UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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BRYAN DAVID DOMINGUEZ GUERRERO

Petitioner,

v.

EMERGENCY PETITION
A No. [redacted]

KEN GENALO, NY Director, Field Office, Enforcement and Removal Operations. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

TODD LYONS, Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

MARKWAYNE MULLIN, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and

TODD BLANCHE, Acting Attorney General of the United States,

RAUL MALDONADO Jr., Warden, MDC, Brooklyn, New York.

Respondents.

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (28 U.S.C. § 2241) AND EMERGENCY ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WITH TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

1. **BRYAN DAVID DOMINGUEZ GUERRERO,** ("Petitioner"), by counsel, respectfully petitions for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and moves by Emergency Order to Show Cause and Temporary Restraining Order. This application is filed on an emergency basis to prevent Petitioner's unlawful transfer or removal and to preserve this Court's jurisdiction.
2. This Petition challenges the legality of Petitioner's arrest and continued detention under the Fourth Amendment, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225, 1226, and 1357, the Due Process Clause, and binding agency regulations. The central question presented is straightforward: under what lawful statutory authority is Petitioner currently detained, and was that authority validly invoked?
3. The Supreme Court has emphasized that freedom from physical restraint lies at the core of the liberty protected by the Constitution. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). Where detention is challenged, the government must identify and justify the legal authority for incarceration.

4. Section 2243 provides that once a habeas petition is presented, *the Court shall "forthwith award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted," and that the custodian "shall make a return certifying the true cause of the detention."* The statute further contemplates expedition, providing that **the return shall be made within 3 days unless additional time is allowed for good cause.**

5. 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3) provides that a court shall grant the writ of habeas corpus if a petitioner "is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." The Fifth Amendment requires that "[n]o person shall be . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." U.S. Cont. Amend. V. These due process rights apply to all persons in the United States, whether citizens or not. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001) ("[T]he Due Process Clause applies to all 'persons' within the United States, including aliens, whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent.").

6. "The writ of habeas corpus stands as a safeguard against imprisonment of those held in violation of the law." *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 91 (2011); see also *Ozturk v. Hyde*, 136 F.4th 382, 393 (2d Cir. 2025). Habeas corpus is "perhaps the most important writ known to the constitutional law . . . affording as it does a swift and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement." *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963) (emphasis added). "The application for the writ usurps the attention and displaces the calendar of the judge or justice who entertains it and receives prompt action from him within the four corners of the application." *Yong v. I.N.S.,* 208 F.3d 1116, 1120 (9th Cir. 2000) (citation omitted).

7. "The typical remedy" for unlawful executive detention," "is, of course, release," if the government's ongoing detention of Petitioner, in the face of yet another complete failure of process, entitles him to immediate release. *Munaf v. Geren*, 553 U.S. 674, 693 (2008). "[T]he traditional function of the writ is to secure release from illegal custody"; it is the "usual remedy by which a man is restored again to his liberty, if he have been against law deprived of it." *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 484 (1973) (internal citation omitted). Habeas corpus "is perhaps the most important writ . . . affording as it does a

swift and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement." *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963) (internal citation omitted). And "if the imprisonment cannot be shown to conform with the fundamental requirements of law, the individual is entitled to his immediate release." *Id.* at 402.

8. If a detention results from an agency violating its own regulations, the Government may not have provided the detainee with the process to which he is due under the Constitution, and the writ can issue. See *Funes v. Francis*, --- F. Supp. 3d ---, No. 25-CV-7429, 2025 WL 3263896, at *24–25 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 24, 2025); *E.M.M. v. Almodovar,* No. 25-CV-08212, 2025 WL 3077995, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 4, 2025); *Zhu v. Genalo*, 798 F. Supp. 3d 400, 414–15 (S.D.N.Y. 2025); *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, 795 F. Supp. 3d 475, 499 (S.D.N.Y. 2025); *Chipantiza-Sisalema v. Francis*, No. 25-CV-05528, 2025 WL 1927931, at *3–4 (S.D.N.Y. July 13, 2025); *Roman-Cruz v. Lyons,* No. 25-CV-10522, 2026 WL 114936, at *2–3 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 15, 2026). "The common-law history of the writ underscores that the traditional remedy in habeas is release from illegal custody." *Funes,* 2025 WL 3263896, at *24 (citing *Preiser v Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 484 (1973)); accord *Dep't of Homeland Sec. v. Thuraissigiam*, 591.U.S. 103, 107 (2020)

THE ILLEGAL ARREST

1. Petitioner BRYAN DAVID DOMINGUEZ GUERRERO is a native and citizen of Ecuador. He was born in 1993 in Pichincha, Ecuador.
2. Petitioner resides at [redacted] which is his fixed and stable address.
3. Petitioner has lived in the United States since approximately April 2015.
4. According to information provided by his family, Petitioner entered the United States through the southern border.
5. Petitioner has no known criminal record in Ecuador and no known criminal history in the United States other than the traffic-related offense described below.
6. Petitioner has lived in the United States for more than ten years. He has a fixed address in Sag Harbor, New York, family and community ties, a history of carpentry work, and, according to his family, has

filed taxes since approximately 2016.

7. Petitioner was recently held at the Riverhead, New York detention facility in connection with a traffic-related offense.
8. Upon information and belief, the offense was nonviolent and did not involve weapons, controlled substances, or any danger to the community.
9. On or about April 24, 2026, Petitioner had completed the local-custody portion of his case and was due to be released.
10. At the point ICE seized Petitioner, the state or local basis for his custody had ended.
11. When Petitioner was supposed to be released from the Riverhead facility, immigration officers arrived and took him into civil immigration custody.
12. Upon information and belief, no judicial warrant was presented to Petitioner, his family, or the Riverhead facility authorizing his continued detention or arrest for immigration purposes.
13. Upon information and belief, no administrative immigration arrest warrant, removal warrant, criminal arrest warrant, or other warrant of any type was shown to Petitioner at the time ICE took him into custody.
14. Upon information and belief, if ICE communicated with the Riverhead facility before Petitioner's release, any such communication was, at most, a detainer or request for notice and transfer. It was not a judicial warrant and did not independently authorize Petitioner's arrest.
15. ICE and DHS had ample time to seek a warrant before April 24, 2026.
16. Petitioner had been in local custody. His location was known to law enforcement. His identity was known. His anticipated release date was known or readily knowable to the government.
17. Petitioner was not fleeing, hiding, evading officers, or attempting to escape at the time ICE seized him.
18. Petitioner was not likely to escape before ICE could obtain a warrant.
19. Petitioner had a fixed address, known family contacts, employment history, tax-filing history, and more than ten years of residence in the United States.
20. The government had sufficient time to seek whatever warrant or lawful process it believed was

necessary while Petitioner remained in local custody.

21. ICE nevertheless seized Petitioner without first obtaining or presenting a warrant and without identifying facts showing that Petitioner was likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained.

22. Petitioner's arrest was not based on Petitioner entering or attempting to enter the United States in the presence or view of an immigration officer.

23. Nor was Petitioner's arrest based on any new criminal offense committed in the presence of an officer.

24. Petitioner's arrest was a civil immigration arrest made after the local basis for custody had ended.

25. Since April 24, 2026, Petitioner has remained in immigration custody.

26. According to the information available to his family, Petitioner is currently detained at the Brooklyn MDC detention facility.

27. Petitioner's present detention flows directly from the warrantless immigration arrest at the Riverhead facility.

28. Because ICE had no warrant and no valid exigent basis to proceed without one, Petitioner alleges that his arrest and resulting detention are unlawful.

29. Petitioner does not concede removability. Petitioner does not concede that DHS has established a lawful basis for detention.

30. Petitioner has been served with a Notice to Appear for removal proceedings, which confirms that there is no final order of removal.

31. Petitioner brings this action under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 because he is in federal custody and alleges that his custody violates the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

32. Federal immigration officers may make a warrantless civil immigration arrest inside the United States only if they have reason to believe the person is in violation of the immigration laws and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained. INA § 287(a)(2), 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2).

33. DHS regulations likewise provide that a warrant of arrest shall be obtained unless the designated immigration officer has reason to believe that the person is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained. 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii).

34. A detainer is not a warrant. Under 8 C.F.R. § 287.7, a detainer is a request that another law-enforcement agency advise DHS before release so DHS can arrange to assume custody. It does not transform civil immigration detention into criminal custody, and it is not a judicial warrant.

35. The controlling New York authority on Suffolk County's local arrest power is *People ex rel. Wells on behalf of Francis v. DeMarco*, 168 A.D.3d 31, 88 N.Y.S.3d 518 (2d Dep't 2018).

36. In *Francis*, the Second Department held that New York state and local law-enforcement officers are not authorized by New York law to make civil immigration arrests.

37. *Francis* is especially relevant here because it involved the Suffolk County/Riverhead facility and held that detention after the termination of the state proceeding, for the purpose of transferring the person to ICE, constituted an unlawful new arrest and seizure.

38. The New York Attorney General has likewise recognized *Francis* as holding that New York law bars state and local officers from arresting individuals for civil immigration violations, and that local authorities may not detain a person beyond the time authorized by state law solely to transfer that person to federal immigration custody absent a judicial warrant.

39. Petitioner's case is materially similar to *Francis*. Like Mr. Francis, Petitioner was in Suffolk County custody and was due to be released after the state or local basis for custody ended.

40. Like Mr. Francis, Petitioner's continued detention occurred at the precise point when he should have been released. Like Mr. Francis, the continued detention was for civil immigration purposes, not because of any new state or federal criminal offense.

41. Petitioner's case is even stronger than *Francis* on the warrant issue because, upon information and belief, no judicial warrant, administrative immigration warrant, removal warrant, criminal warrant, or other warrant of any kind was presented or existed at the time Petitioner was seized.

42. Petitioner was given no meaningful opportunity to be heard before ICE seized him.

43. Petitioner was not permitted to make phone calls and did not know where he was being taken.

44. ICE did not provide Petitioner with a prompt individualized custody determination before a neutral decisionmaker.

45. DHS is now incarcerating Petitioner without an individualized custody determination, in violation of the Fourth Amendment, the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, and the governing detention statutes and regulations.

46. ICE arrested Petitioner without satisfying the minimum requirements for a warrantless arrest under INA § 287(a)(2), 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2): reason to believe that Petitioner was removable and reason to believe that Petitioner was likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained.

47. Petitioner is not a flight risk. He has a fixed residence, known family contacts, community ties, employment history, and a demonstrated willingness to comply with legal obligations.

48. DHS's official legal position since June 2025, as promulgated by the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) of the U.S. Department of Justice, is that Petitioner is not entitled to an individual bond hearing, so he can therefore not be held in detention indefinitely.

49. Petitioner is willing to comply with all lawful conditions of release, including reporting to ICE, appearing at all immigration hearings, maintaining a stable address, and complying with any reasonable supervision requirements.

50. Petitioner is not seeking to avoid immigration proceedings.

51. Petitioner seeks release from unlawful civil immigration custody so that he may return to his family and defend his immigration case from the community.

52. Petitioner therefore respectfully petitions this Honorable Court for a writ of habeas corpus ordering his immediate release from unlawful custody.

THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY

53. Mr. Dominguez has been placed in removal proceedings and currently has a master calendar hearing scheduled for June 8, 2026, at 9:00 a.m. at 201 Varick Street, New York, NY

Emergency Habeas Petition, Request for Immediate Order to Show Cause Under 28 U.S.C. § 2243, and Application for Temporary Restraining Order to Preserve Jurisdiction and Meaningful Review

54. Petitioner respectfully submits this emergency petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, challenging the legality of his arrest and continued detention by Respondents.

55. Because Petitioner is presently in federal immigration custody and subject to transfer at any time, immediate judicial intervention is necessary to preserve this Court's jurisdiction and ensure meaningful review of the legality of detention.

56. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243, Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court issue an Order to Show Cause directing Respondents to demonstrate why the writ should not be granted and to certify the true cause of Petitioner's detention. Section 2243 requires prompt judicial inquiry into executive restraint and the custodian to file a return setting forth the statutory and factual basis for confinement.

57. Wherefore, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court Order the Respondents to Show Cause pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243 why a Temporary Restraining Order should not remain in effect pending swift adjudication of the habeas petition:

a) Prohibiting Respondents from transferring Petitioner outside this District absent further order of this Court
b) directing Respondents to provide reasonable and timely access to counsel, including meaningful and confidential in-person legal visitation;
c) directing Respondents to file, within forty-eight (48) hours, a full return certifying the statutory and factual basis for detention pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243;
d) requiring production, within forty-eight (48) hours of this Order, of all custodial and administrative documents supporting detention, as well as all DHS and ICE custody, detention, and administrative records, with appropriate relief for noncompliance;
e) producing Petitioner forthwith before this Court as necessary to effectuate meaningful habeas review; and upon adjudication of the Petition,
f) granting the writ of habeas corpus and ordering Petitioner's immediate release from unlawful detention;
g) awarding reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d), should Petitioner prevail in this action;
h) ordering that Petitioner shall not be re-detained without notice and an opportunity to be heard at a pre-deprivation bond hearing before a neutral decisionmaker, where Respondents will have the burden of showing that his detention is authorized under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), that Petitioner be "entitled to release from the unlawful restrictions on his liberty which means, in the circumstances here, restoration of... the status quo ante." *Khabazha v. United States Immigr. & Customs Enf't*, No. 25-cv-5279, 2025 WL 3281514, at *8 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 25, 2025) (ordering government release petitioner from "restrictions on his liberty imposed as a result of his unlawful [detention]... including the ankle monitor and reporting requirements") and "an injunction barring deprivation [of any] of the [Petitioner's] rights without the requisite procedural protections." *Id. See Ccorihuaman v. Genalo* No. 26-cv-554 (E.D.N.Y. Feb 6, 2026) and
i) ordering that Respondents shall return to Petitioner all personal property belonging to Petitioner that was seized at the time of detention and that is currently in their custody, possession, or control, whether maintained directly by Respondents or by any contracted or affiliated facility, and that such property shall be returned in the same condition as it existed immediately prior to Petitioner's detention; and
j) Granting such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

THE LEGAL CONSENSUS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

1. The centerpiece is *Barbosa Da Cunha v. Freden*, No. 25-3141, 2026 WL 1146044 (2d Cir. Apr. 28, 2026), the recent controlling Second Circuit decision. Cunha rejected the Government's new theory that 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) mandates detention without release for long-present noncitizens who entered without inspection and were later arrested inside the United States. The Court held that detention of such persons is governed by § 1226(a), not § 1225(b)(2)(A). Id. at *5-*6. That rule controls this case.

2. Even before *Cunha,* the legal issue raised here is not new. Courts in the Eastern District of New York have already faced the same basic facts and the same detention theory many times. In case after case, ICE arrested noncitizens who had been living at liberty in the United States, invoked 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) to claim mandatory detention, and then held them without any real custody determination and without meaningful process before taking away their liberty. And in case after case, EDNY judges ordered immediate release.

3. Judge Merle recently summed up the Eastern District's position in *Tacuri v. Genalo*:

> The judges that have considered this issue within the Eastern District of New York in the last four months have unanimously rejected the government's interpretation. See, e.g., *Iza v. Larocco,* No. 25-cv-06915, 2025 WL 3712274, at *5–6 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 22, 2025) (Choudhury, J.); *Y- C- v. Genalo,* No. 25-cv-06558, 2025 WL 3653496, at *3–5 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 17, 2025) (Merle, J.); *Ye v. Maldonado*, No. 25-cv-06417, 2025 WL 3521298, at *3–6 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 8, 2025)(Donnelly, J.); *Rodriguez-Acurio,* 2025 WL 3314420, at *12–21 (Choudhury, J.); *O.F.B. v. Maldonado,* --- F. Supp. 3d ---, No. 25-cv-06336, 2025 WL 3277677, at *3–5 (E.D.N.Y.Nov. 25, 2025) (Gonzales, J.); *Sarmiento Guerrero v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-05881, 2025 WL 3214787, at *3–6 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 18, 2025) (Komitee, J.); *Hyppolite v. Noem,* No. 25-cv-04304, 2025 WL 2829511, at *7–12 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 6, 2025) (Morrison, J.); *Artiga v. Genalo*, No. 25-cv-05208, 2025 WL 2829434, at *4–8 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 5, 2025) (Merchant, J.); *J.U. v. Maldonado*, --- F. Supp. 3d ---, No. 25-cv-04836, 2025 WL 2772765, at *4–9(E.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2025) (Merchant, J.). More broadly, of the over two dozen district courts throughout the Second Circuit to consider the issue, all but two have sided with the view of the overwhelming majority of courts nationwide. See *Ye,* 2025 WL 3521298, at *2n.7 (noting that only two decisions within the Second Circuit have agreed with the government's interpretation of the INA); *Barco Mercado,* 2025 WL 3295903, at *13 (listing seventeen pre-November 26, 2025 cases within the Second Circuit that ruled against the government). *Tacuri v. Genalo*, 25-cv-06896 (NCM) (E.D.N.Y. January 6, 2026).

4. That is the starting point here. This Petition comes into a body of EDNY law that is already developed and clear: where the Department of Homeland Security has violated noncitizens' constitutional due process rights or the federal immigration detention statutes, the appropriate remedy is immediate release.

5. A leading Eastern District case is *Rodriguez-Acurio v. Almodovar*, No. 25-cv-06065 (NJC) (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 28, 2025). There, Judge Choudhury rejected the Government's claim that the petitioner was subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b). The court held instead that detention was governed by § 1226(a), that an individualized custody determination was required, and that detention without notice and an opportunity to be heard violated due process. The written decision confirmed the release that had already been ordered. *Rodriguez-Acurio v. Almodovar*, No. 25-cv-06065 (NJC), 2025 WL 3314420, at *18–24, *27–30 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 28, 2025). In short, *Rodriguez-Acurio* rejected the same broad detention theory the Government presses here and ordered release.

6. Other EDNY cases have done the same. In *Gopie v. Lyons*, Judge Bulsara ordered immediate release where ICE made no valid custody determination at the time of arrest, but instead tried to justify detention later. The court held that ICE's practice did not comply with § 1226(a) or the governing regulations. *Gopie v. Lyons*, No. 25-CV-05229, 2025 WL 3167130, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 13, 2025). In *Y-C- v. Genalo*, Judge Merle addressed ICE's "novel" reliance on § 1225 and held that the Government's view had been "rejected by court after court." She found that continued detention violated both the INA and the Due Process Clause and ordered release within twenty-four hours, while also barring re-detention absent notice and a pre-deprivation bond hearing before a neutral decisionmaker, with the Government bearing the burden under § 1226(a). *Y-C- v. Genalo*, No. 1:25-cv-06558, slip op. at 1–2, 20–23 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 17, 2025).

7. In *Ccorihuaman v. Genalo*, Judge Gonzalez held that ICE's detention theory could not be squared with the statute or the Fifth Amendment. The court stressed that the "typical remedy" for unlawful executive detention is release, ordered release within twenty-four hours, and barred future re-detention without notice and a pre-deprivation bond hearing under § 1226(a). *Ccorihuaman v. Genalo*, No. 1:26-cv-00554, slip op. at 15–18 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 6, 2026).

8. In *Zhang v. Genalo*, Judge Morrison granted the petition, noted that the court had already ordered Zhang's "immediate release from custody," and warned that any future revocation of supervision had to comply with the proper procedures. *Zhang v. Genalo*, No. 25-CV-06781 (NRM), slip op. at 1, 38–39

(E.D.N.Y. Dec. 28, 2025).

9. Judge Choudhury again rejected the Government's § 1225(b)(2) theory in *Covelli-Chaparro v. Bondi*. There, the court held that detention was governed by § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), that due process had been violated, and that Respondents "must release" the petitioner "immediately." The court also barred future denial of bond based on § 1225(b) absent changed circumstances. *Covelli-Chaparro v. Bondi*, No. 2:26-cv-00118 (NJC), slip op. at 2, 11–15 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 15, 2026). Judge Azrack ordered immediate release in *Pesantez Castro v. Maldonado*, noting both the lack of contemporaneous service of charging documents and the lack of an individualized custody determination. *Pesantez Castro v. Maldonado*, No. 25-CV-6844 (JMA), slip op. at 2 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 23, 2025). Judge Reyes reached the same result in *Hinestroza Arango v. Genalo*, ordering release where "[t]here is no indication in the record that a custody determination was made before or contemporaneous with Arango's December 3, 2025 arrest," and holding that § 1226(a) and 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8) require an individualized custody decision at or before arrest. *Hinestroza Arango v. Genalo*, No. 25-CV-6720 (RER) (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 16, 2025), slip op. at 6.

10. Judge Merle said the same again in *Crespo Tacuri v. Decker*, explaining that Petitioner had been detained without "a deliberative process prior to, or contemporaneous with, the initial decision to strip [him] of the freedom that lies at the heart of the Due Process Clause." The court held that the Government's "failure to conduct any kind of individualized assessment before detaining him" made later review inadequate and that "[n]o relief short of petitioner's immediate release would be appropriate or sufficient in this case." *Crespo Tacuri v. Decker*, 25-cv-04112 (NCM) (E.D.N.Y. 2025). Judge Azrack's decision in *Padilla Molina v. DeLeon* is also on point. There, ICE stopped the petitioner while he was driving, arrested him, and detained him without an individualized custody determination under § 1226(a). Judge Azrack first ordered immediate release by TRO and later converted that relief into a final order. *Padilla Molina v. DeLeon*, No. 25-CV-06526 (JMA) (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 23, 2025).

11. The same pattern appears in *Aguinaga Castellon v. Doe* and *Iza v. Doe*. In *Aguinaga Castellon*, Judge Choudhury ordered immediate release after a warrantless street arrest and noted that the I-200 warrant

was served only later, at the hold room, not at the scene of arrest. In *Iza*, Judge Choudhury ordered immediate release after ICE arrested the petitioner near a Home Depot parking lot and detained him without a contemporaneous bond posture. *Aguinaga Castellon v. Doe*, No. 2:26-CV-00647 (NJC) (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 7, 2026); *Iza v. Doe*, No. 2:25-CV-06915 (NJC) (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 5, 2026).

12. The Southern District has issued the same kind of rulings. In *Funes Gamez v. Francis*, Judge Engelmayer ordered release after ICE revoked an order of supervision without notice or a prompt interview, holding that the failure to follow required procedures left the petitioner "in custody in violation of the Constitution." *Funes Gamez v. Francis*, No. 25 Civ. 7429 (PAE), slip op. at 43, 48–49 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 24, 2025). Other Southern District cases have also recognized that detention without statutory authority or without timely process requires release. See *Valdez v. Joyce*, No. 25 Civ. 4627, 2025 WL 1707737 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2025); *Chipantiza-Sisalema v. Francis*, No. 25 Civ. 5528, 2025 WL 1927931 (S.D.N.Y. July 13, 2025); *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, No. 25 Civ. 5937, 2025 WL 2371588 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025); *Samb v. Joyce*, No. 25 Civ. 6373, 2025 WL 2398831 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2025).

13. Taken together, these decisions establish a clear rule in the EDNY and SDNY. When ICE arrests a noncitizen who has been living at liberty and then tries to justify detention under § 1225(b) without giving any pre-deprivation process, the detention is unlawful, § 1226(a) governs instead, and habeas relief is release, often with an order barring re-detention unless the Government first obtains a neutral bond hearing. This case presents the same statutory error, the same lack of individualized custody process, and the same due process violation. There is no meaningful difference that should lead to a different result.

14. These cases are consistent with the constitutional baseline set out in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), and with the Second Circuit's holding in *Velasco Lopez v. Decker*, 978 F.3d 842 (2d Cir. 2020), that civil immigration detention without adequate procedural safeguards violates due process and that habeas courts may order release when detention is being applied in a way that violates the Constitution. When, as here, ICE carries out an arrest and imposes detention without a prompt, individualized custody

determination before a neutral decisionmaker, the deprivation of liberty is not just flawed. It is unconstitutional. Habeas exists to test the legality of executive restraint at the outset and to end custody that lacks statutory or constitutional support. Respondents may now argue that they are detaining Petitioner under a different statute, such as 8 U.S.C. § 1231 rather than § 1225(b)(2). But this Petition challenges the procedures and lack of due process from the moment of arrest, and that remains an independent and central basis for relief.

15. These EDNY and SDNY release orders also reinforce another point that matters here. Civil immigration enforcement does not create a Fourth Amendment-free zone, and § 1357(a)(2) does not permit suspicion-driven street operations that work like broad dragnets. If ICE officers stopped Petitioner under a pretext, questioned him about national origin or immigration status without a lawful basis, and then turned that stop into a custodial arrest without a judicial warrant and without satisfying the statute's strict exigency requirement, the arrest was ultra vires and unreasonable. Because Petitioner's detention flows directly from that seizure, later-issued papers or the filing of removal charges cannot make the custody lawful after the fact.

16. These decisions collectively show several principles that apply directly here. A warrantless arrest, no contemporaneous custody determination, and racial profiling all point to the same conclusion: the seizure was unlawful and the detention that followed is unlawful too. When those defects come together, the constitutional and statutory violations compound one another. The cases in this District do not treat those failures as harmless. They order release.

FEDERAL COURTS HAVE ORDERED IMMEDIATE RELEASE EVEN WHERE PETITIONERS HAD CRIMINAL HISTORIES, PENDING CHARGES, OR PRIOR ARRESTS BECAUSE CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS CANNOT BE EXCUSED BY CRIMINAL ALLEGATIONS

17. In this case, Petitioner was arrested for a traffic-related offense.

18. Federal courts in this Circuit have repeatedly ordered release from immigration custody where DHS/ICE violated statutory or constitutional process, even when the petitioner had prior convictions, pending criminal charges, dismissed charges, or other criminal justice contacts. See, e.g., ***Rojas Acevedo v. Almodovar***, No. 25-cv-7189 (LJL), slip op. at 1–2, 17 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 30, 2025) (granting habeas and

ordering immediate release of an LPR with felony and misdemeanor convictions where ICE re-detained him without notice or individualized process after his parole status had not been revoked) ; ***Kelly v. Almodovar***, No. 25 Civ. 6448 (AT), 2025 WL 2381591 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 15, 2025) (ordering immediate release despite a prior disorderly-conduct conviction and pending assault/harassment charges, because ICE detained petitioner at a routine check-in without allowing him to show he was not dangerous or a flight risk) ; ***Gopie v. Lyons***, No. 25-CV-05229 (SJB), slip op. at 1–3, 10 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 13, 2025) (ordering release forthwith where an LPR was arrested after a probation check-in for a misdemeanor offense and ICE failed to comply with the NTA/arrest-warrant regulations and failed to make a proper custody determination) ; ***Guanga Dutan v. Tellez***, No. 26-cv-00600 (NCM), slip op. at 2–5 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 11, 2026) (ordering release within twenty-four hours even though petitioner had recently been arrested for a Class A misdemeanor, because his detention violated procedural due process); ***H.A. v. Genalo***, No. 26 Civ. 2706 (AT), slip op. at 2, 8–12 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 28, 2026) (ordering immediate release even though petitioner had been charged with petit larceny and criminal possession of stolen property, where those charges had been dismissed and sealed and ICE failed to make an individualized custody determination) ; ***Silva Rueda v. Catletti***, No. 26-CV-2977 (VSB), slip op. at 2–3, 9–10 (S.D.N.Y. May 1, 2026) (ordering immediate release despite petitioner's arrest for strangulation and assault, later resolved by a non-criminal disorderly-conduct violation, because ICE detained him without an individualized § 1226(a) determination and a later bond hearing could not cure the original defect).

19. ***J.G.O. v. Francis***, No. 25-CV-7233 (AS), 2025 WL 3040142 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 28, 2025), is a serious-allegation case, not a criminal-conviction case in the order. The government alleged Tren de Aragua membership and tried to prevent release despite an IJ-set bond; Judge Subramanian granted habeas and ordered release on the IJ's bond terms.

20. **In at least six recent § 2241 habeas cases brought by the undersigned, judges in this District, the Southern District, and the District of New Jersey ordered immediate release for materially similar due-process violations by ICE. See *Acevedo Terrero v. Tsoukaris***, No. 26-cv-00869 (NCM), slip op. at 2, 5–7 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 4, 2026) (Merle, J.) (ordering immediate release where petitioner had been

arrested by Suffolk County police for Promoting Prostitution in the Third Degree, a class D felony, and Conspiracy in the Fifth Degree, a class A misdemeanor, but ICE made the § 1226(a) detention decision before giving him a meaningful opportunity to show that he was not dangerous or a flight risk; holding that an immigration-judge bond hearing is only a custody "re-determination" and does not cure an unlawful initial custody determination); ***Estrada Alfaro v. Genalo***, No. 26-cv-00761 (LDH) (E.D.N.Y. March 13, 2026) (DeArcy Hall, J.) (ordering immediate release where petitioner was arrested at the Nassau County Probation Office after two DWI convictions and ICE failed to provide pre-detention process, notice, or a meaningful opportunity to respond before depriving him of liberty); ***Ipina Hernandez v. Genalo***, No. 26-cv-00137 (VSB) 2026 WL 507739, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 22, 2026) (Broderick, J.) (ordering immediate release despite dismissed misdemeanor charges, a prior unprosecuted arrest, and later open misdemeanor and violation charges arising from a vehicle stop, because ICE failed to make a lawful individualized dangerousness or flight-risk determination before detention); ***Cunas Hurtado v. Genalo***, No. 25-cv-09172 (LAK), Judgment at 1 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 2, 2025) (Kaplan, J.) (ordering immediate release notwithstanding pending criminal matters and directing that, pending final determination of removal proceedings, petitioner "shall remain free of detention or any other restraint under the immigration laws" to which he was not subject upon his prior release on his own recognizance); ***Landaverde v. Genalo***, No. 25-cv-09330 (AS), Order at 1 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 12, 2026) (Subramanian, J.) (ordering release within 24 hours where petitioner was detained under § 1225(b)(2) without receiving the process due under § 1226(a), while noting that any re-arrest must comply with § 1226(a) and its regulations), and finally, ***Bautista Sanchez v. Bondi***, No. 26-01700, Order at 2–4 (D.N.J. Mar. 3, 2026) (Semper, J.) (granting habeas relief and ordering immediate release where petitioner, a longtime DACA recipient with no criminal convictions, was arrested by ICE inside a courthouse after appearing on open criminal domestic violence charges; holding that respondents failed to establish lawful authority for detention, failed to show that mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225 applied, and failed to provide the individualized custody determination required under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and due process).

21. Taken together, these decisions establish a clear rule in the EDNY and SDNY. When ICE arrests a noncitizen who has been living at liberty and then tries to justify detention under § 1225(b) without giving any pre-deprivation process, the detention is unlawful, § 1226(a) governs instead, and habeas relief is release, often with an order barring re-detention unless the Government first obtains a neutral bond hearing. This case presents the same statutory error, the same lack of individualized custody process, and the same due process violation. There is no meaningful difference that should lead to a different result.

22. These cases are consistent with the constitutional baseline set out in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), and with the Second Circuit's holding in *Velasco Lopez v. Decker*, 978 F.3d 842 (2d Cir. 2020), that civil immigration detention without adequate procedural safeguards violates due process and that habeas courts may order release when detention is being applied in a way that violates the Constitution. When, as here, ICE carries out an arrest and imposes detention without a prompt, individualized custody determination before a neutral decisionmaker, the deprivation of liberty is not just flawed. It is unconstitutional. Habeas exists to test the legality of executive restraint at the outset and to end custody that lacks statutory or constitutional support. Respondents may now argue that they are detaining Petitioner under a different statute, such as 8 U.S.C. § 1231 rather than § 1225(b)(2). But this Petition challenges the procedures and lack of due process from the moment of arrest, and that remains an independent and central basis for relief.

23. These EDNY and SDNY release orders also reinforce another point that matters here. Civil immigration enforcement does not create a Fourth Amendment-free zone, and § 1357(a)(2) does not permit suspicion-driven street operations that work like broad dragnets. If ICE officers stopped Petitioner under a pretext, questioned him about national origin or immigration status without a lawful basis, and then turned that stop into a custodial arrest without a judicial warrant and without satisfying the statute's strict exigency requirement, the arrest was ultra vires and unreasonable. Because Petitioner's detention flows directly from that seizure, later-issued papers or the filing of removal charges cannot make the custody lawful after the fact.

24. These decisions collectively show several principles that apply directly here. A warrantless arrest, no contemporaneous custody determination, and racial profiling all point to the same conclusion: the seizure was unlawful and the detention that followed is unlawful too. When those defects come together, the constitutional and statutory violations compound one another. The cases in this District do not treat those failures as harmless. They order release.

THE APPLICABLE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. The INA has three main detention rules. First, 8 U.S.C. § 1226 covers ordinary removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. A person detained under § 1226(a) can usually ask for bond. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.19(a), 1236.1(d). Some people with certain criminal histories may be held without bond under § 1226(c). Second, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) and (2) covers some people in expedited-removal proceedings and some people who are seeking admission. Third, 8 U.S.C. § 1231 covers detention after a final order of removal.
2. This case is presumably about the line between § 1226(a) and § 1225(b)(2). After IIRIRA, the government's own regulations treated people who had entered without inspection but were already living inside the country under § 1226(a), not § 1225. In 1997, the agency said exactly that: people "present without having been admitted or paroled" would still be "eligible for bond and bond redetermination." 62 Fed. Reg. 10,312, 10,323 (Mar. 6, 1997).
3. That changed in July 2025. DHS adopted a new position that many people who entered without inspection, even if they had lived here for years, should now be treated as if they were detained under § 1225(b)(2). The BIA later adopted that position in *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (B.I.A. 2025). **The practical effect is severe.** It strips bond jurisdiction from people who were long treated as § 1226(a) detainees. Judge O'Hearn explained that this new interpretation could "subject[] millions of noncitizens to mandatory prolonged detention without the opportunity for release on bond, no matter how long they have resided within the country." Courts in New York rejected this new reading early. In *Rodriguez-Acurio v. Almodovar*, No. 2:25-cv-6065 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 10, 2025), Judge Choudhury held that a woman who had been paroled into the country, lived in New York for years,

worked, cared for her U.S.-citizen child, and was then arrested after a credible-fear interview was not subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b). The court held that her detention "falls squarely within the discretionary detention framework of Section 1226(a)," and stressed that "[n]o one at DHS or ICE ever made any individualized determination that Rodriguez-Acurio poses a flight or public safety risk before she was suddenly arrested and detained." The Southern District reached the same conclusion. In *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, No. 25-cv-5937, 2025 WL 2371588, at *4–5 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025), Judge Ho held that §§ 1225 and 1226 are "mutually exclusive" and that "Section 1225(b)(2) does not apply to noncitizens who are arrested on a warrant issued by the Attorney General while residing in the United States." That rule was later quoted with approval by courts in this Circuit. In *Perez v. Francis*, No. 25-cv-8112, 2025 WL 3110459, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 6, 2025), the court likewise rejected *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado* and held that detention of people arrested while living in the United States is governed by § 1226(a), not § 1225(b)(2). *Rodriguez-Acurio* also noted that DHS's detention theories in these cases have been "imprecise and shifting," which further undermines reliance on § 1225(b).

4. New Jersey courts soon followed. In *Zumba v. Bondi*, No. 25-14626, 2025 WL 2753496, at *3–4, *8 (D.N.J. Sept. 26, 2025), the court described DHS's July 2025 "change in statutory interpretation" and recognized that, before that shift, "the predominant form of detention authority" for noncitizens arrested in the interior was § 1226(a). In *Bethancourt Soto v. Soto*, No. 25-cv-16200 (D.N.J. Oct. 22, 2025), Judge O'Hearn explained that this new policy "potentially subjects millions of noncitizens to mandatory prolonged detention without the opportunity for release on bond, no matter how long they have resided within the country," even though DHS had long treated "[n]oncitizens who were present without admission" under the discretionary rules of § 1226(a). Judge O'Hearn also held that § 1225(b)(2)(A) applies only when a person is actually "seeking admission," and that this phrase "necessarily connotes some affirmative, present-tense action." He rejected DHS's reading because it "violates the rule against surplusage and negates the plain meaning of the text." Judge Semper reached the same result in *Contreras Maldonado v. Cabezas*, Civil Action No. 25-13004 (D.N.J. Oct. 23, 2025), holding that "the plain text of Sections 1225 and 1226, together with the structure of the larger statutory scheme, indicate

that Section 1225(b)(2) does not apply to noncitizens who are arrested on a warrant issued by the Attorney General while residing in the United States," and therefore that "§ 1226, not § 1225, is applicable." Other New Jersey decisions followed the same path. In *Guaman Lliguicota v. Cabezas*, No. 2:25-cv-17216 (D.N.J. Dec. 5, 2025), the court held that a noncitizen who had lived in the United States for more than twenty years and was arrested in the interior was "not properly detained under § 1225(b)(2)," and that detention, if permitted at all, had to proceed under § 1226(a). And in *Jagpreet Singh v. Tsoukaris*, No. 1:26-cv-01531 (D.N.J. Feb. 19, 2026), Judge O'Hearn noted that the petitioner had been apprehended inside the United States after living here for an extended period and therefore "should have been detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226, which requires an opportunity to seek bond."

5. That matters here. Section 1225(b)(2) is not a free pass to detain everyone who once entered without inspection. It applies to a narrower group: people who are actually "seeking admission." People arrested years later while living inside the country are different. New York and New Jersey courts have repeatedly held that, in that situation, detention usually falls under § 1226(a), not § 1225(b)(2). And § 1226(a) requires a real custody decision, including an individualized assessment, and gives the immigration court bond authority.

STARTING IN 2025: THE EROSION OF THE IMMIGRATION BOND SYSTEM AND THE NEED FOR HABEAS RELIEF

6. Starting in 2025, the immigration bond system changed in a major way. For decades, bond hearings were the normal way many detained noncitizens received individualized custody review. But in 2025 and 2026, that system was sharply narrowed. The change appears in three places at once: in DHS's new detention position, in EOIR and BIA guidance stripping immigration judges of bond authority, and in federal court decisions and public reporting describing bond hearings being denied or cut off in practice.[1] The result is not just a statutory dispute. **It raises serious due process concerns because the ordinary bond process can no longer be assumed to function as a meaningful safeguard.**

7. The shift began in mid-2025. On September 5, 2025, the BIA issued *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado* and held that, "[b]ased on the plain language of section 235(b)(2)(A)," a noncitizen present in the United States without admission is detained under INA § 235(b)(2), not INA § 236(a), and that the immigration judge

therefore "lacked authority" to conduct a bond redetermination.[2] Practice guidance published immediately afterward explained that the decision rested on **"a new reading of § 235, adopted by DHS in July 2025," and that it "strips Immigration Judges of jurisdiction over custody redeterminations" for many people who entered without inspection, "regardless of how long they have been residing in the country and where they were apprehended."**[3] That matched what district courts were already seeing. New York and New Jersey judges described DHS's new detention theory as a change in statutory interpretation and rejected it, holding that many people arrested in the interior after years of residence were detained, if at all, under § 1226(a), not § 1225(b)(2).[4]

8. Public reporting soon showed that the legal shift was changing what actually happened in immigration court. Bloomberg Law reported that immigration courts had "largely stopped conducting bond hearings," even after federal judges had held that many detainees were entitled to seek release.[5] **Reuters then reported that Chief Immigration Judge Teresa Riley issued internal guidance telling immigration judges they were not bound by a federal ruling that had rejected the no-bond policy.** According to the guidance later reproduced in public practice materials, Riley instructed judges: *"Maldonado Bautista is not a nationwide injunction and does not purport to vacate, stay or enjoin Yajure Hurtado. Therefore, Yajure Hurtado remains binding precedent on agency adjudicators."*[6] Reuters further reported that lawyers were already receiving reports that immigration judges were continuing to deny bond hearings despite adverse district court rulings.[7] Those reports do not decide this case by themselves. But they do show the real-world setting in which detainees now seek habeas relief: a system where the formal availability of bond review and the actual practice on the ground sharply diverged.

9. The same period produced direct judicial concern that immigration judges were being stripped of bond authority in these cases. In *Rodriguez-Acurio v. Almodovar*, Judge Choudhury held that the petitioner's detention "falls squarely within the discretionary detention framework of Section 1226(a)," and stressed that "[n]o one at DHS or ICE ever made any individualized determination" of flight risk or danger before detention.[8] In New Jersey, Judge O'Hearn held that § 1225(b)(2)(A) applies only when a

person is actually "seeking admission," and that this phrase "necessarily connotes some affirmative, present-tense action." She rejected DHS's contrary reading because it "violates the rule against surplusage and negates the plain meaning of the text."[9] Judge Semper then held that "the plain text of Sections 1225 and 1226" shows that § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to people arrested on a warrant while living in the United States, and therefore that "§ 1226, not § 1225, is applicable."[10]

10. Judge Sunshine Sykes's *Maldonado Bautista* rulings are especially important here for two separate reasons. First, they rejected DHS's July 8, 2025 no-bond policy on the merits. Second, and just as important, they documented that even after the court ruled, EOIR and immigration judges were still refusing to provide the bond hearings the judgment required. That second point is critical because it shows why a habeas court cannot simply assume the ordinary bond process remains an effective safeguard.

11. In the December 18, 2025 final judgment, Judge Sykes made the operative rule unmistakable. She declared that the certified class members "are detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and are not subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2)." She further declared that they "are entitled to consideration for release on bond by immigration officers and, if not released, a custody redetermination hearing before an immigration judge." And she "VACATE[D] the Department of Homeland Security policy described in the July 8, 2025, 'Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for Applicants for Admission' . . . as not in accordance with law."[11] Those are not stray remarks. They are the judgment itself.

12. That judgment alone was substantial. It did three things at once. It rejected DHS's no-bond interpretation, restored the correct detention framework under § 1226(a), and confirmed that the class was entitled to immigration-judge bond hearings. But what makes Judge Sykes's later orders especially important is that the court found those directives still were not being followed. In her December 18, 2025 reconsideration order, Judge Sykes wrote that the record now reflected "newly emerged facts" showing two categories of noncompliance. One was "New Facts Pertaining to IJ's Lack of Compliance." There, the court stated that Respondents had "persisted in denying class members bond hearings in two

ways," and that the exhibits showed immigration judges "continue to deny bond hearings for members of the Bond Eligible Class despite the Court's determination that the DHS Policy is unlawful." The court added that this was happening "in at least ten other states."[12]

13. Judge Sykes also identified what she described as the more troubling category: agency direction to ignore the federal ruling. Under the heading "New Facts Pertaining to Respondents' Policies," she wrote that evidence showed "Respondents' direction to IJs that they should disregard this Court's orders." She then stated that Petitioners had provided evidence that the Office of Immigration Litigation had issued "*a memorandum instructing IJs to 'hold the position that Yajure Hurtado remains good law*.'" The court cited multiple immigration-judge orders that continued "denying bond for lack of jurisdiction pursuant to Yajure Hurtado."[13] This is highly significant. It means the federal court was not dealing with isolated error. **It was confronting a systemic refusal to restore bond review even after judgment.**

14. That concern became even sharper in Judge Sykes's February 18, 2026 enforcement order. There, the court focused on why immigration judges were still following *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado* after the final judgment had held the opposite. Judge Sykes wrote that the court had asked Respondents "to explain why IJs continue to rely on Yajure Hurtado despite the fact its underlying legal interpretation was found irreconcilable with this Court's declaration of law." She then recorded Respondents' position that *Yajure-Hurtado* remained a "valid legal interpretation" binding immigration judges and that there was nothing beyond "the interpretation and the binding controlling authority of Yajure Hurtado" justifying "the continued detention of and denial of bond hearings for [Bond Eligible Class members]."[14]

15. The most important language in that enforcement order comes a few pages later. Judge Sykes wrote: "All Yajure Hurtado does is parrot the DHS Policy. Yajure Hurtado contains an identical, incorrect interpretation of law." She then held that "Yajure Hurtado is functionally equivalent to the DHS Interim Policy," and concluded: "based on the representations Respondents have made to the Court, it is evident that further relief is both necessary and proper. The Court VACATES Yajure Hurtado under the APA."[15] That sequence matters enormously. It shows that the district court did not vacate *Yajure-Hurtado* as some abstract academic exercise. It did so because continued reliance on that BIA decision

was the mechanism by which EOIR and DHS were still denying hearings the judgment had already restored.

16. Judge Sykes also made clear that the noncompliance had real consequences on the ground. In the same February 18 order, she wrote that Respondents "choose to disregard this Court's declaration of law and vacatur of unlawful agency action," and that the practical result was that Bond Eligible Class members "must affirmatively seek habeas relief because Respondents deny them the individualized bond hearings to which the class members are entitled."[16] That is about as strong as a federal district court can be on this point. It directly supports the proposition that habeas is necessary when the ordinary bond system is not functioning.

17. The Chief Immigration Judge's January 13, 2026 guidance confirms why Judge Sykes had to go that far. **Publicly reproduced EOIR guidance from Chief Immigration Judge Teresa Riley told immigration judges that "Maldonado Bautista is not a nationwide injunction and does not purport to vacate, stay or enjoin Yajure Hurtado.** Therefore, Yajure Hurtado remains binding precedent on agency adjudicators." The guidance also stated that a declaratory judgment "is not an equitable remedy" and "does not, by itself, have the effect of compelling a party to act or refrain from acting in a particular way."[17] That guidance is directly relevant. It shows that EOIR leadership was affirmatively telling immigration judges to keep following Yajure-Hurtado even after a federal court had declared the opposite rule for the certified class.

18. That same point was captured in public reporting. Reuters reported that the top immigration judge had instructed judges that they should continue denying bond hearings despite federal rulings, and that lawyers were receiving reports of continued denials on that basis.[18] Bloomberg Law likewise reported that immigration courts had "largely stopped conducting bond hearings" despite the federal decisions restoring bond eligibility.[19] These reports do not decide the legal question by themselves, but they are probative of the real-world breakdown in the bond system that the federal courts were then forced to address.

19. Other California federal decisions confirm the same pattern. In *J.S. v. Wofford*, Magistrate Judge

Riordan did not merely recommend a bond hearing. He also recommended that Respondents "be ordered not to assert, at a bond hearing or appeal of the immigration judge's bond hearing determination, that the immigration judge lacks jurisdiction pursuant to Matter of Yajure-Hurtado." He explained why: the record included immigration-judge orders "denying Petitioner's requests for custody redetermination on jurisdictional grounds pursuant to Yajure Hurtado." He then cited Judge Sykes's earlier statement that "Yajure Hurtado is no longer controlling; the legal conclusion underlying the decision is no longer tenable," and concluded that Respondents "may not use it as a back door to deny petitioner effective relief."[20]

20. That recommendation is especially important because it shows that the problem was not hypothetical. Another federal judge in California had before him actual immigration-judge orders denying bond jurisdiction under *Yajure-Hurtado* even after the federal rulings. And the remedy he thought necessary was not just "hold a hearing someday." It was an injunction preventing DHS from re-arguing lack of bond jurisdiction at the hearing or on appeal. That is a strong indicator that ordinary administrative review had ceased to be dependable.

21. The same concern appears in the February 11, 2026 updated *Maldonado Bautista* practice advisory prepared by class counsel. **It reported that after "reports that the Department of Justice ('DOJ') had instructed IJs not to comply with the Court's order**," class counsel sought further relief. It also explained that, although "there was a short period of time when some IJs" granted bond after the district court's declaratory judgment, "since mid-January 2026, IJs have been instructed to apply Yajure Hurtado so class members must file habeas petitions to seek a bond hearing."[21] That does not replace the court orders. But it fits them. It helps explain why Judge Sykes later found further relief "necessary and proper."

22. The data point in the same direction. TRAC reported that by March 2025 immigration judges had held 19,099 bond hearings in FY 2025 and granted bond in 5,190 of them.[22] **Public analyses later reported that, once DHS's new position took hold and no-bond rulings spread, release on bond was "no longer an option for many people," and that by late 2025 detention practice had become**

far more restrictive for people who previously would have received individualized custody review.[23] This helps explain why the denial of bond jurisdiction was so consequential. It did not merely alter a legal label. It removed the main route many detainees had used to obtain individualized review.

23. There was also broader disruption inside EOIR during the same period. Official and public sources reflect abrupt staffing changes and instability among immigration judges and EOIR leadership. A March 2025 Senate letter stated that EOIR had "abruptly terminated 20 immigration judges," including assistant chief immigration judges and judges not yet sworn in, while also removing BIA members.[24] Public reporting likewise described firings of newly hired immigration judges and assistant chief immigration judges even as the court backlog remained massive.[25] This does not prove why any single bond hearing was denied. But it does provide important context. A court cannot simply assume that the administrative bond process remained a stable, effective safeguard while the system was simultaneously changing its detention theory, its guidance to immigration judges, and its judicial personnel.

24. Taken together, these developments show why habeas relief is necessary. The premise of exhaustion or deference to the bond system is that the bond system is real, available, and capable of giving prompt individualized review. **But when DHS adopts a new interpretation that treats large groups of long-term residents as bond-ineligible; when the BIA endorses that theory; when the Chief Immigration Judge tells immigration judges to keep denying bond hearings despite contrary district court rulings; when public reporting shows that immigration courts largely stopped conducting those hearings; and when federal judges are forced to vacate the governing BIA decision itself, a habeas court is not required to pretend that the ordinary administrative process will cure the problem**. In that setting, if detention is unlawful, unconstitutional, or prolonged without meaningful review, release—or at minimum a constitutionally adequate custody hearing ordered by this Court—falls squarely within the traditional scope of habeas. See *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001); *Velasco Lopez v. Decker*, 978 F.3d 842, 850–54 (2d Cir. 2020); *Dep't of Homeland Sec. v.*

Thuraissigiam, 591 U.S. 103, 107 (2020) ("Habeas has traditionally been a means to secure release from unlawful detention.").

THE EXECUTIVE-BRANCH STRUCTURE OF THE IMMIGRATION COURT SYSTEM COUNSELS AGAINST TREATING THE BOND PROCESS AS A FULL CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARD

25. Immigration judges are not Article III judges. They work within EOIR, which is part of the Department of Justice. Congress's own research arm has noted that immigration courts are not part of the federal judiciary, but are instead an administrative system housed in DOJ. EOIR's structure places immigration judges within an executive hierarchy overseen by the EOIR Director and the Chief Immigration Judge. They do not have life tenure or salary protection.

26. That matters to the remedy question. Immigration judges decide removal and custody matters while remaining employees of the same branch that enforces the immigration laws. Unlike administrative law judges who enjoy specific statutory protections under the APA, immigration judges have historically lacked similar structural insulation. Public reporting and scholarship have long observed that immigration courts operate within a framework shaped by DOJ leadership, internal management directives, and performance pressures.

27. The Attorney General retains broad supervisory power over EOIR and can shape policy and operations throughout the system. EOIR has publicly emphasized case-completion targets and backlog reduction. That kind of administrative control is not improper on its own. But it is different from the independence that Article III judges have by design.

28. Recent personnel decisions make the point even clearer. Reporting in 2025 and 2026 described the removal or non-retention of many immigration judges. The Court need not decide why those actions happened. It is enough to recognize that immigration judges work within a normal executive personnel system and remain subject to that chain of command.

29. None of this means any individual immigration judge is biased. It does mean, however, that the administrative bond process should not automatically be treated as a complete constitutional safeguard against unlawful detention, especially when internal rules or BIA decisions have already narrowed or eliminated bond jurisdiction for whole classes of detainees. In that setting, habeas serves its usual role as

an outside constitutional check on executive detention.

SEVERE STRUCTURAL LIMITS IN THE IMMIGRATION BOND SYSTEM SUPPORT RELEASE THROUGH HABEAS

30. These features matter most when the Court turns to remedy. If detention is unlawful because it is ultra vires, because it violates the Constitution, or because it continues without meaningful process, then habeas must provide effective relief. The Government may say the Court should simply remand for a bond hearing. But the record shows that bond hearings have in some cases been curtailed or blocked by policy and internal guidance. Sending a detainee back into that same system does not necessarily ensure prompt or meaningful review.

31. Even where a bond hearing is available on paper, the Court is not required to treat the administrative process as an automatic substitute for constitutional adjudication. Immigration judges remain executive-branch officials subject to agency supervision. That does not question the good faith of individual judges. It simply underscores why habeas exists: to provide an independent judicial forum when physical liberty is at stake.

32. The Supreme Court and the Second Circuit have long recognized that § 2241 lets federal courts order release where detention exceeds statutory or constitutional limits. See *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 517 (2003); *Henderson v. INS*, 157 F.3d 106, 122 (2d Cir. 1998); *Wang v. Ashcroft*, 320 F.3d 130, 146 (2d Cir. 2003). Where detention is unlawful, release is an ordinary habeas remedy.

33. If the Court finds that Petitioner's custody is ultra vires or constitutionally defective, it need not assume that more administrative proceedings will fix the problem. The Suspension Clause requires habeas review to remain meaningful. Requiring a detainee to return to an administrative process that has been materially weakened as a mechanism for custody review would not necessarily vindicate constitutional rights. In that setting, immediate release, or release on reasonable conditions set by this Court, may be the correct remedy.

THE EMERGING NEW YORK HABEAS CONSENSUS ON WIDESPREAD MANDATORY ICE DETENTION

34. The federal courts in New York in 2025 and 2026 developed a clear and increasingly direct habeas case

law dealing with categorical § 1225(b)(2) detention[1], street and interior arrests of long-present noncitizens, and the absence of contemporaneous individualized custody review. Across cases, courts treated these defects not as minor irregularities, but as statutory violations with constitutional consequences that required immediate judicial action.

35. In *Diallo v. Joyce*, Judge Subramanian granted habeas relief and ordered release where ICE detained a long-time New York resident without a valid statutory basis and without adequate process, stating in plain terms: **"None of this had to happen. All of it is illegal."** *Diallo v. Joyce*, No. 25-CV-9909 (AS), slip op. at 1 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 23, 2025). In *Gonzalez v. Joyce*, Judge Torres granted the writ and ordered release where courthouse arrests resulted in "arbitrary detention" with "no process at all," and where the record showed no individualized assessment of danger or flight risk. *Gonzalez v. Joyce*, No. 25 Civ. 8250, 2025 WL 2961626, at *2–4 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 19, 2025). Judge Engelmayer did the same in *Funes Gamez v. Francis*, ordering release after ICE revoked supervision without notice or a prompt interview and holding that the petitioner was "in custody in violation of the Constitution." *Funes Gamez v. Francis*, No. 25 Civ. 7429 (PAE), slip op. at 43, 48–49 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 24, 2025).

36. These cases fit within a broader SDNY line that includes *Valdez*, *Chipantiza-Sisalema*, *Lopez Benitez*, and *Samb*. Across them, the same principle appears again and again: detention without proper statutory authority and without timely, individualized process is unlawful and immediately remediable in habeas.

37. The same consensus appears in the cases rejecting categorical § 1225(b)(2) detention for long-present noncitizens arrested in the interior. After the BIA issued *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, New York federal courts repeatedly held that such detainees are governed, if at all, by § 1226(a), not § 1225(b)(2). The best-known decision is *Barco Mercado v. Francis*, 2025 WL 3295903, at *12–14 (S.D.N.Y. 2025), which collected authority and explained why applying a "discretion-free" § 1225 regime to long-present residents conflicts with both the INA and due process. Later cases followed *Barco Mercado*, including *Yao v. Almodovar* and *M.K. v. Arteta*, both of which held that detention "pursuant to the wrong statute"

[1] See Appendices A & B cited by Judge Kaplan in *Barco Mercado v. Francis*, 25-cv-06582 (2025 WL (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 26, 2025) of a running tally in November 2025 of granted and denied habeas petitions based on DHS and ICE violations. A conservative estimate today is over 630 immigration habeas granted in 2025 to 2026.

is unlawful because it strips detainees of the procedures Congress and the Constitution require.

38. In some cases, courts ordered prompt bond hearings with proper safeguards. In others, especially where the defect was the complete absence of individualized process under a categorical mandatory-detention theory, they ordered immediate release. The Eastern District followed the same path in *Hyppolite* and later cases citing it. Those cases show that due process may require notice and a pre-deprivation hearing before re-detention, with the Government bearing the burden to justify custody.

39. That leads directly to remedy. When detention is unauthorized under the governing statute, it is ultra vires. Habeas has always provided release, not just advisory correction, when custody exceeds lawful bounds. See *Demore*, 538 U.S. at 516–17; *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 687. As Chief Justice Roberts wrote in *Munaf v. Geren*, the typical remedy for unlawful executive detention is release. 553 U.S. 674, 693 (2008). The Supreme Court has said the same many times. See *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 536 (2004) (plurality opinion); *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 484 (1973).

40. New York courts have repeatedly followed that rule. They have not limited themselves to saying detention was flawed. They have ordered release. That includes *Huang*, *Diallo*, *Gonzalez*, *Barco Mercado*, *Yao*, *M.K.*, *Funes Gamez*, *Hyppolite*, *Pesantez Castro*, *Gopie*, and others. Those decisions show that where detention is unlawful, release remains the normal habeas remedy.

THIS CASE

41. This is an emergency habeas case about a basic constitutional and statutory question. *Can DHS arrest a man in a government building without probable cause or a valid arrest warrant?* And can DHS then keep detaining him without a hearing and without complying with statutory and constitutional safeguards?

42. As in many other cases, DHS will likely produce an after-created arrest warrant and claim the arrest was based on it, even though the warrant was generated after the arrest and was not previously issued or approved through the chain of command as the statute and regulations require.

43. The law says that civil immigration detention is a grave deprivation of liberty and that due process requires meaningful safeguards at the moment the Government decides to arrest and detain someone.

Courts in this District have repeatedly ordered relief under habeas where ICE detained people without making the individualized assessment that § 1226(a) and the regulations require, and where ICE tried to justify detention after the fact instead of through contemporaneous process. That includes *Lopez Benitez*, *Barco Mercado*, *Kelly*, *Valdez*, *Chipantiza-Sisalema*, and *Gonzalez*.

44. Petitioner therefore respectfully asks this Court to act now: to prevent transfer, compel disclosure of the key documents, require Petitioner's production before the Court, and order immediate release.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

45. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 because Petitioner is in federal custody under the color of United States authority and challenges the legality of that custody as unconstitutional and in violation of statute and regulation.

46. The venue is proper in the EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK because the Petitioner was seized in New York, was detained, and processed at ICE facilities within this District, and is still currently at the Metropolitan Detention Center, MDC, Brooklyn, NY. Respondents direct, control, and administer Petitioner's detention and transfer decisions in and from this District.

47. This Court has authority to issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunctive relief "as law and justice require," including to prevent transfer that would impair the Court's jurisdiction and ability to order effective habeas relief.

THE PARTIES

48. Brian David Dominguez Guerrero is a resident of Sag Harbor, NY.

49. Respondent Ken Genalo is the Field Director, Enforcement & Removal Operations of ICE, and is a legal custodian of Petitioner.

50. Respondent Todd Lyons is the Acting Director of ICE and is responsible for ICE detention policies and practices.

51. Respondent Markwayne Mullin is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and is responsible for DHS policies and enforcement practices affecting detention

52. Respondent Todd Blanche is the Acting Attorney General of the United States and is sued in her official

capacity in connection with the federal custody at issue.

53. Raul Maldonado, Jr. is the warden of the Metropolitan Detention Center, MDC, Brooklyn of the US Bureau of Prisons.

ARGUMENT

CLAIM ONE

PETITIONER'S WARRANTLESS ARREST AND DETENTION WITHOUT A CONTEMPORANEOUS, INDIVIDUALIZED CUSTODY DETERMINATION VIOLATES THE FOURTH AMENDMENT, THE FIFTH AMENDMENT, AND THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

54. The Fifth Amendment bars the Government from depriving any person of liberty without due process of law. Freedom from physical restraint lies at the core of the liberty the Constitution protects. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). That protection extends to noncitizens held in immigration custody. *Id.* at 693. And where detention results from executive action without the normal protections of criminal process, habeas courts must apply the "most searching review." *Boumediene v. Bush*, 553 U.S. 723, 783 (2008); see also *Velasco Lopez v. Decker*, 978 F.3d 842, 850 (2d Cir. 2020).

55. These principles apply in full in immigration detention cases. In *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, the Supreme Court rejected a statutory bond-hearing rule as a matter of construction, but it made clear that constitutional challenges to immigration detention remain fully available in habeas. 583 U.S. 281, 292–95 (2018). And in *Demore v. Kim*, the Court upheld mandatory detention only in a setting it understood to be limited in duration and accompanied by the procedures that Congress had prescribed. 538 U.S. 510, 528–31 (2003). So even when a detention statute exists, detention still must rest on lawful authority and constitutionally sufficient process.

56. The recent cases in the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York now establish a clear rule for the kind of detention challenged here. DHS may not use 8 U.S.C. § 1225 as a catchall detention statute for people who have been living in the United States for years and are arrested in the interior. If detention is governed by 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), DHS must make a real, individualized custody determination at the time of arrest, or before it, and must provide the process that goes with that determination. If DHS detains first and tries to justify later, the detention is unlawful from the start.

57. Judge Choudhury's decision in *Rodriguez-Acurio v. Almodovar* is central. There, the court held that the petitioner's detention "falls squarely within the discretionary detention framework of Section 1226(a), which permits detention when a DHS officer has made an individualized determination that a noncitizen poses a flight or safety risk." The court then found that "[n]othing in the record before this Court shows any change in circumstances" and that "[n]o one at DHS or ICE ever made any individualized determination that Rodriguez-Acurio poses a flight or public safety risk before she was suddenly arrested and detained." The court held that detention without "any notice or opportunity to be heard before a DHS officer or an immigration judge" violated due process, and it granted the petition. *Rodriguez-Acurio v. Almodovar*, No. 2:25-cv-6065 (NJC), 2025 WL 3314420, at *1, *23–24 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 28, 2025) .

58. That reasoning fits here. Petitioner was seized in the interior, not processed as a newly arriving alien at a port of entry, and not given a contemporaneous custody determination based on danger or flight risk. Instead, he was arrested first, detained first, and only later did the DHS try to explain the detention through paperwork and litigation. *Rodriguez-Acurio* rejects that sequence.

59. Judge Choudhury reaffirmed the same rule in *Covelli-Chaparro v. Bondi*. There, the court held that the petitioner's detention was governed by § 1226(a), not § 1225(b)(2), and that it violated procedural due process. The court ordered immediate release and further enjoined Respondents from denying bond in any later proceeding on the ground that he must be detained under § 1225(b). *Covelli-Chaparro v. Bondi*, No. 2:26-cv-00118 (NJC), slip op. at 2–3 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 15, 2026) . The court also made clear that a long-present noncitizen who had been paroled in and later released on recognizance was not "seeking admission" within the meaning of § 1225(b)(2). *Id.* .

60. Judge Morrison's decision in *Hyppolite v. Noem* is equally strong. There, the court held that detention was governed by § 1226(a), "which require[s] that Respondents provide Hyppolite with notice and a bond hearing before a neutral magistrate." It stressed that "there is no dispute that Hyppolite received no such hearing before he was jailed, nor has he received one since." The court then held that, because he "did not receive the process he was plainly due under the Constitution and laws of the United States

before he was deprived of his liberty," he was entitled to habeas relief and immediate release. *Hyppolite v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-4304 (NRM), slip op. at 4 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2025) .

61. Judge Merchant did the same in *Artiga v. Genalo*. There too, the court granted release rather than sending the petitioner into a post hoc administrative process. *Artiga v. Genalo*, No. 25-CV-5208, 2025 WL 2829434 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 5, 2025) .

62. The Southern District decisions line up with this. In *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, Judge Ho held that the petitioner was detained under § 1226(a), not § 1225. He rejected the DHS 's post hoc shift in statutory theory and held that the court could not credit "Respondents' new position as to the basis for Mr. Lopez Benitez's detention, which was adopted post hoc and raised for the first time in this litigation." He also held that "before the Government may exercise such discretion to detain a person," § 1226(a) and 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8) "require ICE officials to make an individualized custody determination." *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, 795 F. Supp. 3d 475, 484–85, 490 (S.D.N.Y. 2025) .

63. Judge Torres said the same in *Kelly v. Almodovar*. She rejected the idea that a mere review of a rap sheet counted as an individualized custody decision. She held that if ICE wishes to detain under § 1226(a), it "must allow the noncitizen to 'demonstrate to the satisfaction of the officer that [] release would not pose a danger to property or persons, and that the [noncitizen] is likely to appear for any future proceeding.'" She found that Kelly was not allowed to do that and granted relief. *Kelly v. Almodovar*, No. 25-CV-6448, 2025 WL 2381591, at *3–4 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 15, 2025) .

64. Judge Liman's decision in *Huamani v. Francis* makes the same point in simpler terms. There, he held that where "Respondents do not argue that Petitioner was afforded any sort of process before her re-detention," the petitioner "is therefore entitled to release." *Maria Jose Tumba Huamani v. Francis*, No. 25-cv-8110 (LJL), 2025 WL 3079014, at *8–9 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 4, 2025) .

65. Taken together, these decisions establish a uniform rule in this District. DHS may not invoke § 1225 as a categorical detention authority for individuals arrested in the interior after years of residence here. If DHS detains under § 1226(a), it must make a contemporaneous, individualized custody determination

based on a lawful statutory basis. And it may not rely on later-issued paperwork, later review, or shifting litigation positions to justify detention after the fact.

66. Where, as here, Petitioner was seized without a warrant, without a contemporaneous individualized custody determination, without any real evaluation of flight risk or danger, and is now detained based on a litigation-driven statutory theory, the detention is unlawful from the beginning. Under the repeated holdings of the Eastern and Southern Districts, the proper remedy is immediate release, not remand.

CLAIM TWO

PETITIONER'S WARRANTLESS SEIZURE AND ARREST VIOLATED THE FOURTH AMENDMENT, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2), AND THE GOVERNING IMMIGRATION ARREST REGULATIONS

The Fourth Amendment Applies Fully to Interior Civil Immigration Arrests

67. The Fourth Amendment applies fully to civil immigration arrests in the interior of the United States. *INS v. Lopez-Mendoza*, 468 U.S. 1032, 1043 (1984). The Second Circuit has recognized that "[t]he Fourth Amendment's protections extend to all persons within the United States, including aliens." *Almeida-Amaral v. Gonzales*, 461 F.3d 231, 234 (2d Cir. 2006). So warrantless civil immigration arrests are limited by both the Constitution and the INA.

68. That means the DHS cannot seize first and explain later. If ICE officers seized Petitioner on the street without presenting a warrant, without articulating probable cause, and without identifying a lawful basis for the seizure at the time, the arrest was unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment and outside the statute. See *Dunaway v. New York*, 442 U.S. 200, 208–09 (1979); *Beck v. Ohio*, 379 U.S. 89, 91, 96 (1964).

69. Because the initial seizure was unlawful, the detention that followed is unlawful too.

Congress Created a Warrant-First Rule for Interior Immigration Arrests

70. Congress did not create a free-floating power for immigration officers to seize people in the interior and sort out the authority later. The structure of the arrest statutes matters. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), a person in the interior ordinarily is arrested "[o]n a warrant issued by the Attorney General." The same

section then provides for detention, bond, or conditional parole. So the normal model is arrest on a warrant first, followed by custody procedures.

71. The regulations confirm that model. Under 8 C.F.R. § 236.1(b)(1), a person may be arrested and taken into custody under a Form I-200 warrant, and that warrant may be issued only by the officers listed in 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(e)(2), and served only by the officers listed in § 287.5(e)(3). In short, the regulations require advance issuance by designated officers and advance authorization before liberty is restrained.

72. The Supreme Court described the same structure in *Arizona v. United States*. There, the Court explained that Congress created a "full set of standards" governing immigration arrest authority and that the no-warrant authority is "more limited." 567 U.S. 387, 407–08 (2012). Officers may arrest without a warrant only if they have reason to believe the person is removable and likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained. *Id.* So the warrantless power is the exception, not the default.

The Administrative-Warrant Scheme Requires Prior Authorization, Not Later Papering

73. The warrant rules are not minor technicalities. They are part of the lawful method for making interior immigration arrests. Before an arrest on a warrant, DHS regulations require prior issuance of Form I-200 by a designated official under 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(e)(2). That authority is concentrated in supervisory and specially delegated officers. The point is to require review before arrest, not afterward.

74. The regulations also limit who may make a warrantless arrest at all. Under 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(c)(1), only designated officers may exercise that power. And 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2) says that such officers may arrest without warrant only if they have reason to believe the person is removable and "is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained." The same regulation adds that a warrant "shall be obtained in every instance where the person is not likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained." 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii). That language is mandatory.

75. The regulations also require basic notice at the time of arrest. The officer must identify himself or herself as an immigration officer and state that the person is under arrest and the reason for the arrest. 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(iii). Where officers do not show a warrant, do not state the basis for arrest, and do not comply with these rules, the arrest is not merely sloppy. It is unlawful.

76. That is why later-issued paperwork cannot save a street arrest that was unlawful when it happened. The sequence matters. The warrant must come first. A later I-200 does not prove compliance. It proves the opposite.

The Initial Stop Also Required Specific, Articulable Facts

77. Before there could be any lawful arrest, there had to be a lawful stop. The Fourth Amendment does not permit immigration officers to detain someone on the street based on hunch, appearance, or general suspicion.

78. Under *Terry v. Ohio*, a brief investigatory stop requires "specific and articulable facts" supporting reasonable suspicion. 392 U.S. 1, 21–22 (1968). In the immigration setting, *United States v. Brignoni-Ponce* held that officers may not stop people for immigration inquiry based only on ethnicity or appearance. 422 U.S. 873, 883–87 (1975). They must have particularized facts that warrant suspicion as to the person stopped.

79. DHS's own regulation says the same thing. Under 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(b)(2), an immigration officer may briefly detain a person for questioning only if the officer has "reasonable suspicion, based on specific articulable facts," that the person is engaged in an offense or is unlawfully present.

80. The Second Circuit confirms the point. In *Almeida-Amaral*, the court held that a stop unsupported by articulable suspicion raises serious Fourth Amendment concerns, and it made clear that race-based stops would be egregious constitutional violations. 461 F.3d at 235, 239–40.

81. So if ICE lacked reasonable suspicion to make the stop, everything that followed was tainted from the beginning.

A Warrantless Immigration Arrest Required Probable Cause and a Real Escape-Risk Basis

82. Even if there were a lawful initial encounter, the DHS still needed probable cause before turning it into an arrest. The constitutional rule is basic: probable cause must exist "at the moment the arrest was made." *Beck*, 379 U.S. at 96. Officers cannot detain first and then use later-acquired facts to fill in the missing basis.

83. Congress wrote that same rule into 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2). That section allows a warrantless arrest only when the officer has "reason to believe" the person is removable and "is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained." Courts have long treated "reason to believe" in this context as equivalent to probable cause. See *Tejeda-Mata v. INS*, 626 F.2d 721, 725 (9th Cir. 1980). The Second Circuit's reasoning is consistent. In *Ojeda-Vinales v. INS*, the court explained that officers may investigate first, then arrest once probable cause exists, not the other way around. 523 F.2d 286, 287–88 (2d Cir. 1975).

84. The second part of § 1357(a)(2) matters just as much. Even if probable cause existed, officers still could not make a warrantless arrest unless they also had reason to believe the person was likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained. Congress used "and," not "or." The regulations repeat that same structure and say a warrant "shall be obtained" whenever the person is not likely to escape before one can be secured. 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii).

85. So if ICE had neither a valid preexisting warrant nor concrete facts showing probable cause and escape risk at the moment of arrest, the seizure was unlawful under both the Fourth Amendment and the statute.

Later Paperwork Cannot Cure the Defect

86. DHS may try to rely on facts learned after arrest or on later-issued documents. But that argument fails. *Beck* holds that an arrest is judged by what officers knew "at the moment the arrest was made." 379 U.S. at 96. And *United States v. Di Re* holds that an arrest "is good or bad when it starts and does not change character from its success." 332 U.S. 581, 595 (1948).

87. That rule is even stricter here because the regulations already tell ICE what to do. If there is no escape risk, get a warrant first. If DHS instead says this was a warrantless arrest, then it must prove that both elements of § 1357(a)(2) existed at the time of arrest. It cannot switch theories in litigation to rescue a defective seizure.

88. The post-arrest regulations do not help the DHS either. Under 8 C.F.R. § 287.3, a person arrested without warrant must be examined by an officer other than the arresting officer unless no other qualified officer is available, and a custody decision must then be made. Those are safeguards for an already lawful warrantless arrest. They do not create arrest authority where none existed.

The Record Alleged Here Shows Noncompliance with the Required Arrest Protocol

89. Applying the law to the facts alleged here shows why the arrest was unlawful. First, ICE did not proceed on a valid administrative warrant issued in advance by an authorized officer under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), 8 C.F.R. § 236.1(b)(1), and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(e)(2). Petitioner was seized on the street without any warrant being shown.

90. Second, the officers did not identify specific, articulable facts supporting even a brief stop under the Fourth Amendment and 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(b)(2), much less a full arrest. A street stop based on appearance, hunch, location, or general "operation" objectives is not enough. *Brignoni-Ponce*, 422 U.S. at 883–87; *Almeida-Amaral*, 461 F.3d at 235.

91. Third, the officers lacked probable cause to believe Petitioner was removable at the moment of arrest. The Constitution and § 1357(a)(2) do not allow officers to seize first and determine legal status later. *Beck*, 379 U.S. at 96; *Ojeda-Vinales*, 523 F.2d at 287–88.

92. Fourth, ICE did not satisfy the separate "likely to escape" element. Nothing suggests officers could not have used the normal warrant process. To the contrary, the regulations assume they should have done so unless there was real exigency.

93. And fifth, because the arrest was made without a warrant and outside the narrow conditions of § 1357(a)(2), the seizure was not just unreasonable. It was ultra vires. Congress withheld arrest authority unless those conditions were met.

The Fourth Amendment Violation Goes to the Legality of the Custody Itself

94. This is not just an evidentiary problem. Petitioner remains in custody because of an arrest that was unauthorized when it happened. Habeas exists to address exactly that kind of unlawful executive restraint.

95. To be sure, *Lopez-Mendoza* held that the exclusionary rule does not automatically apply in every civil removal case. 468 U.S. at 1050–51. But it also recognized the importance of Fourth Amendment limits in immigration enforcement. The Second Circuit has enforced that principle where violations are egregious or undermine reliability. *Almeida-Amaral*, 461 F.3d at 235, 239–40.

96. The point here is more direct. Petitioner's current detention rests on the arrest itself. If the arresting officers lacked warrant authority, probable cause, and any real escape-risk basis, then the custody that followed was unlawful from the start. That is a proper subject of habeas relief.

The Proper Remedy Is Habeas Release

97. Habeas relief is appropriate because the defect here is not collateral to detention. It is the foundation of detention. Petitioner was seized without a warrant, outside the narrow authority conferred by § 1357(a)(2), and without the procedures the INA and the regulations require. That unlawful seizure produced the custody this Court is now reviewing.

98. At minimum, this Court should hold that the Fourth Amendment applies fully to interior civil immigration arrests, that § 1357(a)(2) creates a narrow conjunctive exception to the warrant requirement, that "reason to believe" means probable cause, that DHS regulations require advance warrants when no real escape risk exists, that street stops require specific articulable facts, that post-arrest paperwork cannot validate an unlawful seizure, and that detention resting on such an arrest is unlawful and must end.

99. Because Respondents did not comply with the Constitution, the statute, or the regulations governing immigration arrest authority, the writ should issue and Petitioner should be released.

CLAIM FOUR

PETITIONER CANNOT BE REQUIRED TO SEEK A BOND HEARING IF DOING SO WOULD BE FUTILE

Exhaustion Is Excused, and a Bond-Hearing Remand Is Not Meaningful Relief, Where DHS Invokes 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) and Matter of Yajure-Hurtado to Deny Bond Jurisdiction

100. Petitioner does not seek review of a discretionary bond decision or ask this Court to reweigh danger and flight-risk factors. He challenges DHS 's threshold authority to detain him under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) at all. He contends that, if he is detainable, it is only under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) with the procedures Congress required. Where a petitioner raises that kind of statutory and constitutional challenge to detention itself, exhaustion is not jurisdictional. At most it is prudential, and it yields where

administrative review would be futile or inadequate. *McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140, 146–49 (1992); *Howell v. INS*, 72 F.3d 288, 291 (2d Cir. 1995).

101. That principle applies with special force here because DHS's own detention theory eliminates any meaningful administrative remedy. In *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado*, the Board held that immigration judges lack authority to hear bond proceedings under § 236(a) for people detained under § 235(b)(2)(A), and that such a detainee is ineligible for later bond under § 236(a). 29 I. & N. Dec. 216, 216, 227 (B.I.A. 2025). So if DHS says Petitioner is detained under § 1225(b), the agency's own precedent says the immigration judge has no bond jurisdiction.

102. That makes exhaustion futile in the most concrete sense. Petitioner is not skipping a real remedy. He is refusing to pursue one the Government says does not exist. The prudential exhaustion doctrine does not require a detainee to seek relief from a tribunal that lacks authority to grant it, especially where the challenge goes to the Government's threshold classification of the detainee under an inapplicable statute.

103. The same remedial principle appears throughout the recent EDNY and SDNY cases. In *Rodriguez-Acurio*, Judge Choudhury granted the writ, ordered release, and held that detention under the wrong statutory scheme cannot be sustained through later process. *Rodriguez-Acurio*, 2025 WL 3314420, at *23–24 . In *Hyppolite*, Judge Morrison ordered immediate release because the petitioner "did not receive the process he was plainly due under the Constitution and laws of the United States before he was deprived of his liberty." *Hyppolite*, slip op. at 4 . In *Artiga*, the court likewise ordered release rather than sending the petitioner into a later, substitute process. *Artiga*, 2025 WL 2829434 .

104. The court in *Gopie v. Lyons* addressed exhaustion directly. It held that a bond hearing "is a 're-determination' of custody—it assumes that a valid custody determination was made in the first instance." It then concluded that the petitioner "is not required to exhaust a process that was deficient from the outset." *Gopie v. Lyons*, No. 25-CV-05229 (SJB) (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 13, 2025) . That reasoning applies here. If there was no valid initial custody determination, later review cannot cure the violation.

105. The Southern District cases say the same. In *Huamani*, Judge Liman held that where "Respondents do not argue that Petitioner was afforded any sort of process before her re-detention," the petitioner "is therefore entitled to release." *Huamani*, 2025 WL 3079014, at *8–9 . In *Kelly*, Judge Torres explained that custody hearings "are provided for the purpose of custody re-determination" and "are no substitute for the requirement that ICE engage in a deliberative process prior to, or contemporaneous with," detention. *Kelly*, 2025 WL 2381591, at *4 . And in *Lopez Benitez*, Judge Ho held that where there is no valid "initial decision" to detain, a bond hearing cannot provide a meaningful remedy. 795 F. Supp. 3d at 490–91 .

106. These cases do not establish a broad rule that bond hearings are always inadequate. They establish the narrower rule Petitioner needs here. When detention is unlawful from the start because DHS invoked the wrong statute and denied the procedures that would have attached under the correct one, a later bond hearing cannot cure the violation.

107. Requiring exhaustion here would only prolong an ongoing deprivation of liberty. The Supreme Court has recognized that freedom from physical restraint lies at the core of due process and that habeas exists to test unlawful executive detention. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690–91; *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 296–97. If the agency says no bond jurisdiction exists, and the district cases repeatedly hold that immediate release is the proper remedy where detention was unlawful from inception, insisting on exhaustion would do nothing except delay relief.

108. Nor can the Government rely on BIA review. The Board is bound by *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado* unless the Attorney General or a federal court says otherwise. See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(g), (h). So requiring exhaustion would force Petitioner to present his no-bond claim to the very body whose precedent created the bar.

109. Finally, exhaustion is independently excused because Petitioner raises constitutional claims that the agency cannot finally resolve. He alleges detention under an inapplicable statute and without the process required by § 1226(a) and the Fifth Amendment. The agency cannot supply the habeas remedy

of release for detention unlawful from the start under the theory Petitioner advances. That is why the district courts, not the immigration courts, have supplied the operative relief in this line of cases.

110. For all of those reasons, exhaustion is excused. Where DHS invokes § 1225(b) and *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado* to deny bond jurisdiction, there is no meaningful administrative remedy to exhaust, and remand for bond is not meaningful habeas relief where detention was unlawful from inception. The Court should reject any exhaustion defense and order Petitioner's immediate release.

CLAIM FIVE

FAILURE TO FOLLOW MANDATORY DETENTION REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES RENDERS CUSTODY UNLAWFUL UNDER ACCARDI

111. Under *Accardi v. Shaughnessy*, 347 U.S. 260 (1954), an agency must follow its own binding regulations, especially where those regulations protect liberty or other important individual rights. When the Government fails to follow those mandatory procedures, its action is unlawful and cannot support continued detention. *Id.* at 267–68.

112. The immigration detention scheme contains mandatory procedural safeguards governing arrest, processing, and custody determinations. These include 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226 and 1357 and regulations such as 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1 and 287.3. Where ICE does not follow those procedures, particularly in the immediate aftermath of a warrantless arrest, detention is unlawful from the start and cannot be saved by post hoc rationalizations.

113. The Second Circuit has enforced *Accardi* in the immigration context for decades. In *Montilla v. INS*, the court held that agency failure to follow its own regulations requires invalidation of the resulting action where those regulations protect fundamental rights. 926 F.2d 162, 166–69 (2d Cir. 1991). That principle applies here. The regulations governing arrest and detention are not optional internal housekeeping rules. They are part of the legal framework that protects liberty.

114. The recent district cases apply that same idea in the custody setting. In *Lopez Benitez*, Judge Ho held that "before the Government may exercise such discretion to detain a person," § 1226(a) and 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(8) "require ICE officials to make an individualized custody determination." 795 F.

Supp. 3d at 490 . In *Kelly*, Judge Torres held that ICE had to permit the detainee to demonstrate that release would not pose danger or flight risk, and found it undisputed that Kelly was not allowed to do so. *Kelly*, 2025 WL 2381591, at *3–4 . In *Huamani*, Judge Liman granted release where there was no process before re-detention. *Huamani*, 2025 WL 3079014, at *8–9 . In *Gopie*, Judge Bulsara held that the custody determination was made after arrest, not before or contemporaneously, and that this violated basic due process requirements. *Gopie*, No. 25-CV-05229 (SJB) (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 13, 2025) .

115. These cases show the same thing. The regulations require timely, individualized custody determinations grounded in lawful authority. Failure to comply with those rules makes detention procedurally defective and constitutionally suspect.

The Regulations Require Process at the Time of Arrest, Not Later

116. Under 8 C.F.R. § 287.3(c), a person arrested without warrant must be examined without unnecessary delay and advised of the reasons for arrest and the right to counsel. Under 8 C.F.R. § 236.1(c), a custody determination must then be made as to detention or release. These are not loose suggestions. They are mandatory procedural safeguards governing the deprivation of liberty.

117. That is why post hoc explanations do not work. DHS cannot ignore its own rules at the time of arrest and then attempt to cure the violation later through a later memorandum, later form, later warrant, or later bond proceeding. Under *Accardi*, the agency must follow the procedures it prescribed when it acts.

118. This point has special force in a case involving 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2). That section gives officers a narrow power to arrest without warrant only when they have reason to believe the person is removable and likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained. If officers make a warrantless arrest and then fail to follow the regulations that govern immediate processing and custody decisions, the statutory and regulatory prerequisites for detention were never satisfied.

Application Here

119. Here, Respondents failed to comply with the mandatory procedures governing Petitioner's arrest and custody determination. Petitioner was subjected to a warrantless arrest without compliance with 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.3. No contemporaneous custody determination was made consistent with 8 C.F.R. § 236.1. No lawful process was provided at or before the deprivation of liberty.

120. These are not technical errors. They go to the heart of DHS's claimed authority to detain. The regulations exist to make sure detention decisions are made lawfully, deliberately, and with minimum safeguards. When those safeguards are ignored, detention is unlawful under *Accardi* and cannot stand.

121. Nor can Respondents cure these violations after the fact. A later-issued document, a delayed custody decision, or a new litigation theory cannot retroactively validate an arrest and detention that were unlawful when they occurred. The law requires compliance at the time of deprivation, not reconstruction later.

122. Accordingly, because Respondents failed to follow the mandatory procedures governing arrest and custody determinations, Petitioner's detention is unlawful under *Accardi*, violates the governing statutes and regulations, and violates the Due Process Clause. Where ICE fails to comply with its own binding rules governing arrest and detention, custody cannot stand. Habeas relief is required.

CLAIM SIX:

IF RESPONDENTS CANNOT PRODUCE THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD DEMONSTRATING LAWFUL AUTHORITY FOR PETITIONER'S ARREST AND DETENTION, THE COURT MUST GRANT THE WRIT.

Petitioner Requests an Order Directing Expedited Production of DHS Custody and Administrative Records

123. Respondents cannot justify Petitioner's continued dention without producing the administrative record that purportedly authorizes his arrest and incarceration. In habeas corpus proceedings, *the Government bears the burden of demonstrating the legal authority for a person's detention*. The writ of habeas corpus exists precisely to assess whether the Executive Branch possesses lawful authority to restrain an individual's liberty. Where the Government cannot demonstrate that authority with competent evidence, the detention cannot stand.

124. If Respondents cannot produce the administrative record demonstrating lawful authority for

Petitioner's arrest and detention, the Court must grant the writ. At a minimum, Respondents should be ordered to produce the complete administrative record—including the A-file, any alleged removal order, any reinstatement determination, and any custody determination—so that the Court may determine whether the detention complies with federal law and the Constitution. Absent such a showing, Petitioner's continued detention is unlawful and he must be released.

125. Although habeas proceedings do not authorize plenary civil discovery, they do require a *real return grounded in the actual record—not a curated narrative constructed by the detaining authority*. The governing statutes make that obligation explicit. Under 28 U.S.C. § 2243, the writ "shall be returned within three days unless for good cause additional time is allowed," and the respondent must certify "the true cause of the detention." 28 U.S.C. § 2243 (emphasis added). Section 2241(c)(3) authorizes relief where a person is "in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws … of the United States," and § 2243 further commands that the Court "summarily hear and determine the facts" and "dispose of the matter as law and justice require."

126. These statutory commands presuppose production of the *actual custody record*. A declaration that paraphrases ICE paperwork while withholding the underlying documents is not a return stating the "true cause" of detention within the meaning of § 2243. Habeas review cannot proceed on summaries, characterizations, or post hoc justifications; it requires the record itself so that the Court—not the Government—can determine the legality of detention.

127. That principle is longstanding. The Supreme Court has made clear that the Government may not defeat habeas review through conclusory assertions. In *Walker v. Johnston*, 312 U.S. 275, 284–87 (1941), the Court rejected reliance on unsupported official representations and held that courts must examine the underlying facts where detention is challenged. Habeas corpus "cuts through all forms and goes to the very tissue of the structure," requiring production of the factual basis for detention so the court may determine its legality. Id. at 284. That command applies with full force here.

128. Courts Require Production of The Underlying Detention File - Not Summaries

129. Consistent with §§ 2241 and 2243, courts have repeatedly required Respondents to produce the

actual documentary record of detention where its legality is challenged.

130. In *Covelli-Chaparro v. Bondi*, No. 2:26-cv-00118 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 13, 2026), the court ordered a supplemental submission and required Respondents to confirm that they had provided "all documents demonstrating why Petitioner's detention in ICE custody is lawful." That directive reflects the core requirement that habeas review must be grounded in the full evidentiary record, not selective disclosures.

131. Similarly, in *Minarcaja Concha v. Lyons*, No. 2:25-cv-06695 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 10, 2025), the court required Respondents to file a detailed supplemental submission addressing the timing, location, and conditions of detention, including records relating to confinement at 535 Federal Plaza—such as sleeping conditions, access to food, medical care, and counsel. The court did not accept generalized assertions; it required the underlying factual record.

132. In *Hernández Lazo v. Noem*, No. 2:25-cv-06639 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 10, 2025), the court ordered Respondents to produce specific documentary materials, including records related to the petitioner's immigration status (there, TPS termination documents), confirming that habeas courts may compel production of discrete records necessary to adjudicate the legality of detention.

133. And in *Ulloa Montoya v. Bondi*, No. 2:25-cv-06363 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 24, 2025), the court—while granting TRO relief—directed Respondents to produce *"all immigration forms and records referenced"* in the Government's own submission, recognizing that habeas review cannot proceed where the Government selectively cites documents but withholds them from the Court.

134. Together, these cases establish a consistent rule: when detention is challenged, Respondents must produce the underlying file that purportedly justifies that detention.

135. <u>The Required Return Includes the Full Arrest and Custody Record</u>

136. To satisfy §§ 2241 and 2243, Respondents must file a complete and non-selective return that includes the full arrest and custody record, including but not limited to:

Form I-200 (warrant of arrest), if any;
Form I-213 (Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien);
Form I-286 (Notice of Custody Determination);
Forms I-220A or I-220B (release or supervision documents);

Any detainer, booking, or intake records;
Any custody classification or custody review determinations;
Any supervisory approvals, revocations, or policy-based directives;
Any documentation reflecting the statutory basis invoked for detention;
Any records reflecting when, how, and by whom the custody decision was made.

This is not discovery—it is the *minimum record necessary* for the Court to "determine the facts" as § 2243 requires.

Without The Record, The Court Cannot Discharge Its Statutory Duty

137. Absent production of the underlying file, the Court is left with nothing more than the Government's characterization of its own authority. That is precisely what habeas review forbids. Section 2243 requires the Court to determine the facts—not to accept the Government's account of them.

138. Where, as here, the legality of the arrest, the existence (or absence) of a warrant, the timing of any custody determination, and the statutory basis for detention are all in dispute, the record itself is the case. Without it, meaningful judicial review is impossible.

139. Courts have long recognized that when a party fails to produce evidence within its control that would naturally be expected to support its position, an adverse inference may be drawn that the evidence would not support that party's claims. *Residential Funding Corp. v. DeGeorge Fin. Corp.*, 306 F.3d 99, 108–09 (2d Cir. 2002). That principle applies with particular force in habeas proceedings, where the Government alone possesses the detention record.

Expedited Document Production Is Required

140. Finally, the statute imposes a compressed timeline. Section 2243 requires a return within three days absent good cause. That timeline reflects Congress's judgment that unlawful detention must be addressed promptly—not after prolonged delay.

141. Accordingly, the Court should order Respondents to:

File a complete return within the timeframe required by § 2243;
Produce the full, unredacted custody and arrest record described above; and
Certify that the production includes all documents relied upon or referenced in support of detention.

Only with that record can the Court fulfill its statutory obligation to "summarily hear and determine the facts" and "dispose of the matter as law and justice require."

CLAIM SEVEN

REQUEST FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES UNDER THE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACT

142. Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court expressly preserve Petitioner's right to seek an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), 28 U.S.C.§ 2412, should Petitioner prevail in this habeas corpus proceeding or obtain the relief requested herein through this Temporary Restraining Order or subsequent order of the Court.

143. EAJA provides that a prevailing party in a civil action against the United States is entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs unless the government's position was substantially justified or special circumstances would make an award unjust. See 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A).Immigration habeas corpus proceedings constitute "civil actions" within the meaning of EAJA, and federal courts in this District have recognized that noncitizens who obtain relief from unlawful detention—including release, termination of custody, or injunctive relief—qualify as prevailing parties for purposes of EAJA where the government's conduct is not substantially justified.

144. Here, Petitioner has been subjected to an unlawful seizure and detention without statutory authority and in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. The government's actions necessitated the immediate filing of this emergency habeas petition and application for a Temporary Restraining Order to prevent irreparable harm, including continued unlawful detention and the risk of transfer beyond this Court's jurisdiction.

145. Under these circumstances, the government's position lacks substantial justification, and Petitioner should not bear the financial burden of vindicating fundamental constitutional rights. Accordingly, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court's Temporary Restraining Order expressly provide that nothing in the Court's order shall be construed to waive or limit Petitioner's right to seek attorneys' fees and costs under EAJA, and that Petitioner may move for such fees upon prevailing in this action or obtaining the relief sought, including release from custody or other injunctive relief ordered by

the Court.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court Order the Respondents to Show Cause pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243 why a Temporary Restraining Order should not remain in effect pending swift adjudication of the habeas petition:

a) Prohibiting Respondents from transferring Petitioner outside this District absent further order of this Court
b) directing Respondents to provide reasonable and timely access to counsel, including meaningful and confidential in-person legal visitation;
c) directing Respondents to file, within forty-eight (48) hours, a full return certifying the statutory and factual basis for detention pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243; requiring production, within forty-eight (48) hours of this Order, of all custodial and administrative documents supporting detention, as well as all DHS and ICE custody, detention, and administrative records, with appropriate relief for noncompliance;
d) producing Petitioner forthwith before this Court as necessary to effectuate meaningful habeas review; and upon adjudication of the Petition,
e) granting the writ of habeas corpus and ordering Petitioner's immediate release from unlawful detention;
f) awarding reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d), should Petitioner prevail in this action;
g) ordering that Petitioner shall not be re-detained without notice and an opportunity to be heard at a pre-deprivation bond hearing before a neutral decisionmaker, where Respondents will have the burden of showing that his detention is authorized under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), that Petitioner be "entitled to release from the unlawful restrictions on his liberty which means, in the circumstances here, restoration of... the status quo ante." *Khabazha v. United States Immigr. & Customs Enf't*, No. 25-cv-5279, 2025 WL 3281514, at *8 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 25, 2025) (ordering government release petitioner from "restrictions on his liberty imposed as a result of his unlawful [detention]... including the ankle monitor and reporting requirements") and "an injunction barring deprivation [of any] of the [Petitioner's] rights without the requisite procedural protections." *Id. See Ccorihuaman v. Genalo* No. 26-cv-554 (E.D.N.Y. Feb 6, 2026) and
h) ordering that Respondents shall return to Petitioner all personal property belonging to Petitioner that was seized at the time of detention and that is currently in their custody, possession, or control, whether maintained directly by Respondents or by any contracted or affiliated facility, and that such property shall be returned in the same condition as it existed immediately prior to Petitioner's detention; and
i) Granting such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ S. Michael Musa-Obregon

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June 4, 2026
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VERIFICATION BY SOMEONE ACTING ON THE PETITIONER'S BEHALF PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C.§ 2242

I am submitting this verification on behalf of the Petitioner because I am one of the Petitioner's attorneys. I have received this information from staff members at law firms, the office file, investigations of counsel, and from the Petitioner, who has granted his lawyers permission to discuss the events described in this Petition with his family. On the basis of this understanding, I hereby verify that the statements made in the attached Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated: June 4, 2026	BY: *S. Michael Musa-Obregon* S. Michael Musa-Obregon

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on June 4, 2026 I caused the foregoing Petition, Emergency Motion, and Order to Show Cause to be served by electronic mail and certified mail by US POSTAL SERVICE on the United States Attorney's Office for the EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, Civil Division, and by electronic mail and by certified mail US POSTAL SERVICE on counsel for Respondents, and I further caused service on Respondents in their official capacities via the U.S. Attorney as permitted by applicable rule.

s/ S. Michael Musa-Obregon

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ADDENDUM

[1] See *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216, 216–18, 226–27 (B.I.A. 2025); *Rodriguez-Acurio v. Almodovar*, No. 2:25-cv-6065 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 10, 2025) ; *Bethancourt Soto v. Soto*, No. 25-cv-16200 (D.N.J. Oct. 22, 2025) ; *Bond Hearings for Immigrants Cease Despite Federal Rulings*, Bloomberg Law.

[2] *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. at 216, 226–27.

[3] American Immigration Council & The Legal Aid Society, *Practice Advisory Update: Detention under INA § 235(b): Matter of Yajure Hurtado* (Sept. 10, 2025).

[4] *Rodriguez-Acurio*, No. 2:25-cv-6065, slip op. at 2–4, 26–29 ; *Zumba v. Bondi*, No. 25-14626, 2025 WL 2753496, at *3–4, *8 (D.N.J. Sept. 26, 2025) ; *Contreras Maldonado v. Cabezas*, No. 25-13004 (D.N.J. Oct. 23, 2025) .

[5] *Bond Hearings for Immigrants Cease Despite Federal Rulings*, Bloomberg Law ("The Trump administration's immigration courts have largely stopped conducting bond hearings, despite three federal judges' explicit declarations that noncitizen detainees have the right to argue for their release.").

[6] AILA, *Practice Alert: EOIR Issues Nationwide Guidance on Maldonado Bautista* (reproducing Jan. 13, 2026 guidance from Chief Immigration Judge Teresa Riley).

[7] Nate Raymond, *Top US Immigration Judge Says Bond Hearings Should Be Denied Despite Court Rulings, Documents Show*, Reuters (Jan. 16, 2026).

[8] *Rodriguez-Acurio*, No. 2:25-cv-6065, slip op. .

[9] *Bethancourt Soto*, No. 25-cv-16200 ; .

[10] *Contreras Maldonado*, No. 25-13004 ; .

[11] *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, Final Judgment, Dec. 18, 2025.

[12] *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, Order Granting in Part Motion to Reconsider, Dec. 18, 2025.

[13] *Id.*

[14] *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, Order Granting Motion to Enforce and Vacating *Yajure Hurtado*, Feb. 18, 2026.

[15] *Id.*

[16] *Id.*

[17] Chief Immigration Judge Teresa L. Riley, Nationwide Guidance on *Maldonado Bautista* (Jan. 13, 2026), reproduced in AILA practice materials.

[18] Nate Raymond, *Top US Immigration Judge Says Bond Hearings Should Be Denied Despite Court Rulings, Documents Show*, Reuters (Jan. 16, 2026).

[19] *Bond Hearings for Immigrants Cease Despite Federal Rulings*, Bloomberg Law.

[20] *J.S. v. Wofford*, No. 1:25-cv-02016, Findings and Recommendations (E.D. Cal. Jan. 16, 2026).

[21] *Maldonado Bautista* Practice Advisory Update (Feb. 11, 2026).

[22] TRAC Immigration data update reporting FY 2025 bond-hearing totals through March 2025.

[23] American Immigration Council analysis describing the effects of the no-bond policy and stating that release on bond was "no longer an option for many people."

[24] Letter from members of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee to the Department of Justice (Mar. 28, 2025).

[25] Public reporting on firings or non-retention of immigration judges and assistant chief immigration judges during 2025.