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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
COLUMBUS DIVISION**

Walter Galvez Fuentes,

Petitioner,

v.

Jason STREEVAL, Warden of Stewart
Detention Center in his official capacity;
George STERLING, Deputy Field Office
Director of the Atlanta Field Office, U.S.
Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Todd
LYONS, in his official capacity as acting
Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs
Enforcement, Kristi NOEM, in her official
capacity as Secretary of the U.S. Department
of Homeland Security, Pamela BONDI, in her
official capacity as U.S. Attorney General;
Daren MARGOLIN, Director for Executive
Office for Immigration Review


Respondent.

HEARING REQUESTED

Case No.:

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2241

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner Walter Galvez Fuentes (“Mr. Galvez Fuentes”) (A ) is a native and citizen of El Salvador who has resided in the United States for over ten years after

entering without inspection. He was detained around August 2025. He has no criminal history besides minor traffic offenses. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) detained Mr. Galvez Fuentes at the Stewart Detention Center in Lumpkin, Georgia.

2. DHS has determined that Mr. Fuentes Galvez is detained under INA § 235(b)(2)(A), 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), pursuant to a July 2025 DHS policy and the BIA’s decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). Under this interpretation, Immigration Judges are stripped of jurisdiction to conduct custody redeterminations, and individuals like Mr. Galvez Fuentes are categorically denied bond hearings despite decades of contrary agency and judicial practice.

3. Mr. Galvez Fuentes’ detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A) violates the text and structure of the INA and its implementing regulations. Federal courts across the country have rejected DHS’s new interpretation of § 1225(b)(2) and have held that detention of people detained at the border and later released, as well as long-time residents apprehended in the interior years later, is governed by § 1226(a). These courts recognize that applying § 1225(b)(2) to such individuals.

4. Most importantly, this Court has already determined that individuals like Mr. Galvez Fuentes are eligible for bond because they are detained pursuant to § 1226(a), and thus this Court ordered that immigration courts subject to this court’s jurisdiction hold bond hearings to determine whether such individuals are eligible for discretionary bond. *J.A.M. v. Streeval*, No. 4:25- CV-342 (CDL), 2025 WL 3050094 (M.D. Ga. Nov. 1, 2025).

5. Mr. Galvez Fuentes also falls within the Bond Eligible Class in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California’s holding in the class action lawsuit in *Maldonado Baustista v. Santacruz*, 5:25-cv-01873, (C.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2025). That class includes all individuals in the United States without lawful status who (1) have entered or will entered 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. *Id.* That order extended a grant of summary judgment to the Petitioners in that case to the entire Bond Eligible Class as a whole, finding that such individuals are detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226 and therefore eligible for bond. *Id.* This decision strikes down *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), and *Matter of Q. Li*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 66 (BIA 2025), and Petitioner is now able to pursue discretionary bond before this court pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226, INA § 236.

6. Mr. Galvez Fuentes respectfully requests that this Court: (a) declare that his detention is governed by § 1226(a) and that he is therefore eligible for bond; (b) order Respondent to provide him with an immediate bond hearing before an Immigration Judge applying § 1226(a); and (c) if Respondent fails to provide such a hearing within a reasonable time, order his release from custody under appropriate conditions of supervision.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. Mr. Galvez Fuentes is currently in the Respondent's physical custody at the Stewart Detention Center in Lumpkin, Georgia.

8. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (*habeas corpus*), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (*federal question*), 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (*All Writs Act*), 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201–2202 (*Declaratory Judgment Act*), 5 U.S.C. § 702 (*APA*), and Article I, Section 9, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution (*Suspension Clause*). Mr. Galvez Fuentes is presently in custody under color of the authority of the United States and challenges his custody as in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.

9. Federal district courts have jurisdiction under § 2241 to hear habeas claims by individuals challenging the lawfulness of their detention by ICE. See, e.g., *Zadvydus v. Davis*, 533

U.S. 678 (2001); *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510 (2003). The Supreme Court has repeatedly upheld such jurisdiction, most recently in *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 292–96 (2018).

10. Venue is proper in the Middle District of Georgia, Columbus Division, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 2241(d), because Petitioner is detained within this District at the Stewart Detention Center.

PARTIES

11. Petitioner Walter Galvez Fuentes is a native and citizen of El Salvador unlawfully detained at the Stewart Detention Center in Lumpkin, Georgia. He is not subject to a final order of removal. Under DHS’s July 2025 policy and the BIA’s decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, Immigration Judges no longer have jurisdiction to redetermine custody for individuals like Mr. Recinos Rodas. As a result, he has been categorically denied access to a bond hearing.

12. Respondent Jason Streeval (“Mr. Streeval”) is the warden of the Stewart Detention Center and controls the detention center where Petitioner is confined under the authority of ICE. Mr. Streeval has direct physical custody of Petitioner and is his immediate custodian. Mr. Streeval is sued in his official capacity. Respondent George Sterling is the Acting Director of ICE’s Atlanta Field Office, which has jurisdiction over ICE detention facilities in Georgia, including the Stewart Detention Center. He exercises authority over Petitioner’s detention and is sued in his official capacity.

13. Respondent Todd Lyons is the Acting Director of ICE. He is responsible for the overall administration of ICE and for the implementation and enforcement of the immigration laws, including immigrant detention. As such, Mr. Lyons is a legal custodian of Petitioner. He is sued in his official capacity.

14. Respondent Kristi Noem is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security

(DHS). DHS is responsible for the administration of ICE, a component agency, and for the implementation and enforcement of the immigration laws. As such, Secretary Noem is a legal custodian of Petitioner. She is sued in her official capacity.

15. Respondent Pamela Bondi is the Attorney General of the United States and head of the Department of Justice, which encompasses the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and the Immigration Courts. The Attorney General shares responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of the immigration laws with Respondents Lyons and Noem. Attorney General Bondi is a legal custodian of Petitioner and is sued in her official capacity.

16. Respondent Daren K. Margolin is the Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). He has ultimate responsibility for overseeing the operation of the immigration courts and the BIA, including the conduct of bond hearings. Director Margolin is sued in his official capacity.

FACTS

17. Mr. Galvez Fuentes is a native and citizen of El Salvador unlawfully detained at the Stewart Detention Center in Lumpkin, Georgia. ICE has held him in custody since August 2025. He has been present in the country since around 2013.

18. Mr. Galvez Fuentes has no criminal history outside minor traffic offenses. He has never been convicted of any crime that would subject him to mandatory detention under INA § 1226(c). He is not subject to a final order of removal.

19. Historically, individuals like Mr. Galvez Fuentes were detained under INA § 236(a), 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), which provides for release on bond or conditional parole. After the BIA's decision in *Matter of Q. Li*, however, any noncitizen detained at the United States border after entering without inspection was an "applicant for admission" under INA § 235(b)(2)(A),

8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), and deemed ineligible for bond. This was later extended to anyone who entered without inspection, regardless of whether they were detained at the border or hundreds of miles from the border and regardless of whether they were first apprehended decades from their initial entry in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*.

20. As a result of this policy and decision, Immigration Judges lack jurisdiction to conduct custody redeterminations for individuals like Mr. Galvez Fuentes. He has been categorically denied the opportunity to seek bond, despite his strong community ties and an incredibly minor criminal record.

21. Federal district courts across the country, like this one, have rejected *Matter of Q. Li's* and *Matter of Yajure Hurtado's* mandate of § 1225(b)(2) for individuals like Mr. Galvez Fuentes, finding instead that detention of individuals like him is under § 1226(a). Nonetheless, ICE continues to hold him without access to a bond hearing.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

22. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), individuals are generally entitled to discretionary bond determinations when detained. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.19(a), 1236.1(d). Certain noncitizens who are arrested, charged with, or convicted of specified crimes are subject to mandatory detention until removal proceedings are concluded under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c).

23. By contrast, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) applies to noncitizens encountered at the border. According to that provision, “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.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Thus, unless the noncitizen is paroled into the country under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A) for “urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit,” such an individual is subject to mandatory

detention and is ineligible for release on bond. *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 288.

24. The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that while “U.S. immigration law authorizes the Government to detain certain aliens seeking admission into the country under §§ 1225(b)(1) and (2),” “[i]t also authorizes the Government to detain certain aliens already in the country pending the outcome of removal proceedings under §§ 1226(a) and (c).” *Id.* at 289.

25. Following enactment of these statutes, the Executive Office for Immigration Review issued regulations clarifying that individuals who entered the country without inspection but who were apprehended in the interior were not detained under § 1225, but instead under § 1226(a). *See Inspection and Expedited Removal of Aliens; Detention and Removal of Aliens; Conduct of Removal Proceedings; Asylum Procedures*, 62 Fed. Reg. 10312, 10323 (Mar. 6, 1997) (“Despite being applicants for admission, aliens who are present without having been admitted or paroled...will be eligible for bond and bond redetermination.”). For nearly three decades, this was the consistent practice.

26. In *Matter of Q. Li*, the BIA upended years of precedent and understanding of which noncitizens were considered detained under § 1225 versus § 1226. In that case, the noncitizen was arrested and detained under § 1225 at the border and was subsequently paroled into the United States. 29 I. & N. Dec. at 66. She was subsequently re-detained and denied bond because she was deemed to be an “applicant for admission” under § 1225, and her parole, which is the only exception to mandatory detention under § 1225, was later revoked when she was served with a Notice to Appear, thus returning her to her status under § 1225. *Id.*

27. In July 2025, DHS abruptly adopted a new interpretation expanding on *Q. Li* and requiring detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A) for all noncitizens charged as inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i). On September 5, 2025, the BIA issued *Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec.

216, adopting DHS's view and holding that all noncitizens present in the United States without admission are "applicants for admission" subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A). As a result, any individual who entered the country without inspection is ineligible for bond, like Mr. Galvez Fuentes.

28. This Court has already rejected this interpretation, finding instead that individuals like Mr. Galvez Fuentes are eligible for bond because they are detained pursuant to § 1226(a) and therefore eligible for release on discretionary bond. *Aguirre Villa v. Normand*, No. 5:25-cv-89, 2025 WL 3095969 (S.D. Ga. Nov. 4, 2025), *report and recommendation adopted sub nom. Aguirre Villa v. Normand*, No. 5:25-cv-100, 2025 WL 3188406 (S.D. Ga. Nov. 14, 2025).

29. Over 150 federal district courts across the country, including this Honorable Court, have rejected this interpretation, holding that detention of long-term residents apprehended in the interior is governed by § 1226(a), not § 1225(b)(2). See, e.g., *J.A.M. v. Streeval*, No. 4:25- CV-342 (CDL), 2025 WL 3050094 (M.D. Ga. Nov. 1, 2025), *Diaz v. Hyde*, Civ. No. 25-11613, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2084238 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025); *Rodriguez Vazquez v. Bostock*, Civ. No. 3:25-cv-05240, 779 F. Supp. 3d 1239 (W.D. Wash. 2025); *Gomes v. Hyde*, Civ. No. 1:25-cv-11571, 2025 WL 1869299 (D. Mass. July 7, 2025), *Garcia v. Hyde*, Civ. No. 25-11513 (D. Mass. July 14, 2025); *Rosado v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-02157, 2025 WL 2337099 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11, 2025); *Lopez-Benitez v. Francis*, Civ. No. 25-5937, 2025 WL 2371588, ---F. Supp.3d ---- (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025); *Dos Santos v. Lyons*, Civ. No. 1:25-cv-12052, 2025 WL 2370988 (D. Mass. Aug. 14, 2025); *Aguilar Maldonado v. Olson*, Civ. No. 25-cv-3142, 2025 WL 2374411 (D. Minn. Aug. 15, 2025); *Escalante v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-cv-3051, 2025 WL 2212104 (D. Minn. July 31, 2025); *O.E. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-cv-3051, 2025 WL 2235056 (D. Minn. Aug. 3, 2025); *Arrazola-Gonzalez v. Noem*, Civ. No. 5:25-cv-01789, 2025 WL 2379285 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2025); *Garcia*

Jimenez v. Kramer, Civ. No. 25-cv-3162, 2025 WL 2374223 (D. Neb. Aug. 15, 2025); *Mayo Anicasio v. Kramer*, Civ. No. 4:25-cv-3158, 2025 WL 2374224 (D. Neb. Aug 14, 2025); *Rodriguez de Oliveira v. Joyce*, Civ. No. 2:25-cv-00291, 2025 WL 1826118 (D. Me. July 2, 2025); *Leal-Hernandez v. Noem*, Civ. No. 1:25-cv-02428, 2025 WL 2430025 (D. Md. Aug. 24, 2025); *Lopez-Campos*, Civ. No. 2:25-cv-12486, 2025 WL 2496379 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025); *Romero v. Hyde*, Civ. No. 25-11631, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2403827 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025); *Doe v. Moniz*, Civ. No. 1:25-cv-12094, 2025 WL 2576819 (D. Mass. Sept. 5, 2025); *Herrera Torralba*, Civ. No. 2:25-cv-01366, 2025 WL 2581792 (D. Nev. Sept. 5, 2025); *Kostak v. Trump*, Civ. No. 3:25-1093, 2025 WL 2473136 (W.D. La. Aug. 27, 2025); *Simpiao v. Hyde*, Civ. No. 1:25-cv-11981-JEK, 2025 WL 2607925 (D. Mass Sept. 9, 2024); *Garcia Cortes v. Noem*, Civ. No. 1:25-cv-02677, 2025 WL 2652990 (D. Colo. Sept. 16, 2026); *Jimenez v. Warden*, Civ. No. 25-cv-326, 2025 WL 2639390 (D.N.H. Sept. 8, 2025); *Cuevas Guzman v. Andrews*, Civ. No. 1:25-cv-01015, 2025 WL 2617256 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025); *Velasquez Salazar v. Dedos*, Civ. No. 1:25-cv-00835, 2025 WL 2676729 (D.N.M. Sept., 17, 2025); *Hasan v. Crawford*, Civ. No. 1:25-cv-1408, 2025 WL 2682255 (E.D. Va., Sept. 19, 2025); *Singh v. Lewis*, Civ. No. 4:25-cv-96, 2025 WL 2699219 (W.D.Ky., Sept. 22, 2025); *Beltran Barrera v. Tindall*, Civ. No. 3:25-cv-541, 2025 WL 2690565 (W.D.Ky., Sept. 19, 2025); *Chogllo Chafila v. Scott*, 2025 WL 2688541, (D.Me., Sept. 21, 2025); *Chiliquinga Yumbillo v. Stamper*, Civ. No. 2:25-cv-00479 (D.Me., Sept. 19, 2025).

30. One of the only courts that ruled to the contrary, *Pena v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2108913 (D. Mass. July 28, 2025), concerned a different issue as to the effect of an approved family petition and is therefore not relevant to the instant case, because a different judge from that same district recognized. *Romero*, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2403827, at *1 n.1. The only other case that appears to support Respondents' position, *Chavez v. Noem*, No. 3:25-cv-02324, 2025 WL 2730228

(S.D. Cal., Sept. 24, 2025), essentially regurgitates the Board of Immigration Appeals' opinion in *Yajure Hurtado*, which this Court owes no deference. *See Loper Bright Enters. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369 (2024). Further, other courts have rejected the decision in *Chavez* and its inability to grapple with the issues in that case. *See Cordero Pelico v. Kaiser*, No. 25-cv-07286, 2025 WL 2822876 (N.D. Cal., Oct. 3, 2025).

31. A court in the Eleventh Circuit recently agreed, finding “[E]very court to address the question presented here has found that an alien who is not presently seeking admission and has been in the United States for an extended time, like [the Petitioner], is appropriately classified under § 1226(a) and not § 1225(b)(2)(A). *Hernandez Lopez v. Hardin*, Civ. No. 2:25-cv-830, 2025 WL 2732717, at *2 (M.D. Fla., Sept. 25, 2025).

32. The government’s interpretation defies the INA’s text and structure. Section 1226(a) explicitly applies to individuals charged as inadmissible after entry without inspection. Congress reinforced this point in 2025 by amending § 1226(c) through the Laken Riley Act to exclude from bond eligibility certain noncitizens who entered without inspection and committed crimes. If Congress had intended all such individuals to be subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A), it would not have needed to create these specific carve-outs. Construing § 1225(b)(2)(A) as the government suggests renders § 1226(c)(1)(E) superfluous, in violation of the canon against surplusage. *See Corley v. United States*, 556 U.S. 303 (2009).

33. This approach is consistent with Eleventh Circuit precedent. In *Ortiz-Bouchet v. U.S. Attorney General*, 714 F.3d 1353 (11th Cir. 2013), the court held that noncitizens already present in the United States seeking to adjust status were not “applicants for admission.” The Supreme Court has likewise recognized that mandatory detention under § 1225(b) applies “at the Nation’s borders and ports of entry, where the Government must determine whether an alien

seeking to enter the country is inadmissible.” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 287 (2018).

34. Therefore, the mandatory detention provisions of § 1225(b)(2) do not apply to Mr. Galvez Fuentes who was apprehended within the United States years after his initial entry and thousands of miles from the border. He is detained under § 1226(a) and is eligible for a bond hearing.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) Unlawful Denial of Release on Bond

35. Petitioner realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

36. The mandatory detention provision of § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to noncitizens like Mr. Galvez Fuentes who were apprehended inside the United States years after their initial entry. Such individuals are detained under § 1226(a) and are eligible for release on bond, as this Court has already found.

37. Respondent’s decision to detain Mr. Galvez Fuentes under § 1225(b)(2)(A) unlawfully denies him access to a bond hearing in violation of the INA.

COUNT II

Violation of the Bond Regulations, 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1, 1236.1, and 1003.19

38. Petitioner realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

39. For decades, both Congress and the agencies charged with implementing the INA have recognized that individuals who were detained after entering without inspection are

detained under § 1226(a) and eligible for bond, as reflected in implementing regulations at 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1, 1236.1, and 1003.19.

40. Despite this clear regulatory framework, Respondent has unlawfully detained Mr. Galvez Fuentes by misapplying § 1225(b)(2).

41. Because Petitioner's detention has been unaccompanied by the procedural protections that such a significant deprivation of liberty requires, including access to a bond hearing, his continued detention violates the INA, its implementing regulations, and the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

COUNT III

Violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process

42. Petitioner realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

43. Under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution, no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law. Freedom from imprisonment and government custody lies at the core of the liberty protected by the Due Process Clause. See *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). The protections of the Due Process Clause extend to all persons within the United States, regardless of immigration status. *Id.* at 693.

44. Respondent's detention of Mr. Galvez Fuentes under § 1225(b)(2), without the possibility of release on bond or a meaningful custody redetermination, violates his right to due process under the Fifth Amendment.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner Walter Galvez Fuentes that this Court grant the following relief:

1. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;

2. Order Respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted within **three days**, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243;
3. Grant a writ of habeas corpus declaring that Petitioner's detention is governed by INA § 236(a), 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), and ordering Respondent to provide him with an immediate bond hearing before an Immigration Judge applying § 1226(a);
4. In the alternative, order Petitioner's immediate release from custody under reasonable conditions of supervision if Respondent fails to provide such a bond hearing within a reasonable period of time;
5. Expedite consideration of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1657 because it is an action brought under chapter 153 (habeas corpus) of Title 28;
6. In the event the Court determines a genuine dispute of material fact exists regarding Petitioner's entitlement to habeas relief, schedule an evidentiary hearing pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243;
7. Enter preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining Respondent from further unlawful detention of Petitioner;
8. Declare that Petitioner's detention violates the INA;
9. Declare that Petitioner's detention violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment;
10. Award reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 5 U.S.C. § 504 and 28 U.S.C. § 2412; and
11. Grant such further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: January 5, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Thomas Evans

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VERIFICATION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2242

I represent petitioner, Walter Galvez Fuentes, and submit this verification on his behalf. I hereby verify the factual statements made in the foregoing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Respectfully submitted this 30th day of December,

/s/ Thomas Evans

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EXHIBIT A

Official Website of the Department of Homeland Security



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Report



Search Results: 1

WALTER ANTONIO GALVEZ-FUENTES

Country of Birth : El Salvador

A-Number:

Status : In ICE Custody

State: GA

Current Detention Facility: STEWART DETENTION CENTER

** Click on the Detention Facility name to obtain facility contact information*

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