

REC'D MAR 17 2026

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania

TengFang Huang

Petitioner

v.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Respondent

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

Case No. _____

(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: TengFang Huang
(b) Other names you have used: _____
2. Place of confinement:
(a) Name of institution: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Philadelphia Field Office / ISAP
(b) Address: 114 North 8th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107
- (c) Your identification number: 
3. Are you currently being held on orders by:
☐ Federal authorities ☐ State authorities ☒ Other - explain:
ISAP Program / ICE order imposing GPS ankle monitor and intensive supervision conditions
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): Petitioner is not physically detained in a jail, but is subject to ICE custody through ISAP supervision and 24/7 GPS ankle monitoring.

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)

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- ☐ 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): Petitioner challenges ICE's unilateral imposition of ISAP supervision and GPS ankle monitor after release on immigration bond. Petitioner is not challenging a criminal sentence, but the ongoing immigration custody restraints created by the ankle monitor and ISAP conditions.

6. Provide more information about the decision or action you are challenging:

(a) Name and location of the agency or court: ICE; ERO; Philadelphia Field Office / ISAP Program114 North 8th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107(b) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: 

(c) Decision or action you are challenging (for disciplinary proceedings, specify the penalties imposed):

ICE's unilateral imposition of ISAP supervision and GPS ankle monitoring after Petitioner's release on IJ ordered bond, including the requirement that Petitioner wear a GPS ankle monitor continuously and comply with related ISAP supervision conditions

(d) Date of the decision or action: 01/14/2026**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 formal administrative appeal was filed as to the challenged ISAP/GPS ankle-monitor conditions. Petitioner previously filed a separate habeas petition regarding detention, but that was a different challenge and did not address the ISAP ankle monitor.

8. **Second appeal**

After the first appeal, did you file a second appeal to a higher authority, agency, or court?

☐ Yes ☒ No

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(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: Same as 7b Above.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: Same as 7b Above10. **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

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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: NA

11. Appeals of immigration proceedings

Does this case concern immigration proceedings?

☒ Yes☐ No

If "Yes," provide:

- (a) Date you were taken into immigration custody: 09/15/2025

- (b) Date of the removal or reinstatement order: _____

- (c) Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?

☒ Yes☐ No

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If "Yes," provide:

(1) Date of filing: 10/03/2025

(2) Case number: 

(3) Result: Withdrawl

(4) Date of result:

(5) Issues raised: Appeal of Immigration Judge's denial of bond for no jurisdiction under Matter of Yajure-Hurtado (BIA, 9/5/25).

(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: Western District of Pennsylvania

(c) Date of filing: 11/17/2025

(d) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: 3:25-cv-423

(e) Result: Court held Petitioner was detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) and entitled to a bond hearing

(f) Date of result: 01/09/2026

(g) Issues raised: Whether Petitioner was detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), rather than § 1225(b)(2), and therefore entitled to a bond hearing. This earlier petition challenged detention, not the later ISAP or GPS ankle-monitor conditions challenged here.

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: ICE's unilateral imposition of ISAP supervision and GPS ankle-monitoring after Petitioner's release on bond was unlawful.

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

An Immigration Judge ordered Petitioner released on immigration bond. The bond order did not require Petitioner to enroll in ISAP or wear a GPS ankle monitor. After Petitioner's release, ICE nevertheless required Petitioner to enroll in ISAP and wear a GPS ankle monitor continuously. These additional restraints were imposed after release on bond.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

GROUND TWO: The ISAP and GPS ankle-monitor conditions impose ongoing and significant restraints on Petitioner's liberty.

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

Petitioner is required to wear the GPS ankle monitor at all times and comply with ISAP supervision requirements. These conditions affect Petitioner's daily life, movement, comfort, sleep, and normal activities. Even though Petitioner is no longer physically detained in a detention facility, he remains subject to continuing restraints through the ankle monitor and ISAP conditions.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

GROUND THREE: Petitioner was not provided a meaningful process to challenge the ISAP and GPS ankle-monitor conditions

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

Petitioner was not given a meaningful hearing before ICE imposed ISAP supervision and GPS ankle-monitoring after release on bond. Petitioner did not receive a clear written explanation of how to challenge those conditions or obtain review of them. ICE did not provide Petitioner with a clear and meaningful administrative process to contest the added restraints.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

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GROUND FOUR: ICE's unilateral imposition of ISAP and GPS ankle-monitoring after release on bond violates the Fifth Amendment and constitutes unlawful agency action.

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

An Immigration Judge had already made the custody and bond determination and ordered Petitioner released on bond. That order did not include ISAP enrollment or GPS ankle-monitoring. After release, ICE imposed those additional restraints anyway. Petitioner was not given a meaningful opportunity to challenge those added conditions before or after they were imposed.

(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: Petitioner did not present these grounds in prior appeals because the challenged action in this case is ICE's later imposition of ISAP supervision and GPS ankle-monitoring after Petitioner's release on bond. Petitioner previously filed a separate habeas petition challenging detention, but that petition did not challenge the issue described here. In addition, there was no clear or meaningful administrative process to challenge those conditions

Request for Relief

15. State exactly what you want the court to do: Order Respondents to immediately terminate Petitioner's placement in ISAP intensive supervision, remove the GPS ankle monitor, and cease imposing electronic surveillance or other supervisory conditions that were added after Petitioner's release on bond and that exceed the IJ's bond order. Declare those additional post-release restraints unlawful, and grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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Declaration Under Penalty Of Perjury

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

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:

03/16/2026


Signature of Petitioner

Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TENGFANG HUANG	}	
Petitioner,	}	
v.	}	
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (ICE)	}	Case No:
	}	
Respondents.	}	
	}	

**PETITIONER’S MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT
OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241**

I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner TengFang Huang respectfully submits this Memorandum of Law in support of his Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. This case does not challenge a criminal conviction, a criminal sentence, or a final order of removal. Nor does it challenge the Immigration Judge’s bond order itself. Instead, it challenges ICE’s unilateral post-release decision to place Petitioner into a different and more restrictive form of custody—ATD/ISAP with continuous GPS ankle monitoring—after an Immigration Judge had already ordered Petitioner released on bond and after that bond had been posted.

The operative record is clear. Petitioner was taken into ICE custody on September 15, 2025 when he appeared for an ICE check-in. Although the I-200 and related custody paperwork identified detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226, the Immigration Court later treated Petitioner as subject to 8 U.S.C. § 1225 and denied bond for lack of jurisdiction. Petitioner appealed, but no

decision issued for an extended period. On November 17, 2025, Petitioner filed a habeas petition in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. On January 9, 2026, that court granted habeas relief and held that Petitioner was detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226, not 8 U.S.C. § 1225, and therefore was entitled to a bond hearing.

Following that ruling, the Immigration Judge held a bond hearing on January 12, 2026 and ordered that Petitioner be released under a \$3,000 bond. The written order did not require ISAP, GPS ankle monitoring, electronic surveillance, or any comparable intensive supervision condition. On the same date, the government withdrew its E-43 request for a stay and stated that it would not seek a stay. On January 13, 2026, Petitioner's wife posted the bond and Petitioner was released. The release paperwork reflected only a G-1 delivery bond. Neither the Immigration Judge's written order nor the bond receipt imposed ISAP or GPS monitoring. Only when Petitioner appeared as directed on January 14, 2026 for a "Check-In after IJ Bond Release" was he informed for the first time that ICE was placing him into ATD/ISAP and requiring him to wear a GPS ankle monitor.

That later-added restraint is not part of the federal habeas ruling, not part of the Immigration Judge's custody/bond determination, not part of the unstayed release order, and not part of the written release paperwork when bond was posted. It is a separate executive restraint imposed after the adjudicative process had already concluded. Petitioner therefore asks this Court to set aside ICE's post-release imposition of ATD/ISAP and GPS ankle monitoring as unlawful custody under § 2241, the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, the governing immigration regulations, the Accardi doctrine, and the Administrative Procedure Act.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

On September 15, 2025, Petitioner appeared for an ICE check-in and was taken into immigration custody. The charging and custody paperwork, including the I-200, identified Petitioner's detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226.

Petitioner then sought bond redetermination before the Immigration Court. On September 29, 2025, at the first bond hearing, the Immigration Judge denied bond for lack of jurisdiction. The ruling relied on *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado* and treated Petitioner as subject to mandatory

detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225 rather than detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226. Petitioner appealed, but no decision was issued for an extended period.

On November 17, 2025, Petitioner filed a separate petition for writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In that petition, Petitioner challenged his continued detention after the Immigration Court treated him as subject to 8 U.S.C. § 1225 rather than 8 U.S.C. § 1226. On January 9, 2026, the federal court granted habeas relief and held that Petitioner was detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226, not 8 U.S.C. § 1225, and therefore was entitled to a bond hearing. (See Exhibit A)

Following that federal habeas ruling, a bond hearing was held on January 12, 2026. On that date, the Immigration Judge granted custody redetermination and ordered that Petitioner be released from custody under a bond of \$3,000. The written order also noted “USC wife/pending I-130.” The written order did not require ISAP enrollment, GPS ankle monitoring, electronic surveillance, or any other comparable intensive supervision condition. (See Exhibit B)

Also on January 12, 2026, the government filed a request to withdraw its E-43 notice seeking a stay of the custody redetermination matter. The filing stated that the Department reserved appeal but would not seek a stay. (See Exhibit C)

On January 13, 2026, Petitioner’s wife posted the \$3,000 bond, and Petitioner was released from custody that day. The bond receipt reflected a G-1 delivery bond, that is, a bond conditioned upon the delivery of an alien. It did not state that Petitioner was required to enroll in ISAP, wear a GPS ankle monitor, submit to electronic monitoring, or comply with any other intensive supervision condition. (See Exhibit D)

When Petitioner was released on January 13, 2026, he was also given a written ICE notice directing him to report the following day, January 14, 2026, to the ATD/Non-Detained Unit for a “Check-In after IJ Bond Release.” That notice did not state that Petitioner had already been placed in ISAP, did not state that GPS ankle monitoring was already a condition of release, and did not state that electronic monitoring had been ordered by the Immigration Judge.

When Petitioner appeared as directed on January 14, 2026, he was informed for the first time that he would be placed in ATD and required to wear a GPS ankle monitor as part of ISAP. The ICE and BI/ISAP paperwork from January 13 and 14, 2026 includes the check-in notice, GPS Agreement, and ISAP supervision documents reflecting those post-release conditions. Those documents confirm that the GPS-monitoring and ISAP restraints were imposed only after the January 12, 2026 IJ bond order and after Petitioner's January 13, 2026 release on bond. (See Exhibit E)

Thus, the sequence reflected in the record is this:

- (1) Federal habeas relief restoring Petitioner to detention under § 1226 and entitlement to a bond hearing;
- (2) An IJ order releasing Petitioner on a \$3,000 bond;
- (3) The government's withdrawal of its stay request;
- (4) Posting of the bond and actual release under a G-1 delivery bond;
- (5) A next-day check-in notice after IJ bond release; and only then (6) the first written imposition of ATD/ISAP and GPS monitoring.

The GPS ankle monitor and ISAP conditions impose substantial and ongoing restraints on Petitioner's liberty. Petitioner must wear the monitor twenty-four hours a day, keep it charged, comply with reporting and schedule requirements, seek permission to leave the designated area, and remain subject to the threat of arrest, detention, and prosecution for noncompliance. These restraints burden his mobility, privacy, ordinary daily activities, sleep, and dignity.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 because Petitioner is in custody under federal immigration authority and alleges that such custody violates the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Although Petitioner is no longer confined in a detention facility, he remains subject to ongoing physical and supervisory restraints through ATD/ISAP and continuous GPS ankle monitoring. Those restraints are sufficient to satisfy the custody requirement for habeas review. In *Jones v.*

Cunningham, the Supreme Court held that government supervision may satisfy habeas custody where it significantly restrains liberty. 371 U.S. 236, 243 (1963). More recently, district courts have recognized that ISAP supervision and GPS ankle monitoring impose restraints on liberty sufficient to render a petitioner “in custody” for purposes of habeas review. *Orellana Juarez v. Moniz*, No. 25-cv-11266-MJJ, 2025 WL 1698600, at *4 (D. Mass. June 11, 2025).

Venue is proper in this District because the challenged supervision and GPS monitoring are being imposed through ICE and ISAP in the Philadelphia area, and the relevant custody restraints are being administered within this District.

IV. EXHAUSTION DOES NOT BAR REVIEW

Exhaustion should not bar review here. Although 28 U.S.C. § 2241 contains no statutory exhaustion requirement, courts sometimes consider prudential exhaustion principles. *Callwood v. Enos*, 230 F.3d 627, 634 (3d Cir. 2000). Any prudential exhaustion requirement should be excused here for at least three reasons:

- (1) Petitioner is not merely asking a court to soften an ordinary release condition imposed by the Immigration Judge. He is challenging the legality of ICE’s unilateral decision to impose a different and more restrictive form of custody after the operative IJ release order had already been entered and after bond had been posted.
- (2) No clear, adequate, and meaningful alternative forum existed in which Petitioner could obtain the relief sought here: immediate relief from GPS/ISAP restraints that were added after the IJ’s release order and outside the written release paperwork.
- (3) The challenged custody is ongoing, immediate, and physical, and this petition raises a legal question about the scope of ICE’s authority after an Immigration Judge has already entered the operative custody/bond determination. In *Orellana Juarez*, the district court likewise rejected the government’s exhaustion argument where the petitioner was not challenging the IJ’s custody decision itself but rather ICE’s later-added GPS/ISAP conditions.

V. ARGUMENT

A. Petitioner remains “in custody” for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

Petitioner is not challenging a completed past injury. He is challenging an ongoing present restraint imposed by federal immigration authorities. ICE requires Petitioner to remain in ATD/ISAP supervision and to wear a GPS ankle monitor continuously. These restraints are physical, compulsory, and backed by the threat of further immigration custody consequences. They are not conditions shared by the general public.

As the subject of ongoing governmental supervision through ISAP and continuous GPS ankle monitoring, Petitioner remains in government custody for purposes of habeas review because those restraints significantly limit his liberty to do those things which, in this country, free men are entitled to do. *Jones*, 371 U.S. at 243. And in *Orellana Juarez*, the court recognized materially similar GPS/ISAP restraints as sufficient for habeas custody. This Court therefore has jurisdiction under § 2241.

B. The operative custody determination was the IJ's January 12, 2026 release order, not ICE's later-added ATD/ISAP/GPS regime.

The sequence of events controls:

- (1) the Western District of Pennsylvania held on January 9, 2026 that Petitioner was detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226, not 8 U.S.C. § 1225, and therefore was entitled to a bond hearing. **(See Exhibit A)**
- (2) the Immigration Judge exercised custody redetermination authority and entered a written order on January 12, 2026 releasing Petitioner under a \$3,000 bond. That written order did not impose ISAP, GPS ankle monitoring, or any comparable electronic supervision condition. **(See Exhibit B)**
- (3) the government withdrew its request for a stay of the custody redetermination matter and stated that it would not seek a stay. **(See Exhibit C)**
- (4) on January 13, 2026, Petitioner's wife posted the bond and Petitioner was released. The written release document reflected a G-1 delivery bond, not ISAP participation, GPS ankle monitoring, or any comparable electronic supervision. **(See Exhibit D)**

(5) the January 13, 2026 ICE notice and the January 14, 2026 BI/ISAP paperwork, all collected in Exhibit E, show that Petitioner was first directed to appear for a “Check-In after IJ Bond Release” and only then placed into ATD/ISAP and subjected to GPS monitoring. (See Exhibit E)

Thus, the written release documents in the record show only a \$3,000 bond and a G-1 delivery-bond condition, not ISAP participation, GPS ankle monitoring, or comparable electronic supervision. ICE’s later decision to place Petitioner into ATD/ISAP and subject him to GPS monitoring was therefore not an implementation of the IJ’s order. It was a separate, additional, and more restrictive form of custody imposed after the operative adjudicatory process had already concluded.

C. ICE’s unilateral post-release imposition of ATD/ISAP and GPS monitoring violated the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

The Fifth Amendment protects against deprivation of liberty without due process of law. Freedom from physical restraint lies at the core of the liberty protected by due process. A GPS ankle monitor is a continuing physical restraint imposed by the government. It is not a trivial administrative requirement.

Here, the Immigration Judge had already made the custody determination and ordered Petitioner released under bond. That written order did not include ISAP or GPS monitoring. The G-1 bond receipt likewise did not include ISAP or GPS monitoring. The next-day check-in notice likewise did not state that GPS monitoring was already a release condition. Yet ICE later imposed those added restraints without any separate meaningful hearing, without a written adjudicative explanation tied to the Immigration Judge’s release order, and without giving Petitioner a meaningful opportunity to challenge those conditions before or after they were imposed.

The lack of meaningful process is especially significant because the added conditions materially burden Petitioner’s liberty. Continuous GPS monitoring, compulsory enrollment in ISAP, approved-schedule restrictions, designated-area restrictions, and the threat of arrest or prosecution for tampering are serious restraints, not minor reporting requirements.

ICE's unilateral decision to place Petitioner into a different and more restrictive form of custody after the Immigration Judge ordered his release on bond therefore violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

D. ICE's actions conflicted with the governing custody-review framework and violated the Accardi principle.

The immigration regulations establish a structure for custody and bond review. Under 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19, DHS custody and bond determinations may be reviewed by an Immigration Judge, and appeals from the Immigration Judge's bond decision may be taken to the Board of Immigration Appeals. Release-condition review is separately addressed by 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1. That framework contemplates formal paths for custody, bond, and condition review. It does not contemplate that ICE may practically override an unstayed IJ release order by unilaterally imposing materially greater restraints after bond is posted.

That is consistent with recent district-court authority. In *Orellana Juarez*, the court held that the petitioner's challenge properly targeted ICE's later-added GPS/ISAP conditions rather than the IJ's release order itself. And in *N-N- v. McShane*, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania invalidated ICE release conditions that were not contained in the Immigration Judge's order, holding that those conditions violated due process and the Accardi doctrine.

Here, the adjudicatory sequence is clear: the federal habeas order restored Petitioner to detention under § 1226 and a bond hearing; the IJ then ordered release under a \$3,000 bond; the government did not seek a stay; and the bond receipt reflected only a G-1 delivery bond. ICE's later decision to place Petitioner into ATD/ISAP with GPS monitoring conflicted with that adjudicatory sequence and with the governing custody-review framework.

E. ICE's unilateral post-release restraints also constitute unlawful agency action under the Administrative Procedure Act.

The APA requires courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency action that is contrary to law, contrary to constitutional right, in excess of statutory authority, or taken without observance of procedure required by law. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

Here, ICE's later imposition of ATD/ISAP and GPS monitoring after the IJ release order was contrary to law because it conflicted with the governing custody-review structure; contrary to constitutional right because it burdened Petitioner's liberty without due process; and without observance of procedure required by law because it was imposed outside the operative IJ release order, outside the written release paperwork, and without a meaningful process to challenge the added custody.

F. The challenged restraints should be set aside.

The requested relief is narrow and practical. Petitioner does not seek to vacate the Immigration Judge's order. He does not seek relief from his duty to appear in immigration proceedings. He seeks relief only from the additional restraints that ICE later imposed beyond the terms of the Immigration Judge's custody/bond determination and beyond the written release conditions reflected when bond was posted.

That requested relief is consistent with *N-N- v. McShane*, where the Eastern District invalidated added ICE release conditions not contained in the Immigration Judge's order. It is also consistent with *Orellana Juarez*, which recognized federal habeas jurisdiction over materially similar post-release GPS/ISAP restraints.

Accordingly, this Court should set aside ICE's post-release imposition of ATD/ISAP intensive supervision and GPS ankle monitoring, order removal of the GPS ankle monitor, terminate ISAP intensive supervision, and prohibit reimposition of those added restraints absent lawful authority and the required process.

VI. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

1. grant the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241;
2. declare unlawful ICE's post-release imposition of ATD/ISAP intensive supervision, GPS ankle monitoring, and any other comparable supervision conditions not contained in the

Immigration Judge's January 12, 2026 custody/bond determination and not reflected in the release paperwork when bond was posted;

3. order Respondents immediately to remove the GPS ankle monitor and terminate Petitioner's placement in ATD/ISAP intensive. supervision;
4. enjoin Respondents from reimposing those added post-release restraints absent lawful authority and the required process; and
5. grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

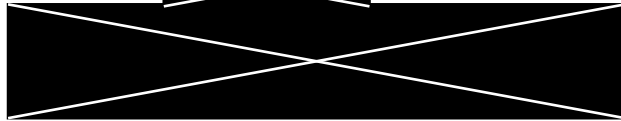
Respectfully submitted,

TengFang Huang

TengFang Huang

Petitioner, pro se

A-Number: 



Dated: 03/16/2026

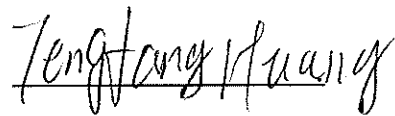
VERIFICATION

I, **Tengfang Huang**, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, that the facts stated in the foregoing document (including all attached pages) are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Because I cannot read or write English and am literate only in Chinese, my wife translated the entire foregoing document into Chinese and read and explained all of its contents to me in Chinese. I understood the document in Chinese and confirmed that everything stated is true based on my personal knowledge, memory, and experience.

I am signing this Verification at  Philadelphia, PA 19125.

Executed on this 16 day of MAR, 2026, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



TengFang Huang

A# 

Exhibit List

- **Exhibit A** – Memorandum Order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania dated January 9, 2026, granting habeas relief and holding that Petitioner was detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226 and entitled to a bond hearing.
- **Exhibit B** – Immigration Judge Custody Redetermination / Bond Order dated January 12, 2026.
- **Exhibit C** – Government Request for Withdrawal of E-43 dated January 12, 2026.
- **Exhibit D** – G-1 Bond Receipt dated January 13, 2026.
- **Exhibit E** – ICE / BI / ISAP documents dated January 13–14, 2026, including the January 13, 2026 “Check-In after IJ Bond Release” notice and the January 14, 2026 GPS monitoring and ISAP enrollment paperwork.