

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
COLUMBUS DIVISION

FILED JUN 28 25 AM 8:09
MDGA-COL

A No.:



Carlos dela Puente Hernandez

Petitioner,

Case No.: _____

v.

PAM BONDI,
ATTORNEY GENERAL;
ALEJANDRO N. MAYORKAS,
SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF HOMELAND SECURITY;
PATRICK J. LECHLIETNER
U.S IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT;
RUSSELL WASHBURN, U.S. ICE FIELD OFFICE
DIRECTOR FOR THE GEORGIA FIELD OFFICE; and
WARDEN OF IMMIGRATION DETENTION FACILITY,
Respondents.

PETITIONER FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. SECTION 2241

Petitioner, Carlos dela Puente H appearing hereby petitions this Court for a writ of habeas corpus to remedy Petitioner's unlawful detention by Respondents. In writ habeas corpus to remedy Petitioner's unlawful detention by Respondents. In support of this petition and complaint for injunctive relief, Petitioner alleges as follows:

CUSTODY

1. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondents and U.S. Immigration and Customs

Enforcement (“ICE”). Petitioner is detained at the Stewart Detention Center Lumpkin, Georgia, pursuant to a contractual agreement with the Department of Homeland Security. Petitioner is under the direct control of Respondents and their agents.

JURISDICTION

2. This action arises under the constitution of the United States, and the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), 8 U.S.C. Section 1101 et seq., as amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996 (“IIRIRA”) Pub. L. No. 104 – 208, 110 Stat. 1570, and the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. Section 701 et seq.

3. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. Section 2241; art. I Section 9, cl. 2 of the United States Constitution (“Suspension Clause”); and 28 U.S.C. Section 1331, as Petitioner is presently in custody under color of the authority of the United States, and such custody is in the violation of the Constitution, laws, all treaties of the United States. This court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 2241, 5 U.S.C. Section 702, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. Section 1651.

4. Petitioner has exhausted any and all administrative remedies to the extent required by law.

VENUE

5. Pursuant to *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Kentucky*, 410 U.S. 484, 493 – 500

(1973), venue lies in the United States District Court for the Georgia, the judicial district in which Petitioner resides.

PARTIES

6. Petitioner is a native and citizen of Cuban. Petitioner was first taken into ICE custody on 12-11-2024 and has remained in ICE custody continuously since that date. Petitioner was ordered removed on August 19, 1993

7. Respondent PAM BONDI is the Attorney General of the United States and is responsible for the administration of ICE and the Implementation and Enforcement of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA). As such PAM BONDI has ultimate custodial authority over Petitioner.

8. Respondent Alejandro Majokos is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. He is responsible for the administration of ICE and the implementation and enforcement of the INA. As such Alejandro Majokas is the legal custodian of Petitioner.

9. Respondent Russell Washburn is the Field Officer Director of the Atlanta Field Office of ICE and is Petitioner's immediate custodian. *See Vasquez v. Reno, 233 F.3d 688, 690 (1st Cir. 2000), cert. Denied, 122 S.Ct. 43 (2001).*

10. Respondent Warden of Stuart Detention Center, where Petitioner is currently detained under the authority of ICE, alternatively may be considered to be Petitioner's immediate custodian.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

11. Petitioner, CARLOS de la Puente Hernandez is a native and citizen of Cuban.

Petitioner has been in ICE custody since 12-11-2024. An Immigration Judge ordered the Petitioner removed on August 19, 1993.

I was ordered deported since August 19, 1993. I have still been here without ever being deported from the U.S. My six months after my final order of deportation technically expired in February 19, 1994. Yet I have still been facing this problem with immigration. After my final order I was kept locked up in.

12. Various county jails for a period of three months at a time. Later on, I was sent to Terahoe IN, to be in a 42 day program in order to be classified to see a panel board in order to make a decision on my release. I was finally sent to Manchester Ky to meet the panel board that was in.

13. charge of making a decision in my case. Then I was informed by the panel that I had to attend another 42 day program in order to prepare for my release back into society. This program was located in Inglewood Colorado. After completing my program, I was then finally released to a halfway house in Atlanta, GA.

14. _____

15. To date, however, ICE has been unable to remove Petitioner to Cuban or any other country.

16. Petitioner has fully cooperated with all the efforts ICE regarding his removal from the United States.

17. Petitioner's custody status was first reviewed on 3/18/2025. Petitioner was served a written decision ordering his/her continued detention.

18. On 05/06/2025. Petitioner was severed with a notice transferring authority over his/her custody status to ICE Headquarters Post-Order Detention Unit ("HQPDU").

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RELIEF SOUGHT

19. In *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001), the Supreme Court held that six months is the presumptively reasonable period during which ICE may detain aliens in order to effectuate their removal. *Id.* at 702. In *Clark v. Martinez*, 543 U.S. 371 (2005), the Supreme Court held that its ruling in *Zadvydas* applies equally to inadmissible aliens. Department of Homeland Security Administrative regulations also recognize that the HQPDU has a six month period for determining whether there is a significant likelihood of an alien's removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. 8 U.F.R. Section 241.13(b)(ii).

20. Petitioner was ordered removal on August 19, 1993, and the removal order became final on August 19, 1993. Therefore, the six-month presumptively reasonable removal period for Petitioner ended on 02/19/1994.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE

STATUTORY VIOLATION

21. Petitioner's re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 20 above.

22. Petitioner's continued detention by Respondents is unlawful and contravenes 8 U.S.C. Section 1231(a)(6) as interpreted by the Supreme Court in *Zadvydas*. The six-month presumptively reasonable period for removal efforts has expired. Petitioner still has not been removed, and Petitioner continues to languish in detention. Petitioner's removal to Cuban or any other country is not significant likely to occur in the reasonably foreseeable future. The Supreme Court held in *Zadvydas* and *Martinez* that ICE's continued detention of someone like Petitioner under such circumstances is unlawful.

COUNT TWO

SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS VIOLATION

23. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 22 above.

24. Petitioner's continued detention violates Petitioner's right to substantive due process through a deprivation of the core liberty interest in freedom from bodily restraint.

25. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment requires that the deprivation of Petitioner's liberty be narrowly tailored to serve a compelling government interest. While Respondents would have an interest in detaining Petitioner in order to effectuate removal, that interest does not justify the indefinite detention of Petitioner, who is not significantly likely to be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future. *Zadvydas* recognized that ICE may continue to detain aliens only for a period reasonably necessary to secure the alien's removal. The presumptively reasonable period during which

ICE may detain an alien is only six months. Petitioner has already been detained in excess of six months and Petitioner's removal is not significant likely to occur in the reasonably foreseeable future.

COUNT THREE
PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS VIOLATION

26. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 25 above.

27. Under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, an alien is entitled to a timely and meaningful opportunity to demonstrate that he should not be detained. Petitioner in this case had been denied that opportunity. ICE does not make decisions concerning aliens' custody status in a neutral and impartial manner. The failure of Respondents to provide a neutral decision-maker to review the

continued custody of Petitioner violates Petitioner's right to procedural due process. Not only was my final order issued in August 19, 1993 I was not removed after six months. Later I was put in custody from 12/11/24 to 06/11/2025, which is over six months since my final order and still haven't been removed - there is no foreseeable date in sight.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that this Court grant the following relief:

- 1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- 2) Grant Petitioner a Writ of Habeas Corpus directing the Respondents to immediately release Petitioner from custody;
- 3) Enter preliminary in permanent injunctive relief enjoining Respondents from further unlawful detention of Petitioner;

- 4) Award Petitioner Attorney's fees and cost under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), as amended, 5 U.S.C. Section 504 and 28 U.S.C. Section 2412, and on any other basis justified under law; and
- 5) Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

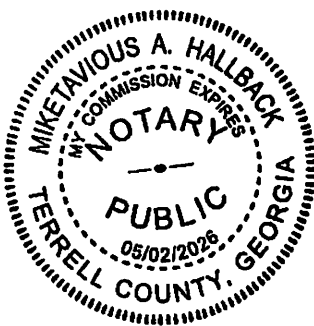
I affirm, under penalty of perjury, that foregoing is true and correct.

Signature: Carlos de la Puente Hernandez.
Name:

Date: 06/14/2025

Petitioner's Name: Carlos de la Puente H.
A No. [REDACTED]
146 CCA Road
P.O. Box 248
Lumpkin, Georgia 31815

PUBLIC NOTARY



6/16/2025
[Signature]
Signature

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I CARLOS de la Puente Hernandez hereby certify that on 6/16/2025 a copy of this Petition for Writ Habeas Corpus which it was send via priority mail to:

United States District Court
For the Middle District of Georgia
Columbus Division
P.O. Box 124
Columbus, Georgia 31902

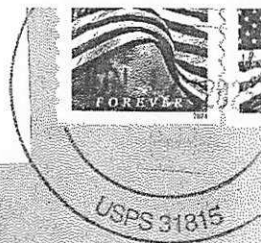
Executed on this 16 day of JUNE, 2025 under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28
U.S.C. Section 1746.

Carlos de la Puente Hernandez
Name:

CCA Road
Box 248
Apkin, Georgia 31815



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JUN 18 2025

United States District Court
For the Middle District of Georgia
Columbus Division
P.O. Box 124
Columbus, Georgia 31902

Legal mail:

