

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

MARCOS JOSE BARBOSA
VALLENILLA,

Petitioner,

v.

Case No. 3:26-cv-144-JEP-PDB

Warden of Florida Baker Detention
Center,¹ U.S. Immigration and Customs
Enforcement; and, U.S. Department of
Homeland Security,

Respondents.

Response to Habeas Petition

Petitioner, Marcos Jose Barbosa Vallenilla, challenges his detention by United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), arguing his detention violates 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6), and his Fifth Amendment due process rights.

Factual Background

Marcos Jose Barbosa Vallenilla is a native and citizen of Venezuela. Exhibit 1: Form I-213 at 1. Petitioner was previously ordered removed from the United States on March 5, 2022, following his conviction for providing false statements in relation to

¹ The individual having physical custody of a petitioner is the only appropriate respondent. 8 U.S.C. § 2243; *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426, 434-36 (2004); *Vandersnick v. Sec’y, Fla. Dep’t of Corr.*, No. 5:18-cv-603-SPC-PRL, 2021 WL 1020914, at *1 n.3 (M.D. Fla. Mar. 17, 2021). Any relief the Court awards should be fashioned within the power of the immediate custodian or ICE/DHS. *See, e.g., Mirando Bravo v. Noem*, No. 2:25-cv-1046-SPC-DNF, Doc. 8 at *3 (M.D. Fla. Dec. 5, 2025) (ordering ICE *either* to bring petitioner for a bond hearing or release by a specific date).

the acquisition of firearms. *Id.* at 3-5. Petitioner's removal was effectuated and he returned to Venezuela. Subsequently, on August 19, 2019, Petitioner and his wife and children applied for admission into the United States from Mexico through the Camino Real International Bridge Port of Entry in Eagle Pass, Texas. *Id.* at 2. At that time, Petitioner stated he feared returning to Venezuela for fear of persecution. *Id.* at 3. As a result, Petitioner was processed for Expedited Removal. *Id.* Petitioner was taken into ICE custody on November 24, 2025. Doc. 1 at ¶ 11. To date, Petitioner has been in ICE custody for approximately 94 days.

Certified Habeas Return

ICE is detaining Petitioner under the mandatory detention provisions of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2243 (stating "[t]he person to whom the writ or order is directed shall make a return certifying the true cause of the detention."). Petitioner bears the burden to prove his custody violates federal law. *Whitfield v. U.S. Sec'y of State*, 853 F. App'x 327, 329 (11th Cir. 2021).

Discussion

As an initial matter, Petitioner contends that he is entitled to release from ICE custody because ICE has violated the provisions of §1231(a)(6); however, ICE is holding Petitioner based on the provisions of §1225(b)(1); thus, §1231(a)(6) is not applicable in this case.

Applicants for admission whom DHS places into expedited removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) are subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1); such aliens

(including those referred for 8 U.S.C. § 1229a removal proceedings after establishing a credible fear of persecution or torture) are ineligible for a custody redetermination hearing before an IJ. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(B)(ii) (providing for detention of any alien who is found to have established a credible fear of persecution in expedited removal proceedings for further consideration of their asylum application), (iii)(IV) (“Any alien subject to the procedures under this clause shall be detained pending a final determination of credible fear of persecution and, if found not to have such a fear, until removed.”); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(b)(2)(iii) (“An alien whose inadmissibility is being considered under this section or who has been ordered removed pursuant to this section shall be detained pending determination and removal.”), (b)(4)(ii) (“Pending the credible fear determination by an asylum officer and any review of that determination by an [IJ], the alien shall be detained.”); *Matter of M-S-*, 27 I&N Dec. 509 (A.G. 2019) (holding that aliens present without admission, placed in expedited removal, and transferred to 8 U.S.C. § 1229a removal proceedings after establishing a credible fear of persecution or torture are subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) and are ineligible for release under 8 U.S.C. § 1226).

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).

While the vast majority of cases filed in recent months on the issue of the

§1225/1226 determination have dealt with individuals being detained pursuant to §1225(b)(2), rather than §1225(b)(1), as is the case here, both provisions are read most naturally to “mandate detention of applicants for admission until certain proceedings have concluded.” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 297 (2018). Accordingly, many of the questions of law in this case substantially overlap with *this Court’s decision in Lopez v. Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations, et al.*, Case No. 3:25-cv-1313-JEP-SJH, 2026 WL 261938 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 26, 2026). Thus, the Federal Respondents submit that the same result would also be appropriate in this case.

Further, in addition to the growing number of district courts that have ruled in the Federal Respondents’ favor on this issue,² the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has

² See, E.g., *Iraheta Morales v. Noem*, Case No. 25-62598-Civ-Singhal (Doc. 10) (S.D. Fla. Jan 29, 2026); *Cortez v. Lynch*, No. 1:25-CV-822, 2026 WL 82039 (S.D. Ohio Jan. 12, 2026); *Garibay-Robledo v. Noem*, -- F. Supp. 3d --, No. 1:25-CV-177-H, 2026 WL 81679 (N.D. Tex. Jan. 9, 2026); *Singh v. Noem*, No. 2:25-CV-00157-SCM, 2026 WL 74558 (E.D. Ky. Jan. 9, 2026); *Benitez v. Bradford*, No. 4:25-CV-06178, 2026 WL 82235 (S.D. Tex. Jan. 8, 2026); *Cruz Rodriguez v. Olson*, -- F. Supp. 3d --, No. 1:25-CV-12961, 2026 WL 63613 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 8, 2026); *D.M.R.D. v. Andrews*, No. 1:26-CV-00081-WBS-CSK, 2026 WL 61504 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 8, 2026); *Calderon Lopez v. Lyons*, No. 1:25-CV-226-H, 2026 WL 44683 (N.D. Tex. Jan. 7, 2026); *Naikpay v. Sukkar*, No. 2:25-CV-1167-KCD-DNF, 2026 WL 44820 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 7, 2026) (Dudek, J.); *Azizzadeh v. Rhoney*, No. 25-CV-1288 (JLS), 2026 WL 44324 (W.D.N.Y. Jan. 6, 2026); *Gutierrez Sosa v. Holt*, No. CIV-25-1257-PRW, 2026 WL 36344 (W.D. Okla. Jan. 6, 2026); *Parra v. Sec’y, DHS*, No. 2:25-CV-1116-KCD-DNF, 2026 WL 21243 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 5, 2026) (Dudek, J.); *Rodriguez v. Jeffreys*, No. 8:25CV714, 2025 WL 3754411 (D. Neb. Dec. 29, 2025); *Zuniga v. Lyons*, No. 1:25-CV-221-H, 2025 WL 3755126 (N.D. Tex. Dec. 29, 2025); *Montoya v. Holt*, No. CIV-25-01231-JD, 2025 WL 3733302 (W.D. Okla. Dec. 26, 2025); *Pastor v. Dir. of Detroit Field Off.*, No. 4:25-CV-02761, 2025 WL 3746495 (N.D. Ohio Dec. 24, 2025); *Masis Lucero, v. Field Office Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations*, No. 1:25-CV-823, 2025 WL 3718730 (S.D. Ohio Dec. 23, 2025); *A.M. v. Joyce*, No. 2:25-CV-00615-LEW, 2025 WL 3706922 (D. Me. Dec. 22, 2025); *Calderon Lopez v. Lyons*, No. 1:25-CV-226-H, 2025 WL 3683918 (N.D. Tex. Dec. 19, 2025); *Rivera Hernandez v. Noem*, No. 9:25-CV-00326, 2025 WL 3754434 (E.D. Tex. Dec. 19, 2025); *Zapata v. Chestnut*, No. 1:25-CV-01922-WBS-CKD, 2025 WL 3687643 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2025); *Bartolon v. Bondi*, No. 1:25-CV-747, 2025 WL 3674604 (S.D. Ohio Dec. 18, 2025); *E.R.J.B. v. Wofford*, No. 1:25-CV-01843-WBS-SCR, 2025 WL

also issued a ruling in Federal Respondents' favor on this issue. *See Buenrostro-Mendez v. Bondi*, No. 25-20496, 2026 WL 323330 (5th Cir. Feb. 6, 2026).³ As the number of court cases addressing this issue continues to grow, there is evidence of a split among the district courts across the country. Recently, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has

3683118 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2025); *Romero Rebolledo v. Chestnut*, No. 1:25-CV-01904-WBS-CKD, 2025 WL 3683122 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2025); *Padilla v. Galovich*, No. 25-CV-865-JDP, 2025 WL 3640960 (W.D. Wis. Dec. 16, 2025); *Coronado v. Sec'y, DHS*, No. 1:25-CV-831, 2025 WL 3628229 (S.D. Ohio Dec. 15, 2025); *Liang v. Almodovar*, No. 1:25-cv-09322, 2025 WL 3641512 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 15, 2025); *P. B. v. Bergami*, No. 3:25-CV-02978-O, 2025 WL 3632752 (N.D. Tex. Dec. 13, 2025); *Delgado v. Noem*, No. 9:25-CV-00329, 2025 WL 3639439 (E.D. Tex. Dec. 12, 2025); *Garcia v. U.S. Att'y Gen.*, No. 2:25-CV-1053-KCD-DNF, 2025 WL 3537592 (M.D. Fla. Dec. 10, 2025) (Dudek, J.); *Rodriguez v. Noem*, No. 9:25-CV-00320, 2025 WL 3639440 (E.D. Tex. Dec. 10, 2025); *Oliveria v. Albarran*, No. 1:25-CV-01760 WBS AC, 2025 WL 3525923 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 9, 2025); *Ugarte-Arenas v. Olson*, No. 25-C-1721, 2025 WL 3514451 (E.D. Wis. Dec. 8, 2025); *Melgar v. Bondi*, No. 8:25CV555, 2025 WL 3496721 (D. Neb. Dec. 5, 2025); *Candido v. Bondi*, No. 25-CV-867, 2025 WL 3484932 (W.D.N.Y. Dec. 4, 2025); *Chen v. Almodovar*, No. 1:25-cv-08350, 2025 WL 3484855 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 4, 2025); *Topal v. Bondi*, No. 1:25-cv-01612, 2025 WL 3486894 (W.D. La. Dec. 3, 2025); *Cruz v. Noem*, No. 8:25-CV-02566, 2025 WL 3482630 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 2025); *Suarez v. Noem*, No. 1:25-cv-00202-JMD, 2025 WL 3312168, at *2-3 (E.D. Mo. Nov. 28, 2025); *Cortes Alonzo v. Noem*, No. 1:25-cv-01519 WBS SCR, 2025 WL 3208284, at *1-5 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2025); *Manzo Valencia v. Chestnut*, No. 1:25-cv-01550 WBS JDP, 2025 WL 3205133, at *1-4 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2025); *Altamirano Ramos v. Lyons*, No. 2:25-cv-09785-SVW-AJR, 2025 WL 3199872, at *4-9 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 12, 2025); *Montoya Cabanas v. Bondi*, No. 4:25-cv-04830, 2025 WL 3171331, at *3-7 (S.D. Tex. Nov. 13, 2025); *Olalde v. Noem*, No. 1:25-CV-00168-JMD, 2025 WL 3131942, at *2-5 (E.D. Mo. Nov. 10, 2025); *Oliveira v. Patterson*, No. 6:25-cv-01463-DCJ-DJA, 2025 WL 3095972, at *2-6 (W.D. La. Nov. 4, 2025); *Sandoval v. Acuna*, No. 6:25-cv-01467, 2025 WL 3048926, *2-6 (W.D. La. Oct. 31, 2025); *Rojas v. Olson*, No. 25-cv-1437-bhl, 2025 WL 3033967, at *2-10 (E.D. Wis. Oct. 30, 2025); *Garibay-Robledo v. Noem*, No. 1:25-cv-00177-H (Doc. 9) (N.D. Tex. Oct. 24, 2025); *Kum v. Ross*, No. 6:25-cv-00451-DCJ-CBW, 2025 WL 3113646, at *1-2 (W.D. La. Oct. 22, 2025); *Vargas v. Lopez*, No. 25-CV-526, 2025 WL 2780351, at *4-9 (D. Neb. Sept. 30, 2025); *Chavez v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-23250CAB-SBC, 2025 WL 2730228 at *4-5 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2025).

3 There are four active appeals on this issue, including in the Eleventh Circuit, but no other opinions have yet to be issued. *See Hernandez Alvarez v. Warden, Federal Detention Center Miami et al.*, No. 25-14065 (11th Cir.), and *Cerro Perez v. Assistant Field Office Director, Krome North Service Processing Center, et al.*, No. 25-14075 (11th Cir.),³ and active appeals in at least four other circuits, *Martinez v. Hyde*, No. 25-1902 (1st Cir.); *Pizzaro Reyes v. ERO*, No. 25-1982 (6th Cir.)

issued a ruling on the applicability of §1226 and §1225 to individuals such as Petitioner. *See Buenrostro-Mendez v. Bondi*, No. 25-20496, 2026 WL 323330 (5th Cir. Feb. 6, 2026). In *Buenrostro-Mendez*, the Fifth Circuit ruled that aliens who have not been admitted to the United States are subject to mandatory detention under U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2). *Id.* at *7-*9.

However, Respondents—in the interest of judicial economy and to expedite the Court’s consideration of this matter—and to reserve their rights, including the right to appeal, submit the following additional arguments.

1. 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g) bars review of Petitioner’s claims. *Lopez*, Case No. 3:25-cv-1313-JEP-SJH (Doc. 7, p. 4-7).⁴
2. 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9) bars review of these claims. *Id.* at 7-8.
3. Petitioner is properly detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1225. *Id.* at 8-14.

Accordingly, Petitioner’s request for a Writ of Habeas Corpus should be denied.

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, the Court should deny this Petition.

Date: February 26, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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United States Attorney

/s/ Kyesha Mapp
KYESHA MAPP
Assistant United States Attorney

⁴ Federal Respondents acknowledge Local Rule 3.01(h) prohibits incorporation by reference of any other motion, legal memorandum, or brief. To achieve the purpose of efficiency, Respondents respectfully request the Court to suspend application of the rule in this instance. *See* M.D. Fla. Local R. 1.01(a)-(b); Fed. R. Civ. P. 1.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on February 26, 2026, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system. I further certify that a copy of the foregoing document will be sent to the below non-CM/ECF participant via U.S. Mail.

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/s/Kyesha Mapp
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