

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
ABILENE DIVISION**

**RAYDEL ALBERTO FIGUEREDO-
CASTILLO,**

§ Civil Action No. 1:26-cv-182

A# 

§

Petitioner,

§

v.

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§

TODD M. LYONS, Acting Director,
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement;
KRISTI NOEM, Secretary,
U.S. Department of Homeland Security;
FIELD OFFICE DIRECTOR, ICE
ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL
OPERATIONS;
WARDEN, BLUEBONNET DETENTION
FACILITY,
Respondents.

§

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

I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner Raydel Alberto Figueredo-Castillo respectfully petitions this Court for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 challenging his civil immigration detention. According to the records provided to the filer, Petitioner is a native and citizen of Cuba, is presently detained at Bluebonnet Detention Facility in Anson, Texas, has an active asylum case, and has a merits hearing scheduled in the immigration court. Petitioner alleges that his continued detention, without constitutionally adequate individualized review and without a sufficient showing that detention remains necessary, violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

This case does not ask the Court to adjudicate the merits of the underlying asylum application. Instead, it asks the Court to enforce the constitutional limits on civil detention by ordering immediate release under appropriate conditions or, at a minimum, directing Respondents to provide a prompt and meaningful custody hearing before a neutral decisionmaker at which the Government bears the burden of justifying continued detention.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 because Petitioner is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States. This Court also has federal-question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Venue is proper in the Northern District of Texas because Petitioner is confined within this District at Bluebonnet Detention Facility in Anson, Jones County, Texas.

III. PARTIES

Petitioner is Raydel Alberto Figueredo-Castillo, A# 246-005-557. He is currently detained by immigration authorities at Bluebonnet Detention Facility.

Respondent Todd M. Lyons is the Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and is sued in his official capacity.

Respondent Kristi Noem is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and is sued in her official capacity.

Respondent [NAME OF FIELD OFFICE DIRECTOR] is the responsible ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Office Director with supervisory authority over Petitioner's detention and is sued in his or her official capacity.

Respondent Warden, Bluebonnet Detention Facility, is Petitioner's immediate custodian and is sued in his or her official capacity.

IV. CUSTODY, DETENTION HISTORY, AND RELEVANT FACTS

- Petitioner is a Cuban national with an active immigration case and a pending asylum application or asylum-based proceedings, as reflected in the EOIR case information supplied to the filer.
- The records supplied to the filer reflect that Petitioner's next hearing is a merits hearing scheduled for April 28, 2026 at 1:00 PM by internet before Immigration Judge Nicholas B. Lucic through the El Paso Immigration Court, located at 8915 Montana Avenue, El Paso, Texas 79925.

- The records supplied to the filer further reflect that Petitioner is presently listed by ICE as in custody at Bluebonnet Detention Facility, 400 2nd Street, Anson, Texas 79501.
- According to the information provided by the filer, Petitioner was detained while driving even though he had an active immigration matter and work authorization. Petitioner contends that he has no disqualifying criminal history, presents no danger to the community, and is not a flight risk.
- Petitioner remains detained notwithstanding the availability of less restrictive means to ensure appearance at immigration proceedings, including release on recognizance, release under supervision, reporting requirements, or other conditions.
- The restraint at issue here is civil, not criminal. Because civil detention is constitutionally permissible only for a limited regulatory purpose, detention becomes unlawful when it is no longer reasonably related to ensuring appearance, preventing danger, or effectuating removal in a constitutionally adequate manner.

V. EXHAUSTION

To the extent any administrative exhaustion requirement could be argued, exhaustion should be excused. This petition presents a pure constitutional challenge to ongoing detention, immediate liberty interests are at stake, and delay would cause continuing irreparable injury. Habeas relief is appropriate where administrative avenues are inadequate to remedy ongoing unconstitutional detention in a timely manner.

VI. LEGAL STANDARD

The writ of habeas corpus is the traditional mechanism for testing the legality of executive detention. The Fifth Amendment protects noncitizens physically present in the United States from deprivation of liberty without due process of law. Civil immigration detention therefore must remain reasonably related to a valid regulatory purpose and must be accompanied by constitutionally sufficient procedures.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized constitutional limits on immigration detention. See *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001); *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510 (2003); *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 138 S. Ct. 830 (2018). Even where Congress authorizes detention by statute, the Constitution remains the outer boundary of permissible confinement.

VII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I - VIOLATION OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT (PROLONGED CIVIL DETENTION WITHOUT CONSTITUTIONALLY ADEQUATE PROCESS)

Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates all preceding paragraphs.

Petitioner's detention is civil in nature. Civil detention requires an adequate procedural mechanism to ensure that confinement continues only so long as it remains justified. Where detention becomes prolonged, due process requires meaningful individualized review, not automatic or perfunctory custody continuation.

Petitioner alleges that Respondents are detaining him without affording a prompt and constitutionally sufficient hearing at which the Government must justify continued detention. Absent such review, continued confinement is arbitrary and inconsistent with the Fifth Amendment.

COUNT II - DETENTION NO LONGER REASONABLY RELATED TO ITS PERMISSIBLE PURPOSE

Petitioner alleges that continued detention is not reasonably necessary to serve any legitimate regulatory purpose because he has a pending merits hearing, can be monitored through less restrictive alternatives, does not pose a danger to the community, and is not a flight risk. When detention is more restrictive than necessary to serve the Government's legitimate interests, it becomes constitutionally excessive.

COUNT III - ENTITLEMENT TO HABEAS RELIEF UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241

Because Petitioner is in federal immigration custody and alleges custody in violation of the Constitution, habeas relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 is available. This Court may order release, conditional release, or a prompt hearing before a neutral decisionmaker as necessary to cure the constitutional violation.

VIII. ARGUMENT

First, liberty from physical restraint lies at the core of the Due Process Clause. Petitioner's continuing detention constitutes a serious deprivation of liberty. That deprivation cannot rest solely on generalized detention authority when the Government has not carried a meaningful burden to demonstrate necessity.

Second, the Mathews v. Eldridge balancing framework supports stronger process here. Petitioner's private interest in freedom is weighty. The risk of erroneous deprivation is substantial when detention continues without a robust individualized hearing. The Government's countervailing burden in providing constitutionally adequate procedures is modest, especially where alternatives to detention exist.

Third, the facts alleged show that detention is no longer narrowly tied to a legitimate regulatory purpose. Petitioner has an upcoming merits hearing, identifiable immigration proceedings, and a concrete mechanism for appearing if released under conditions. The Government's interests can be protected through reporting obligations or supervision rather than continued physical confinement.

Fourth, each additional day of detention inflicts irreparable harm that cannot be fully remedied after the fact. The loss of physical liberty, family separation, impediments to preparing the asylum case, and the practical burdens of detention all weigh heavily in favor of immediate habeas intervention.

IX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

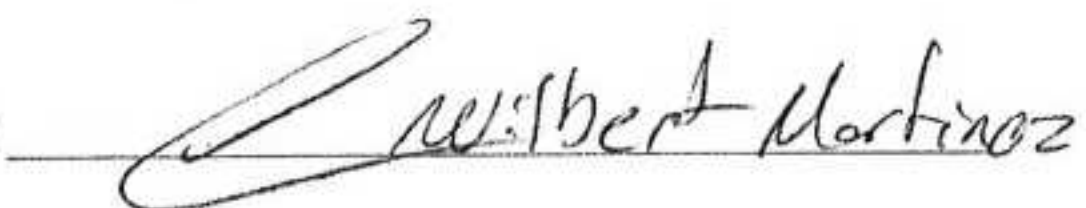
WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

- Issue the writ and order Petitioner's immediate release from custody subject to reasonable conditions of supervision, if any;
- Alternatively, order Respondents to provide a prompt individualized custody hearing before a neutral decisionmaker within a short, fixed period, with the Government bearing the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that continued detention is necessary because Petitioner poses a danger or a genuine flight risk and that no less restrictive alternative is sufficient;
- Stay removal while this Court adjudicates this habeas action;
- Award all other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

X. VERIFICATION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Executed on: 04/03/2026

Signature: 

Name: Wilhel Martinez

Petitioner or Next Friend

Address: 14300 Cornestone Village Dr, Houston Tx 77014

Telephone: 

COVER LETTER TO CLERK OF COURT

Date: 04/03/2026

Clerk of Court

United States District Court

Northern District of Texas, Abilene Division

341 Pine Street, Suite 212

Abilene, Texas 79601

Re: Habeas Corpus Filing for Raydel Alberto Figueredo-Castillo, 

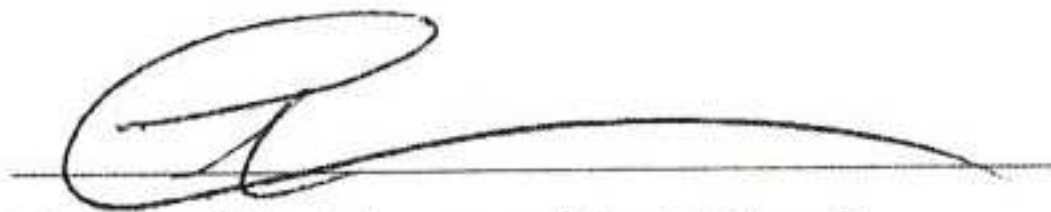
Dear Clerk:

Enclosed for filing please find the following documents on behalf of the above-referenced immigration detainee:

- Verified Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241;
- Emergency Motion for Immediate Release Pending Resolution of Habeas Petition;
- Motion to Stay Removal Pending Resolution of Habeas Petition;
- Next Friend Declaration;
- Proposed Order;
- Exhibits and filing fee of \$5.00, or alternatively an application to proceed in forma pauperis if enclosed.

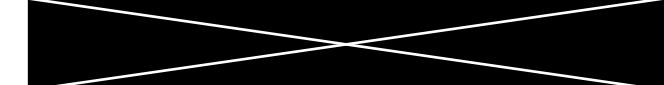
Please file-stamp the enclosed copy and return it in the self-addressed stamped envelope, if provided. Thank you for your attention to this emergency matter.

Respectfully submitted,



Name of Petitioner or Next Friend

Address 14300 Cornerstone Village Dr unit 126 Houston TX 77014

Telephone 

Email CIDH @ CIDH USA.org

Clerk of Court

U.S. District Court

Northern District of Texas

Abilene Division

~~101 Pine St. Suite 201 (Clerk's Office)~~

~~Abilene TX 79601~~

341 Pine Street

Room 2008

Abilene TX 79601

Emergency Habeas Corpus
Re Detention Case.