

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
KENTUCKY, NORTHERN DIVISION AT COVINGTON**

Manolo Bernave Lopez Ramos v. Samuel Olson, et al.

Manolo Bernave Lopez Ramos v. Samuel Olson, Civil Action No. 26-8-DLB (E.D. Ky. Feb. 10, 2026) · No.
Civil Action No. 26-8-DLB · Decided February 10, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky grants Manolo Bernave Lopez Ramos’s petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. The court holds that 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), rather than the mandatory-detention provision in § 1225(b)(2)(A), governs the detention of a noncitizen who entered the United States and has resided there for years. The court concludes that Lopez Ramos is entitled to the protections of § 1226(a), including the opportunity to request a bond hearing before an immigration judge.

OPINION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY NORTHERN DIVISION AT COVINGTON CIVIL ACTION NO. 26-8-DLB MANOLO BERNAVE LOPEZ RAMOS PETITIONER v. MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER SAMUEL OLSON, et al. RESPONDENTS * * * * * I. INTRODUCTION This matter is before the Court on Petitioner Manolo Bernave Lopez Ramos’s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Doc. # 1).

Respondents having filed their Response (Doc. # 3), and Petitioner filing his Reply (Doc. # 4) this matter is now ripe for review. For the following reasons, the Court will grant the Petition. II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND Petitioner Manolo Bernave Lopez Ramos is a native and citizen of Guatemala. (Doc. # 3-1). Petitioner entered the United States on January 19, 2013 at or near Hidalgo, Texas.

(Id.). Petitioner was served his Notice to Appear on January 20, 2013, yet the Notice did not direct Petitioner with a time or date he was to appear before an Immigration Judge (“IJ”). (Id.). On November 21, 2025, Petitioner was detained pursuant to an I-200 Warrant for an Arrest of Alien. (Doc. # 3-2). He was originally detained in the Clay County Justice Center in Brazil, Indiana, but was subsequently transferred to the Campbell County Detention Center in Newport Kentucky.

(Id.). On January 13, 2026, Lopez Ramos filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (Doc. # 1). In his Petition, Lopez Ramos argues that he is being wrongly detained at the Campbell County Jail without the opportunity for a bond hearing and requests that the Court order his immediate release or, alternatively, that he receive a bond hearing before an IJ.

(Id. at 15). On January 20, 2026, the Court directed Respondents to respond to the Petition. (Doc. # 2). Respondents having filed their Response (Doc. # 3), and Petitioner filed his Reply (Doc. # 4), this matter is ripe for the Court’s review. III. ANALYSIS Lopez Ramos’s Petition alleges that his present detention is a violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”) and deprives him of his right to due process under the Fifth Amendment.

(Doc. # 1 at 11-12). Specifically, he contends that the “absence of a proper, non-futile, bond redetermination hearing” is a violation of his due process rights. (Id. at 13). Petitioner contends that he is entitled to such a hearing at which the Government is required to justify his detention as necessary to prevent flight or danger to the community. (Id. at 14).

A. Relevant Framework At its core, habeas provides “a remedy for unlawful executive detention” *Munaf v. Geren*, 553 U.S. 674, 693 (2008), available to “every individual detained within the United States.” *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 525 (2004). A district court may grant a writ of habeas corpus to any person who shows that he is detained within the court’s jurisdiction in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.

28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3). The Supreme Court has recognized that habeas relief extends to noncitizens. See *Rasul v. Bush*, 542 U.S. 466, 483 (2004) (“[Alien] Petitioners contend that they are being held in federal custody in violation of the laws of the United States... Section 2241, by its terms, requires nothing more.”). Enacted in 1952, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) consolidated previous immigration and nationality laws and now contains “many of the most important provisions of immigration law.” U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, *Immigration and Nationality Act* (July 10, 2019), <https://www.uscis.gov/lawsandpolicy/legislation/immigrationandnationalityact#:~:text=The%20Immigration%20and%20Nationality%20Act,the%20U.S.%20House%20of%20Representatives>.

Relevant to Lopez Ramos’s Petition, Congress has established two statutes, codified in Title 8, which govern detention of noncitizens pending removal proceedings—8 U.S.C. §§ 1225 and 1226. The first statute, 8 U.S.C. § 1225 is titled “Inspection by immigration officers; expedited removal of inadmissible arriving aliens; referral for hearing.” It states, in pertinent part: (b) Inspection of applicants for admission (2) Inspection of other aliens (A) In general Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), 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 for a proceeding under section 1229(a) of this title.

8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). Important to note, for purposes of this provision, “an alien who is an applicant for admission” is defined as an “alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or who arrives in the United States.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1).

The second provision at issue, 8 U.S.C. § 1226, is titled “Apprehension and detention of aliens” and reads: (a) Arrest, detention, and release On a warrant issued by the Attorney General, an alien may be arrested and detained pending a decision on whether the alien is to be removed from the United States. Except as provided in subsection (c) and pending such decision, the Attorney General— (1) May continue to detain the arrested alien; and (2) May release the alien on— (A) Bond of at least \$1,500 with security approved by, and containing conditions prescribed by, the Attorney General....

8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Section 1226(c) of the INA was amended by Congress in January 2025 with the enactment of the Laken Riley Act, which added a new subsection under Section 1226(c), requiring mandatory detention in certain circumstances. Pub. L. No. 119-1, § 2, 139 Stat. 3, 3 (2025).

The amendment added a two-step process, in which the Attorney General must detain a noncitizen if (1) they are inadmissible because they are in the United States without being admitted or paroled, obtained documents or admission through misrepresentation or fraud, or lacks valid documentation and (2) is charged with, is arrested for, is convicted of, admits having committed, or admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of any burglary, theft, larceny, shoplifting, or assault of a law enforcement officer offense, or any crime that results in death or serious bodily injury to another person.

Barrera v. Tindall, No. 3:25-cv-541-RGJ, 2025 WL 2690565, at *3 (W.D. Ky. Sep. 19, 2025) (quoting U.S.C. §§ 1226(c)(1)(E)(i)-(ii)). The distinction between 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225 and 1226 lies at the heart of Lopez Ramos’s Petition. Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), noncitizens who are arrested and detained have the right to request a bond hearing before an IJ. Conversely, under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), all aliens deemed to be applicants for admission must be detained.

As noted *supra*, Lopez Ramos, a noncitizen who has lived in the United States since 2013, has been detained by ICE and is being held at the Campbell County Detention Center. The question, then, is whether Lopez Ramos must be detained without a hearing under § 1225(b)(2), or whether he has the right to request a meaningful bond hearing pursuant to § 1226.1 B. Statutory Interpretation The basic facts of this case are not in dispute.

Rather, the first issue concerns which statute applies to Petitioner. Lopez Ramos argues that he is being detained in the Campbell County Jail without a bond and that this denial constitutes a violation of his due process rights. (Doc. # 1 at 13). Conversely, Respondents contend that Petitioner is properly detained pursuant to the mandatory detention scheme of § 1225(b)(2).

(Doc. # 3 at 2). Thus, the Court must determine whether § 1225(b)(2) applies to Lopez Ramos’s detention. This determination raises a question of statutory interpretation. In interpreting statutes, district courts must “use every tool at their disposal to determine the best reading 1 The Court

notes that the matter before this Court is not whether the executive branch has the authority to direct ICE/DHS to detain and deport noncitizens.

The question before the Court is a narrower one, to wit, whether those noncitizens—specifically Petitioner Lopez Ramos—are entitled to request a bond hearing before an IJ prior to their removal hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) or must be mandatorily detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1125(b)(2)(A). of the statute.” *Loper Bright Enter. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369, 400 (2024).

Statutes must be given their “ordinary, contemporary, common meaning” *Walters v. Metro Edu. Enters., Inc.*, 519 U.S. 202, 207 (1997), while also being read “in their context and with a view to their place in the overall statutory scheme.” *Roberts v. Sea-Land Servs., Inc.*, 566 U.S. 93, 101 (2012).

The Court starts with the plain language of the statute, and begins by looking at the first words one may read—the title. A “[c]ourt gives each and every word meaning, and this includes the title.” *Barrera*, 2025 WL 2690565, at *4. While section headings are not dispositive, “they are instructive and provide the Court with the necessary assurance that it is at least applying the right part of the statute in a given circumstance.” *Lopez-Campos v. Raycraft*, No. 2:25-cv-12486, 2025 WL 2496379, at *8 (E.D.

Mich. Aug. 29, 2025); see also *Dubin v. United States*, 599 U.S. 110, 120-21 (2023) (“This Court has long considered that the title of a statute and the heading of a section are tools available for the resolution of a doubt about the meaning of a statute.”) (internal quotations and citations omitted). Section 1225 is titled “Inspection by immigration officers; expedited removal of inadmissible arriving aliens; referral for a hearing[.]” Section 1226 is titled “apprehension and detention of aliens” with a focus on “arrest, detention, and release[.]” Thus, the text of the titles indicate that § 1225 governs “arriving” noncitizens who are presently “seeking admission” into the United States,² while § 1226 focuses on the apprehension and detention of those noncitizens already present in the country.

See *Edahi v. Lewis*, No. 2 This is supported by the text of § 1225, which focuses on limited and specific methods of entry, for example, via “crewman” or “stowaways,” leading to the conclusion that “Section 1225 is much more limited in scope than the United States asserts.” *Barrera*, 2025 WL 2690565, at *4. 4:25-cv-129-RGJ, 2025 WL 3466682, at *7 (W.D. Ky. Nov.

27, 2025) (“The added word of ‘arriving’ supports the notion that the statute governs ‘arriving’ noncitizens, not those present already.”). Section 1225(a)(1) states that an “applicant for admission” is “an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or who arrives in the United States.” Under § 1225(b)(2)(A) any applicant for admission who is “seeking admission” and “is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted” must be detained.

The analysis then, is twofold. For a noncitizen to be mandatorily detained under § 1225(b)(2)(A), they must be an applicant for admission who is also seeking admission. Other district courts have acknowledged that this “question is puzzling at first blush. How can an ‘applicant for admission’ not ‘seek admission?’” *J.G.O. v. Francis*, No. 25-cv-7233, 2025 WL 3040142, at *3 (S.D.N.Y.

Oct. 28, 2025). However, this question is answered by looking to the statutory definition. To be an applicant for admission, “[a]ll that’s needed is presence without admission—in other words, it applies to the great number of undocumented immigrants who currently live here.” *Id.* By contrast, seeking admission “might mean something more than that—some active desire or process toward admission.” *Id.* One’s status as an “applicant for admission” under the definitional language of § 1225(a)(1) is distinct from the act of “applying for” or “seeking” admission.

Congress provided a clear definition of aliens who are “applicants for admission.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1). And this definition turns on an individual’s physical presence in the United States. *Id.* Thus, an alien present in the United States can qualify as an “applicant for admission” under § 1225 without also “seeking admission” by necessity.

Because Lopez Ramos is neither an “arriving alien” nor “seeking admission” into the United States, the mandatory detention provisions contained § 1225(b)(2) do not apply to him. Respondents disagree with this reading and take the position that merely because Petitioner is an “applicant for admission” according to the INA, he is subject to the mandatory detention provisions of § 1225(b)(2).

(Doc. # 5 at 2). Respondents’ interpretation of § 1225(b)(2)(A), therefore, calls for mandatory detention of every noncitizen present in the United States who has not been lawfully admitted. (See *id.* (“The INA mandates the detention of applicants for admission.”)).

The Court finds this interpretation much too broad. See *Maldonado v. Olson*, No. 25-cv-3142, 2025 WL 2374411, at *12 (D. Minn. Aug. 15, 2025) (“[A]ccepting Respondents’ one-size-fits-all application of 1225(b)(2) to all aliens, with no distinctions, would violate fundamental canons of statutory construction.”).

In reaching this conclusion, Respondents misconstrue, or ignore entirely, the phrase “seeking admission.” The use of the present progressive term “seeking” “implies action.” *Barrera*, 2025 WL 2690565 at *4; see also *Diaz v. Marinez*, 792 F. Supp. 3d. 211, 218 (D. Mass. 2025) (“[T]he phrase ‘seeking admission[,]’ [though] undefined in the statute[,] [] necessarily implies some sort of present-tense action.”); *Edahi*, 2025 WL 3466682 at *8 (“Seeking means ‘to go in search of’ and is synonymous with ‘pursue.’” (quoting Webster’s Dictionary (11th ed.

2024))). Furthermore, the INA defines the term “admission” as “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) (emphasis added). Given that the word “entry” is left undefined by the INA, courts

interpret it according to its “ordinary, contemporary, common meaning.” *Star Athletica, LLC v. Varsity Brands, Inc.*, 580 U.S. 405, 414 (2017) (internal quotations omitted); see also *Gustafson v. Alloyed Co., Inc.*, 513 U.S. 561, 585 (1995) (Thomas, J., dissenting) (“The canon that we construe a statutory term in accordance with its ordinary or natural meaning applies only in the absence of a statutory definition.” (cleaned up)). “That meaning is ‘entering into... (a country),’ which is ‘[t]o come or go in.’” *J.G.O.*, 2025 WL 3040142, at *3 (quoting *Entry*, OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY (2d ed.

1989); *Enter*, OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY (2d ed. 1989)). Thus, it cannot be said that Lopez Ramos, a noncitizen who has resided in the United States for over thirteen (13) years is “actively seeking admission.” See *id.* (“‘[S]eeking admission’ requires an alien to continue to want to go into the country.

The problem... is that [the petitioner] is already here; you can’t go into a place where you already are.”). Furthermore, seeking lawful status or relief from removal is not the same as “seeking admission.” See *Sanchez v. Mayorkas*, 593 U.S. 409, 415 (2021) (observing that “[l]awful status and admission... are distinct concepts in immigration law: Establishing one does not necessarily establish the other”).

Thus, a noncitizen present in the United States may seek lawful status without simultaneously seeking admission. *Id.* (noting that a noncitizen who received Temporary Protected Status was not therefore constructively admitted to the United States). Numerous district courts, including the undersigned Judge in multiple prior Order, have come to the same conclusion.

See *Barrera*, 2025 WL 2690565, at *4 (“Noncitizens who are present in the country for years, like [petitioner] who has been here 20 years, are not actively ‘seeking admission.’”); *Lopez-Campos*, 2025 WL 2496379, at *7 (“There is no logical interpretation that would find that Lopez-Campos was actively ‘seeking admission’ after having resided here, albeit unlawfully, for twenty-six years.”); *Ochoa Ochoa v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-10865, 2025 WL 2938779, at *6 (N.D.

Ill. Oct. 16, 2025) (“In agreement with other district courts, this court rejects Respondents’ expanded reading of 1225(b)(2) and the term “seeking admission.”). Likewise, the Seventh Circuit agreed with this reading. *Castañon-Nava v. U.S. Dep. Homeland Sec.*, 161 F.4th 1048, 1061 (7th Cir. 2025) (“[p]ut another way, ‘U.S. immigration law authorizes the Government to detain certain aliens seeking admission into the country under §§ 1225(b)(1) and (b)(2).

It also authorizes the Government to detain certain aliens already in the country pending the outcome of removal proceedings under §§ 1226(a) and (c)’”) (emphasis in original) (quoting *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 289 (2018)).

To adopt Respondents’ interpretation of § 1225(b)(2)(A) would render the phrase “seeking admission” “mere surplusage by equating it to ‘applicant for admission.’” *Ochoa Ochoa*, 2025 WL

2938779, at *6; see also *Castañon-Nava*, 161 F.4th at 1061 (noting that such a construction “would render § 1225(b)(2)(A)’s use of the phrase ‘seeking admission’ superfluous, violating one of the cardinal rules of statutory construction”); *J.G.O.*, 2025 WL 3040142, at *3 (“[T]his is just another example of the government’s construction inviting surplusage into the statute.

That Congress chose to include this additional phrase—‘seeking admission’... suggests that it must mean something distinct.”). The Court declines to adopt such an expansive reading of § 1225(b)(2)(A).³ The Court now turns to the plain language of § 1226, which controls the “apprehension and detention of aliens.” Section 1226(a) permits a bond hearing if an ³ The Court notes that in their Response, Respondents repeatedly references *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec.

216 (BIA 2025), an opinion from the Board of Immigration Appeals. Pursuant to the Supreme Court’s decision in *Loper Bright*, courts “need not defer to any agency interpretation of law just because a statute is ambiguous.” 603 U.S. at 412-413. “alien” who was “arrested and detained” on a “warrant issued by the Attorney General” remains in detention “pending a decision on whether the alien is to be removed from the United States.” The plain meaning of the statute is clear and applicable to Petitioner—an alien who was arrested and detained by ICE and remains in detention pending removal proceedings.

(See Doc. # 1). That § 1225(b)(2)(A) applies to noncitizens seeking admission into the United States while § 1226 applies to those noncitizens who are already present in the United States comports with the broader structure and context of our immigration law. *Castañon- Nava*, 161 F.4th at 161-62. Indeed, “[t]he distinction between an alien who has effected an entry into the United States and one who has never entered runs throughout immigration law.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001); *Leng May Ma v. Barber*, 357 U.S. 185, 187 (1958) (noting that “our immigration laws have long made a 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”) (emphasis added).

This is further bolstered by the record. Petitioner’s Notice to Appear, issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), checked the box stating “[y]ou are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled[.]” (See Doc. # 3-1) (emphasis added). Nowhere in the Notice to Appear was Petitioner ever classified as an “arriving alien.” (See *id.*) (emphasis added).

This supports this Court’s conclusion and reaffirms the Supreme Court’s determination in *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, that § 1226(a) applies to aliens already present in the United States, while § 1225(b)(2)(A) applies to arriving aliens. 583 U.S. at 298, 303. Respondent’s new post hoc position is simply “impermissible.” *Dep’t of Homeland Sec. v. Regents of the Univ. of Cal.*, 591

U.S. 1, 22 (2020) (holding that “[t]he basic rule is clear: [a]n agency must defend its actions based on the reasons it gave when it acted,” not on “impermissible post hoc rationalizations”).

Most compelling for this Court is the addition of the Laken Riley Act, signed into law in January 2025. The Laken Riley Act, which was incorporated into § 1226(c), provides that noncitizens who have been charged with, convicted of, or admitted to committing various listed crimes, are subject to mandatory detention. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c). If, as Respondents argue, Congress had intended for § 1225 to govern all noncitizens who are present in the country, regardless of when or where they were detained, then why did Congress even bother passing that legislation?

If Respondent’s reading of § 1225 is correct, then the addition of the Laken Riley Act would be superfluous. The Laken Riley Act added a mandatory detention requirement, “in an otherwise discretionary Section.” Barrera, 2025 WL 2690565, at *4.

As other courts have noted, [i]f § 1225(b)(2) already mandated detention of any alien who has not been admitted, regardless of how long they have been here, then adding § 1226(c)(1)(E) to the statutory scheme was pointless and this Court, too, ‘will not find that Congress passed the Laken Riley Act to ‘perform the same work’ that was already covered by § 1225(b)(2).

Lopez-Campos, 2025 WL 2496379, at *8 (quoting Maldonado, 2025 WL 237441, at *12); see also id. (“Respondents’ interpretation of the statutes would render [the Laken Riley Act] superfluous); Ariza v. Noem, No. 4:25-cv-165-RGJ, 2025 WL 3722014, at *6 (W.D. Ky. Dec. 23, 2025) (“If Section 1225(b)(2)(A) governed certain noncitizens as the United States claims it does, the Laken Riley Act would have been redundant and unnecessary.”); Gomes v. Hyde, No. 1:25-cv-11571, 2025 WL 1869299, at *7 (D.

Mass. July 7, 2025) (“Such an interpretation, which would largely nullify a statute Congress enacted this very year, must be rejected.”); Martinez v. Hyde, 792 F. Supp. 3d. 211, 221 (D. Mass. 2025) (“[I]f, as the Government argue[s]... a non-citizen’s inadmissibility were alone already sufficient to mandate detention under section 1225(b)(2)(A), then the 2025 amendment would have no effect.

This is a presumptively dubious result.”); Selvin Adonay E.M. v. Noem et al, No. 25-cv-3975, 2025 WL 3157839, at *6 (D. Minn. Nov. 12, 2025) (“the presumption against superfluity is at its strongest because the Court is interpreting two parts of the same statutory scheme, and Congress even amended the statutory scheme this year when it passed the Laken Riley Act.”).

This Court agrees with its sister courts. The Court finds it difficult to conceive of a situation in which Congress would enact an insignificant superfluous statute for no other reason than to add words to the page. See *Stone v. I.N.S.*, 514 U.S. 386, 397 (1995) (“When Congress acts to amend a statute, we presume it intends its amendment to have real and substantial effect.”); see also *Marx v. Gen.*

Revenue Corp., 568 U.S. 371, 386 (2013) (“[T]he canon against surplusage is strongest when an interpretation would render superfluous another part of the same statutory scheme.”). Finally, pertinent legislative history reinforces the Court’s conclusion. See *Loper Bright*, 603 U.S. at 386 (“[T]he longstanding practice of the Government—like any other interpretive aid—can inform [a court’s] determination of what the law is.”).

Enacted in 1952, the INA “distinguished between aliens physically arriving in the United States and those who had entered the Country.” Library of Congress, *Immigration Detention: A Legal Overview* (Sep. 16, 2019), https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R45915#_Ref17891326.

In 1996, Congress enacted the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (“IIRIRA”) which focused on whether the noncitizen “had been lawfully admitted into the country by immigration authorities.” *Id.* Since the IIRIRA’s enactment “the statutory framework governing detention has largely remained constant.” *Id.* In applying the INA to detention proceedings, the Government has, for the past thirty years, consistently applied § 1226(a).

It was not until July of 2025 when DHS/ICE announced a new policy, titled “Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for Applicants for Admission” where it deemed all persons who entered the United States without inspection “applicants for admission” under § 1225, that the Government changed course. U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Detention of Applicants for Admission*, (Sep.

18, 2025) <https://www.cbp.gov/document/foia-record/detention-applicants-admission>; see also *Lopez-Campos*, 2025 WL 2496379 at *5 (“For the past 30 years, the Government has applied Section 1226(a)[.]” It is only “now that... they want the Court to declare that the application of Section 1226(a) is incorrect.”). This sudden change contradicted the long-established understanding that § 1225(b) “applies primarily to aliens seeking entry into the United States” while § 1226(a) “applies to aliens already present in the United States.” *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 298, 303; see also *id.* at 288 (“Section 1226(a) sets out the default rule for those aliens [already present in the United States.]”).

Thus, the enforcement history reflects a longstanding practice of applying § 1226(a) to noncitizens already residing in the country, which is “powerful evidence that interpreting [the INA] in that way is natural and reasonable[.]” *Abramski v. U.S.*, 573 U.S. 169, 202-203 (2014) (Scalia, J., dissenting). “The plain language of the statutes, the overall structure, the intent of Congress, and over 30 years of agency action make clear that Section 1226(a) is the appropriate statutory framework ... for noncitizens who are already in the country and facing removal.” *Lopez-Campos*, 2025 WL 2496397, at *5.

Therefore, the Court finds that Petitioner is not subject to § 1225(b)(2)(A). Rather, the facts of the case make clear that his detention is governed by § 1226(a).⁴ C. Due Process Because the Court

has concluded that § 1226(a) is the appropriate statutory framework to apply to Lopez Ramos, the Court must now determine whether his current detention violates his due process rights.

1. The Entry Fiction Doctrine In their Response, Respondents argue that “the due process rights of an alien seeking initial entry are no greater than whatever the procedures authorized by Congress.” (Doc. # 3 at 25 (citing *Dep’t Homeland Sec. v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 139 (2020))). Indeed, the Supreme Court “has long held that an alien seeking initial admission to the United States requests a privilege and has no constitutional rights regarding his application, for the power to admit or exclude aliens is a sovereign prerogative.” *Landon v. Plasencia*, 459 U.S. 21, 32 (1982); see also *U.S. ex rel.*

Knauff 4 The Court acknowledges that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has recently reached the opposite conclusion. See *Buenrostro-Mendez v. Bondi*, No. 25-20496, 2026 WL 323330 (5th Cir. Feb. 6, 2026). However, this decision provides, at most, persuasive authority. See *Wright v. Spaulding*, 939 F.3d 695, 699 (6th Cir. 2019) (noting that holdings of other circuit courts of appeal do not bind courts in the Sixth Circuit).

And another Circuit Court has disagreed with the Fifth Circuit’s reasoning—albeit in a different procedural context. See *Buenrostro*, 2026 WL 323330, at *4 n. 8 (recognizing the Seventh Circuit’s conflicting decision in *Castañon-Nava v. U.S. Dep’t. of Homeland Sec.*, 161 F.4th 1048 (7th Cir. 2025)).

The Sixth Circuit is poised to take up the statutory interpretation issue raised by Petitioner in *Lopez-Campos v. Raycraft*, Case No. 25- 1965 (6th Cir. Oct. 27, 2025). Indeed, the Sixth Circuit will hold oral arguments in *Lopez- Campos* in March of 2026, pursuant to an expedited schedule. See Doc. # 29, No. 25-1965 (scheduling oral arguments for March 18, 2026).

In the absence of an authoritative decision from the Sixth Circuit Court, the Court respectfully declines to adopt the Fifth Circuit’s holding in *Buenrostro-Mendez v. Shaughnessy*, 338 U.S. 537, 544 (1950) (“Whatever the procedure authorized by Congress is, it is due process as far as an alien denied entry is concerned.”) (citations omitted). And because Respondents contend that Petitioner is an “unadmitted alien[]” subject to the mandatory detention provisions of § 1225(b)(2), Respondents conclude that he “is receiving all process that is due.” (Doc. # 3 at 25).⁵ In support of their argument, Respondents rely on the “so-called ‘entry fiction.’” (*Id.*).

This doctrine applies to individuals who, although having technically effected an entry into the United States, “are ‘treated’ for due process purposes ‘as if stopped at the border.’” *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 139 (quoting *Shaughnessy v. United States ex rel. Mezei*, 345 U.S. 205, 215 (1953)).

The entry fiction applies to three groups of persons. *Make the Road N. Y. v. Noem*, No. 25-5320, 2025 WL 3563313, at *22 (D.C. Cir. Nov. 22, 2025). The first group consists of those individuals who, on attempting to enter the United States, are stopped at the border and, accordingly, have not

“been naturalized, nor acquired domicile or residence within the United States[.]” *Nishimura Ekiu v. United States*, 142 U.S. 651, 660 (1892).

Although such aliens may enjoy “temporary harborage” on United States soil while in the custody of immigration authorities, they obtain “no additional rights” and are treated “as if stopped at the border.” *Mezei*, 345 U.S. at 215 (citations omitted). A second group, as recognized by the Supreme Court’s decision in *Thuraissigiam*, consists of “individuals who are not stopped right at the border, but have only briefly ‘set 5 For the reasons already addressed, Petitioner’s detention is not governed by § 1225(b)(2) but § 1226.

Accordingly, Petitioner is entitled to the protections afforded by that Section. See *Rodriguez-Acurio v. Almodovar*, No. 2:25-cv-6065 (NJC), 2025 WL 3314420, at *26 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 28, 2025). foot on U.S. soil[.]” *Make the Road*, 2025 WL 3563313, at *22 (quoting *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 139).

In *Thuraissigiam*, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the “century-old rule” that aliens “seeking initial entry” enjoy only those due process protections the government bestows upon them. *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 139. The issue in *Thuraissigiam*, however, was whether an alien who was apprehended after “making it 25 yards into U.S. territory before he was caught” was entitled to greater due process than one who was stopped at the border.

Id. The Court held that he was not. *Id.* Recognizing that an alien detained so “shortly after unlawful entry cannot be said to have ‘effected an entry,’” the Supreme Court held that individuals like the *Thuraissigiam* respondent are subject to the entry fiction and treated as though they remain “on the threshold.” *Id.* at 140 (quoting *Mezei*, 345 U.S. at 212).

Finally, the entry fiction also applies to aliens who are initially detained at ports of entry but subsequently “paroled elsewhere in the country... pending removal.” *Id.* (citing *Mezei*, 345 U.S. at 215; *Leng May Ma*, 357 U.S. at 188-90; *Kaplan v. Tod*, 267 U.S. 228, 230-31 (1925). “Parole occurs when the government chooses to release from detention and into the United States, under strict conditions, an individual who was stopped at or near the border.” *Make the Road*, 2025 WL 3563313, at *22; see also *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 288 (noting that applicants for admission detained under § 1225 may be temporarily released on parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit and that such release “shall not be regarded as an admission of the alien”) (quoting 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A)).

The entry fiction does not apply to Petitioner because he does not fall into one of these categories. First, Petitioner was not stopped at the border upon his arrival. As to the category recognized in *Thuraissigiam*, the Court is also not convinced of its application to Petitioner. Petitioner entered the United States on January 19, 2013, and DHS did not issue a Notice to Appear until the following day, January 20, 2013.

It is unclear then, whether Petitioner was detained the day he effected entry to the United States, or if DHS did not become aware of Petitioner's presence in the United States until a day later. Moreover, the facts that are presently before this Court do not indicate whether Petitioner was originally apprehended as close to the border as the Petitioner in *Thuraissigiam*.

Thus, without more information, the Court declines to apply the entry fiction doctrine in *Thuraissigiam* when such crucial facts have not been provided to this Court. What is before the Court is that Petitioner lived in the United States and established ties in this country since 2013. It was not until November of 2025, nearly thirteen years later, was he arrested by ICE.

What's more, in arguing for the application of the entry fiction to Petitioner, Respondents rely principally on the Supreme Court's decision in *Thuraissigiam*. (Doc. # 5 at 25-27). In so doing, they urge the Court to disregard the circumstances of Petitioner's detention by ICE, claiming that "[i]t does not matter whether an alien was apprehended '25 yards into U.S. territory' or 25 miles, nor does it matter if they were here unlawfully and evade detection for 25 minutes or 25 years... their detention is no different from an alien stopped at the border." (Id. at 26 (quoting *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 139)).

But *Thuraissigiam* plainly recognized just the opposite—the geographic and temporal circumstances of an alien's detention make all the difference when it comes to the application of the entry fiction. 591 U.S. at 140 (holding that "like an alien detained after arriving at a port of entry, an alien [who made it 25 yards past the border prior to his arrest] is 'on the threshold'") (quoting *Mezei*, 345 U.S. at 212).

The Court rejects Respondents' implausibly expansive reading of *Thuraissigiam*. Finally, Petitioner is not subject to the entry fiction because he was never paroled into the United States. Indeed, DHS explicitly stated on Petitioner's Notice to Appear that he is "an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled." (Doc. # 3-1) (emphasis added).

Accordingly, the Court declines to apply the entry fiction here. See *Navarrete v. Noem*, No. 4:25-cv-157-DJH, 2025 WL 3298081, at *3 (W.D. Ky. Nov. 26, 2025) ("Courts in the Sixth Circuit, however, have refused to apply [the entry fiction] doctrine under § 1225 to noncitizens who have been present in the United States for extended periods.") (citing *Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm. v. Ashcroft*, 272 F. Supp. 2d 650, 667-68 (E.D.

Mich. 2003)). 2. Petitioner's Fifth Amendment Rights The Fifth Amendment provides, in pertinent part, that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law[.]" U.S. Const. amend.

V. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the Due Process Clause extends to all persons, regardless of citizenship status. See *A.A.R.P. v. Trump*, 605 U.S. 91, 94 (2025) ("[T]he Fifth

Amendment entitles aliens to due process of law in the context of removal proceedings.” (quoting *Trump v. J.G.G.*, 604 U.S. 670, 673 (2025))).

To determine whether a detainee’s due process rights have been violated, courts apply a three-part balancing test to weigh (1) the private interest that will be affected by the official action; (2) the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards; and (3) the United States’ interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail.

Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319, 321 (1976). It is undisputed that Petitioner has a cognizable private interest in avoiding detention without an opportunity for a bond hearing. See *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 531 (affirming “the fundamental nature of a citizen’s right to be free from involuntary confinement by his own government without due process of law[.]”). Indeed, “[f]reedom from bodily restraint has always been at the core of the liberty protected by the Due Process Clause[.]” *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 71, 80 (1992); see also *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690 (“Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the very liberty that [the Due Process Clause] protects.”).

Our immigration law has long recognized that noncitizens have an interest in an individualized hearing prior to detention in connection with immigration proceedings. See *Yamataya v. Fisher*, 189 U.S. 86, 101 (1903). Further, the Supreme Court has previously required individualized hearings for deprivations of interests less fundamental than Petitioner’s interest in freedom from detention.

See *Goldberg v. Kelly*, 397 U.S. 254, 268 (1970) (requiring an individualized hearing prior to the termination of welfare benefits). Second, the risk of erroneous deprivation of that interest is high if Petitioner is not afforded a detention hearing. See *Edahi*, 2025 WL 3466682, at *14 (holding that detention “without any individualized assessment, leads to a high risk of erroneous deprivation of an individual’s liberty interest”) (citation omitted); *Yao v. Almodovar*, No. 25 Civ.

9983 (PAE), 2025 WL 3653433, at *11 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 17, 2025) (finding that ICE’s “discretion-free detention of [the petitioner] abridged his rights under [8 U.S.C.] § 1226 and violated due process”) (citations omitted).

To date, Petitioner has not had a detention hearing at which his eligibility for bond is determined on the merits of his individual circumstances. Thus, Petitioner’s present detention creates a high risk of an erroneous deprivation of his liberty interest.

Accordingly, the second *Mathews* factor favors Petitioner’s. As to the third factor, Respondents have not put forth any argument whatsoever advocating for the United States’ interest. The Court, on its own, concludes that the United States likely has a strong interest in immigration

proceedings, but certainly, the “existing statutory and regulatory safeguards” which this Court discussed at length about above, “serve the governmental interest in public safety.” Barrera, 2025 WL 2690565, at *7 (quoting *Günaydin v. Trump*, No. 25-cv-01151, 2025 WL 1459154, at *10 (D. Minn. May 21, 2025)). Accordingly, all three factors weigh in favor of Petitioner. As other courts have concluded, Petitioner’s detention without a bond hearing violates the due process rights afforded to him by the Fifth Amendment and he is therefore entitled to an individualized custody determination. IV. CONCLUSION Accordingly, for the reasons stated herein, IT IS SO ORDERED as follows: (1) Petitioner’s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Doc. # 1) is GRANTED; (2) Respondent is ORDERED to immediately release Petitioner, or in the alternative, provide him with a bond hearing under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within seven (7) days of the date of this Order; and (3) Respondent shall file a Status Report with this Court on or before February 24, 2026 to certify compliance with this Order.

The Status Report shall include when the bond hearing occurred, if bond was granted or denied, and if denied, the reasons for that denial. This 10th day of February, 2026. Se Signed By: mo David L. Bunning DB os ' Chief United States District Judge G:\Judge-DLB\DATA\ORDERS\Cov2026\26-8 MOO re Habeas Petition.docx 22