

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF
TENNESSEE**

**Daniel Alejandro Ruiz Linares v. Scott Ladwig, Acting Director of
New Orleans Field Office of ICE; U.S. Department of Homeland
Security; and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**

Ruiz-Linares v. Ladwig, No. 2:26-cv-02192 (W.D. Tenn. Mar. 4, 2026) · No. 2:26-cv-02192 · Decided March 4,
2026

OPINION

Ruiz-Linares

PER CURIAM.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
WESTERN DIVISION

DANIEL ALEJANDRO RUIZ LINARES,)

) Petitioner,)) v.)) SCOTT LADWIG, Acting Director of New No. 2:26-cv-02192-SHL-cgc)
Orleans Field Office of ICE; U.S.)
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND

)
SECURITY; and U.S. IMMIGRATION

)
AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT,
) Respondents.)

ORDER GRANTING PETITION

On February 24, 2026, Petitioner Daniel Alejandro Ruiz Linares filed the Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, challenging his continued detention in the West Tennessee Detention Facility as an “arriving alien” without a bond hearing. (ECF No. 1-3 at PageID 11.) Ruiz Linares seeks immediate release from custody and an award of costs and attorney’s fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”). (Id. at PageID 7.) On February 25, the Court issued an order requiring Respondents to respond. (ECF No. 6.) Respondents responded five days later. (ECF No. 9.) Ruiz Linares replied on March 3. (ECF No. 11.) For the reasons explained below, Ruiz Linares is entitled to immediate release, and the Petition is GRANTED.

BACKGROUND

Ruiz Linares, a citizen of Columbia, entered the United States at San Luis, Arizona, on April 2, 2022. (ECF No. 9 at PageID 28.) He “is married to a United States Citizen and currently has an I-

130 application [that is, a ‘Petition for Alien Relative’] pending before the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (‘USCIS’) based on this marriage.” (ECF No. 1-3 at PageID 13.) He also “has a United States Citizen child who is a year-an-a-half old.” (Id.) There is no indication that he has any criminal history. On February 9, 2026, Ruiz Linares was apprehended and taken into ICE custody. (Id. at PageID 12.) He remains at the West Tennessee Detention Facility in Mason, Tennessee. (ECF No. 1 at PageID 6.) The present Petition followed, the crux of which argues that Ruiz Linares was detained without a bond hearing. Indeed, under recently adopted guidance from DHS and ICE, Ruiz Linares is subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) of the INA and was allegedly declared ineligible to be released on bond. Until recently, however, most noncitizens in this situation were given bond hearings under a different provision, § 1226(a). See *Godinez-Lopez v. Ladwig*, No. 25-CV-02962, 2025 WL 3047889, at *1 (W.D. Tenn. Oct. 31, 2025). Section 1226(a) allows immigration authorities to release immigrants from detention on a bond of \$1,500 or more, unless they require detention for certain reasons. For example, noncitizens with certain criminal records may not be released on bond. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c). Section 1225(b)(2)(A), on the other hand, prohibits a bond for all “applicants for admission” who are “seeking admission.” “Applicants for admission” has been interpreted to mean recent arrivals, including those who have not been “physically present in the United States continuously” for the previous two years. See 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii)(II) (“An alien described in this clause is an alien who . . . has not affirmatively shown . . . that the alien has been physically present in the United States continuously for the 2-year period immediately prior to the date of the determination of inadmissibility”). But, on July 8, 2025, ICE, in coordination with the Department of Justice (“DOJ”), issued a new policy with a novel interpretation of §§ 1225(b)(2)(A) and 1226(a). Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for Applicants for Admission, AILA (July 8, 2025), <https://www.aila.org/ice-memo-interim-guidance-regarding-detention-authority-for-applications-for-admission> (“For custody purposes, these aliens are now treated in the same manner that ‘arriving aliens’ have historically been treated.”). The policy reclassified all undocumented immigrants, even those who have lived in the United States for years, as “applicants for admission.” And all “applicants for admission” are required to be detained for removal proceedings without a bond hearing under § 1225(b)(2)(A). Thus, ICE’s new legal interpretation makes § 1225(b)(2)(A), not § 1226(a), the statute governing removal proceedings for all immigrants without legal status. As a result, all undocumented immigrants awaiting removal are detained without a bond hearing. This new interpretation was later adopted by the Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”) in a published decision, *Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216, 220 (B.I.A. 2025). Ruiz Linares faces the risk of continued detention without a bond hearing. (ECF No. 1 at PageID 6.) His Petition alleges violations of Fifth Amendment due process, the Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable seizures, and the Eighth Amendment prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment. (Id. at PageID 6–7.) He seeks his release and an award of costs and attorney’s fees under the EAJA. (Id. at PageID 6–7.) In

response, Respondents contend that Ruiz Linares failed to exhaust his administrative remedies; that the Fifth Circuit's recent opinion in *Buenrostro-Mendez v. Bondi*, 166 F.4th 494 (5th Cir. 2026), provides persuasive authority for denying the petition; that Ruiz Linares should be treated for due process purposes as if stopped at the border; that no Fourth Amendment right was violated because his detention was reasonable; and that, if the Court finds that § 1226(a) applies to him, he should be granted a bond hearing and not immediately released. (ECF No. 9 at PageID 30–37.)

ANALYSIS

“Habeas relief is available when a person is ‘in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.’” *Lopez-Campos v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-12486, 2025 WL 2496379, at *3 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3)). Ruiz Linares challenges his detention without bond as violative of his constitutional rights. (ECF 1 at PageID 6–7.) The Court first considers the threshold question of whether Ruiz Linares should be required to exhaust his administrative remedies. Then, the statutes are construed to determine whether §1225 or § 1226 is applicable. A due process analysis follows. Finally, the request for attorney’s fees is addressed. I. Exhaustion If Congress “specifically mandates” exhaustion of administrative remedies, a petitioner must pursue relief through those administrative processes before seeking habeas relief. *McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140, 144 (1992). When Congress is silent on administrative exhaustion, “sound judicial discretion governs.” *Id.* Thus, the doctrine of prudential exhaustion holds that, in the absence of a textual exhaustion requirement, courts can use discretion to refuse to hear habeas petitions that challenge bond determinations until a petitioner exhausts available administrative remedies. *McCarthy*, 503 U.S. at 144. The Sixth Circuit has previously applied this doctrine to dismiss petitions for lack of jurisdiction. See *Rabi v. Sessions*, No. 18-3249, 2018 U.S. App. LEXIS 19661, at 1–2 (6th Cir. July 16, 2018). In the context of immigrant detention, some district courts require detained immigrants to exhaust their administrative remedies—by appealing bond decisions to the BIA and receiving adverse decisions—before the courts will review their habeas petitions. E.g., *Villalta v. Greene*, No. 25-cv-01594, 2025 U.S. In some cases, however, exhaustion is excused, and courts review habeas petitioner claims. Courts have reached these conclusions when (1) “the legal question is fit for resolution and delay means hardship, or (2) exhaustion would prove futile.” *Shalala v. Ill. Council on Long Term Care*, 529 U.S. 1, 13 (2000) (citation modified). An issue is fit for judicial resolution when it presents a purely legal question. *Contreras- Lomeli v. Raycraft*, No. 25-cv-12826, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 207162, at *8 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 21, 2025) (citing *Loper Bright Enters. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369, 385 (2024)). Further, when administrative procedures involve “an indefinite or unreasonable timeline,” such delays result in hardship. *Id.* If there is a risk of extended, “potentially unlawful detention” during such delay, then exhaustion is excused. *Id.* As for futility, waiver of exhaustion “is appropriate when an administrative agency ‘has predetermined the disputed issue’ by having a ‘clearly stated position’ that the petitioner is not eligible for the relief sought.” *Id.* at *9 (quoting *Cooper v. Zych*, No. 09-CV-11620, 2009 U.S. Respondents argue that the Court should dismiss the Petition based

on prudential exhaustion, as Ruiz Linares has not appealed to the BIA and received an adverse decision. (ECF No. 9 at PageID 30.) They recognize that Congress has not imposed an administrative exhaustion requirement, and that “sound judicial discretion governs” the Court’s decision. (Id. (citing *McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140, 144 (1992)).) But they point to the Sixth Circuit’s opinion in *Rabi v. Sessions*, No. 18-3249, 2018 U.S. App. LEXIS 19661, at *1–2 (6th Cir. July 16, 2018), and certain decisions in the Northern District of Ohio, e.g. *Monroy Villalta v. Greene*, 794 F. Supp. 3d 528 (N.D. Ohio 2025), which required petitioners to appeal to the BIA before seeking habeas relief under “prudential principles of exhaustion.” (ECF No. 9 at PageID 31.) But neither 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225 nor 1226 contain a textual exhaustion requirement for immigrants in ICE custody. Similarly, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 lacks an exhaustion requirement. And the Sixth Circuit has not yet spoken on the issue of prudential exhaustion in these recent cases. See *Castaneda-Mondragon v. Acuna*, No. 25-cv-03044, ECF No. 13 at PageID 101 (W.D. Tenn. Dec. 30, 2025). Therefore, exhaustion may only be required here based on “sound judicial discretion.” *McCarthy*, 503 U.S. at 144. But, exhaustion may be excused if “the legal question is fit for resolution and delay means hardship, or exhaustion would prove futile.” *Shalala*, 529 U.S. at 13. Ruiz Linares’s failure to exhaust is excused. First, the question he poses in the Petition is fit for resolution and undue delay would impose hardship on him. The Parties do not dispute any material facts. (See ECF Nos. 1-3 at PageID 12–13; 9 at PageID 28–29.) Thus, deciding which statute applies to Ruiz Linares’s detention is a purely legal question, “which is right in a federal court’s wheelhouse.” *Contreras-Lomeli*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 207162, at *8. Further, if Ruiz Linares is required to pursue an appeal with the BIA, his appeal process would likely take six months or more. See *id.* (citing *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-12546, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 175767, at *9 (E.D. Mich. Sep. 9, 2025)). Bond hearings were designed to prevent prolonged detention during removal proceedings, which are often lengthy. *Reyes*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 175767, at *9 (citations omitted). Therefore, denying Ruiz Linares the chance to have a bond hearing merely because he did not appeal to the BIA¹ may force him “to endure six months or more of potentially unlawful detention and thus would cause him great hardship.” *Contreras-Lomeli*, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 207162, at *8. Furthermore, the futility of exhaustion is an independent reason to excuse exhaustion here. The BIA stated in *Yajure Hurtado* that § 1225(b)(2) (A) applies to detained illegal immigrants who “have been residing in the United States for years.” 29 I. & N. Dec. at 220–21. Thus, any appeal would be futile, and exhaustion is excused. II. Statutory Interpretation “A statute should be construed so that effect is given to all its provisions, so that no part will be inoperative or superfluous, void[,] or insignificant.” *Corley v. United States*, 556 U.S. 303, 314 (2009) (quoting *Hibbs v. Winn*, 542 U.S. 88, 101 (2004)). Each word within a statute must be given “‘its ordinary, contemporary, common meaning,’ while keeping in mind that ‘statutory language has meaning only in context.’” *Kentucky v. Biden*, 23 F.4th 585, 603 (6th Cir. 2022) (citation modified) (citing *Walters v. Metro. Edu. Enters., Inc.*, 519 U.S. 202, 207, (1997)).

Custody over noncitizens during removal proceedings is generally governed by two statutes, 8 U.S.C. § 1225 (entitled “Inspection by immigration officers; expedited removal of inadmissible arriving aliens; referral for hearing”) and § 1226 (entitled “Apprehension and detention of aliens”). Section 1225(b) requires mandatory detention, providing in relevant part: (b) Inspection of applicants for admission

(2) Inspection of other aliens

(A) In general 1 There is no evidence that Ruiz Linares has received an appealable decision from the immigration court. Thus, the risk of undue delay is even greater here than in cases where, for instance, an IJ held a bond hearing and denied bond. Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), in the case of an alien who is an applicant for admission, if the examining immigration officer determines that an alien seeking admission is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted, the alien shall be detained for a proceeding under section 1229a of this title. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) (emphasis added). An “applicant for admission” is a noncitizen “present in the United States who has not been admitted.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1). Under this section, all applicants for admission “shall be detained.” Id. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Section 1226(a), on the other hand, allows for discretionary detention, providing in relevant part: (a) Arrest, detention, and release On 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. Except as provided in subsection (c) and pending such decision, the Attorney General—

(1) may continue to detain the arrested alien; and

(2) may release the alien on—

(A) bond of at least \$1,500 with security approved by, and containing conditions prescribed by, the Attorney General . 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) (emphasis added). The exception in § 1226(c) prohibits releasing on bond a noncitizen found to be inadmissible, who also, is charged with, is arrested for, is convicted of, admits having committed, or admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of any burglary, theft, larceny, shoplifting, or assault of a law enforcement officer offense, or any crime that results in death or serious bodily injury to another person Id. § 1226(c)(1)(E)(ii). “Noncitizens arrested and detained under § 1226 have a right to request a custody redetermination (i.e., a bond hearing) before an [Immigration Judge (‘IJ’)].” Lopez-Campos, 2025 WL 2496379, at *4 (citing 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8), (d)(1)) (citation modified). “The IJ evaluates whether there is a risk of nonappearance or danger to the community.” Id. (citing Guerra, 24 I. & N. Dec. 37, 40 (B.I.A. 2006)). Thus, except for those noncitizens with a record of certain criminal offenses, § 1226(a) allows immigration authorities to choose to release or detain noncitizens, subject to a hearing before an IJ on the issue.² Ruiz Linares argues that ICE’s new interpretation of § 1225(b)(2)(A) violates his rights under the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Amendments. (ECF No. 1 at PageID 6–7.) He argues that 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) applies to his detention because he not an “arriving alien.” (ECF No. 1-3 at PageID 17.) He argues that, because he entered the United States over two years ago and was “apprehended in the interior,” he is not

an “arriving alien” and thus § 1226(a) applies. (Id. at PageID 15.) For these reasons, he seeks his immediate release. (Id. at PageID 17.) Respondents argue that § 1225(b)(2)(A), not § 1226(a), applies to Ruiz Linares because he “entered the United States without inspection or parole” and thus remains “an ‘applicant for admission’ who is treated, for constitutional purposes, as if stopped at the border.” (ECF No. 9 at PageID 31.) As a result, they assert that “he is subject to mandatory detention and not entitled to a bond hearing.” (Id.) They incorporate by reference their statutory arguments from previous cases such as *Godinez-Lopez*, 2025 WL 3047889. (Id. at PageID 32.) The plain text of §§ 1225(b)(2)(A) and 1226(a) do not support Respondents’ contention that Ruiz Linares is “seeking admission.” Beginning with the titles, the title of § 1225 is “Inspection by immigration officers; expedited removal of inadmissible arriving aliens; referral for hearing.” The title of § 1226(a) is “Apprehension and detention of aliens.” Although titles of statutes are not controlling, they are “tools available for the resolution of a doubt about the

2 See 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8), (d)(1) (“Any officer authorized to issue a warrant of arrest may, in the officer’s discretion, release an alien After an initial custody determination . . . the respondent may . . . request amelioration of the conditions under which he or she may be released. . . . [T]he immigration judge is authorized . . . to detain the alien in custody, release the alien, and determine the amount of bond, if any, under which the respondent may be released”). meaning of a statute.” *Dubin v. United States*, 599 U.S. 110, 121 (2023) (citation modified). Here, § 1225’s title describes “arriving aliens” who are placed into “expedited removal” proceedings. But Ruiz Linares was not “arriving” when he was detained far away from the United States border, after having been in this country almost three years. (ECF No. 1-3 at PageID 13.) Also, the record does not show that he was eligible for expedited removal proceedings. Thus, the mandatory detention provision of § 1225 does not apply to him. Further, the subject matter of § 1225 undercuts Respondents’ reading of the statute. Section 1225 describes the process of inspecting and removing immigrants actively crossing the border. See *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 287 (2018) (“That process of decision [described in § 1225] generally begins at the Nation’s borders and ports of entry, where the Government must determine whether an alien seeking to enter the country is admissible.”). And Respondents’ reading of § 1225(b)(2)(A) ignores several words and phrases within the statute itself. “If possible, every word and every provision is to be given effect.” Antonin Scalia & Bryan A. Garner, *Reading Law: The Interpretation of Legal Texts* 174 (2012). But to apply § 1225(b)(2)(A) to Ruiz Linares would render the following underlined words superfluous: [I]n the case of an alien who is an applicant for admission, if the examining immigration officer determines that an alien seeking admission is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted, the alien shall be detained for a proceeding under section 1229a of this title. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) (emphasis added). The record does not show that Ruiz Linares was seeking admission at the time of his detention, and nor does it show that he had received a determination by an immigration officer that he was “not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted.” The language of § 1225(b)(2)(A) makes sense in the context of the border, but not in a

situation like this, when a noncitizen has been physically present, albeit unlawfully, for nearly three years. To interpret “alien seeking admission” using its ordinary meaning but outside the context of the provision, as argued by Respondent, is untenable. Also, Respondents’ interpretation of § 1225(b)(2)(A) would render § 1226(c) superfluous. That subsection carves out an exception to the general rule that an arrested noncitizen is eligible for a bond. Under subsection (c), a noncitizen with a certain criminal history must be mandatorily detained. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(E)(ii) (“The Attorney General shall take into custody any alien who . . . is charged with, is arrested for, is convicted of, admits having committed, or admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of any burglary, theft, larceny, shoplifting, or assault of a law enforcement officer offense, or any crime that results in death or serious bodily injury to another person . . .”). But, under Respondents’ reading of § 1225, all arrested noncitizens must be detained without bond. Thus, § 1226(c) would have no purpose. Yet, courts must “give effect, if possible, to every clause and word of a statute.” *Duncan v. Walker*, 533 U.S. 167, 174 (2001). Ruiz Linares’s reading of the statute is the only one compatible with the presence of § 1226(c). What is more, Ruiz Linares has no criminal record in the United States, so this mandatory detention provision cannot conceivably be applied to him. See § 1226(c)(1)(E)(ii). The plain language of § 1226(a) describes Ruiz Linares’s situation. That section applies to the “apprehension and detention of aliens,” providing that, upon “a warrant issued by the Attorney General, an alien may be arrested or detained pending a decision on whether the alien is to be removed from the United States.” 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Ruiz Linares was charged with being removable and detained in west Tennessee. Thus, the Attorney General has discretion under this section. She “may continue to detain [him]” or she “may release [him] on bond.” (*Id.*) But the Attorney General may not deny him the bond hearing to which he is entitled. See 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8), (d)(1). Not only is the plain language of §§ 1225 and 1226 sufficient to support a finding in Ruiz Linares’s favor, but the Congressional intent behind § 1226(a) is also supportive. In 2025, Congress passed the Laken Riley Act, adding a subsection to § 1226(c) to preclude persons with criminal histories from receiving bond. Pub. L. No. 119-1, 139 Stat. 3 (2025). Congress would not have added exceptions to the broad rule of § 1226(a) if, as Respondents assert, it intended § 1226(a) to give way to § 1225(b)(2)(A) in all cases. See *Shady Grove Orthopedic Assocs., P.A. v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 559 U.S. 393, 400 (2010) (“The fact that Congress has created specific exceptions to [a rule] hardly proves that the [rule] does not apply generally. In fact, it proves the opposite.”). On the contrary, Congress’s recent attention to § 1226 points to its approval of the interpretation prevailing before July 2025. After all, “[i]f § 1225(b)(2) already mandated detention of any alien who has not been admitted, regardless of how long they have been here, then adding § 1226(c)(1)(E) to the statutory scheme was pointless.” *Lopez-Campos*, 2025 WL 2496379, at *8 (quoting *Maldonado v. Olsen*, No. 25-cv-3142, 2025 WL 237441, at *12 (D. Minn. Aug. 15, 2025)). Finally, Respondents point to a recent Fifth Circuit opinion which reached an opposite conclusion on these issues. (ECF No. 9 at PageID 32 (citing *Buenrostro-Mendez*, 166 F.4th 494).) Particularly relevant to Ruiz Linares’s

arguments, the Buenrostro-Mendez court found that “seeking admission” is equivalent to being an “applicant for admission.” 166 F.4th at 502–

06. As a result, the Fifth Circuit held that all those who have crossed the border unlawfully fall under § 1225, not § 1226, and thus are ineligible for bond hearings. *Id.* at 508. Buenrostro-Mendez does not bind this Court, and its reasoning is not persuasive here. First, because it conflates the terms “seeking admission” with “applicant for admission,” it renders the two phrases redundant. The canon against surplusage, and common sense, dictate that these terms should have different meanings because the statute includes them both in the same provisions and even in the same sentences. See *Buenrostro-Mendez*, 166 F.4th at 510 (Douglas, J., dissenting) (quoting *Scalia & Garner, supra*, at 170). Second, the holding in *Buenrostro-Mendez* makes superfluous the existence of § 1226(c)(1), a part of the Laken Riley Act, which lists certain crimes that render an applicant ineligible for a bond hearing. If a criminal record makes a bond hearing impossible, it makes little sense that all bond hearings for unlawful entrants are impossible. See *Buenrostro-Mendez*, 166 F.4th at 512 (Douglas, J., dissenting). Thus, given the plain language of §§ 1225 and 1226, the arrest and detention of an illegal immigrant who has been continuously present in the United States for over two years is governed by § 1226(a), and is subject to the discretionary bond process in that provision.

III. Due Process The Fifth Amendment protects every person from being “deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S. Const. amend. V. “The Due Process Clause extends to all ‘persons’ regardless of status, including non-citizens (whether here lawfully, unlawfully, temporarily, or permanently).” *Lopez-Campos*, 2025 WL 2496379, at *9 (citing *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001)). In the context of civil immigration detention, the Sixth Circuit applies the balancing test from *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), to evaluate the level of process owed a noncitizen. See, e.g., *United States v. Silvestre-Gregorio*, 983 F.3d 848, 852 (6th Cir. 2020). Those factors include (1) “the private interest that will be affected by the official action,” (2) “the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest,” and (3) “the Government’s interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail.” *Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 335. Ruiz Linares argues that Respondents violated the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment by detaining him without a bond hearing. (ECF No. 1 at PageID 6.) Respondents, however, assert that Ruiz Linares’s due process rights were not violated because, without a lawful entry, he should be “‘treated’ for due process purposes ‘as if stopped at the border.’” (ECF No. 9 at PageID 34 (quoting *Dep’t of Homeland Sec. v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 139 (2020)).)

Here, because § 1226(a) applies to Ruiz Linares, he is owed the process given to him under that statute. As for the *Mathews* factors, (1) Ruiz Linares has a strong private liberty interest, (2) there is a high risk of erroneous deprivation if no IJ evaluates his risk of flight and danger to the community, and, (3) given Ruiz Linares’s clean criminal record, it will be difficult for the

Government to demonstrate an interest in his detention. Indeed, before he was apprehended, Ruiz Linares was present in the United States for nearly three years, is married to a U.S. citizen, and has a young U.S. citizen child. (ECF No. 1-3 at PageID 13.) These facts indicate his ties to the United States, his desire to remain, and his expectation that he would remain free from government custody. Also, he was not otherwise incarcerated when ICE detained him. As a result, his detention without bond violated his liberty interest, which cannot be casually tossed aside. Thus, Ruiz Linares is entitled to immediate release. See *Villafranca Lara v. Ladwig*, No. 26-CV-02079-SHL-tmp, 2026 WL 401204, at *10 (W.D. Tenn. Feb. 12, 2026) (“Because ICE purported to detain [petitioner] under § 1225(b)(2)(A), which includes no provision for a bond hearing, the Court will not now order a bond hearing under § 1226(a).”). Accordingly, his detention under the mandatory detention framework of § 1225(b)(2)(A) violates his due process rights. Thus, consistent with the Court’s decision in *Godinez-Lopez*, and after consideration of the record, Ruiz Linares’s petition is GRANTED.³ IV. Attorney’s Fees and Costs Ruiz Linares seeks attorney’s fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412. (ECF No. 1 at PageID 7.) Section 2412(b) allows a court to award “reasonable fees and expenses of attorneys, in addition to the costs which may be awarded pursuant to subsection (a), to the prevailing party in any civil action brought by or against the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2412(b). The Federal Rules require that claims for attorney’s fees and related expenses be made by motion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(2) (A). So Ruiz Linares must timely file a motion that complies with Local Rule 54.1(b) to seek attorney’s fees and costs. See LR 54.1(b).

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Petition is GRANTED. Respondents are ordered to release Ruiz Linares immediately. Respondents are ENJOINED from pursuing Ruiz Linares’s detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Respondents are further ORDERED to file a Status Report with this Court on or before March 6, 2026, to certify compliance with this Order. IT IS SO ORDERED, this 4th day of March, 2026. s/ Sheryl H. Lipman

SHERYL H. LIPMAN

CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

³ Because the Petition is granted on other grounds, the Court need not reach the questions of whether Ruiz Linares’s detention violated the Fourth or Eighth Amendments.