

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

Alfonso Perez Juarez,

Petitioner,

v.

KRISTI NOEM, in her capacity as Secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security;

TODD M. LYONS, in his official capacity as Acting Director of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

PAMELA BONDI, in their official capacity as Attorney General of the United States;

DAVID EASTERWOOD in his official capacity as Acting Director, St. Paul Field Office, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

JOEL BROTT, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Sherburne County.

Respondents.

Case No. 26-CV-1157 (JMB/LIB)

**PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF
RELEASE FROM CUSTODY
BUT WITHOUT HIS
PROPERTY DESPITE COURT
ORDER [DKT #6]**

Through counsel, Petitioner Alfonso Perez Juarez informs this Court, despite the Federal Respondents' response dated February 11, 2026 [DKT #11], where counsel for the Federal Respondents, J. Cruz Rodriguez appears to, diligently and earnestly, reply to the Court's Order [DKT #6]. The fact of the matter is that the

Federal Respondents did not timely release the Petitioner, and also failed return the Petitioner's State of Minnesota Driver's license to him when he was released from custody. Petitioner respectfully requests the return of this document to him as soon as possible.

Federal Respondents have not provided any legal basis for why this document may have been retained. Counsel for the Federal Respondents has generously offered to return any missing property "immediately" [DKT 11], and in my experience working with said counsel, I believe his word. Nevertheless, it is frustrating to see the liberty interests of noncitizens thrown away like yesterday's bathwater.

When relying on ICE policies and procedures representing clients, when property taken, it is inventoried and when it is returned to released detainees, it's return is often documented with corresponding property receipt numbers or documentation, such as Forms G-589 (Property Receipt), I-385 (related to admission/release processing), I-77 (Baggage Check), or equivalent forms as required under ICE's Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS), including Section 2.5 on Funds and Personal Property. These standards mandate the use of such forms to inventory, receipt, and track personal property from intake through release or transfer¹.

1. ¹ www.ice.gov/doclib/detention-standards/2011/2-5.pdf.

Now, when these formal standards and documentation ignored, and items are reported as missing or not returned, clients typically receive only a brief acknowledgment or apology from Department attorneys when so pressed by Federal Court Judges, without further resolution, documentation of the issue, or initiation of a formal claim process as outlined in ICE procedures (e.g., via Form I-387 for missing property reports or other mechanisms for lost/damaged items) or instructions to just email the StPaul.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov mailbox from which I have yet to receive a response on any inquiry I have made on behalf of petitioners with missing property.

This pattern raises concerns about compliance with established detention standards designed to ensure accountability, safeguard detainee property, and protect due process rights. I respectfully urge appropriate review and corrective action to align practices with regulatory requirements.

This pattern significantly impacts the daily lives and liberties of petitioners released on habeas writs. Although a petitioner may be released from custody, they remain far from “free” as their liberty interests are restrained by their current inability to work, travel, access their bank accounts, or even drive their car.

The consequences of this failure to return property misconduct are profound, as they impede petitioners abilities to reintegrate into society, secure employment, and maintain basic mobility in Minnesota—issues compounded by the financial and

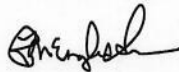
legal burdens of replacing essential documents and the criminal risks associated with operating without possession of a valid driver's license; not to mention the obvious additional risks of being in public without identity documents during Operation Metro Surge.

The Department's failures in these cases inflict immediate and ongoing prejudice on petitioners who were ordered released. This Petitioner is already vulnerable due to their immigration status and limited resources. The loss of property hinders basic self-sufficiency.

The lost Minnesota driver's license deprives released Petitioners of legal mobility, critical for commuting to medical appointments and, now, to removal proceedings. In Minnesota, driving without a valid license in possession is a violation under Minn. Stat. § 171.08, typically classified as a petty misdemeanor if the license was otherwise valid but not carried. However, if interpreted as driving without a valid license (e.g., due to inability to verify status), it escalates to a misdemeanor under Minn. Stat. § 171.02 and § 171.24. For petitioners who may rely on driving for employment or daily necessities in a state with limited public transit options, these risks could result in arrest, criminal record implications affecting asylum claims, and further economic loss. Replacing the license requires a \$15.50 duplicate fee from the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, plus time and documentation hurdles for a non-immigrant.

Indeed, having the Petitioner released from custody was the goal of these proceedings; yet I yield to leave the rest to the Court to determine what is just and fair here.

Respectfully submitted,



DATE: February 12, 2026

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