

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

**CASE NO. 25-CV-61898-DAMIAN/Valle**

**EDDY ROBERTO ESPINAL ENCARNACION,**

**Petitioner,**

**v.**

**MIAMI FIELD OFFICE DIRECTOR  
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, *et. al.***

**Respondents.**

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**RESPONDENTS' RETURN AND RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE  
AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW**

Respondents<sup>1</sup>, by and through the undersigned counsel, hereby respond to the Court's Order to Show Cause [ECF No. 10]. As set forth fully below, the Court should deny the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus [ECF No. 1] ("Petition").

**INTRODUCTION**

In this habeas Petition, Petitioner, Eddy Roberto Espinal Encarnacion challenges the lawfulness of his continued detention by Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") and seeks his immediate release from custody, or in the alternative, a custody redetermination hearing

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<sup>1</sup> A writ of habeas corpus must "be directed to the person having custody of the person detained." 28 USC § 2243. In cases involving present physical confinement, the Supreme Court reaffirmed in *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426 (2004), that "the immediate custodian, not a supervisory official who exercises legal control, is the proper respondent." *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426, 439 (2004). Petitioner is currently detained at Broward Transitional Center in Pompano Beach, Florida. His immediate custodian is Juan Gonzalez, Assistant Field Office Director. Accordingly, the proper Respondent in the instant case is Mr. Gonzalez, in his official capacity, and all other respondents should be dismissed.

(“bond hearing”). [ECF No. 1, p. 8]. Specifically, Petitioner contends that ICE lacked authority to arrest and detain him pursuant to the provisions of 8 U.S.C. § 1225, because “as a person already present in the United States, Petitioner is not presently “seeking admission” to the United States.” [ECF No. 1, ¶ 10, p. 2]. As such, Petitioner states that he is not subject to mandatory detention under § 1225. Instead, Petitioner asserts that he “is subject to detention, if at all, under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a),” and is therefore entitled to a bond hearing upon his request. *Id.* at ¶ 13, p. 3. Therefore, Petitioner argues that his continued detention violates the INA and the Constitution.

Petitioner’s arguments fail. First and foremost, Petitioner is an “applicant for admission,” as defined under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1), and therefore, he is subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2)(A) and ineligible for release under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Petitioner seeks to circumvent the detention statute under which he is rightfully detained to secure a custody redetermination hearing to which he is not entitled. Petitioner argues that contrary to the plain language of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), the authority for his detention is better understood to arise under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), a detention statute that allows for release on bond or conditional parole. That argument fails to square with the fact that he falls neatly and precisely within the statutory definition of aliens subject to detention pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). And finally, Due Process does not compel Petitioner’s release or a bond hearing.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth below, the Petition should be denied.

#### **FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

Petitioner is an alien “applicant for admission.” Petitioner is a native and citizen of the Dominican Republic, who entered the United States without inspection at or near Aguada, Puerto Rico, on or about November 16, 1999. *See Exhibit A, Form I-862, Notice to Appear (“NTA”),* dated August 12, 2025. On August 12, 2025, Petitioner was encountered by U.S. Immigration and

improperly issued. *See Exhibit H, Form I-286, Notice of Custody Determination Cancellation, dated September 29, 2025; see also, Exhibit K, Declaration.*

Petitioner remains in ICE custody at Broward Transitional Center (“BTC”), pending the conclusion of his removal proceedings. *See Exhibit I, Detention History.* Petitioner is next set for court on December 1, 2025. *See Exhibit J, Notice of Hearing in Removal Proceedings, dated October 29, 2025.*

## **ARGUMENT**

### **I. Petitioner Is An “Applicant for Admission” Subject to Detention Under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(B)(2).**

“As with any question of statutory interpretation, [the] analysis begins with the plain language of the statute.” *Jimenez v. Quartermar*, 555 U.S. 113, 118 (2009) (citing *Lamie v. U.S. Tr.*, 540 U.S. 526, 534 (2004)). Section 1225(a)(1) defines an “applicant for admission” as an “alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or who arrives in the United States (whether or not at a designated port of arrival . . .) . . .” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1); *see Matter of Velasquez-Cruz*, 26 I&N Dec. 458, 463 n.5 (BIA 2014) (“[R]egardless of whether an alien who illegally enters the United States is caught at the border or inside the country, he or she will still be required to prove eligibility for admission.”). Accordingly, by its very definition, the term “applicant for admission” includes two categories of aliens: (1) arriving aliens, and (2) aliens present without admission. *See Dep’t of Homeland Sec. v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 140 (2020) (explaining that “an alien who tries to enter the country illegally is treated as an ‘applicant for admission’” (citing 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1)); *Matter of Lemus*, 25 I&N Dec. 734, 743 (BIA 2012) (“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 . . .”); *Matter of*

Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), San Juan Enforcement and Removal Operations (“ERO”), and Homeland Security Investigations (“HSI”) in San Juan, Puerto Rico. *See Exhibit B, Form I-213, Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien (“I-213”)*. Petitioner was arrested and issued a *Notice to Appear (NTA)*, dated August 12, 2025. *See Exhibit A, NTA*. The NTA charged Petitioner with removability pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, in that Petitioner was present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General. *See Exhibit A*. Petitioner was taken into ICE ERO custody, pursuant to a Warrant for Arrest. *See Exhibit C, Form I-200, Warrant for Arrest of Alien, dated August 12, 2025. see also, Exhibit K, Declaration of Deportation Officer John Mansey (“Declaration”)*. On the same date, Petitioner was also served his Notice of Rights and Request for Disposition, which Petitioner refused to sign. *See Exhibit D, Form I-826, Notice of Rights and Request for Disposition, dated August 12, 2025.*

On August 12, 2025, ICE ERO served Petitioner a Notice of Custody Determination. *See Exhibit E, Form I-286, Notice of Custody Determination, dated August 12, 2025*. Petitioner acknowledged receipt of this notification, requested an immigration judge review this custody determination, and refused to sign the notification. *See Exhibit E*. A custody redetermination hearing was set for September 11, 2025. *See Exhibit F, Notice of Custody Redetermination Hearing in Immigration Proceedings*. The Immigration Judge denied Petitioner’s request for bond, finding Petitioner subject to “mandatory detention – *Matter of YUJURE HURTADO*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).” *See Exhibit G, Custody Redetermination Order, dated September 11, 2025*. To date, no appeal of this order has been filed at the Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”). On September 29, 2025, ICE ERO cancelled Petitioner’s Notice of Custody Determination as

*E-R-M- & L-R-M-*, 25 I&N Dec. 520, 523 (BIA 2011) (stating that “the broad category of applicants for admission . . . includes, *inter alia*, any alien present in the United States who has not been admitted” (citing 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1))). An arriving alien is defined, in pertinent part, as “an applicant for admission coming or attempting to come into the United States at a port-of-entry [ (“POE”)] . . .” 8 C.F.R. §§ 1.2, 1001.1(q).

All aliens who are applicants for admission “shall be inspected by immigration officers.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(3); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 235.1(a) (“Application to lawfully enter the United States shall be made in person to an immigration officer at a U.S. [POE] when the port is open for inspection . . .”). An applicant for admission seeking admission at a United States POE “must present whatever documents are required and must establish to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer that the alien is not subject to removal . . . and is entitled, under all of the applicable provisions of the immigration laws . . . to enter the United States.” 8 C.F.R. § 235.1(f)(1); *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1229a(c)(2)(A) (describing the related burden of an applicant for admission in removal proceedings). “An alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled or an alien who seeks entry at other than an open, designated [POE] . . . is subject to the provisions of [8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)] and to removal under [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)] or [8 U.S.C. § 1229a].” 8 C.F.R. § 235.1(f)(2).

Here, Petitioner did not present himself at a POE but instead entered the United States on or about November 16, 1999, without having been admitted or inspected by an immigration officer. Petitioner is, therefore, an alien present without admission and, consequently, an applicant for admission. Both arriving aliens and aliens present without admission, as applicants for admission, may be removed from the United States by, *inter alia*, expedited removal procedures under 8

U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)<sup>2</sup> or removal proceedings before an Immigration Judge (“IJ”) under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(b)(1), (b)(2)(A), 1229a; *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 287 (2018) (describing how “applicants for admission fall into one of two categories, those covered by § 1225(b)(1) and those covered by § 1225(b)(2)”). Immigration officers have discretion to apply expedited removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) or to initiate removal proceedings before an IJ under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. *E-R-M- & L-R-M-*, 25 I&N Dec. at 524; *see also Matter of Q. Li*, 29 I&N Dec. 66, 68 (BIA 2025) (“DHS may place aliens arriving in the United States in either expedited removal proceedings under [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)], or full removal proceedings under [8 U.S.C. § 1229a]” (citations omitted)).

**II. Applicants for Admission in 8 U.S.C. § 1229a Removal Proceedings Are Detained Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A).**

Applicants for admission whom DHS places in § 1229a removal proceedings are similarly subject to detention and ineligible for a custody redetermination hearing before an IJ. Specifically, aliens present without admission placed in 8 U.S.C. § 1229a removal proceedings are both applicants for admission as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1) and aliens “seeking admission,” as

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<sup>2</sup> Section 1225(b)(1) authorizes immigration officers to remove certain inadmissible aliens “from the United States without further hearing or review” if the immigration officer finds that the alien, “who is arriving in the United States or is described in [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii)] is inadmissible under [8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C) or (a)(7)].” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(i); *see* 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(b)(2)(i). If the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) wishes to pursue inadmissibility charges other than 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C) or (a)(7), DHS must place the alien in removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(b)(3). Additionally, an alien who was not inspected and admitted or paroled, but “who establishes that he or she has been continuously physically present in the United States for the 2-year period immediately prior to the date of determination of inadmissibility shall be detained in accordance with [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)] for a proceeding under [8 U.S.C. § 1229a].” *Id.* § 235.3(b)(1)(ii); *id.* § 1235.6(a)(1)(i) (providing that an immigration officer will issue and serve an NTA to an alien “[i]f, in accordance with the provisions of [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A)], the examining immigration officer detains an alien for a proceeding before an immigration judge under [8 U.S.C. § 1229a]”).

contemplated in 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Such aliens are subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) and thus ineligible for a bond redetermination hearing before the IJ.

Applicants for admission whom DHS places in 8 U.S.C. § 1229a removal proceedings are subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) and ineligible for a custody redetermination hearing before an IJ. Section 1225(b)(2)(A) “serves as a catchall provision that applies to all applicants for admission not covered by § 1225(b)(1).” *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 287; *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), (B). Under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), “an alien who is an applicant for admission” “*shall be detained* for a proceeding under [8 U.S.C. § 1229a]” “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) (emphasis added); 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(b)(3) (providing that an alien placed into 8 U.S.C. § 1229a removal proceedings in lieu of expedited removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1225 “shall be detained” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)); 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(c) (providing that “any arriving alien . . . placed in removal proceedings pursuant to [8 U.S.C. § 1229a] shall be detained in accordance with [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)]” unless paroled pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)).

Thus, according to the plain language of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), applicants for admission in 8 U.S.C. § 1229a removal proceedings “*shall be detained*.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) (emphasis added). “The ‘strong presumption’ that the plain language of the statute expresses congressional intent is rebutted only in ‘rare and exceptional circumstances,’ . . .” *Ardestani v. INS*, 502 U.S. 129, 135–36 (1991) (quoting *Rubin v. United States*, 449 U.S. 424, 430 (1981)); *see Lamie*, 540 U.S. at 534 (“It is well established that when the statute’s language is plain, the sole function of the courts—at least where the disposition required by the text is not absurd—is to enforce it according to its terms.” (quotation marks omitted)). As the Supreme Court observed in

*Jennings*, nothing in 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) “says anything whatsoever about bond hearings.” 583 U.S. at 297. Thus, Petitioner is subject to § 1225’s mandatory removal and detention provisions.

### **III. An Immigration Judge Does Not Have Authority to Consider Release on Bond.**

On September 5, 2025, the BIA issued a published decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). In *Yajure Hurtado*, the BIA affirmed “the Immigration Judge’s determination that he did not have authority over [a] bond request because aliens 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.” *Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. at 220.<sup>3</sup>

The BIA concluded that aliens “who surreptitiously cross into the United States remain applicants for admission until and unless they are lawfully inspected and admitted by an immigration officer. Remaining in the United States for a lengthy period of time following entry without inspection, by itself, does not constitute an ‘admission.’” *Id.* at 228. To hold otherwise would lead to an “incongruous result” that rewards aliens who unlawfully enter the United States without inspection and subsequently evade apprehension for number of years. *Id.*

In so concluding, the BIA rejected the alien’s argument that “because he has been residing in the interior of the United States for almost 3 years . . . he cannot be considered as ‘seeking admission.’” *Id.* at 221. The BIA determined that this argument “is not supported by the plain

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<sup>3</sup> Previously, as alluded to in BIA decisions, DHS and the Department of Justice interpreted 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) to be an available detention authority for aliens present without admission placed directly in 8 U.S.C. § 1229a removal proceedings. *See, e.g., Matter of Cabrera-Fernandez*, 28 I&N Dec. 747, 747 (BIA 2023); *Matter of R-A-V-P-*, 27 I&N Dec. 803, 803 (BIA 2020); *Matter of Garcia-Garcia*, 25 I&N Dec. 93, 94 (BIA 2009); *Matter of D-J-*, 23 I&N Dec. 572 (A.G. 2003). However, as noted by the BIA, the BIA had not previously addressed this issue in a precedential decision. *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. at 216.

language of the INA” and creates a “legal conundrum.” *Id.* If the alien “is not admitted to the United States (as he admits) but he is not ‘seeking admission’ (as he contends), then what is his legal status?” *Id.* (parentheticals in original). The BIA’s decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* is consistent not only with the plain language of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2), but also with the Supreme Court’s 2018 decision in *Jennings* and other caselaw issued subsequent to *Jennings*. Specifically, in *Jennings*, the Supreme Court explained that 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) applies to all applicants for admission, noting that the language of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) is “quite clear” and “unequivocally mandate[s]” detention. 583 U.S. at 300, 303 (explaining that “the word ‘shall’ usually connotes a requirement” (quoting *Kingdomware Technologies, Inc. v. United States*, 579 U.S. 162, 171 (2016))).

Petitioner is mistaken in arguing that he is due a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Relying on *Jennings* and the plain language of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225 and 1226(a), the Attorney General, in *Matter of M-S-*, unequivocally recognized that 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225 and 1226(a) do not overlap but describe “different classes of aliens.” 27 I&N Dec. at 516. The Attorney General observed that section 236(a) (8 U.S.C. § 1226) provides an independent ground for detention upon the issuance of a warrant but does not limit DHS’s separate authority to detain aliens under 8 U.S.C. § 1225, whether pending expedited removal or full removal proceedings. *Id.*

Under the plain language of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b), all “applicants for admission” who are found “not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted” are subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)—regardless of how long they have been present in the United States. *Cf. Niz-Chavez v. Garland*, 593 U.S. 155, 171 (2021) (providing that “no amount of policy-talk can overcome a plain statutory command”); *see generally Florida v. United States*, 660 F. Supp. 3d 1239, 1275 (N.D. Fla. 2023) (explaining that “the 1996 expansion of § 1225(b) to include illegal

border crossers would make little sense if DHS retained discretion to apply § 1226(a) and release illegal border crossers whenever the agency saw fit”). The conclusion that “§ 1225(b)’s ‘shall be detained’ means what it says and . . . is a mandatory requirement . . . flows directly from *Jennings*.” *Florida*, 660 F. Supp. 3d at 1273.

Given that 8 U.S.C. § 1225 is the applicable detention authority for all applicants for admission—both arriving aliens and aliens present without admission alike, regardless of whether the alien was initially processed for expedited removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) or placed directly into removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a—and “[b]oth [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) and (b)(2)] mandate detention . . . throughout the completion of applicable proceedings,” *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 301–03, Immigration Judges do not have authority to redetermine the custody status of an alien present without admission.

“It is well established . . . that the Immigration Judges only have the authority to consider matters that are delegated to them by the Attorney General and the [INA].” *Matter of A-W-*, 25 I&N Dec. 45, 46 (BIA 2009). “In the context of custody proceedings, an Immigration Judge’s authority to redetermine conditions of custody is set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(d) . . . .” *Id.* at 46. The regulation clearly states that “the [IJ] is authorized to exercise the authority in [8 U.S.C. § 1226].” 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(d); *see id.* § 1003.19(a) (authorizing IJs to review “[c]ustody and bond determinations made by [DHS] pursuant to 8 C.F.R. part 1236”); *see id.* § 1003.19(h)(2)(i)(B) (“[A]n IJ may not redetermine conditions of custody imposed by [DHS] with respect to . . . [a]rriving aliens in removal proceedings, including aliens paroled after arrival pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1182(d)(5).]”). “An [IJ] is without authority to disregard the regulations, which have the force and effect of law.” *Matter of L-M-P-*, 27 I&N Dec. 265, 267 (BIA 2018).

Here, Petitioner is an applicant for admission (specifically, an alien present without admission), placed directly into removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. He is therefore subject to detention pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) and ineligible for a custody redetermination hearing before an IJ.

**IV. Legislative History Supports Respondents' Position that 8 U.S.C. § 1225 Requires Detention of All Aliens Who Entered the United States Without Admission—Regardless of Where or When they Arrived in the United States.**

The structure of the statutory scheme prior to the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA). Pub. L. No. 104-208, div. C, 110 Stat. 3009-546 (1996) bolsters the understanding that under the current statutory scheme, all applicants for admission are subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b). The broad definition of applicants for admission was added to the INA in 1996. Before 1996, the INA only contemplated inspection of aliens arriving at POEs. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a) (1995) (discussing “aliens arriving at ports of the United States”); *id.* § 1225(b) (1995) (discussing “the examining immigration officer at the port of arrival”). Relatedly, any alien who was “in the United States” and within certain listed classes of deportable aliens was deportable. *Id.* § 1231(a) (1995). One such class of deportable aliens included those “who entered the United States without inspection or at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General.” *Id.* § 1231(a)(1)(B) (1995) (former deportation ground relating to entry without inspection). Aliens were excludable if they were “seeking admission” at a POE or had been paroled into the United States. *See id.* §§ 1182(a), 1225(a) (1995). Deportation proceedings (conducted pursuant to former 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b) (1995)) and exclusion proceedings (conducted pursuant to former 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) (1995)) differed and began with different charging documents. *See Sale v. Haitian Ctrs. Council, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 155, 175 (1993) (explaining the “important distinction” between deportation and exclusion); *Matter of Casillas*, 22 I&N Dec. 154, 156 n.2 (BIA 1998) (noting the various forms commencing deportation, exclusion,

or removal proceedings). The placement of an alien in exclusion or deportation proceedings depended on whether the alien had made an “entry” within the meaning of the INA. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(13) (1995) (defining “entry” as “any coming of an alien into the United States, from a foreign port or place or from an outlying possession”); *see also Rosenberg v. Fleuti*, 374 U.S. 449, 462 (1963) (concluding that whether a lawful permanent resident has made an “entry” into the United States depends on whether, pursuant to the statutory definition, he or she has intended to make a “meaningfully interruptive” departure).

Former 8 U.S.C. § 1225 provided that aliens “seeking admission” at a POE who could not demonstrate entitlement to be admitted (“excludable” aliens) were subject to mandatory detention, with potential release solely by means of parole under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5) (1995). 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)-(b) (1995). “Seeking admission” in former 8 U.S.C. § 1225 appears to have been understood to refer to aliens arriving at a POE.<sup>4</sup> *See id.* The legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service (“INS”) regulations implementing former 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) provided that such aliens arriving at a POE had to be detained without parole if they had “no documentation or false documentation,” 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(b) (1995), but could be paroled if they had valid documentation

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<sup>4</sup> Given Congress’s overhaul of the INA, including wholesale revision of the definition of which aliens are considered applying for or seeking admission, Congress clearly did not intend for the former understanding of “seeking admission” to be retained in the new removal scheme. Generally, “[w]hen administrative and judicial interpretations have settled the meaning of an existing statutory provision, repetition of the same language in a new statute indicates . . . the intent to incorporate its administrative and judicial interpretations as well.” *Bragdon v. Abbott*, 524 U.S. 624, 645 (1998). However, the prior construction canon of statutory interpretation “is of little assistance here because, . . . this is not a case in which ‘Congress re-enact[ed] a statute without change.’” *Public Citizen Inc. v. U.S. Dep’t of Health and Human Servs.*, 332 F.3d 654, 668 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (quoting *Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. v. Curran*, 456 U.S. 353, 382 n.66 (1982)). Rather, the presumption “of congressional ratification” of a prior statutory interpretation “applies only when Congress reenacts a statute without relevant change.” *Holder v. Martinez Gutierrez*, 566 U.S. 583, 593 (2012) (citing *Jama v. Immigration and Customs Enforcement*, 543 U.S. 335, 349 (2005)).

but were otherwise excludable, *id.* § 235.3(c) (1995). With regard to aliens who entered without inspection and were deportable under former 8 U.S.C. § 1231, such aliens were taken into custody under the authority of an arrest warrant, and like other deportable aliens, could request bond. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1231(a)(1)(B), 1252(a)(1) (1995); 8 C.F.R. § 242.2(c)(1) (1995).

As a result, “[aliens] who had entered without inspection could take advantage of the greater procedural and substantive rights afforded in deportation proceedings,’ while [aliens] who actually presented themselves to authorities for inspection were restrained by ‘more summary exclusion proceedings.’” *Martinez v. Att’y Gen.*, 693 F.3d 408, 413 n.5 (3d Cir. 2012) (quoting *Hing Sum v. Holder*, 602 F.3d 1092, 1100 (9th Cir. 2010)). “To remedy this unintended and undesirable consequence, the IIRIRA substituted ‘admission’ for ‘entry,’ and replaced deportation and exclusion proceedings with the more general ‘removal’ proceeding.” *Id.* Consistent with this dichotomy, the INA, as amended by IIRIRA, defines *all* those who have not been admitted to the United States as “applicants for admission.” IIRIRA § 302.

Moreover, Congress’s use of the present participle—seeking—in 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) should not be ignored. *United States v. Wilson*, 503 U.S. 329, 333 (1992) (“Congress’ use of a verb tense is significant in construing statutes.”). By using the present participle “seeking,” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) “signal[s] present and continuing action.” *Westchester Gen. Hosp., Inc. v. Evanston Ins. Co.*, 48 F.4th 1298, 1307 (11th Cir. 2022). The phrase “seeking admission” “does not include something in the past that has ended or something yet to come.” *Shell v. Burlington N. Santa Fe Ry. Co.*, 941 F.3d 331, 336 (7th Cir. 2019) (concluding that “having” is a present participle, which is “used to form a progressive tense” that “means presently and continuously” (citing Bryan A. Garner, *Garner’s Modern American Usage* 1020 (4th ed. 2016))). The present participle “expresses present action in relation to the time expressed by the finite verb in its

clause,” *Present Participle*, MerriamWebster, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/present%20participle> (last visited Aug. 7, 2025), with the finite verb in the same clause of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) being “determines.” Thus, when pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) an “examining immigration officer determines” that an alien “is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted” the officer does so contemporaneously with the alien’s present and ongoing action of seeking admission. Interpreting the present participle “seeking” as denoting an ongoing process is consistent with its ordinary usage. *See, e.g., Samayoa v. Bondi*, 146 F.4th 128, 134 (1st Cir. 2025) (alien inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i) but “seeking to remain in the country lawfully” applied for relief in removal proceedings); *Garcia v. USCIS*, 146 F.4th 743, 746 (9th Cir. 2025) (“USCIS requires all U visa holders seeking permanent resident status under 8 U.S.C. § 1255(m) to undergo a medical examination . . .”). Accordingly, just as the alien in *Samayoa* is not only an alien present without admission but also seeking to remain in the United States, Petitioner in this case is not only an alien present without admission, and therefore an applicant for admission as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1), but also an alien seeking admission under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A).

Lastly, Congress’s significant amendments to the immigration laws in IIRIRA support DHS’s position that such aliens are properly detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)—specifically, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Congress, for example, eliminated certain anomalous provisions that favored aliens who illegally entered without inspection over aliens arriving at POEs. A rule that treated an alien who enters the country illegally, such as Petitioner, more favorably than an alien detained after arriving at a POE would “create a perverse incentive to enter at an unlawful rather than a lawful location.” *Gambino-Ruiz*, 91 F.4th at 990 (quoting *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 140) (rejecting such a rule as propounded by the defendant). Such a rule reflects “the precise situation

that Congress intended to do away with by enacting” IIRIRA. *Id.* “Congress intended to eliminate the anomaly ‘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 [POE]’” by enacting IIRIRA. *Ortega-Lopez v. Barr*, 978 F.3d 680, 682 (9th Cir. 2020) (quoting *Torres*, 976 F.3d at 928); *see also* H.R. Rep. No. 104-469, pt. 1, at 225–29 (1996).

As discussed by the BIA in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. at 222-24, during IIRIRA’s legislative drafting process, Congress asserted the importance of controlling illegal immigration and securing the land borders of the United States. *See* H.R. Rep. 104-469, pt. 1, at 107 (noting a “crisis at the land border” allowing aliens to illegally enter the United States). As alluded to above, one goal of IIRIRA was to “reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States . . . .” H.R. Rep. No. 104-828, at 1 (1996). Nevertheless, after the enactment of IIRIRA, the DOJ took the position—consistent with pre-IIRIRA law—that “despite being applicants for admission, aliens who are present without being admitted or paroled . . . will be eligible for bond and bond redetermination.” 62 Fed. Reg. at 10,323. Affording aliens present without admission, who have evaded immigration authorities and illegally entered the United States bond hearings before an IJ, but not affording such hearings to arriving aliens, who are attempting to comply with U.S. immigration law, is anomalous with and runs counter to that goal. *Cf.* H.R. Rep. No. 104-469, pt. 1, at 225 (noting that IIRIRA replaced the concept of “entry” with “admission,” as aliens who illegally enter the United States “gain equities and privileges in immigration proceedings that are not available to aliens who present themselves for inspection at a [POE]”).

Accordingly, for the reasons discussed above, Petitioner, as an alien present without admission in 8 U.S.C. § 1229a removal proceedings, is an applicant for admission and an alien seeking admission and is therefore subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) and ineligible for a bond redetermination hearing before an IJ. *See Rodriguez Izquierdo v. Ripa et. al.*, Case No. 25-cv-61845-RS (S.D. Fla. October 24, 2025) (finding that Petitioner was an applicant for admission, and therefore his “continued detention without bond is permissible, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)”).<sup>5</sup>

**V. Applicants for Admission May Only Be Released from Detention on an 8 U.S.C. §1182(d)(5) Parole**

Importantly, applicants for admission may only be released from detention if DHS invokes its discretionary parole authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5). DHS has the exclusive 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); *see* 8 C.F.R. § 212.5(b). In *Jennings*, the Supreme Court placed significance on the fact that 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5) is the specific provision that authorizes release from detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b), at DHS’s discretion. *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 300. Specifically, the Supreme Court emphasized that “[r]egardless of which of those two sections authorizes . . . detention, [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) or (b)(2)(A)], applicants for admission may be temporarily released on parole . . . .” *Id.* at 288.

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<sup>5</sup> Respondents recognize several courts in this district and other districts have rejected similar arguments on this issue and have granted habeas relief. However, Respondents maintain and preserve this argument for the record in light of evolving precedent on this issue. *See e.g.* *Alvarez Puga v. Assistant Field Office Director Krome, et al.*, No. 25-24535-CV-CMA (S.D. Fla. Oct. 15, 2025); *see also Gil-Paulino v. Secy of DHS, et. al.*, No. 25-24292-CV-Williams (S.D. Fla. October 10, 2025) (collecting cases).

Parole, like an admission, is a factual occurrence. *See Hing Sum*, 602 F.3d at 1098; *Matter of Roque-Izada*, 29 I&N Dec. 106 (BIA 2025) (treating whether an alien was paroled as a question of fact). The parole authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5) is “delegated solely to the Secretary of Homeland Security.” *Matter of Castillo-Padilla*, 25 I&N Dec. 257, 261 (BIA 2010); *see* 8 C.F.R. § 212.5(a). Thus, neither the BIA nor IJs have authority to parole an alien into the United States under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5). *Castillo-Padilla*, 25 I&N Dec. at 261; *see also Matter of Arrabally and Yerrabelli*, 25 I&N Dec. 771, 777 n.5 (BIA 2002) (indicating that “parole authority [under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)] is now exercised exclusively by the DHS” and “reference to the Attorney General in [8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)] is thus deemed to refer to the Secretary of Homeland Security”); *Matter of Singh*, 21 I&N Dec. 427, 434 (BIA 1996) (providing that “neither the [IJ] nor th[e] Board has jurisdiction to exercise parole power”). Further, because DHS has exclusive jurisdiction to parole an alien into the United States, the manner in which DHS exercises its parole authority may not be reviewed by an IJ or the BIA. *Castillo-Padilla*, 25 I&N Dec. at 261; *see Matter of Castellon*, 17 I&N Dec. 616, 620 (BIA 1981) (noting that the BIA does not have authority to review the way DHS exercises its parole authority).

Importantly, parole does not constitute a lawful admission or a determination of admissibility, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101(a)(13)(B), 1182(d)(5)(A), and an alien granted parole remains an applicant for admission, *id.* § 1182(d)(5)(A); *see* 8 C.F.R. §§ 1.2 (providing that “[a]n arriving alien remains an arriving alien even if paroled pursuant to [8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)], and even after any such parole is terminated or revoked”), 1001.1(q) (same). Parole does not place the alien “within the United States.” *Leng May Ma*, 357 U.S. at 190. An alien who has been paroled into the United States under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5) “is not . . . ‘in’ this country for purposes of immigration law . . . .” *Abebe*, 16 I&N Dec. at 173 (citing, *inter alia*, *Leng May Ma*, 357 U.S. at

185; *Kaplan*, 267 U.S. at 228). Following parole, the alien “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), including that they remain subject to detention pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2).

**VI. Section 1226 Does Not Impact the Detention Authority for Applicants for Admission.**

Petitioner argues that he is eligible for a bond hearing as provided in 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), but he is mistaken. Section 1226(a) is the applicable detention authority for aliens who have been admitted and are subject to removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226, 1227(a), and 1229a. The statute does *not* impact the directive in 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) that “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 for proceedings under [8 U.S.C. § 1229a],” *id.* § 1225(b)(2)(A).<sup>6</sup> As the Supreme Court explained, 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) “applies to aliens already present in the United States” and “creates a default rule for those aliens by permitting—but not requiring—the [Secretary] to issue warrants for their arrest and detention pending removal proceedings.” *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 289, 303; *Q. Li*, 29 I&N Dec. at 70; *see also*

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<sup>6</sup> The specific mandatory language of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) governs over the general permissive language of 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). “[I]t is a commonplace of statutory construction that the specific governs the general . . . .” *Morales v. Trans World Airlines, Inc.*, 504 U.S. 374, 384 (1992); *see RadLAX Gateway Hotel, LLC v. Amalgamated Bank*, 566 U.S. 639, 645 (2012) (explaining that the general/specific canon is “most frequently applied to statutes in which a general permission or prohibition is contradicted by a specific prohibition or permission” and in order to “eliminate the contradiction, the specific provision is construed as an exception to the general one”); *Perez-Guzman v. Lynch*, 835 F.3d 1066, 1075 (9th Cir. 2016) (discussing, in the context of asylum eligibility for aliens subject to reinstated removal orders, this canon and explaining that “[w]hen two statutes come into conflict, courts assume Congress intended specific provisions to prevail over more general ones”). Here, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) “does not negate [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] entirely,” which still applies to admitted aliens who are deportable, “but only in its application to the situation that [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A)] covers.” A. Scalia & B. Garner, *Reading Law: The Interpretation of Legal Texts* 185 (2012).

*M-S*, 27 I&N Dec. at 516 (describing 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) as a “permissive” detention authority separate from the “mandatory” detention authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1225).<sup>7</sup>

Generally, such aliens may be released on bond or their own recognizance, also known as “conditional parole.” 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a); *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 303, 306. Section 1226(a) does not, however, confer the *right* to release on bond; rather, both DHS and immigration judges have broad discretion in determining whether to release an alien on bond as long as the alien establishes that he or she is not a flight risk or a danger to the community. *See* 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1(c)(8), 1236.1(c)(8); *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37, 39 (BIA 2006); *Matter of Adeniji*, 22 I&N Dec. 1102 (BIA 1999). Further, ICE must detain certain aliens due to their criminal history or national security concerns under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c). *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1), (c)(2); 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1(c)(1)(i), 1236.1(c)(1)(i); *see also id.* § 1003.19(h)(2)(i)(D). Release of such aliens is permitted only in very specific circumstances. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(2).

Notably, 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) references certain grounds of inadmissibility, 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(A), (D)-(E), and the Supreme Court in *Barton v. Barr*—after issuing its decision in *Jennings*—recognized the possibility that aliens charged with certain grounds of inadmissibility

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<sup>7</sup> Importantly, a warrant of arrest is not required in all cases. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a). For example, an immigration officer has the authority “to arrest any alien who in his presence or view is entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of any law or regulation” or “to arrest any alien in the United States, if he has reason to believe that the alien so arrested is in the United States in violation of any such law or regulation and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest . . . .” *Id.* § 1357(a)(2); 8 C.F.R. § 287.3(a), (b) (recognizing the availability of warrantless arrests); *see Q. Li*, 29 I&N Dec. at 70 n.5. Moreover, DHS may issue a warrant of arrest within 48 hours (or an “additional reasonable period of time” given any emergency or other extraordinary circumstances), 8 C.F.R. § 287.3(d); doing so does not constitute “post-hoc issuance of a warrant,” *Q. Li*, 29 I&N Dec. at 69 n.4. While the presence of an arrest warrant is a threshold consideration in determining whether an alien is subject to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) detention authority under a plain reading of 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), there is nothing in *Jennings* that stands for the assertion that aliens processed for arrest under 8 U.S.C. § 1225 cannot have been arrested pursuant to a warrant. *See Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 302.

could be detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226. 590 U.S. 222, 235 (2020); *see also Nielsen v. Preap*, 586 U.S. 392, 416-19 (2019) (recognizing that aliens who are inadmissible for engaging in terrorist activity are subject to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)). However, in interpreting provisions of the INA, the BIA does not view the language of statutory provisions in isolation but instead “interpret[s] the statute as a symmetrical and coherent regulatory scheme and fit[s], if possible, all parts into a harmonious whole.” *Matter of C-T-L-*, 25 I&N Dec. 341, 345 (BIA 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *FDA v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*, 529 U.S. 120, 133 (2000)). As the Supreme Court in *Barton* also noted, “redundancies are common in statutory drafting—sometimes in a congressional effort to be doubly sure, sometimes because of congressional inadvertence or lack of foresight, or sometimes simply because of the shortcomings of human communication.” *Barton*, 590 U.S. at 239. “Redundancy in one portion of a statute is not a license to rewrite or eviscerate another portion of the statute contrary to its text . . . .” *Id.*; *see also Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. at 222 (“Interpreting the provisions of section [1226(c)] as rendering null and void the provisions of section [1225](b)(2)(A) (or even the provisions of section... 1225(b)(1)), would be in contravention of the ‘cardinal principle of statutory construction,’ which is that courts are to give effect, if possible, to every clause and word of a statute, rather than to emasculate an entire section.”” (quoting *United States v. Menasche*, 348 U.S. 528, 538–39 (1955)). The statutory language of 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)—including the most recent amendment pursuant to the Laken Riley Act, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(E), merely reflects a “congressional effort to be doubly sure” that certain aliens are detained, *Barton*, 590 U.S. at 239.

To reiterate, to interpret 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) as not applying to all applicants for admission would render it meaningless. As explained above, Congress expanded 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) in 1996 to apply to a broader category of aliens, including those aliens who crossed the

border illegally. IIRIRA § 302. There would have been no need for Congress to make such a change if 8 U.S.C. § 1226 was meant to apply to aliens present without admission. Thus, 8 U.S.C. § 1226 does not have any controlling impact on the directive in 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) that “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 for a proceeding under [8 U.S.C. § 1229a].” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A).

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the foregoing reasons, Petitioner’s Petition and the relief sought should be denied, and the Petition should be dismissed in its entirety.

Dated: November 10, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

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### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

**I HEREBY CERTIFY** that on November 10, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF.

/s/ Chantel Doakes Shelton  
Chantel Doakes Shelton  
Assistant United States Attorney

**EXHIBIT LIST**  
**Case No. 25-cv-61898-DAMIAN/Valle**

Exhibit A: Form I-862, Notice to Appear, dated August 12, 2025

Exhibit B: Form I-213, Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien, dated August 12, 2025

Exhibit C: Form I-200, Warrant for Arrest of Alien, dated August 12, 2025

Exhibit D: Form I-826, Notice of Rights and Request for Disposition, dated August 12, 2025

Exhibit E: Form I-286, Notice of Custody Determination, dated August 12, 2025

Exhibit F: Notice of Custody Redetermination Hearing in Immigration Proceedings, dated September 2, 2025

Exhibit G: Custody Redetermination Order dated September 11, 2025.

Exhibit H: Form I-286, Notice of Custody Determination Cancellation, dated September 29, 2025

Exhibit I: Detention History

Exhibit J: Notice of Hearing in Removal Proceedings, dated October 29, 2025.

Exhibit K: Declaration of Deportation Officer John Mansey, dated November 10, 2025