

Civil Immigration Detention in Violation of Statute

41. The allegations in paragraphs 1-40 are realleged and incorporated herein.

42. 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.

43. The application of § 1225(b)(2)(A) to Petitioner unlawfully mandates his continued detention and violates the INA.

COUNT II
Civil Immigration Detention in Violation of Due Process

44. The allegations in paragraphs 1-40 are realleged and incorporated herein.

45. 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).

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

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Petitioner prays that this Court grant the following relief:

- (a) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- (b) Order that Petitioner shall not be transferred outside the Middle District of Florida while this habeas petition is pending;
- (c) Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to show cause why this Petition should not be granted within three days;

- (d) Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus requiring that Respondent release Petitioner or, *in the alternative*, provide Petitioner with a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U. S. C. § 1226(a) within five days;
- (e) Declare that Petitioner's detention is unlawful;
- (f) Award Petitioner 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; and
- (g) Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: January 26, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Anthony Richard Dominguez

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VERIFICATION PURSUANT TO 28 U. S. C. § 2242

I represent Petitioner, Porfirio Sanchez, and submit this verification on his behalf. I hereby verify that the factual statements made in the foregoing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated: January 26, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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