

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

GUAMAN NAULA, FLAVIO
ALEXANDER,

Petitioner,

v.

KRISTI NOEM, in her capacity as
Secretary for the United States Department
of Homeland Security; JOHN
TSOUKARIS, Field Office Director of New
Jersey, Immigration and Customs
Enforcement, in his official capacity,
PAMELA BONDI, in her official capacity
as the Attorney General of the United
States,

Respondents.

Civil Action No. 25-16792 (SDW)

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

**PETITIONER'S REPLY BRIEF
IN SUPPORT OF THE
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS**

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Flavio Alexander Guaman Naula is a native and citizen of Ecuador (“Petitioner” or “Mr. Guaman Naula”). Mr. Guaman Naula last entered without inspection on October 1, 2021. On October 9, 2025, the Petitioner was detained while he was going to work. The Petitioner is detained at Elizabeth Contract Detention Facility. Petitioner has never been arrested before and has no criminal history. The Immigration Judge will deny bond holding that the Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention pursuant to *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).

For nearly thirty years, Respondents and the federal courts recognized that noncitizens who entered the United States without inspection and were apprehended years later were eligible for a bond hearing before an immigration judge under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Petitioner has been denied a bond determination in Immigration Court because the Respondents advance a new statutory interpretation that defies the text, structure, and purpose of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), and reverses decades of consistent agency practice. The government’s novel position mandates the detention, without a bond hearing, of millions of longtime residents of the United States. It is contrary to the plain language of the statute; Congress’s intent and understanding of the detention statutes, expressed most recently in January 2025; long-standing agency practice; and the agency’s conduct

in this case. It is no surprise that, to the best of counsel's knowledge, this new interpretation has been squarely rejected by a majority of the federal courts to address this issue, including in *Rivera Zumba v. Bondi*, 2025 WL 2753496 (D.N.J., Sept. 26, 2025);¹ Many District Courts have rejected the holding of *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. Some of the more than fifty district courts that have rejected the government's new interpretation are cited *infra* at I.² Multiple District Courts have ordered bond hearings or release and have held that 1226(a), not 1225(b)(2) authorizes detention. As court after court has held, § 1225 is a border inspection scheme that does not apply to noncitizens who were already residing in the United States when they were apprehended. Instead, § 1226(a) plainly applies. And those courts all rejected the government's argument that exhaustion is a barrier to habeas relief. This Court should grant Mr. Guaman Naula's petition and order Respondents to either immediately release him or hold a bond hearing.

¹ The one apparent exception, *Chavez v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2730228 (S.D. Cal. 2025), denied an *ex parte* temporary restraining order but has not issued a final judgment on the merits.

² See, e.g., *Echevarria v. Bondi*, No. CV-25-03252-PHX-DWL (D. Ariz. Oct. 3, 2025); *Vasquez v. Bostock*, 3:25-cv-05240-TMC (W.D. Wash. Sept. 30, 2025).

ARGUMENT

I. Because § 1225 Only Applies to the Inspection of Recent Arrivals, § 1226 Governs the Detention of Residents Like Mr. Guaman Naula.

The text, structure, and purpose of the INA all support Mr. Guaman Naula's argument that § 1226(a) governs his detention, and not § 1225(b)(2)(A). *See Lopez-Campos, supra*. The Court does not owe any deference to the agency's new interpretation of §§ 1225 and 1226. *Loper Bright Enters. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369, 385 (2024). Here, the agency believes that the language of the statute is plain such that there are no gaps for the agency to fill. *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216, 220 (BIA 2025).

Many District Courts have rejected the holding of *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*. They have not only ruled in favor of the Petitioner but have also held that the Court has jurisdiction. Recently, the *Ventura Martinez* District Court in the Western District of Louisiana granted the Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction. The Court rejected the holding of *Matter of Yujure Hurtado* and ordered Respondents to provide Petitioner with the ability to post bond. *See Ventura Martinez v. Trump*, 3:25-cv-01445 (W.D.La., Oct. 22, 2025). *See, e.g., Oliveira Gomes v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 1868299 (D.Mass. July 7, 2025); *Martinez v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2084238 (D.Mass. July 24, 2025); *dos Santos v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2370988 (D.Mass. Aug. 14, 2025); *Romero v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2403827 (D. Mass. Aug. 19, 2025); *Doe v. Moniz*, 2025 WL 2576819 (D.Mass., Sept. 5, 2025);

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No. 4:25-cv-00322 (S.D. Iowa Sept. 23, 2025); *Belsai D.S. v. Bondi*, 2025 WL 2802947 (D. Minn. Oct. 1, 2025); *Maldonado v. Olson*, 2025 WL 2374411 (D. Minn. Apr. 15, 2025); *O.E. v. Bondi*, 2025 WL 2466670 (D. Minn. Apr. 27, 2025); *Garcia Jimenez v. Kramer*, 2025 WL 2374223 (D. Neb. Aug. 14, 2025); *Aniscasio v. Kramer*, 2025 WL 2374224 (D. Neb. Aug. 14, 2025); *Jacinto v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2402271 (D. Neb. Aug. 19, 2025); *Carmona-Lorenzo v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2531521 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025); *Cortes Fernandez v. Lyons*, 2025 WL 251539 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025); *Palma Perez v. Berg*, 2025 WL 2531566 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025); *Lorenzo Perez v. Kramer*, 2025 WL 2624387 (D. Neb. Sept. 11, 2025); *Oruna Carlon v. Kramer*, 2025 WL 2624386 (D. Neb. Sept. 11, 2025); *Genchi Palma v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2624385 (D. Neb. Sept. 11, 2025); *Duenas Arcey v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2676934 (D. Neb. Sept. 18, 2025); *Rosado v. Figueroa*, 2025 WL 2337099 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11, 2025); *Arrazola-Gonzalez v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2379235 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2025); *Zaragoza Mosqueda et al. v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2951930 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2025); *Cuevas Guzman v. Andrews*, 2025 WL 2617256 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025); *Guerrero Lepe v. Andrews*, 2025 WL 2716910 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2025); *Hernandez Nieves v. Kaiser*, 2025 WL 2533110 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2025); *Caicedo Hinestroza v. Kaiser*, 2025 WL 2606983 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025); *Salcedo Aceros v. Kaiser*, 2025 WL 2637503 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 12, 2025); *Vasquez Garcia v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2549431 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2025); *Maldonado Vazquez*

v. Feeley, 2025 WL 2676082 (D. Nev. Sept. 17, 2025); *Sanchez Roman v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2710211 (D. Nev. Sept. 23, 2025); *Rodriguez Vazquez v. Bostock*, 779 F. Supp. 3d 1239 (W.D. Wash. 2025); *Garcia Cortes v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2652880 (D. Colo. Sept. 16, 2025); *Salazar v. Dedos*, 2025 WL 2676729 (D.N.M. Sept. 17, 2025); *Gamez Lira v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2676729 (D.N.M. Sept. 24, 2025); *Hernandez Lopez v. Hardin* (M.D. Fla. Sept. 25, 2025). In decision after decision, federal courts— nationwide—have rejected Respondents’ sudden reinterpretation of the statutory scheme, and have instead held that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to noncitizens who are not apprehended upon arrival to the United States. The plain text of the statutory provisions demonstrates that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to people like Petitioner.

A. The rules of statutory interpretation show that § 1226(a) applies here

Sections 1226(a) and 1225(b)(2)(A) work in tandem to cover different categories of noncitizens: § 1226 provides a discretionary detention scheme for individuals who are “already in the country” and are detained “pending the outcome of removal proceedings,” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 289 (2018), while § 1225 (including its subsection (b)(2)(A)) is a processing and inspection scheme that applies to those “at the Nation’s borders and ports of entry, where the Government must determine whether a[] [noncitizen] seeking to enter the country is admissible,” *Id.* at 287. Conversely, § 1226 “authorizes the

Government to detain certain aliens already in the country pending the outcome of removal proceedings.” *Id.* at 289. Indeed, there is a “line historically drawn between these two sections” and the categories of noncitizens they respectively cover. *Martinez v. Hyde*, No. CV 25-11613-BEM, 2025 WL 2084238, at *8 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025).

This understanding situates each detention provision “in their context and with a view to their place in the overall statutory scheme.” *King v. Burwell*, 576 U.S. 473, 486 (2015) (citation omitted). *See also Biden v. Texas*, 597 U.S. 785, 799-800 (2022) (looking to statutory structure to inform interpretation of INA provision). Placing a provision in its larger context is especially important where the provision “may seem ambiguous in isolation” but can be “clarified by the remainder of the statutory scheme . . . because only one of the permissible meanings produces a substantive effect that is compatible with the rest of the law.” *United Sav. Ass’n of Tex. v. Timbers of Inwood Forest Associates, Ltd.*, 484 U.S. 365, 371 (1988). And the one meaning which permits a logical and compatible effect here is that § 1225 and § 1226 each cover different categories of noncitizens.³

³ Respondents are also wrong to claim § 1225(b)(2)(A) somehow takes “priority” over § 1226(a) if they overlap. To the contrary, the U.S. Supreme Court has said the opposite, characterizing § 1226(a) as the “default rule” for “aliens already in the country.” *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 288-89.

Section 1225’s plain text shows that it is focused on inspecting people who are arriving or have just entered the United States. *See generally* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)-(b), (d). That section repeatedly refers to “examining immigration officer[s],” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), (b)(4); sets out procedures for “inspection[s]” of people “arriving in the United States,” *id.* § 1225(a)(3), (b)(1), (b)(2), (d); and discusses “stowaways, “crewm[e]n,” and noncitizens “arriving from contiguous territory.” *Id.* § 1225(a)(2), (b)(2)(B), (b)(2)(C). Even the title of § 1225 refers to the “inspection” of “inadmissible arriving” noncitizens (emphasis added). *Cf. Dubin v. United States*, 599 U.S. 110, 120-21 (2023) (relying on section title to help construe statute). Thus, by its own text, § 1225, read as a whole, makes clear that it is intended to apply to recent arrivals at or near the U.S. border. Mr. Guaman Naula, of course, arrived at the border over three years ago and has been residing in the United States since.

On the other hand, § 1226(a) is a separate detention authority that applies broadly to any noncitizen arrested “on a warrant . . . pending a decision on whether [they are] to be removed from the United States.” *See also Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 289 (§ 1226(a) applies to those “already in the country” who are detained “pending the outcome of removal proceedings”). On its face, the provision plainly applies to Mr. Guaman Naula, who was arrested “on a warrant” when he was already in the U.S. and is now detained “pending a decision on” his removal. Thus, § 1226(a),

and not § 1225(b)(2)(A), is clearly the proper detention authority for Mr. Guaman Naula.

1. Section 1225(b)(2)(A) cannot apply to Mr. Guaman Naula because he is not an “applicant for admission.”

Respondents first argue that, despite having lived in this country for over three years, Mr. Guaman Naula is an “applicant for admission” and can be detained under § 1225(b)(2)(A) as if he were fictionally at the border attempting entry.⁴ Respondents zoom too far into the statute. The term “applicant for admission,” when viewed in its statutory context, cannot be understood without acknowledging Congress’s choice to deploy the term within § 1225’s border inspection scheme. *See* Section I. By contrast, the term “applicant for admission” appears nowhere in § 1226. This comparative context thus clarifies that the term refers to a specific category of “arriving” noncitizens being “inspected” at or near the border. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1225. Indeed, in *Bautista v. Santacruz Jr.*, the court rejected this exact argument, finding that the petitioners—who had been residing in the U.S.—were not “applicants for admission.” No. 5:25-CV-1873-BFM (C.D. Cal. July 28, 2025), Dkt. 14 at 7-8.

⁴ Respondents’ reliance on *DHS v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 139 (2020), to support this statutory fiction is misleading at best. The Supreme Court was clearly referring to the scope of due process protections in the context of people who physically “arrive at ports of entry” (airports are offered as an example). *Id.*

Thus, when § 1225(a)(1) describes “applicants for admission” as a noncitizen “present in the United States who has not been admitted,” the larger context of § 1225 clarifies that this definition refers to individuals who were apprehended in the interior of the country after having recently crossed the border. In sum, Mr. Guaman Naula—who has resided here for more than three years—is not an “applicant for admission” as that term should be understood within the INA, and thus he cannot be mandatorily detained under § 1225(b)(2)(A).

2. Section 1225(b)(2)(A) cannot apply to Mr. Guaman Naula because he is not “seeking admission” to the United States.

Even if Mr. Guaman Naula were an “applicant for admission,” § 1225(b)(2)(A) also requires an independent and separate showing that he is “seeking admission” to the United States. Respondents’ interpretation of “seeking admission” has even less statutory footing: they argue that the term encompasses anyone seeking “a lawful means of entering” the country without regard to where or when that right may be granted, thus mandating the detention of any noncitizen present in the United States who has not been lawfully admitted or paroled. Such a broad interpretation of “seeking admission” flies in the face of the INA’s text, structure, and purpose, and defies the common-sense meaning of the term.

Interpreting the INA properly shows that “seeking admission” describes a much narrower class: recent arrivals who are presenting themselves for admission at or near the border. Again, the text and structure of § 1225 clearly show that it

deals with inspections of recent arrivals at or near the border. *See* Section I. By deploying “seeking admission” within § 1225’s border inspection scheme—and not § 1226—Congress intended for this term to cover the detention of noncitizens seeking admission at or near the border. That is why the statute’s implementing regulations, which were “promulgated mere months after passage of the statute and have remained consistent over time,” *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, 25-CV-5937-DEH, 2025 WL 2371588, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025), describe those seeking admission as “arriving aliens,” 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(c)(1), who are “coming or attempting to come into the United States,” 8 C.F.R. § 1.2 (emphasis added). *See Martinez*, 2025 WL 2084238 at *6 (the regulations’ use of “arriving alien” is “roughly interchangeable with an ‘applicant . . . seeking admission’” as used in § 1225(b)(2)(A)); *see also Lopez Benitez*, 2025 WL 2371588, at *7 (same). Thus, only those who take affirmative steps to seek admission while “coming or attempting to come into the United States” can reasonably be said to be “seeking admission” under § 1225(b)(2)(A). *See Gonzalez v. Noem*, 25-CV-2054-ODW-BFM at 8 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 13, 2025).

The word “seeking” is the present participle of the verb “seek.” It thus has a temporal element—Petitioner must have been in the process of seeking admission at the time of the inspection. *United States v. Balint*, 201 F.3d 928, 933 (7th Cir. 2000) (“[U]se of . . . the present participle, or ‘-ing’ form of an action verb,

generally indicates continuing action.”). It is difficult to see how Mr. Guaman Naula could be deemed to be “seeking” admission at the time of his encounter with ICE. By that point, he had been present in the U.S. for many years. If he became an “applicant for admission” at the time of his initial entry, by Respondents’ interpretation he would be in a perpetual state of seeking admission the entire time between his entry and encounter. This “would seem to push the statutory text beyond its breaking point.” *Echevarria v. Bondi*, 25-03252 at *12 (D. Ariz. Oct. 3, 2025).

A cancellation of removal applicant, 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(b)(1), is not “seeking admission.” If granted, the agency will adjust their status to that of a lawful permanent resident and record their “lawful admission for permanent residence.” 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(b)(3). The term “lawfully admitted for permanent residence” means “the status of having been accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant.” 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(20); *Stanovsek v. Holder*, 768 F.3d 515, 517 (6th Cir. 2014). On the other hand, an “admission” means “with respect to an alien, the lawful entry of the alien into the United States after inspection and authorization by an immigration officer.” 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(13)(A).

Mr. Guaman Naula is not presenting himself for admission at the border; he arrived at the border over three years ago and has been residing in the United

States since. He simply wishes to remain in the country he has called home—not to enter it. All that Respondents can say in response to this obvious fact is that noncitizens like Mr. Guaman Naula must be seeking admission. But even Respondents’ massive presumption does not make their case. Regardless of whether Mr. Guaman Naula desired a lawful means of entering, the reality is that he is not trying to enter the United States; he is already here. Thus, he cannot be considered “seeking admission” in any reasonable way, rendering § 1225(b)(2)(A) wholly inapplicable to his detention.

B. Congressional intent shows that § 1226(a) applies to Mr. Guaman Naula

Congress intended for § 1226 to govern the detention of noncitizens who entered the U.S. without inspection. Congress most recently expressed this understanding earlier this year in the Laken Riley Act. This act added a subsection to § 1226 that specifically mandated detention for noncitizens who are inadmissible under §§ 1182(a)(6)(A) (noncitizens present without being admitted or paroled, like Petitioner), 1182(a)(6)(C) (misrepresentation), or 1182(a)(7) (lacking valid documentation) and have been arrested for, charged with, or convicted of certain crimes. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(E); Pub. L. No. 119-1, 139 Stat. 3 (2025).

Respondents’ interpretation of the statutes renders this recently amended section superfluous. *Lopez-Campos, supra*. If Congress intended or understood §

1225 to govern the detention of noncitizens like Mr. Guaman Naula, who were apprehended years after entering the country, it would have placed these amendments within § 1225, not § 1226.

When Congress amended § 1225(b)’s predecessor statute—which authorized detention only of arriving noncitizens—to include individuals who had not been admitted, legislators expressed concerns about recent arrivals to the United States who lacked the documents to remain in the country. There is no suggestion in the legislative history that Congress intended to subject all people present in the United States after an unlawful entry to mandatory detention and thereby transform immigration detention and sweep millions of noncitizens into § 1225(b). *See* H.R. Rep. No. 104-469, pt. 1, at 157–58, 228–29 (1996); H.R. Rep. No. 104-828, at 209 (1996) (Conf. Rep.).

C. Long-standing agency practice shows that § 1226(a) applies here

Petitioner’s position is not a novel interpretation of the INA. It has been Respondents’ own understanding of these provisions since they were first enacted thirty years ago—a view they held until suddenly reversing course two months ago in a policy ICE issued “in coordination with the Department of Justice.”

Following IIRIRA, the agency drafted new regulations that provided: “[a]liens 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.” Inspection and Expedited Removal of Aliens; Detention and Removal of Aliens; Conduct of Removal Proceedings; Asylum Procedures, 62 Fed. Reg. 10,312, 10,323 (Mar. 6, 1997). The relevant regulations restrict only “arriving aliens” from an immigration court bond hearing. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(h)(2)(i)(B). An “arriving alien” is, as relevant here, “an applicant for admission coming or attempting to come into the United States at a port-of-entry.” 8 C.F.R. § 1001.1(q).

In fact, as recently as August 4, the Attorney General designated for publication a decision in which the BIA reviewed under § 1226(a) the merits of a bond request by a noncitizen who unlawfully entered the United States. *Matter of Akhmedov*, 29 I&N Dec. 166, 166 n.1 and 166-67 (BIA 2025). “The longstanding practice of the government can inform a court’s determination of ‘what the law is.’” *Loper Bright*, 603 U.S. at 385-86.

D. Respondents’ conduct in this case suggests they did not view Mr. Guaman Naula as seeking admission

Finally, belying Respondents’ entire defense are the facts surrounding Mr. Guaman Naula’s initial detention: when he was apprehended, the DHS deliberately chose not to check the box designating Mr. Guaman Naula as an “arriving alien.” *See* Notice to Appear, attached as Exhibit A. Instead, DHS only checked the box for an “alien present in the United States” and it only charged him with removability under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i). *Id.*

II. Due Process Entitles Mr. Guaman Naula to a Bond Hearing

Respondents claim that Mr. Guaman Naula is only due the removal procedures provided by Congress. While that may be true for some people apprehended while crossing the border, *see Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 139, that is not true for people like Mr. Guaman Naula who have resided in the United States and “develop[ed] the ties that go with” that longtime residence, *Landon v. Plasencia*, 459 U.S. 21, 32 (1982). Indeed, there has long been a legal “distinction between those aliens who have come to our shores seeking admission . . . and those who are within the United States after an entry, irrespective of its legality.” *Leng May Ma v. Barber*, 357 U.S. 185, 187 (1958) (emphasis added).

And the process due here is governed by the classic balancing test from *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 334-335 (1976). Mr. Guaman Naula invokes “the most elemental of liberty interests—the interest in being free from physical detention by one’s own government.” *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 529 (2004). Meanwhile, the government’s interest in detaining Mr. Guaman Naula is limited to ensuring his appearance at future immigration proceedings and preventing danger to the community. *See Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). But because Respondents denied Mr. Guaman Naula a proper bond hearing, “there is nothing in the record demonstrating that [Mr. Guaman Naula] is a flight risk or a danger to the community.” *Lopez Benitez*, 2025 WL 2371588 at

*12. Therefore, the risk of erroneously depriving Mr. Guaman Naula of his physical freedom is unbearably high. *See id.* Without the bond hearing that he is entitled to under § 1226(a), Mr. Guaman Naula will never be able to present the compelling reasons that he is neither a flight risk nor a danger. Due process thus requires that Mr. Guaman Naula be afforded a bond hearing under § 1226(a). *See Lopez-Campos, supra.*

If the Court agrees in over 200 cases across the country, including several in this district, that 1226(a) applies, then there is also a Due Process violation because the Petitioner is subject only to discretionary detention and therefore should have access to a bond hearing. *See Salcedo Aceros v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-06924-EMC (EMC), 2025 WL 2637503 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 12, 2025); *Salazar v. Dedos*, No. 1:25-CV-00835-DHU-JMR, 2025 WL 2676729 (D.N.M. Sept. 17, 2025); *Oliveros v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-07117-BLF, 2025 WL 2677125 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 18, 2025); *Beltran Barrera v. Tindall*, No. 3:25-CV-541-RGJ, 2025 WL 2690565 (W.D. Ky. Sept. 19, 2025); *Singh v. Lewis*, No. 4:25-CV-96-RGJ, 2025 WL 2699219 (W.D. Ky. Sept. 22, 2025); *Rivera Zumba v. Bondi*, No. 25-CV-14626 (KSH), 2025 WL 2476524 (D.N.J. Aug. 28, 2025); *Contreras Maldonado v. Cabezas*, No. CV 25-13004, 2025 WL 2985256 (D.N.J. Oct. 23, 2025); *Pablo Sequen v. Albarran*, No. 25-CV-06487-PCP, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2935630 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 15, 2025); *Contreras-Cervantes et al. v. Raycraft, et al*, No. 2:25-CV-13073, 2025 WL

2952796 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 17, 2025); *Sanchez Alvarez v. Noem et al.*, No. 1:25-CV-1090, 2025 WL 2942648 (W.D. Mich. Oct. 17, 2025); *Soto v. Soto*, No. 25-CV-16200, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2976572 (D.N.J. Oct. 22, 2025)

If the court finds that 1225b applies, Petitioner is still entitled to due process. First, as mentioned above, *Thuraissigiam* does not control here because that case was about due process as to procedures for admission into the United States, which the Supreme Court said Congress has the prerogative to set. But, due process as to detention is fundamentally and the Supreme Court has set clear limits on civil immigration detention. *See Zadvydas*, citing *Salerno*, *Addington*, *Foucha*.

CONCLUSION

Petitioner respectfully request that the Court grant Mr. Guaman Naula's petition for writ of habeas corpus because he is detained in violation of federal law or the Constitution.

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Respectfully submitted,

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Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that on November 7, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing paper with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the parties of record.

/s/ Paul Grotas

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