

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

MARCIA JANNETH ROCHA QUISPE

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, and

Respondents.

Case No. 0:26-cv-881

**VERIFIED PETITION
FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS**

Expedited Handling Requested

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner, Marcia Janneth Rocha Quispe (“Ms. Rocha Quispe”), is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a citizen of Ecuador. Petitioner was detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) on January 11, 2026 in Minnesota and remains in ICE’s custody. Petitioner has a pending asylum application and is not the subject of a final order of removal. As such, her detention by ICE is unlawful.

2. Petitioner, 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 transfer Petitioner back to Minnesota immediately and either release Ms. Rocha Quispe from ICE detention, or in the alternative to provide a bond hearing pending the completion of any immigration proceedings.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. 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).

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

5. 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).

6. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (e)(1)(B), and 2241(d) because Ms. Rocha Quispe is a resident of Minnesota who was apprehended within the District of Minnesota and immediately placed into federal immigration custody, the legality of which is the subject of the instant Petition.

7. 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

8. Petitioner is a citizen of Ecuador and a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who was detained in Minnesota. Petitioner is under the direct control of the respondents and has no scheduled release date.

9. 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 Ms. Rocha Quispe.

10. 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 Ms. Rocha Quispe.

11. 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.

12. 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 detaining Ms. Rocha Quispe. The address for the Fort Snelling Field Office is 1 Federal Drive, Fort Snelling, Minnesota 55111.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

13. Petitioner is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota and a citizen of Ecuador, and has lived in the United States since November of 2022.

14. Ms. Rocha Quispe has a pending asylum application. She does not have a final order of removal.

15. Ms. Rocha Quispe is a beloved partner, mother, and community member. She lives with her partner, her two daughters (ages 18 and seven), two sons (ages 20 and 6), and her daughter-in-law and two-year-old grandson in Minneapolis. Ms. Rocha Quispe is close with her family. Ms. Rocha Quispe belongs to a church community in her neighborhood. She enjoys playing on the neighborhood football team.

16. Upon a search of Minnesota Court Record Online website on January 30, 2026, Ms. Rocha Quispe has no criminal record.

17. Respondent ICE arrested Ms. Rocha Quispe on January 11, 2026 while Ms. Rocha Quispe was headed to a church to bring home food with four of her family members in the car. The family's vehicle was tailed by vehicles believed to be driven by agents of Respondents ICE before agents pulled it over. An agent approached the

vehicle and tried to force the vehicle's door open. Additional ICE vehicles drove up and boxed in the vehicle. Agents, who were wearing plain clothes, vests, and masks, threatened Ms. Rocha Quispe and her family, forced their car door open, and pulled everyone out of the vehicle. The agents arrested Ms. Rocha Quispe, her partner, and her son. The other two family members in the vehicle begged the agents to let them go because they had children at home; they were allowed to leave due to pressure from observers. Ms. Rocha Quispe has young children at home herself but was nevertheless arrested by the agents. The vehicles the agents drove were unmarked and did not have license plates. Upon information and belief, these individuals were agents of the Respondents and did not have a warrant to arrest Ms. Rocha Quispe. Respondents then quickly transported Petitioner out of the District of Minnesota.

18. Petitioner's arrest is part of an operation that now spans across the Twin Cities metropolitan area 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).

19. Since the operation began on December 1, 2025, the number of immigration officials in the twin city metro area has increased exponentially, 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 several weeks and are begging for the attacks on their community to stop.

20. 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/>.

21. 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.

22. 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>.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. Detaining Ms. Rocha Quispe is an expensive and pointless endeavor. Ms. Rocha Quispe 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.

27. Pending the adjudication of this Petition, Ms. Rocha Quispe further seeks an order restraining the Respondents from transferring Petitioner to a location outside of the State of Minnesota and/or returning him to 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

28. 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).

29. 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.

30. 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).

31. “[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).

32. 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 for more than two years are somehow metaphorically “seeking admission,” simply because they may have pending claims for asylum or other forms of status.

33. 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).

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

35. Respondents wrongly assert 8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(2) as a basis for detaining Ms. Rocha Quispe 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.

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

37. Ms. Rocha Quispe has due process rights as a resident of the United States. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001).

38. Federal courts use the three-part test in *Mathews 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.

39. Here, all three factors favor the petitioner.

40. First, Ms. Rocha Quispe 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.”). Ms. Rocha Quispe is wrongfully confined, a direct attack on Petitioner’s liberty interests.

41. Second, Ms. Rocha Quispe will continue to be deprived of this interest if the current procedure (detaining Ms. Rocha Quispe without a legal basis) is followed. There is no rational explanation for detaining Ms. Rocha Quispe. 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).

42. Lastly, the Government has no legitimate interest in refusing to follow its own rules. Ms. Rocha Quispe 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.

43. The placement of Ms. Rocha Quispe in detention pending the resolution of ongoing immigration proceedings violates Ms. Rocha Quispe’s 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

44. Petitioner realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained above.

45. 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

46. Ms. Rocha Quispe re-alleges and incorporates by reference each allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

47. 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).

48. 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).

49. 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.

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

51. 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.

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

REMEDY

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

54. 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.

55. Since Section 1225 does not apply to noncitizens who are in Petitioner's situation—who have been detained while residing within the United States for more than two years, 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).

56. 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").

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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

60. 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.

61. The undersigned Attorney, on behalf of Petitioner, respectfully requests that the Court issue an Order to Show Cause directing Respondents to file a return within three days of the Court’s order, showing cause, if any, why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Ms. Rocha Quispe prays that this Court grant the following relief;

- (1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- (2) Order Respondents to transfer Petitioner back to Minnesota immediately and release Petitioner from detention;
- (3) Alternatively, order Respondents to transfer Petitioner back to the District of Minnesota, pending the duration of these proceedings; and order a bond hearing to

occur in Minnesota at which the government bears the burden of proving danger and that no combination of conditions can mitigate flight risk by clear and convincing evidence, and where all due process requirements are met for the hearing, including access to counsel;

- (4) Issue an Order requiring Respondents to show cause as to why Petitioner should not be released immediately, or in the alternative afforded a bond hearing in Minnesota;
- (5) Alternatively, issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring Respondents to release Petitioner unless they provide a bond hearing in Minnesota under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) within seven days;
- (6) Enjoin Respondents from implementing any conditions 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) Order Respondents to ensure that Petitioner is released with all of his personal possessions and property, including any identification documents; and
- (8) Grant any other and further relief that this Court may deem just and proper.

Date: January 30, 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 30, 2026

/s/ m boulette

m boulette

Attorney for Petitioner