

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

MOUSSA DIAW,

Petitioner,

v.

JAMAL L. JAMISON, *in his official capacity
as the Warden of the Philadelphia Federal
Detention Center*; MICHAEL T. ROSE, *Acting
Field Office Director of Enforcement and
Removal Operations, Philadelphia Field Office,
Immigration and Customs Enforcement,*

Respondents.

Case No. 2:26-CV-761

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS**

INTRODUCTION

1. This action is brought by Petitioner Moussa Diaw, a citizen of Senegal who has resided in the United States since 2022 and has a U.S. citizen wife and daughter. Petitioner has a pending Form I-130 marriage petition filed with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”).

2. Petitioner entered the United States in February 2022 and received an expedited removal order following a negative credible fear interview. Petitioner was released and placed on an Order of Supervision (“OSUP”) with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) on March 4, 2022. ICE found that Petitioner was neither a flight risk nor danger to the community when it previously released Petitioner from ICE detention under an order of supervision. Despite his compliance with his supervision requirements, on February 5, 2026, ICE again detained Petitioner at a routine check-in in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

3. Regulations under 8 C.F.R. § 241.13 state that ICE may only revoke an order of supervision and re-detain a noncitizen “if, on account of changed circumstances, [ICE] determines that there is a significant likelihood that the alien may be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future.” 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(2). Further, ICE must notify the noncitizen of the reasons for revocation, conduct and interview with an opportunity to respond with evidence. 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(3).

4. Respondents’ actions violate the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the Immigration and Nationality Act and implementing regulations, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the *Accardi* doctrine, which obligates administrative agencies to follow their own rules, procedures, and instructions.

5. Other courts have found that Respondents' revocation of OSUP without notification and without following their regulations warrants immediate release. *See, e.g., Ndoye v. Joyce et al.*, 25-CV-8856, 2026 WL 306387, at *10 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 5, 2026); *Ebu v. Tindall et al.*, 3:25-CV-779, 2026 WL 252899, at *5 (W.D. Ky. Jan. 30, 2026); *Lecky v. Bondi et al.*, 2:25-CV-02637, 2026 WL 266066, at *10 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 2, 2026); *Nguyen v. Noem*, 5:25-CV-176, 2026 WL 237282, at *10 (S.D. Tex. Jan. 28, 2026).

6. Accordingly, Petitioner files this habeas petition to seek his release from custody due to ICE's unlawful revocation of his supervised release and because his removal is not reasonably foreseeable.

PARTIES

7. Petitioner Moussa Diaw is a native and citizen of Senegal, who was issued an expedited removal order in 2022, and released on an Order of Supervision. Prior to his detention, he resided with his U.S. citizen wife and child. He was detained at a routine check-in on February 5, 2026.

8. Respondent Jamal L. Jamison is employed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as Warden of the Philadelphia Federal Detention Center where Petitioner is detained. He has immediate physical custody of Petitioner. He is sued in his official capacity.

9. Respondent Michael T. Rose is the Acting Director of the Philadelphia Field Office of ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations division. As such, Michael Rose is Petitioner's immediate custodian and is responsible for Petitioner's detention and removal. He is named in his official capacity.

JURISDICTION

10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(5) (habeas corpus), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), and Article I, section 9, clause 2 of the United States Constitution (the Suspension Clause).

11. This Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

VENUE

12. 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 Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the judicial district in which Petitioner currently is detained.

13. Venue is also properly in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because Respondents are employees, officers, and agencies of the United States, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

FACTS

14. Petitioner entered the United States on or around January 27, 2022, in or around Del Rio, Texas. He received a credible fear interview based on his fear of return to Senegal. He was found credible, but that there was no significant possibility that the harm he feared was on account of a protected group. That decision was upheld by an immigration judge.

15. On March 7, 2022, Petitioner was released on an Order of Supervision. Pursuant to the conditions of release, he attended regular check-ins in New York, and then in Philadelphia (for which he requested a transfer). Petitioner received a work permit pursuant to his OSUP. Through his OSUP, Petitioner had several conditions imposed, including attending regular check-ins with

ICE and not committing any crimes. Petitioner has attended check-ins, changed his address with ICE when he moved, and has not had any criminal contacts. No circumstances have changed that make Petitioner a flight risk or a danger to the community.

16. Petitioner married his U.S. citizen wife on December 15, 2024. Petitioner's wife filed an I-130 *Petition for Alien Relative* for him on January 31, 2025. The petition remains pending at this time. Together, they have a four-month-old daughter, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on [REDACTED]. They reside together in Philadelphia. If and when the I-130 petition is approved, Petitioner will be eligible to seek lawful permanent resident status in the United States.

17. On February 5, 2026, Petitioner attended his routine, scheduled ICE check-in, along with his wife and child. Upon information and belief, ICE revoked his OSUP and he was re-detained without explanation and without an opportunity to respond. Upon information and belief, at the time of revocation, the agency had not secured travel documents necessary for removal from the United States.

18. Upon arrest, ICE transferred Petitioner to the Philadelphia Detention Center, where he is currently detained. Petitioner is being held in a federal detention facility and is indefinitely separated from his wife and child.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Due Process Governs Decisions to Revoke an Order of Supervision

19. “The Due Process Clause applies to all persons within the United States, including aliens, whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001) (citation modified). “Freedom from imprisonment—from

government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that Clause protects.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690.

20. Under substantive due process doctrine, a restraint on liberty like revocation of a non-citizen’s order of supervision is only permissible if it serves a “legitimate nonpunitive objective.” *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521, U.S. 346, 363 (1997).

21. “Procedural due process imposes constraints on governmental decisions which deprive individuals of liberty,” like the decision to revoke a non-citizen’s order of supervision. *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 332 (1976) (citation modified). “The fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner.” *Id.* at 332.

Statute and Regulation Govern Procedures for Revoking an Order of Supervision

22. A noncitizen with a final order of removal “who is not removed within the [90-day] removal period . . . shall be subject to [an order of] supervision under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.” 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(3).

23. A noncitizen may only be detained beyond the 90-day removal period following a removal order if found to be “a risk to the community or unlikely to comply with the order of removal” or if the order of removal was on specified grounds. *Id.* § 1231(a)(6).

24. Even where the initial 90-day period is authorized, the statute “contains an implicit ‘reasonable time’ limitation.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 682–83 (2001).

25. Thus, “once removal is no longer reasonably foreseeable, continued detention is no longer authorized statute.” *Id.* at 680. In that case, the individual’s release “should be conditioned on any of the various forms of supervised release that are appropriate in the circumstances” *Id.* at 699-700.

26. Regulations under 8 C.F.R. § 241.13 state that ICE may only revoke an order of supervision and re-detain a noncitizen if a noncitizen “violates any of the conditions of release” or “if, on account of changed circumstances, the Service determines that there is a significant likelihood that the alien may be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future.” 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i).

27. If ICE revokes a noncitizen’s Order of Supervision and detains the noncitizen, ICE must notify that noncitizen “of the reasons for revocation of his or her release.” 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(3). ICE must “conduct an initial informal interview promptly after his or her return to Service custody to afford the alien an opportunity to respond to the reasons for revocation stated in the notification.” *Id.* The noncitizen has the opportunity to “submit any evidence or information that he or she believes shows there is no significant likelihood he or she be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future, or that he or she has not violated the order of supervision.” *Id.* Finally, “The revocation custody review will include an evaluation of any contested facts relevant to the revocation and a determination whether the facts as determined warrant revocation and further denial of release.” *Id.*

28. If the noncitizen is not released from custody following the interview, 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 provides purported regulations governing continued detention pending removal. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(2). These regulations state that an order of supervision may be revoked and a noncitizen may be re-detained past the removal period if: “(1) the purposes of release have been served; (2) the alien violates the condition of release; (3) it is appropriate to enforce a removal order...’ or (4) the conduct of the alien, or any other circumstance, indicates that release would no longer be appropriate.” 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(l)(2). Notably, courts have questioned whether these regulations are ultra vires of statutory authority. *See e.g. You v. Nielsen*, 321 F. Supp. 3d., 451, 463 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) (comparing regulations to 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6), which authorizes detention past the removal period

only if a person is a risk to the community, unlikely to comply with the order of removal, or was ordered removed on specific grounds).

29. However, the regulations clearly permit only certain officials to revoke an order of supervision, and if the field office director or a delegated official intend to revoke an order of supervision, they must first make findings that “revocation is in the public interest and circumstances do not reasonably permit referral of the case to the Executive Associate [Director]” 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(1)(2). For a delegated official to have authority to revoke an order of supervision, the delegation order must explicitly say so. *See e.g., Ceesay v. Kurzdorfer*, 781 F. Supp. 3d. 137, 161 (W.D.N.Y. 2025) (finding a delegation order that “refers only to a limited set of powers under part 241 that do not include the power to revoke release” is insufficient to grant authority to revoke an order of supervision).

The APA Sets Minimum Standards for Final Agency Action

30. The Administrative Procedure Act authorizes judicial review of final agency actions. 5 U.S.C. § 704.

31. Final agency actions are those (1) that “mark the consummation of the agency’s decisionmaking process” and (2) “by which rights or obligations have been determined, or from which legal consequences will flow.” *Bennet v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 178 (1997) (citation modified).

32. ICE’s revocation of an order of supervision is a final agency action subject to this Court’s review. The revocation here marked the consummation of ICE’s decision-making process regarding Petitioner’s custody.

33. The revocation was also an action by which rights or obligations have been determined or from which legal consequences flowed because it led ICE to detain Petitioner in violation of his rights under the Constitution, statute, and regulation.

The *Accardi* Doctrine Requires Agencies to Follow Internal Rules

34. Under the *Accardi* doctrine, agencies must follow their own procedures, rules and instructions. *United States ex rel. Accardi v. Shaughnessy*, 347 U.S. 260, 268 (1954) (setting aside an order of deportation where the Board of Immigration Appeals failed to follow procedures governing deportation proceedings); *see also Morton v. Ruiz*, 415 U.S. 199, 235 (1974) (“Where the rights of individuals are affected, it is incumbent upon agencies to follow their own procedures...even where the internal procedures are possibly more rigorous than otherwise would be required”).

35. Where a release notification issued alongside an order of supervision instructs that a noncitizen with a final order of removal will be given an opportunity to prepare for an “orderly departure,” ICE’s failure to follow that instruction is an *Accardi* violation. *See, e.g., Rombot v. Souza*, 296 F. Supp. 3d, 383 (D. Mass. 2017) (ordering release of petitioners to give an opportunity to prepare for orderly departure).

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

Violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause Unlawful Re-Detention and Improper Revocation

36. Petitioner realleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

37. The government may not deprive a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. U.S. Const. amend. V. “Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that the Clause protects.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690.

38. Individuals released from custody have a constitutionally protected interest in their continued liberty. *See Young v. Harper*, 520 U.S. 143, 146-47 (1997) (finding liberty interest for petitioner on pre-parole conditional supervision program when parole was denied and he was

ordered back into custody); *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, 411 U.S. 778, 781-82 (1973) (holding that a liberty interest attaches for individuals released on probation).

39. Because re-detention implicates the same sort of liberty interests, due process requires a procedurally adequate process to test the basis for detention, including notice of the reasons for re-detention and an opportunity to be heard. *See Villiers v. Decker*, 31 F.4th 825, 833 (2d Cir. 2022) (“[A]n individual whose release is sought to be revoked [by ICE] is entitled to due process such as notice of the alleged grounds for revocation, a hearing, and the right to testify at such a hearing”). Moreover, “If removal is not reasonably foreseeable”—as is the case here—detention is “unreasonable and no longer authorized by statute.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 699–700 (citing 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6)).

40. Petitioner has a fundamental interest in liberty and being free from official restraint. There is no evidence that Petitioner is a flight risk or a danger. He has attended his previous check-ins and has been compliant with the conditions set forth of his order of supervision.

41. The government’s revocation of Petitioner’s OSUP and re-detention of Petitioner without changed circumstances and without a legitimate, non-punitive reason, his rights guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

COUNT II
Violation of the *Accardi* Doctrine

42. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations of fact set forth in preceding paragraphs.

43. Under elementary principles of administrative law, as well as fundamental fairness, agencies are required to follow their own policies. *Accardi*, 347 U.S. at 268. Respondents are required to follow their own regulations or else violate the *Accardi* doctrine.

44. Respondents violated governing regulations for revoking Petitioner's conditions of release. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(2). Petitioner has complied with the conditions of his supervised release, including attending check-ins and providing the information and documentation requested of him. His release may be revoked only if changed circumstances make his removal reasonably foreseeable. Upon such a determination, several procedural steps are required to revoke release, *id.* § 241.13(i)(3), none of which were followed here.

45. By violating the *Accardi* doctrine, Respondents have irreparably injured Petitioner, including the loss of due process and depriving procedural rights for his continued stay in the United States and orderly removal from the United States.

COUNT III

Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A),(B)

46. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations of fact set forth in preceding paragraphs.

47. Under the APA, a court shall “hold unlawful and set aside agency action . . . found to be . . . not in accordance with law” or “contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A),(B).

48. Respondents' revocation of Petitioner's Order of Supervision violated the INA and implementing regulations governing the revocation of an Order of Supervision.

49. The officer who revoked Petitioner's Order of Supervision did not make required findings that revocation was in the public interest and that circumstances did not reasonably permit referral to the Executive Associate Director.

50. Respondents could not make findings that Petitioner's conduct indicated that release would no longer be appropriate or that Petitioner had violated his conditions, because he had not, nor that the purposes of release were served, because, to the best of counsel's knowledge,

Respondents had not make final arrangements for Petitioner's removal. Respondents also failed to provide notice of. The reasons for revocation and an opportunity to be heard.

51. Thus, the revocation should be held unlawful and set aside because it was contrary to the agency's constitutional power and not in accordance with the INA and implementing regulations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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

- a. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- b. Order that Petitioner shall not be transferred outside the Eastern District of Pennsylvania while this habeas petition is pending;
- c. Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to show cause why this Petition should not be granted within three days as required by 28 U.S.C. § 2243;
- d. Order that Respondents **immediately release Petitioner from custody;**
- e. Order that Respondents may not re-detain Petitioner without first following the statutory and regulatory procedures for revocation of release and without first obtaining agreement from Senegal to repatriate him and obtaining his travel documents;
- f. Declare that the Defendants have violated the Administrative Procedure Act by not following the procedures for revocation of release;
- g. Declare that Petitioner's detention is unlawful;
- h. Award Petitioner attorney's fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and on any other basis justified under law; and

- i. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

DATED this 6th Day of February, 2026

s/ Caitlin Costello, Esq.
Caitlin Costello, Esquire
Bar No. PA 323099
Palladino, Isbell & Casazza, LLC
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Attorney for Petitioner

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DESIGNATION FORM

Place of Accident, Incident, or Transaction: Philadelphia, PA

RELATED CASE IF ANY: Case Number: Judge:

- 1. Does this case involve property included in an earlier numbered suit? Yes
2. Does this case involve a transaction or occurrence which was the subject of an earlier numbered suit? Yes
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent which was the subject of an earlier numbered suit? Yes
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus petition, social security appeal, or pro se case filed by the same individual? Yes
5. Is this case related to an earlier numbered suit even though none of the above categories apply? Yes

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the within case is / is not related to any pending or previously terminated action in this court.

Civil Litigation Categories

A. Federal Question Cases:

- 1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts
2. FELA
3. Jones Act-Personal Injury
4. Antitrust
5. Wage and Hour Class Action/Collective Action
6. Patent
7. Copyright/Trademark
8. Employment
9. Labor-Management Relations
10. Civil Rights
11. Habeas Corpus
12. Securities Cases
13. Social Security Review Cases
14. Qui Tam Cases
15. Cases Seeking Systemic Relief *see certification below*
16. All Other Federal Question Cases. (Please specify):

B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

- 1. Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
2. Airplane Personal Injury
3. Assault, Defamation
4. Marine Personal Injury
5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
6. Other Personal Injury (Please specify):
7. Products Liability
8. All Other Diversity Cases: (Please specify):

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the remedy sought in this case does / does not have implications beyond the parties before the court and does / does not seek to bar or mandate statewide or nationwide enforcement of a state or federal law including a rule, regulation, policy, or order of the executive branch or a state or federal agency, whether by declaratory judgment and/or any form of injunctive relief.

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION (CHECK ONLY ONE BOX BELOW)

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

[X] Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2(3), this case is not eligible for arbitration either because (1) it seeks relief other than money damages; (2) the money damages sought are in excess of \$150,000 exclusive of interest and costs; (3) it is a social security case, includes a prisoner as a party, or alleges a violation of a right secured by the U.S. Constitution, or (4) jurisdiction is based in whole or in part on 28 U.S.C. § 1343.

[] None of the restrictions in Local Civil Rule 53.2 apply and this case is eligible for arbitration.

NOTE: A trial de novo will be by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

MOUSSA DIAW,

Petitioner,

v.

JAMAL L. JAMISON, *et al.*

Respondents.

Case No.: 2:26-CV-761

EXHIBIT INDEX

A.	Petitioner's Order of Release on Supervision ("OSUP") dated March 4, 2022	1-6
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EXHIBIT A

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

ORDER OF SUPERVISION

File No.:

Name: DIAW, MOUSSA

Date: March 4, 2022

On March 2, 2022, you were ordered:
(Date of Final Order)

- Excluded or deported pursuant to proceedings commenced prior to April 1, 1997.
- Removed pursuant to proceedings commenced on or after April 1, 1997.

Because the agency has not effected your deportation or removal during the period prescribed by law, it is ordered that you be placed under supervision and permitted to be at large under the following conditions:

- That you appear in person at the time and place specified, upon each and every request of the agency, for identification and for deportation or removal.
- That upon request of the agency, you appear for medical or psychiatric examination at the expense of the United States Government.
- That you provide information under oath about your nationality, circumstances, habits, associations and activities and such other information as the agency considers appropriate.
- That you do not travel outside NEW YORK for more than 48 hours without first having notified this agency office of the dates and places, and obtaining approval from this agency office of such proposed travel.
(Specify geographic limits, if any)
- That you furnish written notice to this agency office of any change of residence or employment 48 hours prior to such change.
- That you report in person on 05/10/2022 09:00 AM to this agency office at:
(Date/Time)

See I-831

(Reporting Address)

- That you assist U.S. 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)

(Signature of ICE Official)

BROWNFIELD, J 3460

SDDO
(Print Name and Title of ICE Official)

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

I hereby acknowledge that I have (read) (had interpreted and explained to me in the French 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]
(Signature of ICE Official Serving Order)

[Signature]
(Signature of Alien)

03/07/2022

(Date)

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

ORDER OF SUPERVISION (ADDENDUM)

File No.

Name: DIAW, MOUSSA

Date: March 4, 2022

- That you do not associate with know 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 Supervision.
- 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 Service custody and you being criminally prosecuted.
- Other:



X _____
Alien's Signature

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NOTICE OF CUSTODY DETERMINATION

Alien's Name: MOUSSA DIAW

A-File Number: [REDACTED] 761

Date: 03/07/2022

Event ID: [REDACTED]

Subject ID: [REDACTED] 91

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and part 236 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, I have determined that, pending a final administrative determination in your case, you will be:

- Detained by the Department of Homeland Security.
- Released (check all that apply):
 - Under bond in the amount of \$ _____
 - On your own recognizance.
 - Under other conditions. [Additional document(s) will be provided.]

J 3460 BROWNFIELD [Signature]
 Name and Signature of Authorized Officer

 SDDO
 Title

03/07/2022 15:06
 Date and Time of Custody Determination
 ERO Hutto Sub Office
 1001 Welch Street
 Taylor TX 76574
 Office Location/Address

You may request a review of this custody determination by an immigration judge.

- I acknowledge receipt of this notification, and
 - I do request an immigration judge review of this custody determination.
 - I do not request an immigration judge review of this custody determination.

[Signature]
 Signature of Alien

3-7-2022
 Date

The contents of this notice were read to MOUSSA DIAW in the FRENCH language.
 (Name of Alien) (Name of Language)

ROY LEE [Signature]
 Name and Signature of Officer

 Deportation Officer
 Title

 Name or Number of Interpreter (if applicable)

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

ORDER OF SUPERVISION (OUTPROCESSING CHECKLIST)

All Aliens

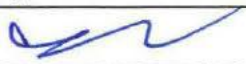
- Probation/Parole Officer Notified
- Obtain address where living and telephone number
- Enter into IDENT
- NCIC Check
- Travel Document Application


Sex Offenders

- Probation/Parole Officer Notified
- Registered as sex-offender as required by state statute within 7 days
- Victim/Witness Coordinator Notified
- Victim/Witness Notified
- Written Proof of Counseling

Substance Abusers

- Probation/Parole Officer Notified
- Written Proof of Counseling

Completed By	
ICE Official LEE, ROY 	Date 03/04/2022

Concurrence By	
Supervisory ICE Official BROWNFIELD, J 3460 	Date 03/04/2022

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-220B


Alien's Name DIAW, MOUSSA	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: [REDACTED]	Date 03/04/2022
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ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

(1)
Refer for ATD

LOCATION OF ICE OFFICE WHICH YOU REPORT TO

26 Federal Plaza, Room 9-110, New York, NY 10278 212-264-4213

Signature  ROY LEE	Title Deportation Officer
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