

JUDGE KATHLEEN CARDONE

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AUG 28 2026

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
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UNITED STATES COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Jesus Flores-Elizalde, *Pro Se*

A 

Petitioner,

EP26CV2239

v.

Todd Blanche, ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Mark Wayne Mullin, SECRETARY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY Maria Deanna Ybarra
U.S. ICE FIELD OFFICER DIRECTOR,

Civil Action No.
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS PURSUANT
TO 28 USC § 2241 PYS
PERSON SUBJECT TO
INDETERMINATE
DETENTION

Respondents

BACKGROUND

1. Petitioner, Jesus Flores-Elizalde, hereby petition this Court for a writ of habeas corpus to remedy Petitioner's unlawful detention by Respondents, and to enjoin Petitioner's continued unlawful detention by the Respondent. In support of this petition and complaint for injunctive relief, Petitioner alleges as follows:

CUSTODY

2. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondents and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"). Petitioner is detained at the El Paso Processing Center in El Paso, Texas. Petitioner is under the direct control of Respondents and their agents.

JURISDICTION

3. The constitution guarantees that the writ of habeas corpus is "available to every individual detained within the United States." *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 525, 124 S. Ct. 2633, 159 L. Ed. 2d 578 (2004). (citing U.S. CONST. Art. 1, §9, cl.2) This includes immigration related detention. *Zadydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 687, 121 S. Ct. 2491, 150 L. Ed. 2d 653 (2001). The petitioner seeking habeas relief must demonstrate they are in custody in violation of the Constitution or Federal law. 28 U.S.C. §2241(c)(3). *Barber v. Johnston*, 512 U.S. 267, 276 (1994). *See also*, 28 U.S.C. §2241(c)(3).

EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES

4. Petitioner has exhausted his administrative remedies to the extent required by law, and his only remedy is to seek relief from the Court.

The petitioner was detained in 2003 without proper representation and was held in custody for over 10 years. The petitioner does not have a violent past.

PARTIES

6. Petitioner is a native of Mexico who came to the United States in 2003. He has lived in the

U.S. for almost 25 years. On May 20th, 2026 he was detained by ICE. He is now detained in the El Paso Processing Center.

7. Respondent Todd Blanche is the Attorney General of the United States and is responsible for the administration of ICE and the implementation and enforcement of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA). Such as, Todd Blanche has ultimate custodial authority over Petitioner.

8. Respondent Mark Wayne Mulling is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. He is responsible for the administration if ICE and the implementation and enforcement of the INA. As such, Mark Wayne Mullin is the legal custodial of Petitioner.

9. Respondent Maria Deandra Ybarra is the ICE Field Officer Director of the EOIR Field Office of ICE and is Petitioner's immediate custodial. *See Vasquez v. Reno*, 233 F.3d 688, 690 (1st Cir. 2000), cert. Denied, 122 S. Ct. 43 (2001)

HISTORY AND AFFIDAVIT

10. I, Jesus Flores-Elizalde, Petitioner was born on  in Mexico

11. In the year of 2002, at the age of 11 years old, I immigrated into the United States. I entered the U.S. illegally and the reason of my migration was because my mother was already living in the U.S. at the time.

12. I lived in Albuquerque, New Mexico where I attended school.

13. In the year 2005 I was a victim of a violent crime and this allowed me to apply for a U-visa later in my life, unfortunately I did not receive the U-visa and I am still going through that process.

14. After High School I began to work in the construction field and was supporting my mother

who was facing some financial difficulties at the time.

15. I had many different troubles in my life and have experienced traumatic events. Some of the choices I made were not good and have led me to addiction of alcohol.

16. During my days of drinking I had some arrests but they never resulted in convictions.

17. In the year of 2010 I did receive a conviction for Driving While Intoxicated and I was ordered to do one year probation and some classes. I completed everything that was required of me and was told the conviction should be off my record.

18. I continued to live in New Mexico and continued to work and help my mother. My mother became ill and suffered injury from a work accident. Because of her injury she needed my support and that is what I concentrated on.

19. On May 20th, 2026 I was headed to work, and approximately 4 blocks from work I was surrounded by several unmarked vehicles. Moments later I was forced to pull over.

20. When the occupants of those unmarked vehicles began to exit their vehicles I saw the marking on the vest they were wearing and I understood that they are Department of Homeland Security agents.

21 I was taken into custody and later transferred to El Paso Processing Center.

22. I have been detained over 3 months and when I requested a bond hearing, I was told I did not qualify for bond and the bond was denied.

23. I have lived in the United States for almost 25 years. I have no criminal history other than the

Driving While Intoxicated. My mother, who is a United States Lawful Permanent Resident, and who continues to suffer from a medical condition, really needs me to be with her.

24. I pray that I may be allowed the opportunity to continue my immigration proceedings while I am out of detention. Thank you.

COUNT ONE PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS VIOLATION LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

25. Recently, in similar habeas petitions, the Respondents have argued that the recent panel opinion of the 5th Circuit in the *Buenrostro-Mendez v. Bondi* case held that the statute does not entitle people in the Petitioner's position to a bond hearing when they are detained pending removal.

26. However, the Petitioner is not arguing on the basis of statutory interpretation. The Petitioner is challenging the violation of his Constitutional Due Process Violation.

27. In *Marceau v. Noem*, No. 3:26-cv-237-KC, 2026 WL 368953, at *2 (W.D. Tex. Feb. 9, 2026) the Court states. "*Buenrostro-Mendez* has no bearing on this Court's determination of whether a habeas petitioner is being detained in violation of her constitutional right to procedural due process."

28. The Petitioner is not challenging his immigration removal proceedings but he is challenging his procedural due process because he has not been given a bond hearing during which the government bore the burden of proof

"...the government's Due Process Clause burden to show that removal proceedings are necessary. If not, it is an arbitrary and capricious deprivation of liberty, without due process of law."

30. To determine whether there is a Procedural Due Process violation the Supreme Court has

Dist. LEXIS 174 415, 2025 WL 2598379, at *2 (W.D. Tex. Sept. 8, 2025).

31. The three-part test consists of (3) factors: (1) "the private interest that will be affected by the official action"; (2) "the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards"; (3) "the Government's interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirements would entail."

THE FIRST FACTOR:

32. The Petitioner has been living in the United States since 2002. Therefore he has acquired a liberty interest. “Freedom from imprisonment – from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint – lies at the heart of the liberty | Due Process | Clause protects. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690. In the case of *Dominguez v. Noem*, 2026 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3031. In Court has stated, “I like many courts across the country dealing with similar circumstances, the Court finds Petitioner possess a strong liberty interest in his freedom from detention because he has established a life here - albeit without authorization.”

53. The Petitioner came to the U.S. in 2002 and has lived in New Mexico for 24 yrs. He attended school and after High School he worked and took care of his disabled mother.

REFERENCES

34. The Petitioner is faced with a substantial risk of erroneous deprivation of his interest in being free from arbitrary confinement pending resolution of his removal proceedings. The risk lies in the continued deprivation of liberty because the government is not affording the Petitioner his procedural due process in the form of a bond hearing. When the Petitioner requested a bond the immigration judge denied the bond without considering any of the factors

that point to him not being a danger nor a flight risk. The Petitioner does not have a violent history and was denied a bond without reason. He is being deprived of liberty even though he has Fifth Amendment protection.

35. The value of additional safeguards in a form of a bond hearing is high given that it would allow an immigration judge to conduct a hearing to determine whether continued detention is necessary and/or allow the federal court to rule in favor of immediate release.

THE THIRD FACTOR:

36. The Petitioner does not have a violent history. The Petitioner has a mother who is a Lawful Permanent Resident. His life has been established in New Mexico for 24 years. The government's interest is generally protected by affording a bond hearing and/or supervision requirements.

37. Any fiscal or administrative burdens on the government's part would not be significant in contrast to the fiscal and administrative necessities entailed in detaining an individual. In the history of ICE and their procedures they have always conducted bond hearings and have allowed cases similar to the Petitioner's to be released on bonds and/or supervision requirements.

CONCLUSION:

38. The Petitioner has been detained unlawfully because he has been denied a proper bond hearing. He has not had an opportunity to show that he is not a danger to the community nor a flight risk. The immigration court has not given him a hearing during which the government would have the burden of proof to show that the Petitioner is a danger to the community or a flight risk, and to determine whether he is suitable to be released on a bond and/or placed on supervision while his immigration case progresses. He does not have a violent history and does not pose a threat.

RELIEF SOUGHT:

Petitioner prays that this Court grant the following relief:

- 1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter.
- 2) Grant petitioner a writ of habeas corpus directing the Respondents to immediately release petitioner from custody under reasonable conditions of supervision.
- 3) Order Respondent to refrain from transferring the petitioner out of jurisdiction of the ICE El Paso SPC, director during the pendency of this proceeding and while the petitioner remains in Respondents custody; and
- 4) Order Respondents to grant a bond for petitioner to fight his case out of ICE custody due to long-term time detention
- 5) Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

I affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct. Respectfully submitted
this AUGUST / 24TH / 2026.

JESUS FLORES ELIZALDE

Jesus Flores-Elizalde, Pro Se

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El Paso SPC

8915 Montana Ave

El Paso, Texas 79925

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Jesus Flores-Elizalde, certify that a true copy of the above document (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus) was served on August 24th/2026, upon the following:

Western District Court of Texas
Albert Armendariz, Sr. United States Courthouse
525 Magoffin Avenue
Room 105
El Paso, Texas 79901

by placing a copy of the above in the mail system at the facility where I am detained.

JESUS FLORES ELIZALDE
Jesus Flores-Elizalde, *Pro Se*



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION**

Jesus Flores-Elizalde,
Petitioner,

v.

Todd Blanche, *et al.*,
Respondents.

No. 3:26-CV-2044-KC

RESPONSE TO PETITION

STATEMENT OF ISSUES

1. Can a district court judge overturn the findings of an immigration judge in a bond hearing?

Federal¹ Respondents provide this response to Petitioner's habeas petition. Any allegations that are not specifically admitted herein are denied.

Importantly, Petitioner seeks relief in the form of a court order vacating a discretionary decision to deny immigration bond under 8 U.S.C. 1226. This is **not** a decision stemming from *Matter of Hurtado*. In effect, Petitioner is seeking an order overturning and vacating a discretionary decision by the immigration court. *Id.* Furthermore, such order would also dismiss the authority vested in ICE to revoke said bond in the first place. *See* 8 U.S.C. 1226(b).

This Court does not have jurisdiction to review ICE's decision to revoke bond or the immigration judge's decision nor to reweigh the evidence and find this Court would have ruled differently. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(e); *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 516, 123 S.Ct. 1708, 155 L.Ed.2d 724 (2003) (explaining that 8 U.S.C. § 1226(e) bars an alien's challenge to "a discretionary judgment by the Attorney General or a decision that the Attorney General has made regarding his detention or release" (internal quotation marks omitted)).

I. Introduction

Discretionary decisions by the immigration court regarding detention are not subject to review by this Court. This is cemented in statutes created by Congress and reaffirmed via precedent at the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Fifth Circuit, and the Supreme Court. Petitioner must follow the process set forth by congress.

II. Relevant Facts and Procedural History

Petitioner has had a criminal record check on May 15, 2026, and it was found that Petitioner was charged for Aggravated Assault with a deadly weapon, and Aggravated Battery of a Household Member and Battery of Household Member. As a result of the new violent arrest

¹ The Department of Justice represents only federal employees in this action.

warrant, Petitioner was taken back into ICE Custody. Petitioner had a bond hearing on July 8, 2026, where it was determined that Petitioner was a danger to the community. Ex. A, Order of IJJ.

III. Argument

This Court lacks jurisdiction to overturn a discretionary decision by the immigration court. To grant this petition, would in vacate a discretionary decisions by the immigration court and violate the statutes, regulations, and Supreme Court Precedent.

A. The Court Lacks Jurisdiction to Review a Discretionary Decision regarding Detention and Revocation of Bond.

We start, as always, with jurisdiction.” *Texas v. Biden*, 20 F.4th 928, 947 (5th Cir. 2021), as revised (Dec. 21, 2021), rev’d and remanded, 597 U.S. 785, (2022). Before addressing any other matters before the Court, jurisdiction must first be established.

Petitioner cannot now use this petition as a vehicle to dispute ICE or the immigration judge’s alternative discretionary findings. *Saint Fort v Ashcroft*, 329 F.3d 191, 200 (1st Cir. 2003)(noting that the Supreme Court has “read the jurisdiction-limiting provision in § 1226(e) as applying only to review of the Attorney General’s discretionary judgment”) (citing *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 516–517(2003)); see also *Loa-Herrera v. Trominski*, 231 F.3d 984, 991–992 (5th Cir.2000); 8 U.S.C. § 1226(e).

8 U.S.C. § 1226(e) strips this Court of jurisdiction to hear such a challenge. Section 1226(e) states:

“(e) Judicial review

“The Attorney General’s discretionary judgment regarding the application of this section shall not be subject to review. No court may set aside any action or decision by the Attorney General under this section regarding the detention or release of any alien or the grant, revocation, or denial of bond or parole.”

The bar to judicial review was discussed and analyzed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme

Court found that 8 U.S.C. § 1226(e) barred challenges to discretionary decisions. *See* *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 516, 123 S.Ct. 1708, 155 L.Ed.2d 724 (2003) (explaining that 8 U.S.C. § 1226(e) bars an alien's challenge to “a discretionary judgment by the Attorney General or a decision that the Attorney General has made regarding his detention or release” (internal quotation marks omitted)); *Pensamiento*, 315 F. Supp. 3d at 688 (“Congress has eliminated judicial review of discretionary custody determinations”); *See Blandon v. Barr*, 434 F. Supp. 3d 30, 36 (W.D.N.Y. 2020) (while the Court may consider whether the IJ complied with the Court-ordered procedural protections, it does not reweigh the evidence nor consider whether it would have made the same determination as the IJ [emphasis added]).

Petitioner is not entitled to judicial review of his most recent bond decision.

III. Conclusion

The Court should deny the Petition in its entirety. The Court is stripped of jurisdiction to review the discretionary determinations of the immigration judge [§ 1226(e)].

This court may be concerned how §1226(e) effects the remedying of harms from illegal detention, but the Third Circuit’s reasoning regarding another jurisdictional stripping statute ,8 U.S.C. 1252(b)(9), rings true here. “Congress has the power to balance the orderly adjudication of claims with concerns about remedying harms from illegal detention.” *Khalil v. President, United States of Am.*, No. 25-2162, 2026 WL 111933, at *10 (3d Cir. Jan. 15, 2026). The balance that Congress struck in § 1226(e), removed jurisdiction from this Court to review these discretionary determinations.

The Court no longer has jurisdiction on the matter, and there is no longer a live controversy regarding the procedural protections provided to the Petitioner.

Respectfully submitted,

JUSTIN R. SIMMONS
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

By: /s/ Adrian Acosta
ADRIAN ACOSTA
Assistant United States Attorney
Texas Bar No. 24097275
700 E. San Antonio, Ste. 200
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Office: (915) 534-6884
Facsimile: (915) 534-3490
Email: Adrian.Acosta@usdoj.gov
Attorneys for Federal Respondents

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

On or about August 13, 2026, I directed a copy of this filing to be mailed via US Certified Mail to the *Pro Se* Petitioner at the below address:

Jesus Flores-Elizalde
A# 
El Paso Processing Center
8915 Montana Ave.
El Paso, TX 79925

/s/ Adrian Acosta
ADRIAN ACOSTA
Assistant United States Attorney



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
EL PASO SPC IMMIGRATION COURT

Respondent Name:

FLORES-ELIZALDE, JESUS FELIX

To:

Lopez, Cynthia
2829 Montana Ave
Suite 215
El Paso, TX 79903

A-Number:



Riders:

In Custody Redetermination Proceedings

Date:

07/08/2026

ORDER OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE

The respondent requested a custody redetermination pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1236. After full consideration of the evidence presented, the respondent's request for a change in custody status is hereby ordered:

☒ Denied, because

Respondent is a danger to the community.

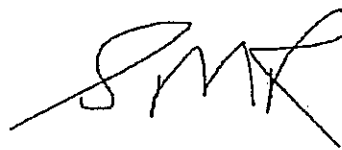
☐ Granted. It is ordered that Respondent be:

☐ released from custody on his own recognizance.

☐ released from custody under bond of \$

☐ other:

☐ Other:



Immigration Judge: RUHLE, STEPHEN 07/08/2026

Appeal: Department of Homeland Security: ☒ waived ☐ reserved
Respondent: ☐ waived ☒ reserved

Appeal Due: 08/10/2026

Certificate of Service

This document was served:

Via: [M] Mail | [P] Personal Service | [E] Electronic Service | [U] Address Unavailable

To: [] Alien | [] Alien c/o custodial officer | [E] Alien atty/rep. | [E] DHS

Respondent Name : FLORES-ELIZALDE, JESUS FELIX | A-Number : 

Riders:

Date: 07/08/2026 By: Soto, Cynthia, Court Staff

result from the alien's release, (3) for security or terrorism concerns, or (4) where the alien is determined to be specially dangerous. Id.

5, 12, 100
3

Petitioner does not fall into any of these categories, and ICE has not initiated any of the procedures required to certify Petitioner as falling into any of these categories. To the extent ICE is arguing that it can continue indefinitely detaining Petitioner on the grounds that he is "specially dangerous," it has not even attempted to comply with its own extensive procedures to obtain such a classification. See 8 C.F.R. 241.14(f)-(g), (i). Here, ICE has not obtained a certification of special dangerousness from the Commissioner, it has not ordered that Petitioner undergo a medical examination, and it has not initiated a reasonable cause proceeding in Immigration Court. ICE's own regulations provide that without proving "special dangerousness" by clear and convincing evidence before an Immigration Judge, ICE does not have the ability to indefinitely detain an alien who has no significant likelihood of being removed within a six-month period. In short, ICE has not followed its own rules, or the due process demanded by the U.S. Constitution and by Zadvydas. It follows that ICE's assertions that Petitioner can be indefinitely detained due to his criminal record should carry no weight whatsoever in this Court's determination.

period). Olshansky v. INS, No. 3-01-CV-1416-JD, 2002 WL 856758, *9 (D.D.C. Feb. 1, 2002) (INS failed to sustain its burden of showing alien's removal to Nigeria would occur in reasonably foreseeable future where alien detained for 11 months, travel documents not issued and no certainty as to when they might be issued); see also Seretse-Khama v. Ashcroft, 215 F. Supp.2d 37, 53 (D.D.C. 2002) (finding that Respondents failed to meet their burden of proof under Zadvydas where they "have not demonstrated to this Court that any travel documents are in hand, nor have they provided any evidence, or even assurances from the Liberian government, that travel documents will be issued in a matter of days or weeks or even months").

Argument 4: Petitioner Is Too Dangerous To Be Released

ICE may argue that you cannot be released because you pose a danger to the public. It may point to the fact that you have been convicted of an aggravated felony to try to convince the court that you are too dangerous to be released.

Sample Response:

ICE cannot seriously contend that Petitioner is too dangerous to be released. Moreover, Zadvydas does not permit ICE to indefinitely detain Petitioner based on allegations of criminal dangerousness alone. In Zadvydas, the Supreme Court held that an alien under a final removal order could be held longer than the presumptively-reasonable period of six months if the alien is "specially dangerous." Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 691 (2001). Having a criminal record is an insufficient reason to refuse to release an alien after the six-month removal period has expired. Id. Rather, the U.S. Supreme Court demanded that the "dangerousness rationale be accompanied by some other special circumstance, such as mental illness, that helps to create the danger." Id. In its analysis, the Court reiterated the need to protect an individual's due process rights guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. Id. at 692 (noting a "serious constitutional problem arising out of a statute that . . . permits indefinite, perhaps permanent, deprivation of human liberty"). The Court also suggested that the Constitution prohibited an administrative agency from making unreviewable decisions affecting one's fundamental rights. Id.

To implement Zadvydas, the Government established regulations setting forth a detailed quasi civil commitment proceeding that it must follow in order to continue to detain an alien whose removal is not significantly likely to occur in the reasonably foreseeable future. See 8 C.F.R. § 241.14. These regulations establish a review procedure in Immigration Court, which ICE itself must initiate, where ICE must show that the alien is "specially dangerous." ICE has only four circumstances where an alien may remain in detention even though his or her removal is not reasonably foreseeable: (1) where the alien has a highly contagious disease, (2) where serious adverse foreign policy consequences would

UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

I Jesus Flores-Elizalde, was re-detained by ICE agents on May 20th, 2026 for criminal charges filed against me. I did NOT know anything about this criminal charges or was aware about it and ICE did not give me the right to be present in front of a Judge in a Court of law for this criminal charges. I was NOT served in any form of legal paperwork for this charges against me in person or through mail to my residence. I, Jesus Flores-Elizalde was never arrested for this charges by any Police/Sheriff Department. I was NOT in custody on any County Jail or stepped inside a County Jail at all while on ICE bond.

This charges have been dismissed by a Judge in the state of New Mexico, Bernalillo County Metropolitan Courthouse on June 30th, 2026. I have proof, a Certified Seal signed and dated by the Clerk of the Bernalillo County Metro Court of New Mexico. This means I was NOT convicted of any allegations ICE is making against me, in the matter of my Writ of Habeas Corpus being denied. I am asking to please reconsider jurisdiction over this matter. Thank you.

Certify proof is staple to this letter.

AUGUST 24TH, 2026.

JESUS FLORES-ELIZALDE

A#



STATE OF NEW MEXICO
BERNALILLO COUNTY METROPOLITAN COURT

FILED IN THIS COURT
Thursday, June 25, 2026
10:13 AM
By Clerk, Metropolitan Court

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, Plaintiff,
v.
JESUS F FLORES-ELIZALDE, Defendant.
DOB: [REDACTED] 1990

No. [REDACTED]

ORDER FOLLOWING JUNE 25, 2026 FELONY FIRST APPEARANCE

THIS MATTER having come before the Court on June 25, 2026 for Felony First Appearance. The Defendant was not present but was being represented by the Law Offices of the Public Defender (Daniel Goodwin). The State was present and represented by The Second Judicial District Attorney's Office (Steven Diamond, ADA). The Court having heard arguments of counsel and having otherwise been fully advised in the premises hereby approves the Order as follows:

FINDS & ORDERS:

1. The Court has jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter herein;
2. A virtual felony first appearance was scheduled in this matter on June 24, 2026 at 1:30 pm before Judge Sanchez.
3. The State of New Mexico was provided the information for the Defendant's present location of incarceration to arrange for the Defendant's virtual appearance for this hearing;
4. The Defendant was not made available virtually or in person for this hearing;

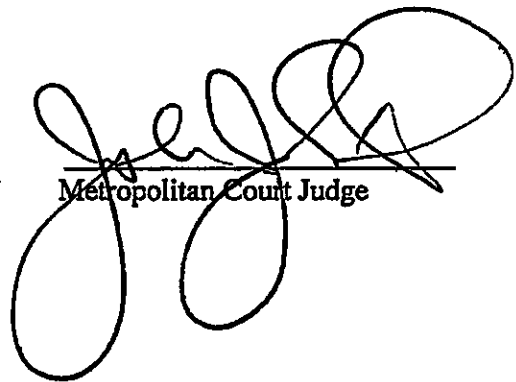
Distribution: 1 copy - Court 1 copy - Defendant 1 copy Prosecutor [Approved November 28, 2007] Criminal Form CR-25 GENERIC CORDER

Court Information: Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court 401 Lomas Blvd. NW

Albuquerque NM 87102 phone 505-841-8151 (fax) 505-222-4831 web site: www.nmccourts.gov

5. Due to the failure to transport the Defendant for arraignment, his matter shall be dismissed without prejudice as an arraignment could not be held timely pursuant to NMRA 7-501. & *ANY* warrants shall be cancelled

It is so Ordered.



Metropolitan Court Judge

I, Lissa Quintana, Clerk of the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court of New Mexico, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and full copy of the instrument herewith set out as appears of record in my office.

Dated this 30 day of June 2026

Clerk of the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court.

By

