

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT
OF FLORIDA MIAMI, FL**

)	
)	
MOREJON VIDAL, ALEJANDRO)	CASE No. 1:26-cv-20334
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	
)	
Field Office Director, U.S.)	
Immigration and Customs)	
Enforcement)	
)	
Respondent.)	
)	

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241

COMES NOW, Alejandro Morejon Vidal, Petitioner, by and through undersigned counsel, and respectfully petitions this Honorable Court for a Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

AS GROUNDS, Petitioner states as follows:

1. Petitioner's full name is Alejandro Morejon Vidal. Petitioner is currently being held by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) at Krome Detention Center.

2. Petitioner is an alien, present in the United States who arrived on March 26, 2022.

3. Petitioner was then given an Alien Number, A [REDACTED] and allowed entry by CBP authorities on with an Order of Release on Recognizance (I-220A) pursuant to INA subsection §236.
4. On or around July 31, 2022, Petitioner filed an application for asylum, withholding of removal, and protection under the Convention Against Torture.
5. Petitioner was detained by ICE officers without a warrant of arrest. Since September 2025, Petitioner has been held in continuous immigration detention at Krome Detention Center without bond.
6. On December 2, 2025, Petitioner filed a Motion for Bond Hearing before the Miami Immigration Court. On December 4, 2025, the Immigration Judge denied the Motion for Bond Hearing, finding that the Court lacked jurisdiction to conduct a bond hearing because Petitioner is an applicant for admission under INA § 235(b).
1. *First*, the petitioner states that he is entitled to a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* on because the Immigration Judge improperly dismissed his matter on October 17, 2025; even through said motion to dismiss was made in violation of notice and timeliness requirements in the Immigration Court's Practice Manual. See IJ Order dated 10/17/2025. "Where the rights of individuals are affected, it is incumbent upon agencies to follow their own procedures. This is so even where the internal procedures are possibly more rigorous than otherwise would be

required.” *Morton v. Ruiz*, 415 U.S. 199, 235 (1974). DHS is not following their own procedures by orally moving to dismiss in violation of multiple basic notice rules. Consequently, the lack of proper notice and proper timing is denying Respondent the opportunity to address the matters asserted in the Motion with their counsel. And denying Counsel the ability to conduct the proper research, both in law and *res* in order to properly oppose the substance of the Motion.

7. The *second* ground for this petition is that Petitioner asserts that he is entitled to a bond hearing under INA § 236(a) because he is detained pending a decision on his removal status, not under a valid final order. The BIA’s decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025) has been found to be in error, and a misinterpretation of the INA by multiple Federal Courts. Most recently a District Court in California issued declaratory relief holding in *Lazaro Maldonado Bautista v. Santa Cruz*, No. 5:25-cv-01873 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2025) that §1226(a) is the proper governing authority for noncitizens already in the country, and such individuals are entitled to bond hearings. The Court held that “[an] expansive interpretation of ‘applicants for admission’ would effectively nullify a portion of the INA through the DHS’s legislative or interpretive exercise of power.” *Maldonado Bautista*, No. 5:25-cv-01873-SSS-BFM, slip op. at 16. The Federal Court’s interpretation of the statute is on point. Petitioner in this matter is similarly situated to the plaintiffs in *Maldonado Bautista*. Like those plaintiffs, Petitioner was not held in continuous custody as an “arriving alien” at the border but was processed and released into the interior of the United States on his own recognizance (Form I-220A) over three years ago.

8. The government's current attempt to classify him as an "applicant for admission" subject to mandatory detention under INA § 235(b)(2) ignores his lengthy physical presence and prior release, effectively stripping him of the due process rights afforded to those detained within the U.S. interior. As the District Court elucidated, "there must be an appreciable or meaningful distinction between § 1225 and § 1226," and permitting DHS to detain settled individuals under the mandatory provisions of § 1225 would render the bond hearing protections of § 1226(a) superfluous. Consequently, because Petitioner is not an arriving alien but a noncitizen present in the United States and has the right to be placed in removal proceedings pursuant to INA § 240, or to continue his adjustment of status or application for asylum with USCIS, he is properly subject to the discretionary detention authority of INA § 236(a) and must be afforded an individualized bond hearing before an Immigration Judge.

9. The *third* ground for this petition is that both Respondent as a class member and the government are parties to the District Court's decision in *Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM, 2025 WL 3288403, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2025) which certified a nationwide class membership. "Nothing in Rule 23 ... limits the geographical scope of a class action that is brought in conformity with that Rule." *Califano v. Yamasaki*, 442 U.S. 682, 702 (1979). As such, the full effects of *res judicata* are binding. "Under elementary principles of prior adjudication a judgment in a properly entertained class action is binding on class members in any subsequent litigation." *Smith v. Bayer Corp.*, 564 U.S. 299, 313 (2011). The District Court's declaratory judgment conclusively determines that Bond Eligible Class members like Respondent are detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a); are not subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2); and are entitled to consideration for release on bond by

immigration officers and, if not released, a custody redetermination hearing before an immigration judge, thereby precluding DHS from re-litigating or re-characterizing Respondent's detention status in this proceeding.

10. The *fourth* ground for this petition is centered on Equitable Estoppel. “[T]he government may be subject to equitable estoppel in an immigration case if, in addition to meeting the traditional elements of estoppel, ‘it has engaged in affirmative misconduct’ and the ‘potential injustice to [the person asserting estoppel] outweighs the possibility of damage to the public interest.’” *Manta v. Mukasey*, 263 F. App'x 626, 628 (9th Cir. 2008) “Equitable estoppel requires an ‘admission, statement, or act inconsistent with [a] later claim.’” *Seattle Pac. Indus. v. S3 Holding LLC*, 831 F. App'x 814, 817 (9th Cir. 2020). The Government's actions here constitute a distinct pattern of affirmative misconduct. Specifically, by initially issuing the Form I-220A and placing Petitioner in standard removal proceedings under INA § 240, the Government affirmatively recognized his status as an alien present in the United States. To subsequently move to dismiss those proceedings without proper notice, in a procedural manner which violates the Immigration Court Practice Manual, and then arbitrarily reclassify Petitioner as subject to expedited removal without meeting the statutory requirements, represents a gross procedural irregularity. These cumulative acts, which have unlawfully deprived Petitioner of his rightful bond hearing, are inconsistent with the Government's prior determinations and sufficiently egregious to establish affirmative misconduct. Consequently, this Honorable Court must equitably estop the Government from asserting that the Petitioner is now subject to mandatory detention under INA § 235(b).

11. The *final* ground for this petition is that Form I-220A is an Order of Release on Recognizance issued pursuant to INA § 236, not INA § 235. Release under INA § 236 places an alien in removal proceedings under INA § 240, thereby entitling the alien to a bond hearing before an Immigration Judge pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19. The issuance of Form I-220A constitutes a formal acknowledgment by the Department of Homeland Security that Petitioner was processed and released into the interior of the United States, an action that legally effectuates an arrest and release under the discretionary authority of INA § 236(a). *See* 8 C.F.R. § 236.1(c)(10). By releasing Petitioner on recognizance with a Notice to Appear, DHS implicitly made a custody determination under § 236, opting for conditional release rather than mandatory detention. This custody determination vests the Immigration Judge with jurisdiction to redetermine custody status and grant bond under 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(a). To now argue that Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention under INA § 235(b) contradicts the government's own prior administrative action of releasing him on recognizance, effectively attempting to revoke a status, release under § 236, that has already been conferred and relied upon for over three years.

12. Futility of Administrative Exhaustion. Petitioner has not appealed the bond denial to the BIA because doing so is futile. Petitioner has not appealed the Immigration Judge's bond denial to the Board of Immigration Appeals because doing so would be futile. The BIA has already issued a binding precedential decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), which categorically forecloses bond jurisdiction for individuals in Petitioner's specific legal posture. Requiring Petitioner to exhaust administrative remedies by appealing to a body that has already prejudged the legal issue against him would serve no purpose other than to

prolong his unlawful detention. See *McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140, 148, 112 S. Ct. 1081, 1088 (1992) (administrative exhaustion is not required where the agency has predetermined the issue).

13. Petitioner's subsequent detention on October 17, 2025, without a warrant of arrest, nor a bond hearing, is and remains unlawful.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner requests that this Honorable court grants this Petition for Habeas Corpus and order his release from the detention facility, or in the alternative order the Immigration Court to conduct a bond hearing on this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie Cabrera

Leslie Cabrera, Esq.
Attorney for Respondent
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Phone: (305) 507-7442

Date: January 19, 2026

TAB B

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

ORDER OF RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE

File No.: [Redacted]

Name: MOREJON-VIDAL, ALEJANDRO

Date: Mar 29, 2022

You have been arrested and placed in removal proceedings. In accordance with section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the applicable provisions of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, you are being released on your own recognizance provided you comply with the following conditions:

- You must report for any hearing or interview as directed by Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the Executive Office for Immigration Review.
- You must surrender for removal from the United States if so ordered.
- You must report in (writing) (person) to Duty officer at Miami Field Office on July 28, 2022, 10:00 AM as directed.

If you are allowed to report in writing, the report must contain your name, alien registration number, current address, place of employment, and other pertinent information as required by the officer listed above.

- You must not change your place of residence without first securing written permission from the officer listed above.
- You must not violate any local, State or Federal laws or ordinances.
- You must assist Immigration and Customs Enforcement in obtaining any necessary travel documents.
- Other: *Your release is contingent upon your enrollment and successful participation in an Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program as designated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. As part of the ATD program, you will be subject to electronic monitoring and may be subject to a curfew. Failure to comply with the requirements of the ATD program will result in a redetermination of your release conditions or your arrest and detention.*

If fitted with a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement GPS tracking ankle bracelet, do not tamper with or remove the device. Under federal law, it is a crime to willfully damage or attempt to damage property of the United States. Damaging or attempting to damage the GPS tracking ankle bracelet or any of its associated equipment (including, but not limited to, the charging station, batteries, power cords, etc.) may result in your arrest, detention, and prosecution under 18 U.S.C. § 1361 and/or 18 U.S.C. § 641, each punishable by a fine, up to ten years imprisonment, or both.

- See attached sheet containing other specified conditions (Continue on separate sheet if required)

NOTICE: Failure to comply with the conditions of this order may result in revocation of your release and your arrest and detention by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

JENKERSON, Supervisory Detention and Deportation Officer

(Name and Title of ICE Official)

Alien's Acknowledgement of Conditions of Release under an Order of Recognizance

I hereby acknowledge that I have (read) (had interpreted and explained to me in the SPANISH language) the contents of this order, a copy of which has been given to me. I understand that failure to comply with the terms of this order may subject me to a fine, detention, or prosecution.

[Signature of ICE Official]

(Signature of ICE Official Serving Order)

Mar 29, 2022
Date

[Signature of Alien]

(Signature of Alien)

I hereby cancel this order of release because:

- The alien failed to comply with the conditions of release.
- The alien was taken into custody for removal.

(Signature of ICE Official Cancelling Order)

Date

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

**ORDER OF RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE
(ADDENDUM)**

File No.:



Name: MOREJON-VIDAL, ALEJANDRO

Date: Mar 29, 2022

- That you do not associate with known gang members, criminal associates, or be associated with any such activity.
- That you register in a substance abuse program within 14 days and provide ICE with written proof of such within 30 days. The proof must include the name, address, duration, and objectives of the program as well as the name of a counselor.
- That you register in a sexual deviancy counseling program within 14 days and provide ICE with written proof of such within 30 days. You must provide ICE with the name of the program, the address of the program, duration and objectives of the program as well as the name of a counselor.
- That you register as a sex offender, if applicable, within 7 days of being released, with the appropriate agency(s) and provide ICE with written proof of such within 10 days.
- That you do not commit any crimes while on this Order of Release on Recognizance.
- That you report to any parole or probation officer as required within 5 business days and provide ICE with written verification of the officer's name, address, telephone number, and reporting requirements.
- That you continue to follow any prescribed doctor's orders whether medical or psychological including taking prescribed medication.
- That you provide ICE with written copies of requests to Embassies or Consulates requesting the issuance of a travel document.
- That you provide ICE with written responses from the Embassy or Consulate regarding your request.
- Any violation of the above conditions will result in revocation of your employment authorization document.
- Any violation of these conditions may result in you being taken into ICE custody and you being criminally prosecuted.
- Other:

x 

(Signature of Alien)

TAB C

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

NOTICE TO EOIR: ALIEN ADDRESS


Event No 

Date: November 26, 2025

To: Enter Name of BIA or Immigration Court I-830 MIAMI, FLORIDA
 Enter BIA or Immigration Court Three Letter Code@usdoj.gov MIA

From: Enter Name of ICE Office KROME, MIAMI, FL, DOCKET CONTROL OFFICE
 Enter Street Address of ICE Office KROME SERVICING PROCESSING CENTER 18201 S.W. 12TH STREET

Enter City, State and Zip Code of ICE Office MIAMI, FL 33194

Respondent: Enter Respondent's Name MOREJON-VIDAL, ALEJANDRO
 Alien File No: Enter Respondent's Alien Number 

This is to notify you that this respondent is:

Currently incarcerated by federal, state or local authorities. A charging document has been served on the respondent and an Immigration Detainer-Notice of Action by the ICE (Form I-247) has been filed with the institution shown below. He/she is incarcerated at:
 Enter Name of Institution where Respondent is being detained KROME NORTH SPC
 Enter Street Address of Institution where Respondent is being detained 18201 SW 12TH ST
 Enter City, State and Zip code of Institution where Respondent is being detained MIAMI FL 33194
 Enter Respondent's Inmate Number _____

His/her anticipated release date is Enter Respondent's Anticipated Release Date. _____

Detained by ICE on **Enter Date Respondent was Detained by ICE at:** November 9, 2025
 Enter Name of ICE Detention Facility where Respondent is being detained _____
 Enter Street Address of ICE Detention Facility where Respondent is being detained _____
 Enter City, State and Zip Code of ICE Detention Facility where Respondent is being detained _____

Detained by ICE and transferred on **Enter Date Respondent was transferred to:** _____
 Enter Name of ICE Detention Facility where Respondent has been transferred _____
 Enter Street Address of ICE Detention Facility where Respondent has been transferred _____
 Enter City, State and Zip Code of ICE Detention Facility where Respondent has been transferred _____

Released from ICE custody on the following condition(s):
 Order of Supervision or Own Recognizance (Form I-220A)
 Bond in the amount of Enter Dollar Amount of Respondent's Bond _____
 Removed, Deported, or Excluded
 Other _____

Upon release from ICE custody, the respondent reported his/her address and telephone number would be:
 Enter Respondent's Street Address _____
 Enter Respondent's City, State and Zip Code _____
 Enter Respondent's Telephone Number (including area code) _____

I hereby certify that the respondent was provided an EOIR-33 Form and notified that they must inform the Immigration Court of any further change of address.

ICE Official: Enter Your First, Last Name and Title D.O CARLOS DOMINGUEZ BAEZ

EOIR - 1 of 1

TAB D

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

NOTICE TO APPEAR

In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

Subject ID: [REDACTED]

FINS [REDACTED]

File No: [REDACTED]

In the Matter of:

ALEJANDRO MOREJON-VIDAL

Event No: [REDACTED]

Respondent:

[REDACTED] MIAMI, FLORIDA, 33155

currently residing at:

[REDACTED]

(Number, street, city, state and ZIP code)

(Area code and phone number)

- You are an arriving alien.
- You are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.
- You have been admitted to the United States, but are removable for the reasons stated below.

The Department of Homeland Security alleges that you:

1. You are not a citizen or national of the United States;
2. You are a native of CUBA and a citizen of CUBA ;
3. You arrived in the United States at or near EAGLE PASS, TX , on or about March 26, 2022 ;
4. You were not then admitted or paroled after inspection by an Immigration Officer.

On the basis of the foregoing, it is charged that you are subject to removal from the United States pursuant to the following provision(s) of law:

212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, in that you are an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General.

- This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution or torture.
- Section 235(b)(1) order was vacated pursuant to: 8CFR 208.30 8CFR 235.3(b)(5)(iv)

YOU ARE ORDERED to appear before an immigration judge of the United States Department of Justice at:

833 SOUTH MIAMI AVE, STE 700 Miami FL US 33130

(Complete Address of Immigration Court, including Room Number, if any)

on April 27, 2022 at 09:00 AM to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the

(Date)

(Time)

charge(s) set forth above.

JUAN GONZALEZ1

Acting/Patrol Agent in Charge

(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer) (Sign in Ink)

Date: March 28, 2022

El Paso, Texas

(City and State)

Warning: Any statement you make may be used against you in removal proceedings.

Alien Registration: This copy of the Notice to Appear served upon you is evidence of your alien registration while you are in removal proceedings. You are required to carry it with you at all times.

Representation: If you so choose, you may be represented in this proceeding, at no expense to the Government, by an attorney or other individual authorized and qualified to represent persons before the Executive Office for Immigration Review, pursuant to 8 CFR 1003.16. Unless you so request, no hearing will be scheduled earlier than ten days from the date of this notice, to allow you sufficient time to secure counsel. A list of qualified attorneys and organizations who may be available to represent you at no cost will be provided with this notice.

Conduct of the hearing: At the time of your hearing, you should bring with you any affidavits or other documents that you desire to have considered in connection with your case. If you wish to have the testimony of any witnesses considered, you should arrange to have such witnesses present at the hearing. At your hearing you will be given the opportunity to admit or deny any or all of the allegations in the Notice to Appear, including that you are inadmissible or removable. You will have an opportunity to present evidence on your own behalf, to examine any evidence presented by the Government, to object, on proper legal grounds, to the receipt of evidence and to cross examine any witnesses presented by the Government. At the conclusion of your hearing, you have a right to appeal an adverse decision by the immigration judge. You will be advised by the immigration judge before whom you appear of any relief from removal for which you may appear eligible including the privilege of voluntary departure. You will be given a reasonable opportunity to make any such application to the immigration judge.

One-Year Asylum Application Deadline: If you believe you may be eligible for asylum, you must file a Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal. The Form I-589, Instructions, and information on where to file the Form can be found at www.uscis.gov/i-589. Failure to file the Form I-589 within one year of arrival may bar you from eligibility to apply for asylum pursuant to section 208(a)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Failure to appear: You are required to provide the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in writing, with your full mailing address and telephone number. You must notify the Immigration Court and the DHS immediately by using Form EOIR-33 whenever you change your address or telephone number during the course of this proceeding. You will be provided with a copy of this form. Notices of hearing will be mailed to this address. If you do not submit Form EOIR-33 and do not otherwise provide an address at which you may be reached during proceedings, then the Government shall not be required to provide you with written notice of your hearing. If you fail to attend the hearing at the time and place designated on this notice, or any date and time later directed by the Immigration Court, a removal order may be made by the immigration judge in your absence, and you may be arrested and detained by the DHS.

Mandatory Duty to Surrender for Removal: If you become subject to a final order of removal, you must surrender for removal to your local DHS office, listed on the internet at <http://www.ice.gov/contact/erg>, as directed by the DHS and required by statute and regulation. Immigration regulations at 8 CFR 1241.1 define when the removal order becomes administratively final. If you are granted voluntary departure and fail to depart the United States as required, fail to post a bond in connection with voluntary departure, or fail to comply with any other condition or term in connection with voluntary departure, you must surrender for removal on the next business day thereafter. If you do not surrender for removal as required, you will be ineligible for all forms of discretionary relief for as long as you remain in the United States and for ten years after your departure or removal. This means you will be ineligible for asylum, cancellation of removal, voluntary departure, adjustment of status, change of nonimmigrant status, registry, and related waivers for this period. If you do not surrender for removal as required, you may also be criminally prosecuted under section 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

U.S. Citizenship Claims: If you believe you are a United States citizen, please advise the DHS by calling the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center toll free at (855) 448-6903.

Sensitive locations: To the extent that an enforcement action leading to a removal proceeding was taken against Respondent at a location described in 8 U.S.C. § 1229(e)(1), such action complied with 8 U.S.C. § 1367.

Request for Prompt Hearing

To expedite a determination in my case, I request this Notice to Appear be filed with the Executive Office for Immigration Review as soon as possible. I waive my right to a 10-day period prior to appearing before an immigration judge and request my hearing be scheduled.

Before: _____
(Signature of Respondent) (Sign in ink)
Border Patrol Agent _____ Date: 03/28/2022
(Signature and Title of Immigration Officer) (Sign in ink)

Certificate of Service

This Notice To Appear was served on the respondent by me on March 28, 2022, in the following manner and in compliance with section 239(a)(1) of the Act.

- in person by certified mail, returned receipt # _____ requested by regular mail
- Attached is a credible fear worksheet.
- Attached is a list of organization and attorneys which provide free legal services.

The alien was provided oral notice in the SPANISH language of the time and place of his or her hearing and of the consequences of failure to appear as provided in section 240(b)(7) of the Act.

Refused to Sign

(Signature of Respondent if Personally Served) (Sign in ink)

RUBEN MEDINA, Border Patrol Agent RM
(Signature and Title of officer) (Sign in ink)

Authority:

The Department of Homeland Security through U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) are authorized to collect the information requested on this form pursuant to Sections 103, 237, 239, 240, and 290 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1229, 1229a, and 1360), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Purpose:

You are being asked to sign and date this Notice to Appear (NTA) as an acknowledgement of personal receipt of this notice. This notice, when filed with the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), initiates removal proceedings. The NTA contains information regarding the nature of the proceedings against you, the legal authority under which proceedings are conducted, the acts or conduct alleged against you to be in violation of law, the charges against you, and the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated. The NTA also includes information about the conduct of the removal hearing, your right to representation at no expense to the government, the requirement to inform EOIR of any change in address, the consequences for failing to appear, and that generally, if you wish to apply for asylum, you must do so within one year of your arrival in the United States. If you choose to sign and date the NTA, that information will be used to confirm that you received it, and for recordkeeping.

Routine Uses:

For United States Citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents, or individuals whose records are covered by the Judicial Redress Act of 2015 (5 U.S.C. § 552a note), your information may be disclosed in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b), including pursuant to the routine uses published in the following DHS systems of records notices (SORN): DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records, DHS/USCIS-007 Benefit Information System, DHS/ICE-011 Criminal Arrest Records and Immigration Enforcement Records (CARIER), and DHS/ICE-003 General Counsel Electronic Management System (GEMS), and DHS/CBP-023 Border Patrol Enforcement Records (BPER). These SORNs can be viewed at <https://www.dhs.gov/system-records-notices-sorns>. When disclosed to the DOJ's EOIR for immigration proceedings, this information that is maintained and used by DOJ is covered by the following DOJ SORN: EOIR-001, Records and Management Information System, or any updated or successor SORN, which can be viewed at <https://www.justice.gov/opcl/doj-systems-records>. Further, your information may be disclosed pursuant to routine uses described in the abovementioned DHS SORNs or DOJ EOIR SORN to federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign law enforcement agencies for enforcement, investigatory, litigation, or other similar purposes.

For all others, as appropriate under United States law and DHS policy, the information you provide may be shared internally within DHS, as well as with federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign law enforcement; other government agencies; and other parties for enforcement, investigatory, litigation, or other similar purposes.

Disclosure:

Providing your signature and the date of your signature is voluntary. There are no effects on you for not providing your signature and date; however, removal proceedings may continue notwithstanding the failure or refusal to provide this information.