

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION

JOSE MARIANO MIGUEL,

Petitioner,

v.

KRISTI NOEM, Secretary, U.S. Department of  
Homeland Security; SAMUEL OLSON, Field  
Office Director, Chicago Field Office, Immigration  
and Customs Enforcement,

Respondents.

Case No. 1:25-cv-11137

**REPLY TO RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE TO PETITIONER'S HABEAS PETITION**

Petitioner submits this reply to Respondent's Response to his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. Petitioner continues to be detained unlawfully during his pending removal proceedings, in violation of his constitutional and statutory rights.

**A. Petitioner Does Not Challenge His Ongoing Removal Proceedings and 8 U.S.C. § 1252 does not deprive this Court of jurisdiction**

This Court is not deprived of jurisdiction by 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9) and (g) as Petitioner's claims do not challenge any decision to commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders. Section 1252(b)(9) provides:

Judicial review of all questions of law and fact, including interpretation and application of constitutional and statutory provisions, *arising from any action taken or proceeding brought to remove an alien from the United States* under this subchapter shall be available only in judicial review of a final order under this section. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no court shall have jurisdiction, by habeas corpus under section 2241 of title 28 or any other habeas corpus provision, by section 1361 or 1651 of such title, or by any other provision of law (statutory or nonstatutory), to review such an order or such questions of law or fact.

8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9) (emphasis added).

The Supreme Court's decision in *Jennings v. Rodriguez* is instructive here and supports Petitioner's position that this Court does have jurisdiction and that Section 1252(b)(9) does not present a jurisdictional bar. The Supreme Court determined that the "arising from" language of Section 1252(b)(9) should not be interpreted so expansively as to include any action that technically follows the commencement of removal proceedings, because that would bar judicial review of questions of law and fact that are unrelated to the removal proceedings until a final order of removal was issued. *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 292-95 (2018). Petitioner, like the class in *Jennings*, "are not asking for review of an order of removal, they are not challenging the decision to detain them in the first place or to seek removal; and they are not even challenging any part of the process by which their removability will be determined." *Id.* at 294-95. Section 1252(g) provides:

Except as provided in this section and notwithstanding any other provision of law (statutory or nonstatutory), including section 2241 of title 28, or any other habeas corpus provision, and sections 1361 and 1651 of such title, no court shall have jurisdiction to hear any cause or claim by or on behalf of any alien arising from the decision or action by the Attorney General to commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders against any alien under this chapter.

8 U.S.C. § 1252(g) (emphasis added).

The Supreme Court's decision in *Jennings* is again instructive here related to Section 1252(g). The *Jennings* court writes that "[w]e did not interpret [section 1252(g)] to sweep in any claim that can technically be said to 'arise from' the three listed actions of the Attorney General. Instead, we read the language to refer to just those three specific actions themselves." *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 294 (citing *Reno v. Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm.*, 525 U.S. 471, 482 (1999)).

An immigration judge's (IJ) review of a bond determination is a distinct proceeding from an alien's underlying removal proceeding. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(d). It is "clear bond hearings are

separate and apart from deportation proceedings.” *Gornicka v. INS*, 681 F.2d 501, 505 (7th Cir. 1982). Here, Petitioner is seeking review of his unlawful detention, as he is unable to seek a bond hearing in front of the Immigration Court as a result of the Board of Immigration Appeals’ decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). He is not challenging a removal order or anything else listed in Section 1252(b)(9) and (g) which would strip this court of jurisdiction. This Court has jurisdiction over Petitioner’s matter.

**B. Petitioner is detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226 and not under 8 U.S.C. § 1225.**

8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2), INA § 235(b)(2), requires mandatory detention of “Applicants for Admission.” Conversely, noncitizens detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), INA § 236(a), are not subject to mandatory detention and may be released on bond or on their own recognizance. Respondents argue in their response that Petitioner is properly detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) and not under 8 U.S.C. § 1226. This argument fails for several reasons.

The Board of Immigration Appeals’ decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), determined for the first time that any person who crossed the border unlawfully and is later taken into immigration detention is subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) and therefore subject to mandatory detention and no longer eligible for release on bond. The decision strips the immigration judge’s authority to hear a bond request for any noncitizen present in the United States without having been inspected and admitted and who are later apprehended by DHS.

Prior to and since the decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, federal district courts in the First Circuit, Second Circuit, Fourth Circuit, Fifth Circuit, Sixth Circuit, Seventh Circuit, Eighth Circuit, Ninth Circuit, and Tenth Circuit have all disagreed with Respondents’ interpretation and have subsequently granted relief to habeas petitioners:

First Circuit

- *Sampiao v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2607924 (D. Mass. Sept. 9, 2025)
- *Jimenez v. FCI Berlin, Warden*, No. 25-cv-326-LM-AJ (D.N.H. Sept. 8, 2025)
- *Doe v. Moniz*, 2025 WL 2576819 (D. Mass. Sept. 5, 2025)
- *Romero v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2403827 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025)
- *Martinez v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2084238 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025)
- *Dos Santos v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2370988 (D. Mass. Aug. 14, 2025)
- *Gomes v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 1869299 (D. Mass. July 7, 2025)

Second Circuit

- *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, 2025 WL 2371588 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025)
- *Samb v. Joyce*, 2025 WL 2398831 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2025)

Fourth Circuit

- *Hasan v. Crawford*, 2025 WL 2682255 (E.D. Va. Sept. 19, 2025)
- *Leal-Hernandez v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2430025 (D. Md. Aug. 24, 2025)

Fifth Circuit

- *Lopez-Areveloa v. Ripa*, 2025 WL 2691828 (W.D. Tex. Sept. 22, 2025)
- *Lopez Santos v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2642278, (W.D. La. Sept. 11, 2025)
- *Kostak v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2472136 (W.D. La. Aug. 27, 2025)

Sixth Circuit

- *Singh v. Lewis*, 2025 WL 2699219 (W.D. Ky. Sept. 22, 2025)
- *Beltran Barrera v. Tindall*, 2025 WL 2690565 (W.D. Ky. Sept. 19, 2025)
- *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, 2025 WL 2609425 (E.D. Mich. Sept. 9, 2025)
- *Lopez-Campos v. Raycraft*, 2025 WL 2496379 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025)

Seventh Circuit

- *Campos Leon v. Forestal*, 2025 WL 2694763 (S.D. In. Sept. 22, 2025)

Eighth Circuit

- *Duenas Arce v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2675934 (D. Neb. Sept. 18, 2025)
- *Lorenzo Perez v. Kramer*, 2025 WL 2624387 (D. Neb. Sept. 11, 2025)
- *Ozuna Carlon v. Kramer*, 2025 WL 2624386 (D. Neb. Sept. 11, 2025)
- *Genchi Palma v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2624385 (D. Neb. Sept. 11, 2025)
- *Hernandez Marcelo v. Trump*, 3:25-cv-0000934 (S.D. Iowa Sept. 10, 2025)
- *Carmona-Lorenzo v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2531521 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025)
- *Cortes Fernandez v. Lyons*, 2025 WL 2531539 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025)
- *Palma Perez v. Berg*, 2025 WL 2531566 (D. Neb. Sept 3, 2025)

- *O.E. v. Bondi*, 2025 WL 2466670 (D. Minn. Aug. 27, 2025)
- *Jacinto v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2402271 (D. Neb. Aug. 19, 2025)
- *Maldonado v. Olson*, 2025 WL 2374411 (D. Minn. Aug. 15, 2025)
- *Garcia Jimenez v. Kramer*, 2025 WL 2374223 (D. Neb. Aug. 14, 2025)
- *Anicasio v. Kramer*, 2025 WL 2374224 (D. Neb. Aug. 14, 2025)

Ninth Circuit

- *Guerrero Lepe v. Andrews et al*, No. 1:2025cv01163 (E.D. Cal. 2025)
- *Sanchez Roman v. Noem* 2025 WL 2710211 (D. Nev. Sep. 23, 2025)
- *Maldonado Vazquez v. Feeley*, 2025 WL 2676082 (D. Nev. Sept. 17, 2025)
- *Salcedo Aceros v. Kaiser*, 2025 WL 2637503 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 12, 2025)
- *Cuevas Guzman v. Andrews*, 2025 WL 2617256, (E.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025)
- *Caicedo Hinestroza v. Kaiser*, 2025 WL 2606983 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025)
- *Zaragoza Mosqueda v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2591530, at \*7 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2025)
- *Hernandez Nieves v. Kaiser*, 2025 WL 2533110 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2025)
- *Vasquez Garcia et al. v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2549431 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2025)
- *Arrazola-Gonzalez v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2379285 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2025)
- *Rosado v. Figueroa*, 2025 WL 2337099 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11, 2025)
- *Rodriguez Vazquez v. Bostock*, 779 F. Supp. 3d 1239 (W.D. Wash. 2025)

Tenth Circuit

- *Salazar v. Dedos* 2025 WL 2676729 (D. NM. Sept. 17, 2025)
- *Garcia Cortes v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2652880 (D. Colo. Sept. 16, 2025)

This Court is not required, and should not, give deference to *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. In *Loper Bright*, the Supreme Court was clear that “[c]ourts must exercise their independent judgment in deciding whether an agency has acted within its statutory authority,” and indeed “may not defer to an agency interpretation of the law simply because a statute is ambiguous.” *Loper Bright Enters. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369, 412 (2024). Rather, this Court can simply look to the Supreme Court’s own words in *Jennings* that held that for decades, § 1225 has applied only to noncitizens “seeking admission into the country”—i.e., new arrivals, and that this contrasts with § 1226, which applies to noncitizens “already in the country.” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 289 (2018).

The text of sections 1225 and 1226, together with binding Supreme Court precedent interpreting those provisions and the numerous district court decisions confirm that he is subject to section 1226(a)'s discretionary detention scheme.

### **C. Exhaustion is Not Required**

The Immigration and Nationality Act mandates exhaustion in order to challenge “final order[s] of removal.” 8 U.S.C. § 1252(d)(1). However, this provision does not cover challenges to preliminary custody or bond determinations, which are quite distinct from “final order[s] of removal.” *See Gornicka*, 681 F.2d at 505 (“[I]t is clear bond hearings are separate and apart from deportations hearings.... A bond determination is not a final order of deportation ... and does not effect [sic] the deportation proceeding.”).

Congress does require exhaustion for certain types of habeas petitions, but not for those petitions, such as Petitioner's, brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *See James v. Walsh*, 308 F.3d 162, 167 (2d Cir.2002) (“Section 2254(b)(1) requires state prisoners to exhaust all available state court remedies before filing a Section 2254 petition, whereas Section 2241 contains no such exhaustion requirement.”).

“[W]here Congress has not clearly required exhaustion, sound judicial discretion governs.” *McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140, 144 (1992). In exercising that discretion, we must balance the individual and institutional interests involved, taking into account “the nature of the claim presented and the characteristics of the particular administrative procedure provided.” *Id.* at 146. We start with “the general rule that parties exhaust prescribed administrative remedies before seeking relief from the federal courts.” *Id.* at 144-45; *see also Sanchez v. Miller*, 792 F.2d 694, 697 (7th Cir.1986) (accord). This rule, however, is not absolute.

The Seventh Circuit has held that individual interests demand that exhaustion be excused when one of the following four factors apply:

- (1) requiring exhaustion of administrative remedies causes prejudice, due to unreasonable delay or an indefinite timeframe for administrative action;
- (2) the agency lacks the ability or competence to resolve the issue or grant the relief requested;
- (3) appealing through the administrative process would be futile because the agency is biased or has predetermined the issue; or
- (4) where substantial constitutional questions are raised.

*Iddir v. INS*, 301 F.3d 492, 498 (7th Cir.2002) (internal quotations and citations omitted).

Here, every factor outlined by Seventh Circuit applies to Petitioner's case.

Should Petitioner file a request for bond with the Immigration Judge, the Judge is unable to issue a bond due to the Board of Immigration Appeal's September 5<sup>th</sup> decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). This case proclaimed for the first time that any person who crossed the border unlawfully and is later taken into immigration detention is no longer eligible for release on bond. The Board's decision, in contravention of decades of immigration law, precedent by the Supreme Court, and Executive Office of Immigration Review policies and procedures, takes a new reading of INA § 235(b)(2), 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2), which requires mandatory detention of "Applicants for Admission," to include those present in the United States without having been inspected and admitted and who are later apprehended.

Prior to the Board's decision, noncitizens present in the United States without having been inspected and admitted and who are later apprehended are subject to detention under INA § 236(a), 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Noncitizens detained under this section are not subject to mandatory detention and may be released on bond or on their own recognizance.

Requiring Petitioner to request a bond redetermination with the immigration court in the first instance would be futile as the bond would be denied in light of *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*.



It would prejudice to Petitioner by prolonging his detention to request a bond that will ultimately be denied. Further, even if Petitioner had received a bond denial order prior to filing the instant petition, an appeal to the BIA would also be futile because the BIA is without jurisdiction to decide constitutional questions, such as Petitioner's due process question. *See Gonzalez v. O'Connell*, 355 F.3d 1010 (7th Cir. 2004) (citing *Rashtabadi v. INS*, 23 F.3d 1562, 1567 (9th Cir. 1994)).

Additionally, Petitioner raises substantive due process concerns in his petition that neither the Immigration Court nor the Board of Immigration Appeals can address. *Singh v. Reno*, 182 F.3d 504, 510 (7th Cir. 1999); *see also, e.g., Kokar v. Gonzales*, 478 F.3d 803, 808 (7th Cir. 2007).

Therefore, given the constitutional claims raised by Petitioner, this Court should find that exhaustion is not required. If it does find the exhaustion applies, then the Court should waive exhaustion since any request for bond or appeal thereafter would be futile.

### **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should order Respondents to schedule a bond hearing for Petitioner's removal proceedings within 5 days of the order and accept jurisdiction to issue a bond order.

Dated: October 3, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,  
Jose Mariano Miguel

By: s/ Lauren McClure  
One of his attorneys

Lauren E. McClure, Esq.  
KRIEZELMAN BURTON & ASSOCIATES, LLC  
200 West Adams Street, Suite 2211  
Chicago, Illinois 60606  
(312) 332-2550  
lmccclure@krilaw.com