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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ELDIZAR AGUILAR-MARTIN,

Petitioner,

v.

MARKWAYNE MULLIN, Secretary of
the Department of Homeland Security,
TODD BLANCHE, Acting Attorney
General, TODD M. LYONS, Acting
Director, Immigration and Customs
Enforcement, JESUS ROCHA, Acting
Field Office Director, San Diego Field
Office, CHRISTOPHER LAROSE,
Warden at Otay Mesa Detention Center,

Respondents.

Case No.: 26-cv-3130-RBM-DDL

**Second Amended Petition
for a
Writ of Habeas Corpus**

INTRODUCTION

Because Respondents have improperly detained Mr. Aguilar-Martin under 8 U.S.C. § 1225, and apparently did not “compl[y] with the express terms of section 1226 when [they] detained” him through the “[i]ssuance of a[n administrative] warrant,” this Court must order his “immediate release.” *JAACP v. Wofford*, No. 25-cv-1354-KES-SKO, 2025 WL 3013328, *8 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 27, 2025); *accord R.D. v. Bondi*, No. 26-cv-1904-ECT-EMB, 2026 WL 788263, *2 (D. Minn. Mar. 20, 2026) (collecting cases ordering immediate release in the absence of a warrant). At least one judge in this district recently concluded the same. *See Cruz Pedraza v. Larose*, 26-cv-2697-LL-MSB, ECF 12 at 4 (S.D. Cal. May 27, 2026) (finding that because petitioner was “arrested by ICE without a warrant,” immediate release is the “appropriate remedy”).

This situation arises from a sudden change in the way that the Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”) interprets §§ 1225 and 1226. “For decades, and across administrations, DHS has acknowledged that § 1226(a) applies to individuals who entered the United States unlawfully, but who were later apprehended within the borders of the United States long after their entry.” *Rodriguez v. Bostock*, 779 F. Supp. 3d 1239, 1260 (W.D. Wash. 2025). But in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), the BIA accepted the government’s new position that inadmissible immigrants are not eligible for bond under § 1226(a), even if they have been living in the United States for years or decades. Instead, the BIA held that all inadmissible immigrants are subject to the mandatory detention provisions in 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A).

Courts do not agree.¹ This Court should reject that argument, too, and order Mr. Aguilar-Martin's immediate release, or at least a bond hearing.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Mr. Aguilar-Martin was born in Guatemala and entered the United States without permission in 2001. Exhibit A, Declaration of Eldizar Aguilar-Martin, at ¶ 1. Since then, he has lived in Riverside, California. *Id.* at ¶ 1. Mr. Aguilar-Martin has never been deported. *Id.* at ¶ 1. He has one domestic violence conviction from 2018. *Id.* at ¶ 1.

On April 22, 2026, ICE arrested Mr. Aguilar-Martin while he was going to his house. *Id.* at ¶ 2. They took him into custody and brought him to Otay Mesa. *Id.* at ¶ 2. ICE placed him in removal proceedings, and his next hearing is on June 4, 2026. *Id.* at ¶ 3. Mr. Aguilar-Martin has never had a bond hearing where the immigration judge decided whether he was a danger or a flight risk. *Id.* at ¶ 4.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

I. Noncitizens who enter without inspection are entitled to the process outlined in 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a).

A. In *Yajure Hurtado*, the BIA stripped most noncitizens who enter without inspection of the right to seek bond.

This habeas petition turns on the BIA's recent decision in *Yajure Hurtado*. The issue in *Yajure Hurtado* revolves around two statutes, 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A).

"Section 1226(a) provides for the arrest and detention of noncitizens 'pending a decision on whether the alien is to be removed from the United

¹ See, e.g., *Rodriguez*, 779 F. Supp. 3d at 1260; *Romero v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2403827 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025); *Martinez v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2084238 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025); *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, 2025 WL 2371588 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025); *Leal-Hernandez v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2430025 (D. Md. Aug. 24, 2025); *Kostak v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2472136 (W.D. La. Aug. 27, 2025); *Lopez-Campos v. Raycroft*, 2025 WL 2496379 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025); *Carmona-Lorenzo v. Trump*, No. 4:25CV3172, 2025 WL 2531521, at *5 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025); *Zaragoza Mosqueda v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2591530, at *7 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2025); *Hernandez Nieves v. Kaiser*, 2025 WL 2533110 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2025); *Rosado v. Figueroa*, 2025 WL 2337099 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11, 2025).

1 States.” *Hernandez Nieves*, 2025 WL 2533110, at *3. It instructs that, “[o]n a
2 warrant issued by the Attorney General, an alien may be arrested and detained.”
3 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Then, the Attorney General “may continue to detain”
4 arrestees or “may release [them] on bond of at least \$1,500 with security approved
5 by, and containing conditions prescribed by, the Attorney General.” *Id.*
6 (punctuation latered). “Federal regulations” implementing this statute “provide
7 that aliens detained under § 1226(a) receive bond hearings at the outset of
8 detention.” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 306 (2018) (citing 8 C.F.R.
9 § 1236.1(d)(1)).

10 Section 1225(b)(2)(A), by contrast, provides that “in the case of an alien
11 who is an applicant for admission, if the examining immigration officer
12 determines that an alien seeking admission is not clearly and beyond a doubt
13 entitled to be admitted, the alien shall be detained for” certain immigration
14 proceedings. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Federal regulations do not prescribe bond
15 hearings for people detained under that section. Instead, “DHS has the sole
16 discretion to temporarily release on parole ‘any alien applying for admission to
17 the United States’ on a ‘case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or
18 significant public benefit.” *Hernandez Nieves*, 2025 WL 2533110, at *3 (quoting
19 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A)).

20 By their terms, these statutes apply to different groups of immigrants.
21 “Section 1226(a) sets out the default rule,” which governs unless some other,
22 more specific detention provision overrides it. *Rodriguez* 779 F. Supp. 3d at 1246
23 (cleaned up). Section 1225(b)(2)(A) is more specific, but it applies only to an
24 “applicant for admission” who is also an “alien seeking admission.” 8 U.S.C.
25 § 1225(b)(2)(A).

26 *Yajure Hurtado* considered which of these provisions—the default rule in
27 § 1226(a) or the mandatory detention provision in § 1225(b)(2)(A)—applies to
28 immigrants who enter the United States without inspection but live for years in

1 the country's interior. 29 I.&N. Dec. at 216. The BIA concluded that noncitizens
2 who enter without inspection have no right to seek bond from an IJ, regardless of
3 how long they have been residing in the country and irrespective of whether they
4 were apprehended by immigration authorities. *Id.* at 228.

5 **B. Courts disagree with the BIA's reasoning.**

6 Since *Yajure Hurtado* was decided, many immigrants who otherwise would
7 have received bond hearings under § 1226(a) have challenged that decision in the
8 federal courts. Courts broadly agree that the BIA's novel constructions of
9 § 1225(b)(2)(A) and § 1226(a) are not correct.

10 On the one hand, § 1225(b)(2)(A) is best read to apply to immigrants who
11 are at or near the border or other ports of entry, for at least three reasons.

12 *First*, § 1225(b)(2)(A)'s statutory context strongly suggests that it applies
13 only to persons apprehended at or near the border. As the Supreme Court
14 recognized in *Jennings*, § 1225(b) is concerned "primarily [with those] seeking
15 entry," and is generally imposed "at the Nation's borders and ports of entry,
16 where the Government must determine whether [a noncitizen] seeking to enter the
17 country is admissible." 583 U.S. at 297, 287. Throughout its text, the statute refers
18 to "inspections"—a term not defined in the INA but which typically connotes an
19 examination upon or soon after physical entry. 8 U.S.C. § 1225 ("Inspection by
20 immigration officers; expedited removal of inadmissible arriving [noncitizens];
21 referral for hearing"); *id.* § 1225(b)(1)–(2) (referring to "inspections" in their
22 titles); *id.* § 1225(d)(1) (authorizing immigration officials to search certain
23 conveyances in order to conduct "inspections" where noncitizens "are being
24 brought into the United States"). Many statutory provisions, various regulations,
25 and BIA precedent discuss "inspection" in the context of admission processes at
26 ports of entry, further supporting the conclusion that § 1225 has a limited
27 temporal and geographic scope. 8 U.S.C. § 1187(h)(2)(B)(i); 8 U.S.C. § 1225a;
28

1 8 U.S.C. § 1752a; 8 C.F.R. § 235.1; *Matter of Quilantan*, 25 I&N Dec. 285 (BIA
2 2010). Petitioner’s interpretation accords with these usages.

3 *Second*, consistent with the statute’s overall focus on the moment of
4 physical entry, § 1225(b)(2)’s plain language limits the statute’s reach to persons
5 actively attempting to enter the United States. The statute applies only to those
6 who are *both* “applicants for admission” *and* in the process of “seeking
7 admission.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Because the statute’s first clause already
8 limits the provision to “applicants for admission,” the phrase “seeking admission”
9 must have a different meaning. Any other reading would constitute “an obvious
10 violation of the rule against surplusage.” *Romero*, 2025 WL 2403827, at *10.

11 On its face, the phrase “seeking admission” suggests an active attempt to
12 enter the country. Congress’s use of the present and present progressive tenses
13 “necessarily requires some sort of present-tense action,” excluding noncitizens in
14 the interior who are no longer in the process of seeking admission to the U.S.
15 *Romero*, 2025 WL 2403827, at *9 (cleaned up); *accord Rosado*, 2025 WL
16 2337099, at *11 (similar); *Lopez Benitez*, 2025 WL 2371588, at *6 (noting the
17 statute’s “present-tense active language”). “Realistically speaking,” it is hard to
18 accept that the statute’s plain language could mean anything else: “[I]f Congress’s
19 intention” to detain everyone who entered without inspection “was so clear, why
20 did it take thirty years to notice?” *Romero*, 2025 WL 2403827, at *12.

21 *Third*, the statutory history supports a limited reading of § 1225(b)’s reach.
22 When Congress amended § 1225(b)’s predecessor statute—which authorized
23 detention only of arriving noncitizens—to include individuals who had not been
24 admitted, legislators expressed concerns about recent arrivals to the United States
25 who lacked the documents to remain in the country. H.R. Rep. No. 104-469, pt. 1,
26 at 157–58, 228–29 (1996); H.R. Rep. No. 104-828, at 209 (1996) (Conf. Rep.).
27 There was no suggestion in the legislative history that Congress intended to
28 subject all people present in the United States after an unlawful entry to

1 mandatory detention and thereby transform immigration detention and sweep
2 millions of noncitizens into § 1225(b).

3 The BIA's contrary reading of the legislative history is not persuasive.
4 True, IIRIRA "altered the typology of immigration *proceedings* to 'place[] on
5 equal footing' 'all immigrants who have not been lawfully admitted.'" *Romero*,
6 2025 WL 2403827, at *12 (emphasis added) (quoting *Torres v. Barr*, 976 F.3d
7 918, 928 (9th Cir. 2020)). But that "says nothing about *detention* pending the
8 outcome of those proceedings." *Id.* (emphasis added). All these indicators suggest
9 that § 1225(b)(2)(A) applies only to recent arrivals at the border or ports of entry,
10 not people who have already entered the country.

11 On the other hand, § 1226(a) is best read to apply to some inadmissible
12 persons. It cannot plausibly be the case that all inadmissible persons fall under
13 § 1225(b)(2)(A) and none fall under § 1226(a).

14 *First*, § 1226(a)'s statutory structure makes clear that it reaches some
15 individuals who entered without inspection. Section 1226(c) exempts specific
16 categories of noncitizens from the default eligibility to seek release on bond in §
17 1226(a). "Among the individuals carved out and subject to mandatory detention
18 are certain categories of 'inadmissible' noncitizens." *Rodriguez*, 779 F. Supp. 3d
19 at 1246 (quoting 8 § 1226(c)(1)(A), (D), (E)). The 2025 Laken Riley Act ("LRA")
20 added to that list. "This 'new' category" of persons not eligible for bond "includes
21 those noncitizens who are deemed inadmissible, including for being 'present in
22 the United States without being admitted or paroled,' and who have been arrested,
23 charged with, or convicted of certain crimes." *Rosado*, 2025 WL 2337099, at *9
24 (citing 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(E); LRA, Pub. L. No. 119-1). If § 1226(a) did not
25 apply to inadmissible noncitizens, then the longstanding carve outs that refer to
26 inadmissibility and Congress' most recent amendments would all be surplusage.
27 *See Garcia*, 2025 WL 2549431, at *6. The better reading is the Supreme Court's
28

1 in *Jennings*: that § 1226(a) “applies to aliens already present in the United States.”
2 583 U.S. at 303.

3 *Second*, § 1226(a)’s legislative history supports Petitioner’s reading. “After
4 passing the IIRIRA, Congress declared the new § 1226(a) ‘restates the current
5 provisions in [the predecessor statute] regarding the authority of the Attorney
6 General to arrest, detain, and release on bond’ a noncitizen ‘who is not lawfully in
7 the United States.’” *Rosado*, 2025 WL 2337099, at *9. Because noncitizens
8 deemed inadmissible “were entitled to discretionary detention under § 1226(a)’s
9 predecessor statute, and Congress declared the statute’s scope unchanged by
10 IIRIRA,” § 1226(a) must “allow for a discretionary release on bond for”
11 inadmissible noncitizens, too. *Id.*

12 Thus, the best reading of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225 and 1226 shows that Petitioner
13 is not subject to detention under § 1225 and can instead only fall within § 1226.
14 And under the Supreme Court’s recent decision in *Loper Bright v. Raimondo*, this
15 Court must independently interpret the meaning and scope of §§ 1225(b), 1226(a)
16 using the traditional tools of statutory construction. 603 U.S. 369, 385, 401
17 (2024); *see also Rodriguez*, 779 F. Supp. 3d at 1251; *Kostak*, 2025 WL 2472136,
18 at *2 n.29; *Gomes v. Hyde*, No. 1:25-CV-11571-JEK, 2025 WL 1869299, at *8
19 n.9 (D. Mass. July 7, 2025). Because the BIA’s decision in *Yajure Hurtado* is a
20 deviation from the agency’s long-standing interpretation of §§ 1225 and 1226; is
21 not guidance issued contemporaneously with enactment of the relevant statutes;
22 and contradicts the statutory interpretations of dozens of federal courts, this Court
23 should give it no weight. If anything, the government’s “decades of practice”
24 providing bond hearings to those who entered without inspection is a more
25 persuasive guide. *Martinez*, 2025 WL 2084238, at *4.

II. The proper remedy for such a warrantless arrest is immediate release and an order that Petitioner cannot be re-detained absent the procedures of § 1226(a).

Mr. Aguilar-Martin may be detained, if at all, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). But, under section 1226, “[i]ssuance of a warrant is a necessary condition to justify discretionary detention under section 1226(a).” *Chogllo Chafla v. Scott*, 804 F. Supp. 3d 247, 264 (D. Me. 2025). It provides that, “[o]n a warrant issued by the Attorney General, an alien may be arrested and detained.” 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) (emphasis added). “[I]t follows that absent a warrant a noncitizen may *not* be arrested and detained under section 1226(a).” *Chogllo Chafla*, 804 F. Supp. 3d at 264 (emphasis in original).

That is precisely what a judge in this district recently held. In *Cruz Pedraza v. Larose*, the petitioner was parked at a gas station when two unmarked cars blocked his truck. 26-cv-2697-LL-MSB, ECF 12 at 1 (S.D. Cal. May 27, 2026). Several ICE officers got out of their vehicles, asked the petitioner for proof of status, and then arrested him without a warrant. *Id.* at 1–2. The court found *Matter of Yahure Hurtado* “unpersuasive” and determined that the petitioner was detained pursuant to § 1226(a), rather than § 1225(b). *Id.* at 4.

Importantly, the court then noted that the statutory language of § 1226(a) provides that “a noncitizen may only be arrested and detained pending a decision on removal ‘[o]n a warrant issued by the Attorney General.’” *Id.* (quoting 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)). And “[w]hen the government does not comply with the plain language of section 1226(a), a petitioner’s immediate release is justified.” *Id.* (quotations and alterations omitted). Because Respondents did not dispute that they lacked the necessary warrant to arrest the petitioner, the court held that “Petitioner’s arrest and detention are unauthorized” and immediate release was the “appropriate remedy.” *Id.*

Other courts have similarly held that when ICE makes a warrantless arrest contrary to the plain language of § 1226(a), the “arrest and detention are therefore

1 unauthorized, and the appropriate remedy for detention that lacks a proper
2 statutory basis under § 1226(a) is release.” *Eslid. B.G. v. Bondi*, No. 26-cv-5020-
3 RAL, 2026 WL 734992, *6 (D.S.D. Mar. 16, 2026) (collecting cases); *see also*
4 *JAACP v. Wofford*, No. 25-cv-1354-KES-SKO, 2025 WL 3013328, *8 (E.D. Cal.
5 Oct. 27, 2025); *Diaz v. Albarran*, No. 25-cv-9837-JSC, 2025 WL 3214972 (N.D.
6 Cal. Nov. 18, 2025); *R.D. v. Bondi*, No. 26-cv-1904-ECT-EMB, 2026 WL
7 788263, *2 (D. Minn. Mar. 20, 2026) (collecting cases ordering immediate release
8 in the absence of a warrant).

9 Here, ICE arrested Mr. Aguilar-Martin while he was going to his house.
10 Exhibit A at ¶ 2. He has never been shown a warrant, and it appears he was
11 arrested without one. Because this arrest violated the plain language of § 1226(a),
12 his “arrest and detention are unauthorized,” and immediate release is the
13 “appropriate remedy.” *Cruz Pedraza*, 26-cv-2697-LL-MSB, ECF 12 at 4.

14 **III. The Ninth Circuit’s stay in *Maldonado Bautista* does not prevent this**
15 **Court from granting relief.**

16 In *Maldonado-Bautista v. DHS*, 25-cv-1873-SSS-BFM (C.D. Cal.), a
17 district judge granted national, class-wide relief to plaintiffs challenging the
18 BIA’s interpretation of §§ 1225 and 1226. *Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-
19 01873-SSS-BFM, 2025 WL 3713987, at *32 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2025), *judgment*
20 *entered sub nom. Maldonado Bautista v. Noem*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM,
21 2025 WL 3678485 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2025). The Ninth Circuit subsequently
22 stayed the order, “insofar as the district court’s judgment extends beyond the
23 Central District of California.” *Maldonado Bautista v. DHS*, No. 26-1044, Dkt.
24 No. 5.1 (Mar 6, 2026). The Ninth Circuit left the judgement in place in the
25 Central District. *Id.*

26 Because of the stay order, the government is no longer required to follow
27 *Maldonado Bautista* in this district. But the stay order does not indicate any
28 opinion on the stay order’s merits or prevent this Court from finding in

Petitioner's favor. It means only that this Court must do an independent evaluation on the merits. For the reasons given above, that independent evaluation demands relief here.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

For the above reasons, this Court should order that:

1. Petitioner is not subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2), and is instead subject to detention, if at all, pursuant to the discretionary provisions of 8 U.S.C. § 1226.
2. Respondents shall immediately release Petitioner from custody;
3. Respondents shall return to Petitioner any personal property; and
4. If Respondents seek to re-detain Petitioner, they shall hold a pre-deprivation bond hearing before a neutral arbiter pursuant to section 1226(a) and its implementing regulations, at which Respondents shall demonstrate the issuance of a warrant and at which petitioner's eligibility for bond must be considered, *see, e.g., JAACP*, 2025 WL 3013328 at *8; or, at a minimum,
5. Respondents provide Petitioner with a hearing and individualized bond determination within fourteen days of its order, and Respondents shall make a complete record of the bond hearing available to Petitioner and his counsel at counsel's request; and
6. Any other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 28, 2026

s/ Kara Hartzler

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