



**2. Response to Petition**

Respondents shall respond to the petition no later than April 29, 2026.

**3. Jurisdiction**

Petitioner has filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241(a) (the “Petition”), contending that he is being unlawfully confined in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Although a federal district court does not generally have subject-matter jurisdiction to review orders of removal issued by an immigration court, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(1), (g), it does, however, have jurisdiction over habeas petitions. 28 U.S.C. § 2241(a); *see* U.S. CONST. art. I, § 9, cl. 2 (providing that “[t]he Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it”).

Here, it appears that the relief sought is not review of an immigration order or an injunction or stay preventing the execution of such an order. Instead, the Petition alleges that the petitioner was subject to arrest and detention (and prospective removal) in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Court therefore has subject-matter jurisdiction to consider the petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2241(a).

In order to give the court an opportunity to consider the validity of the habeas petition, the court may order respondent to preserve the status quo. *See United States v. United Mine Workers of Am.*, 330 U.S. 258, 293 (1947) (ruling that “the District Court ha[s] the power to preserve existing conditions while it [is] determining its own authority to grant injunctive relief,” unless the assertion of jurisdiction is frivolous).

**4. Order**

In order to provide an opportunity for a fair and orderly consideration of this matter and

resolve any contested issues about jurisdiction, and unless otherwise ordered by the Court, it is hereby ORDERED as follows:

**a. Stay of Transfer or Removal**

Petitioner shall not be transferred to another district or outside the jurisdiction of the United States unless the government provides advance notice of the intended move. Such notice shall be filed in writing on the docket in this proceeding and shall state the reason why the government believes that such a movement and a lift of the stay is necessary pending further court proceedings. Once that notice has been docketed, the petitioner shall not be moved out of the District for a period of at least 72 hours from the time of that docketing.

**b. Measurement of Time Periods**

If either of the time periods stated in hours “would end on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the same time on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a)(2)(C).

If either of the time periods stated in days “would end on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a)(1)(C).

Any of the time periods may be shortened or extended as may be appropriate by further order of the Court. SO ORDERED.

/s/ Richard G. Stearns  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Issued at Boston, Massachusetts  
April 22, 2026, 8:41 a.m.