

MARIO PORTUGAL, SBN 337525
Global Law Group San Diego, P.C.
1455 Frazee Road, Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92108
Tel: (858) 833-2020
Fax: (619) 829-3152

Detained

Attorney for Jorge Alberto ALEJANDRE-SERVIN

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

In the Matter of:

File No.: **'25CV3827 AGS JLB**

ALEJANDRE-SERVIN, Jorge Alberto

A 

Petitioner,

**Consolidated Petition for Writ of
Habeas Corpus and Injunction**

v.

Warden of the Otay Mesa
Detention Facility, Current or Acting Field
Office Director, San Diego Field Office,
United States Immigration and Customs
Enforcement; Current or Acting Director,
United States Immigration and Customs
Enforcement; Current or Acting Secretary,
United States Department of Homeland
Security; and Current or Acting United
States Attorney General,

Respondents.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2241**

PETITIONER'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS
In the Matter of Jorge Alberto ALEJANDRE-SERVIN

1 Petitioner respectfully petitions this Honorable Court for a writ of habeas corpus to
2 release Petitioner from detention.

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4
5 1. Petitioner was detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) at the Otay
6 Mesa Detention Center pending removal proceedings since or about August 13, 2025.

7 2. However, Petitioner is in the process of filing the I-589 application.

8 3. Petitioner is a citizen of Mexico who entered the United States for the first time on or
9 about the year 1987.

10 4. Petitioner fled Mexico due to the threats and assault he faced from the Cartel Jalisco
11 when they broke into his home and almost beat him to death.

12 5. Petitioner was charged removable on or about November 24, 2025.

13 6. Petitioner now challenges his continued detention, which has caused significant
14 hardship to him and his family, and seeks relief to remain in the United States and not return to
15 Mexico.
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18 **JURISDICTION**

19 7. Petitioner was detained in the custody of Respondents at Otay Mesa Detention Center.

20 8. This action arises under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S.

21 Constitution. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question), 2241 (habeas
22 corpus); U.S. Const. art. I, § 2; (Suspension Clause); and 5 U.S.C. § 702 (Administrative

23 Procedure Act. The Court may grant relief under the habeas corpus statutes, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 *et*
24 *seq.*, the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C.

25 § 1651.
26
27
28

1 VENUE

2 9. Venue is proper in this District because this is the district in which Petitioner was
3 confined. *See Doe v. Garland*, 109 F.4th 1188, 1197-99 (9th Cir. 2024).

4 STATEMENT OF FACTS

5
6 10. Petitioner is a noncitizen who was detained at Otay Mesa Detention Center pending
7 immigration removal proceedings. Petitioner remains detained at Otay Mesa Detention Center.

8 11. Petitioner was detained in DHS custody after reentry on August 31, 2025. Petitioner is
9 still in DHS custody and requests release. Petitioner is incompetent and was certified as a class
10 member under *Franco-Gonzalez v. Holder*, 2013 WL 3674492 (C.D. Cal 2013).

11
12 12. Petitioner has no disqualifying criminal history.

13 13. Petitioner acknowledged that he is not in possession of any valid documents and stated
14 that he last entered the United States on or about August 31, 2025.

15 14. Petitioner is in the process of filing a withholding-only application on account of past
16 persecution from the Cartel and the Mexican government's lack of control over the Cartel
17 Jalisco.
18

19 PARTIES

20 15. Mr. Alejandro-Servin ("Petitioner") is a 46-year-old citizen and national of Mexico. He
21 first came to the USA in 1987. He fled Mexico to escape the persecution he faced from the
22 Cartel Jalisco. He is not married. He has three children, two of whom are U.S. citizens. He has
23 no disqualifying criminal convictions. Since the arrest on or about August 31, 2025, Mr.
24 Alejandro-Servin has remained in the Respondents' custody.

25 16. Mr. Alejandro-Servin is currently residing in Respondents' custody at Otay Mesa
26 Detention Center in San Diego, California, as of the time of the filing of this petition.

27 17. Respondent Christopher LaRose ("LaRose") is the Senior Warden at Otay Mesa
28 Detention Center in San Diego, California, where Mr. Alejandro-Servin is detained. LaRose is
responsible for the day-to-day operations and confinement of non-citizens detained at that

1 facility. He acts at the direction of Respondents Divver, Lyons, and Noem. LaRose is a
2 custodian of Mr. Alejandro-Servin and is named in his official capacity.

3 18. Respondent Patrick Divver (“Divver”) is the Field Office Director of ICE in San Diego,
4 California. He acts at the direction of Respondents Lyons and Noem. ICE is responsible for
5 local custody decisions relating to non-citizens charged with being removable from the U.S.,
6 including the arrest, detention, custody status, and removal of non-citizens. The San Diego Field
7 Office’s area of responsibility includes San Diego and Imperial Counties in California.

8 Respondent Divver is a custodian of Mr. Alejandro-Servin and is named in his official capacity.

9 19. Respondent Todd Lyons (“Lyons”) is the Acting Director of ICE, and he has authority
10 over the actions of Respondents LaRose and Divver. ICE is responsible for local custody
11 decisions relating to non-citizens charged with being removable from the U.S., including the
12 arrest, detention, custody status, and removal of non-citizens. Respondent Lyons is a custodian
13 of Mr. Alejandro-Servin and is named in his official capacity.

14 20. Respondent Kristi Noem (“Noem”) is the Secretary of DHS and has authority over the
15 actions of all other DHS Respondents in this case, as well as all operations and federal agencies
16 of DHS, including ICE. In her capacity as Secretary of DHS, Respondent Noem is charged with
17 faithfully administering the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States. 8 U.S.C. §
18 1103(a). Respondent Noem is a custodian of Mr. Alejandro-Servin and is named in her official
19 capacity.

20 21. Respondent ICE is responsible for local custody decisions relating to non-citizens
21 charged with being removable from the U.S., including the arrest, detention, custody status, and
22 removal of non-citizens.

23 22. Respondent DHS is the federal agency that has authority over the actions of ICE and all
24 other DHS Respondents.

25 23. This action is commenced against Respondents LaRose, Divver, Lyons, and Noem
26 (collectively, “Respondents”) all in their official capacities.

27 LEGAL ARGUMENT

28 24. Courts have recognized the significance of the habeas statute in protecting individuals
from unlawful detention, which affords “a swift and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal

1 restraint or confinement.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963); *see also* *Yong v. INS*, 208
2 F.3d 1116, 1120 (9th Cir. 2000) (noting that habeas statute requires expeditious determination
3 of petitions).

4
5 25. The Court must grant the petition for writ of habeas corpus or issue an order to show
6 cause to Respondents “forthwith,” unless Petitioner is not entitled to relief. 28 U.S.C. § 2243.

7 26. “It is well established that the Fifth Amendment entitles [noncitizens] to due process of
8 law in deportation proceedings.” *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 523 (2003) (quoting *Reno v.*
9 *Flores*, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993)).

10
11 27. Due process requires “adequate procedural protections” to ensure that the government’s
12 asserted justification for physical confinement “outweighs the individual’s constitutionally
13 protected interest in avoiding physical restraint.” *Zadvydas, v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001)
14 (internal quotation marks omitted).

15
16 28. In the immigration context, the Supreme Court has recognized two valid purposes for
17 civil detention—to mitigate the risks of danger to the community and to prevent flight. *Id.*;
18 *Demore*, 538 U.S. at 528.

19 29. The test for procedural due process claims, the *Mathews* test balances: (1) the private
20 interest threatened by governmental action; (2) the risk of erroneous deprivation of such interest
21 and the value of additional or substitute safeguards; and (3) the government interest. *Mathews v.*
22 *Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976); *see also* *Sho v. Current or Acting Field Off. Dir.*, No.
23 1:21CV-01812 TLN AC, 2023 WL 4014649, at *3 (E.D. Cal. June 15, 2023), *report and*
24 *recommendation adopted*, No. 1:21-CV-1812-TLN-AC, 2023 WL 4109421 (E.D. Cal. June 21,
25 2023) (using *Mathews* factors to assess a habeas petitioner’s due process claims and collecting
26 cases doing the same). Here, each factor weighs in Petitioner’s favor, and Petitioner’s release is
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1 justified due to his interest in avoiding prolonged or unjustified detention. Petitioner poses no
2 danger to the community, nor is a flight risk.

3
4 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

5 30. Petitioner is a 46-year-old citizen and national of Mexico.

6 31. Petitioner has a pending asylum application with USCIS on account of his past
7 persecution from the Cartel Jalisco and how gang members broke into Petitioner's home and
8 assaulted him to the point where Petitioner lost conscious.

9 32. Petitioner was beaten in his home and fears, that if returned to Mexico, he will be killed
10 since the cartel is prevalent all over the country and the Mexican government is unable to
11 control the criminal group.

12 33. Petitioner first entered the United States on or about the year 1987 and was subsequently
13 detained by ICE on or about **August 31, 2025**.

14 34. Petitioner is in the process of applying for I-589, an application for asylum and
15 withholding of removal.

16 35. On November 24, 2025, Mr. Alejandro-Servin was issued a Notice to Appear and
17 ordered removed from the United States.

18 36. Petitioner has been detained since or about November 24, 2025.

19 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

20 **COUNT ONE**

21 **Violation of Fifth Amendment Right to Due Process – Substantive and Procedural Due
22 Process, U.S. Const. Amend. V.**

23 37. Petitioner restates, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in
24 the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

25 38. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibits the
26 federal government from depriving any person of "life, liberty, or property, without due process
27 of law." U.S. Const. Amend. V. Due process protects "all 'persons' within the United States,
28 including [non-citizens], whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or
permanent." *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 693.

39. Due process requires that government action be rational and non-arbitrary. *See U.S. v.*
Trimble, 487 F.3d 752, 757 (9th Cir. 2007).

1 40. Moreover, Mr. Alejandro-Servin has a vital liberty interest in remaining free from DHS
2 custody. *See Pinchi v. Noem*, No. 5:25-CV-05632-PCP, 2025 WL 2084921, at *4 (N.D. Cal.
3 July 24, 2025) (citing *Diaz v. Kaiser*, No. 3:25-CV-05071, 2025 WL 1676854 (N.D. Cal. June
4 14, 2025) (explaining that a non-citizen that ICE released from custody after initial
5 apprehension “has a substantial private interest in remaining out of custody” which includes an
6 interest in “...obtaining necessary medical care, [and] maintaining her relationships in the
7 community...”).

8 41. Even if the initial decision to release a non-citizen on from DHS custody is
9 discretionary, “...after that individual is released from custody she has a protected liberty
10 interest in remaining out of custody.” *Garcia v. Andrews*, No. 1:25-CV-01006 JLT SAB, 2025
11 WL 2420068, at *7 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2025) (quoting *Pinchi v. Noem*, No. 5:25-CV-05632-
12 PCP, 2025 WL 2084921, at *3 (N.D. Cal. July 24, 2025)).

13 42. Here, Mr. Alejandro-Servin was detained subsequently following his latest entry into the
14 United States. *See generally Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 333 (1976) (requiring notice
15 and an opportunity to be heard before deprivation of a legally protected interest). Nor has the
16 government identified any materially changed circumstances that would warrant detaining Mr.
17 Alejandro-Servin.

18 COUNT TWO

19 **Violation of Fifth Amendment Right to Due Process -**

20 **Illegal Retroactive Application of Expedited Removal Designation, U.S. Const. Amend. V.**

21 43. Petitioner restates, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in
22 the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

23 44. Administrative rules “will not be construed to have retroactive effect unless their
24 language requires this result.” *Landgraf v. USI Film Products*, 511 U.S. 244, 272 (1994). When
25 a “new provision attaches new legal consequences to events completed before its enactment”
26 the new provision is not retroactive unless it is unmistakably clear.

27 45. The January 2025 designation does not unmistakably apply to individuals who entered
28 the United States prior to its effective date and were already in removal proceedings. The
designations’s language thus does not “require that it be applied retroactively.” *See INS v. St Cyr*,
533 U.S. 289, 291 (2001).

1 46. Nor does the statutory language that the designation purports to derive from, 8 U.S.C. §
2 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii), include any language indicating Congressional intent to allow retroactive
3 effect. See *INS v. St. Cyr*, 533 U.S. 289, 316-17 (2001) (quoting *Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320,
4 328, n.4 (1997) (requiring statutory language to be “so clear that it could sustain only one
5 interpretation”).

6 47. Accordingly, Respondents unlawfully subjected Mr. Alejandro-Servin to continued
7 detention.

8 **COUNT THREE**

9 **Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act – 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A) Not in Accordance**
10 **with Law and in Excess of Statutory Authority Violation of 8**
11 **C.F.R. § 239.2(c)**

12 48. Petitioner restates, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in
13 the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

14 49. Under the APA, a court “shall . . . hold unlawful . . . agency action” that is “not in
15 accordance with law;” “contrary to constitutional right;” “in excess of statutory jurisdiction
16 authority, or limitations;” or “without observance of procedure required by law.” 5 U.S.C. §
17 706(2)(A)-(D).

18 50. Once a removal proceeding has been initiated, regulations enumerate the reasons for
19 which proceedings may be dismissed at 8 C.F.R. § 239.2(a). In considering a motion to dismiss,
20 the Immigration Judge must make “an informed adjudication . . . based on an evaluation of the
21 factors underlying the [DHS] motion.” *Matter of G-N-C-*, 22 I&N Dec. 281, 284 (BIA 1998).

22 51. The initiation of expedited removal proceedings is not an enumerated ground upon
23 which a removal proceeding may be dismissed.

24 52. It is a well-established administrative principle that “agency action taken without lawful
25 authority is at least voidable, if not void ab initio.” *L.M.-M. v. Cuccinelli*, 442 F. Supp. 3d 1, 35
26 (D.D.C. 2020), citing *SW General, Inc. v. NLRB*, 796 F.3d 67, 79 (D.C. Cir. 2015); see also
27 *Hooks v. Kitsap Tenant Support Servs., Inc.*, 816 F.3d 550, 555 (9th Cir. 2016) (invalidating
28 agency action because it was taken by unauthorized official).

53. Under the APA, an agency must provide “reasoned explanation for its action” and “may
not depart from a prior policy sub silentio or simply disregard rules that are still on the books.”
FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc., 556 U.S. 502, 515 (2009). On information and belief,

1 Respondents' intent was to eliminate the due process rights available to Petitioner in removal
 2 proceedings under section 240 of the INA, deprive him of his liberty interest despite no
 3 evidence of material changed circumstances, or for some other purposes not supported by law.
 4 *See Pinchi v. Noem*, No. 5:25-CV-05632-PCP, 2025 WL 2084921, at *5 (N.D. Cal. July 24,
 5 2025) (“Detention for its own sake, to meet an administrative quota, or because the government
 6 has not yet established constitutionally required pre-detention procedures is not a legitimate
 7 government interest.”).

8 54. In deciding to detain Mr. Alejandro-Servin, Respondents further violated the APA by
 9 “entirely fail[ing] to consider an important aspect of the problem” – namely, the important
 10 procedural rights that Petitioner relied on in § 1229a immigration court proceedings. *See Motor*
 11 *Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983); *see*
 12 *also Dep't of Homeland Sec. v. Regents of the Univ. of California*, 591 U.S. 1, 24-33 (2020)
 13 (holding that rescission of immigration policy without considering “particular reliance interests”
 14 is arbitrary and capricious in violation of the APA).

15 55. The arbitrary and capricious detention of Mr. Alejandro-Servin was not made in
 16 furtherance of an enumerated reason set forth in the regulations and causes Mr. Alejandro-
 17 Servin irreparable harm. For these reasons, the Court should find that the decision to detain Mr.
 18 Alejandro-Servin is arbitrary, capricious, and unsupported by substantial evidence. *See* 5 U.S.C.
 19 § 706(2)(A), (E).

COUNT FOUR

Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act – 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A) Not in Accordance with Law and in Excess of Statutory Authority, Unlawful Detention

21 56. Petitioner restates, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in
 22 the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

23 57. Under the APA, a court shall “hold unlawful and set aside agency action...” that is
 24 “...(A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;
 25 (B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity...” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)-(B).

26 58. An action is an abuse of discretion if the agency “entirely failed to consider an important
 27 aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence
 28 before the agency, or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the
 product of agency expertise.” *Nat'l Ass'n of Home Builders v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 551 U.S. 644,

1 658 (2007) (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*,
2 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983)).

3 59. To survive an APA challenge, the agency must articulate “a satisfactory explanation” for
4 its action, “including a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.” *Dep't*
5 *of Com. v. New York*, 588 U.S. 752, 773 (2019) (citation omitted).

6 60. In *Y-Z-H-L v Bostock*, 2025 WL 1898025, at *10-12 (D. Or. July 9, 2025), the Court
7 explained the process of discretionary release from custody in immigration cases and noted that
8 before revoking the release, the non-citizen must be given written notice of the impending
9 revocation, which must include a cogent description of the reasons. Under the APA, non-
10 citizens are entitled to determinations related to their release revocations that are not arbitrary,
11 capricious or an abuse of discretion. *See id.* at *10.

12 61. By detaining Mr. Alejandro-Servin without notice or consideration of his individualized
13 facts and circumstances, Respondents have violated the INA, implementing regulations, and the
14 APA.

15 62. Respondents have made no finding that Petitioner is a danger to the community.

16 63. Respondents have made no finding that Petitioner is a flight risk.

17 64. On information and belief, by detaining Mr. Alejandro-Servin categorically and without
18 notice, Respondents have further abused their discretion because, since the agency made its
19 initial custody determination, on information and belief, there have been no changes to Mr.
20 Alejandro-Servin’s specific facts or circumstances that support his detention.

21 COUNT FIVE

22 **Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act – 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A) Not in Accordance 23 with Law and in Excess of Statutory Authority, Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)**

24 65. Petitioner restates, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in
25 the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

26 66. Under the APA, a court shall “hold unlawful and set aside agency action...” that is
27 “...(A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;
28 (B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity...” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)-(B).

67. Congress has made it clear that the expedited removal statute does not apply and may
not be applied to individuals who were “paroled” into the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b). It
further applies to the non-citizens seeking admission. *Id.* § 1225(b)(2).

1 68. Because Mr. Alejandro-Servin is not subject to the January 2025 Designation,
2 Respondents' use of the January 2025 designation to detain him while his INA section 240
3 proceedings were ongoing is unlawful arbitrary, capricious, and unlawful.

4 **COUNT SIX**

5 **Violation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution**

6 69. Petitioner restates, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in
7 the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

8 70. The Fourth Amendment protects “[t]he right of the people to be secure in their persons .
9 . . . against unreasonable searches and seizures.” U.S. Const. amend. IV. The Supreme Court has
10 recognized that immigration arrests and detentions are “seizures” within the meaning of the
11 Fourth Amendment. *INS v. Lopez-Mendoza*, 468 U.S. 1032, 1044 (1984) (acknowledging that
12 deportation proceedings are civil, but the Fourth Amendment still applies to the “seizure” of the
13 person).

14 71. The Fourth Amendment requires that arrests entail a neutral, judicial determination of
15 probable cause. *See Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103, 114 (1975). That neutral, judicial
16 determination can occur either before the arrest, in the form of a warrant, or promptly afterward,
17 in the form of a prompt judicial probable cause determination. *See id.* Arrest and detention of a
18 person, including of a noncitizen, absent a neutral judicial determination of probable cause
19 violates the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution. *Id.*; *see also Cnty. of Riverside v.*
20 *McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44, 57 (1991). This determination must occur within 48 hours of
21 detention, which includes weekends, unless there is a bona fide emergency or other
22 extraordinary circumstances. *See Cnty. of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44, 57 (1991).

23 72. Congress enacted a strong preference that immigration arrests be based on warrants. *See*
24 *Arizona v. United States*, 567 U.S. 387, 407–08 (2012). The Immigration and Nationality Act
25 thus provides immigration officers with only limited authority to conduct warrantless arrests. 8
26 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2). Federal regulations track the strict limitations on warrantless arrests. *See* 8
27 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii).

28 73. Mr. Alejandro-Servin did not receive any judicial determination of probable cause for
his arrest or continued detention by the Respondents.

74. The Government cannot salvage this seizure by invoking generalized immigration
enforcement interests. The Fourth Amendment's reasonableness inquiry is fact-specific and

1 demands individualized justification for both the arrest and the extended detention. *See United*
2 *States v. Brignoni-Ponce*, 422 U.S. 873, 882–84 (1975); *Gerstein*, 420 U.S. at 114. Mr.
3 Alejandro-Servin does not pose any danger to any person in the community at large.

4 75. Respondents’ arrest of Mr. Alejandro-Servin constitutes an unreasonable and unlawful
5 seizure in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

6 **COUNT SEVEN**

7 **Violation of Fifth Amendment Right to Due Process – Procedural Due Process, U.S. Const.**
8 **Amend. V.**

9 76. Petitioner restates, realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in
10 the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

11 77. The government may not deprive a person of life, liberty, or property without due
12 process of law. U.S. Const. amend. V. “Freedom from imprisonment—from government
13 custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that the
14 Clause protects.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

15 78. Mr. Alejandro-Servin has a fundamental interest in liberty and being free from official
16 restraint.

17 79. The government’s detention of Petitioner without notice or an opportunity to be heard
18 before detention violates his right to due process.

19 80. The government’s detention of Petitioner without a meaningful bond and custody
20 redetermination hearing to determine whether he is a flight risk or danger to others violates his
21 right to due process.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests this Court to grant the following:

- 24 (1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- 25 (2) Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to show cause why this
26 Petition should not be granted within three days;
- 27 (3) Declare that Petitioner’s detention without an individualized determination
28 violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment;
- (4) Declare that refusal to allow Petitioner a meaningful bond and custody
redetermination hearing violates the INA, APA, and Due Process;

- 1 (5) Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus ordering Respondents to release Petitioner from
- 2 custody;
- 3 (6) Issue an Order prohibiting the Respondents from transferring Petitioner from this
- 4 district without the Court's approval;
- 5 (7) Issue an Order requiring Respondents to provide a bond and custody
- 6 redetermination hearing within 14 days to meaningfully consider his eligibility for
- 7 release from DHS custody;
- 8 (8) Award Petitioner's counsel reasonable attorney's fees and costs under the Equal
- 9 Access to Justice Act, and on any other basis justified under law;
- 10 (9) Grant such further relief as the Court deems just, equitable, and appropriate; and
- 11 (10) Grant any and all other further relief this Court deems just or proper.

12
13 Respectfully Submitted,

14 /S/ Mario Portugal
15 Mario Portugal, Esq.
16 Attorney for the Petitioner
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