

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

For the Middle District of Florida

J.A. 52725-4/2/26
FILED - 1801 - F.W. - 12

JOEL AMETH GIRON CAMARGO,

Petitioner,

v.

US ATTORNEY GENERAL et al,

Respondents.

)

) Case: 2:26-CV-00767-SPC-NPM

)

) PETITIONER'S MOTION TO ENFORCE

) COURT ORDER, NOTICE OF CHANGE OF

) ADDRESS AND REQUEST FOR RELEASE

)

I. INTRODUCTION

I, Joel Ameth Giron Camargo, petitioner acting *pro se*, respectfully requests authorization submits this (1)*Motion to enforce the terms on the habeas Order*, (2)*Notify Petitioner's change of address and* (3)*Request for release*, due to relevant factors even after this case has been closed.

Petitioner, through this motion, merely seeks to enforce the terms and rules of the Habeas petition filed on march 17, 2026 Petitioner is likely to succeed on the merit of the underlying motion because the respondents did not follow all the terms of the OPINION and ORDER of this case on March 31, 2026. In fact, his detention has evolved significantly from the time of the initial filing due to serious medical allegations, the pending U visa Petition (I-912 and I-912 Supplement B) creating additional equities, the adequacy of the bond hearing, the continue detention becoming constitutionally problematic under the circumstances and the government's arguments regarding exhaustion and detention authority.

The government detention of petitioner is unlawful on multiple, independent grounds.

- First, the detention statute upon which ICE relies for detained non-citizens—8 U.S.C § 1226(c) (governing mandatory detention to criminal alien)—is inapplicable by their own terms to lawfully admitted aliens. *Petitioner was admitted; he has not been convicted of qualifying offense that would trigger § 1226(c).* Government has admitted that Petitioner “entered a *nolo contendere plea*” to the possession of controlled substance offense.
- Second, even if § 1226(c) were somehow applicable, *petitioner conviction does not involve a crime involving moral turpitude*, and *his no-contest plea*—accepted without knowing and voluntary waiver of the nature and consequences of the plea—*does not constitute a conviction for purposes of*

1 *mandatory detention statute.*

- 2 • Third, *Respondents interests do not justify Petitioner's indefinitely and prolonged detention,*
- 3 • Forth, *no other statute authorizes Petitioner's detention without an adequate individualized*
- 4 *hearing.*
- 5 • Fifth, *Respondent did not follow all the rules and the terms for relief ordered by this court on this*
- 6 *habeas petition.*

7 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

8 **a) Petitioner lawful admission and life in the United States.**

9 Petitioner is an undergraduate Engineer citizen of Panama who has visited the United States with a
10 B1/B2 Visa in more than two occasions and returned to his origin country Panama. In his last entry,
11 on march 1, 2020, petitioner was admitted and authorized to be in the United States for six months
12 until august 31, 2020. Petitioner was forced to overstay in the United States due the closure of all
13 U.S and Panama ports of entry because the COVID-19 pandemic, for around 10 months. This
14 closure was documented by the Panamanian Government.

15 Petitioner, during and after COVID-19 settled in Glendale, California where I got a valid driver
16 License # [REDACTED] and then moved to Miami, Florida with his relatives, where he was living
17 peacefully.

18 **b) Petitioner Compliance History**

19 Petitioner was also filing and paying Taxes annually under his ITIN [REDACTED] issued by IRS.

20 Petitioner Registered his own business, [REDACTED],
21 d/b/a [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in Florida, generating
22 employments, filing and paying taxes under EIN [REDACTED] issues by IRS.

23 Petitioner seeks to remain in the United States through the proper legal process, a pending U visa
24 application submitted to USCIS as victim of domestic violence in the United States, certified by a
25 law enforcement Agency. See *Giron Camargo v. U.S. General Attorney*; 1:26-cv-0211-DJC-SCR (E.
26 Cal) (Doc. 10 at pages 4-9).

27 **c) The arrest and the State Court Proceedings.**

28 On February 17, 2026, petitioner was stopped by the Miami Springs Police patrol for allegedly
29 leaving a traffic rounded-ball from the inner lane. During the stop, the petitioner was identified
30 matched by his first name and date of birth with an arrest warrant for a municipal ordinance violation
31 charge, in where his last name and address were incorrect. Police officers arrested the petitioner and
32 he appeared in Florida State Court in connection with case [REDACTED] with incident dated on

January 9, 2024 (two years before). See *Giron Camargo v. U.S. General Attorney*; 1:26-cv-0211-DJC-SCR (E.D. Cal.) (Doc 7-1 at page 9). The court imposed a fine on \$1, which was paid by the petitioner then County Sheriff honored the petitioner to ICE due to an Immigration Hold.

d) Petitioner Previous Criminal Arrest

In 2021 petitioner was charged with Possession of Controlled Substance. Petitioner was arrested by the Broward Sheriff Patrol and subsequently appeared in Florida state court in connection with case number 0607287007. Doc 7-1 at page 8. Without understanding the nature of the charge or immigration consequences of his plea, petitioner entered a plea of no-contest to the Possession of Controlled Substances without aggravate. In November 2021, the court placed him in Probation for 18 months which was completed without issues. No term of incarceration was imposed. The judgment does not reflect a guilty plea and petitioner at no point admitted to the elements of the offense.

e) The state of Florida determined that Petitioner is not a Flight Risk and his release Poses no Danger to the Community

Petitioner was not detained by Florida authorities following his in the case. No reason exists for federal authorities to reach findings and take action contrary to those on Florida concerning Petitioner's custody/detention status.

f) ICE Detention

On or about February 18, 2026 – a day after the traffic stop – ICE took the petitioner into custody. Petitioner has been held in civil Immigration detention continuously since that date, now for more than 100 days. He had not been afforded and individualized custody hearing before Immigration judge until he filed his first habeas Petition in Florida which was granted in part, with a bond hearing and the Respondents failed to notify the Petitioner as ordered by the District Court. Up to today Petitioner has not been notified by Respondents of anything about his first habeas petition. His detention violates the Due Process Clause of Fifth Amendment.

g) Immigration Hearings in Removal Proceedings

Petitioner has been placed in Immigration removal proceedings since his detention in February 18, 2026, in which he has been transferred from Alcatraz detention facility in Florida where he was detained for 18 days without individualized court hearing, there he submitted the first habeas petition. Petitioner was moved among ICE detentions centers in four different states, and finally, on march 12, 2026, arrived to California City Detention Center, where is currently detained.

After 20 days detained in California City facility he was notified of a court hearing set for April 16, 2026; then moved to May 6, 2026, and moved again to may 21, 2026 without providing him a reason

1 or a prior notification. (See page 12) On may 21, 2026, during the hearing, the facility had internet
 2 connectivity issues causing the interruption of the hearing, moving it to a still unknown future date.
 3 Petitioner is currently detained indefinitely without determination of his immigration case and clarity
 4 of his future.

5 **h) Conditions of Confinement**

6 Petitioner has been moved among four detention facilities in different states. Petitioner is currently
 7 detained at the California City Detention Facility, the one has failed to comply with the special
 8 medical attentions claimed and correct practice required by petitioner. Despite repeated requests,
 9 medical staff has not provided the proper medical practice, putting the petitioner's life in risk. See
 10 pages 13-17.

11 Petitioner reported his problem and claimed for proper medical attention pursuant to the established
 12 procedure at the facility, which has not been correctly and promptly addressed when timely medical
 13 resolution is critical for his medical conditions.

14 Such, lack of proper medical attention and conditions amount to punishment without adjudication,
 15 violating the Due Process.

16 **i) Inadequate bond hearing and exhaustion of remedies.**

17 Petitioner filed an habeas petition in Florida which granted him a bond hearing with an immigration
 18 Judge. Petitioner was transferred from detentions facilities without notifying the U.S District Court
 19 about his change of detention facility. The Middle District of Florida "*ORDERED granting in part*
 20 *Joel Ameth Giron Camargo for an individualized bond hearing within ten days of this opinion and*
 21 *order, the Respondents shall bring Giron Camargo for an Individualized Bond Hearing before an*
 22 *Immigration Judge. The Respondents shall deliver a copy of this order to Giron Camargo at the*
 23 *facility where he is currently detained*". Petitioner was not and has not been served with a copy of the
 24 order nor any other document regarding this habeas action in the detention facilities he has been
 25 detained. . Petitioner was unknowingly taken to the court for the bond hearing on April 8, 2026 .
 26 Respondents failed to comply in notifying the Petitioner with the Court order as ordered at least with
 27 48 hour before the hearing. Petitioner no did not have time to prepare to represent himself or get
 28 counsel for this bond hearing.

29 The denial of the Petitioner bond redetermination by the immigration judge is challenged as an abuse
 30 of discretion, because the immigration judge relied in unsupported allegation and misapplied the
 31 legal standards for danger and flight risk. Here, the DHS failed to meet their burden because of a
 32 lack of conviction and nexus with suspicions of actual danger.

33 Government alleged that the petitioner intents to apply for U Visa was speculative, at that point

petitioner had not submitted the application, awaiting for the Law enforcement certification as victim of Domestic Violence. Government also alleged that petitioner was “convicted” of possession of Controlled Substance. Petitioner decided not appeal timely due to lengthily delays and considering that it would be pointless because he has no background in the United States Legal system – did not understand the nature while didn't accept all the elements of the charges.

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

“The touchstone of due process is protection of the individual against arbitrary action of government,” *Wolff v. McDonnell* 41 U.S 539, 558 (1974), including “the exercise of power without a any reasonable justification in the service of a legitimate government objective” *County of Sacramento v. Lewis* 523 U.S 833-846 (1998).

These protection extend to non citizens facing detention, as “[i]n our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without a trial is the carefully limited exception.” *U.S v. Salerno* , 481 U.S 739, 755 (1987). Accordingly, “[f]reedom from imprisonment – from government custody, detention or other form of physical restraint – lies a the heart of the liberty that the [Due Process] Clause protects.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S at 690.

Substantive due process thus requires that all forms of civil detentions – including immigration detention – bear a “reasonable relation” to a non-punitive purpose. See *Jackson v. Indiana*, 406 U.S. 715,738 (1972).

A) Petitioner is a lawfully admitted alien; 1226(c) not authorizes his detention.

The INA draws fundamental distinctions between admitted aliens and unadmitted or arriving aliens. Section 1226(c) mandates detention of aliens who have committed certain enumerated offenses. By its terms, the statute applies only to aliens described in § 1226(c)(1)(A)-(D), which incorporates by reference the classes of removable criminal aliens under § 1182 and § 1227. The mandatory detention provision was designed to capture aliens whose criminals history renders them automatically detainable –not to sweep up every non-citizen who encounters the state criminal system. *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510,513 (2003). Crucially, § 1226(c) presupposed the existence of a qualifying conviction, defined by statute.

Because the petitioner is an admitted alien with no applicable criminal predicate (as demonstrated below) 1226(c) not authorizes his detention.

i. Petitioner's No-Contest plea to Controlled Substances does not constitute a § 1226(c)

predicate Conviction

Even assuming, arguendo, that § 1226(c) could apply to admitted alien, mandatory detention under that statute still requires that the alien have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude (“CIMT”) within the meaning of the INA. See 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(1) § 1227(a)(2)(A)(i). A CIMT is generally understood to be an offense that involves conduct that is “inherently base, vile or depraved and contrary to the accepted rules of morality and the duties owed between persons or to society in general.” *matter of Silva-Trevino*, 261 & N Dec. 826, 834 (BIA 2016).

Possession of controlled substance (Methamphetamine), as charged and as resolved in petitioner's case, is not a CIMT. The BIA and federal courts have consistently recognized that possession of Controlled substances do not invariably involve moral turpitude absent a specific mental state, such as intentional or knowing disregard for human life, that elevates the conduct above ordinary negligence. See *Lopez -Meza*, 22 I& Dec. 1188 (BIA 1999).

Florida Possession of Controlled Substance statute at issue here does not require intentional, knowing or willful disregard for the safety of others. A simple Possession of Controlled Substance offense, standing alone, lacks the *mens rea* that courts and the BIA have required to establish moral turpitude. Petitioner's no-contest plea is therefore not a CIMT and cannot serve as the predicate for § 1226(c) mandatory detention.

Government has admitted that Petitioner “entered a nolo contendere plea” (no-contest plea) to the possession of controlled substance. See Doc 7, page 1 at line 28 (“Factual Background”), *Aluen Camargo v. U.S. General Attorney* 1:26-cv-02211-DJC-SCK (E.D. Cal.) (03/20/26)

ii. No-contest plea, without knowing and Voluntary admission of guilt, does not satisfy the statutory Definition of “Conviction”

The INA defines “conviction” to mean a formal judgment of guilt entered by a court, or where adjudication has been withheld, a finding or admission of guilt in combination with punishment or restraint of liberty. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(48)(A). A no-contest (*nolo contendere*) plea may satisfy this definition when the alien entered the plea knowingly and voluntarily with understanding of its nature and consequences.

Here petitioner was not knowing or voluntary in any meaningful sense. Petitioner—a Panamanian national with limited English proficiency at that moment and no background in the United States Legal System – did not understand the nature of the charge, the elements of the offense which he was pleading, or the immigration consequences of this plea. He admitted to nothing. He pleaded no contest without comprehending that doing so could constitute the

equivalent of guilty plea for immigration purposes. Courts have recognized that a plea entered under such circumstances may be constitutionally infirm and may not sustain a finding of deportability or mandatory detention. See *INS v. St. Cyr*, 533 U.S. 289, 321-23 (2001) (reliance on plea agreements fundamental to due process analysis).

B) Petitioner's detention without a proper individualized Hearing Violates the Due Process.

The fifth amendment to the U.S.C. Provides that not person shall be deprived of liberty without due process or law. This warranties applies to all person in the United States, including non-citizens *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. At 693; *Mathews v. Eldrige*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976). When a an alien is detained under 1226(a)--the discretionary provision--due process requires at minimum an individualized hearing at which the government must justify continued detention. *Casas-Castrillon v. DHS*, 535 F.3d 942,951 (9th cir. 2008); *Singh v. Holder*, 638 F. 3d 1196, 1203 (9th Cir. 2011).

Petitioner has been held for more than 90-days in removal proceedings--more than the time the constitution tolerates in these proceedings--since February, 18, 2026 without any appropriate individualized assessment of whether is detention is necessary to ensure appearance of protect the community. He was admitted with a lawful i-94, no history of violence, and strong equities for his release --Registered business in United States and U Visa petition is now pending. No substantial evidence of danger to community nor flight risk has been properly assessed.

C) There is no applicable statutory Framework permitting petitioner's detention without an adequate hearing.

The court should reject any effort by respondents to justify petitioner's detention by invocation of a framework not contemplated by Congress. The INA detentions provisions are specific. Section 1226(c) covers admitted aliens with qualifying criminal convictions. 1226(a) covers admitted aliens pending removal proceedings generally, but required individualized custody determination.

Petitioner is indefinitely detained and his removal has not been yet reviewed by an Immigration Judge.

D) Petitioner's request for Temporary Restraining Order "TRO"

Petitioner moves for Temporary Restraining Order "TRO" pursuant federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) ,in this case, enjoining respondents from removing, or otherwise displacing petitioner from United States pending full resolution of this motion. The four-factor standard governs:

i. Likelihood success on the merits.

Petitioner demonstrates substantial likelihood of success on the merits of this habeas claims. Petitioner was lawfully admitted in the United States. 1226(c) not applies to him by its own terms. His non-contest plea to a non-CIMT offense, entered with a knowing voluntary waiver. Does not constitute a qualifying conviction under 8 U.S.C 1101(a)(48)(A). His prolonged detention without a hearing is a paradigmatic violation of the 5th amendment's due process guarantee. At minimum, these arguments raise "serious questions going to the merits" sufficient to support preliminary injunctive under the sliding scale approach recognized in this circuit. See *Alliance for the Wild Rockies*, 632 F. 3d 1131-32.

ii. Irreparable harm

Irreparable harm to petitioner is immediate and. If removal occurs, permanent Habeas Corpus Jurisdiction is extinguished when a petitioner is removed from United States. *Niken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 435 (2009). If petitioner is removed to Panama before this court can adjudicate an habeas claim, the petitioner will be rendered moot and petitioner right to seek relief will be irrecoverable lost. Petitioner life has been in risk while in detention during improper medical attention and practice in the California City Detention facility. Any monetary remedy would be inadequate. The harm is not speculative—ICE has already detained the petitioner without a hearing, and removal proceeding are presumably ongoing.

iii. Balance of equities

The balance of equities tips sharply in petitioner's favor. The harms to petitioner from removal—permanent loss of the right to contest his detention and potential punishment when trying to return to United States under the U Visa petition—vastly outweigh over any cognizable harm to respondents from a brief administrative pause pending judicial review. The government retains all of its enforcement authority it is merely asked to preserve the status quo while this court determines whether that authority is being exercised lawfully. The government suffer no cognizable prejudice from deferring removal while a federal court examines whether the underlying detention is constitutional. *Nike*, 556 U.S. at 435 ("[T]he interest of preserving the status quo" weights in favor of a stay when removal is at issue).

iv. Public Interest

The public interest is served by ensuring that the Executive Branch operates within the limits set by Congress and the Constitution. Courts have a vital institutional interest in maintaining jurisdiction over pending habeas petitions and in ensuring that individuals are not removed before the lawfulness of their detention can be reviewed. See *Nken*, 556 U.S. At 436. The public interest in constitutional governance and judicial oversight of executive detention is note

diminished because the detainee is a non-citizen—it is, is anything, heightened when an admitted alien with valid documentations is been held without statutory authority or procedural protection.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b)(1) authorized a court to issue a TRO without notice where “immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard in opposition” Given that petitioner has been held since February 18, 2026 with serious medical allegations, and removal could be effectuated at any time—including overnight over a weekend before Respondents could be served—ex parte relief is appropriate and necessary.

E) Petitioner has been subjected to unconstitutional prolonged detention.

The District Court favorably cited a five-factor test from the Northern District. *Doe v. Chestnut*, 810 F Supp 3d 1169, 1183 (E.D. Cal. 2025). The test examined:

i. the length of detention and whether it is excessive in relation to its regulatory purpose;

Petitioner has been continuously detained for more than 100 days, since his initial detention in February 17, 2026. This has exceeded the time that the Ninth Circuit has found to be “the limits of what due process can tolerate” in pretrial detention context. *Doe*, 810 F. Supp. 3D 1184. The government has not removed the petitioner within the removal period set forth in INA 241(a) (90 days) while in removal proceedings.

ii. the government contribution to any delays;

The government has contributed to all delays. Petitioner gave his *pro se* habeas petition to the warden for filing pursuant to the established procedure at the facility on February 24, 2026. The habeas petition was filed on March 17, 2026 (22 days later). Petitioner was moved to from Florida on Mach 6, 2026 to California, passing through other two detention centers in different states. The Since the Petitioner's detention, he has requested ICE copy of required documents such passport (in ICE possession) and most recent i-94 to apply for the U visa. ICE failed to provide such documents, and petitioner had to get them in another way. At this point petitioner has Pending U Visa application that would let him remain lawfully in United States. The Government has repeatedly has moved the petitioner hearings to future dates. See page

iii. the evidence supporting the determination that detentions is warranted to prevent flight risk or community danger

Petitioner alleges that the determination of flight risk and community danger was taken in an inadequate bond hearing, which he was not priory notified as ordered by the District Court and in where the Immigration Judge did not properly analyzed mandatory factors, described in the

1 Factual Background above, such as:

- 2 • Petitioner lawful admission and life in the United States. See page 2.
- 3 • Petitioner Compliance History. See page 2.
- 4 • Petitioner Previous Criminal Arrest. See page 3.
- 5 • The state of Florida determined that Petitioner is not a Flight Risk and no Danger. See page 3.

6 **iv. whether the government interests in ensuring appearance at future proceeding and**
 7 **protecting the community could be protected through alternative to detention that are less**
 8 **harsh;**

9 Based on the Factual Background above (“Bond Denial by the Immigration Judge and
 10 exhaustion of remedies”) Petitioner alleges that the government have not provided the petitioner
 11 with an adequate bond hearing or any other relief mechanisms as alternative to detention
 12 Government did not prove by clear and convincing evidence that petitioner is a flight risk or
 13 danger to others; so as the government did not meet this burden, the Immigration Judge shall
 14 order Petitioner's release on appropriate conditions of supervision, taking into account
 15 Petitioner's ability to pay a bond.

16 **v. The conditions of detention and how they compare to conditions under which pretrial**
 17 **criminal detainees or people convicted of crimes are held.**

18 This Court has recognized that the Alcatraz detention facility is not proper and unsafe. Petitioner
 19 has proven in the current detention facility medical records that the conditions of confinement
 20 and improper medical attention putting his life in risk are causing him to be punished, also
 21 because the California City Detention Facility is overcrowded, unsanitary and unsafe for as
 22 established in the matter of *Ruiz v. U.S Immigration & Customs Enforcement*, 3:25-cv-09757-
 23 MMC (N.D. Cal) (filed on 11/12/2025).

24 **F) Immediate Release is the appropriate Remedy.**

25 Petitioner's current immigration detention is unlawful. Its perpetuation violates the Due Process
 26 Clause of the Fifth Amendment. The Florida judiciary has already determined that the Petitioner is
 27 not a flight risk and that his release poses no danger to the community. Even assuming, *arguendo*,
 28 that the Immigration judge determined the Petitioner is a flight risk and that his release poses no
 29 danger to the community, it was determined in a inadequate and improper bond hearing, not
 30 following the all the terms ordered by this court int his habeas petition, which has been prejudicial
 31 for the Petitioner and causing him to be punished and irreparable. Under the circumstances,
 32 respectfully requests this court to order his release forthwith..

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IV. NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Petitioner, Joel Ameth Giron Camargo, hereby submits a notice of his change of address since march 6, 2026 in this entitled case as follows:

Old address: South Florida Detention Center (Alcatraz)

New address: Joel Ameth Giron Camargo A# [REDACTED]
California City Detention Center
22844 Virginia Blvd, California City, CA 93505

V. CONCLUSION

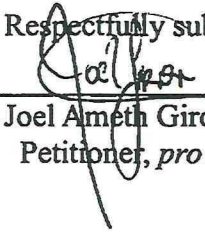
Petitioner has proven, *pro se*, his detention since February 18, 2026 has become prolonged and unconstitutional, and Respondents have not followed the terms of the order given by this court. So this court should;

1. The court should address Petitioners' substantive due process claim.
2. If this courts deems necessary pending full adjudication of this motion, Issue an immediate Temporary Restraining Order enjoining respondents from removing outside United States or otherwise disposing of Petitioner's custody.
3. Order Respondents to IMMEDIATE release him from detention, return petitioner's documents, facilitate his transportation from the facility is currently detained to Florida and prohibiting his re-arrest without notice of the basis of the impending revocation of his parole and pre-deprivation hearing to contest that re-arrest before a neutral decision maker pursuant to which the government is required to prove by clear an convincing evidence that Petitioner is a flight risk or danger.
4. Declare that petitioner's arrest and detention violate the (1) Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, (2) the Fourth Amendment, (3) the Administrative Procedure Act and (4) the Immigration and Nationality Act; and (5) this District Court Order

DECLARATION: *I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.*

Dated: June 2, 2026

Respectfully submitted,


Joel Ameth Giron Camargo
Petitioner, *pro se*.
Att: 243162805



**U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
425 Golden State Ave.
Bakersfield, CA 93301

ICE Detainee Request Form
(Peticion de Detenido)

Last Name: <u>Giron Gamargo</u> (Apellido)	First Name: <u>Joel</u> (Primer Nombre)
Housing Unit/Pod: <u>[Redacted]</u> (Unidad letra de Unidad)	Room #: <u>[Redacted]</u> (Habitacion)
Docket/Deportation Officer: <u>Wuz</u> (Oficial de ICE)	Alien #: <u>[Redacted]</u> (Numero de Inmigracion)
	Nationality: <u>Panama</u> (Nacionalidad)

- ☐ Who is my Deportation Officer?
(Quien es mi oficial de deportacion?) Response: _____
- ☐ When is my next court date?
(Cuando sera mi proxima corte?) Response: _____
- ☐ When will I get deported?
(Cuando sere deportado?) Response: _____
- ☒ What is my case status?
(Cual es el estado de mi caso?) Response: _____
- ☒ Other/Otros: I have requested a review of my case because I sent my petition of Habeas to USCIS however I the response of my request was that when I see the judge on May 6, I tell him my situation I have not been taken to my hearing on May 6 and I don't know what happen with my court appt.

Detainee Signature: [Signature]
(Firma del Detenido)

Request Date: 05/05/26
(Fecha de Solicitud)

ICE Response:

You were not taken to court because your court date was rescheduled until May 21, 2026, @ 800

ICE Officer Name: Anderson
(Print)

ICE Officer Signature: [Signature]

Date Received: _____

Request Number: _____

Date Responded: _____

Notice! You must fill out this form completely, or it will not be delivered to your Deportation Officer.
Aviso! Debe llenar esta forma completamente, o no sera entregada a su oficial de deportacion.



**U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
7488 Calzada De La Fuente
San Diego, CA 92154

**ICE Detainee Request Form
(Petición de Detenido)**

Last Name: (Apellido) <u>Giron Camargo</u>	First Name: (Primer Nombre) <u>Joel A</u>
Housing Unit/Room #: (Unidad letra de Unidad) <u>[Redacted]</u> Room #: (Habitación) <u>[Redacted]</u>	Alien #: (Numero de Inmigración) <u>[Redacted]</u>
Docket/Deportation Officer: (Oficial de ICE) _____	Nationality: (Nacionalidad) <u>Panama</u>

- ☒ Who is my Deportation Officer?
(¿Quién es mi oficial de deportación?)
- ☐ When is my next court date?
(¿Cuándo será mi próxima corte?)
- ☐ When will I get deported?
(¿Cuándo será deportado?)
- ☐ What is my case status?
(¿Cuál es el estado de mi caso?)

Response: CRUZ

Response: _____

Response: _____

Response: _____

☒ Other/Otros: Hey Guys! It's me again
I've requested several times to know who is my
deportation officer because I want to talk to him.
because I am a victim of Domestic Violence in the
United States state of Texas, Bexar County, city of Austin
in 2017 (January) beside that I am a HIV+ patient which
I'm not receiving my routine exam to measure my viral load.
and my immune system to know if it is compromised. I need to be refered
to put all these things together.

Detainee Signature: [Signature]
(Firma del Detenido)

Request Date: 3/24/2026
(Fecha de Solicitud)

ICE Response:

I have referred your medical complaint
to compliance.

ICE Officer Name: PORTER
(Print)

ICE Officer Signature: [Signature]

Date Received: _____

Request Number: _____

Date Responded: _____

Notice! You must fill out this form completely, or it will not be delivered to your Deportation Officer.
 Aviso! Debe llenar esta forma completamente, o no será entregada a su oficial de deportación.