

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

ANDRES VEGA CHAVEZ,

Petitioner,

v.

Case No.: 3:26-cv-01032-JEP-SJH

RONNIE WOODALL, Warden in Baker
Correctional Institution, et al.,

Respondents.

RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Petitioner Andres Vega Chavez filed a habeas corpus petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, one of many now pending in this Court challenging a petitioner's designation as an "applicant for admission" subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2). Subsequent to the filing of this petition, Petitioner was granted a bond hearing on May 19, 2026, in which the Immigration Judge ("IJ") determined that Petitioner was a danger to the community and denied bond. Accordingly, this petition is now moot and should be dismissed.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Petitioner is a native and citizen of Mexico detained in the custody of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") at Baker County Detention Center in Sanderson, FL. Doc. 1 at ¶¶ 18-19. On April 27, 2026, Petitioner filed the instant action requesting the Court order respondents to "either provide a prompt individualized bond hearing before an Immigration Judge, or release him from

custody.” Doc. 1 at ¶ 43. On May 11, 2026, Petitioner submitted a renewed Motion for Bond—which was granted—and a bond hearing was scheduled for May 19, 2026 at 1:00 p.m. Exhibit 1: *Motion for Bond*; Exhibit 2: *Notice of Bond Hearing*. Petitioner’s bond hearing took place as scheduled on May 19, 2026, and the IJ found Petitioner to be a danger to the community and denied Petitioner’s bond request. Exhibit 3: *Order of Immigration Judge* (“IJ Order”) pg. 3.

MEMORANDUM

Following the Eleventh Circuit’s most recent decision, Federal Respondents determined it controls, and Petitioner is entitled to an individualized bond hearing. *Hernandez Alvarez v. Warden, Federal Det. Ctr. Miami*, ___ F.4th ___, No. 25-14065, 2026 WL 1243395 (11th Cir. May 6, 2026). Accordingly, a bond hearing was scheduled and Petitioner received an individualized hearing in “full consideration of the evidence presented” before the immigration court. IJ Order at pg. 2. Thus, the relief requested of the Court has been granted, and this petition is now moot.

The United States Constitution limits this Court’s jurisdiction to the adjudication of actual cases and controversies. U.S. Const. art. III, § 2, cl. 1. The doctrine of mootness is derived from this limitation. *Adler v. Duval Cnty. Sch. Bd.*, 112 F.3d 1475, 1477 (11th Cir. 1997). The U.S. Supreme Court has stated that “an actual controversy must exist not only at the time the complaint is filed, but through all stages of the litigation.” *Already, LLC v. Nike, Inc.*, 568 U.S. 85, 90-91 (2013)

(quotation marks and citations omitted). More specifically, in a habeas corpus case in the immigration context, it is “rendered moot when a petitioner seeking a bond hearing is given the bond hearing he seeks.” *Kingsly v. Doll*, No. 1:17-CV-02059, 2019 WL 3069689, at *3 (M.D. Pa. May 6, 2019), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 1:17-CV-2059, 2019 WL 3067253 (M.D. Pa. July 12, 2019) (citing cases).

To the extent that Petitioner disagrees with the IJ’s decision, he must appeal that decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”). 8 C.F.R. §1003.1(b)(7), §1003.19(f). Accordingly, the Court should dismiss this Petition.

Dated: May 19, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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INDEX OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1: Motion for Bond Hearing – Dated May 11, 2026

EXHIBIT 2: Notice of Bond Hearing – unknown date

EXHIBIT 3: Immigration Judge Order – Dated May 19, 2026