

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
COLUMBUS DIVISION

MARIA FLOR GALINDO-LARA,

Petitioner,

v.

LaDeon FRANCIS, Field Office Director of  
Enforcement and Removal Operations, Atlanta  
Field Office, Immigration and Customs  
Enforcement; Markwayne MULLIN, Secretary,  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S.  
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND  
SECURITY; Pamela BONDI, U.S. Attorney  
General; EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR  
IMMIGRATION REVIEW; Jason  
STREEVAL, Warden of Stewart Detention  
Center

Respondents.

Case No.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF  
HABEAS CORPUS**

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. Petitioner Maria Flor Galindo-Lara is in the physical custody of Respondents at  
3 the Winn Correctional Center. She now faces unlawful detention because the Department of  
4 Homeland Security (DHS) and the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) have  
5 concluded Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention.

6 2. Petitioner is charged with, inter alia, having entered the United States without  
7 admission or inspection. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i).

8 3. Based on this allegation in Petitioner’s removal proceedings, DHS denied  
9 Petitioner release from immigration custody, consistent with a new DHS policy issued on July 8,  
10 2025, instructing all Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) employees to consider anyone  
11 inadmissible under § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i)—i.e., those who entered the United States without  
12 admission or inspection—to be subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) and  
13 therefore ineligible to be released on bond.

14 4. Similarly, on September 5, 2025, the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA or  
15 Board) issued a precedent decision, binding on all immigration judges, holding that an  
16 immigration judge has no authority to consider bond requests for any person who entered the  
17 United States without admission. *See Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).  
18 The Board determined that such individuals are subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. §  
19 1225(b)(2)(A) and therefore ineligible to be released on bond.

20 5. Petitioner’s detention on this basis violates the plain language of the Immigration  
21 and Nationality Act. Section 1225(b)(2)(A) does not apply to individuals like Petitioner who  
22 previously entered and are now residing in the United States. Instead, such individuals are  
23 subject to a different statute, § 1226(a), that allows for release on conditional parole or bond.  
24

1 That statute expressly applies to people who, like Petitioner, are charged as inadmissible for  
2 having entered the United States without inspection.

3 6. Respondents' new legal interpretation is plainly contrary to the statutory  
4 framework and contrary to decades of agency practice applying § 1226(a) to people like  
5 Petitioner.

6 7. Accordingly, Petitioner seeks a writ of habeas corpus requiring that she be  
7 released unless Respondents provide a bond hearing under § 1226(a) within seven days.

### 8 JURISDICTION

9 8. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondents. Petitioner is detained at the  
10 Stewart Detention Center, in Lumpkin, GA.

11 9. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(5) (habeas corpus), 28  
12 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), and Article I, section 9, clause 2 of the United States  
13 Constitution (the Suspension Clause).

14 10. This Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, the Declaratory  
15 Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

### 16 VENUE

17 11. Pursuant to *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Kentucky*, 410 U.S. 484, 493-  
18 500 (1973), venue lies in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, the  
19 judicial district in which Petitioner currently is detained.

20 12. Venue is also properly in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because  
21 Respondents are employees, officers, and agencies of the United States, and because a  
22 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in the Middle  
23 District of Georgia.



1 Nationality Act (INA), and oversees ICE, which is responsible for Petitioner's detention. Mr.  
2 Mullin has ultimate custodial authority over Petitioner and is sued in his official capacity.

3 18. Respondent Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the federal agency  
4 responsible for implementing and enforcing the INA, including the detention and removal of  
5 noncitizens.

6 19. Respondent Pamela Bondi is the Attorney General of the United States. She is  
7 responsible for the Department of Justice, of which the Executive Office for Immigration Review  
8 and the immigration court system it operates is a component agency. She is sued in her official  
9 capacity.

10 20. Respondent Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) is the federal  
11 agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the INA in removal proceedings, including  
12 for custody redeterminations in bond hearings.

13 21. Respondent Jason STREEVAL is employed by CoreCivic as Warden of the  
14 Stewart Detention Center, where Petitioner is detained. He has immediate physical custody of  
15 Petitioner. He is sued in his official capacity.

## 16 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

17 22. The INA prescribes three basic forms of detention for the vast majority of  
18 noncitizens in removal proceedings.

19 23. First, 8 U.S.C. § 1226 authorizes the detention of noncitizens in standard removal  
20 proceedings before an IJ. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. Individuals in § 1226(a) detention are generally  
21 entitled to a bond hearing at the outset of their detention, *see* 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.19(a), 1236.1(d),  
22 while noncitizens who have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of certain crimes are  
23 subject to mandatory detention, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c).

1           24.     Second, the INA provides for mandatory detention of noncitizens subject to  
2 expedited removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) and for other recent arrivals seeking admission  
3 referred to under § 1225(b)(2).

4           25.     Last, the INA also provides for detention of noncitizens who have been ordered  
5 removed, including individuals in withholding-only proceedings, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)–(b).

6           26.     This case concerns the detention provisions at §§ 1226(a) and 1225(b)(2).

7           27.     The detention provisions at § 1226(a) and § 1225(b)(2) were enacted as part of the  
8 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996, Pub. L. No.  
9 104–208, Div. C, §§ 302–03, 110 Stat. 3009-546, 3009–582 to 3009–583, 3009–585. Section  
10 1226(a) was most recently amended earlier this year by the Laken Riley Act, Pub. L. No. 119-1,  
11 139 Stat. 3 (2025).

12           28.     Following the enactment of the IIRIRA, EOIR drafted new regulations explaining  
13 that, in general, people who entered the country without inspection were not considered detained  
14 under § 1225 and that they were instead detained under § 1226(a). *See* Inspection and Expedited  
15 Removal of Aliens; Detention and Removal of Aliens; Conduct of Removal Proceedings;  
16 Asylum Procedures, 62 Fed. Reg. 10312, 10323 (Mar. 6, 1997).

17           29.     Thus, in the decades that followed, most people who entered without inspection  
18 and were placed in standard removal proceedings received bond hearings, unless their criminal  
19 history rendered them ineligible pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c). That practice was consistent  
20 with many more decades of prior practice, in which noncitizens who were not deemed “arriving”  
21 were entitled to a custody hearing before an IJ or other hearing officer. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)  
22 (1994); *see also* H.R. Rep. No. 104-469, pt. 1, at 229 (1996) (noting that § 1226(a) simply  
23 “restates” the detention authority previously found at § 1252(a)).  
24

1 30. On July 8, 2025, ICE, “in coordination with” DOJ, announced a new policy that  
2 rejected well-established understanding of the statutory framework and reversed decades of  
3 practice.

4 31. The new policy, entitled “Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for  
5 Applicants for Admission,”<sup>1</sup> claims that all persons who entered the United States without  
6 inspection shall now be subject to mandatory detention provision under § 1225(b)(2)(A). The  
7 policy applies regardless of when a person is apprehended, and affects those who have resided in  
8 the United States for months, years, and even decades.

9 32. On September 5, 2025, the BIA adopted this same position in a published  
10 decision, *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. There, the Board held that all noncitizens who entered the  
11 United States without admission or parole are subject to detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A) and are  
12 ineligible for IJ bond hearings.

13 33. Since Respondents adopted their new policies, dozens of federal courts have  
14 rejected their new interpretation of the INA’s detention authorities. Courts have likewise rejected  
15 *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, which adopts the same reading of the statute as ICE.

16 34. Even before ICE or the BIA introduced these nationwide policies, IJs in the  
17 Tacoma, Washington, immigration court stopped providing bond hearings for persons who  
18 entered the United States without inspection and who have since resided here. There, the U.S.  
19 District Court in the Western District of Washington found that such a reading of the INA is  
20 likely unlawful and that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to noncitizens who are not  
21 apprehended upon arrival to the United States. *Rodriguez Vazquez v. Bostock*, 779 F. Supp. 3d  
22 1239 (W.D. Wash. 2025).

23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24 <sup>1</sup> Available at <https://www.aila.org/library/ice-memo-interim-guidance-regarding-detention-authority-for-applications-for-admission>.

1           35.     Subsequently, court after court has adopted the same reading of the INA's  
2 detention authorities and rejected ICE and EOIR's new interpretation. *See, e.g., Gomes v. Hyde*,  
3 No. 1:25-CV-11571-JEK, 2025 WL 1869299 (D. Mass. July 7, 2025); *Diaz Martinez v. Hyde*,  
4 No. CV 25-11613-BEM, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2084238 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025);  
5 *Rosado v. Figueroa*, No. CV 25-02157 PHX DLR (CDB), 2025 WL 2337099 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11,  
6 2025), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. CV-25-02157-PHX-DLR (CDB), 2025 WL  
7 2349133 (D. Ariz. Aug. 13, 2025); *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, No. 25 CIV. 5937 (DEH), 2025  
8 WL 2371588 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025); *Maldonado v. Olson*, No. 0:25-cv-03142-SRN-SGE,  
9 2025 WL 2374411 (D. Minn. Aug. 15, 2025); *Arrazola-Gonzalez v. Noem*, No. 5:25-cv-01789-  
10 ODW (DFMx), 2025 WL 2379285 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2025); *Romero v. Hyde*, No. 25-11631-  
11 BEM, 2025 WL 2403827 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025); *Samb v. Joyce*, No. 25 CIV. 6373 (DEH),  
12 2025 WL 2398831 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2025); *Ramirez Clavijo v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-06248-  
13 BLF, 2025 WL 2419263 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2025); *Leal-Hernandez v. Noem*, No. 1:25-cv-  
14 02428-JRR, 2025 WL 2430025 (D. Md. Aug. 24, 2025); *Kostak v. Trump*, No. 3:25-cv-01093-  
15 JE-KDM, 2025 WL 2472136 (W.D. La. Aug. 27, 2025); *Jose J.O.E. v. Bondi*, No. 25-CV-3051  
16 (ECT/DJF), --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2466670 (D. Minn. Aug. 27, 2025) *Lopez-Campos v.*  
17 *Raycraft*, No. 2:25-cv-12486-BRM-EAS, 2025 WL 2496379 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025);  
18 *Vasquez Garcia v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-02180-DMS-MM, 2025 WL 2549431 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 3,  
19 2025); *Zaragoza Mosqueda v. Noem*, No. 5:25-CV-02304 CAS (BFM), 2025 WL 2591530 (C.D.  
20 Cal. Sept. 8, 2025); *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-12546, 2025 WL 2609425 (E.D.  
21 Mich. Sept. 9, 2025); *Sampiao v. Hyde*, No. 1:25-CV-11981-JEK, 2025 WL 2607924 (D. Mass.  
22 Sept. 9, 2025); *see also, e.g., Palma Perez v. Berg*, No. 8:25CV494, 2025 WL 2531566, at \*2  
23 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025) (noting that “[t]he Court tends to agree” that § 1226(a) and not §  
24

1 1225(b)(2) authorizes detention); *Jacinto v. Trump*, No. 4:25-cv-03161-JFB-RCC, 2025 WL  
2 2402271 at \*3 (D. Neb. Aug. 19, 2025) (same); *Anicasio v. Kramer*, No. 4:25-cv-03158-JFB-  
3 RCC, 2025 WL 2374224 at \*2 (D. Neb. Aug. 14, 2025) (same).

4 36. Courts have uniformly rejected DHS’s and EOIR’s new interpretation because it  
5 defies the INA. As the *Rodriguez Vazquez* court and others have explained, the plain text of the  
6 statutory provisions demonstrates that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to people like Petitioner.

7 37. Section 1226(a) applies by default to all persons “pending a decision on whether  
8 the [noncitizen] is to be removed from the United States.” These removal hearings are held under  
9 § 1229a, to “decid[e] the inadmissibility or deportability of a[] [noncitizen].”

10 38. The text of § 1226 also explicitly applies to people charged as being inadmissible,  
11 including those who entered without inspection. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(E). Subparagraph  
12 (E)’s reference to such people makes clear that, by default, such people are afforded a bond  
13 hearing under subsection (a). As the *Rodriguez Vazquez* court explained, “[w]hen Congress  
14 creates ‘specific exceptions’ to a statute’s applicability, it ‘proves’ that absent those exceptions,  
15 the statute generally applies.” *Rodriguez Vazquez*, 779 F. Supp. 3d at 1257 (citing *Shady Grove*  
16 *Orthopedic Assocs., P.A. v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 559 U.S. 393, 400 (2010)); *see also Gomes*, 2025  
17 WL 1869299, at \*7.

18 39. Section 1226 therefore leaves no doubt that it applies to people who face charges  
19 of being inadmissible to the United States, including those who are present without admission or  
20 parole.

21 40. By contrast, § 1225(b) applies to people arriving at U.S. ports of entry or who  
22 recently entered the United States. The statute’s entire framework is premised on inspections at  
23 the border of people who are “seeking admission” to the United States. 8 U.S.C.

1 § 1225(b)(2)(A). Indeed, the Supreme Court has explained that this mandatory detention scheme  
2 applies “at the Nation’s borders and ports of entry, where the Government must determine  
3 whether a[] [noncitizen] seeking to enter the country is admissible.” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583  
4 U.S. 281, 287 (2018).

5 41. Accordingly, the mandatory detention provision of § 1225(b)(2)(A) does not  
6 apply to people like Petitioner, who have already entered and were residing in the United States  
7 at the time they were apprehended.

8 42. On November 20, 2025, the District Court for Central District Of California  
9 granted partial summary judgment on behalf of individual plaintiffs and on November 25, 2025,  
10 certified a nationwide class and extended declaratory judgment to the certified class. *Maldonado*  
11 *Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 3289861, at  
12 \*11 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2025) (order granting partial summary judgment to named Plaintiffs-  
13 Petitioners); *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM, --- F. Supp. 3d --  
14 --, 2025 WL 3288403, at \*9 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2025) (order certifying Plaintiffs-Petitioners’  
15 proposed nationwide Bond Eligible Class, incorporating and extending declaratory judgment  
16 from Order Granting Petitioners’ Motion for Partial Summary Judgment).

17 43. The declaratory judgment held that the Bond Denial Class members are detained  
18 under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), and thus may not be denied consideration for release on bond under §  
19 1225(b)(2)(A). *Maldonado Bautista*, 2025 WL 3289861, at \*11.

20 44. Nonetheless, the Executive Office for Immigration Review and its subagency the  
21 Immigration Court and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have blatantly refused to  
22 abide by the declaratory relief and have unlawfully ordered that Petitioner be denied the  
23 opportunity to be released on bond.  
24

1 45. Petitioner Maria Flor Galindo-Lara is a member of the Bond Eligible Class, as  
2 she:

- 3 a. does not have lawful status in the United States and is currently detained at the  
4 Stewart Detention Center. She was most recently apprehended by immigration  
5 authorities on or about December 22, 2025;
- 6 b. entered the United States without inspection over 28 years ago and was not  
7 apprehended upon arrival, *cf. id.*; and
- 8 c. is not detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), § 1225(b)(1), or § 1231.

9 46. The Court should expeditiously grant this petition.

10 47. Respondents are bound by the judgment in *Maldonado Bautista*, as it has the full  
11 “force and effect of a final judgment.” 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a). Nevertheless, Respondents continue  
12 to flagrantly defy the judgment in that case and continue to subject Petitioner to unlawful  
13 detention despite her clear entitlement to consideration for release on bond as a Bond Eligible  
14 Class member.

15 48. Immigration judges have informed class members in bond hearings that they have  
16 been instructed by “leadership” that the declaratory judgment in *Maldonado Bautista* is not  
17 controlling, even with respect to class members, and that instead IJs remain bound to follow the  
18 agency’s prior decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).

19 49. Because Respondents are detaining Petitioner in violation of the declaratory  
20 judgment issued in *Maldonado Bautista*, the Court should accordingly order that within one day,  
21 Respondent DHS must release Petitioner.

22 50. Alternatively, the Court should order Petitioner’s release unless Respondents  
23 provide a bond hearing under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within seven days.

## 24 **FACTS**

51. Petitioner has resided in the United States since 1993 after she entered without  
inspection at Laredo, TX.

1 52. At the time of entering the United States, Petitioner was not arrested by Border  
2 Patrol.

3 53. After apprehending Petitioner on December 21, 2025, the DHS placed her in  
4 removal proceedings pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. DHS has charged Petitioner as being  
5 inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i), as someone who entered the United States  
6 without inspection.

7 54. Petitioner has no violent criminal history in the United States. Petitioner is not  
8 subject to mandatory detention under INA 236(c)(1)(A) – (D). Petitioner is neither a flight risk  
9 nor a danger to the community.

10 55. On March 4, 2026, an IJ concluded that she does not have jurisdiction to consider  
11 Petitioner’s bond request pursuant to *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).

12 56. As a result, Petitioner remains in detention. Without relief from this court, he  
13 faces the prospect of months, or even years, in immigration custody, separated from her family  
14 and community.

15  
16 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

17 **COUNT I**  
**Violation of the INA**

18 57. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations of fact set forth in the  
19 preceding paragraphs.

20 58. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to all  
21 noncitizens residing in the United States who are subject to the grounds of inadmissibility. As  
22 relevant here, it does not apply to those who previously entered the country and have been  
23 residing in the United States prior to being apprehended and placed in removal proceedings by  
24

1 Respondents. Such noncitizens are detained under § 1226(a), unless they are subject to  
2 § 1225(b)(1), § 1226(c), or § 1231.

3 59. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to Petitioner unlawfully mandates her continued  
4 detention and violates the INA.

5 **COUNT II**  
6 **Violation of the Bond Regulations**

7 60. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations of fact set forth in preceding  
8 paragraphs.

9 61. In 1997, after Congress amended the INA through IIRIRA, EOIR and the then-  
10 Immigration and Naturalization Service issued an interim rule to interpret and apply IIRIRA.  
11 Specifically, under the heading of “Apprehension, Custody, and Detention of [Noncitizens],” the  
12 agencies explained that “[d]espite being applicants for admission, [noncitizens] who are present  
13 without having been admitted or paroled (formerly referred to as [noncitizens] who entered  
14 without inspection) will be eligible for bond and bond redetermination.” 62 Fed. Reg. at 10323  
15 (emphasis added). The agencies thus made clear that individuals who had entered without  
16 inspection were eligible for consideration for bond and bond hearings before IJs under 8 U.S.C. §  
17 1226 and its implementing regulations.

18 62. Nonetheless, pursuant to *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, EOIR has a policy and  
19 practice of applying § 1225(b)(2) to individual like Petitioner.

20 63. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to Petitioner unlawfully mandates her continued  
21 detention and violates 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1, 1236.1, and 1003.19.  
22  
23  
24

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24

**COUNT III**  
**Violation of Due Process**

64. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

65. The government may not deprive a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. U.S. Const. amend. V. “Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that the Clause protects.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

66. Petitioner has a fundamental interest in liberty and being free from official restraint.

67. The government’s detention of Petitioner without a bond redetermination hearing to determine whether she is a flight risk or danger to others violates h right to due process.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that this Court grant the following relief:

- a. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- b. Order that Petitioner shall not be transferred outside the Middle District of Georgia while this habeas petition is pending;
- c. Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to show cause why this Petition should not be granted within three days;
- d. Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus requiring that Respondents release Petitioner or, in the alternative, provide Petitioner with a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within seven days;
- e. Declare that Petitioner’s detention is unlawful;

- 1 f. Award Petitioner attorney’s fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act  
2 (“EAJA”), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and on any other basis justified under  
3 law; and  
4 g. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.  
5

6 Respectfully submitted,

7 DATED this 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2026.  
8

9 s/Mengyu Peng

10 Mengyu Peng, Esq.

11 KZ LAW LLC

12 750 Hammond Drive,

13 Building 10, Suite 300,

14 Atlanta, GA 30328

15 GA Bar Number: 432589

16 Office: 404-889-8785

17 Cell: 404-912-8668

18 Email: [mara.peng@kzlawllc.com](mailto:mara.peng@kzlawllc.com)

19 *Attorney for Petitioner*  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24