

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

H.I.D.R. and O.A.S.,

Petitioners-Plaintiffs,

v.

DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States; PAMELA BONDI, Attorney General of the United States, in her official capacity; KRISTI NOEM, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, in her official capacity; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; TODD LYONS, Acting Director of the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, in his official capacity; U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT; MARCO RUBIO, Secretary of State, in his official capacity; U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT; JOSH JOHNSON, in his official capacity as Field Office Director of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations Dallas Field Office; MARCELLO VILLEGAS, in his official capacity as Facility Administrator of the Bluebonnet Detention Center;

Respondents-Defendants.

Civil Action No. _____

**PETITION FOR WRIT
OF HABEAS CORPUS
AND COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioners-Plaintiffs (“Petitioners”) are Venezuelan men in immigration custody at risk of imminent removal under the President’s Proclamation invoking the Alien Enemies Act (“AEA”).
2. By its terms, the AEA applies only where the United States is in a “declared war” with a “foreign nation or government,” or a “foreign nation or government” has engaged in, or is threatening to engage in, an “invasion” or “predatory incursion” against the “territory of the United States.” 50 U.S.C. § 21.
3. The Proclamation at issue here invoking the AEA is entitled: “Invocation of the Alien Enemies Act Regarding the Invasion of the United States by Tren de Aragua.”¹ It authorizes the “immediate” removal, without notice or judicial review, of noncitizens over the age of fourteen who the government claims are members of the Venezuelan criminal gang Tren de Aragua (“TdA”), excluding lawful permanent residents. It also overrides all the procedural and substantive protection afforded by Congress for noncitizens in immigration proceedings, including protection against the removal to a place where they will face torture.
4. Although the AEA requires that its invocation be made “public,” the Proclamation is dated March 14, 2025, but was not made public until March 15. The government, however, attempted to remove individuals under the Proclamation before it was made public.
5. The AEA, enacted in 1798, provides the President with wartime authority and has been used only three times in our Nation’s history: the War of 1812, World War I, and World War II.

¹ Available at <https://perma.cc/ZS8M-ZQHJ>.

6. It may not be used against a criminal gang or during peacetime.
7. Nonetheless, on March 15, the government removed at least 137 Venezuelan noncitizens under the Proclamation to one of the world's most notorious prisons in El Salvador, where they may remain incommunicado for the rest of their lives according to the Salvadoran President.
8. These individuals were sent to this brutal prison without any court having had an opportunity to review the threshold questions of whether a criminal gang can be deemed a "foreign government or nation" within the meaning of the AEA, or whether criminal activity and migration can constitute a military "invasion or predatory incursion" of the "territory of the United States" under the Act.
9. These individuals were also given no opportunity to contest their designation as members of the TdA gang and therefore did not even fall with the Proclamation. And more and more evidence is emerging that many (perhaps most) of these individuals lacked any ties to the gang and were mistakenly placed under the Proclamation.
10. That more individuals are not languishing in a Salvadoran prison is the result of a nationwide class Temporary Restraining Order issued by Judge Boasberg in the District of Columbia. *J.G.G. v. Trump*, No. 1:25-cv-766-JEB, 2025 WL 825115, at *1 (D.D.C. Mar. 15, 2025). The D.C. Circuit declined to stay the TRO, *J.G.G. v. Trump*, No. 25-5067, 2025 WL 914682, at *1 (D.C. Cir. Mar. 26, 2025), but the Supreme Court vacated the TRO, *Trump v. J.G.G.*, No. 24A931, 2025 WL 1024097, at *1 (U.S. Apr. 7, 2025). However, the Supreme Court made clear that review was available by habeas, that individuals subjected to the Proclamation are entitled to "due process" and must be given "notice . . . within a

reasonable time and in such a manner as will allow them to actually seek habeas relief in the proper venue before such removal occurs.” *Id.* at *2

11. Accordingly, given that Petitioners are no longer protected by the TRO in D.C., they file this habeas action. Although Petitioners have not been given notice yet of their designation, the government has made clear that they believe they are members of TdA and has further stated that they may give as little as 24 hours’ notice, to those it designates, notwithstanding the Supreme Court’s express statement that individuals must be given notice adequate to allow them to seek judicial review.
12. The Proclamation is unlawful for three principal reasons: the Proclamation (1) fails to satisfy the statutory predicates of the AEA because the TdA is not a “foreign government or nation” nor is it involved in a military “invasion or predatory incursions” of the “territory of the United States;” (2) sweeps away the procedural and substantive protections Congress enacted for the protection of noncitizens subject to removal; and (3) provides no notice or opportunity for judicial review to show that an individual is not in fact a member of the TdA and therefore falls wholly outside of the Proclamation.
13. This Court’s intervention is necessary so that Petitioners are not unlawfully sent to a Salvadoran prison pursuant to the Proclamation, perhaps for the remainder of their lives.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

14. This case arises under the Alien Enemies Act (“AEA”), 50 U.S.C. §§ 21-24; the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), 8 U.S.C. § 1101, *et seq.* and its implementing regulations; the Convention Against Torture (“CAT”), *see* Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (“FARRA”), Pub. L. No. 105-277, div. G, Title XXII, § 2242,

112 Stat. 2681, 2681-822 (1998) (codified as Note to 8 U.S.C. § 1231); the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651; and the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

15. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 *et seq.* (habeas corpus); art. I, § 9, cl. 2 of the U.S. Constitution (Suspension Clause); 28 U.S.C. § 1346 (United States as defendant); 28 U.S.C. § 1361 (mandamus); and 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act).
16. The Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241; 28 U.S.C. § 2243; the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*; the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651; and the Court's inherent equitable powers.
17. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 2241; 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b); and, 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1) because at the time of filing the Petitioners were detained in the Respondents' custody within the Northern District of Texas; a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this district; and Respondents are agencies of the United States or officers of the United States acting in their official capacity.

PARTIES

A. Petitioners-Plaintiffs ("Petitioners")

18. Petitioner H.I.D.R. is a 32-year-old Venezuelan national who is detained at the Bluebonnet Detention Center in Anson, Texas, and who is at imminent risk of removal under the Proclamation. H.I.D.R. entered the United States in August of 2023. H.I.D.R. fled Venezuela for fear of harm due to his sexual orientation and his disagreement with the current Venezuelan government's policies. On or about March 28, 2025, ICE officers came to H.I.D.R.'s home mistaking him for his brother, who they suspected of Tren de Aragua affiliation. Even after H.I.D.R. clarified his identity, denied his brother's affiliation with

Tren de Aragua, and the ICE officers admitted to their mistake, the ICE officers arrested H.I.D.R. An arresting ICE officer told H.I.D.R. that they suspected H.I.D.R. of Tren de Aragua membership because H.I.D.R. was Venezuelan. H.I.D.R. was put on a plane from New York to Louisiana and detained at Winn Correctional Center. At Winn Correctional Center, ICE officers and detention personnel placed him in a high-level security area solely because of their Tren de Aragua allegations. Then, on April 14, 2025, without any explanation, H.I.D.R. was transferred to the Bluebonnet Detention Center. Upon arriving at Bluebonnet, officers told him that everyone in the group with whom he was transferred would be deported. He fears being deported and being denied adequate medical care.

19. Petitioner O.A.S. is a Venezuelan national who is detained at Bluebonnet Detention Center in Anson, Texas, and who is at imminent risk of removal under the Proclamation. O.A.S. currently holds valid Temporary Protected Status. Additionally, he has a pending application for asylum, withholding of removal, and protection under the Convention Against Torture. He fears harm if removed based on his political opinion in opposition to the current Venezuelan government and opposition to Tren de Aragua. O.A.S. awaits his merits hearing before the Miami Immigration Court. On April 5, 2025, O.A.S. was detained by ICE at the Tampa International Airport upon return from New York City, in front of his wife and daughter. In immigration detention, ICE agents accused O.A.S. of being a member of Tren de Aragua. On April 17, 2025, O.A.S. heard ICE tell Venezuelan detainees at Bluebonnet Detention Center that they were going to be deported that night regardless of their status.

B. Respondents-Defendants (“Respondents”)

20. Respondent Donald Trump is the President of the United States. He is sued in his official capacity. In that capacity, he issued the Proclamation under the Alien Enemies Act. Injunctive relief is not sought against the President.
21. Respondent Pamela J. Bondi is the U.S. Attorney General at the U.S. Department of Justice, which is a cabinet-level department of the United States government. She is sued in her official capacity.
22. Respondent Kristi Noem is the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, which is a cabinet-level department of the United States government. She is sued in her official capacity. In that capacity, Respondent Noem is responsible for the administration of the immigration laws pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1103.
23. Respondent U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) is a cabinet-level department of the United States federal government. Its components include Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”). Respondent DHS is a legal custodian of Petitioners.
24. Respondent Todd Lyons is the Acting Director of ICE. Respondent Lyons is responsible for ICE’s policies, practices, and procedures, including those relating to the detention of immigrants during their removal procedures. Respondent Lyons is a legal custodian of Petitioners. Respondent Lyons is sued in his official capacity.
25. Respondent ICE is the subagency of DHS that is responsible for carrying out removal orders and overseeing immigration detention. Respondent ICE is a legal custodian of Petitioners.
26. Respondent Marco Rubio is the Secretary of State at the U.S. Department of State. He is sued in his official capacity.

27. Respondent U.S. Department of State, which is a cabinet-level department of the United States government.
28. Respondent Josh Johnson is the acting director of ICE's Dallas's Field Office, which is responsible for ICE activities in Northern Texas and Oklahoma, including Bluebonnet Detention Center. Respondent Johnson is an immediate legal custodian responsible for the arrest and detention of Petitioners. He is sued in his official capacity.
29. Respondent Marcello Villegas is the Facility Administrator of the Bluebonnet Detention Center, which detains individuals suspected of civil immigration violations pursuant to a contract with ICE. Respondent Villegas is the immediate physical custodian responsible for the detention of Petitioners. He is sued in his official capacity.

BACKGROUND

The Alien Enemies Act

30. The AEA is a wartime authority enacted in 1798 that grants the President specific powers with respect to the regulation, detention, and deportation of enemy aliens.
31. The AEA, as codified today, provides that “[w]henever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies.” 50 U.S.C. § 21.

32. The AEA can thus be triggered in only two situations. The first is when a formal declared war exists with a foreign nation or government. The second is when a foreign nation or government perpetrates, attempts, or threatens an invasion or predatory incursion against the territory of the United States.
33. To trigger the AEA, the President must make a public proclamation of the declared war, or of the attempted or threatened invasion or predatory incursion. *Id.*
34. The AEA also provides that noncitizens must be permitted the full time to depart as stipulated by any treaty between the United States and the enemy nation, unless the noncitizen has engaged in “actual hostility” against the United States. If no such treaty exists, the President may declare a “reasonable time” for departure, “according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.” *Id.* § 22.
35. Under the AEA, noncitizens who “refuse or neglect to depart” are subject to removal. *Id.* § 21.
36. The Act has been used only three times in American history, all during actual or imminent wartime.
37. The AEA was first invoked several months into the War of 1812, but President Madison did not use the AEA to remove anyone from the United States during the war.
38. The AEA was invoked a second time during World War I by President Wilson. Upon information and belief, there were no removals effectuated pursuant to the AEA during World War I.
39. The AEA was used again during World War II, though it was never used as a widespread method of removal.

40. On December 7, 1941, after the Japanese invaded Hawaii in the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt proclaimed that Japan had perpetrated an invasion upon the territory of the United States. The president issued regulations applicable to Japanese nationals living in the United States. The next day Congress declared war on Japan.
41. On the same day, President Roosevelt issued two separate proclamations stating that an invasion or predatory incursion was threatened upon the territory of the United States by Germany and Italy. The president incorporated the same regulations that were already in effect as to Japanese people for German and Italian people. Three days later Congress voted unanimously to declare war against Germany and Italy.
42. Congress declared war against Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria on June 5, 1942. Just over a month later, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation recognizing that declaration of war and invoking the AEA against citizens of those countries.
43. Under these proclamations, the United States infamously interned noncitizens from Japan, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria (with U.S. citizens of Japanese descent subject to a separate order that did not rely on the AEA).
44. It was not until the end of hostilities that the President provided for the removal of alien enemies from the United States under the AEA. On July 14, 1945, President Truman issued a proclamation providing that alien enemies detained as a danger to public peace and safety “shall be subject upon the order of the Attorney General to removal from the United States.” The Department of Justice subsequently issued regulations laying out the removal process. *See* 10 Fed. Reg. 12,189 (Sept. 28, 1945). The regulations required, *inter alia*, notice of the removal order to be served on the designated alien enemy and that the alien

enemy had thirty (30) days thereafter to depart—during which time they could seek judicial review of the removal order. *Id.*

Systemic Overhaul of Immigration Law in 1952

45. Following the end of World War II, Congress consolidated U.S. immigration laws into a single text under the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (“INA”).
46. The INA, and its subsequent amendments, provide for a comprehensive system of procedures that the government must follow before removing a noncitizen from the United States. The INA now provides the exclusive procedure by which the government may determine whether to remove an individual. 8 U.S.C. § 1229a(a)(3).
47. In addition to laying out the process by which the government determines whether to remove an individual, the INA also enshrines certain forms of humanitarian protection.
48. First, the INA provides that “[a]ny alien who is physically present in the United States or who arrives in the United States (whether or not at a designated port of arrival . . .), irrespective of such alien’s status,” may apply for asylum. 8 U.S.C. § 1158(a)(1). To qualify for asylum, a noncitizen must show a “well-founded fear of persecution” on account of a protected ground, such as race, nationality, political opinion, or religion. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(42)(A).
49. Second, save for certain limited exceptions, Congress has barred the removal of an individual to a country where it is more likely than not that he would face persecution on one of these protected grounds. 8 U.S.C. § 1231(b)(3). That protection implements this country’s obligations under the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. The relevant form of relief, known as “withholding of removal,”

requires the applicant to satisfy a higher standard with respect to the likelihood of harm than asylum, but this form of relief is mandatory if the standard is met.

50. Third, the Convention Against Torture (“CAT”) prohibits the government from returning a noncitizen to a country where it is more likely than not that he would face torture. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1231 note. That protection implements the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (“FARRA”), Pub. L. No. 105-277, div. G, Title XXII, § 2242. As with withholding of removal, CAT relief also requires the applicant to satisfy a higher standard with respect to the likelihood of harm than asylum and relief is mandatory if that standard is met. There is no exception to CAT relief.

President Trump’s Proclamation Invoking the AEA

51. On March 14, the President signed the AEA Proclamation at issue here. It provides that “all Venezuelan citizens 14 years of age or older who are members of TdA [Tren de Aragua], are within the United States, and are not actually naturalized or lawful permanent residents of the United States are liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as Alien Enemies.” *See* Invocation of the Alien Enemies Act Regarding the Invasion of the United States by Tren de Aragua (Mar. 15, 2025).²
52. Although the AEA calls for a “public proclamation,” 50 U.S.C. § 21, the administration did not make the invocation public until around 3:53 p.m. EDT on March 15, despite making extensive preparations to remove individuals under the Act.
53. The Proclamation claims that the TdA gang is engaged in an invasion and predatory incursion into the United States, and that the gang should be considered a “foreign government.”

² Available at: <https://perma.cc/ZS8M-ZQHJ>.

54. The Proclamation thus states that all Venezuelan citizens ages fourteen or older alleged to be members of TdA who are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents are alien enemies.
55. The Proclamation provides no means or process for individuals to contest that they are members of the TdA and do not therefore fall within the terms of the Proclamation. Nor does it provide individuals with the statutory grace period in which they can both seek judicial review or arrange their affairs and leave voluntarily.
56. Instead, the Proclamation invokes the statutory exception to the “reasonable notice” requirement by claiming that the individuals subject to the Proclamation are “chargeable with actual hostility,” and pose “a public safety risk,” making them subject to immediate apprehension, restraint, and removal.
57. The government employs a standardized check list, the “Alien Enemy Validation Guide,” to determine who is an “alien enemy” subject to the Proclamation. An ICE officer completes the form, tallying points for different categories of alleged TdA membership characteristics.
58. The checklist’s methodology relies on several dubious criteria, including physical attributes like tattoos, hand gestures, symbols, logos, graffiti, and manner of dress. Experts who study the TdA have explained how none of these physical attributes are reliable ways of identifying members of the TdA.
59. Noncitizens subject to the Proclamation are not afforded the procedural or substantive protection under the INA, including under Convention Against Torture.
60. Multiple judges have already found that the Proclamation is likely unlawful. *See J.G.G.*, 2025 WL 914682, at *5–10 (Henderson, J., concurring) (AEA predicates of “invasion” or “predatory incursion” not met); *id.* at *13 (Millett, J., concurring) (“The Constitution’s

demand of due process cannot be so easily thrown aside.”); *J.G.G. v. Trump*, No. CV 25-766 (JEB), 2025 WL 890401, at *2 (D.D.C. Mar. 24, 2025) (Boasberg, J.) (“before plaintiffs may be deported, they are entitled to individualized hearings to determine whether the Act applies to them at all”).

61. As a result of the Proclamation, countless Venezuelans—including Petitioners in this District—are at imminent risk of removal pursuant to the Proclamation without any hearing or meaningful review, regardless of the absence of any ties to TdA or the availability of claims for relief from and defenses to removal.

CAUSES OF ACTION³

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

***Ultra Vires, Violation of 50 U.S.C. § 21, et seq.* (All Respondents)**

62. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.
63. The AEA does not authorize the removal of noncitizens from the United States absent a “declared war” or a “perpetrated, attempted, or threatened” “invasion or predatory incursion” against the “territory of the United States” into the United States by a “foreign nation or government.” *See* 50 U.S.C. § 21.
64. The Proclamation and its implementation do not satisfy these statutory preconditions.
65. Additionally, the AEA permits removal only where noncitizens alleged to be “alien enemies” “refuse or neglect to depart” from the United States. 50 U.S.C. § 21. The AEA also requires the government to afford noncitizens alleged to be “alien enemies” sufficient time to settle their affairs and to depart the United States. *See* 50 U.S.C. § 22.

³ Insofar as cause of action seeks to enjoin Respondents, Petitioners do not seek such relief against the President.

66. However, Petitioners are being subject to forced removal without being afforded the privilege of voluntary departure, let alone any notice or an opportunity to respond to the designation of alien enemy.
67. The application of the AEA Process to Petitioners is therefore *ultra vires*.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1101, *et seq.* (All Respondents)

68. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.
69. The INA provides that a removal proceeding before an immigration judge under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a is “the sole and exclusive procedure” by which the government may determine whether to remove an individual, “[u]nless otherwise specified” in the INA. 8 U.S.C. § 1229a(a)(3).
70. The INA’s “exclusive procedure” and statutory protections apply to any removal of a noncitizen from the United States, including removals authorized by the AEA.
71. The AEA Process creates an alternative removal mechanism outside of the immigration laws set forth by Congress in Title 8.
72. Because the AEA Process provides for the removal of Petitioners without the procedures specified in the INA, it violates the INA.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1158, Asylum (All Respondents)

73. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.
74. The INA provides, with certain exceptions, that “[a]ny alien who is physically present in the United States or who arrives in the United States (whether or not at a designated port of

arrival and including an alien who is brought to the United States after having been interdicted in international or United States waters), irrespective of such alien's status, may apply for asylum in accordance with this section or, where applicable, section 1225(b) of this title." 8 U.S.C. § 1158(a)(1).

75. Respondents' application of the AEA Process to Petitioners prevents them from applying for asylum in accordance with 8 U.S.C. § 1158(a)(1) and is therefore contrary to law.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1231(b)(3), Withholding of Removal (All Respondents)

76. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.
77. With certain limited exceptions, the "withholding of removal" statute, INA § 241(b)(3), *codified* at 8 U.S.C. § 1231(b)(3), bars the removal of noncitizens to a country where it is more likely than not that they would face persecution.
78. Respondents' AEA Process violates the withholding of removal statute because it does not provide adequate safeguards to ensure that Petitioners are not returned to a country where it is more likely than not that they would face persecution. As a result, Respondents' actions against Petitioners are contrary to law.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Foreign Agents Reform and Restructuring Act ("FARA"), codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1231 note (All Respondents)

79. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.
80. FARRA prohibits the government from returning a noncitizen to a country where it is more likely than not that he would face torture.

81. Respondents' AEA Process violates FARRA because it does not provide adequate safeguards to ensure that Petitioners are not returned to a country where it is more likely than not that they would face torture. As a result, Respondents' actions against Petitioners are contrary to law.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

***Ultra Vires*, Violation of 50 U.S.C. § 22 (All Respondents)**

82. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth.
83. The AEA requires that noncitizens whose removal is authorized by the AEA, unless "chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety," be allowed the full time stipulated by treaty to depart or a reasonable time in which to settle their affairs before departing. *See* 50 U.S.C. § 22. The Proclamation on its face denies Petitioners any time under Section 22 to settle their affairs, because it declares everyone subject to the Proclamation to be "chargeable with actual hostility" and to be a "danger to public safety."
84. The AEA Process thus contravenes 50 U.S.C. § 22 and is *ultra vires*.
85. The application of the AEA Process to Petitioners is contrary to law.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Due Process Under the Fifth Amendment (All Respondents)

86. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged as if fully set forth herein.
87. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment provides in relevant part that: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." U.S. Const. amend. V.

88. In denying Petitioners meaningful procedural protections to challenge their removal, the Proclamation violates due process.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Habeas Corpus (All Respondents)

89. Detainees have the right to file petitions for habeas corpus to challenge the legality of their removal under the Proclamation.
90. The summary removal of Petitioners under the Proclamation violates their right to habeas corpus. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2241; U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 2 (Suspension Clause).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioners respectfully pray this Court to:

1. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
2. Grant a temporary restraining order to preserve the status quo pending further proceedings;
3. Enjoin Respondents from transferring Petitioners out of this district during the pendency of this litigation without advance notice to counsel;
4. Grant a writ of habeas corpus to Petitioners that enjoins Respondents from removing them pursuant to the Proclamation;
5. Enjoin Respondents from removing Petitioners pursuant to the Proclamation;
6. Declare unlawful the Proclamation;
7. Enjoin Respondents from applying the Proclamation to Petitioners without providing 30-day notice and an opportunity to respond to the designation prior to the removal date;
8. Award Petitioners' counsel reasonable attorneys' fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act, and any other applicable statute or regulation; and

9. Grant such further relief as the Court deems just, equitable, and appropriate.

Dated: April 18, 2025

By: /s/ Fatma Marouf

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**pro hac vice forthcoming*

VERIFICATION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2242

I submit this verification on behalf of H.I.D.R. and O.A.R. because I am one H.I.D.R.'s attorneys at The Legal Aid Society and have communicated with the other attorneys on his case as well as the attorneys of O.A.R. On information and belief, I hereby verify that the factual statements made in the attached Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated: 4/18/2025

/s/ Sayoni Maitra