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7
8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

10 Felix RIOS TORRES,

11
12 Petitioner,

13 v.

14 John DOE, in his/her official capacity as
15 Warden of 8915 Montana Ave, El Paso,
16 Texas, Detention Center; Mary De
17 ANDA-YBARRA, in her official capacity
18 as Enforcement and Removal Operation
19 (ERO) Field Office Director for ICE in El
20 Paso, Texas; Todd LYONS, in his official
21 capacity as Acting Director of ICE; Kristi
22 NOEM, in her official capacity as
23 Secretary of Homeland Security; Pamela
24 BONDI, in her official capacity as U.S.
25 Attorney General,

26 Respondents.

Case No.: 3:26-cv-425

Agency File No.: 

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS;
COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

**REQUEST TO EXPEDITE
PROCEEDINGS**

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Petitioner Felix RIOS TORRES (hereinafter “Mr. RIOS TORRES”) hereby files this Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to compel his immediate release from unlawful detention, and states as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Mr. RIOS TORRES is in the physical custody of Respondents at the 8915 Montana Ave, El Paso, Texas 79925, detention facility. He now faces unlawful detention because the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is refusing to release him despite the immigration judge’s (hereinafter “IJ”) January 28, 2026, order granting his Motion to Dismiss. (*See* Exhibit A.)
2. Mr. RIOS TORRES is also subject to unlawful detention because the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) have refused to abide by the declaratory judgment issued on behalf of the certified class in *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*.
3. Mr. RIOS TORRES brings this petition for a writ of habeas corpus to seek enforcement of his Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause Procedural Due Process and Substantive Due Process rights.

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4. In the alternative, Mr. RIOS TORRES brings this petition for a writ of habeas corpus to seek enforcement of his rights as a member of the Bond Denial Class certified in *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM (C.D. Cal.)

II. CUSTODY

5. Mr. RIOS TORRES is currently in Respondents' legal and physical custody at the detention center at 8915 Montana Ave, El Paso, Texas 79925. He is under Respondents' and their agents' direct control.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), and Article I, § 9, cl. 2 of the Constitution (Suspension Clause), as Mr. RIOS TORRES is presently in custody under the authority of the United States and challenging his detention as in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.
7. Federal district courts have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to hear habeas claims by individuals challenging the lawfulness of their detention by ICE. *See Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 290-92 (2018).

1 8. The aid of this Court is further invoked under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202,
2 authorizing a declaratory judgment and any further necessary and proper
3 relief.

4 9. Venue is proper with this Court because the events giving rise to this claim
5 occurred in this district and Mr. RIOS TORRES is currently detained at the
6 detention center in El Paso, Texas. Venue is also proper pursuant to 28
7 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because the Respondents are all officers and agencies of
8 the United States; Mr. RIOS TORRES resides in this judicial district; and
9 there is no real property involved in this action.
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14 **IV. REQUIREMENTS OF 28 U.S.C. § 2243**

15 10. Unless Mr. RIOS TORRES is wholly ineligible for relief, the Court must
16 either grant the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus or order
17 Respondents to show cause as to why it should not be granted. 28 U.S.C. §
18 2243. If so ordered, Respondents must file a response within three days.
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20 11. Habeas corpus is “perhaps the most important writ known to the
21 constitutional law ... affording as it does a swift and imperative remedy in
22 all cases of illegal restraint or confinement.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400
23 (1963).
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12. Due to the nature and urgency of this proceeding, Mr. RIOS TORRES asks
this Court to expedite these proceedings as necessary and practicable for
justice.

V. PARTIES

13. Mr. RIOS TORRES is a fifty-eight years old Mexican national who resides
in Midland, Texas. He is currently detained by Respondents at the 8915
Montana Ave, El Paso, Texas 79925, detention facility. No removal
proceedings are pending against him since the IJ granted his Motion to
Dismiss on January 28, 2026.

14. Respondent John DOE is the Warden of 8915 Montana Ave, El Paso, Texas
79925, detention facility. The Warden is responsible for the operation of the
Detention Center where Mr. RIOS TORRES is detained. As such,
Respondent has immediate physical custody of Mr. RIOS TORRES. He is
being sued in his official capacity.

15. Respondent Mary De ANDA-YBARRA is the Enforcement and Removal
Operation (ERO) Field Office Director for ICE in El Paso, Texas.
Respondent De ANDA-YBARRA is responsible for the oversight of ICE

1 operations at the El Paso Detention Center. Respondent De
2 ANDA-YBARRA is being sued in her official capacity.

3 16. Respondent Todd LYONS is the Acting Director of ICE. Respondent
4 LYONS is responsible for the administration of ICE and the implementation
5 and enforcement of the immigration laws, including immigrant detention. As
6 such, Respondent LYONS is a legal custodian of Mr. RIOS TORRES and is
7 being sued in his official capacity.
8

9 17. Respondent Kristi NOEM is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland
10 Security ("DHS"). As Secretary of DHS, Secretary NOEM is responsible
11 for the general administration and enforcement of the immigration laws of
12 the United States. Respondent Secretary NOEM is a legal custodian of Mr.
13 RIOS TORRES and is being sued in her official capacity.
14

15 18. Respondent Pamela BONDI is the Attorney General of the United States
16 and the most senior official in the U.S. Department of Justice. Respondent
17 Attorney General ONDI is a legal custodian of Mr. RIOS TORRES and is
18 named in her official capacity.
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VI. EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

19. Exhaustion of administrative remedies is a prudential, not jurisdictional, requirement in habeas claims. See 28 § U.S.C. 2241. Exhaustion should not be required in this case because administrative remedies are futile and Mr. RIOS TORRES's continued detention will result in irreparable harm.

20. In fact, Mr. RIOS TORRES did file a motion for custody and bond redetermination. During his bond hearing on January 21, 2026, the IJ denied his bond request for lack of jurisdiction based on an erroneous application of the *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* (BIA 2025).

21. Mr. RIOS TORRES is experiencing irreparable harm while detained. He is depressed, in chronic pain, and is struggling to maintain his physical health. Mr. RIOS TORRES is also suffering from the emotional toll of separation from his 13-year-old United States Citizen son, [REDACTED] (hereinafter "[REDACTED]"), for whom he is the only parent. [REDACTED]'s mother suffered a stroke, went into a months-long coma, was transferred to a long-term nursing facility, and passed away on [REDACTED], 2024.

22. Throughout this traumatic experience, Mr. RIOS TORRES was the only support [REDACTED] had, and it was because of his father's presence and loving

1 attention that [REDACTED] was able to continue his studies and excel in school.

2 [REDACTED] is deeply affected by his dad's confinement; he depends on his
3 relatives for shelter, food, and clothing; and he desperately awaits the day
4 when they will be reunited.

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6 23. Mr. RIOS TORRES also suffers from serious health ailments. His car
7 was totaled in 2023, as a result of which he broke an arm, shattered his ribs,
8 and damaged his gastrointestinal tract. Mr. RIOS TORRES underwent
9 several surgeries, and he requires continual medical monitoring and care. He
10 remains at a high risk for complications, and he continues to experience
11 continuous pain and inability to sleep. Since Mr. RIOS TORRES is detained,
12 he is unable to attend his medical check-ups, which generates extreme fear
13 and anxiety.
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19 **VII. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

20 A. Twenty Years as a Law-Abiding, Valuable Community Member in the
21 United States

22 24. Mr. RIOS TORRES is a Mexican national who was born on [REDACTED],
23 1968. He first entered the United States on or around May, 2006, with a
24 work visa. Since then, he has lived continuously in Texas.
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1 25. Mr. RIOS TORRES has always worked hard as a dishwasher at various
2 restaurants to support his family. He has never asked for any government or
3 financial assistance.

4 26. Mr. RIOS TORRES is the only parent to his 13-year-old United States
5 Citizen son, [REDACTED] (hereinafter "[REDACTED]"). [REDACTED]'s mother
6 suffered a stroke, went into a months-long coma, was transferred to a
7 long-term nursing facility, and passed away on [REDACTED] 2024. [REDACTED]
8 is deeply affected by his dad's confinement; he depends on his relatives for
9 shelter, food, and clothing; and he desperately awaits the day when they will
10 be reunited.
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14 27. Mr. RIOS TORRES suffers from serious health ailments. His car was
15 totaled in 2023, as a result of which he broke an arm, shattered several ribs,
16 and damaged his gastrointestinal tract. Mr. RIOS TORRES underwent
17 several surgeries, and he requires continual medical monitoring and care. He
18 remains at a high risk for complications, and he continues to experience
19 continuous pain and inability to sleep. Since Mr. RIOS TORRES is currently
20 detained, he is unable to attend his medical check-ups, which generates fear
21 and anxiety.
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28. Mr. RIOS TORRES has a long history of church attendance and helping other people in his community. He has been a faithful church member, and he has always helped his fellow community members whenever needed.

B. Circumstances of ICE Arrest and Detention

29. Mr. RIOS TORRES does not have any criminal history of arrest, charges, or conviction in the United States or any other country.

30. On January 20, 2025, President Donald J. Trump issued several executive actions relating to immigration, including “Protecting the American People Against Invasion,” an executive order setting out a series of interior immigration enforcement actions. *See* Exec. Order No. 14,159, 90 Fed. Reg. 8443 (Jan. 29, 2025). This executive order instructs the DHS Secretary to “take all appropriate action to enable” ICE, CBP, and USCIS to prioritize civil immigration enforcement procedures, including through mass detention. The Trump administration, through this and other actions, has outlined sweeping changes to immigration enforcement, establishing a formal framework for mass deportation.

1 31. Since then, ICE has engaged in highly publicized arrests of individuals who
2 presented no flight risk or danger. Most of the people detained by ICE in San
3 Diego have no criminal record.

4 32. ICE agents apprehended Mr. RIOS TORRES when he was driving through
5 a checkpoint to his workplace in Midland, Texas, on or around October 13,
6 2025.

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8 33. It is unclear why Mr. RIOS TORRES was suddenly detained after leading a
9 law-abiding life in the United States for twenty years.

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11 34. Mr. RIOS TORRES was not given a hearing or an opportunity to present
12 evidence of why he should not be detained.

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14 35. Sometime after apprehending Mr. RIOS TORRES, the Department of
15 Homeland Security issued a Notice to Appear in Immigration Court.
16 Therein, the DHS charged Mr. RIOS TORRES with inadmissibility pursuant
17 to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(a)(6)(A)(i), as an alien present in the United States
18 without inspection and admission or parole.
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C. Immigration Judge Granted Motion to Dismiss on January 28, 2026

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2 36. After his detention, Mr. RIOS TORRES filed a Motion to Dismiss on
3 January 15, 2026. Immigration Judge Hon. Jessica Miles granted the
4 unopposed motion on January 28, 2026. (*See Exhibit A.*)

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6 37. Despite the IJ's order, Respondents have not released Mr. RIOS TORRES
7 and continue to detain him unlawfully at the 8915 Montana Ave, El Paso,
8 Texas 79925, detention facility.

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10 38. Even in the absence of the above order, Mr. RIOS TORRES would be
11 eligible for several forms of relief. Thus, he would be statutorily eligible for
12 Cancellation of Removal pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(b)(1) because he
13 does not have any criminal record, has been present in the United States for
14 more than ten years, and because his young U.S. citizen son would suffer
15 exceptional and extremely unusual hardship if he was deported.
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18 39. Mr. RIOS TORRES would also be eligible for VAWA Cancellation of
19 Removal pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(b)(2) because he does not have any
20 criminal record, has been present in the United States for more than three
21 years, has suffered extreme abuse at the hands of his legal permanent
22 resident spouse, and because Mr. RIOS TORRES and his United States
23 citizen son would suffer extreme hardship if he were to be deported.
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40. In addition, Mr. RIOS TORRES has filed a Form I-360 self-petition for
benefits under the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"). Mr. RIOS
TORRES received the USCIS receipt notice on July 30, 2025. After the
priority date became current, he filed Form I-485 to adjust his status on
January 2, 2026. Mr. RIOS TORRES does not have any criminal history, and
he is *prima facie* eligible to adjust status.

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D. Suffering Irreparable Harm While Detained; Medical Emergency

41. Mr. RIOS TORRES is suffering greatly in detention. He is depressed, in
chronic pain, and he is struggling to maintain his physical health. He is also
suffering from the emotional toll of separation from his 13-year-old son,



42. Mr. RIOS TORRES is extremely worried about [REDACTED]'s physical,
psychological, and emotional well-being because he is the child's only
parent. [REDACTED]'s mother suffered a stroke, went into a months-long coma,
was transferred to a long-term nursing facility, and passed away on
[REDACTED], 2024. [REDACTED] is deeply affected by his dad's confinement; he
depends on his relatives for shelter, food, and clothing; and he desperately
awaits the day when they will be reunited.

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43. Furthermore, Mr. RIOS TORRES suffers from serious health ailments. His car was totaled in 2023, as a result of which he broke an arm, shattered several ribs, and damaged his gastrointestinal tract. Mr. RIOS TORRES underwent several surgeries, and he requires continual medical monitoring and care. He remains at a high risk for complications, and he continues to experience continuous pain and inability to sleep. Since Mr. RIOS TORRES is currently detained, he is unable to attend his medical check-ups, which generates fear and anxiety.

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44. Mr. RIOS TORRES has a long history of gainful employment, church attendance, and helping other people in his community. Since his arrival to the United States twenty years ago, Mr. RIOS TORRES has always worked hard as a dishwasher at various restaurants to support his family. He has never been arrested or convicted of any crime. He has been a faithful church member, and many U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents have attested to his willingness to help them whenever needed.

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45. Mr. RIOS TORRES is eligible for several forms of affirmative and defensive immigration relief: I-360 VAWA relief with an I-485 adjustment of status, cancellation of removal, and VAWA cancellation of removal. Thus,

1 there is no reason to believe that he would pose a danger to the community
2 or a flight risk if released from DHS custody.

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4 **VIII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

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6 **COUNT ONE**

7 **Violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause**
8 **Procedural Due Process**
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10 46. Mr. RIOS TORRES repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each
11 and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

12 47. All persons residing in the United States are protected by the Due Process
13 Clause of the Fifth Amendment. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 694
14 (2001).
15

16 48. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment provides that “[n]o person
17 shall be ... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.”
18 U.S. Const. amend. V.
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20 49. Freedom from bodily restraint is at the core of the liberty protected by the
21 Due Process Clause. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690. This vital liberty interest is
22 at stake when an individual is subject to detention by the federal
23 government. *See id.*
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50. While the government may detain individuals who have been placed in
immigration removal proceedings, immigration detention is still subject to
review under the Due Process Clause. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 694.

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51. The Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause forbids deprivation of liberty
without notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The Due Process
Clause protects “all ‘persons’ within the United States, including
[non-citizens], whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or
permanent.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 693.

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52. Respondents took Mr. RIOS TORRES into custody in an arbitrary manner,
not based on any rational or individualized determination, and without notice
or an opportunity to be heard prior to his detention. Respondents are
continuing to hold Mr. RIOS TORRES despite an immigration judge’s
January 28, 2026, order dismissing his court proceedings.

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53. Under *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 42 U.S. 319, 335 (1976), courts evaluate
procedural Due Process claims by balancing (1) the private interest affected;
(2) the risk of erroneous deprivation of such an interest; and (3) the
government’s interest.

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54. Applying this test, Mr. RIOS TORRES’s private liberty interest in being
free from detention is weighty, particularly given the January 28, 2026, order

1 granting his Motion to Dismiss, his eligibility for several forms of
2 immigration relief, long-term residence, family and community ties, gainful
3 work record, and lack of any criminal history. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at
4 690.

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6 55. Furthermore, the risk of erroneous deprivation of Mr. RIOS TORRES's
7 liberty interest is great given that he did not receive any type of
8 pre-deprivation hearing. In addition, on January 28, 2026, immigration
9 judge ordered Mr. RIOS TORRES's removal proceedings dismissed.
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11 56. Because Mr. RIOS TORRES was not afforded a pre-detention hearing to
12 determine whether he posed a danger to the community or flight risk, his
13 detention violates procedural Due Process.
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16 **COUNT TWO**

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18 **Violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause**
19 **Substantive Due Process**

20 57. Mr. RIOS TORRES repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each
21 and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
22

23 58. All persons residing in the United States are protected by the Due Process
24 Clause of the Fifth Amendment. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690.
25

1 59. Freedom from bodily restraint is at the core of the liberty protected by the
2 Due Process Clause. *Id.* This liberty interest is at stake when an individual is
3 subject to detention by the federal government. *See id.*

4 60. Immigration detention must serve a legitimate purpose—such as ensuring
5 appearance or protecting the community—and must be reasonably related to,
6 and not excessive in relation to, that purpose. *See id.*

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8 61. Thus, immigration detention that does not serve legitimate government
9 purposes of preventing flight or mitigating danger violates substantive Due
10 Process. *See id.*

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12 62. Mr. RIOS TORRES does not present a danger to the community or a flight
13 risk. He does not have a criminal history of arrest, charges, or convictions,
14 in the United States or any other country. He has strong family ties in this
15 country, a long gainful employment history, and very strong community ties.
16 He is eligible for several forms of immigration relief (cancellation of
17 removal and I-360 VAWA with adjustment of status.) His detention does not
18 serve any legitimate government purpose.
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22 63. Furthermore, no removal proceedings are currently pending against Mr.
23 RIOS TORRES since the immigration judge granted an order dismissing his
24 proceedings on January 28, 2026.
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64. Therefore, Mr. RIOS TORRES's detention violates substantive Due Process because it is not rationally related to any legitimate government purpose.

COUNT THREE

Violation of the INA; Request for Relief Pursuant to *Maldonado Bautista*

65. Mr. RIOS TORRES repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

66. On November 20, 2025, the district court granted partial summary judgment on behalf of individual plaintiffs and on November 25, 2025, certified a nationwide class and extended declaratory judgment to the certified class. *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 3289861, at *11 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2025) (order granting partial summary judgment to named Plaintiffs-Petitioners); *Maldonado Bautista v. Santacruz*, No. 5:25-CV-01873-SSS-BFM, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 3288403, at *9 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2025) (order certifying Plaintiffs-Petitioners' proposed nationwide Bond Eligible Class, incorporating and extending declaratory judgment from Order Granting Petitioners' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment).

1 67. The declaratory judgment held that the Bond Denial Class members are
2 detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), and thus may not be denied consideration
3 for release on bond under § 1225(b)(2)(A). *Maldonado Bautista*, 2025 WL
4 3289861, at *11.

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6 68. Nonetheless, the Executive Office for Immigration Review and its
7 subagency the Immigration Court and the Department of Homeland Security
8 (DHS) have blatantly refused to abide by the declaratory relief and have
9 unlawfully ordered that Mr. RIOS TORRES be denied the opportunity to be
10 released on bond.
11

12 69. Mr. RIOS TORRES is a member of the Bond Eligible Class, as he:
13

14 a. does not have lawful status in the United States and is currently
15 detained at the El Paso, Texas, detention facility. He was apprehended
16 by immigration authorities on or about October 13, 2025;

17 b. entered the United States without inspection more than 15 years
18 ago and was not apprehended upon arrival, *cf. id.*; and

19 c. is not detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), § 1225(b)(1), or §
20 1231.

21 70. After apprehending Mr. RIOS TORRES on or about October 13, 2025, the
22 DHS placed him in removal proceedings pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. DHS
23 has charged Petitioner as being inadmissible under 8 U.S.C.
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1 §1182(a)(6)(A)(i), as someone who entered the United States without
2 inspection.

3 71. Respondents are bound by the judgment in *Maldonado Bautista*, as it has
4 the full “force and effect of a final judgment.” 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a).

5 Nevertheless, Respondents continue to flagrantly defy the judgment in that
6 case and continue to subject Mr. RIOS TORRES to unlawful detention
7 despite his clear entitlement to consideration for release on bond as a Bond
8 Eligible Class member.
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11 72. Immigration judges (hereinafter “IJs”) have informed class members in
12 bond hearings that they have been instructed by “leadership” that the
13 declaratory judgment in *Maldonado Bautista* is not controlling, even with
14 respect to class members, and that instead IJs remain bound to follow the
15 agency’s prior decision in *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216
16 (BIA 2025).
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19 73. This is exactly what happened during Mr. RIOS TORRES ’s bond hearing
20 on January 21, 2026. The IJ denied his bond request for lack of jurisdiction
21 based on an erroneous application of the *Matter of Yajure Hurtado* (BIA
22 2025).
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74. Because Respondents are detaining Mr. RIOS TORRES in violation of the declaratory judgment issued in *Maldonado Bautista*, the Court should accordingly order that within one day, Respondent DHS must release him.
75. Alternatively, the Court should order Mr. RIOS TORRES's release unless Respondents provide a bond hearing under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within seven days.

IX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

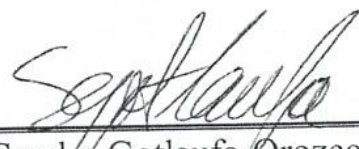
Mr. RIOS TORRES prays that this Court grant the following relief:

1. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
2. Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to show cause why this Petition should not be granted within three days;
3. Declare that Mr. RIOS TORRES's detention without an individualized determination violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment;
4. Issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring that within one day, Respondents release Mr. RIOS TORRES;

- 1 5. Alternatively, issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring Respondents to
2 release Mr. RIOS TORRES unless they provide a bond hearing under
3 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within seven days;
- 4 6. Order Respondents to refrain from transferring Mr. RIOS TORRES
5 out of the jurisdiction of this court during the pendency of these
6 proceedings and while Mr. RIOS TORRES remains in Respondents'
7 custody;
8
- 9 7. Award attorneys' fees and costs to Mr. RIOS TORRES under the
10 Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412,
11 and on any other basis justified under law; and
12
- 13 8. Grant any other and further relief which this Court deems just and
14 proper.
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19 I affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct.
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22 Dated: February 10, 2026

Signature: 

By: Sandra Gotlaufa-Orozco,
Attorney for Petitioner

VERIFICATION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2242

I, Sandra Gotlaufa-Orozco, attorney for Petitioner, declare that I am acting on behalf of Mr. RIOS TORRES, the person for whose relief the foregoing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is intended. I have discussed with Petitioner the events described in the Petition. Based on those discussions, I verify that factual statements contained in the attached Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Executed on February 10, 2026, in Vista, California.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Sandra Gotlaufa-Orozco
Sandra Gotlaufa-Orozco
Attorney for Petitioner