

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
FORT MYERS DIVISION

MANUEL ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	
	)	PETITION FOR WRIT OF
v.	)	HABEAS CORPUS
	)	
<b>MATTHEW MORDANT</b> , Warden of the Florida )	)	
Soft Side South Detention Center; <b>TODD LYONS</b> )	)	
in His official capacity as Acting Director )	)	
of Immigration and Customs Enforcement; )	)	
<b>KRISTI NOEM</b> , in her official capacity as )	)	
Secretary of Department of Homeland )	)	
Security; <b>PAMELA BONDI</b> , in her official )	)	
capacity as Attorney General of the United States.)	)	
	)	
Respondents.	)	
_____	)	

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

This is a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed on behalf of **Manuel Alejandro Alvarez** (henceforth “Mr. Alvarez”) seeking relief to remedy his unlawful detention pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Respondents are detaining Mr. Alvarez pending the execution of his final removal order. Mr. Alvarez has fully cooperated with Respondents in their efforts to remove him. Since his final order of removal to date, Respondents have been unable or unwilling to remove Mr. Alvarez. He has now been detained for a prolonged period following his re-detention, with no concrete plan for removal and no indication that removal is

likely in the foreseeable future. Mr. Alvarez is not a flight risk or a danger to the community. Prior to his detention, he was reporting regularly with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. His continued detention is no longer justified under the Constitution or the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”).

Mr. Alvarez was ordered removed on **April 3, 2013**. At the time the Immigration Judge issued the final order of removal, Mr. Alvarez was already in ICE custody and he remained detained until July 3, 2013, when Respondents released him from custody and placed him under an Order of Supervision. He was later taken back into ICE custody on November 16, 2025, where he has remained detained through the present date. Following the entry of his final order of removal, Mr. Alvarez has been detained under ICE custody for a combined period exceeding **180 days**.

To date, Respondents have not secured travel documents or otherwise demonstrated that Mr. Alvarez’s removal is likely in the reasonably foreseeable future. Mr. Alvarez has fully cooperated with Respondents’ requests and has not delayed or obstructed removal in any way. Respondents, however, have been unable to effectuate his removal.

Mr. Alvarez submits that his continued detention violates his constitutional rights. His prolonged detention is no longer justified under the Constitution or the Immigration and Nationality Act. Petitioner seeks an order from this Court

declaring his continued and prolonged detention unlawful and ordering Respondents to release Mr. Alvarez from their custody.

### CUSTODY

1. Mr. Alvarez is in the physical custody of **Respondent Matthew Mordant**, Warden of the Florida Soft Side South Detention Center (colloquially “Alligator Alcatraz”); Petitioner is also in the legal custody of **Respondent Todd Lyons**, in his official capacity as Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”); **Respondent Kristi Noem**, in her official capacity as Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”); and **Respondent Pamela Bondi**, in her official capacity as Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Alvarez is under the direct control of Respondents and their agents.

### JURISDICTION

2. This action arises under the Constitution of the United States, the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), 8 U.S.C. § 1101 et. seq., as amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (“IIRIRA”), Pub. L. No. 104-208, 110 Stat. 1570. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 2241, art. I, § 9, cl. 2 of the United States Constitution (“Suspension Clause”) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as Petitioner is presently in custody under color of

authority of the United States and such custody is in violation of the U.S. Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. This Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

### VENUE

3. Venue lies in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, the judicial district where Petitioner is detained. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e).

### PARTIES

4. **Petitioner Manuel Alejandro Alvarez** is a native and citizen of **Cuba** who was ordered removed from the United States on **April 3, 2013**. He is currently detained by Respondents pursuant to **8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6)**, which governs detention following a final order of removal.
5. **Respondent Matthew Mordant** is the Warden of the **Florida Soft Side South Detention Center**, where Petitioner is currently detained. Respondent Mordant is Petitioner's **immediate physical custodian**.
6. **Respondent Todd Lyons** is the **Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE")**, sued in his official capacity. Respondent Lyons is responsible for the administration, supervision, and enforcement of immigration detention policies that govern Petitioner's custody.

7. **Respondent Kristi Noem** is the **Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”)**, sued in her official capacity. Respondent Noem has ultimate authority over ICE and the detention of noncitizens, including Petitioner.
8. **Respondent Pamela Bondi** is the **Attorney General of the United States**, sued in her official capacity. Respondent Bondi is the chief legal officer of the United States and is named as a Respondent because Petitioner is detained under federal authority.

#### **EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES**

9. Mr. Alvarez has exhausted his administrative remedies to the extent required by law.
10. He has fully cooperated with Respondents and has not delayed or obstructed his removal.
11. Mr. Alvarez’s only remedy is by way of this judicial action.

#### **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

12. Manuel Alejandro Alvarez is a native and citizen of Cuba who was ordered removed from the United States on April 3, 2013. *See Exhibit A - EOIR Automated Case Information.*
13. Following the entry of his final order of removal, Mr. Alvarez remained in ICE custody. He continued in ICE detention until July 3, 2013, at which time he was

released and placed under an Order of Supervision (“OSUP”). *See Exhibit B – OSUP Order. See also Exhibit C – Release Notification.*

14. Mr. Alvarez remained in ICE custody for a total of 91 days post-final order of removal, until July 3, 2013, during which time ICE was unable to effectuate his removal.

15. On July 3, 2013, ICE released Mr. Alvarez under an Order of Supervision.

16. Following his release in July, 2013, Mr. Alvarez remained under an Order of Supervision and complied with all reporting and supervision requirements.

17. Mr. Alvarez had been complying with the terms of his supervision. As part of his supervision obligations, Mr. Alvarez reported to ICE for a routine check-in at the ICE Field Office in Miramar, Florida on November 16, 2025.

18. Respondents then took Mr. Alvarez into ICE custody for the stated purpose of executing his removal order.

19. Mr. Alvarez has remained detained since November 16, 2025. *See Exhibit D – ICE Detainee Locator.*

20. As of February 21, 2026, Petitioner has been detained in ICE custody for a cumulative total of 189 days following the entry of his final order of removal, including 91 days from April 3, 2013 through July 3, 2013, and 98 days from November 16, 2025 to the present.

21. As of today, Respondents have not provided Mr. Alvarez with any concrete plan or timeline for removal, nor have they demonstrated that his removal is likely in the reasonably foreseeable future.
22. Mr. Alvarez has fully complied with all ICE requirements and has not delayed or obstructed removal in any way.
23. Mr. Alvarez is not a danger to the community or a flight risk and has complied with ICE supervision for many years.
24. Respondents' continued detention of Mr. Alvarez, absent any material change in circumstances, is no longer legally justifiable.

### LEGAL FRAMEWORK

25. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243, the Court either must grant the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus or issue an order to show cause to Respondents, unless Petitioner is not entitled to relief. If the Court issues an order to show cause, Respondents must file a response "within three days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed." 28 U.S.C. § 2243 (emphasis added).
26. "It is well established that the Fifth Amendment entitles [noncitizens] to due process of law in deportation proceedings." *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 523 (2003) (quoting *Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993)). "Freedom from

imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that [the Due Process] Clause protects.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

27. This fundamental due process protection applies to all noncitizens, including both removable and inadmissible noncitizens. See *id.* at 721 (Kennedy, J., dissenting) (“[B]oth removable and inadmissible [noncitizens] are entitled to be free from detention that is arbitrary or capricious.”). It also protects noncitizens who have been ordered removed from the United States and who face continuing detention. *Id.* at 690.

28. Furthermore, 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(1)-(2) authorizes detention of noncitizens during “the removal period,” which is defined as the 90-day period beginning on “the latest” of either “[t]he date the order of removal becomes administratively final”; “[i]f the removal order is judicially reviewed and if a court orders a stay of the removal of the [noncitizen], the date of the court’s final order”; or “[i]f the [noncitizen] is detained or confined (except under an immigration process), the date the [noncitizen] is released from detention or confinement.”

29. Although 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6) permits detention “beyond the removal period” of noncitizens who have been ordered removed and are deemed to be a risk of flight or danger, the Supreme Court has recognized limits to such continued

detention. In *Zadvydas*, the Supreme Court held that “the statute, read in light of the Constitution’s demands, limits [a noncitizen’s] post-removal-period detention to a period reasonably necessary to bring about that [noncitizen’s] removal from the United States.” 533 U.S. at 689. “[O]nce removal is no longer reasonably foreseeable, continued detention is no longer authorized by statute.” *Id.* at 699.

30. In determining the reasonableness of detention, the Supreme Court recognized that, if a person has been detained for longer than six months following the initiation of their removal period, their detention is presumptively unreasonable unless deportation is reasonably foreseeable; otherwise, it violates that noncitizen’s due process right to liberty. 533 U.S. at 701. In this circumstance, if the noncitizen “provides good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, the Government must respond with evidence sufficient to rebut that showing.” *Id.*

31. The Court’s ruling in *Zadvydas* is rooted in due process’s requirement that there be “adequate procedural protections” to ensure that the government’s asserted justification for a noncitizen’s physical confinement “outweighs the ‘individual’s constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint.’” *Id.* at 690 (quoting *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521 U.S. 346, 356 (1997)). In the immigration context, the Supreme Court only recognizes two purposes for civil

detention: preventing flight and mitigating the risks of danger to the community. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690; *Demore*, 538 U.S. at 528. The government may not detain a noncitizen based on any other justification.

32. The first justification of preventing flight, however, is “by definition . . . weak or nonexistent where removal seems a remote possibility.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690. Thus, where removal is not reasonably foreseeable and the flight prevention justification for detention accordingly is “no longer practically attainable, detention no longer ‘bears [a] reasonable relation to the purpose for which the individual [was] committed.’” *Id.* (quoting *Jackson v. Indiana*, 406 U.S. 715, 738 (1972)). As for the second justification of protecting the community, “preventive detention based on dangerousness” is permitted “only when limited to specially dangerous individuals and subject to strong procedural protections.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690–91.

33. Thus, under *Zadvydas*, “if removal is not reasonably foreseeable, the court should hold continued detention unreasonable and no longer authorized by statute.” *Id.* at 699–700. If removal is reasonably foreseeable, “the habeas court should consider the risk of the [noncitizen’s] committing further crimes as a factor potentially justifying the confinement within that reasonable removal period.” *Id.* at 700.

34. At a minimum, detention is unconstitutional and not authorized by statute when it exceeds six months and deportation is not reasonably foreseeable. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 701 (stating that “Congress previously doubted the constitutionality of detention for more than six months” and, therefore, requiring the opportunity for release when deportation is not reasonably foreseeable and detention exceeds six months); *see also Clark v. Martinez*, 543 U.S. 371, 386 (2005).

## **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

### **COUNT ONE CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIM**

35. Petitioner alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 34 above.

36. Petitioner’s detention violates his right to substantive and procedural due process guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

### **COUNT TWO STATUTORY CLAIM**

37. Petitioner alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 36 above.

38. Petitioner’s continued detention violates the Immigration and Nationality Act and the U.S. Constitution.

**COUNT THREE**

39. If he prevails, Petitioner requests attorney's fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

1. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
2. Issue an order directing Respondents to show cause why the writ should not be granted;
3. Enjoin respondents from transferring Mr. Alvarez outside of the jurisdiction of this court pending the adjudication of this matter.
4. Issue a writ of habeas corpus ordering Respondents to release Mr. Alvarez on his own recognizance or reasonable conditions of supervision;
5. Award Petitioner reasonable costs and attorney's fees; and,
6. Grant any other relief which this Court deems just and proper.

Dated February 21, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

*/s/ Emy M. Amaro Barrios, Esq.*  
Attorney for Petitioner  
Fla. Bar No. 1049451  
Amaro-Barrios Law Firm, PLLC

267 Minorca Ave., Ste. 101  
Coral Gables, FL 33134  
Ph: (786)859-0066  
amarobarrioslaw@gmail.com

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

I, Emy M. Amaro Barrios, am submitting this verification on behalf of the petitioner because I am the petitioner's attorney in these proceedings. Based upon review of the records available to me, discussions with the petitioner and/or with the petitioner's family, I hereby verify that the statements made in the foregoing Verified Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated this 21st day of February, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

*/s/ Emy M. Amaro Barrios, Esq.*  
Attorney for Petitioner  
Fla. Bar No. 1049451  
Amaro-Barrios Law Firm, PLLC  
267 Minorca Ave., Ste. 101  
Coral Gables, FL 33134  
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amarobarrioslaw@gmail.com

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

MANUEL ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Emy M. Amaro Barrios, Amaro-Barrios Law Firm, PLLC, 267 Minorca Ave., Ste 101 Coral Gables, FL 33134

DEFENDANTS

MATTHEW MORDANT, Warden of the Florida Soft Side South Detention Center; TODD LYONS in His official County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

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

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

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, 1 1, 2 2, 3 3, 4 4, 5 5, 6 6

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes codes like 110 Insurance, 310 Airplane, 365 Personal Injury, etc.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. § 2241 - Verified Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and for Related Relief. Brief description of cause: Unlawful Detention

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

02/21/2026

Handwritten signature of Emy M. Amaro Barrios

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44**

## Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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

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**EOIR** Automated Case Information

**Court Closures Today** February 21, 2026

Please check <https://www.justice.gov/eoir-operational-status> for up to date closures.

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# Automated Case Information

Name: ALVAREZ, MANUEL ALEJANDRO | 



## Next Hearing Information



*There are no future hearings for this case.*



## Court Decision and Motion Information

The immigration judge ordered **REMOVAL**.

**DECISION DATE**

April 3, 2013

**COURT ADDRESS**

8915 MONTANA AVENUE  
EL PASO, TX 79925



**BIA Case Information**

No appeal was received for this case.



**Court Contact Information**

If you require further information regarding your case, or wish to file additional documents, please contact the immigration court.

**COURT ADDRESS**

8915 MONTANA AVENUE  
EL PASO, TX 79925

**PHONE NUMBER**

(915) 540-7854

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Department of Justice | Executive Office for Immigration Review

5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 2600, Falls Church, VA 22041



**EOIR** | Automated Case Information



# U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S Department of Homeland Security  
Immigration and Customs Enforcement

## Order of Supervision

File No:   
Date: July 3, 2013

Name: ALVAREZ, Manuel Alejandro

On you were ordered:

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

Because ICE 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 ICE, for identification and for deportation or removal.
- That you provide information under oath about your nationality, circumstances, habits, associations, and activities and such other information as ICE considers appropriate.
- That you do not travel outside the Continental United States without first having notified this ICE office of the dates and places of such proposed travel.
- That you furnish written notice to this ICE office of any change of residence or employment within 48 hours of such change.
- That you report in person on: **Tuesday, August 6, 2013 @ 10:00AM**, as directed to the ICE office at: **2805 SW 145th Avenue, Miramar, FL 33027 (954) 843-5800** and thereafter as instructed by the Deportation Officer.
- That you assist ICE in obtaining any necessary travel documents.
- Other: That you obey all federal, state, and local laws or ordinances, and that you immediately notify ICE of any new arrests or convictions.
- See attached sheet containing other specified conditions (Continue on separate sheet if required.)

(Signature of ICE official)  
Glenn S. Shaleen, Acting Assistant Field Office Director

## 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 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.

DPO Juan L Hernandez  
(Signature of ICE official serving Order)

[Handwritten Signature]  
(Signature of alien)

July 3, 2013  
(Date)



Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
1545 Hawkins Blvd.  
El Paso, Texas 79925



U.S. Immigration  
and Customs  
Enforcement



Manuel Alejandro Alvarez  
C/O El Paso Processing Center  
8915 Montana Ave.  
El Paso, Texas 79925

### Release Notification

Upon review of your case, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has concluded that you may be released from ICE custody pending your removal from the United States. This release does not affect your removal order and does not constitute an admission to the United States.

Your release will be subject to certain written conditions that will be provided to you shortly on the Order of Supervision and Addendum to the Order of Supervision forms, and by which you must abide. **Among other conditions, you will be required to report to the U. S. Probation Office at 400 N Miami Ave., Miami, FL 33128 (305)523-5300 immediately upon release. You will also have to report to your local ICE office, with your first report date as scheduled on Form I-220B.** A violation of one of more of these conditions, or of any local, state or federal law may result in your being taken back into custody and any bond that you may have posted being forfeited. Your release from custody is also conditioned upon your maintaining proper behavior while sponsorship and placement efforts for you are being undertaken.

Prior to your release from custody, an immigration officer may verify the sponsorship or employment offers presented during your review. Please forward any additional information regarding potential sponsoring family members or non-governmental organizations that may be willing to assist you upon release.

It is particularly important that you keep ICE advised of your address at all times. ICE will continue to make efforts to obtain your travel document that will allow the United States government to carry out your removal pursuant to your order of deportation, exclusion, or removal. In addition, you are required by law to continue to make good faith efforts to secure a travel document on your own and provide proof of your efforts to ICE. Once a travel document is obtained, you will be required to surrender to ICE for removal. You will, at that time, be given an opportunity to prepare for an orderly departure.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Field Office Director, ERO/Designated Representative

6/27/13  
Date

Print Name, Title and Location: Alfredo Fierro, DFOD El Paso, Texas



Main Menu

## Search Results: 1

**MANUEL ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ**

**Country of Birth :** Cuba

**A-Number:** 

**Status :** In ICE Custody

**State:** FL

**Current Detention Facility:** [Florida Soft Side South](#)

*\* Click on the Detention Facility name to obtain facility contact information*

[BACK TO SEARCH >](#)

### Related Information

#### Helpful Info

Status of a Case

About the Detainee Locator

Brochure

ICE ERO Field Offices

ICE Detention Facilities

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Locator



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