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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

GUAMAN NAULA, FLAVIO
ALEXANDER,

Petitioner,

v.

KRISTI NOEM, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Hon. Susan D. Wigenton, U.S.D.J.

Civil Action No. 25-16792 (SDW)

**ANSWER TO VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND
COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....ii

TABLE OF AUTHORITIESiii

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT 1

BACKGROUND 2

 I. Legal Background..... 2

 A. Detention of “Applicants for Admission” (8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)) 2

 B. Detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) 4

 II. Petitioner’s Immigration History..... 5

 III. Procedural History 5

STANDARD OF REVIEW 6

ARGUMENT 7

 I. Petitioner is an “Applicant for Admission” Subject to Mandatory Detention Under § 1225(b)(2). 7

 II. Due Process Permits Mandatory Detention Pending Removal Proceedings 13

CONCLUSION..... 15

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
Cases	
<i>Adamowicz v. I.R.S.</i> , 552 F. Supp. 2d 355 (S.D.N.Y. 2008)	10
<i>Adel G. v. Warden, Essex Cnty. Jail</i> , No. 19-13512 (KM), 2020 WL 1243993 (D.N.J. Mar. 13, 2020).....	14
<i>Akhmadjanov v. Oddo</i> , No. 25-35, 2025 WL 660663 (W.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2025).....	15
<i>Biden v. Texas</i> , 597 U.S. 785 (2022)	3
<i>Borbot v. Warden Hudson Cnty. Corr. Facility</i> , 906 F.3d 274 (3d Cir. 2018).....	13
<i>Chavez v. Noem</i> , No. 25-2325, 2025 WL 2730228 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2025).....	12
<i>Demore v. Kim</i> , 538 U.S. 510 (2003)	14
<i>Dep't of Homeland Sec. v. Thuraissigiam</i> , 591 U.S. 103 (2020)	2, 8, 13
<i>German Santos v. Warden Pike County Correctional Facility</i> , 965 F.3d 203 (3d Cir. 2020).....	14
<i>Jennings v. Rodriguez</i> , 583 U.S. 281 (2018)	2, 3, 8
<i>Landon v. Plasencia</i> , 459 U.S. 21 (1982)	2
<i>Matter of Cabrera-Fernandez</i> , 28 I. & N. Dec. 747 (BIA 2023)	4
<i>Matter of Guerra</i> , 24 I. & N. Dec. 37 (BIA 2006)	5
<i>Matter of Lemus</i> , 25 I. & N. 734 (BIA 2012)	9

<i>Matter of M-S-</i> , 27 I. & N. Dec. 509 (A.G. 2019).....	9
<i>Matter of Q. Li</i> , 29 I. & N. Dec. 66 (2025).....	8, 9
<i>Matter of Yajure Hurtado</i> , 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025)	3, 8, 9, 11
<i>McFarland v. Scott</i> , 512 U.S. 849 (1994)	6
<i>Moncrieffe v. Yost</i> , 367 F. App'x 286 (3d Cir. 2010)	6
<i>Nishimura Ekiu v. United States</i> , 142 U.S. 651 (1892)	2
<i>Ortega-Cervantes v. Gonzales</i> , 501 F.3d 1111 (9th Cir. 2007)	4
<i>Pena v. Hyde</i> , No. 25-11983, 2025 WL 2108913 (D. Mass. July 28, 2025)	7, 12, 13, 15
<i>Pipa-Aquise v. Bondi</i> , No. 25-1094, 2025 WL 2490657 (E.D. Va. Aug. 5, 2025)	7, 12, 15
<i>Rivera Zumba v. Bondi, et al.</i> , No. 25-CV-14626 (KSH), 2025 WL 2753496 (D.N.J. Sept. 26, 2025)	12, 13
<i>Rodriguez v. Bondi</i> , No. 25-791, 2025 WL 2490670 (E.D. Va. June 24, 2025).....	14, 15
<i>Romero v. Hyde</i> , No. 25-11631, 2025 WL 2403827 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025).....	10, 12
<i>Smit Patel v. Almodovar, et al.</i> , No. 25-15345 (SDW), 2025 WL 3012323 (D.N.J. Oct. 28, 2025)	1, 9, 12
<i>Suzlon Energy Ltd. v. Microsoft Corp.</i> , 671 F.3d 726 (9th Cir. 2011)	10
<i>Torres v. Barr</i> , 976 F.3d 918 (9th Cir. 2020)	11
<i>Vargas Lopez v. Trump</i> , No. 25-526, 2025 WL 2780351 (D. Neb. Sept. 30, 2025)	12

<i>Washington v. Chimei Innolux Corp.</i> , 659 F.3d 842 (9th Cir. 2011)	10
---	----

<i>Zadvydas v. Davis</i> , 533 U.S. 678 (2001)	14
---	----

Statutes

8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(13)(A)	8
8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A)	3, 4
8 U.S.C. § 1225.....	8, 10, 11
8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)	7
8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1)	2, 8
8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(2)	9
8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(3)	9
8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)	1, 2
8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)	1
8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A)	3
8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)	<i>passim</i>
8 U.S.C. § 1226(c).....	14
8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)	11, 12
8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(1)(c)	12
28 U.S.C. § 2241.....	1
28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3)	6

Regulations

8 C.F.R. § 236.1(c)(8).....	4
8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(d)(1)	4
8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1(d)(1), 1236.1(d)(1), 1003.19.....	4

<i>Inspection and Expedited Removal of Aliens; Detention and Removal of Aliens; Conduct of Removal Proceedings; Asylum Procedures</i> , 62 Fed. Reg. 10312-01, 1997 WL 93131 (Mar. 6, 1997).....	8
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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

On October 9, 2025, Petitioner was detained by immigration officials in accordance with 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b), which requires detention of “applicants for admission” pending their removal proceedings. Petitioner brings this habeas action under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 alleging that his detention violates 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), associated regulations, and the Due Process Clause. He seeks an order from this Court compelling Respondents to immediately release him from custody and compelling Respondents to provide him with “a pre-deprivation hearing with 48-hours advanced notice before any attempt is made to remove [him] from the United States.”¹ ECF 1 (Petition), Prayer for Relief. The Court issued an order directing Respondents to answer the Petition within seven days. ECF 4 (Oct. 27, 2025 Order to Answer).

Respondents respectfully contend that Petitioner is lawfully detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2), while acknowledging that many courts, including this one, have rejected their interpretation of § 1225(b). *See, e.g., Smit Patel v. Almodovar, et al.*, No. 25-15345 (SDW), 2025 WL 3012323 (D.N.J. Oct. 28, 2025). The Board of Immigration Appeals, the highest administrative body that interprets immigration law in the immigration courts, has held that § 1225(b)(2) does apply to aliens like Petitioner. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) and the immigration court

¹ Any claim for “a pre-deprivation hearing” before an attempt is made to remove Petitioner from the United States is meritless, because Petitioner is receiving all due process in his removal proceedings before the immigration court. Moreover, Petitioner does not yet have a final order of removal and, thus far, he has not filed any applications for relief from removal in Immigration Court.

accordingly must follow that decision in litigation relating to an alien’s detention in immigration proceedings. ICE continues to respectfully assert that position before this Court, in the absence of precedential authority to the contrary from the Third Circuit.

BACKGROUND

I. Legal Background

A. Detention of “Applicants for Admission” (8 U.S.C. § 1225(b))

“The power to admit or exclude [non-citizens] is a sovereign prerogative.” *Dep’t of Homeland Sec. v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 139 (2020) (alteration omitted) (quoting *Landon v. Plasencia*, 459 U.S. 21, 32 (1982)). And “the Constitution gives ‘the political department of the government’ plenary authority to decide which [non-citizens] to admit.” *Id.* (emphasis added) (quoting *Nishimura Ekiu v. United States*, 142 U.S. 651, 659 (1892)). “[A] concomitant of that power is the power to set the procedures to be followed in determining whether a[] [non-citizen] should be admitted.” *Id.*; see *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 286 (2018) (“To implement its immigration policy, the Government must be able to decide (1) who may enter the country and (2) who may stay here after entering.”).

Section 1225 governs the detention of “applicants for admission,” who are defined as “alien[s] present in the United States who [have] not been admitted” or “who arrive[] in the United States.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1). Applicants for admission “fall into one of two categories, those covered by § 1225(b)(1) and those covered by § 1225(b)(2).” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 287 (2018).

Section 1225(b)(1) applies to arriving aliens and “certain other” aliens “initially determined to be inadmissible due to fraud, misrepresentation, or lack of valid documentation.” *Id.*; 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(i), (iii). These aliens are generally subject to expedited removal proceedings, unless they indicate an intention to apply for asylum or other forms of relief. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(i), (ii). If the alien does not indicate an intent to apply for asylum, does not express a fear of prosecution, or does not “have such a fear” after inquiry by an officer, he is detained until removed. *Id.* § 1225(b)(1)(A)(i), (B)(iii)(IV).

Section 1225(b)(2)—which Respondents contend applies to Petitioner here—is “broader” and “serves as a catchall provision.” *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 287. It “applies to all applicants for admission not covered by § 1225(b)(1).” *Id.* Under § 1225(b)(2), an alien “who is an applicant for admission” shall be detained for a removal proceeding “if the examining immigration officer determines that [the] alien seeking admission is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A); *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216, 220 (BIA 2025) (“[A]liens who are present in the United States without admission are applicants for admission as defined under section 235(b)(2)(A) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), and must be detained for the duration of their removal proceedings.”).

The Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) has the sole discretionary authority to temporarily release on parole “any alien applying for admission to the United States” on a “case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A); *see Biden v. Texas*, 597 U.S. 785,

806 (2022). But “such parole . . . shall not be regarded as an admission,” and upon its termination, the alien’s “case shall continue to be dealt with in the same manner as that of any other applicant for admission to the United States.” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A).

B. Detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)

Section 1226 provides for arrest and detention on a warrant “pending a decision on whether the alien is to be removed from the United States.” 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Under § 1226(a), immigration officials may detain an alien during his removal proceedings, release him on bond, or release him on conditional parole.² By regulation, immigration officers can release an alien if the alien demonstrates that he “would not pose a danger to property or persons” and “is likely to appear for any future proceeding.” 8 C.F.R. § 236.1(c)(8). An alien can also request a custody redetermination (i.e., a bond hearing) by an immigration judge (“IJ”) at any time before a final order of removal is issued. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a); 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1(d)(1), 1236.1(d)(1), 1003.19.

At a custody redetermination, the IJ may continue detention, release the alien on bond, or release the alien on conditional parole. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a); 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(d)(1). IJs have broad discretion in deciding whether to release an alien on

² Being “conditionally paroled under the authority of § 1226(a)” is distinct from being “paroled into the United States under the authority of § 1182(d)(5)(A).” *Ortega-Cervantes v. Gonzales*, 501 F.3d 1111, 1116 (9th Cir. 2007) (holding that because release on “conditional parole” under § 1226(a) is not a parole, the alien was not eligible for adjustment of status under § 1255(a)); *Matter of Cabrera-Fernandez*, 28 I. & N. Dec. 747, 749 (BIA 2023).

bond. *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I. & N. Dec. 37, 39–40 (BIA 2006) (listing nine factors for IJs to consider). But regardless of the factors IJs consider, an alien “who presents a danger to persons or property should not be released during the pendency of removal proceedings.” *Id.* at 38.

II. Petitioner’s Immigration History

Petitioner is a citizen of Ecuador who illegally entered the United States by way of the Mexican border. Petition, ¶¶ 2, 4; Ex. A (Form I-213) at 2. On October 9, 2025, pursuant to an arrest warrant, the New York City Fugitive Operations Team along with Special Agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives arrested Petitioner in Staten Island, New York. Form I-213 at 2. Petitioner admitted to the officers that he entered the United States at an unknown place without admission or parole. *Id.* DHS charged Petitioner with being removable under INA § 212(a)(6)(A)(i), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i), for being present in the United States without admission or parole. Ex. B (Notice to Appear) at 1. Petitioner does not claim that he was ever admitted or paroled into the United States. *See generally* Petition. According to ICE, Petitioner has not filed any applications for relief from removal from the United States. Petitioner remains detained pursuant to § 1225(b)(2), pending removal proceedings.

III. Procedural History

Petitioner filed the habeas petition on October 21, 2025, claiming that he is unlawfully detained without a bond hearing in violation of the INA and the Due Process Clause. Petition, ¶¶ 63-79. Petitioner argues that the proper authority for his

detention arises under § 1226(a), rather than § 1225(b), *id.* ¶ 59, and he seeks an order from this Court compelling Respondents to immediately release him from custody and compelling Respondents to provide him with “a pre-deprivation hearing with 48-hours advanced notice before any attempt is made to remove [him] from the United States” *see id.*, Prayer for Relief. Petitioner is scheduled to appear before the immigration court on December 4, 2025, for a hearing on his removal from the United States. Ex. C (Oct. 29, 2025 Notice of Internet-Based Hearing)

STANDARD OF REVIEW

28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3) authorizes a court to grant a writ of habeas corpus where a prisoner “is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts, which is applicable to § 2241 petitions through Rule 1(b), provides this Court with the authority to dismiss a habeas petition if it “plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief.” *See also Moncrieffe v. Yost*, 367 F. App’x 286, 288 n.2 (3d Cir. 2010) (noting summary dismissal of a § 2241 habeas petition is appropriate pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases). “Federal courts are authorized to dismiss summarily any habeas petition that appears legally insufficient on its face.” *McFarland v. Scott*, 512 U.S. 849, 856 (1994) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2254, Rule 4).

ARGUMENT
THE COURT SHOULD DISMISS THE HABEAS PETITION

I. Petitioner is an “Applicant for Admission” Subject to Mandatory Detention Under § 1225(b)(2).

Section 1225(b)(2) provides that “in the case of an alien who is an applicant for admission, if the examining immigration officer determines that an alien seeking admission is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted, the alien shall be detained.” Petitioner’s detention is lawful under the plain text of § 1225(b)(2).

On October 9, 2025, DHS officers arrested Petitioner in New York, and Petitioner admitted that he entered the United States at an unknown place without admission or parole. Form I-213 at 2. DHS charged Petitioner with being unlawfully present in the United States without admission or parole under INA 212(a)(6)(A)(i), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i). Notice to Appear at 1. Accordingly, Petitioner is an “applicant for admission” as defined by 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a), and his detention is mandatory. *See, e.g., Pipa-Aquise v. Bondi*, No. 25-1094, 2025 WL 2490657, at *1 (E.D. Va. Aug. 5, 2025) (holding that noncitizen paroled in August 2021 and re-detained in May 2025 was an “applicant for admission” subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)); *Pena v. Hyde*, No. 25-11983, 2025 WL 2108913, at *2 (D. Mass. July 28, 2025) (upholding mandatory detention under §1225(b)(2) of noncitizen who “is present in the country but has not yet been lawfully granted admission”). The Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”), the highest-level administrative body for interpreting immigration law, recently adopted this understanding of § 1225(b)(2) in a decision that binds all immigration judges and is persuasive authority here. *See*

Matter of Yajure Hurtado, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216; *see also Matter of Q. Li*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 66 (2025).

By its plain text, § 1225(b) requires ICE to detain two types of “applicants for admission”—those who have “arrived in the United States” and those “who ha[ve] not been admitted.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1). “[A]rrive[d] in the United States” means the noncitizen has just entered the country—such as at the airport or at the U.S. border—or did so very recently. *See Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 139. Noncitizens “have not been admitted” if no immigration officer inspected them or authorized them to be here. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(13)(A) (defining “admission”). That latter category is broader and includes Petitioner because he is present in the United States without admission or parole. Accordingly, he is subject to § 1225(b)(2). *See Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 287 (noting § 1225(b)(2) is a “broader,” “catchall provision” that “applies to all applicants for admission not covered by § 1225(b)(1)”).³

³ Even though § 1225(b) requires the detention of both types of applicants for admission, immigration officials did not always interpret it that way. Specifically, DHS’s predecessor agency, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (“INS”), read § 1225(b) to apply only to those who have arrived in the United States. That is, while INS detained arriving aliens, INS chose whether to detain aliens who have not been admitted. *Inspection and Expedited Removal of Aliens; Detention and Removal of Aliens; Conduct of Removal Proceedings; Asylum Procedures*, 62 Fed. Reg. 10312-01, 10323, 1997 WL 93131 (Mar. 6, 1997) (“Despite being applicants for admission, aliens who are present without having been admitted or paroled (formerly referred to as aliens who entered without inspection) will be eligible for bond and bond redetermination.”). Noncitizens who were present without admission were detained under the discretionary rules of 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). *See id.*

As of July 8, 2025, however, ICE has taken the position that all applicants for admission, including those who are present without admission, are subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2). ICE takes this position because it accords with the plain language of the statute and is consistent with recent caselaw from the BIA, the highest-level administrative body for interpreting immigration law. *See*

Petitioner argues that § 1225(b)(2) applies to only aliens “seeking admission,” and that an alien is “seeking admission” only when taking an affirmative step to gain admission. Petition, ¶¶ 45-47; *cf. Smit Patel*, No. 25-15345 (SDW), 2025 WL 3012323, at *3. But the BIA does not interpret the phrase “seeking admission” that way:

Congress has defined the concept of an ‘applicant for admission’ in an unconventional sense, to include not just those who are expressly seeking permission to enter, but also those who are present in this country without having formally requested or received such permission . . . In other words, many people who are not actually requesting permission to enter the United States in the ordinary sense are nevertheless deemed to be “seeking admission” under the immigration laws.

Matter of Lemus, 25 I. & N. 734, 743 (BIA 2012). As such, the phrase “seeking admission” in § 1225(b)(2)(A) should be read to include an “applicant for admission.” Put differently, all “applicants for admission” are, by definition, “seeking admission.” That is why, in § 1225(a)(3), Congress stated that immigration officers must inspect all aliens “who are applicants for admission *or otherwise* seeking admission.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(3) (emphasis added).

That is not to say the words “seeking admission” and “applicant for admission” are identical. The former is broader than the latter. For example, the INA contemplates that “stowaways” may seek admission by requesting asylum, yet stowaways are excluded from the definition of “applicant of admission.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(2). In addition, an applicant for admission must be physically in the United States; a noncitizen can “seek admission” in the United States or outside of it, such

Matter of Hurtado, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216 (BIA 2025); *see also Matter of Q. Li*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 66 (BIA 2025); *Matter of M-S-*, 27 I. & N. Dec. 509 (A.G. 2019).

as in an embassy before a consular officer. *See Romero v. Hyde*, No. 25-11631, 2025 WL 2403827, at *9 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025) (although ruling against ICE, noting that the terms have slightly different breadth).

Those phrases play out in a commonsense way in § 1225(b)(2). The statute begins with a limiting or qualifying clause (i.e., it says the subsection applies only to “any applicant for admission,” which means only to those who are physically present). This limiting clause avoids the conclusion that the subsection would apply to those abroad; say, in an embassy. Congress having made clear that § 1225(b)(2) applies only to those present here, the second clause says that detention is mandatory if the immigration officer determines the “alien seeking admission” is not entitled to it. *See Adamowicz v. I.R.S.*, 552 F. Supp. 2d 355, 367–68 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) (“‘[A] limiting clause or phrase ... should ordinarily be read as modifying only the noun or phrase that it immediately follows.’ This approach is successful not merely as a matter of grammar, but also as a matter of internal logic: the set of information defined in the first clause is specific and in no need of further restriction, whereas the set of information defined in the second clause more appropriately lends itself to such restriction.”). Accordingly, because Petitioner is an applicant for admission in that he is present without being admitted, he is subject to § 1225(b)(2) detention.

When the plain text of a statute is clear, “that meaning is controlling” and courts “need not examine legislative history.” *Washington v. Chimei Innolux Corp.*, 659 F.3d 842, 848 (9th Cir. 2011). But to the extent legislative history is relevant here, nothing “refutes the plain language” of § 1225. *Suzlon Energy Ltd. v. Microsoft*

Corp., 671 F.3d 726, 730 (9th Cir. 2011). Congress passed the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act to correct “an anomaly whereby immigrants who were attempting to lawfully enter the United States were in a worse position than persons who had crossed the border unlawfully.” *Torres v. Barr*, 976 F.3d 918, 928 (9th Cir. 2020) (en banc). It “intended to replace certain aspects of the [then] current ‘entry doctrine,’ under which illegal aliens who have entered the United States without inspection gain equities and privileges in immigration proceedings that are not available to aliens who present themselves for inspection at a port of entry.” *Id.* (quoting H.R. Rep. 104-469, pt. 1, at 225). Respondents’ reading of § 1225(b)(2) makes sense because it would not put aliens who “crossed the border unlawfully” in a better position than those “who present themselves for inspection at a port of entry.” *Id.* Otherwise, aliens who presented at a port of entry would be subject to mandatory detention under § 1225, but those who crossed illegally would be eligible for a bond under § 1226(a). *See generally Matter of Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. at 222–25 (discussing legislative history in detail).

Respondents’ reading of § 1225(b)(2) also works hand in hand with § 1226(a)’s discretionary detention authority. The two sections are not duplicative; instead, § 1226(a) applies to any noncitizen who is present in the country but not an applicant for admission. In other words, it applies to any noncitizen who was admitted, but then something happened that made them deportable under 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a) (listing classes of deportable aliens as “any alien . . . in and admitted to the United States” who fall under any of several classes of deportable alien). Some examples include

noncitizens who violate their nonimmigrant status—e.g., a tourist, student visa holder, H-1B specialty occupations, and so on. *Id.* § 1227(a)(1)(c). These are noncitizens who were admitted into the country (so they are not applicants for admission) but then engage in a deportable act such as overstaying their tourist visa, failing to comply with their student visa requirements, or losing their job that granted them H-1B status. Without § 1226(a), there would be no statutory authority for ICE to detain such noncitizens.⁴ Accordingly, Petitioner’s detention is lawful under § 1225(b)(2).

However, as the Court has determined, if it holds that § 1226(a) governs Petitioner’s detention, the appropriate remedy is a bond hearing before an IJ, not immediate release of Petitioner. *See Smit Patel*, No. 25-15345 (SDW), 2025 WL 3012323, at *4; *see also Valeriano v. Bondi*, No. 25-16100 (MAS), ECF 4 (D.N.J. Oct. 1, 2025), at 2. (“As Petitioner acknowledges, even under his reading of the relevant

⁴ Several district courts have addressed ICE’s interpretation of § 1225(b)(2) since early July 2025, and while some courts have adopted it, the majority have not. *Compare Rivera Zumba*, 2025 WL 2753496, at *9 (holding that a noncitizen residing in the United States for 20 years was not affirmatively “seeking admission” and therefore not subject to § 1225(b)(2)) *and Romero v. Hyde*, No. 25-11631, 2025 WL 2403827, at *1 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025) (collecting cases holding that ICE’s interpretation is “contrary to the plain text of the statute and the overall statutory scheme”), *with Pipa-Aquise v. Bondi*, No. 25-1094, 2025 WL 2490657, at *1 (E.D. Va. Aug. 5, 2025) (holding that noncitizen paroled in August 2021 and re-detained in May 2025 was an “applicant for admission” subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)); *Pena v. Hyde*, No. 25-11983, 2025 WL 2108913, at *2 (D. Mass. July 28, 2025) (upholding mandatory detention under §1225(b)(2) of noncitizen who “is present in the country but has not yet been lawfully granted admission”); *Chavez v. Noem*, No. 25-2325, 2025 WL 2730228, at *4 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2025) (similar); *and Vargas Lopez v. Trump*, No. 25-526, 2025 WL 2780351 (D. Neb. Sept. 30, 2025 (similar).

immigration statutes, he is still subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), albeit with an entitlement to seek bond from an immigration judge. Should Petitioner prevail in this matter, the proper relief would constitute an order directing the Government to provide Petitioner with the bond hearing to which he contends he is entitled under § 1226(a).”); *cf. Borbot v. Warden Hudson Cnty. Corr. Facility*, 906 F.3d 274, 278–79 (3d Cir. 2018) (holding that Due Process does not require the government to bear the burden of proof in bond hearings under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)); *but see, e.g., Rivera Zumba*, 2025 WL 2753496, at *10–11 (ordering petitioner’s release and “temporarily enjoin[ing] respondents from re-arresting petitioner under . . . 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) for 14 days after her release”); *Bethancourt Soto v. Soto*, No. 25-16200 (D.N.J. Oct. 22, 2025), ECF 9 (Order).

II. Due Process Permits Mandatory Detention Pending Removal Proceedings

The Court should also reject Petitioner’s argument that he has not been afforded sufficient process. *See* Petition ¶ 54. As a general matter, “applicants for admission are entitled only to those rights and protections Congress set forth by statute,” and “the due process clause requires ‘nothing more.’” *Pena*, 2025 WL 2108913, at *2 (citing *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 140). That is because “the Constitution gives the political department of the government plenary authority to decide which aliens to admit, and a concomitant of that power is the power to set the procedures to be followed in determining whether an alien should be admitted.” *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 139 (citation omitted) (cleaned up); *see also id.* (“[A]liens who arrive at ports of entry—even those paroled elsewhere in the country for years

pending removal—are treated for due process purposes as if stopped at the border.”). Here, once DHS determined that Petitioner entered the United States without admission (a fact Petitioner does not dispute and indeed admitted to the arresting immigration officers), it follows that Petitioner is an “applicant for admission” and subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2).

Petitioner’s detention also comports with due process. Although the due process clause prohibits unduly prolonged detention, *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001), some amount of detention is generally permissible, *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 511 (2003). The Third Circuit’s decision in *German Santos v. Warden Pike County Correctional Facility*, 965 F.3d 203 (3d Cir. 2020), is instructive on this point. There, the court held that when ICE detains a noncitizen pending removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) (which, like § 1225(b)(2), requires mandatory detention), the Due Process Clause demands a bond hearing only once detention has become “unreasonably prolonged.” *Id.* at 210–11. This is a “highly fact-specific inquiry” without a bright line. *Id.* But courts in this District have held that detentions under § 1225(b) considerably longer than Petitioner’s were not unreasonable. *See Adel G. v. Warden, Essex Cnty. Jail*, No. 19-13512 (KM), 2020 WL 1243993, at *2 (D.N.J. Mar. 13, 2020) (collecting cases holding that “detention for fifteen months or less is insufficient to support an as-applied challenge to detention under § 1225(b)”). *See also Rodriguez v. Bondi*, No. 25-791, 2025 WL 2490670, at *3 (E.D. Va. June 24, 2025) (same; collecting cases).

Here, Petitioner has been in custody since October 9, 2025, and the length of his detention is presumptively reasonable. *See, e.g., Pena*, 2025 WL 2108913, at *2–3 (holding detention of 17 days under § 1225(b) comported with due process); *Pipa-Aquise*, 2025 WL 2490657, at *1 (holding that “Petitioner two-month detention” under § 1225(b) did not violate due process).

Finally, even where mandatory detention becomes “unreasonable” under the Due Process Clause, the appropriate remedy is a bond hearing before an IJ, rather than immediate release. *See, e.g., Akhmadjanov v. Oddo*, No. 25-35, 2025 WL 660663, at *5 (W.D. Pa. Feb. 28, 2025); *Rodriguez v. Bondi*, No. 25-791, 2025 WL 2490670, at *3 (E.D. Va. June 24, 2025). Respondents respectfully submit that if the Court finds that Petitioner’s detention is unreasonable, it should order an IJ to conduct a bond hearing, rather than release Petitioner.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should dismiss or deny the Petition.

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