

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

REMIGIO OLEA RAMON

(A#)

Petitioner,)

v.)

PAMELA BONDI, U.S. Attorney General;)
KRISTI NOEM, Secretary of the U.S.)
Department of Homeland Security;)
TODD M. LYONS, in his official capacity as)
Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and)
Customs Enforcement;)
VERNON LIGGINS, in his official capacity)
as Acting Field Office Director in charge of)
ICE Baltimore Field Office.)

Respondents.)

Case No.: 26-cv-00950

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS
CORPUS**

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner Remigio Olea Ramon (“Mr. Olea”), a native and citizen of Mexico, challenges his continued custodial detention by the Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) since March 5, 2026 as an unconstitutional and unjustified restraint and deprivation of his physical liberty, and seeks immediate relief from this Court.
2. Mr. Olea was unlawfully detained without any notice or cause by the Respondents as he was on his way to back from dropping off his son at the school bus stop. Additionally, Mr. Olea is being subjected to continued custodial detention by Respondents without the ability to pursue substantive administrative remedies with the Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review (“EOIR”).
3. The warrantless arrest of Mr. Olea without any notice or cause and his continued detention by Respondents, without any further meaningful mechanism to challenge

his confinement, violates the U.S. CONST. Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment (the “Fifth Amendment”) and the Immigration and Nationality Act (the “INA”).

4. Mr. Olea petitions for a writ of habeas corpus to remedy his unlawful detention, and prays this Court will issue an order 1) declaring that the continued immigration detention of Mr. Olea violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, and the INA; 2) granting Mr. Olea his immediate release from the custody of Respondents; 3) Retaining jurisdiction over this matter to ensure compliance with any order and relief this Court may issue; and 4) preventing Respondents from once again taking Mr. Olea into custody unless he is determined to be a flight risk and/or a danger to the community.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. Mr. Olea is currently detained by ICE in the State of Maryland at either the Salisbury Field Office at 119 W. Naylor Mill Road, Salisbury, Maryland 21801 (the “Salisbury ICE Facility) or at 31 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Maryland 21201 (the “Baltimore ICE Facility”), both of which are within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland.
6. This action arises under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the INA.
7. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (“Habeas Corpus”), 28 U.S.C. § 1346 (civil actions against the United States), 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (“All Writs Act”), the Suspension Clause of the Constitution and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02 (“Declaratory Relief”), as Mr. Olea is presently held in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States. His detention by Respondents is a “severe restraint” on his individual liberty “in violation of the...laws ... of the United States.” *See Hensley v. Municipal Court, San Jose-Milpitas Jud. Dist.*, 411 U.S. 345, 351 (1973).
8. This Court has jurisdiction to hear Habeas Corpus claims by non-citizens challenging the lawfulness or constitutionality of their detention by U.S. immigration officials.


See, e.g., Jennings v. Rodriguez, 138 S. Ct. 830,841 (2018); *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 516-17 (2003); *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 687.

9. In addition to the habeas protections in the U.S. Constitution and INA, federal district courts have subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (“Federal Questions”) to hear claims by individuals challenging the lawfulness of agency action.
10. Venue is proper because Mr. Olea is currently detained within the State of Maryland. Mr. Olea contacted his family and informed them at 10:30am that he was at the Salisbury ICE Facility pending transfer to the Baltimore ICE Facility.

PARTIES

11. Petitioner Remigio Olea Ramon is a citizen and national of Mexico. He is currently detained by the Respondents at either the Baltimore ICE Facility or the Salisbury ICE Facility, both of which are within the jurisdiction of the District of Maryland since March 5, 2026.
12. Respondent Pamela Bondi is the U.S. Attorney General, and in that capacity is responsible for the EOIR which includes the Board of Immigration Appeals and immigration courts. She is sued in her official capacity.
13. Respondent Kristi Noem is the Secretary of Homeland Security, and in that capacity is responsible for the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) and all sub-cabinet agencies of DHS, including ICE. She is sued in her official capacity.
14. Respondent Todd M. Lyons is the Acting Director of ICE, responsible for ICE’s detention and removal operations of non-citizens such as Petitioner, among all its other functions. He is sued in his official capacity.
15. Respondent Vernon Liggins is the Acting Field Office Director of the ICE Baltimore Field Office, and is responsible for ICE’s operations in the State of Maryland. Upon information and belief, he is the immediate custodian of Mr. Olea. He is sued in his official capacity.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

16. Mr. Olea, born in Mexico on  last entered the United States on or about 1996. Mr. Olea was not apprehended by Respondents upon his last entry and he has lived in the State of Maryland since 2009. He lives with his partner and their three (3) United States citizen children. *See Ex. 1.*

17. Mr. Olea has never been arrested or convicted of any crimes either in his home country or in the United States. Mr. Olea has a pending application for a T visa with DHS as the victim of labor trafficking since October, 2024.
18. Mr. Olea is currently employed as the owner of a restaurant. The restaurant is located in Princess Anne, Maryland.
19. Mr. Olea was detained by ICE on March 5, 2026 in the State of Maryland as he was on his way back home from dropping off his son at the school bus stop. Mr. Olea was arrested without a warrant or without any sort of legal cause or justification. He was not afforded any opportunity to challenge his detention as the Respondents are of the position that he is subject to mandatory detention.
20. Mr. Olea was told that he would be detained without bond pending proceedings before an immigration judge. He is still detained at either the Baltimore ICE Facility or the Salisbury ICE Facility.
21. Respondents unlawfully detained Mr. Olea and continue to justify his continued mandatory detention under section 1225(b)(2) of the INA. As such, Mr. Olea is unable to file a bond redetermination with the EOIR to challenge his custody that will be meaningfully considered as a result of the BIA publishing *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025) on September 5, 2025. *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* deemed individuals such as Mr. Olea as subject to mandatory detention under Section 1225(b)(2) of the INA.
22. The BIA's decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* has been found by dozens of Federal courts across the country as an unlawful interpretation of the INA. Mr. Olea is unable to submit any evidence demonstrating that he is neither a flight risk nor a danger to the community to secure his release from custody by an immigration judge under the INA.
23. Mr. Olea is filing this Petition to be immediately released from custody as a result of his unlawful arrest and to also be deemed to have the right to a bond redetermination request before EOIR considered by an immigration judge under section 1226(a) of the INA and with all due process afforded to him by the U.S. Constitution and the laws of the United States.

EXHAUSTION

24. The decision to detain Mr. Olea is subject to challenge through a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and Mr. Olea need not exhaust additional administrative remedies which might be available to her before seeking this Court's review. *See, e.g., McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140, 147-48 (1992) ("[A]n administrative remedy may be inadequate [because]...an agency, as a preliminary matter, may be unable to consider whether to grant relief because it lacks institutional competence to resolve the particular type of issue presented, such as the constitutionality of a statute" or "where the administrative body...has otherwise pre-determined the issue before it."); *Janvier v. INS*, 174 F. Supp. 2d 430, 434 (E.D. Va. 2001) (noting that "§ 2241 is silent on exhaustion.").
25. Moreover, further exhaustion would be futile because Mr. Olea will be pursuing a remedy to no avail. *See Janvier*, 174 F. Supp. 2d at 434 (recognizing that exhaustion is not necessary "where the pertinent administrative agency lacks the competence to reach a definitive resolution of the particular issue presented [,]" such as "where, as here, the administrative agency may consider constitutional claims, but lacks authority to make a dispositive ruling on those claims, because "the final say on constitutional matters rests with the courts."). In particular, under new BIA precedent, Mr. Olea is no longer considered eligible for bond under section 1226(a) of the INA and Respondents have exercised their authority to prevent any immigration judge from granting bond.
26. The unlawful detention of Mr. Olea by Respondents, years after he last entered the United States, without any notice or cause and without the ability to challenge his detention is unconstitutional, and administrative exhaustion is excused. *See Guitard v. U.S. Sec'y of the Navy*, 967 F.2d 737, 741 (2d Cir. 1992) ("Exhaustion of administrative remedies may not be required when ...a plaintiff has raised a substantial constitutional question.").

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE

Mr. Olea's Detention Violates His Right to Substantive Due Process Under the Fifth Amendment

27. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs above.
28. As a "person" within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment, Mr. Olea is entitled to due process of law while in the United States, and certainly while in immigration custody. U.S. CONST. amend. V; *see Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993) ("It is well established that the Fifth Amendment entitles aliens to due process of law in deportation proceedings.").
29. The Substantive Due Process Clause protects a person's freedom from arbitrary confinement. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 693. The Supreme Court has recognized this protection applies regardless of a person's immigration status. *See id.*; *see also Mathews v. Diaz*, 426 U.S. 67, 77 (1976).
30. Civil detention, such as immigration detention, must be carefully limited to avoid due process concerns. *See, e.g., Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 71, 80 (1992) ("Freedom from bodily restraint has always been at the core of the liberty protected by the Due Process Clause from arbitrary governmental action"); *Addington v. Texas*, 441 U.S. 418, 425 (1979) ("This Court repeatedly has recognized that civil commitment for any purpose constitutes a significant deprivation of liberty that requires due process protection"); *see also United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 755 (1987) ("In our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited exception").
31. The Supreme Court has recognized only two valid purposes for civil detention: to mitigate the risks of danger to the community and prevent flight. *See Demore*, 538 U.S. at 528; *see also Matter of Patel*, 15 I. & N. Dec. 666 (BIA 1976) ("An alien generally is not and should not be detained or required to post bond except on a finding that he is a threat to the national security, or that he is a poor bail risk[.]" (internal citation omitted)). Additionally, a period of detention must "bear [a] reasonable relation to the purpose for which the individual was committed." *See Demore*, 538 U.S. at 516–17.
32. Mr. Olea is being denied substantive due process as the Respondents continue to exercise their authority contrary to law in order to prevent Mr. Olea from seeking release under the INA under section 1226(a) of the INA. The EOIR, through the BIA, took the position in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* that an individual such as Mr. Olea,

nearly thirty years after his last entry to the United States, is subject to the mandatory detention provisions of Section 1225 of the INA.

33. Under Section 1226 of the INA, immigration authorities conduct an initial assessment of danger and flight risk that gives an opportunity to individuals to challenge their detention. Additionally, under section 1226 an immigration judge would be able to consider any relevant evidence submitted by Mr. Olea demonstrating that he was not a flight risk or a danger to the community. The immigration judge would evaluate this evidence and determine, as a neutral fact-finder, whether Mr. Olea was in fact a flight risk or a danger to the community.
34. Respondents have ceased to recognize the applicability of section 1226 to the detention of Respondent and other individuals similarly situated to him despite every single judge in this District finding that their deprivation of liberty of individuals under section 1225 of the INA without due process is unconstitutional.
35. The Respondents have further made applications for bond by Mr. Olea under section 1226(a) of the INA futile by applying *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* to cases with the same facts and circumstances as Mr. Olea and summarily dismissing for “lack of jurisdiction”. Mr. Olea is entitled to a bond hearing under section 1226(a) of the INA before an immigration judge that is meaningfully considered and not denied for lack of jurisdiction under *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*.
36. But for *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado*, Mr. Olea would have the ability to demonstrate to a neutral fact-finder that he is not a flight risk as he has ample ties to the community through his family and employment. He would also have been able to demonstrate that he was not a danger to the community. No justification exists to deprive Mr. Olea the ability to present such evidence to secure his liberty.

COUNT TWO

Mr. Olea’s Continued Detention Violates His Right to Procedural Due Process Under the Fifth Amendment

37. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs above.
38. “Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty” that the Fifth Amendment’s Due Process Clause protects. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690.

39. To that end, due process demands "adequate procedural protections" to ensure that the Government's asserted justification for physical confinement "outweighs the individual's constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).
40. Given the gravity of the liberty deprivation when the government preventively detains individuals, due process requires the jailers bear the burden of proof. *See, e.g., Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 751 (affirming legality of pre-trial detention where burden of proof was on the government); *see also Foucha*, 504 U.S. at 81-82 (holding unconstitutional a state "statute that place[d] the burden on the detainee to prove that he is not dangerous"). The Court has held that it is improper to ask an "individual to share equally with society the risk of error when the possible injury to the individual-deprivation of liberty-is so significant." *See Addington*, 441 U.S. at 427.
41. In *Mathews v. Eldridge*, the Supreme Court set forth the factors to consider in determining if government action deprives an individual's Fifth Amendment right to procedural due process or whether the government process is constitutionally adequate. 424 U.S. 319 (1976). The *Mathews* factors apply here to determine if Petitioner's procedural due process rights as a civil detainee have been violated by the Government's continued custodial detention.
42. Mr. Olea has a substantial liberty interest both in his bodily freedom and the ability to exercise his parental responsibilities with respect to his three (3) United States citizen children. The unlawful detention by Respondents is preventing Mr. Olea his right to bodily freedom and the exercise of his parental rights.
43. Mr. Olea was not provided any process at all in the course of his arrest, processing, and detention by ICE through notice and an opportunity to respond that would reduce the risk of an erroneous deprivation of his interests. ICE deprived Mr. Olea of adequate procedural protection in his substantial interest with respect to his liberty by taking him into custody without any sort of cause and with no regard to its own long-established practices, procedures and applicable regulations.
44. Additionally, Respondents have engaged in a pattern of conduct designed to undermine the due process of individuals before the Executive Office for Immigration Review ("EOIR"). Over one hundred immigration judges have been fired without

cause of the last six months in an attempt to have the Executive Office for Immigration Review become an enforcement agency focused on the removal of individuals, rather than on the actual fair and impartial implementation of the INA.

45. The undermining of due process has extended to the determination of bond by immigration judges. Immigration practitioners have noted a pattern and practice of immigration judges denying bond on pre-textual reasons and without following the EOIR's own precedents. *See Ex. 2.*
46. This account by an immigration practitioner with years of experience representing both individuals and the government in immigration proceedings is corroborated by former immigration judge Lawrence Burman ("IJ Burman"), who retired on December 31, 2025. *See Ex. 3.* IJ Burman describes the erosion of due process at the EOIR and how this is affecting individuals seeking bond before the EOIR.
47. Petitioner's plea for immediate release is based on continued pattern and practice of the EOIR to undermine the due process rights of detained individuals and the continuous harm that this causes individuals such as the Petitioner when seeking release from unlawful custody.
48. The Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA") has also begun the process of implementing summary dismissals of appeals from rulings by immigration judges in a manner completely inconsistent with proper due process. *See Ex. 4.* Summary dismissal of appeals by the BIA will prevent Mr. Olea from obtaining proper administrative review of any orders by an immigration judge, exacerbating the denial of due process being implemented by Respondents on a systemic basis.

COUNT THREE

Mr. Olea's Detention by ICE is in Violation of the INA

49. Section 1225 of the INA authorizes the mandatory detention of "arriving aliens" and those noncitizens who cannot demonstrate they have "been physically present in the United States continuously for the 2-year period immediately prior[.]" 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii)(II).
50. Respondents claim that Mr. Olea is not eligible for bond by characterizing his detention under Section 1225 of the INA despite his presence in the United States for nearly thirty years and his detention not occurring at the border. Dozens of Federal

courts have found this legal interpretation by DHS in cases similar to Petitioner's case erroneous.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Based on the foregoing, Mr. Olea requests that this Court:

- a. Assume jurisdiction over the matter;
- b. Declare that the continued immigration detention of Mr. Olea violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, and the INA;
- c. Issue a writ of habeas corpus ordering Respondents to immediately release Mr. Olea from their custody;
- d. Retaining jurisdiction over this matter to ensure compliance with any order and relief this Court may issue;
- e. Issue an order preventing Respondents from once again taking Mr. Olea into custody unless he is determined to be a flight risk and/or a danger to the community in accordance with the U.S. Constitution and applicable law;
- f. Grant any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper

Respectfully Submitted,

March 5, 2026

/s/ Michael E. Rosado

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

I represent Petitioner, Remigio Olea Ramon, 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 this 5th day of March, 2026.

/s/Michael E. Rosado

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