

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Lazaro Ezequiel AJCAC CULAY,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	Case No. 1:25-cv-900
	)	
v.	)	PETITION FOR WRIT OF
	)	HABEAS CORPUS
	)	
JOHN DOE, Facility Director, Buffalo Federal	)	
Detention Facility;	)	
TODD LYONS,	)	
Acting Director U.S. Immigrations and Customs	)	
Enforcement;	)	
KRISTI NOEM, U.S. Secretary	)	
of Homeland Security;	)	
PAMELA BONDI,	)	
U.S. Attorney General; and	)	
JANE DOE, Director of Executive Office for	)	
Immigration Review;	)	
Respondents.	)	
	)	

INTRO

1. Petitioner Lazaro Ezequiel Ajcac Culay hereby seeks a writ of habeas corpus releasing him immediately from detention, or in the alternative, directing that he be provided with a bond hearing before an Immigration Judge forthwith.

2. Petitioner is a citizen of Guatemala, who has been physically present in the U.S. since 2021, when he arrived as an unaccompanied minor. Petitioner was then placed into the Unaccompanied Children (UC) Program run by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and released to the custody of his relative.

3. After guardianship proceedings in Family Court, Petitioner filed an I-360 petition with USCIS seeking Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (“SIJS”). That petition was approved on June 15, 2023, and Petitioner was granted deferred action.
4. Deferred action, as defined on the I-360 approval notice, “is an act of administrative convenience to the government which gives some cases lower priority for removal from the United States for a specified period of time.” Pursuant to 8 CFR 274a/12(c)(14), noncitizens with deferred action are permitted to apply for employment authorization.
5. On September 17, 2025, a termination notice was issued for Petitioner’s deferred action. That notice has yet been received.
6. Petitioner was able to seek administrative closure of his immigration proceedings based on the approved SIJS petition. The Immigration Judge granted administrative closure on November 30, 2023. As of the date of filing, the case has not been reopened.
7. Petitioner’s arrest, on September 16, 2025, took place in Burlington, Massachusetts, on his way to his job, for no reason and without any cause.
8. An earlier Petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed on the date of his arrest, September 16, 2025. *Lazaro Ezequiel Ajcac Culay v. Antone Moniz Et. Al.*, 1:25-cv-12611-AK, (D. Mass. 2025). An order was issued on September 17, 2025 (ECF No. 5), enjoining the government from deporting Petitioner, and requiring written notice and explanation of any intent by the government to transfer Petitioner for another judicial district.
9. However, before that habeas petition had been docketed, Petitioner was transferred to the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, NY.

10. Mr. Ajcac Culay now brings this Petition for a writ of habeas corpus, seeking orders: granting him a bond hearing, and enjoining his removal out of this district while this case remains pending.

JURISDICTION

11. This action arises under the U.S. Constitution and the Immigration and Nationality Act, at 8 U.S.C. §1101 et seq. This court has habeas corpus jurisdiction pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §703, 28 U.S.C. §2241 et seq., and Article I, §9, clause 2 of the United States Constitution (suspension clause).
12. Petitioner is in custody under color of the authority of the U.S., in violation of the constitution and laws of the U.S.
13. The INA, at 8 U.S.C. § 1152(b)(9), providing that “judicial review of all questions of law and fact, including interpretation and application of constitutional and statutory provisions, arising from any action taken or proceeding brought to remove an alien from the United States ... shall be available only in judicial review of a final order under this section.”, does not preclude Article III habeas jurisdiction “over challenges to detention.”

VENUE

14. Venue is proper in this Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e), because Petitioner is physically detained in this District and Respondents’ principal place of business is in this district.

PARTIES

15. Petitioner Lazaro Ezequiel Ajcac Culay is a citizen of Guatemala, who has resided continually in the U.S. since 2021. His removal proceedings were administratively closed

- on November 30, 2023, and remain closed. He was arrested on September 16, 2025, and is currently detained at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, NY.
16. John Doe is the facility director at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility, and is Petitioner's immediate custodian.
 17. Todd Lyons is the acting director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and is sued in his official capacity. ICE oversees the enforcement of the immigration laws and is responsible for, inter alia, decisions regarding the detention of non-citizens inside the US, including those regarding Mr. Ajcac Culay.
 18. Kristi Noem is Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security of the United States, an agency of the US government, responsible for administration and enforcement of the nations' immigration laws.
 19. Pamela Bondi is the United States Attorney General, who is responsible for the actions of the US Department of Justice, including its sub-agency the Executive Office for Immigration Review, of which the US Immigration Courts are a part.
 20. Jane Doe is director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review ("EOIR"), an agency within the Department of Justice, which administers the Immigration Courts and the Board of Immigration Appeals.

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

21. Mr. Ajcac Culay has no administrative remedies to exhaust. While he has not requested a bond hearing, requesting such a hearing would be futile in light of the recent Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA") decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). In that case the BIA issued a decision which interpreted the detention

provisions of the INA to preclude the right to a bond hearing for most noncitizens who, like Petitioner, entered the U.S. without inspection.

22. Further, there are no exhaustion requirements with regard to the claim of unlawful detention, and exhaustion is only required when specifically mandated by Congress.

RELEVANT LAW

23. 8 U.S.C. § 1226 governs the detention of non-citizens pending removal proceedings. § 1226(a) authorizes the arrest, detention, and release on a bond or conditional parole of a non-citizen pending a decision on whether they are to be removed from the United States. § 1186(b) authorizes the revocation of a bond or parole granted under § 1226(a). § 1186(c), known as the “mandatory detention” statute, renders ineligible for bond pending removal proceedings several classes of non-citizens, including, at § 1226(c)(1)(D), any non-citizen who is deportable under 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(4)(B).

FACTS

24. Petitioner is a native and citizen of Guatemala, who has been living in the U.S. for the last several years. He has never been arrested or charged with any crime.
25. After entering the U.S. in 2021, as an unaccompanied minor, Petitioner was placed into the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), a division of DHS which is, inter alia, responsible for the care and custody of unaccompanied minor non-citizens. He was released from ORR and placed in removal proceedings in Immigration Court. In June 2023, USCIS granted him Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, which will allow him apply for permanent residence in the future, once a visa number becomes available. In the meantime, because there is no visa number available, USCIS granted him “deferred

action”, a form of status which protects him against deportation, and entitles him to employment authorization.

26. In November 2023, based on his SIJS approval and granted deferred action, the Immigration Court “administratively closed” Petitioner’s removal proceedings.
27. On September 16, 2025, Respondent ICE detained Petitioner, for no reason and without any cause, and on September 17, purported to terminate his grant of deferred action.
28. On September 16, 2025, Petitioner filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the US District Court for the District of Massachusetts, *Lazaro Ezequiel Ajcac Culay v. Antone Moniz Et. Al.*, 1:25-cv-12611-AK. An order was issued in that case on September 17, 2025 (ECF No. 5), enjoining the government from deporting Petitioner, and requiring written notice and explanation of any intent by the government to transfer Petitioner for another judicial district.
29. However, before that habeas petition had been docketed, Petitioner was transferred to the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, NY.
30. On information and belief, Petitioner is currently being held in ICE’s custody in the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, NY.
31. Petitioner is subject to detention, if at all, under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a).
32. As a person detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), Petitioner must, upon his request, receive a custody redetermination hearing before an immigration judge (colloquially called a “bond hearing”) with strong procedural protections. *See Hernandez-Lara v. Lyons*, 10 F.4th 19, 41 (1st Cir. 2021); 8 C.F.R. 236.1(d) & 1003.19(a)-(f).
33. Petitioner requests such a bond hearing.

34. Two recent Board of Immigration Appeals decision preclude Immigration Judges from providing bond hearings to non-citizens who are alleged to have entered the US without inspection, *Matter of Q Li*, 29 I & N Dec. 66 (BIA 2025) and *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).
35. The responsible administrative agency has therefore predetermined that Petitioner will be denied a bond hearing.
36. Petitioner is being irreparably harmed by his ongoing unlawful detention without a bond hearing.
37. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question).

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE

Violation of 8 U.S.C. 1226(a) and Associated Regulations

38. Petitioner may be detained, if at all, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a).
39. Under § 1226(a) and its associated regulations, Petitioner is entitled to a bond hearing.
See 8 C.F.R. 236.1(d) & 1003.19(a)-(f).
40. Petitioner has not been, and will not be, provided with a bond hearing as required by law.
41. Petitioner's continuing detention is therefore unlawful.

COUNT TWO

**Violation of Fifth Amendment Right to Due Process
(Failure to Provide Bond Hearing Under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a))**

42. Because Petitioner is a person arrested inside the United States and is subject to detention, if at all, under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution requires that Petitioner receive a bond hearing with strong

procedural protections. *See Hernandez-Lara*, 10 F.4th at 41; *Doe*, 11 F.4th at 2; *Brito*, 22 F.4th at 256-57.

- 43. Petitioner has not been, and will not be, provided with a bond hearing as required by law.
- 44. Petitioner's continuing detention is therefore unlawful.

COUNT THREE

Violation of Fifth Amendment Right to Due Process (Failure to Provide an Individualized Hearing for Domestic Civil Detention)

- 45. "In our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited exception." *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 755 (1987).
- 46. The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause specifically forbids the Government to "deprive[]" any "person . . . of . . . liberty . . . without due process of law." U.S. CONST. amend. V.
- 47. "[T]he Due Process Clause applies to all 'persons' within the United States, including aliens, whether their presence is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent." *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001); *Department of Homeland Security v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 139-40 (2020) (holding noncitizens due process rights were limited where the person was not residing in the United States, but rather had been arrested 25 yards into U.S. territory, apparently moments after he crossed the border while he was still "on the threshold").
- 48. Petitioner was previously released from DHS custody, and fully complied with any terms of his release. He therefore has a protected liberty interest in his continued freedom from detention. Respondents' revocation of his release from custody, without any opportunity for a pre- revocation hearing, or any notice, violates his right to due process under the Fifth Amendment.

49. Petitioner was also previously granted deferred action, which granted him protection against deportation and also granted him employment authorization. Petitioner therefore had a protected liberty interest in those benefits. Respondents' revocation of these benefits, without any justification or prior notice to Petitioner, also violates his rights under the Due Process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

COUNT FOUR
Violation of Fifth Amendment Right to Due Process
(Substantive Due Process)

50. Pre-removal immigration detention is only authorized during the pendency of removal proceedings, 8 USC § 1226(a), and must bear a "reasonable relation" to the purposes of immigration detention (*i.e.*, the prevention of flight and danger to the community during the pendency of removal proceedings) and not be impermissibly punitive.
51. Petitioner's removal proceedings were administratively closed in November 2023, and as of filing, have not been recalendared. Therefore, there is no basis for Petitioner's detention.
52. Petitioner's detention is therefore unlawful, regardless of what statute might apply to purportedly authorize such detention.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Petitioner respectfully requests this Court to grant the following:

- (1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- (2) Order that Petitioner shall not be transferred outside the Western District of New York;
- (3) Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to show cause why this Petition should not be granted;
- (4) Declare that Petitioner's detention is unlawful;

- (5) Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus ordering Respondents to release Petitioner immediately, or, in the alternative, provide Petitioner with a bond hearing and order Petitioner's release on conditions the Court deems just and proper.
- (6) Award Petitioner his reasonable litigation costs and attorney's fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412.
- (7) Grant any further relief this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: New York, New
September 18, 2025

/s/ Paul O'Dwyer
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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
Lazaro Ezequiel AJCAC CULAY

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff _____
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Paul O'Dwyer, Law Office of Paul O'Dwyer
11 Broadway, Suite 715, New York, NY 10004 646.230.7444

DEFENDANTS

John Doe, Director Buffalo Detention; Todd Lyons, Acting Director, ICE; Kristi Noem, Secretary DHS; Pamela Bondi, US AG; Jane Doe, EOIR Director

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☒ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | ☐ 1 | ☐ 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | ☐ 4 | ☐ 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | ☐ 2 | ☐ 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | ☐ 5 | ☐ 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | ☐ 3 | ☐ 3 | Foreign Nation | ☐ 6 | ☐ 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment ☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander ☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability ☐ 340 Marine ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability ☐ 360 Other Personal Injury PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice ☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY ☐ 370 Other Fraud ☐ 371 Truth in Lending ☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage ☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability	☐ 610 Agriculture ☐ 620 Other Food & Drug ☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 ☐ 630 Liquor Laws ☐ 640 R.R. & Truck ☐ 650 Airline Regs. ☐ 660 Occupational Safety/Health ☐ 690 Other LABOR ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act ☐ 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations ☐ 730 Labor/Mgmt Reporting & Disclosure Act ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation ☐ 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION ☐ 462 Naturalization Application ☒ 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee ☐ 465 Other Immigration Actions	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS ☐ 820 Copyrights ☐ 830 Patent ☐ 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 862 Black Lung (923) ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	☐ 400 State Reapportionment ☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking ☐ 450 Commerce ☐ 460 Deportation ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations ☐ 480 Consumer Credit ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 810 Selective Service ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange ☐ 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts ☐ 892 Economic Stabilization Act ☐ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 894 Energy Allocation Act ☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act ☐ 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice ☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN

- (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation
- ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

8 USC Section 2241

Brief description of cause:

Request for release from ICE custody

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☒ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE Angel Kelley (D. Mass)

DOCKET NUMBER 1:25-cv-12611-AK

DATE
09/18/2025

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Paul O'Dwyer

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553
Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.