

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

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Alex Santiago Toapanta Toapanta,

Petitioner,

v.

Pamela Bondi, Attorney General,

Kristi Noem, Secretary, U.S. Department  
of Homeland Security,

Todd M. Lyons, Acting Director of  
Immigration and Customs Enforcement,

David Easterwood, Acting Director, St.  
Paul Field Office Immigration and  
Customs Enforcement.

Respondents.

Case No. 0:26-cv-922

**VERIFIED PETITION  
FOR WRIT OF  
HABEAS CORPUS**

Expedited Handling Requested

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Petitioner, Alex Santiago Toapanta Toapanta, by and through the undersigned attorney, hereby files this petition for a writ of habeas corpus and a complaint for declaratory and injunctive relief to require U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) to release Mr. Toapanta Toapanta from ICE detention, or in the alternative to enjoin Petitioner’s transfer to a facility outside of Minnesota and to provide a bond hearing pending the completion of any immigration proceedings.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); 28 U.S.C. § 1361 (federal employee mandamus action); 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act); 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus); Art. I, § 9, c. 2 of the U.S. Constitution (“Suspension Clause”); 5 U.S.C. § 702 (waiver of sovereign immunity); and 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (Declaratory Judgment Act).

3. Federal question jurisdiction exists because Mr. Toapanta Toapanta seeks to challenge this custody as a violation of the Constitution and the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101 et seq.

4. Federal district courts have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to hear habeas petitions by noncitizens challenging the lawfulness or constitutionality of their detention by the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”). *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510 516-17 (2003); *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 138 S. Ct. 830, 839-41 (2018); and *Nielsen v. Preap*, 139 S. Ct. 954, 961-63 (2019).

5. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (e)(1)(B), and 2241(d) because Mr. Toapanta Toapanta was detained within the District of Minnesota and, after being removed from the state, now has no known custodian as Respondents’ detainee locator shows “Search Results: 0” when Petitioner’s identifying Alien Registration Number (A-number) is entered, and telephone calls to Respondents’ designated number have gone unanswered. It is clear, however, that Respondents arrested Mr. Toapanta Toapanta in Minnesota and detained him in Minnesota for a time.

6. Venue is also proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1)(A), because Respondents are operating in this district.

### **PARTIES**

7. Petitioner is a citizen of Ecuador and a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who was initially held at the Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building (“Whipple”) on Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and has since been transferred to an unknown location such that Petitioner has no known custodian. The Petitioner is under the direct control of the respondents and has no scheduled release date.

8. Respondent Pamela Bondi is being sued in her official capacity as the Attorney General of the United States and the head of the Department of Justice. Attorney General Bondi shares responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the immigration detention statutes, along with Respondent Noem. Attorney General Bondi is a legal custodian of Mr. Toapanta Toapanta.

9. Respondent Kristi Noem is being sued in her official capacity as the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. In this capacity, Secretary Noem is responsible for the administration of the immigration laws pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1103(a), routinely transacts business in the District of Minnesota, supervises the Fort Snelling ICE Field Office, and is legally responsible for pursuing Petitioner’s detention and removal. As such, Respondent Noem is a legal custodian of Mr. Toapanta Toapanta.

10. Respondent Todd M. Lyons is the Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and is sued in his official capacity. Defendant Lyons is responsible for Petitioner's detention.

11. Respondent David Easterwood is being sued in his official capacity as the Acting Field Office Director for the Fort Snelling Field Office for ICE within DHS. In that capacity, Field Director Easterwood has supervisory authority over the ICE agents responsible for initially detaining Mr. Toapanta Toapanta. The address for the Fort Snelling Field Office is 1 Federal Drive, Fort Snelling, Minnesota 55111.

#### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

12. Petitioner is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota and a citizen of Ecuador, and has lived in the United States over two years since August of 2023.

13. Alex Santiago Toapanta Toapanta entered the U.S. over two years ago. Petitioner does not have a final order of removal.

14. Alex Santiago Toapanta Toapanta is married and the beloved father of two, school-aged children. He is active in community athletic organizations.

15. Respondent ICE arrested Alex Santiago Toapanta Toapanta on or around January 27, 2026. Petitioner was detained during his scheduled ICE check-in appointment at the Whipple Building. After being transferred out-of-state, Petitioner's location and custodian are now unknown. Attempts to locate Mr. Toapanta Toapanta through Respondent's detainee locator yield the following:



## Search Results: 0

Your search has returned zero (0) matching records. Please re-check the search terms you entered to ensure they are correct and try your query again. Please remember the system does not provide information for detainees under the age of 18.

If you conducted a name-based search, please remember that only exact matches to the name you entered will be returned. You may want to try searching any name or spelling variants used by the detainee.

If you conducted an A-Number search you may want to try conducting a name-based search instead.

If you are unable to find the detainee using the Online Detainee Locator System, please contact your [local field office](#).

For more information on the Missing Migrant Program please visit [link](#).

[BACK TO SEARCH >](#)

While attempts to call Respondents' designated phone number have gone unanswered.

16. This arrest is part of an operation in Hennepin and Ramsey counties called "Operation Metro Surge." This operation has involved hundreds of masked, unidentified individuals in unmarked vehicles (many with illegally covered or mismatched license plates) holding themselves out as ICE agents but largely refusing to identify themselves by name or to present warrants, physically assaulting pedestrians, pepper spraying and arresting citizen observers, hitting passersby with vehicles, and generally attempting to take as many immigrants as possible into custody regardless of the constitutionality of their actions. *See, e.g., Compl., Tincher et. al. v. Noem*, No. 0:25-cv-04669. (D. Minn. 12/17/2025).

17. Since the operation began on December 1, 2025, the number of immigration officials in the twin city metro area has increased astronomically, and with them these new agents have brought a similarly massive increase in unconstitutional, unlawful, and

downright violent behavior towards citizens and non-citizens alike. The people of Minnesota—of all races, nationalities, and citizenship status—are united in their shock and fear at the events of the past eight weeks, and are begging for the attacks on their community to stop.

18. In addition to the surge of federal agents in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, ICE has also boosted these numbers by contracting with private “bounty hunters” to detain and arrest people they profile as not being citizens. *See* Sam Biddle, *10 Companies Have Already Made \$1 Million As Ice Bounty Hunters*, *The Intercept* (Dec. 23, 2025, 3:38 P.M.), <https://theintercept.com/2025/12/23/ice-bounty-hunters-track-immigrant-surveillance/>.

19. Since Operation Metro Surge began, reports of unconstitutional behavior by federal agents and deputized bounty hunters—including suspicionless seizures, warrantless arrests without probable cause, searches of homes without warrants, unreasonable uses of force, and detention of immigrants with meritorious habeas claims—have reached unprecedented levels in flagrancy, manner, and scope. The massive volume of perceived non-citizens being taken from the streets has created an enormous need for litigation of meritorious habeas claims, and *pro bono* counsel such as the undersigned has been inundated with requests for legal assistance.

20. Respondents are transporting detained immigrants across the country with increasing frequency and magnitude, making it difficult if not impossible to identify the precise location of detained individuals, let alone facilitate access to counsel. *See, e.g.,* Ellie Roth, *Observer: ICE Detainee Flights Increase at MSP as Enforcement*

*Action Ramps Up*, MPR News (Jan. 14, 2026 4:00 A.M.),

<https://www.mprnews.org/story/2026/01/14/ice-detainee-flights-leaving-msp-increase-as-surge-continues>.

21. People detained as part of Operation Metro Surge are being brought to the Whipple Building at Fort Snelling, where they are detained in cramped quarters and then frequently sent to remote locations across Minnesota or to facilities as far away as El Paso, Texas, or New Mexico in a matter of mere minutes or hours.

22. Upon information and belief, given the volume of people currently being detained by ICE, Respondents and/or their agents are failing or refusing to comply with both orders by federal judges of this Court enjoining transfers of detained immigrants as well as their own internal regulations governing processing, documentation, and transportation of detained individuals. At least in some instances, ICE agents have admitted to transporting people by airplane before processing them for detention and without allowing attorneys to visit them. The ICE online detainee locator has become an increasingly unreliable way to locate detained immigrants, and it is becoming increasingly common that Respondents lose track of who is in their custody. In other cases of which counsel is aware, Respondents erroneously claimed to have released or never had custody of the Petitioner, and it took *days* before Respondents were able to locate the detained Petitioner.

23. Upon information and belief, frequently moving detained immigrants from one federal judicial district to another serves as a means to frustrate meritorious legal claims for release and forum shop away from the District of Minnesota, where claims

for relief that are the same or similar to those presented in the instant Petition frequently have been granted in whole or in part.

24. Upon information and belief, frequently moving detained immigrants with meritorious habeas claims also serves as a way to isolate them from their communities, their loved ones, and their counsel, in an attempt to demoralize people and encourage them to waive their legal rights and sign voluntary deportation agreements.

25. For people with pending immigration cases, moving detained immigrants outside the District of Minnesota creates significant barriers to litigating their claims in immigration court. In many of these cases, a person's immigration case is transferred to the jurisdiction in which the person is newly detained, which creates a secondary forum shopping incentive for rapidly transporting detainees. Regardless, moving detainees with pending immigration cases creates significant legal barriers and disadvantages, as it becomes significantly more difficult to communicate with counsel, loved ones, and community supporters, and gather evidence to support their claims.

26. Indeed Mr. Toapanta Toapanta is in just such a position. Petitioner was arrested at the Whipple during his scheduled ICE check-in on or around January 27, 2026, but his current location is unknown because he is no longer showing up on the ICE locator website and cannot be located utilizing the ICE locator phone number.

27. Detaining Mr. Toapanta Toapanta is an expensive and pointless endeavor. Mr. Toapanta Toapanta respectfully seeks the opportunity to return home and to

continue following the legal processes set up by Congress and DHS for immigrants to seek status in this country.

28. Pending the adjudication of this Petition, Mr. Toapanta Toapanta further seeks an order restraining the Respondents from transferring Petitioner to a location outside of the State of Minnesota, so that the jurisdiction of this Court is not impeded, and so that Petitioner remains accessible to legal counsel and loved ones.

### STANDARD OF LAW

29. Courts have long recognized the significance of the habeas statute in protecting individuals from unlawful detention. The “Great Writ” has been referred to by US Courts as “perhaps the most important writ known to the constitutional law of England, affording as it does a swift and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963) (emphasis added). A petitioner may seek a writ of habeas corpus when their custody violates the US Constitution or a federal law. 28 U.S.C. § 22441(c)(3), which should be granted if the petitioner meets their burden of proof—a preponderance of evidence. *Aditya W. H. v. Trump*, 782 F. Supp. 3d 691, 703 (D. Minn. 2025).

30. Detained immigrants petitioning under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 face no statutory exhaustion requirements. *Jose J.O.E. v. Bondi*, 797 F. Supp. 3d 957, 965 (D. Minn. 2025). Nor is a judicially imposed prudential exhaustion requirement appropriate where, as here: time is of the essence, facts are largely undisputed, and the parties’ disagreement is based on a legal conclusion. *Id.* at 967-68.

31. Other courts in the Eighth Circuit have similarly declined to require prudential exhaustion when evaluating a detained immigrant's habeas corpus petition under similar circumstances—to address a question of statutory interpretation that does not require developing a factual record, and where the agency is demonstrably unlikely to reverse its course. *Giron Reyes v. Lyons*, 2025 WL 2712427 at \*3 (N.D. Iowa Sept. 23, 2025).

32. “[T]he Due Process Clause applies to all ‘persons’ within the United States, including [immigrants], whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001).

33. In July of 2025, Respondent DHS began ignoring the decades-long consensus of how 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) should be interpreted, which the Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”) articulated in a subsequent ruling. *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA Sept. 5, 2025). Respondents suddenly claim that individuals who have been residing within the United States—sometimes for decades—are somehow metaphorically “seeking admission,” simply because they may have pending claims for asylum or other forms of status.

34. However, this Court and the majority around the country have made clear that 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) only authorizes detention for noncitizens who are at the border seeking physical entry at the time of detention, not those whose detention is discretionary and governed by 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). *Eliseo A.A. v. Olson*, Civ. No. 25-3381 (JWB/DJF), 2025 WL 2886729 (D. Minn. Oct. 8, 2025); *Mayamu K. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-3035 (JWB/LIB), 2025 WL 3641819 (D. Minn. Oct. 20, 2025); *Khalid*

*B.Q. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-4584 (JWB/DJF), Doc. No. 10 (D. Minn. Dec. 18, 2025);  
*Xuseen A. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-4514 (JWB/DJF), Doc. No. 16 (D. Minn. Dec. 19,  
2025); *Vedat C. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-4642 (JWB/DJF), Doc. No. 9 (D. Minn. Dec. 19,  
2025).

35. Here, Petitioner was apprehended within the United States, not at a border while seeking entry.

36. Respondents wrongly assert 8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(2) as a basis for detaining Mr. Toapanta Toapanta without a hearing, when instead any detention could only be pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1226(a), which would also require a warrant and which here the Respondents are not purporting to invoke.

### **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

#### **COUNT ONE**

#### **Fifth Amendment Due Process**

*Respondents are Confining Petitioner without A Valid Legal Basis or any  
Semblance of Due Process.*

37. Petitioner realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained above.

38. Mr. Toapanta Toapanta has due process rights as a resident of the United States. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001).

39. Federal courts use the three-part test in *Matthews v. Eldridge* to determine whether civil detention violates a detainee's due process rights. 424 U.S. 319 (1976). The elements of this test are: (1) the private interest that the official action affects; (2) the risk that the procedures used will result in an erroneous deprivation of the private

interest, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards; and (3) the Government's interest in following the existing procedures, both in achieving their objectives and in the potential burdens of an alternate procedure. *Id.* at 335.

40. Here, all three factors favor the petitioner.

41. First, Mr. Toapanta Toapanta has a significant private interest at stake. A person's interest in freedom from physical detention is “the most elemental of liberty interests.” *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 529, 124 S.Ct. 2633, 159 L.Ed.2d 578 (2004); see also *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690, 121 S.Ct. 2491 (“Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that [the Due Process] Clause protects.”). Mr. Toapanta Toapanta is wrongfully confined, a direct attack on Petitioner’s liberty interests.

42. Second, Mr. Toapanta Toapanta will continue to be deprived of this interest if the current procedure (detaining Mr. Toapanta Toapanta without a legal basis) is followed. There is no rational explanation for detaining Mr. Toapanta Toapanta. Respondents’ purported basis for detaining Petitioner under 8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(2) has been rejected time and time again in this court. *Ahmed A v. Bondi*, Case No. 25-4776 (JWB/DJF) (January 6, 2026); *Maldonado v. Olson*, 795 F. Supp. 3d 1134, 1142–48, 1150–52 (D. Minn. 2025); *Jose J.O.E. v. Bondi*, 797 F. Supp. 3d 957, 968–970 (D. Minn. 2025); *Mayamu K. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-3035 (JWB/LIB), 2025 WL 3641819, at \*7–8 (D. Minn. Oct. 20, 2025); *R.E. v. Bondi*, No. 0:25-cv-3946-NEB, 2025 WL

3146312 (D. Minn. Nov. 4, 2025); *Herrera Avila v. Bondi*, No. 0:25-cv-3741 (JRT), 2025 WL 2976539 (D. Minn. Oct. 21, 2025).

43. Lastly, the Government has no legitimate interest in refusing to follow its own rules. Mr. Toapanta Toapanta poses no safety threats to the community. Releasing Petitioner, or at a minimum holding a bond hearing, would in fact *save* the government the resources and expense of continued imprisonment.

44. The placement of Mr. Toapanta Toapanta in detention pending the resolution of ongoing immigration proceedings violates his constitutional rights to due process guaranteed in the Fifth Amendment.

**COUNT TWO**  
**Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)**

*Petitioner's Ongoing Detention Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) is Unlawful because Petitioner is not Seeking Admission and therefore cannot be held under that Authority*

45. Petitioner realleges and incorporates by reference each allegation contained above.

46. Respondents violate the Immigration and Nationality Act by attempting to apply mandatory detention through 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2), to Petitioner. Petitioner was nowhere near the border and was not “seeking admission”

**COUNT THREE**  
**Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706**  
*Detaining Petitioner Pursuant to an Unlawful Interpretation of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) violates the Administrative Procedure Act*

47. Mr. Toapanta Toapanta re-alleges and incorporates by reference each allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

48. The APA provides that a “reviewing court shall . . . hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be . . . arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

49. The APA provides that a “reviewing court shall . . . hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be . . . without observance of procedure required by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(D).

50. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to all noncitizens residing in the United States who are subject to the grounds of inadmissibility. As relevant here, it does not apply to those who previously entered the country and have been residing in the United States prior to being apprehended and placed in removal proceedings by Respondents. Such noncitizens could properly be detained under § 1226(a), but would then be eligible for release on bond unless they are subject to § 1225(b)(1), § 1226(c), or § 1231.

51. Nonetheless, the Board has adopted a policy and practice of applying § 1225(b)(2) to Petitioner and others in the same position.

52. Respondents through its recent administrative decision failed to articulate any reasoned explanations for new interpretation of the Act. The Board’s decision represents a change in the agencies’ policies and positions that negates the plain language of the Act, the will of Congress, and decades of administrative precedent.

53. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to Mr. Toapanta Toapanta is arbitrary, capricious, and not in accordance with law, and as such, it violates the APA. See 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

**REMEDY**

54. An available remedy for Respondents' unlawful conduct as outlined in this complaint is for Petitioner to be released.

55. Immigration detention is civil in nature, and as a result Congress must have expressly authorized it by statute, and the detention must be reasonably related to its statutory purpose. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 687, 690 (2001) (quoting *Jackson v. Indiana*, 406 U.S. 715, 738 (1972)). Detention here serves no statutory purpose, there is no indication that Petitioner's detention was based on any facts that might indicate that Petitioner should be in custody for some reason.

56. Since § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to noncitizens who are in Petitioner's situation—who have been detained while residing within the United States, as opposed to those who are detained while in the process of physically entering the United States, the law that Respondents are using to detain Petitioner simply does not apply so as to authorize Petitioner's detention. See *Eliseo A.A. v. Olson*, Civ. No. 25-3381 (JWB/DJF), 2025 WL 2886729 (D. Minn. Oct. 8, 2025); *Mayamu K. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-3035 (JWB/LIB), 2025 WL 3641819 (D. Minn. Oct. 20, 2025); *Khalid B.Q. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-4584 (JWB/DJF), Doc. No. 10 (D. Minn. Dec. 18, 2025); *Xuseen A. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-4514 (JWB/DJF), Doc. No. 16 (D. Minn. Dec. 19, 2025); *Vedat C. v. Bondi*, Civ. No. 25-4642 (JWB/DJF), Doc. No. 9 (D. Minn. Dec. 19, 2025).

57. When a habeas petitioner's detention is without legal basis, the typical remedy is release. *Munaf v. Geren*, 553 U.S. 674, 693 (2008) (describing release as the "typical remedy" for "unlawful executive detention").

58. Respondents will no doubt argue, as they have in similar cases before this Court, that if the Court rules that Petitioner should have been detained pursuant to § 1226, instead of § 1225, then the remedy is a bond hearing as opposed to outright release. *See, e.g., Ahmed A.* Civ. No. 25-4776, Doc. No. 9. at 9-10. However, this Court rejected this argument, saying that:

[A] bond hearing presupposes lawful detention authority under § 1226. Where that authority has not been invoked or established, ordering a bond hearing would treat the absence of statutory authority as a mere procedural irregularity rather than a substantive defect ... Where the record shows Respondents have not identified a valid statutory basis for detention in the first place, the remedy is not to supply one through further proceedings.

*Id.* at Doc. No. 10 at 6.

59. Nor here would § 1226(a) have supported a lawful detention in the first instance. Detention under § 1226(a) would require a warrant issued by the Attorney General. *Jose J.O.E. v. Bondi*, 797 F. Supp. 3d 957, 961 (D. Minn. 2025). To put this plainly: “absent a warrant a noncitizen may not be arrested and detained under section 1226(a).” *See also Ahmed M. v. Bondi et al.*, 2026 WL 25627, \*3 (D. Minn. Jan. 5, 2026) (quoting *Chogllo Chafila v. Scott*, --- F. Supp. 3d ---, No. 2:25-cv-00437-SDN, 2025 WL 2688541, at \*11 (D. Me. Sept. 21, 2025)). Upon information and belief, Respondents had no such warrant.

60. Here, where detention is unlawfully based on 8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(2), which does not apply to Petitioner, release is an appropriate remedy.

#### **REQUEST FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE**

61. Within three days, unless good cause for a delay is shown, “[a] court, justice or judge entering a writ of habeas corpus shall forthwith award the writ or issue an order

directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto." 28 U.S.C. § 2243.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Mr. Toapanta Toapanta prays that this Court grant the following relief;

- (1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- (2) Enjoin Respondents from transferring Petitioner out of the District of Minnesota pending the duration of these proceedings, or transport Petitioner back to Minnesota if he is moved out of state;
- (3) Order Respondents to show cause as to why Petitioner should not be released immediately, without conditions, or in the alternative afforded a bond hearing;
- (4) Alternatively, issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring Respondents to release Petitioner unless they provide a bond hearing under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within seven days;
- (5) If the Court sees fit to order Petitioner's release, include conditions to ensure Petitioner's safety, including that release be:
  - (a) Inside the State of Minnesota;
  - (b) At a safe time and place communicated in advance to counsel; and
  - (c) With all of Petitioner's personal effects in Respondents' possession, such as driver's license, immigration papers, passport, cell phone, and keys;

- (6) Enjoin Respondents from implementing any condition of release, including ICE's "Alternatives to Detention" measures, which include ankle monitors, body-worn GPS, telephonic tracking, or use of the SmartLINK Mobile Application;
- (7) Retain jurisdiction over this matter to decide any future motion for an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, Local Rule 54.3(a), and on any other basis justified under law; and
- (8) Grant any other and further relief that this Court may deem just and proper.

Date: January 31, 2026

/s/ m boulette  
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*Attorney for Petitioner*

**Verification by Someone Acting on  
Petitioner's Behalf Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2242**

I am submitting this verification on behalf of Petitioner because I am a member of Petitioner's legal team. I have discussed the factual assertions in this petition with my investigator and obtained information from Petitioner's family and friends, who are also acting on Petitioner's behalf and who I understand to have personal knowledge of the facts alleged herein. I hereby verify that the statements made in the attached Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, including the statements regarding Petitioner's detention status, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date: January 31, 2026

*/s/ m boulette*

m boulette

*Attorney for Petitioner*