FILED

AO 242 (Rev. 09/17) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Under 28 U.S.C. § 2241

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Texas

AUG 31 2026

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BY _____ DEPUTY CLERK

Luis Rene Sanchez Centella

Petitioner

v.

Warden, ERO El Paso Camp East Montana

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

Case No. EP26CV2252

(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: Luis Rene Sanchez Centella

   (b) Other names you have used: N/A

2. Place of confinement:

   (a) Name of institution: ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA

   (b) Address: 6920 DIGITAL ROAD EL PASO, TX 79936

   (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: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA, EL PASO, TEXAS

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

(c) Decision or action you are challenging *(for disciplinary proceedings, specify the penalties imposed)*:
ICE's continued detention of Petitioner since February 11, 2026, despite no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.

(d) Date of the decision or action: 02/11/2026

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:
No appeal was filed because Petitioner is challenging only ICE's continued detention, not the final removal order.

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:

No second appeal was filed because Petitioner is challenging only ICE's continued post-order detention, not the final removal order.

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:

No third appeal was filed because Petitioner is challenging only ICE's continued detention, not the final removal order.

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: 02/11/2026

(b) Date of the removal or reinstatement order: 12/11/2018

(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: Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241

(b) Name of the authority, agency, or court: U.S District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Fort Myers

(c) Date of filing: 05/28/2026

(d) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: 2:26-cv-01777-KCD-NPM

(e) Result: Denied without prejudice.

(f) Date of result: 07/02/2026

(g) Issues raised: Continued post-order immigration detention and lack of a significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.

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: SEE ATTACHMENT A

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

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

☐ Yes ☑ No

GROUND TWO: SEE ATTACHMENT A

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

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

☐ Yes ☑ No

GROUND THREE: SEE ATTACHMENT A

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

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

☐ Yes ☑ No

GROUND FOUR: SEE ATTACHMENT A

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

(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: These grounds were not fully available earlier because Petitioner had not yet exceeded the six-month detention period, and additional facts concerning ICE's removal efforts occurred afterward.

Request for Relief

15. State exactly what you want the court to do: SEE ATTACHMENT A

Declaration Under Penalty Of Perjury

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

8 - 20 - 2026

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: 8 - 20 - 2026

Signature of Petitioner

Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION

LUIS RENE SANCHEZ CENTELLA,
Petitioner,

v.

WARDEN, ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA,
Respondent.

A# [redacted]

INDEX OF ATTACHMENTS AND EXHIBITS

In Support of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Under 28 U.S.C. Section 2241

Designation	Description	Pages
Attachment A	Grounds for Relief and Supporting Facts; continuation of Questions 13 and 15 of Form AO 242.	2
Attachment B	Short Memorandum of Legal Authorities supporting the Section 2241 petition.	2
Exhibit 1	Order entered July 2, 2026, in *Sanchez Centella v. Warden, Florida Soft Side South Detention Center*, Case No. 2:26-cv-01777-KCD-NPM (M.D. Fla.), denying the prior Section 2241 petition without prejudice.	5
Exhibit 2	Copy of ICE Form I-229A (6/21), Spanish version, "Aviso por Incumplimiento del Plazo de Salida," with accompanying detainee cooperation instruction sheet, as provided to Petitioner.	2
Exhibit 3	ICE Online Detainee Locator screenshot showing Petitioner currently detained at ERO El Paso Camp East Montana, El Paso, Texas.	1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION

LUIS RENE SANCHEZ CENTELLA, Petitioner, v. WARDEN, ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA, Respondent.	Civil Action No. _____ A# [redacted]

ATTACHMENT A - GROUNDS FOR RELIEF AND SUPPORTING FACTS

Continuation of Question 13 and Question 15 of Form AO 242

Scope of Petition. Petitioner does not challenge the validity of his December 11, 2018 final order of removal. He challenges only his continued post-order immigration detention and seeks release under appropriate conditions of supervision.

GROUND ONE - CONTINUED POST-ORDER DETENTION BEYOND THE PRESUMPTIVELY REASONABLE PERIOD

1. Petitioner is a native and citizen of Cuba who is subject to a final order of removal dated December 11, 2018.
2. ICE previously was unable to effectuate his removal and released him to live in the community under immigration supervision for years.
3. ICE returned Petitioner to immigration custody on February 11, 2026. He has now remained continuously detained for more than six months.
4. Petitioner previously filed a habeas petition in the Middle District of Florida, Case No. 2:26-cv-01777-KCD-NPM. On July 2, 2026, the Court denied that petition without prejudice because his detention had not yet reached the six-month period recognized in Zadvydas. The temporal defect identified by that Court no longer exists.
5. Despite the additional passage of time, Petitioner has not been removed. He has not been provided concrete proof that Cuba, Mexico, or another country has agreed to accept him, that individualized travel documents have been secured, or that a specific executable removal date has been confirmed.
6. These facts provide good reason to believe that removal is not significantly likely in the reasonably foreseeable future and that continued detention is no longer reasonably related to effectuating removal.

GROUND TWO - NO CONCRETE OR INDIVIDUALIZED REMOVAL PLAN TO MEXICO OR ANOTHER COUNTRY

7. Petitioner states that, on multiple occasions, ICE officers have addressed groups of detainees and announced, in substance, that anyone who wanted to go to Mexico could come forward or go with the officers, while those who did not volunteer were returned to detention.

8. Petitioner was not shown documentation establishing that Mexico had individually agreed to accept him, that Mexico was legally prepared to admit him, or that ICE possessed a completed and executable removal plan specific to him.

9. Petitioner further states that these group solicitations occurred without individualized travel documents, a confirmed itinerary, or written proof of acceptance by Mexico being shown to him.

10. A general invitation asking which detainees wish to go voluntarily to Mexico does not establish that Petitioner can actually be removed there involuntarily or that his removal is significantly likely in the reasonably foreseeable future.

GROUND THREE - PETITTIONER HAS NOT OBSTRUCTED REMOVAL BY REFUSING TO SIGN BLANK OR INCOMPLETE DOCUMENTS

11. Petitioner states that ICE officers have repeatedly presented him with documents or forms that were blank or materially incomplete and asked him to sign them.

12. According to Petitioner, the forms contained no completed selections or sufficient substantive information showing what he would be acknowledging or certifying by his signature.

13. Petitioner declined to sign a blank or materially incomplete document because he could not truthfully certify information that had not yet been completed. He states that officers told detainees, in substance, that if they did not want to sign the form they could throw it away and that the form was being given only to show that immigration authorities were attempting deportation.

14. Petitioner does not claim a right to obstruct a lawful removal. His position is that declining to sign a blank or materially incomplete form is not the same as refusing to provide truthful identity information, refusing to make a good-faith application for an actual travel document, concealing a passport, or interfering with a concrete removal arrangement.

15. To the extent Respondent relies on 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(1)(C), Respondent should be required to identify the specific act Petitioner was legally required to perform, the completed document he allegedly refused to execute, and how that refusal actually prevented an otherwise executable removal.

GROUND FOUR - CONTINUED RE-DETENTION WITHOUT A MEANINGFUL INDIVIDUALIZED DETERMINATION

16. Before February 2026, Petitioner had been released from immigration detention and had lived in the community under immigration supervision for years.

17. His present detention therefore involves the loss of an established period of liberty under supervision, not merely uninterrupted detention following entry of the removal order.

18. Petitioner has now remained re-detained for more than six months while removal remains unexecuted. Continued confinement requires a meaningful, current, individualized justification tied to actual removal prospects and present custody needs, rather than conclusory or generalized assertions.

19. Petitioner seeks habeas relief because prolonged physical confinement, after years of supervised release and without a demonstrated reasonably foreseeable removal, violates the Fifth Amendment guarantee of due process.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court: (1) grant the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus; (2) order his prompt release from ICE custody under appropriate conditions of supervision pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(3); or, alternatively, (3) order such constitutionally adequate individualized process as the Court deems necessary; and (4) grant any other just and proper relief.

ATTACHMENT B - SHORT MEMORANDUM OF LEGAL AUTHORITIES

Submitted separately from the factual grounds in accordance with the AO 242 instruction that legal argument be presented in a separate memorandum.

I. GOVERNING STANDARD

Under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6), post-order detention is not unlimited. In *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 689, 701 (2001), the Supreme Court construed the statute to authorize detention only for a period reasonably necessary to accomplish removal and established six months as a presumptively reasonable period. After that period, once a detainee provides good reason to believe there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, the Government must rebut that showing with sufficient evidence.

The Fifth Circuit applies that burden-shifting framework. *Andrade v. Gonzales*, 459 F.3d 538, 543-44 (5th Cir. 2006). Conclusory assertions are insufficient, but concrete individual barriers to repatriation and the absence of an identified accepting country may satisfy the petitioner's initial burden. See also *Trejo Trejo v. Warden of ERO El Paso East Montana*, 807 F. Supp. 3d 697 (W.D. Tex. 2025).

II. THE PRIOR PREMATURITY RULING DOES NOT RESOLVE THE PRESENT CLAIM

In Petitioner's prior case, *Sanchez Centella v. Warden, Florida Soft Side South Detention Center*, Case No. 2:26-cv-01777-KCD-NPM (M.D. Fla. July 2, 2026), the court denied relief without prejudice because Petitioner's detention had not yet reached the six-month *Zadvydas* period. Petitioner states that his correct ICE detention date is February 11, 2026. The present petition arises after that six-month threshold has passed and is supported by additional facts concerning ICE's subsequent removal efforts. The present claim therefore rests on a materially different temporal and factual record.

III. GENERALIZED THIRD-COUNTRY EFFORTS DO NOT BY THEMSELVES SHOW FORESEEABLE REMOVAL

Trejo Trejo, a Western District of Texas case involving detention at ERO El Paso East Montana, held that pending third-country requests, without evidence of acceptance, acknowledgment, diplomatic assurances, or a concrete timeline, were insufficient to meet the Government's burden after the detainee satisfied his initial *Zadvydas* showing. 807 F. Supp. 3d 697 (W.D. Tex. 2025).

A recent factually analogous case involving a Cuban detainee is *Mendoza Martinez v. Parra*, No. 1:26-cv-24255-BLOOM, Order (S.D. Fla. Aug. 10, 2026). There, ICE had attempted a voluntary Mexico departure, later asked a group of detainees who wanted to go to Mexico, and relied on the detainee's refusal to sign removal-related papers. The court found no evidence of a concrete removal plan, Mexican acceptance, individualized travel documents, or actual interference with a legitimate removal effort and ordered immediate release under supervision. The decision is persuasive rather than controlling in this Court, but its factual reasoning closely parallels the circumstances alleged here.

IV. SECTION 1231(a)(1)(C) REQUIRES ACTUAL CONDUCT THAT PREVENTS REMOVAL

Section 1231(a)(1)(C) extends the removal period when a detainee fails or refuses to make a timely good-faith application for necessary travel documents or otherwise acts to prevent removal. The key inquiry is whether the detainee's conduct actually obstructed an otherwise legitimate removal effort. In *Mendoza Martinez*, the court rejected the Government's tolling theory where it could not identify how unsigned paperwork prevented travel-document procurement or Mexico's acceptance. See also *Hernandez v. Mullin*, No. 3:26-cv-619-JEP-PDB, 2026 WL 2249504, at *4 (M.D. Fla. Aug. 5, 2026) (questioning whether an optional border departure constituted an actual removal plan); *Massip Varela v. Warden*, No. 2:26-cv-01700-SPC-KRH, 2026 WL 1596220, at *2 (M.D. Fla. June 4, 2026) (examining whether refusal to sign actually hindered removal efforts).

V. RE-DETENTION AFTER YEARS OF SUPERVISED RELEASE PRESENTS AN ADDITIONAL DUE PROCESS CONCERN

In *Trejo Trejo*, the Western District of Texas recognized that a person who had previously been released under an Order of Supervision for years possessed a particularly substantial liberty interest when later re-detained. The court held, in the alternative to its *Zadvydas* ruling, that the petitioner was entitled to additional procedural protection and ordered the Government either to provide a constitutionally adequate bond hearing or release him. 807 F. Supp. 3d 697 (W.D. Tex. 2025). Petitioner relies on that authority only as an alternative due process ground; his primary requested relief remains release under *Zadvydas* because his removal is not significantly likely in the reasonably foreseeable future.

CONCLUSION

Petitioner has now crossed the six-month threshold that caused his first petition to be dismissed without prejudice. He further alleges concrete facts showing that ICE has not demonstrated an individualized, executable removal plan and that his refusal to sign blank or materially incomplete documents did not prevent an otherwise available removal. He therefore respectfully requests release under appropriate conditions of supervision, or such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION

LUIS RENE SANCHEZ CENTELLA,
Petitioner,

v.

WARDEN, ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA,
Respondent.

A# [redacted]

EXHIBIT 1

July 2, 2026 Order in Prior Habeas Case
Case No. 2:26-cv-01777-KCD-NPM (M.D. Fla.)

Purpose: Documents the prior petition and the Court's denial without prejudice before Petitioner had reached the six-month Zadvydas period.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
FORT MYERS DIVISION

LUIS RENE SANCHEZ CENTELLA,

Plaintiff,

v.

WARDEN, FLORIDA SOFT SIDE SOUTH DETENTION CENTER, U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Defendants,

Case No. 2:26-cv-01777-KCD-NPM

ORDER

Petitioner Luis Rene Sanchez Centella is a Cuban citizen with a final order of removal. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") apparently could not deport him at the time, so he was released. After spending years living in the community under supervision, Centella was returned to immigration custody on February 10, 2026. He now seeks a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, asking this Court to order his immediate release. (Doc. 1.) For the reasons below, the petition is **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.**

I. Legal Framework

The federal habeas statute, 28 U.S.C. § 2241, provides authority to issue writs of habeas corpus when an individual is "[i]n custody in violation of the

Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." *Id.* § 2241(c)(3). "At its historical core, the writ of habeas corpus has served as a means of reviewing the legality of Executive detention, and it is in that context that its protections have been strongest." *I.N.S. v. St. Cyr*, 533 U.S. 289, 301 (2001). "Section 2241 authorizes federal courts to hear challenges to immigration detention." *Grigorian v. Bondi*, No. 25-CV-22914-RAR, 2025 WL 2604573, at *2 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 9, 2025).

II. Discussion

Centella's pro se habeas petition is not easy to decipher. He presses several claims that seem to overlap, and he invokes the Fifth Amendment across multiple counts. (*See* Doc. 1-1.) As best the Court can tell, Centalla's primary argument is that he has been detained beyond the bounds of what substantive due process allows.

The statutory framework for removal works like this: when a noncitizen's removal order becomes final, like here, the government has 90 days to effectuate removal. 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(1)(A). During that period, detention is mandatory. *Id.* § 1231(a)(2)(A). If the 90 days pass and the noncitizen is still here, the statute gives the government a choice: release the individual on supervision or keep them detained. *Id.* § 1231(a)(6).

But as the Supreme Court explained in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, the authority to detain does not stretch into infinity. To avoid serious constitutional

problems, the Court read an implicit limitation into the statute: the government may detain a noncitizen only for a period "reasonably necessary" to secure his removal. 533 U.S. 678 (2001). And to make that rule workable, the Court established a presumption. For the first six months, detention is presumptively reasonable. *Id.* at 701. After that period has passed and the alien "provides good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future," the burden then shifts to the government to provide evidence sufficient to rebut that showing. *Akinwale v. Ashcroft*, 287 F.3d 1050, 1052 (11th Cir. 2002). Thus, "in order to state a [substantive due process] claim under *Zadvydas*, the alien not only must show post-removal order detention in excess of six months but also must provide evidence of a good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future." *Id.*

ICE took Centella into custody on February 10, 2026. Because he has been detained for less than six months, he remains within the window in which his detention is presumptively reasonable. Seemingly recognizing this, the habeas petition jumps to the burden-shifting framework, arguing that his removal is not likely. (Doc. 1-1.) But that argument puts the cart before the horse. Until the six-month *Zadvydas* period concludes, detention is presumptively reasonable, and any due process claim is not ripe. *See, e.g., Grigorian v. Bondi*, Case No. 25-CV-22914-RAR, 2025 WL 1895479, at *8 (S.D.

Fla. July 8, 2025); *Lopez v. Dir. of Enf't and Removal Operations*, Case No. 3:25-cv-1313-JEP-SJH, 2026 WL 261938, at *12 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 26, 2026); *Guerra-Castro v. Parra*, Case No. 25-cv-22487-GAYLES, 2025 WL 1984300 at *4 (S.D. Fla. July 17, 2025) (finding habeas petition "premature" because "Petitioner has not been detained for more than six months").

Centella also raises several procedural arguments. He seemingly claims ICE failed to provide him notice or a hearing before ending his supervised release. But the law "does not mandate a pre-deprivation process" here. *Delgado De Armas v. Warden of Fla. Soft Side S. Facility*, No. 2:26-CV-792-KCD-DNF, 2026 WL 1506096, at *5 (M.D. Fla. May 29, 2026). "It allows the agency to revoke a release order and detain an individual based on changed circumstances without first convening a panel or holding a hearing." *Id.*

Similarly, he claims ICE has not provided a meaningful custody review. When the Supreme Court confronted the constitutional perils of indefinite immigration detention in *Zadvydas*, it did not instruct lower courts to start weighing the process afforded to the detainee. It set a timer. For the first six months, detention is presumptively reasonable. 533 U.S. at 701. So until that timer goes off, *Zadvydas* itself seemingly supplies the constitutional metric. *Martinez v. Larose*, 968 F.3d 555, 566 (6th Cir. 2020). "In other words, the *Zadvydas* standard is due process: a § 1231 detainee who fails the Zadvydas test fails to prove a due process violation." *Castaneda v. Perry*, 95 F.4th 750,

760 (4th Cir. 2024). Because Centella's detention is barely out of the starting gate, he is not yet entitled to anything more.

III. Conclusion

Centella has not been detained long enough to transform his authorized custody into a substantive due process violation under Zadvydas. And his remaining arguments—whether grounded in procedural due process or the like—do not warrant habeas relief. Because Centella has not shown his detention is unlawful, his petition (Doc. 1) must be **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.** The Clerk is **DIRECTED** to enter judgment accordingly, terminate any pending motions, and close the case.

ORDERED in Fort Myers, Florida on July 2, 2026.



Kyle C. Dudek
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION

LUIS RENE SANCHEZ CENTELLA,
Petitioner,

v.

WARDEN, ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA,
Respondent.

A# [redacted]

EXHIBIT 2

ICE Form I-229A (6/21) and Accompanying Instruction Sheet
Copy Provided to Petitioner

Purpose: Supports Petitioner's factual account concerning the removal-related form presented for signature.

AVISO IMPORTANTE: *La traducción de este formulario al español se proporciona para ayudar a las personas con conocimientos limitados de inglés. Es solamente una copia traducida y no una versión oficial de este formulario.*

DEPARTAMENTO DE SEGURIDAD NACIONAL
Inmigración y Control de Aduanas de los Estados Unidos

AVISO POR INCUMPLIMIENTO DEL PLAZO DE SALIDA

Nombre:	Oficina Local:	Expediente No.:

El artículo 243(a) de la Ley de Inmigración y Nacionalidad dispone, en parte, que:

Todo extranjero contra el que una orden definitiva de expulsión esté pendiente por pertenecer a cualquiera de las categorías descritas en la sección 237(a) que—

(A) intencionalmente no abandone o se niegue a abandonar los Estados Unidos en el plazo de 90 días* a partir de la fecha de la orden definitiva de expulsión en virtud de procesos administrativos, o si se ha realizado una revisión judicial, a partir de la fecha de la orden definitiva del tribunal,

(B) intencionalmente no presente o se niegue a presentar oportunamente una solicitud de buena fe para obtener documentos de viaje u otros necesarios para la salida del extranjero,

(C) confabule o conspire, o tome cualquier otra medida, concebida para prevenir u obstaculizar o con el fin de impedir u obstaculizar la partida del extranjero en virtud de dicha orden, o

(D) intencionalmente no se presente o se niegue a presentarse para su expulsión en el momento y lugar requeridos por el Fiscal General en virtud de dicha orden,

se multará con arreglo al título 18, del Código de los Estados Unidos, o será encarcelado por un máximo de cuatro años (o 10 años si el extranjero pertenece a cualquiera de las categorías descritas en el párrafo 1)(E), (2), (3), o (4) del artículo 237(a)), o ambos.

Nada de lo dispuesto en este artículo hará que constituya una violación adoptar las medidas adecuadas con el fin de asegurar la cancelación o prórroga de dicha orden de expulsión o con el fin de garantizar la puesta en libertad del extranjero.

Toda acción que el Departamento de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas tome para obtener un documento de viaje para su salida o para su expulsión *NO* le eximirá de la responsabilidad del cumplimiento de las disposiciones de la ley mencionadas en el primer párrafo anterior.

* El artículo 241(a)(1)(C) prevé la ampliación del plazo reglamentario de expulsión si el extranjero se niega a presentar oportunamente una solicitud de buena fe, durante el período de expulsión, los documentos de viaje u otros documentos necesarios para la partida o salida, o conspira o actúa para impedirla expulsión que pesa sobre el extranjero.

Fecha de la Orden Definitiva:	Orden de Expulsión en virtud del Artículo:

Certificado de Entrega
(Complete por medio del oficial)

☐ **Registro de Entrega Personal**

Entregado por: (Nombre en imprenta y cargo del oficial)	Fecha:

Firma del Oficial:	Lugar de la entrega:

Entregado a: (Firma del extranjero)	Fecha:

☐ *Advertencia ordenada por el tribunal* (Se adjunta copia de la orden)	Registro de entrega personal (Cont.)
☐ Servicio correo certificado	Huella digital del extranjero (Especificar el dedo utilizado)
Adjunte recibos de correo certificado aquí.	

HOJA DE INSTRUCCIONES A DETENIDOS SOBRE LA NECESIDAD DE COLABORAR CON LA EXPULSIÓN

La siguiente es una lista que enumera los diferentes asuntos que debe completar en un plazo de 30 días desde el recibo de este formulario, con el fin de cumplir con su obligación de colaborar en la obtención de un documento de viaje:

Los requisitos obligatorios serán comprobados por el oficial del ICE dependiendo de los factores de cada caso. El incumplimiento o la falta de pruebas suficiente sobre su incapacidad para cumplir, podrá resultar en la extensión del período de expulsión y prolongar su detención. Además, usted podrá ser objeto de un proceso penal. Si necesita ayuda para cumplir con cualquiera de los requisitos, comuníquese con un Oficial de Deportación.

- ☐ Presente pasaportes (actuales y caducados) á ICE. Si tiene una copia de su pasaporte, deberá entregarla.
- ☐ Solicite el documento de viaje/pasaporte en su embajada o consulado, o directamente de l gobierno en su país natal, o cualquier otra embajada o consulado de su país natal situada en otropaís.
- ☐ Cumpla con todas las instrucciones de las embajadas o consulados que requieran el cumplimiento de informes para la emisión de documentos de viaje.
- ☐ Envíe los certificados de nacimiento al ICE, tarjetas de identificación nacionales y cualquier otro documento emitido por un gobierno extranjero que indique su ciudadanía, nacionalidad, lugar de nacimiento,y lugar de residencia antes de ingresar a los Estados Unidos.
- ☐ Proporcione nombres y direcciones de familiares y amigos que residen en los Estados Unidos y solicite que se comuniquen con su embajada o consulado en los Estados Unidos, con el fin de facilitar la emisión de documentos de viaje.
- ☐ Proporcione nombres y direcciones de familiares y amigos que residen en su país de ciudadanía y solicite a estos familiares y amigos que residen en el extranjero que se comuniquen con el gobierno con respecto a la emisión de documentos de viaje.
- ☐ Usted está obligado a tomar medidas para solicitar la restitución de su nacionalidad anterior, registrarse según sea necesario, o tomar cualquier otra acción que garantice la emisión de documentos de viaje y su expulsión de los Estados Unidos.
- ☐ Proporcione al ICE copias por escrito de peticiones a las embajadas o consulados solicitandola emisión de documentos de viaje.
- ☐ Proporcione a ICE copias por escrito de las respuestas de las embajadas o consulados Solicite permiso de otro país, que pueda aceptarle, y la entrada en ese país influir su con respecto a sus solicitudes.expulsión de los Estados Unidos.
- ☐ Proporcione su nombre completo y correcto, fecha de nacimiento y cualquier otra identidad que haya utilizado.
- ☐ Otros: _____

Firma del extranjero: _____ Número A: _____

Entregado por _____ el _____ en _____
Nombre el Oficial Fecha Lugar

Para ser entregado junto con I-229 (a) a más tardar 30 días después de la orden definitiva.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION

LUIS RENE SANCHEZ CENTELLA,
Petitioner,

v.

WARDEN, ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA,
Respondent.

A# [redacted]

EXHIBIT 3

ICE Online Detainee Locator
Current Detention Information

Purpose: Shows Petitioner's current place of confinement at ERO El Paso Camp East Montana in El Paso, Texas.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION

LUIS RENE SANCHEZ CENTELLA,
Petitioner,

v.

WARDEN, ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA, A#[redacted]
Respondent.

EXHIBIT 3 - ICE ONLINE DETAINEE LOCATOR

<VOLVER A RESULTADOS

Página del Centro

Detention Information For:

LUIS RENE SANCHEZ CENTELLA
País de Nacimiento: Cuba
Número A:[redacted]

Centro de Detención Actual:

ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA
6920 Digital Road
NA
El Paso, TX 79936
Información para Visitantes (915) 208-0980

MÁS INFORMACIÓN>

Información de la Oficina ERO

Los familiares y representantes legales pueden obtener información adicional sobre el caso de esta persona poniéndose en contacto con esta oficina de ERO:

ERO El Paso Camp East Montana
Número de Teléfono () -

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS EL PASO DIVISION

Luis Rene Sanchez Centella,
Petitioner,

v.

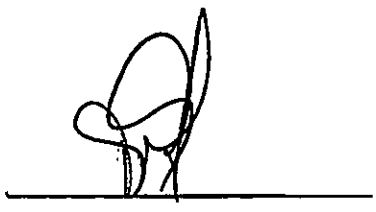
Warden, ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA, et, al,
Respondents.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 24th day of August, 2026, I served a true and correct copy of the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, together with all attachments and exhibits, by placing the same in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the following:

Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Office of the United States Attorney
Western District of Texas
601 Northwest Loop 410
Suite 600
San Antonio, TX 78216



Document Preparer - Non-Attorney
Dileymis Martinez