

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

GOMEZ VASQUEZ, NERY A.

*Petitioner,*


v.

Jason STREEVAL, Warden of STEWART  
DETENTION CENTER, *in his official  
capacity,*

*Respondent.*

Case No.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF  
HABEAS CORPUS**

Agency number: 

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

## INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner Nery A. Gomez Vasquez (“Petitioner”) is in the physical custody of Respondent at the Stewart Detention Center. He now faces unlawful detention because the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) and the Executive Office of Immigration Review (“EOIR”) will conclude that Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention.

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

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

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

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

1 expressly applies to people who, like Petitioner, are charged as inadmissible for having entered  
2 the U.S. without inspection.

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

15 8. The declaratory judgment held that the Bond Denial Class members are detained  
16 under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and thus may not be denied consideration for release on bond under §  
17 1225(b)(2)(A). *Maldonado Bautista*, 2025 WL 3289861, at \*11. The court then issued a final  
18 judgment in favor of the class on December 18, 2025.

19 9. Nonetheless, the EOIR and its subagency the Immigration Court and the DHS,  
20 have blatantly refused to abide by the declaratory relief and have unlawfully ordered that class  
21 members be denied the opportunity to be released on bond.

22 10. IJs have informed class members in bond hearings that they have been instructed  
23 by "leadership" that the declaratory judgment in *Maldonado Bautista* is not controlling, even  
24

1 with respect to class members, and that instead IJs remain bound to follow the agency's prior  
2 decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).

3 11. Accordingly, Petitioner seeks a writ of habeas corpus requiring that he be released  
4 unless Respondent provides a bond hearing under § 1226(a) within seven (7) days.

5 **JURISDICTION**

6 12. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondent. Petitioner is detained at the  
7 Stewart Detention Center located in Lumpkin, Georgia.

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

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

13 **VENUE**

14 15. Pursuant to *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Kentucky*, 410 U.S. 484, 493-  
15 500 (1973), venue lies in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, the  
16 judicial district in which Petitioner currently is detained.

17 16. Venue is also properly in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because  
18 Respondent is an employee, officer, or agency of the U.S., and because a substantial part of the  
19 events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in the Middle District of Georgia.

20 **REQUIREMENTS OF 28 U.S.C. § 2243**

21 17. The Court must grant the petition for writ of habeas corpus or order Respondent  
22 to show cause "forthwith," unless the Petitioner is not entitled to relief. 28 U.S.C. § 2243. If an  
23  
24

1 order to show cause is issued, Respondent must file a return “within three days unless for good  
2 cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed.” *Id.*

3 18. Habeas corpus is “perhaps the most important writ known to the constitutional  
4 law . . . affording as it does a *swift* and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or  
5 confinement.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963) (emphasis added). “The application for the  
6 writ usurps the attention and displaces the calendar of the judge or justice who entertains it and  
7 receives prompt action from him within the four corners of the application.” *Yong v. I.N.S.*, 208  
8 F.3d 1116, 1120 (9th Cir. 2000) (citation omitted).

9 **PARTIES**

10 19. Petitioner is a citizen of Honduras who is detained at Stewart, and he is unable to  
11 obtain review of his custody by an IJ, pursuant to the Board’s decision in *Matter of Yajure*  
12 *Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). On April 3, 2026, Petitioner had a custody  
13 redetermination hearing. Respondent, specifically DHS attorney Ms. Phillips, conceded that the  
14 NTA is incorrect, that Petitioner entered without inspection, and that the NTA will be amended.  
15 The IJ determined Petitioner entered without inspection.

16 20. Respondent Jason Streeval is employed by CoreCivic as Warden of the Stewart  
17 Detention Center where Petitioner is detained. He has immediate physical custody of Petitioner.  
18 He is sued in his official capacity.

19 **LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

20 21. The INA prescribes three basic forms of detention for the vast majority of  
21 noncitizens in removal proceedings.

22 22. First, 8 U.S.C. § 1226 authorizes the detention of noncitizens in standard removal  
23 proceedings before an IJ. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. Individuals in § 1226(a) detention are generally  
24

1 entitled to a bond hearing at the outset of their detention, *see* 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.19(a), 1236.1(d),  
2 while noncitizens who have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of certain crimes are  
3 subject to mandatory detention, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c).

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

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

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

10 26. The detention provisions at § 1226(a) and § 1225(b)(2) were enacted as part of the  
11 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (“IIRIRA”) of 1996, Pub. L. No.  
12 104–208, Div. C, §§ 302–03, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–582 to 3009–583, 3009–585. Section  
13 1226(a) was most recently amended earlier this year by the Laken Riley Act, Pub. L. No. 119–1,  
14 139 Stat. 3 (2025).

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

20 28. Thus, in the decades that followed, most people who entered without inspection  
21 and were placed in standard removal proceedings received bond hearings, unless their criminal  
22 history rendered them ineligible pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c). That practice was consistent  
23 with many more decades of prior practice, in which noncitizens who were not deemed “arriving”  
24

1 were entitled to a custody hearing before an IJ or other hearing officer. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)  
2 (1994); *see also* H.R. Rep. No. 104-469, pt. 1, at 229 (1996) (noting that § 1226(a) simply  
3 “restates” the detention authority previously found at § 1252(a)).

4 29. On July 8, 2025, ICE, “in coordination with” DOJ, announced a new policy that  
5 rejected well-established understanding of the statutory framework and reversed decades of  
6 practice.

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

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

16 32. Since Respondent adopted these new policies, dozens of federal courts have  
17 rejected their new interpretation of the INA’s detention authorities. Courts have likewise rejected  
18 *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, which adopts the same reading of the statute as ICE.

19 33. Even before ICE or the BIA introduced these nationwide policies, IJs in the  
20 Tacoma, Washington, immigration court stopped providing bond hearings for persons who  
21 entered the U.S. without inspection and who have since resided here. There, the United States  
22 District Court in the Western District of Washington found that such a reading of the INA is

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

1 likely unlawful and that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to noncitizens who are not  
2 apprehended upon arrival to the U.S. *Rodriguez Vazquez v. Bostock*, 779 F. Supp. 3d 1239 (W.D.  
3 Wash. 2025).

4 34. Subsequently, court after court has adopted the same reading of the INA's  
5 detention authorities and rejected ICE and EOIR's new interpretation. *See, e.g., Gomes v. Hyde*,  
6 No. 1:25-CV-11571-JEK, 2025 WL 1869299 (D. Mass. July 7, 2025); *Diaz Martinez v. Hyde*,  
7 No. CV 25-11613-BEM, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2084238 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025);  
8 *Rosado v. Figueroa*, No. CV 25-02157 PHX DLR (CDB), 2025 WL 2337099 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11,  
9 2025), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. CV-25-02157-PHX-DLR (CDB), 2025 WL  
10 2349133 (D. Ariz. Aug. 13, 2025); *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, No. 25 CIV. 5937 (DEH), 2025  
11 WL 2371588 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025); *Maldonado v. Olson*, No. 0:25-cv-03142-SRN-SGE,  
12 2025 WL 2374411 (D. Minn. Aug. 15, 2025); *Arrazola-Gonzalez v. Noem*, No. 5:25-cv-01789-  
13 ODW (DFMx), 2025 WL 2379285 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2025); *Romero v. Hyde*, No. 25-11631-  
14 BEM, 2025 WL 2403827 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025); *Samb v. Joyce*, No. 25 CIV. 6373 (DEH),  
15 2025 WL 2398831 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2025); *Ramirez Clavijo v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-06248-  
16 BLF, 2025 WL 2419263 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2025); *Leal-Hernandez v. Noem*, No. 1:25-cv-  
17 02428-JRR, 2025 WL 2430025 (D. Md. Aug. 24, 2025); *Kostak v. Trump*, No. 3:25-cv-01093-  
18 JE-KDM, 2025 WL 2472136 (W.D. La. Aug. 27, 2025); *Jose J.O.E. v. Bondi*, No. 25-CV-3051  
19 (ECT/DJF), --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2466670 (D. Minn. Aug. 27, 2025) *Lopez-Campos v.*  
20 *Raycraft*, No. 2:25-cv-12486-BRM-EAS, 2025 WL 2496379 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025);  
21 *Vasquez Garcia v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-02180-DMS-MM, 2025 WL 2549431 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 3,  
22 2025); *Zaragoza Mosqueda v. Noem*, No. 5:25-CV-02304 CAS (BFM), 2025 WL 2591530 (C.D.  
23 Cal. Sept. 8, 2025); *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, No. 25-CV-12546, 2025 WL 2609425 (E.D.  
24

1 Mich. Sept. 9, 2025); *Sampiao v. Hyde*, No. 1:25-CV-11981-JEK, 2025 WL 2607924 (D. Mass.  
2 Sept. 9, 2025); *see also, e.g., Palma Perez v. Berg*, No. 8:25CV494, 2025 WL 2531566, at \*2  
3 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025) (noting that “[t]he Court tends to agree” that § 1226(a) and not §  
4 1225(b)(2) authorizes detention); *Jacinto v. Trump*, No. 4:25-cv-03161-JFB-RCC, 2025 WL  
5 2402271 at \*3 (D. Neb. Aug. 19, 2025) (same); *Anicasio v. Kramer*, No. 4:25-cv-03158-JFB-  
6 RCC, 2025 WL 2374224 at \*2 (D. Neb. Aug. 14, 2025) (same).

7 35. Courts have uniformly rejected DHS’s and EOIR’s new interpretation because it  
8 defies the INA. As the *Rodriguez Vazquez* court and others have explained, the plain text of the  
9 statutory provisions demonstrates that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to people like Petitioner.  
10 This court has also rejected DHS’s and EOIR’s new interpretation. *See, e.g., J.A.M. v. Streeval*,  
11 No. 4:25-CV-342-CDL, 2025 WL 3050094 (M.D. Ga. Nov. 1, 2025); *P.R.S. v. Streeval*, No.  
12 4:25-cv-330-CDL, 2025 WL 3269947 (M.D. Ga. Nov. 24, 2025).

13 36. Section 1226(a) applies by default to all persons “pending a decision on whether  
14 the [noncitizen] is to be removed from the United States.” These removal hearings are held under  
15 § 1229a, to “decid[e] the inadmissibility or deportability of a[] [noncitizen].”

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

24

1 38. Section 1226 therefore leaves no doubt that it applies to people who face charges  
2 of being inadmissible to the U.S., including those who are present without admission or parole.

3 39. By contrast, § 1225(b) applies to people arriving at U.S. ports of entry or who  
4 recently entered the U.S. The statute's entire framework is premised on inspections at the border  
5 of people who are "seeking admission" to the U.S. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Indeed, the  
6 Supreme Court has explained that this mandatory detention scheme applies "at the Nation's  
7 borders and ports of entry, where the Government must determine whether a[] [noncitizen]  
8 seeking to enter the country is admissible." *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 287 (2018).

9 40. Accordingly, the mandatory detention provision of § 1225(b)(2)(A) does not  
10 apply to people like Petitioner, who have already entered and were residing in the U.S. at the  
11 time they were apprehended.

12 41. Finally, as mentioned above, on November 20, 2025, the district court granted  
13 partial summary judgment on behalf of individual plaintiffs and on November 25, 2025, certified  
14 a nationwide class and extended declaratory judgment to the certified class. *Maldonado Bautista*  
15 *v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 3289861, at \*11  
16 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2025) (order granting partial summary judgment to named Plaintiffs-  
17 Petitioners); *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM, --- F. Supp. 3d --  
18 --, 2025 WL 3288403, at \*9 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2025) (order certifying Plaintiffs-Petitioners'  
19 proposed nationwide Bond Eligible Class, incorporating and extending declaratory judgment  
20 from Order Granting Petitioners' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment).

21 42. Despite this declaratory judgment holding that the Bond Denial Class members  
22 are detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and thus may not be denied consideration for release on  
23  
24

1 bond under § 1225(b)(2)(A), class members are being blatantly refused bond hearings across the  
2 country. *Maldonado Bautista*, 2025 WL 3289861, at \*11.

3 **FACTS**

4 43. Petitioner, a native and citizen of Honduras, entered the U.S. without inspection.  
5 He lived in the U.S. and began to develop substantial ties. He was detained by ICE after an arrest  
6 for driving without a license in February 2026.

7 44. DHS initiated a Notice to Appear (“NTA”) and subsequently initiated removal  
8 proceedings before the Stewart Immigration Court.

9 45. ICE erroneously charged him as an arriving alien. However, during a Custody  
10 Redetermination Hearing on April 3, 2026, DHS attorney Ms. Philips stated on the record the  
11 NTA is incorrect, that Petitioner entered without inspection, and the IJ determined he entered  
12 without inspection. The IJ denied bond on April 3, 2026, for lack of jurisdiction for someone  
13 who entered without inspection.

14 46. Petitioner’s next immigration court date is currently scheduled for April 22, 2026,  
15 with an IJ at the Stewart Immigration Court.

16 47. Pursuant to *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, the IJ is jurisdictionally barred from  
17 granting Petitioner a bond during at the conclusion of a custody redetermination hearing.  
18 Additionally, despite being a member of the certified nationwide class pursuant to *Maldonado*  
19 *Bautista v. Santacruz*, the EOIR and its subagency the Immigration Court and the DHS have  
20 blatantly refused to abide by the declaratory relief for class members similarly situated to this  
21 petitioner before the Stewart Immigration Court and other Immigration Courts across the  
22 country.

1 48. As a result, Petitioner remains in detention. Without relief from this court, he  
2 faces the prospect of months, or even years, in immigration custody, separated from his family  
3 and community.

4 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

5 **COUNT I**

6 **Violation of the INA**

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

9 50. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to all  
10 noncitizens residing in the U.S. who are subject to the grounds of inadmissibility. As relevant  
11 here, it does not apply to those who previously entered the country and have been residing in the  
12 U.S. prior to being apprehended and placed in removal proceedings by Respondent. Such  
13 noncitizens are detained under § 1226(a), unless they are subject to § 1225(b)(1), § 1226(c), or §  
14 1231.

15 51. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to Petitioner unlawfully mandates his continued  
16 detention and violates the INA.

17 **COUNT II**

18 **Violation of the Bond Regulations**

19 52. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations of fact set forth in preceding  
20 paragraphs.

21 53. In 1997, after Congress amended the INA through IIRIRA, EOIR and the then-  
22 Immigration and Naturalization Service issued an interim rule to interpret and apply IIRIRA.  
23 Specifically, under the heading of “Apprehension, Custody, and Detention of [Noncitizens],” the  
24 agencies explained that “[d]espite being applicants for admission, [noncitizens] who are present

1 without having been admitted or paroled (formerly referred to as [noncitizens] who entered  
2 without inspection) will be eligible for bond and bond redetermination.” 62 Fed. Reg. at 10323  
3 (emphasis added). The agencies thus made clear that individuals who had entered without  
4 inspection were eligible for consideration for bond and bond hearings before IJs under 8 U.S.C. §  
5 1226 and its implementing regulations.

6 54. Nonetheless, pursuant to *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, EOIR has a policy and  
7 practice of applying § 1225(b)(2) to individuals like Petitioner.

8 55. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to Petitioner unlawfully mandates his continued  
9 detention and violates 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1, 1236.1, and 1003.19.

10 **COUNT III**  
11 **Violation of Due Process**

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

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

18 58. Petitioner has a fundamental interest in liberty and being free from official  
19 restraint.

20 59. The government’s detention of Petitioner without a bond redetermination hearing  
21 to determine whether he is a flight risk or danger to others violates his right to due process.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

- 24 a. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;

- 1 b. Order that Petitioner shall not be transferred outside the Middle District of  
2 Georgia while this habeas petition is pending;
- 3 c. Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondent to show cause why this  
4 Petition should not be granted within three (3) days;
- 5 d. Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus requiring that Respondent release Petitioner or, in  
6 the alternative, provide Petitioner with a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §  
7 1226(a) within seven (7) days;
- 8 e. Declare that Petitioner's detention is unlawful;
- 9 f. Award Petitioner attorney's fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act  
10 ("EAJA"), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and on any other basis justified under  
11 law; and
- 12 g. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

13  
14 Dated: April 8, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

15 /s/ Matthew O. Boles

16 Matthew O. Boles

GA Bar No. 904287; LA Bar No. 37593

17 MANJI LAW, P.C.

5745 Lawrenceville Hwy

18 Tucker, GA 30084

matt@manjilaw.com

19 941-524-7913

20 *Counsel for Petitioner*

21  
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

**Verification**

I declare under penalty of perjury that the facts set forth in the foregoing Verified Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

/s/ Matthew O. Boles

Date: April 8, 2026