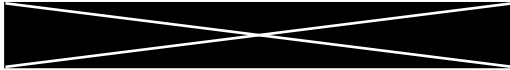


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Marvin Alexis Gomez Vallecíos (A )



Petitioner,

v.

Civil Action No.

Kristi Noem, *Secretary of Homeland Security,*

245 Murray Lane SW,
Washington, DC 20528

Todd Lyons, *Acting Director, U.S. Immigration
and Customs Enforcement,*

Nikita Baker, *Baltimore Field Office
Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs
Enforcement,*

500 12th Street SW,
Washington, DC 20536-5902

Pamela Bondi, *Attorney General,*

950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Respondents.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner is a non-citizen of the United States who entered the United States without inspection between ports of entry on the U.S.-Mexico border in 2010, and was only arrested by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) approximately 15 years after his entry. Petitioner enjoys a valid grant of deferred action, which allows him to remain lawfully present in

the United States. Petitioner has now been detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), under facts and circumstances that place him squarely within ICE’s general detention authority 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Under that statute, Petitioner is eligible to seek discretionary release on bond from an Immigration Judge (“IJ”). However, due to a new policy announced by ICE in July 2025, and now a recent Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) decision that overturns decades of settled law, Respondents contend that Petitioner is actually detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b). However, while § 1225 requires mandatory detention and does not allow release on bond, it only applies to noncitizens apprehended at the border “seeking admission.” Petitioner therefore brings this action for a declaratory judgment from this Court that he is properly detained (if at all) only pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a); and seeking an order that Respondents schedule her for a discretionary bond hearing pursuant to § 1226(a) before an Immigration Judge within 15 days.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has jurisdiction to hear this case under 28 U.S.C. § 2241; 28 U.S.C. § 2201, the Declaratory Judgment Act; and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, Federal Question Jurisdiction. In addition, the individual Respondents are United States officials. 28 U.S.C. § 1346(a)(2).

2. The Court has authority to enter a declaratory judgment and to provide temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202, the All Writs Act, and the Court’s inherent equitable powers, as well as issue a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

3. This Court also has federal question jurisdiction, through the APA, to “hold unlawful and set aside agency action” that is “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). APA review of a final agency action

may proceed, absent a special statutory review proceeding, by “any applicable form of legal action, including actions for declaratory judgments or writs of prohibitory or mandatory injunction or habeas corpus, in a court of competent jurisdiction.” 5 U.S.C. § 703.

4. Venue lies in this District because Petitioner is currently detained within the territorial jurisdiction of this District; and each Respondent is an agency or officer of the United States sued in his or her official capacity. 28 U.S.C. § 2241; 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1).

THE PARTIES

5. Petitioner Marvin Alexis Gomez Vallecíos is a citizen and native of El Salvador and, upon information and belief, is currently detained by Respondents at the Hold Room at the ICE Field Office in Baltimore, MD, within the territorial jurisdiction of this Court.

6. Respondent Kristi Noem is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”). She is the cabinet-level secretary responsible for all immigration enforcement in the United States.

7. Respondent Todd Lyons is the Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”). He is the head of the federal agency responsible for all immigration enforcement in the United States.

8. Respondent Nikita Baker is the Director of the Baltimore ICE Field Office. She is the head of the ICE office that unlawfully arrested Petitioner, and such arrest took place under her direction and supervision. She is the immediate legal and physical custodian of Petitioner.

9. Respondent Pamela Bondi is the Attorney General of the United States. The Immigration Judges who decide removal cases and applications for bond and relief from removal do so as her designees.

10. All government Respondents are sued in their official capacities.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

A. U Visa and Deferred Action

11. The United States legal regime affords special protections to victims of crime, even prior to the final adjudication of their visa petition. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U). This protection can extend to derivative family members of crime victims as well. In 2021, USCIS modified this process introducing a streamlined Bona Fide Determination policy process, as authorized by statute, to provide benefits on a lower burden of proof and thus even more quickly. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1184(p)(6). (“The Secretary may grant work authorization to any alien who has pending, bona fide application for nonimmigrant status under section [1101(a)(15)(U)].”); *see also* USCIS policy alert “Bona Fide Determination Process for Victims of Qualifying Crimes, and Employment Authorization and Deferred Action for Certain Petitioners,” PA-2021-13 (June 13, 2021).¹

12. Today, the agency first reviews a Form I-918 Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status, to make a “bona fide determination” (BFD). USCIS Policy Manual Vol. 3, Part C, Ch. 5.² USCIS will only issue the BFD if all necessary components of a U visa petition are submitted. *Id.* at § A.

13. USCIS will then consider whether to issue the discretionary benefits of deferred action and an employment authorization document (EAD), for the petitioner and any family members. *Id.* at § B. USCIS will run background checks and consider whether the petitioner or derivative family member poses a risk to national security (under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)) or public safety, and considers other relevant discretionary factors. *Id.* As part of background checks, USCIS relies “on a variety of databases that collect information from law enforcement agencies

¹ Available at: <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/policy-manual-updates/20210614-VictimsOfCrimes.pdf> (last visited October 27, 2025).

² Available at: <https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-3-part-c-chapter-5> (last visited October 27, 2025).

and other federal, state, local, and tribal agencies, including information regarding arrests and convictions.” *Id.* at § C.1. Only after these steps are taken, and USCIS has determined that the petitioner or derivative family member merits a favorable exercise of discretion, will deferred action and EAD issue. *Id.*

14. After a BFD grant, the deferred action supplies the basis for the EAD. 8 C.F.R. § 274a.12(c)(14). *See e.g.* Ex. 2, Employment Authorization Document (“EAD”) issued under category C14, valid from February 2, 2024 through February 1, 2028.

15. Deferred action is not a creature of statute or regulation, but rather is simply an act of “administrative discretion.” *Reno v. Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm.*, 525 U.S. 471, 484 (1999). It may be granted at any phase of the removal process, including to *inter alia* to “decline to execute a final order of deportation.” *Id.* At bottom, deferred action “means that, for the humanitarian reasons described below, no action will thereafter be taken to proceed against an apparently deportable alien, even on grounds normally regarded as aggravated.” *Id.*

16. Moreover, “deferred action recipients are considered ‘lawfully present’ for purposes of, and therefore eligible to receive, Social Security and Medicare benefits. *Dep’t of Homeland Sec. v. Regents of the Univ. of California*, 591 U.S. 1, 10 (2020) (citing 8 C.F.R. § 1.3(a)(4)(vi); 42 C.F.R. § 417.422(h) (2012)).

17. USCIS retains its discretion over the BFD throughout the pendency of the U visa petition, and reserves the right to revoke the BFD and benefits, including deferred action, “at any time if it determines the BFD EAD or favorable exercise of discretion are no longer warranted, or the prior BFD EAD and deferred action were granted in error.” *Id.*

B. Immigration Detention Legal Framework

18. When a noncitizen is alleged to have violated immigration laws, they are generally placed into traditional removal proceedings, during which an immigration judge will determine whether they are removable and then whether they have a legal basis to remain in the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1229a.

19. Detention is authorized for “certain aliens already in the country pending the outcome of removal proceedings under § 1226(a) and 1126(c).” *See Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 289 (2018). The statute provides that an individual may be subject to either discretionary detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) generally, or mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) if they have been arrested or convicted of certain crimes. Discretionary detention under § 1226(a) has been described as the “default” provision for immigration detention for those subject to traditional removal proceedings. *Id.* at 288. Under § 1226(a), “[e]xcept as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the Attorney General ‘may release’ an alien detained under § 1226(a) ‘on ...bond’ or ‘conditional parole.’” *Id.*

20. Alternatively, mandatory detention is authorized for “certain aliens *seeking admission* into the country under §§ 1225(b)(1) and 1225(b)(2),” [emphasis added]. *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 289. Individuals inspected under § 1225(b) and determined to be “applicants for admission” may be subject to mandatory detention under two separate subsections. Applicants for admission include someone:

“present in the United States who has not been admitted or who arrives in the United States (whether or not at a designated port of arrival and including an alien who is brought to the United States after having been interdicted in international or United States waters) shall be deemed for the purposes of this chapter to be an applicant for admission.”

§ 1225(a)(1).

21. The first subset, under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1), may be subject to expedited removal and mandatory detention if they are determined to be an “arriving alien,” and if they have not been physically present in the United States continuously for a two-year period immediately prior. Regulations define an “arriving alien” as:

“an applicant for admission coming or attempting to come into the United States at a port-of-entry, or an alien seeking transit through the United States at a port-of-entry, or an alien interdicted in international or United States waters and brought into the United States by any means, whether or not to a designated port-of-entry, and regardless of the means of transport.”

8 C.F.R. § 1.2.

22. Otherwise, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) provides for the detention of “applicant for admission” specifically when “the examining immigration officer determines that an alien *seeking admission* is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted, the alien shall be detained for a proceeding under section 1229a of this title,” i.e. for traditional removal proceedings [emphasis added].

23. An “arriving alien” or an applicant for admission “seeking admission” may only be released from detention on parole (which is a form of release on recognizance), under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5). *Jennings*, 583 U.S. at 288. There is no bond available to an arriving alien or applicant for admission seeking admission. *Id.* There is no such thing as a “parole bond” – a release must be either parole under § 1182(d)(5) or a bond (conditional parole) under § 1226(a). *Id.*

24. For a noncitizen subject to discretionary detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), ICE makes an initial custody determination to either set a bond or hold the individual at no bond. The noncitizen may then seek a review of ICE’s initial custody determination before the IJ (a “custody review hearing”), who has the authority to modify ICE’s custody determination and set bond in a

case in which ICE has designated no bond, lower bond when ICE has set a cash bond amount, or deny bond completely. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19.

25. Custody review hearings are separate from hearings in the underlying removal proceedings. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(d). If a noncitizen is granted bond by the IJ, she must still appear in immigration court for the IJ to determine her removability and hear any claim for relief from removal. At a custody review hearing, once jurisdiction over bond is established, the IJ's inquiry is limited to whether the detainee is a danger to the community or a flight risk, and bond may only be granted when an IJ has determined that the detainee meets their burden of proof that they are neither. *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37 (BIA 2006).

26. For decades, it has been Respondents' practice to afford § 1226(a) discretionary bond hearings and custody review hearings to those individuals who have been encountered neither at a point of entry nor seeking admission to the United States. *See Rosado v. Figueroa*, No. CV 25-02157 PHX DLR (CDB), 2025 WL 2337099, at *10 (D. Ariz. Aug. 11, 2025), *report and recommendation adopted sub nom. Rocha Rosado v. Figueroa*, No. CV-25-02157-PHX-DLR (CDB), 2025 WL 2349133 (D. Ariz. Aug. 13, 2025) ("Respondents' proposed application of § 1226 is also belied by the Department of Homeland Security's 'longstanding practice' of treating noncitizens taken into custody while living in the United States, including those detained and found inadmissible upon inspection and then released into the United States with the government's acquiescence, who have committed no crime after release, as detained under § 1226(a)." citing *Loper Bright Enter. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369, 386 (2024)).

C. New ICE memo reinterpreting 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)

27. On July 8, 2025, Respondent ICE issued new interim guidance that announced a breathtakingly broad interpretation of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2). *See* ICE memorandum "Interim

Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for Applications for Admission.”³ This memo concerns the detention of “applicants for admission” as defined by § 1225(a)(1). “Effective immediately, it is the position of DHS that such aliens are subject to detention under INA § 235(b) [8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)] and may not be released from ICE custody except by INA § 212(d)(5) [8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)].” *Id.* DHS is explicit that this new policy is a marked deviation from prior interpretation and treatment of affected noncitizens. *Id.* (“For custody purposes, these aliens are now treated in the same manner that “arriving aliens” have historically been treated.”)

28. The memo further clarifies that “[t]he only aliens eligible for a custody determination and release on recognizance, bond or other conditions under INA § 236(a) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)] during removal proceedings are aliens admitted to the United States and chargeable with deportability under INA § 237 [8 U.S.C. § 1227], with the exception of those subject to mandatory detention under INA § 236(c) [8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)].” *Id.*

29. Moreover, ICE maintains that “DHS does not take the position that prior releases of applicants for admission pursuant to INA § 236(a) were releases on parole under INA § 212(d)(5) based on this change in legal position.” *Id.* ICE fails to clarify under what legal authority, then, those prior releases were effectuated. Rather, ICE signals the resulting lack of “correct” paperwork is nonetheless permissible. *Id.* (“Accordingly, ERO and HIS are not required to ‘correct’ the release paperwork by issuing INA § 212(d)(5) parole paperwork.”)

30. Nationwide implementation of the ICE § 1225(b)(2) mass detention policy ensued.

D. Recent BIA decision *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*

³ Available at <https://www.aila.org/library/ice-memo-interim-guidance-regarding-detention-authority-for-applications-for-admission> (last visited Sept. 25, 2025).

31. On September 5, 2025, the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), which oversees all appeals of IJ decisions including custody redeterminations, upheld ICE's re-interpretation of § 1225(b)(2). *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).

32. The BIA held that the respondent was an "applicant for admission" within the scope of § 1225(b), and therefore subject to mandatory detention.

33. The BIA characterized the issue before it as "one of statutory construction: Does the INA require that *all* applicants for admission, even those like the respondent who have entered without admission or inspection and have been residing in the United States for years without lawful status, be subject to mandatory detention for the duration of their immigration proceedings, and thus the Immigration Judge lacks authority over a bond request filed by an alien in this category?" [emphasis added]. *Id.* at 220.

34. The BIA reasoned that individuals "who surreptitiously cross into the United States remain applicants for admission until and unless they are lawfully inspected and admitted by an immigration officer." *Id.* at 228.

35. The BIA acknowledged the decades of precedent preceding its decision that authorized release of individuals present without having been inspected and admitted or paroled under § 1226(a). *Id.* at 225, FN6 ("We acknowledge that for years Immigration Judges have conducted bond hearings for aliens who entered the United States without inspection. However, we do not recall either DHS or its predecessor, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, previously raising the current issue that is before us. In fact, the supplemental information for the 1997 Interim Rule titled 'Inspection and Expedited Removal of Aliens; Detention and Removal of Aliens; Conduct of Removal Proceedings; Asylum Procedures,' 62 Fed. Reg. 10312, 10323 (Mar. 6, 1997), reflects that the Immigration and Naturalization Service took the position at that time

that “[d]espite being applicants for admission, aliens who are present without having been admitted or paroled (formerly referred to as aliens who entered without inspection) will be eligible for bond and bond redetermination.”)

36. Ultimately, the BIA upheld the decision that the IJ lacked jurisdiction under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) to consider the respondent for discretionary bond. *Id.* at 229.

37. The BIA decision is binding on all immigration judges nationwide.

38. Respondents’ new policy and interpretation of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) stand to sweep millions of noncitizens into mandatory detention, without any consideration for release on bond (regardless of their ties to their community or lack of dangerousness or flight risk). *Rosado*, 2025 WL 2337099, at *11.

FACTS

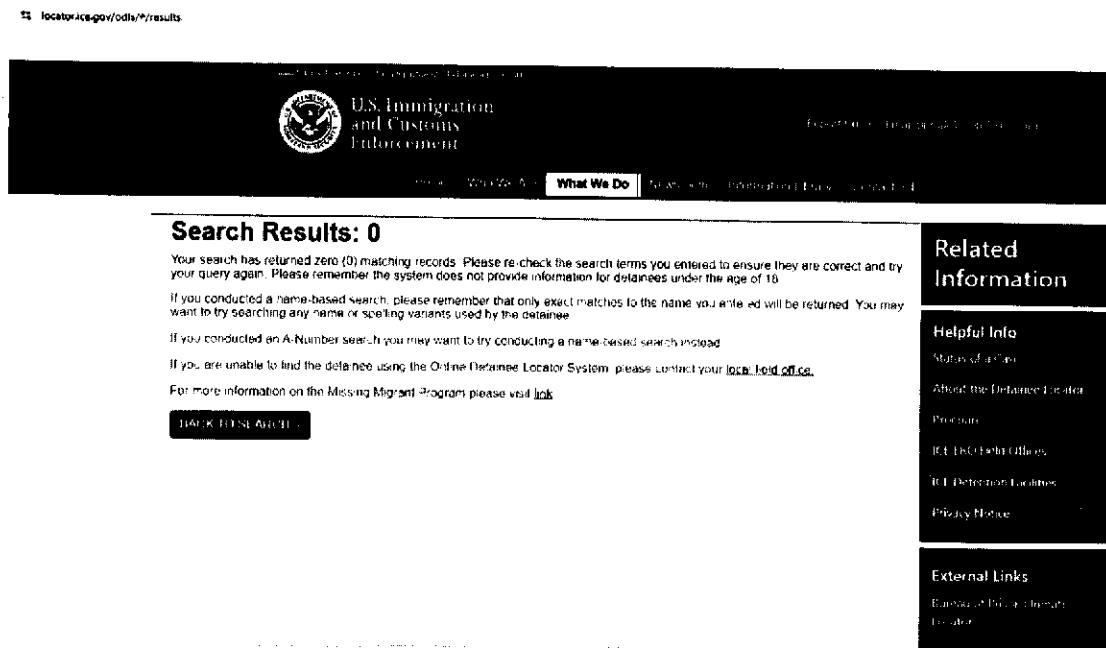
39. Petitioner is a citizen of El Salvador. He entered the United States without inspection between ports of entry, across the U.S.-Mexico border, in 2010, and was not encountered by immigration officers at that time.

40. On December 1, 2023, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) determined that the U visa petition by Petitioner’s family member was bona fide. *See generally* <https://www.uscis.gov/records/electronic-reading-room/national-engagement-u-visa-and-bona-fide-determination-process-frequently-asked-questions>. *See* Ex. 1, USCIS Correspondence re: I-918A Derivative Bona Fide Determination (“BFD”).

41. Based on this BFD, Petitioner was then issued work authorization and deferred action from February 2, 2024 through February 1, 2028. *See* Ex. 2, EAD.

42. On October 22, 2025, Petitioner was arrested by ICE agents on his way to work.

43. Upon information and belief, at the time of filing this action, Petitioner is currently detained at the Hold Room at the ICE Field Office in Baltimore, MD, within the territorial jurisdiction of this Court. He is not currently listed on the ICE Detainee Locator (available at: <https://locator.ice.gov/> (last visited on October 27, 2025)):



44. Petitioner is not currently in removal proceedings nor is he subject to a final order of removal (available at <https://acis.eoir.justice.gov/en/> (last visited on October 27, 2025)):

amazon/jstc/gov/en/

Court Closures Policy: October 27, 2025 Please check <https://www.justice.gov/ais/court-closures> for up to date closures.

Automated Case Information

Welcome to the Automated Case Information System. The following information relates to the primary case only. Please contact your local court if you need bond hearing information.

Enter your A-Number

A-Number *Required [What's an A-Number?](#)

Nationality *Required [What is Nationality?](#)

EL SALVADOR (ES)

No case found for this A-Number.

SUBMIT

Case information from this automated resource is provided for convenience only. Documents the immigration court or Board of Immigration Appeals issue to you or your representative are the only official determinations related to your case.

45. All Respondents consider that Petitioner is detained pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2). *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216. Accordingly, it would be futile for Petitioner to request a bond hearing from an Immigration Judge. Exhaustion of administrative remedies would therefore be futile.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF: Declaratory Judgment

46. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs 1-45.

47. Petitioner requests a declaration from this Court that he is not an applicant for admission “seeking admission” or “an arriving alien” subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(b)(1) or (b)(2), and that his current detention by Respondents is proper, if at all, only under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a).

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF: No-Bond Detention in Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)

48. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs 1-45.

49. Since Petitioner is not an applicant for admission “seeking admission” or “an

arriving alien” subject to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(b)(1) or (b)(2), and has no disqualifying criminal arrests or convictions subject to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c), he is entitled to a bond redetermination hearing by an immigration judge pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a).

50. Respondents’ actions, as set forth herein, violate Petitioner’s statutory right to a bond redetermination hearing in front of an immigration judge.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
Detention in Violation of Due Process**

51. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs 1-45.

52. Immigration detention is civil, not criminal, in nature. There are only two permissible reasons for immigration detention: to avoid flight risk, and to avoid danger to the community.

53. After entering the United States unlawfully, Petitioner went on to develop ties to the community over the course of more than a decade. He is therefore a “person” within the meaning of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and has a liberty interest in freedom from physical restraint.

54. Respondents’ actions in detaining Petitioner without a bond hearing before a neutral and detached magistrate deprives Petitioner of his rights without due process of law.

**FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
Unlawful Detention during Period of Deferred Action**

55. Petitioner re-alleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs 1-45.

56. Since Petitioner is currently lawfully present in the United States due to a valid, unexpired, not-revoked grant of deferred action from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, he may not be detained by Respondents.

57. Petitioner's current detention is therefore unlawful, and he must be released from detention forthwith.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Petitioner prays for judgment against Respondents and respectfully request that the Court enter an order:

- a) Issuing an Order to Show Cause, ordering Respondents to justify the basis of Petitioner's detention in fact and in law, forthwith;
- b) Order that Respondents release Petitioner from detention forthwith, pursuant to his valid grant of deferred action;
- c) In the alternative:
 - i) Declare that Petitioner is not an applicant for admission "seeking admission" or "an arriving alien" subject to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b);
 - ii) Declare that Respondents' actions, as set forth herein, violate Petitioner's due process rights;
 - iii) Declare that Respondents may properly detain Petitioner, if at all, only pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a);
 - iv) Order that Respondents conduct bond hearings for Petitioner pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within 15 days;
 - v) Grant the writ of habeas corpus and order Respondents to release Petitioner forthwith, upon payment of the bond as ordered by the Immigration Judge;
- d) Award Petitioner his costs of suit; and
- e) Grant any other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 27, 2025

/s/ Simon Sandoval-Moshenberg
Simon Sandoval-Moshenberg, Esq.
D. Md. Bar no. 30965
Murray Osorio PLLC
4103 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 300
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
Telephone: 703-352-2399
Facsimile: 703-763-2304
ssandoval@murrayosorio.com

Counsel for Petitioner

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND**

MARVIN ALEXIS GOMEZ VALLECÍOS,

Petitioner,

V.

KRISTI NOEM, Secretary of Homeland Security,
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Respondents.

Civil Action No.

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

- Ex. 1) USCIS Correspondence, dated December 1, 2023, re: Form I-918A U Visa Bona Fide Determination;
- Ex. 2) USCIS Employment Authorization Document, issued on February 2, 2024.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on this date, I uploaded the foregoing, with all attachments thereto, to this court's CM/ECF system, which will send a Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF) to all case participants. I furthermore will send a copy by certified U.S. mail, return receipt requested, to:

Civil Process Clerk
U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of
Maryland
36 S. Charles St., 4th Fl.
Baltimore, MD 21201

Office of the General Counsel
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
245 Murray Lane, SW, Mail Stop 0485
Washington, DC 20528-0485

Pamela Bondi, Attorney General of the
United States
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor
U.S. Immigration and Customs
Enforcement
500 12th Street SW, Mail Stop 5902
Washington, DC 20536-5902

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 27, 2025

/s/ Simon Sandoval-Moshenberg
Simon Sandoval-Moshenberg, Esq.
D. Md. Bar no. 30965
Murray Osorio PLLC
4103 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 300
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
Telephone: 703-352-2399
Facsimile: 703-763-2304
ssandoval@murrayosorio.com

Counsel for Petitioner