

continuing to detaining Mr. Chen without the opportunity for bond. *Lazaro Maldonado Bautista v. Ernesto Santacruz Jr*, 5:25-cv-01873, C.D. Cal. 2025).

certification. The bond eligible class is defined by that court as

All noncitizens in the United States without lawful status who (1) have entered or will enter the United States without inspection; (2) were not or will not be apprehended upon arrival; and (3) are not or will not be subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), § 1225(b)(1), or § 1231 at the time the Department of Homeland Security makes an initial custody determination.

EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES

The Government argues that Mr. Martínez has failed to exhaust his administrative remedies.

On January 13, 2026, Chief Immigration Judge, Teresa L. Riley issued a directive that all immigration judges are to follow *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), which strips jurisdiction to grant bonds where the non citizen entered the U.S. without authorization.

It is clear that the administration is firmly committed to *Yajure's* erroneous application of the law. Administrative appeal in this case would be futile and waste valuable time, exacerbating the irreparable harm already visited on Mr. Martínez.

MANDATORY DETENTION

The Government argues that Mr. Martínez is subject to mandatory detention for having entered without inspection. It should be noted that Mr. Martínez since 2020. He was arrested by ICE without cause. Mr. Martínez has not violated any of the conditions of his bond, and therefore should not have been detained.

The Government puts forth a novel interpretation of the act. The Government argues that the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRAIRA) eliminated a key distinction between excludable and deportable non-citizens: that non-citizens present in the U.S. had the right to request a bond, whereas non-citizens apprehended at entry did not have that right.

IIRAIRA did not eliminate the distinction between what had previously been excludable non citizens and deportable non citizens. Although IIRAIRA combined what had been exclusion and deportation proceedings into a single “removal proceedings,” the Act preserved the distinction between what were formerly called excludable persons (now called “arriving aliens”), and those noncitizens present in the U.S. but found to be deportable.

The distinctions have always been meaningful. For instance, a non citizen who is paroled in to the U.S. is generally classified as an “arriving alien.” The term does not mean that the arriving non citizen has no legal status, in so far as a parole does grant protections and rights not available to someone without status. However, because these non citizens are “arriving aliens,” they may not adjust status before the immigration judge. However, they can adjust status before USCIS, even if they are in removal proceedings. 8 C.F.R § 1245.2. All of which is to say that there are significant differences between deportable non citizens and those classified as “arriving aliens.”

The Government's answer to Mr. Martínez' petition does not dispute the history of the immigration statute as it pertains to the jurisdiction of the Immigration Judge to grant bonds. What the Government says is simply that the Government changed its mind when the Board of Immigration Appeals issued *Matter of Yajure Hurtado, supra*.

Prior to September 1996, there were two different proceedings under the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act: exclusion proceedings under then § 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 USC §1226), and deportation proceedings under then §242 (8 USC § 1252). The immigration judge (at the time called "special inquiry officers") could grant bond to noncitizens in deportation proceedings under § 242(a) of the Act, but not in exclusion proceedings. § 235(b) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1225.

In September 1996, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act combined both immigration court proceedings into what is now Removal Proceedings under § 240 of the Act, 8 USC § 1229a. and exclusion proceedings. Even though proceedings were combined, the Act preserved the distinction between what were formerly called excludable persons (now called "arriving aliens"), and those noncitizens present in the U.S. but found to be deportable.

Among the differences between the two classes is that arriving aliens are subject to mandatory detention under § 235(b)(2) of the Act, 8 USC § 1225(b)(2). The law has always been interpreted to grant the immigration judge jurisdiction to

release deportable noncitizens on bond. § 236 of the Act, 8 USC § 1225(b)(1)(2). In other words, mandatory detention under § 235(b)(2) applies only to “arriving aliens” and applicants for admission.

The Supreme Court recently analyzed the interplay between §§ 1225 and 1226 in *Jennings v. Rodriguez, supra*. According to the Supreme Court, “an alien who arrived in the United States or is present in this country but has not been admitted, is treated as an applicant for admission.” *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 287 (citing 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1)). The Supreme Court then states that § 1226 “applies to aliens already present in the United States.” *Id.* at 303. “Section 1226(a) creates a default rule for those aliens by permitting – but not requiring – the Attorney General to issue warrants for their arrest and detention pending removal proceedings. Section 1226(a) also permits the Attorney General to release those aliens on bond, ‘except as provided in subsection (c) of this section.’” *Id.* at 303. Subsection (c) of Section 1226 pertains to terrorists and those who commit certain criminal offenses.

Jennings adopts the long held difference between the detention of arriving aliens under § 1225 and the detention of noncitizens who are already present in the U.S. § 1226. This understanding was affirmed by the BIA itself as recently as June 30, 2025. *Matter of Akhmedov*, 29 I&N Dec. 166 (BIA 2025), which stated that a noncitizen present in the U.S. without inspection or admission was in custody pursuant to § 236(a), not § 235.

In *Yajure Hurtado, supra*, issued by the Board of Immigration Appeals on September 5, 2025, the BIA essentially eliminates § 236 of the Act, 8 USC § 1226. The decision is a precedent decision, meaning it is a published decision binding on all immigration judges and all ICE personnel. *Yajure Hurtado* found that any noncitizen who is present in the United States without having been inspected and admitted is subject to detention under INA § 235(b)(2), not INA § 236(a).

COURT’S AUTHORITY TO ORDER BOND HEARINGS

This Court, in habeas proceedings, has the authority to order a bond hearing. “[C]ommon-law habeas corpus was, above all, an adaptable remedy. Its precise application and scope changed depending upon the circumstances. See 3 Blackstone (describing habeas as “the great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal confinement”); see also *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. 298, 319, 115 S.Ct. 851, 130 L.Ed.2d 808 (1995) (Habeas “is, at its core, an equitable remedy”); *Jones v. Cunningham*, 371 U.S. 236, 243, 83 S.Ct. 373, 9 L.Ed.2d 285 (1963) (Habeas is not “a static, narrow, formalistic remedy; its scope has grown to achieve its grand purpose”).” *Boumediene v. Bush*, 553 U.S. 723, 779–80 (2008). *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 526 (2004) (discussing “the flexibility of the habeas mechanism”).

A constitutionally adequate habeas court “must have the power to order the conditional release of an individual unlawfully detained—though release need not be the exclusive remedy and is not the appropriate one in every case in which the writ is granted.” *Boumediene, supra*, 779.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Martínez therefore respectfully asks this Court to order that Mr. Martínez' bond be reinstated.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Undersigned counsel certifies that on January 18 the foregoing was served on opposing counsel via the Court's electronic filing system.

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