

**§ 1532. Establishment of removal court****(a) Designation of judges**

The Chief Justice of the United States shall publicly designate 5 district court judges from 5 of the United States judicial circuits who shall constitute a court that shall have jurisdiction to conduct all removal proceedings. The Chief Justice may, in the Chief Justice's discretion, designate the same judges under this section as are designated pursuant to section 103(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1803(a)).

**(b) Terms**

Each judge designated under subsection (a) of this section shall serve for a term of 5 years and shall be eligible for redesignation, except that of the members first designated—

- (1) 1 member shall serve for a term of 1 year;
- (2) 1 member shall serve for a term of 2 years;
- (3) 1 member shall serve for a term of 3 years; and
- (4) 1 member shall serve for a term of 4 years.

**(c) Chief judge****(1) Designation**

The Chief Justice shall publicly designate one of the judges of the removal court to be the chief judge of the removal court.

**(2) Responsibilities**

The chief judge shall—

- (A) promulgate rules to facilitate the functioning of the removal court; and
- (B) assign the consideration of cases to the various judges on the removal court.

**(d) Expeditious and confidential nature of proceedings**

The provisions of section 103(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1803(c)) shall apply to removal proceedings in the same manner as they apply to proceedings under that Act [50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.].

**(e) Establishment of panel of special attorneys**

The removal court shall provide for the designation of a panel of attorneys each of whom—

- (1) has a security clearance which affords the attorney access to classified information, and
- (2) has agreed to represent permanent resident aliens with respect to classified information under section 1534(e)(3) of this title in accordance with (and subject to the penalties under) this subchapter.

(June 27, 1952, ch. 477, title V, § 502, as added Pub. L. 104-132, title IV, § 401(a), Apr. 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1259; amended Pub. L. 104-208, div. C, title III, § 354(a)(4), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-643.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, referred to in subsec. (d), is Pub. L. 95-511, Oct. 25, 1978, 92 Stat. 1783, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 36 (§1801 et seq.) of Title 50, War and National Defense. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1801 of Title 50 and Tables.

## AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 104-208 added subsec. (e).

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 104-208 effective as if included in the enactment of subtitle A of title IV of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. Pub. L. 104-132, see section 358 of Pub. L. 104-208, set out as a note under section 1182 of this title.

**§ 1533. Removal court procedure****(a) Application****(1) In general**

In any case in which the Attorney General has classified information that an alien is an alien terrorist, the Attorney General may seek removal of the alien under this subchapter by filing an application with the removal court that contains—

- (A) the identity of the attorney in the Department of Justice making the application;
- (B) a certification by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General that the application satisfies the criteria and requirements of this section;
- (C) the identity of the alien for whom authorization for the removal proceeding is sought; and
- (D) a statement of the facts and circumstances relied on by the Department of Justice to establish probable cause that—
  - (i) the alien is an alien terrorist;
  - (ii) the alien is physically present in the United States; and
  - (iii) with respect to such alien, removal under subchapter II would pose a risk to the national security of the United States.

**(2) Filing**

An application under this section shall be submitted ex parte and in camera, and shall be filed under seal with the removal court.

**(b) Right to dismiss**

The Attorney General may dismiss a removal action under this subchapter at any stage of the proceeding.

**(c) Consideration of application****(1) Basis for decision**

In determining whether to grant an application under this section, a single judge of the removal court may consider, ex parte and in camera, in addition to the information contained in the application—

- (A) other information, including classified information, presented under oath or affirmation; and
- (B) testimony received in any hearing on the application, of which a verbatim record shall be kept.

**(2) Approval of order**

The judge shall issue an order granting the application, if the judge finds that there is probable cause to believe that—

- (A) the alien who is the subject of the application has been correctly identified and is an alien terrorist present in the United States; and
- (B) removal under subchapter II would pose a risk to the national security of the United States.

**(3) Denial of order**

If the judge denies the order requested in the application, the judge shall prepare a written

statement of the reasons for the denial, taking all necessary precautions not to disclose any classified information contained in the Government's application.

**(d) Exclusive provisions**

If an order is issued under this section granting an application, the rights of the alien regarding removal and expulsion shall be governed solely by this subchapter, and except as they are specifically referenced in this subchapter, no other provisions of this chapter shall be applicable.

(June 27, 1952, ch. 477, title V, § 503, as added Pub. L. 104-132, title IV, § 401(a), Apr. 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1259.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (d), was in the original, "this Act", meaning act June 27, 1952, ch. 477, 66 Stat. 163, known as the Immigration and Nationality Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1101 of this title and Tables.

ABOLITION OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For abolition of Immigration and Naturalization Service, transfer of functions, and treatment of related references, see note set out under section 1551 of this title.

**§ 1534. Removal hearing**

**(a) In general**

**(1) Expeditious hearing**

In any case in which an application for an order is approved under section 1533(c)(2) of this title, a removal hearing shall be conducted under this section as expeditiously as practicable for the purpose of determining whether the alien to whom the order pertains should be removed from the United States on the grounds that the alien is an alien terrorist.

**(2) Public hearing**

The removal hearing shall be open to the public.

**(b) Notice**

An alien who is the subject of a removal hearing under this subchapter shall be given reasonable notice of—

(1) the nature of the charges against the alien, including a general account of the basis for the charges; and

(2) the time and place at which the hearing will be held.

**(c) Rights in hearing**

**(1) Right of counsel**

The alien shall have a right to be present at such hearing and to be represented by counsel. Any alien financially unable to obtain counsel shall be entitled to have counsel assigned to represent the alien. Such counsel shall be appointed by the judge pursuant to the plan for furnishing representation for any person financially unable to obtain adequate representation for the district in which the hearing is conducted, as provided for in section 3006A of

title 18. All provisions of that section shall apply and, for purposes of determining the maximum amount of compensation, the matter shall be treated as if a felony was charged.

**(2) Introduction of evidence**

Subject to the limitations in subsection (e) of this section, the alien shall have a reasonable opportunity to introduce evidence on the alien's own behalf.

**(3) Examination of witnesses**

Subject to the limitations in subsection (e) of this section, the alien shall have a reasonable opportunity to examine the evidence against the alien and to cross-examine any witness.

**(4) Record**

A verbatim record of the proceedings and of all testimony and evidence offered or produced at such a hearing shall be kept.

**(5) Removal decision based on evidence at hearing**

The decision of the judge regarding removal shall be based only on that evidence introduced at the removal hearing.

**(d) Subpoenas**

**(1) Request**

At any time prior to the conclusion of the removal hearing, either the alien or the Department of Justice may request the judge to issue a subpoena for the presence of a named witness (which subpoena may also command the person to whom it is directed to produce books, papers, documents, or other objects designated therein) upon a satisfactory showing that the presence of the witness is necessary for the determination of any material matter. Such a request may be made ex parte except that the judge shall inform the Department of Justice of any request for a subpoena by the alien for a witness or material if compliance with such a subpoena would reveal classified evidence or the source of that evidence. The Department of Justice shall be given a reasonable opportunity to oppose the issuance of such a subpoena.

**(2) Payment for attendance**

If an application for a subpoena by the alien also makes a showing that the alien is financially unable to pay for the attendance of a witness so requested, the court may order the costs incurred by the process and the fees of the witness so subpoenaed to be paid from funds appropriated for the enforcement of subchapter II of this chapter.

**(3) Nationwide service**

A subpoena under this subsection may be served anywhere in the United States.

**(4) Witness fees**

A witness subpoenaed under this subsection shall receive the same fees and expenses as a witness subpoenaed in connection with a civil proceeding in a court of the United States.

**(5) No access to classified information**

Nothing in this subsection is intended to allow an alien to have access to classified information.