FILED
JUL 30 2026
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY [illegible] DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern District of California

Cristobal Esteban Mateo

Petitioner

v.

Christopher J. LaRose, Warden of Otay Mesa Detention Center; Todd Lyons, Director of ICE.

Respondent
(name of warden or authorized person having custody of petitioner)

Case No. '26CV4368 JLS MMP
(Supplied by Clerk of Court)

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

Personal Information

1. (a) Your full name: Cristobal Esteban Mateo
   (b) Other names you have used:
2. Place of confinement:
   (a) Name of institution: Otay Mesa Detention Center
   (b) Address: 7488 Calzada de La Fuente, San Diego, CA, 92143
   (c) Your identification number: [redacted]
3. Are you currently being held on orders by:
   ☑ Federal authorities ☐ State authorities ☐ Other - explain:
4. Are you currently:
   ☐ A pretrial detainee (waiting for trial on criminal charges)
   ☐ Serving a sentence (incarceration, parole, probation, etc.) after having been convicted of a crime
   If you are currently serving a sentence, provide:
   (a) Name and location of court that sentenced you:
   (b) Docket number of criminal case:
   (c) Date of sentencing:
   ☑ Being held on an immigration charge
   ☐ Other *(explain)*:

Decision or Action You Are Challenging

5. What are you challenging in this petition:
   ☐ How your sentence is being carried out, calculated, or credited by prison or parole authorities (for example, revocation or calculation of good time credits)

☐ Pretrial detention
☑ Immigration detention
☐ Detainer
☐ The validity of your conviction or sentence as imposed (for example, sentence beyond the statutory maximum or improperly calculated under the sentencing guidelines)
☐ Disciplinary proceedings
☐ Other *(explain)*:

6. Provide more information about the decision or action you are challenging:

(a) Name and location of the agency or court: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Otay Mesa Detention Center.

(b) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: [redacted]

(c) Decision or action you are challenging *(for disciplinary proceedings, specify the penalties imposed)*:
Arbitrary and illegal detention with no arrest warrant against me. This is not mandatory for me to be detained, since I am not a criminal and I have never been convicted. Unconstitutional conditions of detention. The conditions are indistinguishable from penal confinement.

(d) Date of the decision or action:

Your Earlier Challenges of the Decision or Action

7. **First appeal**

Did you appeal the decision, file a grievance, or seek an administrative remedy?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(a) If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of the authority, agency, or court:

(2) Date of filing:

(3) Docket number, case number, or opinion number:

(4) Result:

(5) Date of result:

(6) Issues raised:

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not appeal:

8. **Second appeal**

After the first appeal, did you file a second appeal to a higher authority, agency, or court?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(a) If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of the authority, agency, or court: _____

(2) Date of filing: _____

(3) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: _____

(4) Result: _____

(5) Date of result: _____

(6) Issues raised: _____

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not file a second appeal: _____

9. **Third appeal**

After the second appeal, did you file a third appeal to a higher authority, agency, or court?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(a) If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of the authority, agency, or court: _____

(2) Date of filing: _____

(3) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: _____

(4) Result: _____

(5) Date of result: _____

(6) Issues raised: _____

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not file a third appeal: _____

10. **Motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255**

In this petition, are you challenging the validity of your conviction or sentence as imposed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," answer the following:

(a) Have you already filed a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 that challenged this conviction or sentence?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of court: _____

(2) Case number: _____

(3) Date of filing: _____

(4) Result: _____

(5) Date of result: _____

(6) Issues raised: _____

(b) Have you ever filed a motion in a United States Court of Appeals under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A), seeking permission to file a second or successive Section 2255 motion to challenge this conviction or sentence?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of court: _____

(2) Case number: _____

(3) Date of filing: _____

(4) Result: _____

(5) Date of result: _____

(6) Issues raised: _____

(c) Explain why the remedy under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is inadequate or ineffective to challenge your conviction or sentence: _____

11. **Appeals of immigration proceedings**

Does this case concern immigration proceedings?

☑ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," provide:

(a) Date you were taken into immigration custody: 02/13/2026

(b) Date of the removal or reinstatement order: _____

(c) Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?

☐ Yes ☑ No

If "Yes," provide:

(1) Date of filing: _____

(2) Case number: _____

(3) Result: _____

(4) Date of result: _____

(5) Issues raised: _____

(d) Did you appeal the decision to the United States Court of Appeals?

☐ Yes ☑ No

If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of court: _____

(2) Date of filing: _____

(3) Case number: _____

(4) Result: _____

(5) Date of result: _____

(6) Issues raised: _____

12. **Other appeals**

Other than the appeals you listed above, have you filed any other petition, application, or motion about the issues raised in this petition?

☐ Yes ☑ No

If "Yes," provide:

(a) Kind of petition, motion, or application: _____

(b) Name of the authority, agency, or court: _____

(c) Date of filing: _____

(d) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: _____

(e) Result: _____

(f) Date of result: _____

(g) Issues raised: _____

Grounds for Your Challenge in This Petition

13. State every ground (reason) that supports your claim that you are being held in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Attach additional pages if you have more than four grounds. State the facts supporting each ground. Any legal arguments must be submitted in a separate memorandum.

GROUND ONE: Arbitrary illegal detention with no arrest warrant against me, in violation of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

(a) Supporting facts *(Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.)*:

I was detained on the way to my work. ICE officers never showed me any arrest warrant. The just catch me and then took me to the Otay Mesa Detention Center.

(b) Did you present Ground One in all appeals that were available to you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

GROUND TWO: Detention of individuals who are not subject to mandatory detention.

Mandatory detention is for people convicted of crimes like: agravated felonies, crimes involving moral turpitude, drugs offenses, 2 or more offenses for which an individual spent a total of 5 years in prison.

Again the Fifth and Eight Amendments, and my rights were violated.

(a) Supporting facts *(Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.)*:

None of the requirements for mandatory detention fit for my situation, due I am not a criminal and have never been convicted for any crime. I have no criminal record.

(b) Did you present Ground Two in all appeals that were available to you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

GROUND THREE: Unconstitutional conditions of detention. Fifth and Eight amendment violations.

Substandard Medical Care: Prolonged detention with inadequate medical care of failure to provide treatment for medical conditions form basis for habeas petition. Deprivation of constitutional rights unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury. See Palafox v. Semala, 2026 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 66819

(a) Supporting facts *(Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.)*:

Inadequate medical treatment, inedible food, facility overcrowded causing exposing continuously to respiratory illnesses. Deprivation of Constitutional Rights is a huge irreparable harm and hardship for me and my family.

(b) Did you present Ground Three in all appeals that were available to you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

GROUND FOUR: Violation of due process clause (5th Amendment) Unreasonable length of detention: The Supreme Court has held that detention in immigration cases cannot be indefinite or prolonged without adequate justification. Due process extends to 'all persons' within the United States, including [non citizens], whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent. Zadvydas v. Davis 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001)

(a) Supporting facts *(Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.)*:

I have been detained for over 5 months. Besides, my detention is highly probable to be even much longer and and unpredictable, therefore, my detention is not foreseeable and may delay months or years.

(b) Did you present Ground Four in all appeals that were available to you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

14. If there are any grounds that you did not present in all appeals that were available to you, explain why you did not: The administrative remedy doesn't consider the constitutionals questions stated in this petition.

Request for Relief

15. State exactly what you want the court to do: 1. Issue a writ of Habeas Corpus; 2. Order my immediate release from immigration detention; 3. Order to provide an attorney for my representation; 4. In the alternative, conduct an immediate bond hearing before a neutral IJ and order to grant bond; 5. In the option, the IJ shall grant a bond for a reasonable amount, See Phong Doan v. INS, 311 F.3d 1160, 1162 (9th Cir. Cal. 2002); 6. Enjoin Respondents from transferring me outside the jurisdiction of District Court of Southern California.

Declaration Under Penalty Of Perjury

If you are incarcerated, on what date did you place this petition in the prison mail system:
7/23/26

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the petitioner, I have read this petition or had it read to me, and the information in this petition is true and correct. I understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the basis for prosecution for perjury.

Date: 07/21/2026

Signature of Petitioner

Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Petitioner
Cristobal Esteban Mateo

v.

Respondents
Christopher J. LaRose, Warden of Otay Mesa Detention Center, Todd Lyons, Director of ICE.

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

Cristobal Esteban Mateo, I respectfully present to Your Honor this petition for writ of habeas corpus *pro se*.

1. My name is Cristobal Esteban Mateo, I was born in Guatemala and am a citizen of that country. I am 50 years old. I entered the USA around March 2003 through the Nogales border. I have no criminal record, I have never used any type of drugs or substances, I have 3 children, my youngest daughter is under 8 years of age who is a US citizen, all of them depend completely on me. I have been cleaning houses for a living since I arrived in this country, over 23 years ago. My A# i[redacted]
2. On May 28, 2026, I filed a habeas petition, and it was denied by the court. In this new petition, I am arguing new grounds and facts which I consider may constitute violations to my constitutional rights and due process. Because of that, I beg your honor no to dismiss this new petition because it is not repetitive.
3. I am currently detained in the Otay Mesa Detention Center, 7488 Calzada de la Fuente, San Diego, California, 92143.
4. I was arbitrary detained with no warrant against me in February 13, 2026,

which violates my rights and due process. I have been subject to unreasonably prolonged detention, in violation of my Fifth Amendment's rights.

5. On March 5, 2026 I was denied bond on the grounds that I posed a flight risk. However, the DHS did not provide any clear and convincing evidence to support this claim, thus again violating due process and severely harming me.

6. Since my detention is arbitrary an illegal, as there is no arrest warrant against me, the Court should order my immediate release because my constitutional rights and due process, which the government is obligated to comply with according to the Constitution and the laws, have been violated.

7. As has been demonstrated in other Districts, it is possible to grant immediate release when bond hearings have been flawed, and therefore it is unnecessary to exhaust the administrative remedies because they are futile. The Rhode Island District Court deems it unnecessary for a person to wait months in detention for a decision from the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) *See Picado v. Hyde*, No. 26-cv-065-JJM-PAS, 2026 LX 18501 (D.R.I. Feb 9, 2026), which is likely to be negative, since the number of its members was recently reduced, and those who remain are aligned with the current Administration's anti-immigrant policies. *See Exhibit 1*.

8. Since arriving the U.S. over 23 years ago, I have always lived in the same place. The people in my community know me well and support me. This helps demonstrate that I do no pose a flight risk. Furthermore, the people whom I have worked for years in their homes know my honesty, and I have never betrayed their trust. In fact, some of them helped me with their letters of recommendation, *See Exhibit 2*. I also wish to inform you that I have no criminal record.

9. Due process extends to 'all persons' within the United States, including [non citizens], whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent. *Zadvydas v. Davis* 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001).

10. The Supreme Court has long recognized that the Fifth and Fourteen

Amendments refer to "all persons", not just "citizens". Aliens, even inadmissible or removable aliens, must be afforded due process protection. *See Yick Wo v. Hopkins,* 118 U.S. 356, 369 (1886) ("The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution is not confined to the protection of citizens.") As stated by the Court the provisions of the Fourteenth "are universal in their application, to all persons within the territorial jurisdiction, without regard to any differences of race, of color, or of nationality".

11. Immigration detention *must* serve "two regulatory goals: ensuring the appearance of [noncitizens] at future immigration proceedings and preventing danger to the community." *Zadvydas v. Davis,* 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001) (internal quotations and citations omitted). See also *Hernandez,* 872 F.3d at 900 (any detention incident to removal proceedings must "bear[] [a] reasonable relation" to the government's interest in mitigating the risks of danger to community and preventing flight); *Velasco Lopez v. Decker,* 978 F.3d 842, 857 (2d Cir. 2020) (the government "has no interest in the continued incarceration of an individual who it cannot show to be either a flight risk or a danger to his community".).

12. Indeed, "deprivation of liberty should be a rare circumstance for noncitizens in immigration detention, reserved only for those who are a threat to national security or poor bail risks". *Obregon,* 2017 WL 1407889 at *9. In the context of criminal pretrial detention, the Supreme Court has provided that the clear and convincing evidence standard requires the Government to prove that a detained person "presents an identified and articulable threat to and individual or the community", and "no conditions of release can reasonably assure the safety of the community or any person". *Salerno,* 481 U.S. At 750-51; *see also Hechavarria v. Whitaker,* 358 F. Supp. 3d 227, 241 (W.D.N.Y. 2019) ("If the clear and convincing standard means what it says, it cannot permit detention based on mere speculation that [a noncitizen's] release might possibly pose a danger".). Therefore, and given that I have not committed any crime nor do I have a criminal record, the Court should order my immediate release.

13. Conditions at the Otay Mesa Detention Center are punitive in nature, in violation of the Fifth and Eighth Amendment and the Due Process Clause, such conditions of detention are punitive and not rationally related to any legitimate government purpose. Every day that I remain detained causes me harm that cannot be repaired. I suffer from insomnia, anxiety and depression. My continued detention puts my physical and mental health at greater risk.

14. Courts have recognized that the conditions at the Otay Mesa Detention Center are "indistinguishable from penal confinement". *See Hamideh Sadeqi v. Larose,* 809 Supp. 3D 1090; *Amado v. United States DOJ,* 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 217453; *Kadir v. Larose,* 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 203614. My mental condition has been exacerbated by my detention and puts me at risk of further deterioration. I have also been subject to verbal abuse, uneatable food quality and unsanitary conditions. These conditions of confinement also raise constitutional concerns as my mental health is deteriorating by the day.

If Your Honor finds any error or omissions, please apply the precedent: "This court recognizes that it has a duty to ensure that *pro se* litigants do not lose their right to hearing on the merits of their claim due to ignorance of technical procedural requirements." *See Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dept.* 901 F.2d 696.699 (9th Cir. 1988).

CONCLUSION

As already been demonstrated, I consider that I have legal and factual grounds that justify the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus. Since my detention was arbitrary and illegal, therefore the Court should order my immediate release or at least a bond hearing before a neutral impartial Immigration Judge. These arguments constitute strong grounds in my favor. Furthermore, the conditions of his detention are inadequate and violate my constitutional rights.

For the reasons mentioned above, the I respectfully request the following to

the Court:

1. Issue a writ of Habeas Corpus ordering Respondents to release me from custody immediately;
2. In the option, grant a bond hearing before a neutral Immigration Judge;
3. In the case, the Immigration Judge grant me a bond for a reasonable amount because the Ninth Circuit has correctly suggested that serious questions may arise concerning the reasonableness of the amount of the bond if it has the effect of preventing an alien's release. *See Phong Doan v. INS*, 311 F.3d 1160, 1162 (9th Cir. Cal. 2002).
4. Order to provide an attorney for my representation;
5. Enjoin Respondents from transferring me outside the jurisdiction of District Court of Southern California;

I declare under penalty or perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sincerely,

Cristobal Esteban Mateo
Petitioner *Pro Se*

July 21, 2026.

Exhibit

1

Precedent or Policy? A Quiet Transformation of the Board of Immigration Appeals

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) is an administrative agency within the Department of Justice (DOJ) which adjudicates appeals of decisions by immigration judges and certain U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) denials. The Board receives 30,000-60,000 appeals each year. In 2024, the BIA adjudicated 44,785 appeals, leaving 138,672 cases pending. Very few of these decisions are "published," meaning that the decision becomes available to the public and is binding on immigration judges and USCIS. Over the past eight years, the Board issued between 13-27 precedential decisions each year. However, as of Aug. 22, 2025, the Board has already published 34 precedential cases and is on track to set a record for the number of cases published in a single year.

How are decisions designated as precedent?

A Board decision may be issued by a single member, a three-member panel, or en banc. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(e)(4)-(6). Decisions by a three-member panel or en banc may be designated as precedent. A decision becomes precedential by vote of the majority of permanent Board members or at the direction of the attorney general. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(g)(3). The regulations provide guidelines for the types of Board decisions that should be designated as precedent. This includes a "substantial issue of first impression," an issue that frequently arises in immigration cases, the decision announces or clarifies a legal issue, a decision which resolves a conflict of law created by previous precedent, or whether the case warrants publication in the public interest. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(g)(3).

Who are the Board members?

The attorney general appoints members to the Board for indefinite terms. The size of the Board has fluctuated over time. There are currently 9 permanent members — down from 26 permanent Board members at the end of the Biden administration. In addition to the permanent Board members, there are six temporary Board

members. Temporary Board members adjudicate appeals, but they are not permitted to vote on precedential decisions. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(a)(4). Temporary Board members' terms are limited to six months; however, the attorney general may renew a temporary Board member's term indefinitely. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(a)(4).

The Trump administration quickly dismissed a majority of the Board members following the 2025 inauguration — a move that echoes the actions of the George W. Bush administration. Then-Attorney General Ashcroft reduced the number of Board members from 23 to 11 members. At that point, the case backlog consisted of 56,000 cases, which pales into comparison to the current backlog. The previous purge targeted Board members with the highest rates of decisions favorable to noncitizens This strategy was effective in achieving a higher rate of unfavorable decisions for noncitizens and led to an increase in affirmances without opinion, where the Board issues decisions with no legal reasoning.

The George W. Bush administration then went on to hire several immigration judges and appoint some new members to the Board. Later investigations found that political affiliation was a critical criterion for any Board members and Immigration Judges hired during this period. Notably, current Chief Appellate Immigration Judge Garry Malphrus, a former Republican staffer who protested ballot recounts in Florida during the 2000 election, was hired without application or interview in 2005.

The Trump administration's own purge of the Board echoes efforts by the Bush administration to turn the tide of Board adjudications against noncitizens. Prior Board members with extensive experience advocating for noncitizens have been dismissed. On April 14, 2025, the Trump administration published an interim final rule restricting the size of the Board to 15 members. This step goes beyond the Bush administration's strategy. A smaller Board permits decisions to be published based on a smaller majority of members. The attorney general can ensure that this smaller majority consists of politically aligned appointees.

Have these changes impacted published decisions?

All but one of the decisions published in 2025 resulted in a negative outcome for the respondent to the case. 14 of the decisions were published by order of the attorney general, without a vote of the Board members. Overall, these previously unpublished decisions do not address novel issues before them, resolve any conflicts of law, or clarify legal issues. The remaining decisions, published following a vote of the Board, have been issued quickly. This, no doubt, reflects the ease of achieving a majority vote among only 9 — rather than 26 — voting members. Chief Appellate Judge Malphrus is a panel member of 18 of the published cases. Of those 18, he authored 8 decisions – nearly a quarter of the decisions issued in 2025.

The Board's decisions tend to be conveniently timed to support policies of the Trump administration by undermining relief for noncitizens in the United States. The single favorable decision, Matter of C-A-R-R-, 29 I&N Dec. 13 (BIA 2025), remanded a case in which an IJ pretermitted an asylum application for failing to include a declaration. The Board granted that respondent's appeal, but laid the groundwork for immigration judges (IJs) to pretermit asylum applications for other deficiencies. In Matter of K-E-S-G-, 29 I&N Dec. 145 (BIA 2025), the Board renews an effort to undermine gender-based particular social groups that began during the first Trump administration. These decisions, among others, reflect the Trump administration's continued efforts to prevent noncitizens from seeking protection in the United States.

Following the wrongful removal of Salvadoran national Kilmar Abrego Garcia, along with hundreds of Venezuelans, to the notorious CECOT prison, the Board issued decisions undermining claims for protection based on Salvadoran prison conditions and prison conditions in general. See Matter of A-A-R-, 29 I&N Dec. 38 (BIA 2025), Matter of A-A-F-V-, 29 I&N Dec. 118 (BIA 2025), Matter of S-S-, 29 I&N Dec. 136 (BIA 2025). The Board's decisions in Matter of Q. Li and Matter of Roque Izada support arguments that ICE has been advancing in court that prevent any noncitizen who entered unlawfully from requesting a bond while undermining arguments that would make these same groups of noncitizens eligible to adjust status.

The decisions published so far signal the Board's emerging role as a policy arm of the Trump administration. The Board's decisions signal to advocates that adjudication by a neutral arbiter will require appeal to the Federal Circuit Courts.

CLINIC will continue to monitor trends in BIA decisions. A list of 2025's decisions through August 22, 2025, can be found here.

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Exhibit

2

July 16, 2026

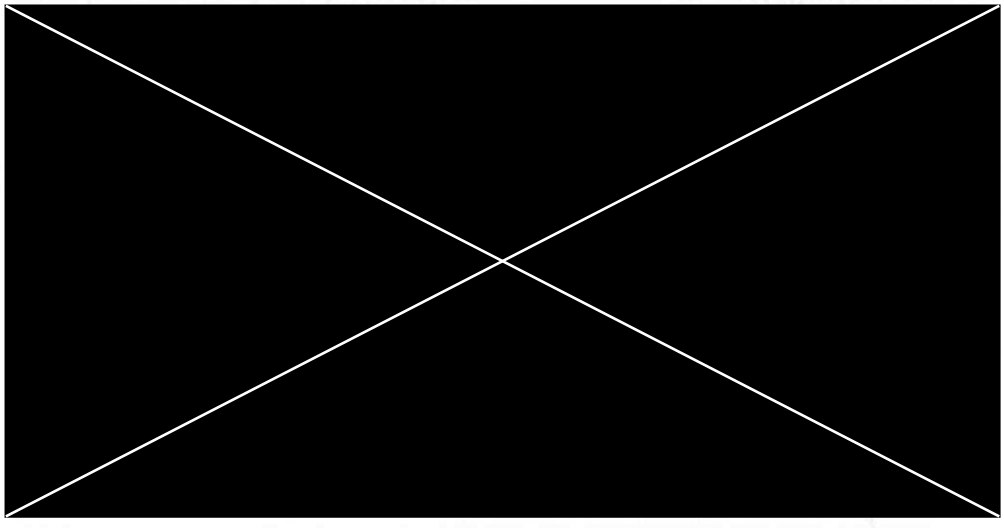
To Whom It May Concern,

I have known Christopher (Chistobal Esteban Meteo) for over eight years and found him to be a very honest and hard-working family man.

He has worked for me many times per year throughout the eight plus year period. He has always been very trustworthy and reliable.

Sincerely,

Elayne Loria



June 16, 2026

To whom is may concern.

My name is Elizabeth Downs. I am a resident of Riverside, California since 1975. Cristobal Mateo has worked for me for over 23 years doing yard maintenance and landscaping for my personal residence. I can testify that Cristobal is a responsible, ethical, honest and a very hard-working man and has been there for me during emergencies and for whatever ever 1 need within his skills. He is a very good family man as well.

If you need to ask me any further questions, you can contact me at [redacted]

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Downs
Elizabeth Downs
[redacted]

Nancy M. Delgadillo
[redacted]

June 16, 2026

To Whom It May Concern:

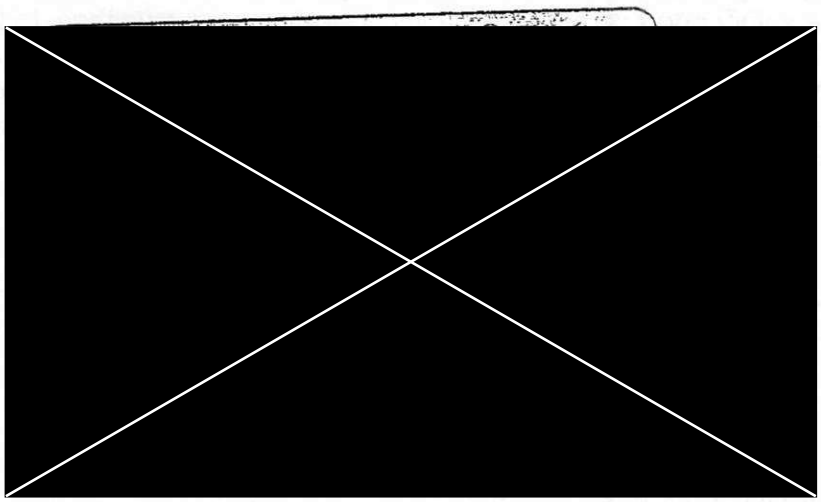
I, Nancy Marie Delgadillo have had the pleasure of having Cristobal Esteban Mateo as my neighbor. I've known him for many years and within those years I've known him to be a very good person. He's a very good man, always there to lend a helping hand to myself and other neighbors with things like making sure trash cans are out on the curb the night before trash pick up day, doing yard work, watching out and warning us of potential dangers on and around our street, sharing food, talking, caring, and wishing good will and happiness upon us.

I've known Cristobal to be a very hardworking and kind and caring husband, father, grandfather, uncle, cousin, and friend. Most importantly he is a Godly man. Mr. Mateo has always been the provider and caregiver for his family and his absence has made his family go through a severe hardship.

I am writing this letter in strong support of Cristobal Esteban Mateo. I strongly believe that his presence in the United States of America with his family would be highly beneficial to his family as well as our community.
Thank you for your time and consideration. Please feel free to contact me at the phone number provided above.
Sincerely,

Nancy M. Delgadillo

Nancy Delgadillo



To whom it may concern,

I, Juan Gaspar Andres, have known Mr. Cristobal Esteban Mateo for 21 years. He has faithfully served the church where he is a member for many years; he is part of our community—the San Pedro Community, Region 18—which meets on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. He has always been active in church events and helps those in need. He and his family are always willing to assist wherever their service is required.

Sincerely, Juan Gaspar Andrés [redacted] Juan Gaspar Andres

Foto guardada

