

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION**

MOISES JAVIER AGUILAR
PERALTA, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY, et al.,

Defendants.

No.:2:26-cv-337

District Judge Morrison
Magistrate Judge Vascura

**PLAINTIFFS' CONSOLIDATED
RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS
AND REPLY IN SUPPORT OF
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

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A court must “construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, accept its allegations as true, and draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the plaintiff.” *Directv, Inc. v. Treesh*, 487 F.3d 471, 476 (6th Cir. 2007).

I. Defendants Have Violated and Continue to Violate the INA & DHS Regulations by Failing to Make a Probable Cause Finding that a Person is Likely to Escape Before Arresting Them without a Warrant. 6

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Courts use “flight risk” and “escape risk” interchangeably, and consistently require an inquiry into community ties, residence, employment, and family in assessing escape risk, contrary to Defendants' claim that escape risk means only that a person may move from the site of an arrest. *U.S. v. Pacheco-Alvarez*, 227 F. Supp. 3d 863, 890 (SD Ohio 2016); *Escobar Molina v. U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 811 F. Supp 3d 1, 31(D.D.C. 2026).

B. Defendants failed to make an individualized determination that there was reason to believe that any of the Plaintiffs or non-party Declarants were likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained. 10

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INTRODUCTION

Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss and Response in Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (“Defendants’ Briefs”) only confirm the heart of Plaintiffs’ case—that federal agents are arresting individuals based only on their belief that they are removable, and without regard to any likelihood of escape. Defendants argue that Plaintiffs’ removability makes them likely to try to escape. In doing so, Defendants are collapsing the two-pronged assessment (removability and likelihood of escape) into one. But the statute, the federal regulations, and the caselaw consistently interpreting it expressly require two distinct assessments.

Defendants never dispute the lack of a warrant. Their official rationale for each arrest, stated in the arresting documents, rests on the single ground that the individual lacked lawful status. The Defendants’ own official records do not even purport to list any factor considered at the time of the arrest bearing on likelihood of escape. Instead, every arrest record—for *every* plaintiff and for *every* non-party declarant—explicitly reveals that, upon the arresting agent’s discovery of removability, and nothing more, each individual was promptly arrested.

Defendants’ Briefs confirm that they are flagrantly violating the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”) and Department of Homeland Security’s (“DHS”) regulations by unlawfully arresting individuals, placing them in removal proceedings, then trying to use the fact that they are in removal proceedings as a basis to claim that escape risk was assessed. Courts around the country have consistently found this practice to violate federal law.

FACTS

Defendants’ own accounts of each Plaintiff and non-party Declarant’s warrantless arrests document that there was no escape risk assessment, and that each arrest was made solely on an assessment of “illegal presence.” For example, Defendants explain that on December 18, 2025,

“federal immigration officers approached Mr. Peralta to identify him and establish alienage as he was walking to his vehicle in a Home Depot parking lot.” Defendants’ Response in Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction (“PI Opp.”), ECF 28, PAGEID 357, citing Declaration of Luke Affholter (“Affholter Decl.”), ECF 33, PAGEID 508-9, ¶ 16. During this “consensual encounter, the subject admitted to being a Honduran citizen illegally present in the United States and was subsequently arrested for his illegal presence.” Ex. A at 000012 (Peralta I-213, “Encounter”)¹; *see* Declaration of Moises Javier Aguilar Peralta (“Peralta Decl.”), ECF 12-3, PAGEID 173, ¶¶ 32-38; Affholter Decl. ¶ 16.

As to Plaintiff F.M., Defendants admit that on the morning of April 22, 2025, “[f]ederal immigration officers approached F.M. while he was walking from his vehicle and verified his identity.” PI Opp. at PAGEID 359; Declaration of Steven Vorholt (“Vorholt Decl.”), ECF 28-2, PAGEID 400-1, ¶ 5. After F.M. “confirmed that he entered the United States on a visa, and admitted to overstaying his visa[,]” he was placed under arrest. *See* Ex. A at 000002 (F.M. I-213, “Encounter”); Vorholt Decl. ¶ 5; Declaration of F.M (“F.M. Decl.”), ECF 12-1, PAGEID 159-60, ¶¶ 12, 14.

As to S.T., Defendants contend that, while carrying out a targeted enforcement operation on December 18, 2025, they “observed a vehicle operating in the area whose license plate revealed it was registered by an individual who was present in the United States illegally and had been

¹ The Plaintiffs’ and Declarants’ Form I-213’s are attached as Exhibit A (“Ex. A”). These forms, produced by Defendants on the evening of May 13 and Bates stamped 1-38, are the official documents created by ICE and CBP officers when they arrest individuals suspected of violating immigration laws. In the narrative section (under the heading “ENCOUNTER”), Form I-213’s document “all factors considered in determining that the alien was likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained,” and “should include only the facts learned prior to the warrantless arrest.” PI Opp., ECF 28, Memorandum from Todd Lyons, Senior Off. Performing Duties of the Dir. to All ICE Personnel (Jan. 28, 2026) (“Lyons Memo”), ECF 28-3, PAGEID 408.

encountered by federal immigration officers previously.” PI Opp. at PAGEID 361; Affholter Decl. ¶ 22. The agents “conducted a vehicle stop on this vehicle as they had probable cause to believe the driver was present in the United States in violation of immigration law.” PI Opp. at PAGEID 361; Affholter Decl. ¶ 22. During this “consensual immigration interview,” S.T. identified herself and admitted that her husband was the registered owner of the vehicle. Ex. A at 000016 (S.T. I-213, “Method of Location/Apprehension”); Affholter Decl. ¶ 22. Federal agents determined S.T. was “a citizen of Peru who had entered the U.S. with a non-immigrant visa and overstayed.” Ex. A at 000016 (S.T. I-213, “Method of Location/Apprehension”); Affholter Decl. ¶ 22. She was then placed under arrest. Ex. A at 000016 (S.T. I-213, “Method of Location/Apprehension”); *see* Affholter Decl. ¶ 22 (“ICE officers arrested S.T. for being present in the country illegally[.]”)

Jose Armando de Leon Zapata’s situation was no different. Defendants contend that on September 30, 2025, “the Toledo Police Department contacted the Sandusky Bay Border Patrol Station for assistance with identifying one subject that they encountered during a vehicle stop[.]” Ex. A at 000008 (Zapata I-213 , “Encounter”); Vorholt Decl. at ¶ 9. A Border Patrol Agent arrived on the scene and confirmed Mr. Zapata’s identity. *See* Ex. A at 000008 (Zapata I-213 , “Encounter”); Vorholt Decl. ¶ 11. Mr. Zapata “stated that he was from Mexico and that he did not have any documents to lawfully be present in the United States.” Ex. A at 000008 (Zapata I-213 , “Encounter”). The Border Patrol Agent “then advised . . . that he was being placed under arrest.” *Id.*

Defendants likewise admit to conducting warrantless arrests of the other immigrant Declarants as well, based only on their removability. On December 17, 2025, immigration officers approached Jose Cesareo Valladares in the parking lot of his apartment building and asked if he had any identification. Ex. A at 000020 (Valladares I-213, “Record of Deportable/Excludable

Alien”); Declaration of Jose Cesareo Valladares (“Valladares Decl.”), ECF 12-5, PAGEID 192-3, ¶¶ 13, 18. Mr. Valladares provided his Mexican Consulate Identification Card and indicated that he did not have “any US identification” or “any documents to be in the US[.]” Ex. A at 000020; Valladares Decl. ¶ 19. Immigration officers then “informed the subject that he was being placed under arrest for being in the US illegally[.]” Ex. A at 000020. On December 20, 2025, immigration officers observed Leosdanis Mulet in a vehicle “with his spouse and two kids.” Ex. A at 000023 (Mulet I-213, “Encounter”). They pulled his vehicle over, “identified themselves, and the subject self-identified himself.” *Id.* Mr. Mulet then “exited the front passenger seat and was taken into custody without incident.” *Id.*

Declarant Guadalupe Montoya Sadillo was likewise arrested on December 21, 2025, after a “consensual encounter” with immigration officers during which he “admitted to being a citizen of a foreign country of Mexico and [] present in the United States without any immigration documents.” Ex. A at 000026 (Sadillo I-213, “Encounter”); PI Opp. at PAGEID 365; Declaration of Guadalupe Montoya Sadillo (“Sadillo Decl.”), ECF 12-7, PAGEID 203, ¶¶ 40-41. Declarant Julio Cesar Chavez Velasquez was similarly arrested on December 18, 2025, after a “consensual encounter” during which he was identified as “a citizen and national of Nicaragua” and “admitted that he entered the United States unlawfully and had no valid immigration documents to legally allow his presence in the United States.” Ex. A at 000029 (Velasquez I-213, “Encounter”).²

² Immigration officers began a “consensual encounter” with Mr. Velasquez in an attempt to “gain information on their intended target[.]” Ex. A at 000029 (Velasquez I-213, “Encounter”). It is unclear whether officers arrested Mr. Velasquez pursuant to a warrant (I-200), or not, but Mr. Velasquez was never shown a warrant for his arrest, Declaration of Julio Cesar Chavez Velasquez (“Velasquez Decl.”), ECF 12-8, PAGEID 208, ¶¶ 27-29. If officers had a warrant for his arrest, Mr. Velasquez would no longer be a member of the proposed class upon his release from detention.

On February 7, 2026, immigration agents stopped the vehicle M.A.R. was driving and discovered that both he, “a citizen of Honduras, and passenger _____, a citizen of Guatemala were illegally present in the United States.” Ex. A at 000033 (M.A.R. I-213, “Encounter”). Both M.A.R. and the passenger in his vehicle were removed and “taken into custody without further incident.” *Id.* Immigration officers similarly identified J.R. on March 13, 2026, confirmed J.R. “is a citizen of Venezuela and does not have immigration documents to be in the United States legally” and took him into custody. Ex. A at 000036 (J.R. I-213, “Record of Deportable/Excludable Alien”).³

After being detained for a period ranging from three to five weeks, all four Plaintiffs were ultimately released on bond. Plaintiffs’ Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (“PI”), ECF No. 12, PAGEID 123; PI Opp. at PAGEID 360, 361, 363; Peralta Decl. ¶¶ 103, 108-09; Affholter Decl. ¶¶ 18, 22; F.M. Decl. ¶¶ 32, 42-43; Declaration of S.T. (“S.T. Decl.”), ECF 12-4, PAGEID 189. ¶¶ 94-96; Declaration of Jose Armando de Leon Zapata (“Zapata Decl.”), ECF 12-2, PAGEID 168-9, ¶¶ 29-32. While in detention, the Plaintiffs and Declarants were placed in removal proceedings. PI Opp. at PAGEID 358, 360, 361; Affholter Decl. ¶¶ 20, 25; Vorholt Decl. ¶¶ 8, 14-15; Declaration of Leosdanis Mulet (“Mulet Decl.”), ECF 12-6, PAGEID 199, ¶45.

ARGUMENT

In reviewing a motion to dismiss under 12(b)(6), a court must “construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, accept its allegations as true, and draw all reasonable

³ Although Defendants acknowledge the testimony of both M.A.R. and J.R., Defendants do not respond to it, other than to note that it is hearsay. *See* PI Opp. at PAGEID 364, fn. 3; *but see Six Clinics Holding Corp., II v. Cafcomp Systems, Inc.*, 119 F.3d 393, 400 (6th Cir. 1997) (quoting *University of Texas v. Camenisch*, 451 U.S. 390, 395 (1981)) (recognizing a preliminary injunction is usually granted “on the basis of procedures that are less formal and evidence that is less complete than in a trial on the merits”). While they may be incomplete as formal evidence, it is worthy of note that these uncontested hearsay declarations do corroborate the direct testimony of all the other Plaintiffs and Declarants.

inferences in favor of the plaintiff.” *Directv, Inc. v. Treesh*, 487 F.3d 471, 476 (6th Cir. 2007). Here, the reasons Defendants assert as grounds to dismiss Plaintiffs’ complaint are the same as those they argue in opposition to Plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction. As explained more fully below, both times they are deployed, these arguments fail.

Plaintiffs have stated a valid claim for relief and have a strong likelihood of success on the merits of their claims. Defendants have admitted to effectuating warrantless arrests based on removability alone, without regard to likelihood of escape in violation of INA and DHS regulations. *See Hall v. Edgewood Partners Ins. Ctr., Inc.*, 878 F.3d 524, 526-27 (6th Cir. 2017) (describing the elements Plaintiffs must show to be entitled to the “extraordinary remedy” of injunctive relief “necessary to preserve the status quo until trial”). Plaintiffs have standing to pursue these claims because they will continue to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of an injunction. *See id.* Moreover, Defendants will not be harmed with the issuance of an injunction, and an injunction benefits the public interest in having our immigration laws appropriately enforced. *See id.*

I. Defendants Have Violated and Continue to Violate the INA & DHS Regulations by Failing to Make a Probable Cause Finding that a Person is Likely to Escape Before Arresting Them without a Warrant.

Under the INA, federal immigration officers making civil immigration arrests are required to have a warrant. *See Arizona v. United States*, 567 U.S. 387, 408 (2012). If no warrant has been issued, immigration officers may *only* make a civil immigration arrest if the agent “has reason to believe that the alien so arrested is in the United States in violation of any such [immigration] law or regulation *and* is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for [their] arrest[.]” 8 USC § 1357(a)(1), (2) (emphasis added). This two-pronged requirement is mirrored in DHS’ regulations for enforcement activities. *See* C.F.R. 287.8(c)(2).

A. Defendants are violating the INA and DHS Regulations in making warrantless arrests without probable cause of escape risk.

Defendants are frank about their attempt to rationalize each of the Plaintiffs' and Declarants' likelihood of escape on the sole ground that they lack lawful status. *See* Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) ("MTD"), ECF 30, PAGEID 481; PI Opp. at PAGEID 374 ("[A]gents had lawful reasons to make the arrests without warrants in part because *none* of the four Plaintiffs have lawful status. *All* remained citizens of their native countries[.]"). But the INA and DHS' regulations explicitly provide that, even those who are removable from the United States, may only be arrested without a warrant if the officers have probable cause to believe that they are likely to escape before a warrant may be obtained. 8 USC § 1357(a)(1), (2).

Although establishing probable cause is "not a high bar[.]" *Kaley v. United States*, 571 U.S. 320, 338 (2014), it requires "more than a mere suspicion[.]" *United States v. Alfano*, 838 F.2d 158, 162 (6th Cir. 1988) (internal citations omitted). Although the Defendants recognize that "[n]umerous contextual factors may signal that escape is likely before a warrant can be obtained[.]" they focus first and foremost on when "an alien's removability is clear and undisputed[.]" MTD at PAGEID 491; PI Opp. at PAGEID 385 (citations omitted). The Defendants' Declaration of Luke Affholter, an employee of DHS, ICE, ERO, and the Acting Assistant Field Office Director with the Detroit Field Office in Columbus, Ohio's Sub-Office located in Westerville, Ohio, also has this limited focus. Mr. Affholter contends that "[f]ederal immigration officers have specialized expertise and practical knowledge of factors that are most indicative of immigration violations, illegal activity, and behaviors typically associated with unlawful presence." PI Opp. at PAGEID 354 (referencing Affholter Decl. ¶¶ 13-14). Specifically, ERO officers "receive training on the statutory and regulatory provisions of the INA and relevant DHS and ICE policies[.]" and "have

the statutory authority to arrest any alien for whom there is probable cause to believe he/she is illegally present in, or otherwise removable from, the United States[.]” Affholter Decl. ¶ 15. While Mr. Affholter thus testifies abundantly about the “illegal presence prong,” he provides no testimony about assessing escape risk, other than to say there is “no exhaustive list.”

The January 2026 “Lyons Memo,” which claims to serve merely “as a reminder” of existing policy and lacks the hallmarks of a duly promulgated regulation or interpretation worthy of judicial deference, includes factors such as one’s age, health, ability to leave the scene of the encounter, or means by which they entered the country to determine one’s likelihood of escape. Lyons Memo at PAGEID 406-8. This memo makes a distinction between “flight risk,” meaning whether “an already identified and detained alien is likely to comply with future immigration obligations such as court appearances and appearances before ERO,” from “escape risk,” which focuses on whether the individual “is unlikely to be located at the scene of the encounter *or another clearly identifiable location once an administrative warrant is obtained.*” Lyons Memo at PAGEID 407 (emphasis added).

Courts use the terms “flight risk” and “escape risk” interchangeably in this context. *See, e.g., United States v. Pacheco-Alvarez*, 227 F. Supp. 3d 863, 889 (SD Ohio 2016) (referring to § 1357(a)(2) as requiring a “flight-risk determination”). In analyzing whether an individual is “likely to escape,” courts consider “the objective facts within the knowledge of the [arresting] agents,” at the time of the arrest. *United States v. Abdi*, 463 F.3d 547, 554 (6th Cir. 2006); *see Araujo v. United States*, 301 F. Supp. 2d 1095, 1102 (N.D. Cal. 2004) (“hardly evincing an intention to flee” when the plaintiff “was living with his wife and had filed an Application to Adjust Status to lawful permanent resident”); *United States v. Pacheco-Alvarez*, 227 F. Supp. 3d 863, 890 (S.D. Ohio 2016) (finding no flight risk where the individual arrested “was arrested just a few miles from his

home . . . lacked any known criminal history . . . answered the officers' questions without incident . . . had a stable job as a painter, lived with his fiancé, Daisy; helped pay the rent on their home; and helped her raise her two kids").

Courts have consistently found a person's ties to his or her community highly relevant and hold that they militate against finding probable cause of escape risk. *Escobar Molina v. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 811 F. Supp 3d 1, 31(D.D.C. 2026); *United States v. Abdi*, No. 2:04-cr-88, 2005 WL 6119695, at *6 (S.D. Ohio Sept. 12, 2005), *rev'd on other grounds*, 463 F.3d 547 (6th Cir. 2006) (no probable cause for escape risk where defendant, *inter alia*, owned business and lived with his then-pregnant wife and two children); *Pacheco-Alvarez*, 227 F. Supp. 3d at 890 (S.D. Ohio 2016) (no probable cause of escape risk where defendant had a stable job, lived with fiancée, and helped raise her kids); *United States v. Khan*, 324 F. Supp. 2d 1177, 1187 (D. Colo. 2004) (no probable cause of escape risk where defendant worked two jobs and paid rent for shared apartment despite lack of specific familial ties in the United States).

It is incumbent upon the arresting officer to ask the questions necessary to assess one's likelihood of escape—including their likelihood to be found at "another clearly identifiable location," which requires an inquiry into community ties, residence, employment, and family. The Lyons Memo notes the importance of officers "contemporaneously document[ing]" all factors that led to their conclusion that the individual was likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained. Lyons Memo at PAGEID 408. To this end, officers and agents are to "include both aggravating and mitigating factors and should include only the facts learned prior to the warrantless arrest." *Id.*

The Lyons Memo demonstrates Defendants' flawed interpretation of the INA, which would effectively allow officers to manufacture an escape risk by stopping anyone in a vehicle, or even on foot, and then claim they would have to leave the person at the scene of the encounter for an

unspecified amount of time to obtain a warrant for their arrest. Under this premise, it is difficult to imagine a situation in which Defendants would *ever* find that a person *is* likely to remain at the scene of an encounter—i.e., on the side of the road, in a Home Depot parking lot, at a construction site—for the indeterminate amount of time it would take for immigration officers to leave and obtain a warrant for their arrest.

B. Defendants failed to make an individualized determination that there was reason to believe that any of the Plaintiffs or non-party Declarants were likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained.

Here, Defendants failed to make any individualized determination that any of the Plaintiffs or non-party Declarants were likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained. Plaintiffs and declarants all unequivocally state, Defendants do not dispute and the I-213's confirm that the arresting officers did not ask any questions about their family, jobs, or community ties. *See* S.T. Decl. ¶ 36 (officers never asked S.T. about her family, job, ties to the community, or how long she has been in the U.S.); Peralta Decl. ¶ 50; Ex. A at 000012 (arresting officers never asked him how long he had been in the U.S. or about his work or family); F.M. Decl. ¶ 28; Ex. A at 000002 (officers never asked any questions about his immigration case, criminal background, or any ties to his community); Valladares Decl. ¶¶ 25-8; Ex. A at 000020 (officers never asked about his ties to the community, family, employment or criminal history); Zapata Decl. ¶ 20; Ex. A at 000007-10 (agents never asked how long he had been in the U.S., about his family, job, or ties to the community); Sadillo Decl. ¶¶ 18-20, 25-28, Ex. A at 000026 (officers never asked how long he had been in the U.S., his ties to the community, family, employment, or whether he had a criminal history); Declaration of Brad Bonnacci (“Bonnacci Decl.”), ECF 12-9, PAGEID 214, ¶¶ 11-12 (describing a situation in which federal agents grabbed three individuals who appear Hispanic or Latino, two of whom are U.S. citizens, and placed them in their vehicles with no questions asked). There can thus be no argument that officers ever “attempted to determine whether the subjects

would be at their home, work, or any other clearly identifiable location.” *See Hussen v. Noem*, ___ F. Supp. 3d. ___, 2026 WL 657936, at *40 (D. Minn. Mar. 9, 2026).

Instead, Defendants presuppose a likelihood of escape from the separate fact that all four Plaintiffs and the non-party Declarants were subject to removability and stopped and questioned by federal officers. *See Vorholt Decl.* ¶ 12 (finding Mr. Zapata “previously evaded CBP officers and agents by entering the United States without inspection” and, upon stopping him on September 30, 2025, “gained knowledge of the investigation into his immigration violations” and was therefore “like to evade apprehension”); *id.* ¶ 6 (finding F.M. “intentionally disregarded his conditions of admission in the United States by overstaying his visa” and, upon being stopped by immigration officers on April 22, 2025, “gained knowledge of the investigation into his visa overstay investigation and was likely to evade apprehension”); *Affholter Decl.* ¶ 16 (finding Mr. Peralta “admitted to being a Honduran citizen illegally present in the United States”); *id.* ¶ 22 (determining S.T. “was a citizen of Peru who had entered the United States on a non-immigrant visa and had overstayed that visa”).

But neither the Plaintiffs nor any of the non-party Declarants dispute that they are removable from the United States.⁴ This fact alone, however, cannot be used as a basis to circumvent the clear language of the INA and DHS’ own regulations requiring probable cause of escape risk before there can be a warrantless arrest. Courts around the country have rejected the concept that deportability alone constitutes an escape risk. *See Escobar Molina*, 811 F. Supp. 3d 1, 31-32 (collecting cases that soundly renounce the notion “that being ‘clear[ly] and undisputed[ly]’ deportable alone may signal a likelihood of escape”). To conflate these two

⁴ Although two Plaintiffs and one Declarant have pending asylum applications, none of them has yet obtained an adjustment of status. *See Peralta Decl.* ¶ 7; *F.M. Decl.* ¶¶ 5-6; *Mulet Decl.* ¶¶ 16-7.

probable cause requirements “would run counter to the Supreme Court’s instruction that the likelihood-of-escape requirement be seriously applied to cabin ‘officers [to a] more limited authority’ where “no federal warrant has been issued.” *Id.* at 32 (citing *Arizona*, 567 U.S. at 408); *see also Moreno v. Napolitano*, 213 F. Supp. 3d 999, 1007 (N.D. Ill. 2016) (“Such a reading would render the limitations on warrantless arrest created by . . . [§] 1357(a)(2) meaningless.”). Federal officers may not manufacture a likelihood of escape simply by stopping a deportable individual to inquire into their immigration status.

Moreover, Defendants do not assert, nor does any report of arrest indicate, that any Plaintiff or non-party Declarant appeared “extremely nervous” or appeared to be “looking for an opportunity to run,” *United States v. Meza-Campos*, 500 F.2d 33, 34 (9th Cir. 1974), “had been picked up before,” *Aguirre v. Immigr. & Naturalization Serv.*, 553 F.2d 501, 502 (5th Cir. 1977), previously removed, *United States v. Puebla-Zamora*, 996 F.3d 535, 538 (8th Cir. 2021), or had presented conflicting documents. *Yam v. Immigr. & Naturalization Serv.*, 411 F.2d 683, 687 (D.C. Cir. 1969). And none of the Plaintiffs or Declarants resisted arrest, attempted to drive or walk away, or displayed any furtive conduct suggesting they were likely to escape. *See Zapata Decl.* ¶ 20-22; *F.M. Decl.* ¶¶ 14-16.; *S.T. Decl.* ¶ 31; *Peralta Decl.* ¶¶ 51-53; *Velasquez Decl.* ¶ 20-22, 32; *I.A. Decl.* ¶ 21; *Y.R. Decl.* ¶ 25; *cf. United States v. Cantu*, 519 F.2d 494, 497 (1975) (finding probable cause where arrestee was speeding cross country).

Had Defendants attempted to make a legitimate escape risk assessment, they would have learned that Mr. Peralta fled Honduras in 2023 after being kidnapped and almost killed, and has a pending asylum application. *Peralta Decl.* ¶¶ 4-8. He works in construction, lives with his sister and her two young children who he helps care for, and sends money back home to his partner and child. *Id.* ¶¶ 10-16. He has paid taxes every year since arriving in the U.S. *Id.* ¶ 121-22. He fears

that if he is sent back to Honduras, he would be killed. *Id.* ¶ 8. S.T. has lived in the United States continuously since 2014, where she has been steadily employed and paid her taxes. S.T. Decl. ¶¶ 5, 8, 10. She has three children, one of whom is a United States citizen. *Id.* ¶¶ 6-7. F.M. has lived and worked in the United States for the past two years after entering on a J-1 visa and has a pending asylum application. F.M. Decl. ¶¶ 3, 5-6, 8. Since his arrival, he has paid taxes and obeyed all laws. *Id.* ¶ 2-11. Mr. Zapata is married to a United States citizen and has been steadily employed since arriving in the U.S. in May 2022. Zapata Decl. ¶¶ 2-7, 30. His wife depends on him for emotional and financial support after leaving her abusive family. *Id.* ¶ 30.

Non-party Declarant Mr. Valladares has lived in Columbus for the past eighteen years and is the primary breadwinner for his wife and eleven-year-old child, both of whom are United States citizens. Valladares Decl. ¶¶ 5-6, 8-11. Mr. Mulet has a pending green card application under the Cuban Adjustment Act, he works to support his wife and two children, one of whom is a U.S. citizen, and he and his family attend church services every Sunday. Mulet Decl. ¶¶ 7-13, 17. Mr. Sadillo has resided in Columbus for the past twenty-one years with his three children, two of whom are United States citizens. Sadillo Decl. ¶¶ 6-9. M.A.R. has lived in the United States continuously since 2006, and in Columbus for the past twelve years. Declaration of I.A. (“I.A. Decl.”), ECF 12-10, PAGEID 218, ¶¶ 8-10. And J.R. has been in the United States since August 2016 with a pending asylum application and two children, one of whom is a United States citizen. Declaration of Y.R., (“Y.R. Decl.”), ECF 12-11, PAGEID 221, ¶¶ 8-9, 13. He has worked in construction for the past ten years and been responsible for paying his family’s bills and the mortgage on their home that he has owned since 2020. *Id.* ¶¶ 16-20.

C. Defendants’ “after the fact” justifications for Plaintiffs’ and non-party Declarants’ arrests cannot support probable cause for their arrest.

Defendants proffer inappropriate “after the fact” reasons for Plaintiffs’ arrests, none of which contributed to a likelihood of escape analysis. *See United States v. Dickens*, 748 Fed. Appx 31, 36 (6th Cir. 2018) (“In determining whether probable cause exists, we may not look to events that occurred after the [arrest] or to the subjective intent of the officers; instead, we look to the objective facts known to the officers at the time of the [arrest].”) (citing *Smith v. Thornburg*, 136 F.3d 1070, 1074-75 (6th Cir. 1998)) (citing *United States v. Ferguson*, 8 F.3d 385, 391-92 (6th Cir. 1993) (en banc)).

For example, Defendants now claim S.T. and Mr. Peralta were reluctant to answer questions during their “consensual”⁵ encounters with immigration officers, despite the fact that no such “reluctance” is documented in either of their I-213s and immigration officers were still able to determine their identification and nationality. *See* Ex. A at 000012 (Peralta I-213, “Encounter”) (referring to this as a “consensual encounter”); *id.* at 000016 (S.T. I-213, “Method of Location/Apprehension”) (referring to the discussion with S.T. as a “brief investigative consensual immigration interview”); Affholter Dec. ¶ 16; Affholter Decl. ¶¶ 16, 22. But during a “consensual encounter,” officers “may generally ask questions of that individual . . . as long as the police do not convey a message that compliance with their requests is required.” *Florida v. Bostick*, 501 U.S. 429, 435 (1991).

In the case of F.M., Defendants point to Border Patrol agents’ alleged inability to confirm F.M.’s valid/permanent address⁶ and alleged “intelligence” that F.M. was driving a vehicle

⁵ Plaintiffs dispute that these encounters were consensual, but, if Defendants claim that they were, this contradicts Defendants’ contention that the individuals were “reluctant” to answer questions.

⁶ Officers took F.M.’s wallet out of his car after his arrest and looked at his identification, including his work permit and driver’s license. F.M. Decl. ¶ 16. No detail was provided as to

formerly owned or driven by another person who was an associate of another person that the government alleges to be a member of Tren de Aragua. Vorholt Decl. ¶ 6. But neither of these factors is documented in F.M.’s “Encounter” report pertaining to his likelihood of escape, and the purported connection to an alleged associate of a Tren de Aragua member is ridiculously attenuated, not individualized with respect to F.M., and has nothing to do with his risk of escape. *See e.g., United States v. Pruitt*, 458 F.3d 477, 490 (6th Cir. 2006) (internal citations omitted) (explaining “‘reason to believe’ . . . must be particularized with respect to the person to be searched or seized”); *see also Escobar Molina v. U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 811 F. Supp. 3d 1, 30 (D.D.C. 2025) (internal citations omitted) (“Whether a person is likely to escape before an administrative warrant can be obtained requires an individualized determination based on knowledge of facts particularized with respect to that person.”)

In the case of Mr. Zapata, Defendants again point to allegations of a narcotics investigation occurring at his residence, but do not implicate him in this investigation. Vorholt Decl. ¶¶ 9-12. They also claim that *after* Mr. Zapata was arrested and being held at the Sandusky Bay Station, a “federal immigration officer observed a white powdery substance” on the back of Mr. Zapata’s phone “that field tested positive for the characteristics of cocaine.” PI Opp. at PAGEID 363; Vorholt Decl. ¶ 14. But this “after the fact” finding, which was not reported in his I-213 Encounter, did not provide probable cause to arrest. *See United States v. Dickens*, 748 Fed. Appx 31, 40 (6th Cir. 2018). Moreover, Defendants *knew* Mr. Zapata’s residence and still arrested him on the basis that he would “flee the area,” without a legitimate escape risk assessment. *Escobar Molina v. U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 811 F. Supp. 3d 1, 30 (D.D.C. 2025); Vorholt Decl. ¶¶ 9-12.

what other attempts the Border Patrol agents made to confirm F.M.’s address. Vorholt Decl. ¶¶ 5-8.

Importantly, Defendants do not claim, and the I-213's do not show, that any inquiry was made into the information pertinent to escape risk—information to assess community ties, family, or employment. Finally, when flight risk *was* later assessed at each of the Plaintiffs' bond hearings, they were found not to be flight risks and released on bond.⁷

D. Plaintiffs have standing to pursue their claims because Defendants have implemented a policy contravening the INA and DHS' own regulations.

To have Article III standing, Plaintiffs must establish an injury that is “concrete, particularized, and actual or imminent; fairly traceable to the challenged action; and redressable by a favorable ruling.” *Clapper v. Amnesty Int'l USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 409 (2013) (internal citations omitted). Here, Plaintiffs have been arrested without a warrant and without an individualized determination of probable cause that they were likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained pursuant to Defendants' unlawful policy, practice and pattern of conflating removability with escape risk.⁸ While past harm is not always a guarantee of future harm, it is relevant for its “predictive value.” *See Murthy v. Missouri*, 603 U.S. 43, 59 (2024). And, where, as here, “Defendants have a policy requiring or authorizing unlawful conduct[.]” it “is relevant for

⁷ A bond-hearing finding that an individual is not a flight risk is a more rigorous standard than an escape risk, because it means that person is not only trusted not to flee, but can be further trusted to voluntarily show up at hearings and immigration appointments, and comply with any other condition of their release.

⁸ Unlike the situation described by Defendants in *United States v. Texas*, where the plaintiff States “lack[ed] standing to contest the policies of the prosecuting authority when [they were] neither prosecuted nor threatened with prosecution”, the same cannot be said here, where Plaintiffs themselves have not only already been arrested pursuant to an unlawful policy, but are in fact likely to be subject to the policy again. *See* 599 U.S. 670, 674 (2023). Additionally, Plaintiffs are not challenging the arrests of the non-party Declarants, but rather the non-party declarations purport to show Defendants' widespread policy, pattern and practice of effectuating warrantless arrests without an individualized determination of likelihood of escape. Moreover, these declarants would become members of the class if/when they are released from detention and are likely to be arrested again. PI at PAGEID 148.

plaintiffs' likelihood of future injury." *Hussen v. Noem*, 2026 WL 657936 at *30 (D. Minn. Mar. 9, 2026).

Plaintiffs and the class they seek to represent are more than merely "likely" to be unlawfully arrested again because Defendants are acting pursuant to an unlawful practice. *See Am. C.L. Union v. Nat'l Sec. Agency*, 493 F.3d 644, 689 n.2 (6th Cir. 2007) ("A 'genuine threat' of enforcement of a policy against a plaintiff who is demonstrably subject to that policy supports standing."). All four Plaintiffs are removable, and Defendants' unlawful policy, pattern and practice equates removability with escape risk, thus rendering anyone who is removable subject to a warrantless arrest.

Due to the existence of Defendants' unlawful policy, pattern and practice, which the Lyons Memo only corroborates, Plaintiffs have more than mere "subjective apprehensions" of a future recurrence, they have a realistic and reasonable "threat of repeated injury." *Cf. City of Los Angeles v. Lyons*, 461 U.S. 95, 106 n. 7 (1983) (finding plaintiff's "subjective apprehensions" of a threat of future injury did not support standing when the defendant did not "order[] or authorize[] police officers to act in such a manner") *with Hussen*, 2026 WL 657936 at *40 (finding Defendants "adopted a policy authorizing federal immigration officers to conduct warrantless arrests without probable cause . . . that the arrestees were likely to escape before a warrant for their arrest could be obtained").

Plaintiffs are not required to "demonstrate that it is literally certain that the harms they identify will come about." *Clapper*, 568 U.S. 398, 414, n. 5 (citations omitted). Rather, standing can be found "based on a 'substantial risk' that the harm will occur, which may prompt plaintiffs to reasonably incur costs to mitigate or avoid that harm." *Id.* Here, because Plaintiffs "fall within

the targeted group for such arrests[.]” they are “subject to a much heightened risk of such re-arrest[.]” *Escobar Molina*, 811 F. Supp. 3d 1, 51 (D.D.C. 2025).

Defendants argue, however, that the odds of not being arrested again are in Plaintiffs’ favor, and only if their rearrest were imminent would they have standing. Defendants develop that argument with the observation that the Plaintiffs have not shown they would be arrested solely because of their ethnicity.

The issue at bar, though, is whether Defendants, if they stop Plaintiffs again, would comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements to assess and find probable cause of escape risk before a warrant can be obtained. The Lyons memo demonstrates that only lip service would be paid to that requirement. Defendants’ argument boils down to conditioning standing on suffering a second statutory violation even when a palpable fear is reasonably perceived and alters the Plaintiffs’ lives. In *Lyons*, the plaintiff could not demonstrate that an injury from a chokehold was likely to recur. Missing from that evidence was proof that the “City ordered or authorized police officers to act in such [a] manner.” 461 U.S. at 106. Here, however, the evidence shows that Defendants have a policy of ignoring the probable cause requirement of escape risk and, unlike the speculative possibility in *Lyons* that the plaintiff would be placed in another chokehold against policy, will continue to ignore that requirement if Plaintiffs are stopped. Increased arrests have been promised by Defendants; Plaintiffs believe that promise; and the significance of the risk they face is thus increased.

All four Plaintiffs are “removable” from the United States. Although Plaintiffs F.M. and Mr. Peralta have pending asylum applications, neither of them has yet obtained adjustment of status. All four Plaintiffs have drastically changed their daily life as much as they can to avoid re-arrest by federal immigration officers. Even so, F.M. still must work. He is a delivery driver and

must continue to drive. *See* F.M. Decl. ¶¶ 11, 38. S.T. must still leave her home to get groceries and take her daughter to school. *See* S.T. Decl. ¶ 105. Mr. Zapata still has to travel to and from work, Zapata Decl. ¶ 36, and Mr. Peralta continues to work in construction and frequent Home Depot locations to purchase materials for work. *See* Peralta Decl. ¶¶ 123-29.

The unavoidable reality of Plaintiffs’ quotidian life that led to their apprehensions in the first place under an unlawful policy, pattern and practice have not changed, and manifestly, they are, and continue to be, removable. Moreover, as a result of their initial arrest, they are also now in removal proceedings, with post-arrest warrants issued.⁹ Vorholt Decl. ¶ 8 (placing F.M. in removal proceedings and issuing a warrant for arrest after his warrantless arrest); *id.* ¶ 14 (placing Mr. Zapata in removal proceedings after his warrantless arrest); Affholter Decl. ¶ 25 (placing S.T. in removal proceedings twelve days after her warrantless arrest). Regardless of how Plaintiffs limit—or resume—their normal life activities, there is a “‘substantial risk’ that the harm will occur[.]” *See Clapper*, 568 U.S. at 415 n. 5.

In *Hussen*, Defendants had demobilized more than 900 immigration enforcement agents and planned more reductions of force. *Hussen*, 2026 WL 657936 at *27, *40. Here, in contrast, civil immigration arrests in Ohio are not slowing down, *see* Declaration of Brian J. Hoffman (“Hoffman Decl.”), ECF 12-13, PAGEID 233, ¶ 16, and, in fact, surges are expected, and ICE is

⁹ To the extent Defendants argue that these post-arrest warrants render such arrests to be “warranted arrests,” this argument is contrary to law and has been repeatedly rejected by courts. *See e.g., Castanon Nava v. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 806 F. Supp. 3d 823, 850-53 (N.D. Ill. 2025), *aff’d in part sub nom. Castanon-Nava v. U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, No. 25-3050, 2026 WL 1223250 (7th Cir. May 5, 2026) (holding that the INA requires a pre-existing Notice to Appear prior to the issuance of a warrant, meaning a warrant cannot be issued in the field after immigration agents have already detained someone they believe to be unlawfully present); *Cruz v. Mullin*, 26-CV-1110-SJB, 2026 WL 1027441, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 16, 2026) (noting “a warrant can only be issued if there are open removal proceedings reflected in a valid [Notice to Appear]”).

currently purchasing office furniture for an agency surge that includes ten additional full-time officers in Ohio.¹⁰ The odds of Plaintiffs being deprived of statutory and regulatory rights remain too high to eliminate their standing.

II. The INA’s Jurisdiction Stripping Provisions Do Not Thwart this Court’s Exercise of Jurisdiction.

The INA, 8 U.S.C. § 1252, is titled “Judicial Review of Order of Removal.” Section 1252(g) strips courts of jurisdiction to hear “any cause or claim by or on behalf of any alien arising from the decision or action by the Attorney General to commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders against any alien under this chapter.” This Section applies “only to three discrete actions that the Attorney General may take: her ‘decision or action’ to ‘commence proceedings, *adjudicate* cases, or *execute* removal orders.’” *Reno v. Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm.*, 525 U.S. 471, 482 (1999) (emphasis in original); *see also Tazu v. Attorney General United States*, 975 F.3d 292, 294, 299 (3d Cir. 2020) (stripping the district court of jurisdiction to hear a challenge to the execution of a valid removal order). None of those situations apply here.

“The Supreme Court has given a ‘narrow reading’ to § 1252(g)[,]” *Ibarra-Perez v. United States*, 154 F.4th 989, 996 (9th Cir. 2025), such that any ambiguities in a jurisdiction-stripping statute are resolved “in favor of the narrower interpretation and by the strong presumption in favor of judicial review.” *Arce v. United States*, 899 F.3d 796, 801 (9th Cir. 2018) (*per curiam*) (internal quotations and citations omitted). Moreover, not every claim “arising from deportation proceedings” is stripped. *Id.*; *see also Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 293-94 (2018) (noting that the “aris[e] from” language must not be interpreted so broadly as to be “absurd”). For instance,

¹⁰ Danae Kine & Trevor Hughes, *ICE surges more officers and staff to states. How many are coming to Ohio?*, COLUMBUS DISPATCH (May 8, 2026), <https://www.dispatch.com/story/news/politics/2026/05/08/ohio-more-ice-agents-deployment-surge/89983431007/>; PI at PAGEID 154, fn. 38 (discussing TPS litigation); *id.* at PAGEID 124, fn. 10 (discussing immigration arrest rates as recent as February and March 2026).

“claims that are collateral to, or independent of, the removal process” can be distinguished from those that “arise from” the removal proceeding itself. *See J.E.F.M. v. Lynch*, 837 F.3d 1026, 1032-33 (9th Cir. 2016); *see also Reno v. Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm.*, 525 U.S. at 482 (1999) (“It is implausible that the mention of three discrete events along the road to deportation was a shorthand way of referring to all claims arising from deportation proceedings.”).

Federal courts have “jurisdiction to decide a ‘purely legal question’ that ‘does not challenge the Attorney’ General’s discretionary authority’ . . . even if the answer to that legal question . . . forms the backdrop against which the Attorney General later will exercise discretionary authority.” *Ibarra-Perez*, 154 F.4th at 996 (9th Cir. 2025) (quoting *United States v. Hovsepian*, 359 F.3d 1144, 1155 (9th Cir. 2004)); *see also Aguilar v. U.S. Immigr. & Customs Enft Div. of Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 510 F.3d 1, 11 (1st Cir. 2007) (“[D]istrict courts retain jurisdiction over challenges to the legality of detention in the immigration context.”). “[I]n cases where a noncitizen challenges the Attorney General’s arguably discretionary decision on a purely legal basis as a ‘violation [of] the Constitution’ or ‘INA,’ courts have jurisdiction to review such decisions as ‘premised on a lack of legal authority.’” *Lopez v. Noem*, No. 2:26-cv-00047, 2026 WL 280564, at *2 (D. Nev. Feb. 3, 2026); *see also Ibarra-Perez*, 154 F.4th at 998 (“Although the constitutional violations ultimately may have led to the plaintiffs’ erroneous deportation, the resulting removal orders were simply a consequence of the violations, not the basis of the claims.” (internal citation omitted)).

Arresting individuals without probable cause in violation of the INA and ignoring the statutory duty to measure escape risk before a warrantless arrest can be made are not stripped decisions. *See Nava v. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 435 F. Supp. 3d 880, 891 (N.D. Ill. 2020) (finding “allegation[s] that ICE detained [plaintiffs] in violation of the INA,” is not a challenge “to

congressionally-authorized action taken for the purpose of removal”). Importantly, Defendants were not commencing proceedings or enforcing an order of removal against any of the Plaintiffs or non-party Declarants at the time of their arrest; in fact no order of removal order or warrant for their arrest existed at the time of their arrest. *See Escobar Molina v. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 811 F. Supp. 3d 1, 39 (D.D.C. 2025) (finding the jurisdiction-stripping provision of the INA did not apply when “three of the plaintiffs were not even in removal proceedings at the time they were arrested”).

Instead, Plaintiffs and Declarants were only placed in removal proceedings *after* their unlawful arrest. *See* Affholter Decl. ¶ 20 (Mr. Peralta is now in removal proceedings); *id.* ¶ 25 (DHS placed S.T. in removal proceedings on December 30, 2025, twelve days *after* her arrest); Vorholt Decl. ¶ 8 (F.M. was served with a Notice to Appear (NTA) while at the Sandusky Bay Station after his arrest, placing him in removal proceedings); *id.* ¶ 14 (Mr. Zapata was provided with an NTA while at the Sandusky Bay Station after his arrest). None of the cases Defendants rely on involve situations such as this—where a removal order is only executed *after* an unlawful arrest. *See, e.g., Reno v. Am.-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm.*, 525 U.S. 471 (1999) (finding jurisdiction stripped from court hearing challenge to government’s decision to commence deportation proceedings). It would “defy logic” to hold “that a claim for relief somehow ‘aris[es] from’ decisions and actions accomplished only after the injury allegedly occurred.” *See Humphries v. Various Fed. USINS Emps.*, 164 F.3d 936, 944 (5th Cir. 1999) (finding 1252(g) “presents no bar to the adjudication of [a] claim” that arose before “the Attorney General, through her subordinates, had yet to commence proceedings against [plaintiff], much less adjudicate his case or execute a removal order against him”).

Plaintiffs are not seeking judicial review pertaining to their removal; they are seeking judicial enforcement of the INA, DHS regulations, and APA. The INA does not therefore operate as a jurisdictional bar. *See Singh v. Gonzales*, 499 F.3d 969, 977-78 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing *Puri v. Gonzales*, 464 F.3d 1038, 1041 (9th Cir. 2006)) (“[T]he REAL ID Act’s jurisdiction-stripping provisions . . . [do] not apply [if the] claim is not a direct challenge to an order of removal”); *see also Walters v. Reno*, 145 F.3d 1032, 1052 (9th Cir. 1998) (“By its terms, [§ 1252(g)] does not prevent the district court from exercising jurisdiction over the plaintiffs’ due process claims [because such claims] constitute ‘general collateral challenges to unconstitutional practices and policies used by the agency.’”) (quoting *McNary v. Haitian Refugee Ctr., Inc.*, 498 U.S. 479, 492 (1991)).

III. This Is a Final Agency Action.

Defendants’ pattern and practice of arresting individuals without a warrant based on a lesser standard than probable cause amounts to “final agency action.” “What constitutes a final agency action should be interpreted ‘pragmatic[ally],’ as agency action may be final despite expression in a more ‘informal’ form.” *Escobar Molina v. U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 811 F. Supp. 3d at 43 (citations omitted). “The crux of the inquiry is whether the action is official and presently in effect.” *Id.* at 43 (citations omitted). Here, Plaintiffs challenge more than a mere “generalized level of Government action[,]” they challenge “specifically identifiable Government violations of law.” *See Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 568 (1992).

President Trump has made abundantly clear that federal immigration officers are to carry out massive civil immigration arrests of anyone living in the United States without lawful authority.¹¹ His administration has imposed an arbitrary arrest quota of 3,000 daily arrests

¹¹ *See* PI at PAGEID 129, fn 18.

nationwide and boasted that the number will get “higher over time.”¹² And the administration has repeatedly indicated that these arrests will be made on “reasonable suspicion,” a lower standard than probable cause.¹³ ICE has even relaxed its administrative processes, enabling officers to move from “targeted enforcement” operations to “broad sweeps.”¹⁴ And a recent memo issued by Defendant Lyons “remind[ing]” federal immigration officers of their obligations under federal law confirms that immigration officers are making arrests based on removability alone.

Courts across the country have found Defendants to “have consummated a decisionmaking process that resulted in the implementation of a new policy of conducting warrantless civil immigration arrests based on a lower standard than probable cause.” *Escobar Molina*, 811 F. Supp. 3d at 43 (finding this practice “originates from the top”); *see also Nava v. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 435 F. Supp. 3d 880, 901 (N.D. Ill. 2020) (finding an inference that “ICE’s alleged policy and practice of failing to comply with a specific, mandatory, unambiguous statutory provision” exists); *M-J-M-A- v. Hermosillo*, ___ F. Supp. 3d ___, 2026 WL 562063, at *21 (D. Or. Feb. 27, 2026) (finding Defendants’ public statements demonstrate that this practice is “not tentative or interlocutory and rather, represents the consummation of Defendants’ decisionmaking process to engage in this unlawful conduct”); *Ramirez Ovando v. Noem*, 810 F. Supp. 3d 1209, 1235 (D. Colo. 2025) (“[A]n agency policy of effecting warrantless immigration arrests under § 1357(a)(2) without regard for individualized flight risk . . . exceed[s] ‘statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or [are] short of statutory right.’” (citing 5 USCA § 706(2)(c))).

The fact that Defendants’ policy, pattern and practice may not be committed to writing is not dispositive. *See R.I.L.-R v. Johnson*, 80 F.Supp.3d 164, 184 (D. D.C. 2015) (“[B]oth law and

¹² PI at PAGEID 128, fn 15, 16.

¹³ PI at PAGEID 135-6.

¹⁴ PI at PAGEID 129, fn 19

logic dictate that an unwritten agency policy is reviewable . . . [a] contrary rule would allow an agency to shield its decisions from judicial review simply by refusing to put those decisions in writing.” (internal quotations omitted)). But here, Defendant Lyon’s recent Memo only confirms that this practice is “official and presently in effect.” *See Escobar Molina*, 811 F. Supp. 3d at 43. The January, 2026, memorandum, which merely “serves as a reminder” of relevant authority, sets forth factors purporting to satisfy the “likelihood of escape” requirement in 8 USC § 1357, but in fact collapses the two-prong probable cause analysis, rendering one’s unlawful status alone a means to effectuate a warrantless arrest. *See Lyons Memo* at PAGEID 406-8. Thus, whether Defendants’ policy is formal, informal, written or oral, it represents agency “action” and not merely an “abstract decision[.]” *Biden v. Texas*, 597 U.S. 785, 809 (2022).

This specific, identifiable agency action “has an actual or immediately threatened effect,” *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed’n*, 497 U.S. 871, 890, 894 (1990), because it is “one by which rights or obligations have been determined, or from which legal consequences will flow” *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 177-78 (1997) (internal citations omitted). Through the INA, Congress has afforded noncitizens the right to be secure from warrantless arrests unless there is “reason to believe” that they will escape before a warrant can be obtained. 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2). “Adopting a policy contrary to that statute—even where such policy is not memorialized and does not result in universal detention—affects the legal rights of the very people that statutory provision is designed to protect (and those of the immigration officers charged with enforcing it).” *Ramirez Ovando v. Noem*, 810 F. Supp. 3d 1209, 1237 (D. Colo. 2025). Each of the Plaintiffs and non-party Declarants “who were arrested because of this practice have already experienced very real harm as a result of the violations of their individual rights.” *M-J-M-A- v. Hermosillo*, ___ F. Supp. 3d ___, 2026 WL

562063, at *21 (D. Or. Feb. 27, 2026). Additionally, Defendants’ “widespread targeting continues to affect the rights of those perceived by officers as ‘targets’ of their operations.” *Id.* at *21.

Contrary to Defendants’ arguments, these are not simply “several discrete, allegedly unlawful acts[.]” PI Opp. at PAGEID 381. Defendants have more or less conceded that this is their practice, and it is corroborated by the thirteen declarations submitted in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, the Lyons Memo, and the fact that courts around the country have consistently found Defendants to regularly engage in such an unlawful practice. Plaintiffs present more than a mere “generalized complaint about agency behavior[.]” *Bark v. United States Forest Serv.*, 37 F. Supp. 3d 41, 50-1 (D.D.C. 2014) (citations omitted), but a widespread practice, fueled by arbitrary quotas and blatant disregard of federal law to effectuate massive civil immigration arrests. Additionally, both ICE and CBP are component agencies of DHS, the federal agency responsible for administering and enforcing the nation’s immigration laws, and both are carrying out unlawful arrests. Complaint (“Compl.”), ECF 1, PAGEID 6-7, ¶¶ 15-23.

Because Defendants have “bound [themselves], through the adoption of rules, to provide certain substantive rights . . . that mandate remains binding on [Defendants] unless and until they change the governing regulations.” *Masis Lucero v. Field Off. Dir. Of Enf’t & Removal Operations Detroit Field Off. Immigr. & Customs Enf’t*, No. 1:25-cv-823, 2025 WL 3718730, at *5 (S.D. Ohio Dec. 23, 2025); *see also United States ex rel. Accardi v. Shaughnessy*, 347 U.S. 260, 266-8 (1954) (explaining the elementary principle of administrative law that agencies are required to follow their own regulations).

IV. Plaintiffs Will Face Irreparable Injury in the Absence of an Injunction.

As explained above, Defendants’ policy empowers federal immigration agents to find probable cause of an escape risk based primarily on one’s removability, and Plaintiffs and the proposed class therefore face a “real or immediate threat that [they] will be wronged again[.]” *City*

of Los Angeles v. Lyons, 461 U.S. 95, 106, 111 (1983); *see also Escobar Molina*, 811 F. Supp. 3d 1, 51 (“[T]here can be no injury more irreparable than being illegally arrested.”); *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990, 1002 (9th Cir. 2012) (“[P]laintiffs faced a real possibility that they would again be stopped or detained and subjected to unlawful detention on the basis of their unlawful presence alone.”).

“Unlike economic harm, the harm from detention pursuant to an unlawful policy cannot be remediated after the fact.” *R.I.L-R v. Johnson*, 80 F. Supp. 3d 164, 191 (D.D.C. 2015); *see also Ramirez Ovando v. Noem*, 810 F. Supp. 3d 1209, 1237 (D. Colo. 2025), (describing irreparable harm from spending significant amounts of time in ICE custody). Additionally, the deprivation of opportunities as a result of one’s unlawful detention, *see id.* at 1238, and the inability to “resume [one’s] activities or restore the status quo ante in the event they prevail” are not fully compensable by monetary relief. *See Heideman v. S. Salt Lake City*, 348 F.3d 1182, 1189 (10th Cir. 2003).

Here, Plaintiffs have all been subject to an unlawful detention at the hands of Defendants and held in detention for periods lasting from three to five weeks. They have also alleged an inability to “resume their activities or restore the status quo” in light of the continued presence of immigration officers in their neighborhoods, places of employment, and places of worship. F.M Decl. ¶¶ 37-41; Zapata Decl. ¶¶ 35-6, 38; Peralta Decl. ¶¶ 123, 125-31; S.T. Decl. ¶¶ 97-101, 105. Because each of the Plaintiffs “fall within the targeted group for such arrests[,]” they are “subject to a much heightened risk of such re-arrest.[.]” *Escobar Molina*, 811 F. Supp. 3d 1, 51 (D.D.C. 2025). Should they be re-detained pursuant to Defendants’ unlawful policy, they are “likely to suffer dire material consequences[.]” *Pinchi v. Noem*, 792 F. Supp. 3d 1025, 1037 (N.D. Cal. 2025) (recognizing the “irreparable harms imposed on anyone subject to immigration detention,” including “the economic burdens imposed on detainees and their families as a result of detention,

and the collateral harms to children of detainees whose parents are detained”) (internal citations omitted).

V. Plaintiffs Do Not Seek an “Obey the Law” Injunction.

While it is true that broad orders to obey the law are generally not recognized, including in the Sixth Circuit, Plaintiffs do not seek an overbroad “obey the law” injunction.¹⁵ *See Perez v. Ohio Bell Tel. Co.*, 655 F. App'x 404, 410-13 (6th Cir. 2016) (rejecting request for an injunction prohibiting company from any future violations of § 11(c) of OSHA); *E.E.O.C. v. Wooster Brush Co. Emps. Relief Ass'n*, 727 F.2d 566, 576 (6th Cir. 1984) (striking portion of injunction that would enjoin party from discriminating against women on the basis of their gender); *see also United States v. Matusoff Rental Co.*, 494 F.Supp.2d 740, 757 (S.D. Ohio 2007) (declining to order a party to abide by “all aspects of the [Fair Housing Act]”). Plaintiffs seek an injunction against Defendants’ singular policy and practice of making warrantless immigration arrests without an individualized determination of probable cause of escape risk. *Cf. Bazy Invs. v. City of Dearborn*, No. 16-10879, 2018 WL 10962765, at *1 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 2, 2018) (“Defendants’ requested injunction therefore seeks to preserve the status quo ante and to prevent Plaintiff from violating existing laws.”). There will be no confusion here as to Defendants’ compliance; they must refrain from making immigration arrests according to their unlawful policy and practice. Plaintiffs also request, with respect to the proposed class, an injunction requiring every arresting agent effectuating a warrantless arrest to make a specific assessment, and to document it. These instructions are specific and clear and should not present any confusion as to how immigration officers must comply.

¹⁵ Defendants’ argument entirely ignores 6th Circuit law. Not only do Defendants fail to cite any 6th Circuit precedent, they also, strangely refer to these injunctions as “follow the law” injunctions, even though the Sixth Circuit refers to them as “obey the law” injunctions.

Even given the foregoing, however, “there may be circumstances when obey-the-law injunctions are justified by the facts of the case in which the injunction is sought.” *Id.* at *8. That is, “a narrowly crafted injunction based on specific facts learned during the investigation or discovery may be permissible.” *Id.* at *8 (citing *Perez v. Ohio Bell Tel. Co.*, 655 F. App’x at 412). Specifically, the scope of an injunction must be limited “to the conduct which has been found to have been pursued or is related to the proven unlawful conduct.” *Perez* at 412, *Calvert Health, LLC v. Four Leaf Liquidators, LLC*, No. 3:23-cv-00110, 2024 WL 69953, at *10 (M.D. Tenn. Jan. 5, 2024), and *Bazzy Invs.* at *8 (all quoting *Howe v. City of Akron*, 801 F.3d 718, 753 (6th Cir. 2015)).

Thus here, even if this Court were to find that Plaintiffs’ requested injunction is an “obey the law” injunction, it could still be ordered because it is: justified by the facts of the case, narrow in scope as it provides for compliance with specific provisions of law, limited to conduct that has been proven to be unlawful conduct, there is a legitimate possibility that the government will imminently violate this law given their misapplication of the escape risk analysis, and enforcement is in reasonable detail.

VI. The Balance of Equities Favors Issuance of a Preliminary Injunction.

“Federal agencies ‘cannot suffer harm from an injunction that merely ends an unlawful practice or reads a statute as required to avoid constitutional concerns.’” *Escobar Molina*, 811 F. Supp. 3d 1, 52 (D.D.C. 2025) (citing *Rodriguez v. Robbins*, 715 F.3d 1127, 1145 (9th Cir. 2013)). Here, Plaintiffs seek an injunction enjoining Defendants from acting pursuant to an unlawful policy, pattern or practice of merging effectuating warrantless arrest without finding probable cause that the person arrested is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained. The public certainly has an interest in “Government observance of the Constitution and laws.” *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 576 (1992).

Contrary to Defendants’ arguments, an injunction would not allow Plaintiffs to “evad[e] the law[,]” or place this Court in the position of “set[ting] immigration policy or decid[ing] enforcement priorities.” *Noem v. Vasquez Perdomo*, 606 U.S. ___, 146 S. Ct. 1, 5 (2025). Rather, it would “ensure, in justiciable cases, that the Executive Branch acts within the confines of the Constitution and Federal statutes.” *Id.* at 6.

Additionally, Plaintiffs request that this Court waive bond, or, at a minimum, impose a minimal bond. *See, e.g., Moltan Co. v. Eagle-Picher Indus., Inc.*, 55 F.3d 1171, 1176 (6th Cir. 1995) (district courts have discretion to waive bond); *Planned Parenthood Southwest Ohio Reg. v. Yost*, No. 1:19-cv-00118, 2019 WL 1305762, at *4 (S.D. Ohio Mar. 21, 2019) (same); *Arevalo v. Trump*, 785 F. Supp. 3d 644, 668 (C.D. Cal. 2025) (“[C]ourts routinely impose either no bond or a minimal bond in cases involving public interests[.]”). Because Defendants will not be harmed by an injunction requiring them to cease enforcing an unlawful policy in violation of its statutory obligations, they “will not be harmed by an injunction . . . and thus, bond would serve no purpose here.” *Ramirez Ovando v. Noem*, 810 F. Supp. 3d 1209, 1242 (D. Colo. 2025).

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court deny Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, and enter a preliminary injunction as requested in Plaintiffs’ Motion for a Preliminary Injunction.

Dated: May 18, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 18, 2026, a copy of the foregoing was filed electronically. Notice of this filing will be sent to all parties for whom counsel has entered an appearance by operation of the Court's electronic filing system.

/s/ Amy R. Gilbert
Amy Gilbert (0100887)

Exhibit A

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID : ██████████

Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) M ████████ F ████████ M ████████		First	Middle	Sex M	Hair BLK	Eyes BLK	Cmpbn BLK
Country of Citizenship KENYA	Passport Number and Country of Issue	File Number		Height 73	Weight 180	Occupation	
U.S. Address				Scars and Marks See Narrative			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry 12/20/2023 08:48, JFK, EWI AFOOT			Passenger Boarded at		F.B.I. Number ██████████		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence				<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated			
Date of Birth	Age: █	Date of Action 04/22/2025	Location Code SBY	Method of Location/Apprehension PB			
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth KENYA		AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form : (Type and No.) Lifted <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lifted <input type="checkbox"/>				
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number		Social Security Account Name					
Date Visa Issued		Social Security Number					
Immigration Record NEGATIVE				Criminal Record			
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate)					Number and Nationality of Minor Children None		
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known				Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known			
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed		Fingerprinted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks See Narrative		Charge Code Words(s) See Narrative		
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer		Type of Employment	Salary	Employed from/to			
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.) ETN: ██████████ Left Index fingerprint Right Index fingerprint <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 100px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>							
FAMILY INFORMATION ----- Father: Subject has not provided information for Father. Mother: Subject has not provided information for Mother. Spouse: Subject is not married. Child: Subject does not have children or dependents.							
SCARS MARKS AND TATTOOS ----- None Indicated - None Indicated ... (CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)				██████████ BORDER PATROL AGENT _____ (Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)			
Distribution:		Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview)					
FILE		Officer: ██████████					
STATION		on: <u>April 22, 2025</u> (time)					
SECTOR		Disposition: <u>Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear</u>					
		Examining Officer: ██████████					

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name M [REDACTED], F [REDACTED] M [REDACTED]	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: [REDACTED]	Date 04/22/2025
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CURRENT CRIMINAL CHARGES

04/22/2025 - 8 USC 1229a - ALIEN REMOVAL UNDER SECTION 212 AND 237

CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

04/22/2025 - 237a1B - NONIMMIGRANT OVERSTAY

RECORDS CHECKED

CIS checked on 04/22/2025 with Positive result. ABIS checked on 04/22/2025 with Negative result. EARM checked on 04/22/2025 with Positive result. NCIC checked on 04/22/2025 with Negative result. TECS checked on 04/22/2025 with Positive result. NGI checked on 04/22/2025 with Negative result.

ARRESTING AGENTS

RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN:

ENCOUNTER:

On April 22, 2025, at approximately 1100 hours, members of the Detroit Sector Targeting and Intelligence Division (DTM TID), Sandusky Investigations Group (SIG), encountered F [REDACTED] M [REDACTED] M [REDACTED] in the parking lot of the Walmart Supercenter located in Norwalk, Ohio. The SIG previously identified that M [REDACTED] overstayed his J1 visa which expired on December 13, 2024. M [REDACTED] stayed in the United States passed the 30 day grace period allowed for J1 visa holders the purpose of outbound travel.

SIG agents identified themselves as United States Border Patrol Agents, and placed M [REDACTED] under arrest for overstaying his J1 Visa. M [REDACTED] confirmed that he entered the United States on a visa, and admitted to overstaying his visa.

M [REDACTED] was subsequently transported to the Sandusky Bay Border Patrol Station for further processing and further questioning.

IMMIGRATION / CRIMINAL HISTORY:

At the Sandusky Bay Border Patrol Station, M [REDACTED]'s fingerprints were ran through the IAFIS database, which confirmed that his J1 visa expired on December 13, 2024. M [REDACTED]'s fingerprints and photograph were entered into the IDENT/IAFIS databases, which returned with the following information:

M [REDACTED] was previously assigned A# [REDACTED] due to a pending asylum claim filed with USCIS, and has an approved work authorization card.

M [REDACTED] has no criminal history on file, and was issued FBI# [REDACTED] as a result of this arrest.

ENHANCED INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION:

M [REDACTED] was asked if he has relatives residing in the United States, and he answered no.

M [REDACTED] was asked if he has known contacts or close friends in the United States, and he

Signature [REDACTED]	Title BORDER PATROL AGENT
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name M [REDACTED], F [REDACTED] M [REDACTED]	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: [REDACTED]	Date 04/22/2025
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advised that he does.

M [REDACTED] was asked if he has known business associates or former employers in the United States, and he advised that he does, a company called Defoam.

M [REDACTED] was asked if he had any social media profiles, and he answered no.

M [REDACTED] was asked if had any crypto or a crypto wallet, and he advised that he did not.

DISPOSITION:

M [REDACTED] is being processed as a Notice to Appear (NTA), overstay.

M [REDACTED] was advised of his right to speak with a consular officer of his native country of Kenya, and at 1245 hours was allowed to contact the Kenya Consulate located in Washington DC.

M [REDACTED] claimed and appeared to be in good mental and physical health at the time of his processing.

M [REDACTED] claims to have no children.

M [REDACTED] was transferred to Cleveland ICE/ERO custody for the duration of his immigration proceedings.

OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS

ALIEN-[REDACTED]

Signature [REDACTED]	Title BORDER PATROL AGENT
-------------------------	------------------------------

CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I213 Addendum

Alien's Name F [REDACTED] M [REDACTED] M [REDACTED]	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: [REDACTED]	Date 05/12/2026
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I213 Addendum 1

A-file quality control procedures revealed an error on Form I-213 in the block entitled "Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Entry" for subject M [REDACTED] F [REDACTED] (A# [REDACTED]). The current data entered for that field lists "EWI AFOOT" but should read "COMMERCIAL AIRLINE" as subject entered the United States on 12/20/2023 at the Port of Entry at JFK Airport in New York.

Signature [REDACTED]	Title Supervisory Border Patrol Agent
-------------------------	--

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Warrant for Arrest of Alien

File No. [REDACTED]
Event No: [REDACTED]
Date: April 22, 2025

FINS #: [REDACTED]

To any officer delegated authority pursuant to Section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

From evidence submitted to me, it appears that:

F [REDACTED] M [REDACTED] M [REDACTED]

(Full name of alien)

an alien who entered the United States at or near NEW YORK, NEW YORK on December 20, 2023 is within the country in violation of the immigration laws and is
(Port) (Date)

therefore liable to being taken into custody as authorized by section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the immigration laws of the United States and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, I command you to take the above-named alien into custody for proceedings in accordance with the applicable provisions of the immigration laws and regulations.

[REDACTED SIGNATURE]
(Signature of Designated Immigration Officer)
[REDACTED NAME]
(Print name of Designated Immigration Officer)
ACTING/PATROL AGENT IN CHARGE
(Title)

Certificate of Service

Served by me at PORT CLINTON, OHIO on April 22, 2025 at 12:37 PM.
I certify that following such service, the alien was advised concerning his or her right to counsel and was furnished a copy of this warrant.

[REDACTED SIGNATURE]
(Signature of officer serving warrant)
Border Patrol Agent
(Title of officer serving warrant)

Subject ID: [REDACTED]

ORDER TO DETAIN OR RELEASE ALIEN

TO: (NAME and TITLE of Person in Charge of Facility)

[REDACTED] SHERIFF

(Name of Facility) SENECA COUNTY JAIL
 3040 SOUTH STREET, RT 100 ACB-7-I-0078
 TIFFIN, OH 44883

Please Detain Release

Date	Time
04/22/2025	12:57 PM

Name of Alien F [REDACTED] M [REDACTED] M [REDACTED]

File Number
 Event No: [REDACTED]

Age	Date of Birth (Mo.Day.Yr.)	Sex	Nationality	Foreign Address
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	M	KENYA	[REDACTED] KENYA

Nature of Proceedings IMMIGRATION	Signature of Officer Receiving Alien
---	---

REMARKS:
 FBI #: [REDACTED]; FINS: [REDACTED]

Signature of Officer Authorizing Action	Title	Office
[REDACTED]	BORDER PATROL AGENT	

Form I-203 (Rev.08/01/07)Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID : [REDACTED]

Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) DE LEON ZAPATA, JOSE ARMANDO		First	Middle
Country of Citizenship MEXICO	Passport Number and Country of Issue	File Number	
U.S. Address			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry 05/26/2022 08:30, LAR, EWI AFOOT			Passenger Boarded at
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence			
Date of Birth	Age: [REDACTED]	Date of Action 09/30/2025	Location Code SBY
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth [REDACTED] MEXICO		AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form: (Type and No.) Lifted <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lifted <input type="checkbox"/>
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number		Social Security Account Name	
Date Visa Issued		Social Security Number	

Sex M	Hair BLK	Eyes BRO	Cmpbkn MED
Height 64	Weight 165	Occupation	
Scars and Marks See Narrative			
F.B.I. Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated		
Method of Location/Apprehension OA			
At/Near	Date/Hour 09/30/2025 17:52		
By [REDACTED]			
Status at Entry	Status When Found		
Length of Time Illegally in U.S.			

Immigration Record POSITIVE - See Narrative	Criminal Record
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate) [REDACTED] NATIONALITY: MEXICO	Number and Nationality of Minor Children None
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known [REDACTED] NATIONALITY: MEXICO ADDRESS: [REDACTED]	Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known [REDACTED] NATIONALITY: MEXICO ADDRESS: [REDACTED]
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed	Fingerprinted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer	Type of Employment
	Salary
	Employed from/to
	Hr
Systems Checks See Narrative	
Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative	

Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.)
ETN: [REDACTED] **Left Index fingerprint** **Right Index fingerprint**

FAMILY INFORMATION

Father: [REDACTED] is a citizen of MEXICO.
 Mother: [REDACTED] is a citizen of MEXICO.
 Spouse: [REDACTED] is a citizen of MEXICO.
 Child: Subject does not have children or dependents.

OTHER ALIASES KNOWN BY:

JOSE, DE LEON ZAPATA ARMANDO ... (CONTINUED ON I-831)

Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)

[REDACTED]
BORDER PATROL AGENT

(Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)

Distribution:

FILE
STATION
SECTOR

Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview)

Officer: **[REDACTED]**
 on: **September 30, 2025** (time)
 Disposition: **Notice to Appear Detained (I-862)**
 Examining Officer: **[REDACTED]**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name DE LEON ZAPATA, JOSE ARMANDO	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: [REDACTED]	Date 09/30/2025
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SCARS MARKS AND TATTOOS

 SCAR ABDOMEN - SCAR ABDOMENTATTOO SHOULDER, LEFT - TATTOO SHOULDER, LEFT SKULL, ROSE, "DE"
 "LEON" TATTOO SHOULDER, RIGHT - TATTOO SHOULDER, RIGHT WINGTATTOO FOREARM, LEFT - TATTOO
 FOREARM, LEFT FISHTATTOO ARM, LEFT UPPER - TATTOO ARM, LEFT UPPERTATTOO ARM, RIGHT UPPER
 - TATTOO ARM, RIGHT UPPER

IMMIGRATION RECORD

 History was expected but not provided

CURRENT CRIMINAL CHARGES

 09/30/2025 - 8 USC 1182 - ALIEN INADMISSIBILITY UNDER SECTION 212

CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

 09/30/2025 - 212a6Ai - ALIEN PRESENT WITHOUT ADMISSION OR PAROLE - (PWAs) 09/30/2025 -
 212a7AiI - IMMIGRANT WITHOUT AN IMMIGRANT VISA

RECORDS CHECKED

 CIS checked on 09/30/2025 with Negative result. ABIS checked on 09/30/2025 with Negative
 result. EARM checked on 09/30/2025 with Positive result. NCIC checked on 09/30/2025 with
 Positive result. TECS checked on 09/30/2025 with Positive result. NGI checked on 09/30/2025
 with Positive result.

RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN:

 Apprehending Agent:
 Border Patrol Agent: BPA [REDACTED]

Processing Agent:
 Border Patrol Agent: [REDACTED]

ENCOUNTER:

On September 30, 2025, at approximately 1545 Hours, Toledo Police Department contacted the
 Sandusky Bay Border Patrol Station for assistance with identifying one subject that they
 encountered during a vehicle stop in Toledo, Ohio.

At approximately 1630 Hours, Border Patrol Agent [REDACTED] arrived at 4434 Monroe St.
 Toledo, Ohio. Agent [REDACTED] identified himself as a Border Patrol Agent and began speaking
 with the subject. The subject was identified as DE LEON-Zapata, Jose Armando, (COB: Mexico,
 DOB: [REDACTED]). DE LEON-Zapata stated that he was from Mexico and that he did not have
 any documents to lawfully be present in the United States. BPA [REDACTED] then advised DE
 LEON-Zapata that he was being placed under arrest.

DE LEON-Zapata was then transported to the Sandusky Bay Border Patrol Station for further
 investigation and processing.

PROCESSING:

At the station, DE LEON-Zapata's fingerprints and photograph were entered into the
 IDENT/IAFIS databases and returned the following results.

Signature [REDACTED]	Title BORDER PATROL AGENT
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name DE LEON ZAPATA, JOSE ARMANDO	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: [REDACTED]	Date 09/30/2025
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IMMIGRATION HISTORY:

DE LEON-Zapata was arrested on 05/26/2022 by Border Patrol in Laredo, Texas. DE LEON-Zapata was issued a VR and arrested by Gibraltar Border Patrol Station and processed as a WA/NTA. The disposition of the NTA was failure to prosecute.

As a result of his initial immigration encounter, he was issued A# [REDACTED]

CRIMINAL HISTORY:

DE LEON-Zapata returned positive for criminal history due to his initial encounter.

DE LEON-Zapata returned with FBI#: [REDACTED]

TRAVEL/RESIDENCE/WORK HISTORY

DE LEON ZAPATA was currently living near [REDACTED].

CONSULATE/FEAR:

DE LEON ZAPATA was advised of his right to speak with the Consulate which he refused.

DE LEON ZAPATA did not claim fear of returning to his native county of Mexico.

DISPOSITION:

DE LEON ZAPATA is being processed as a NTA DETAINED.

DE LEON ZAPATA is not being offered a bond.

DE LEON ZAPATA claimed and appeared to be in good physical and mental health at the time of processing.

DE LEON ZAPATA and his property are being turned over to the custody of ICE/ERO for the duration of his immigration proceedings.

Agent [REDACTED] spoke with DELON ZAPATA and asked for consent to search his phone. ZAPATA granted consent to search his phone and advised his phone passcode was [REDACTED]

Agent [REDACTED] noticed a white powdered substance on the back of the phone and the case. Agent [REDACTED] and Agent [REDACTED] tested the white powdery substance and it tested positive for the characteristics of cocaine. The phone was cleaned of the suspected cocaine and rendered safe from hazards.

OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS

ALIEN-[REDACTED]

Signature [REDACTED]	Title BORDER PATROL AGENT
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I213 Addendum

Alien's Name JOSE ARMANDO DE LEON ZAPATA	File Number [REDACTED] Event No [REDACTED]	Date 05/13/2026
<p>I213 Addendum 1 -----</p> <p>A-File quality control procedures revealed an error in processing pathway for subject DE LEON ZAPATA, JOSE ARMANDO (A# [REDACTED]). Processing agents misread records checks and processed DE LEON ZAPATA as Present Without Admission Mexico (PWAM) when the subject should have been processed as a Visa Overstay. The Visa Overstay processing pathway will require changes to multiple fields across the required documents of the Notice to Appear Detained (NTA DT) processing packet.</p> <p>Fields to be corrected on Form I-213 include the following:</p> <p>Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry: Should reflect entry through Laredo POE on 05/26/2022 on H2A visa</p> <p>Status at Entry: Should reflect Non-Immigrant</p> <p>Status When Found: Should reflect Travel Seeking</p> <p>Spouse Name and Address: Should reflect [REDACTED]</p> <p>Charge Codes: Should reflect 237a1B & 8 USC 1229a</p> <p>Encounter Narrative: Should reflect that "Border Patrol Agent [REDACTED] [REDACTED] arrived on the scene of the traffic stop shortly after Toledo Police Department requested assistance." The sentence describing the arrival of BPA [REDACTED] should be moved to the bottom of the paragraph as BPA [REDACTED] arrived on scene to provide transport assistance as BPA [REDACTED] was driving an unmarked vehicle with no security cage.</p> <p>Immigration History: Should reflect that subject entered the U.S. on 05/26/2022 through Laredo Port of Entry on an H2A non-immigrant visa. The entry was lawful. Subject did not depart the U.S. at the time of expiration of the H2A visa nor after any associated departure grace periods.</p>		
Signature [REDACTED]	Title Supervisory Border Patrol Agent	

1 of 1 Pages

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID : ██████████

Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) AGUILAR PERALTA, MOISES JAVIER		First	Middle	Sex M	Hair BLK	Eyes BRO	Cmpbkn LBR
Country of Citizenship HONDURAS	Passport Number and Country of Issue	File Number CLM2612000298		Height 64	Weight 140	Occupation	
U.S. Address ██████████				Scars and Marks None Indicated - none			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry Unknown Date Unknown Time, UNK, WI-Without Inspection			Passenger Boarded at		F.B.I. Number ██████████		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated			
Date of Birth ██████████	Age: 38	Date of Action 12/18/2025	Location Code CLM/DET	Method of Location/Apprehension			
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth HONDURAS		AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form : (Type and No.) Lifted <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lifted <input type="checkbox"/>				
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number		Social Security Account Name					
Date Visa Issued		Social Security Number					
Immigration Record POSITIVE - See Narrative				Criminal Record			
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate)				Number and Nationality of Minor Children None			
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known ██████████			Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known ██████████				
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed		Fingerprinted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks See Narrative	Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative			
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer See Narrative		Type of Employment See Narrative	Salary	Employed from/to Hr 12/18/2022			
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.)							
Left Index fingerprint				Right Index fingerprint			
<div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>							
FAMILY INFORMATION							
Father: ██████████ is a citizen of HONDURAS, , his immigration status is No Status. Mother: ██████████ is a citizen of HONDURAS, , her immigration status is No Status. Spouse: Subject is not married. Child: Subject does not have children or dependents.							
IMMIGRATION RECORD							
History was expected but not provided ... (CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)				_____ Deportation Officer (Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)			
Distribution: A-File OPLA				Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview) Officer: ██████████ on: December 18, 2025 (time) Disposition: Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear Examining Officer: ██████████			

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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name AGUILAR PERALTA, MOISES JAVIER	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000298	Date 12/18/2025
<p>SUBJECT HEALTH STATUS ----- The subject claims good health.</p> <p>CURRENT CRIMINAL CHARGES ----- 12/18/2025 - 8 USC 1229a - ALIEN REMOVAL UNDER SECTION 212 AND 237</p> <p>CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES ----- 12/18/2025 - 212a6Ai - ALIEN PRESENT WITHOUT ADMISSION OR PAROLE - (PWAs)12/18/2025 - 212a7AiI - IMMIGRANT WITHOUT AN IMMIGRANT VISA</p> <p>RECORDS CHECKED ----- CIS checked on 12/18/2025 with Positive result.EARM checked on 12/18/2025 with Negative result.IAFIS checked on 12/18/2025 with Positive result.NCIC checked on 12/18/2025 with Negative result.TECS checked on 12/18/2025 with Negative result.</p> <p>NAME AND ADDRESS OF US EMPLOYER ----- UNKNOWN, UNKNOWN UNKNOWN, OHIO, 00000, UNITED STATES</p> <p>TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT ----- Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers</p> <p>ARRESTED AT/NEAR ----- 675 BROOKSEDGE BLVD, WESTERVILLE, OHIO, UNITED STATES</p> <p>RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN: -----</p> <p>INTERVIEW DATA: The following information related to Moises Javier AGUILAR PERALTA, [REDACTED], is based on obtained information through ICE computer systems checks and during an interview that was conducted at the Detroit Field Office.</p> <p>ENCOUNTER: AGUILAR PERALTA, MOISES JAVIER (Finger Identification Number), date of birth [REDACTED], is a citizen and national of Honduras, illegally present in the United States without immigration documents/benefits. On December 18, 2025, at approximately 0915 hours, the subject was encountered by plain clothes ICE Deportation Officers, part of the Joint Strike Team 6 (JST-MIA), operating in the Columbus, Ohio area of responsibility during Operation Buckeye. The ICE officers approached the subject to identify him and establish alienage as he was walking to his vehicle located at Home Depart on 6333 Cleveland Ave, Columbus, OH, 43231. These ICE officers were identifiable by agency-issued badges, law enforcement/Police patches, and were in unmarked agency vehicles.</p> <p>During the consensual encounter, the subject admitted to being a Honduran citizen illegally present in the United States and was subsequently arrested for his illegal presence. The subject was transported to the ICE office in Columbus, Ohio for processing.</p> <p>ENGLISH PROFICIENCY / LANGUAGE(S) SPOKEN / INTERPRETER USED: AGUILAR PERALTA stated his primary language is Honduras and he can speak, read, and write in</p>		
Signature [REDACTED]	Title	

Alien's Name AGUILAR PERALTA, MOISES JAVIER	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000298	Date 12/18/2025
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Honduras. AGUILAR PERALTA speaks little to no English and cannot read and write in English. ERO Detroit used a translation service to interpret during interview and processing.

FAMILY:
AGUILAR PERALTA stated both his father and mother are citizens and nationals of Honduras with no claims to U.S. citizenship or Lawful Permanent Residency.

PARENTAL RIGHTS:
AGUILAR PERALTA claims to be married and to have a minor child who are both living in Honduras.

CITIZENSHIP:
AGUILAR PERALTA is a citizen and national of Honduras with no claims to Lawful Permanent Residence or United States citizenship.

ENTRY:
AGUILAR PERALTA claims he entered the United States near Santa Teresa, NM, on an unknown date in 2023, without inspection by U.S. Immigration Officers. DHS record checks are negative for a legal entry.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY:
On March 23, 2023, the US Border Patrol (BP) arrested AGUILAR PERALTA near Santa Teresa, NM and return him to Mexico under Title 42.

AGUILAR PERALTA entered the United States near Santa Teresa, NM, on an unknown date in 2023, without inspection by U.S. Immigration Officers. DHS record checks are negative for a legal entry.

[REDACTED]

PENDING USCIS APPLICATIONS:
[REDACTED]

CRIMINAL HISTORY:
AGUILAR PERALTA has no known criminal history.

WANTS / WARRANTS / INTERPOL / KSTEP:
AGUILAR PERALTA has no active wants or warrants and KSTEP is negative.

GANG AFFILIATION:
AGUILAR PERALTA claims not to be affiliated with any gang.

MILTIARY SERVICE:
AGUILAR PERALTA claims to have never served in the Armed Forces of the United States, or those of any foreign government.

MEDICAL INFORMATION:
AGUILAR PERALTA claims to be in good health and not to be taking any medications.

EMPLOYMENT:
AGUILAR PERALTA claims he does remodeling for work.

EDUCATION:
AGUILAR PERALTA claims to have never attended school in the U.S.

CREDIBLE FEAR/REASONABLE FEAR:

Signature [REDACTED]	Title
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name AGUILAR PERALTA, MOISES JAVIER	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000298	Date 12/18/2025
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TRAVEL DOCUMENT/IDENTITY DOCUMENTS:

AGUILAR PERALTA did not have a travel document at the time of his arrest. He claims his passport is located at his residence.

VIOLATION:

AGUILAR PERALTA is in violation of the INA under Section 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, in that you are an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General.

212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), as amended, as an immigrant who, at the time of application for admission, is not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other valid entry document required by the Act, and a valid unexpired passport, or other suitable travel document, or document of identity and nationality as required under the regulations issued by the Attorney General under section 211(a) of the Act.

RECOMMENDATION/DISPOSITION:

ERO officers processed AGUILAR PERALTA as a WA/NTA and provided him with a list of free legal services. ERO Officer offered AGUILAR PERALTA Voluntary Departure, and he declined this offer. ICE/ERO detained him with no bond. He will remain in custody until he goes before an Immigration Judge for custody redetermination.

PHONE CALL:

ERO officers advised AGUILAR PERALTA of his right to make a phone call. He did not know anyone numbers to call.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION:

ICE offered to notify the Consulate of Honduras of AGUILAR PERALTA 's arrest, and subject denied this offer. Honduras is not a mandatory notification country.

PROPERTY/FUNDS

AGUILAR PERALTA had the following in possession at time of arrest: \$0.00 USD and PROPERTY: 1 cell phone, 1 pair of white Bluetooth headphones, 1 set of house keys, 1 black belt, 1 black coat, 1 black long sleeve shirt, and 1 maroon shirt. All property accompanied AGUILAR PERALTA to the detention center.

ODLS:

AGUILAR PERALTA has no pending victim-based benefits; therefore, location information will be available in ODLS.

OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS

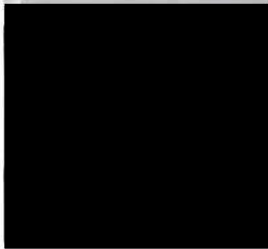
ALIEN- [REDACTED]

Signature [REDACTED]	Title
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID : [REDACTED]

Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) [REDACTED] T [REDACTED] S [REDACTED]		First	Middle	Sex F	Hair BLK	Eyes BRO	Cmpbkn MED
Country of Citizenship PERU	Passport Number and Country of Issue	File Number [REDACTED]		Height 65	Weight 150	Occupation	
U.S. Address [REDACTED]				Scars and Marks			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry 02/19/2014 Unknown Time, MIA, B2-visitor For Pleasure			Passenger Boarded at	F.B.I. Number [REDACTED]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated	
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence				Method of Location/Apprehension			
Date of Birth [REDACTED]	Age: 43	Date of Action 12/19/2025	Location Code CLM/DET	At/Near See I-831	Date/Hour 12/18/2025 07:39		
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth PERU	AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form : (Type and No.) Lifted <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lifted <input type="checkbox"/>		By [REDACTED]			
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number	Social Security Account Name			Status at Entry		Status When Found	
Date Visa Issued	Social Security Number			Length of Time Illegally in U.S.			
Immigration Record NEGATIVE			Criminal Record				
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate)				Number and Nationality of Minor Children 1-UNITED STATES, 1-PERU			
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known			Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known				
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed	Fingerprinted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks See Narrative	Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative				
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer See Narrative	Type of Employment Employee	Salary	Employed from/to Hr 02/01/2022				
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.)							
FIN: [REDACTED]		Left Index fingerprint			Right Index fingerprint		
							
FAMILY INFORMATION							

Father: [REDACTED]							
Mother: [REDACTED]							
Spouse: Subject is not married.							
Daughter: [REDACTED] is a citizen of UNITED STATES.							
Son: [REDACTED] is a citizen of PERU.							
SUBJECT HEALTH STATUS							
----- ... (CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)				[REDACTED] Deportation Officer _____ (Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)			
Distribution: A file				Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview) Officer: [REDACTED] on: December 19, 2025 (time) Disposition: Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear Examining Officer: [REDACTED]			

Alien's Name ██████ T ██████, S ██████	File Number ██████████ Event No: CLM2612000302	Date 12/19/2025
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PARENTAL RIGHTS:

██████ claims to not be married and has 2 minor children who live with her oldest daughter age 23.

CITIZENSHIP:

██████ is a citizen and national of Peru with no claims to Lawful Permanent Residence or United States citizenship.

ENTRY:

██████ entered the United States on February 19, 2014, at the Miami, FL airport as a B2 visitor for pleasure.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY:

██████ entered the United States on February 19, 2014, at the Miami, FL airport as a B2 visitor for pleasure.

PENDING USCIS APPLICATIONS:

██████ has no pending applications with USCIS.

CRIMINAL HISTORY:

██████ has no criminal history.

WANTS / WARRANTS / INTERPOL / KSTEP:

██████ has no active wants or warrant and KSTEP is negative.

GANG AFFILIATION:

██████ claims not to be affiliated with any gang.

MILITARY SERVICE:

██████ claims to have never served in the Armed Forces of the United States, or those of any foreign government.

MEDICAL INFORMATION:

██████ claims to be in good health and takes no medication.

EMPLOYMENT:

██████ claims she is employed at Ocean Club working in the kitchen.

EDUCATION:

██████ claimed to have never attended school in the U.S.

CREDIBLE FEAR/REASONABLE FEAR:

TRAVEL DOCUMENT/IDENTITY DOCUMENTS:

██████ did not have a travel document at the time of her arrest. Says her passport is at home.

VIOLATION:

██████ T ██████ is in violation of the INA Section 237(a)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), as amended, in that after admission as a nonimmigrant under Section 101(a)(15) of the Act, you have remained in the United States for a time longer than permitted, in violation of this Act or any other law of the United States.

RECOMMENDATION/DISPOSITION:

ERO officers processed ██████ as a WA/NTA and served an I-862 and provided her with a list of free legal services. ICE/ERO detained her with no bond. She will remain in custody until

Signature ██████████	Title
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name T [REDACTED] S [REDACTED]	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000302	Date 12/19/2025
<p>she goes before an Immigration Judge for a custody redetermination.</p> <p>PHONE CALL: ERO officers advised [REDACTED] of her right to make a phone call. She called her sister [REDACTED]. Call lasted approximately 10 minutes.</p> <p>CONSULAR NOTIFICATION: ICE offered to notify the Consulate of Peru of [REDACTED]'s arrest, and subject denied this offer. Peru is not a mandatory notification country.</p> <p>PROPERTY/FUNDS [REDACTED] property contains her 1 cell phone, 1 jacket, 1 hat, 1 wallet, and 2 keys.</p> <p>ODLS: [REDACTED] has no pending victim-based benefits; therefore, location information will be available in ODLS.</p> <p>OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS ----- ALIEN-[REDACTED]</p>		
Signature [REDACTED]	Title	

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID : [REDACTED]

Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) CESAREO VALLADARES, JOSE		First	Middle	Sex M	Hair BLK	Eyes BRO	Cmpbn MBR
Country of Citizenship MEXICO	Passport Number and Country of Issue	File Number [REDACTED]		Height 64	Weight 160	Occupation	
U.S. Address [REDACTED]				Scars and Marks			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry Unknown Date Unknown Time,			Passenger Boarded at		F.B.I. Number [REDACTED]		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence				<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated			
Date of Birth [REDACTED]	Age: 48	Date of Action 12/17/2025	Location Code CLM/DET	Method of Location/Apprehension			
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth MEXICO	AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form : (Type and No.) Lifted <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lifted <input type="checkbox"/>		At/Near See I-831	Date/Hour 12/17/2025 13:35		
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number	Social Security Account Name			By [REDACTED]			
Date Visa Issued	Social Security Number			Status at Entry	Status When Found		
Immigration Record NEGATIVE				Criminal Record			
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate) [REDACTED]				Number and Nationality of Minor Children 1-UNITED STATES			
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known [REDACTED]		Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known [REDACTED]					
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed	Fingerprinted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks See Narrative	Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative				
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer	Type of Employment See Narrative	Salary	Employed from/to Hr				
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.)							
Left Index fingerprint				Right Index fingerprint			
[REDACTED]							
FAMILY INFORMATION							
Father: [REDACTED] is a citizen of MEXICO.							
Mother: [REDACTED] is a citizen of MEXICO.							
Spouse: [REDACTED] is a citizen of MEXICO.							
Son: [REDACTED] is a citizen of UNITED STATES.							
SUBJECT HEALTH STATUS							
The subject claims good health. ...(CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)				[REDACTED] Deportation Officer _____ (Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)			
Distribution:				Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview)			
				Officer: [REDACTED]			
				on: December 17, 2025 (time)			
				Disposition: Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear			
				Examining Officer: [REDACTED]			

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name CESAREO VALLADARES, JOSE	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000197	Date 12/17/2025
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CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

12/17/2025 - 212a6Ai - ALIEN PRESENT WITHOUT ADMISSION OR PAROLE - (PWAs) 12/17/2025 - 212a7AiI - IMMIGRANT WITHOUT AN IMMIGRANT VISA

RECORDS CHECKED

CIS checked on 12/17/2025 with Negative result. EARM checked on 12/17/2025 with Negative result. IAFIS checked on 12/17/2025 with Negative result. NCIC checked on 12/17/2025 with Negative result. TECS checked on 12/17/2025 with Negative result.

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

Occupation Not Reported

ARRESTED AT/NEAR

4401 CLEVELAND AVE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, UNITED STATES

RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN:

On 12/17/2025, [REDACTED] were in the Columbus, OH area looking for target subject [REDACTED], a non-detained program violator, 2112 Eddington Dr, Columbus, OH).

[REDACTED] observed a dark blue Honda Accord (KRQ9650) that came back to a [REDACTED], a subject with multiple EARM encounters. ERO officers observed the vehicle pulling into a parking spot and coming to a complete stop. ERO officers parked a few stalls down and got out of their vehicle wearing full tactical gear and POLICE ICE identifiers. ERO officers walked up to the driver as he was getting out of the vehicle. [REDACTED] introduced himself as an immigration officer and asked if the subject had any identification. The subject handed over a Mexican Consulate ID card bearing the name "Jose Cesareo Valladares" with a DOB of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] asked if the subject had any US identification and the subject freely and willingly replied "No". [REDACTED] asked if the subject had any documents to be in the US and the subject freely and willingly replied "No". [REDACTED] informed the subject that he was being placed under arrest for being in the US illegally without authorization or inspection by an immigration officer. [REDACTED] placed the subject in handcuffs without incident, checked for tightness, and double locked for safety. Subject will be transported to CLM ERO for processing.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY:

Record checks indicate the subject has been granted two prior Voluntary Returns.

Record checks reveal no other known immigration history.

CRIMINAL HISTORY:

Record checks reveal no known criminal history.

DISPOSITION:

Subject is being processed as a Warrant of Arrest / Notice to Appear. Subject will be held at Butler County Jail in Hamilton, OH pending his removal proceedings.

Signature [REDACTED]	Title
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CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name CESAREO VALLADARES, JOSE	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000197	Date 12/17/2025
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ADDENDUM:

The Class Action Notice was served on the alien in their native language, or language of understanding on 02/25/2026.

OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS

ALIEN-[REDACTED]

Signature [REDACTED]	Title
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID : ██████████

Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) MULET-ZALDIVAR, LEOSDANIS		First	Middle	Sex M	Hair BLK	Eyes BRO	Cmpbkn MBR
Country of Citizenship CUBA	Passport Number and Country of Issue	File Number		Height 67	Weight 160	Occupation	
U.S. Address ██████████				Scars and Marks None Indicated - none			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry 12/24/2022 Unknown Time, UNK,			Passenger Boarded at		F.B.I. Number ██████████		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence				<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated			
Date of Birth ██████████	Age: 35	Date of Action 12/20/2025	Location Code CLM/DET	Method of Location/Apprehension			
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth OLGUIN, CUBA		AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form : (Type and No.) Lifted <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lifted <input type="checkbox"/>				
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number		Social Security Account Name					
Date Visa Issued		Social Security Number					
Immigration Record NEGATIVE				Criminal Record			
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate) ██████████				Number and Nationality of Minor Children 1 - CUBA			
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known ██████████			Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known ██████████				
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed		Fingerprinted? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks See Narrative	Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative			
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer		Type of Employment See Narrative	Salary	Employed from/to Hr			
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.)							
Left Index fingerprint				Right Index fingerprint			
<div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>							
FAMILY INFORMATION							
Father: ██████████ is a citizen of CUBA.							
Mother: ██████████ is a citizen of CUBA.							
Spouse: ██████████, is a citizen of CUBA, and their immigration status is Inadmissible Alien.							
Son: ██████████ is a citizen of CUBA, and their immigration status is Inadmissible Alien.							
SUBJECT HEALTH STATUS ...(CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)				██████████ Deportation Officer			
Distribution: T file				Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview)			
				Officer: ██████████			
				on: December 20, 2025 (time)			
				Disposition: Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear			
				Examining Officer: ██████████			

Alien's Name MULET-ZALDIVAR, LEOSDANIS	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000404	Date 12/20/2025
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The subject claims good health.

CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

12/20/2025 - 212a6Ai - ALIEN PRESENT WITHOUT ADMISSION OR PAROLE - (PWAs)

RECORDS CHECKED

CIS checked on 12/20/2025 with Positive result.EARM checked on 12/20/2025 with Positive result.IAFIS checked on 12/20/2025 with Positive result.NCIC checked on 12/20/2025 with Unknown result.TECS checked on 12/20/2025 with Unknown result.

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

Occupation Not Reported

ARRESTED AT/NEAR

INTERSECTION OF RICHARD AND MICHAEL LN., GROVE CITY, OHIO, UNITED STATES

RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN:

ENCOUNTER:

On December 20, 2025, at approximately 10:30 A.M., Homeland Security Investigations Special Agents (SA's) observed the target depart his residence with his spouse and two kids. SAs activated their vehicle emergency lights and the subject's vehicle came to a stop. SA's identified themselves, and the subject self-identified himself. The subject exited the front passenger seat and was taken into custody without incident and transported to the Columbus ERO Office for processing.

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY / LANGUAGE (S) SPOKEN / USED:

MULET-ZALDIVAR states his primary language is Spanish and that he can read and write Spanish. ERO Columbus was able to communicate with MULET-ZALDIVAR during the interview.

FAMILY:

MULET-ZALDIVAR's parents are citizens of Cuba with no claim to United States citizenship or lawful permanent resident status.

PARENTAL RIGHTS:

MULET-ZALDIVAR claimed to have three children: one in Cuba and two in United States.

CITIZENSHIP:

MULET-ZALDIVAR is native and citizen of Cuba with no claim to United States citizenship or lawful permanent resident status.

ENTRY:

MULET-ZALDIVAR claims he entered the United States through Texas.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY:

MULET-ZALDIVAR was paroled 12/26/2022.

CRIMINAL HISTORY:

N/A

Signature [REDACTED]	Title Deportation Officer
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CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name MULET-ZALDIVAR, LEOSDANIS	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000404	Date 12/20/2025
WANTS/WARRANTS/INTERPOL/KSTEP: N/A GANG AFFILIATION: MULET-ZALDIVAR claims to not have any gang affiliation. MILITARY SERVICE: MULET-ZALDIVAR stated that he does not have any prior military experience. MEDICAL INFORMATION: MULET-ZALDIVAR claims to be in good health. EMPLOYMENT: No employment claimed at time of processing. CREDIBLE FEAR/REASONABLE FEAR: [REDACTED]		
[REDACTED]		
TRAVEL DOCUMENT ERO is not in possession of a passport or ID.		
VIOLATION: MULET-ZALDIVAR is in violation of 212a6Ai.		
RECOMMENDATION/DISPOSITION: MULET-ZALDIVAR was processed as a Notice to Appear and served I-862, I-826 and placed him in an ICE detention facility.		
PHONE CALL: On December 20, 2025, MULET-ZALDIVAR accepted his phone rights and called his father.		
CONSULAR NOTIFICATION: On December 20, 2025, ERO Columbus informed MULET-ZALDIVAR of his right to contact his consulate. MULET-ZALDIVAR declined to notify his consulate.		
PROPERTY/FUNDS: ICE/ERO arrested MULET-ZALDIVAR with property.		
OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS -----		
ALIEN- [REDACTED]		
Signature [REDACTED]	Title Deportation Officer	

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID : ██████████

Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) MONTOYA-CEDILLO, GUADALUPE		First	Middle	Sex M	Hair BLK	Eyes BRO	Cmpbkn LBR
Country of Citizenship MEXICO	Passport Number and Country of Issue	File Number ██████████		Height 69	Weight 170	Occupation Laborer	
U.S. Address				Scars and Marks			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry Unknown Date Unknown Time,			Passenger Boarded at				
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence							
Date of Birth ██████████	Age: 60	Date of Action 12/22/2025	Location Code CLM/DET				
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth MICHOACAN , MEXICO		AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form : (Type and No.) Lifted <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lifted <input type="checkbox"/>				
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number		Social Security Account Name					
Date Visa Issued		Social Security Number					
Immigration Record NEGATIVE				Criminal Record			
Name , Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate) ██████████					Number and Nationality of Minor Children 2 - UNITED STATES		
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known ██████████			Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known ██████████				
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed		Fingerprinted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks	Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative			
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer See Narrative		Type of Employment See Narrative		Salary	Employed from/to Hr 01/01/2020		
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Left Index fingerprint Right Index fingerprint </div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 150px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>							
FAMILY INFORMATION							
<p>Father: ██████████ is a citizen of MEXICO. Mother: ██████████ is a citizen of MEXICO. Spouse: ██████████ is a citizen of MEXICO, , their immigration status is Inadmissible Alien. Daughter: ██████████ is a citizen of UNITED STATES, , their immigration status is U.S. Citizen. Son: ██████████ is a citizen of UNITED STATES, , their immigration status is U.S. Citizen. Son: ██████████ is a citizen of MEXICO, , their immigration status is Inadmissible Alien.</p>							
SUBJECT HEALTH STATUS ...(CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)				██████████ Deportation Officer			
Distribution: T- File				Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview) Officer: ██████████ on: December 22, 2025 (time) Disposition: Other Examining Officer: ██████████			

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name MONTOYA-CEDILLO, GUADALUPE	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000450	Date 12/21/2025
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 The subject claims good health.

CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

 12/21/2025 - 212a6Ai - ALIEN PRESENT WITHOUT ADMISSION OR PAROLE - (PWAs)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF US EMPLOYER

 UNKNOWN , UNKNOWN COLUMBUS , OHIO, 43228, UNITED STATES

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

 Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers

FUNDS IN POSSESSION

 United States Dollar 1,632.00

ARRESTED AT/NEAR

 MELANZANA DR, COLUMBUS, OHIO, UNITED STATES

RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN:

 ENCOUNTER:

Processing officer supplied with following encounter information:
 On December 17, 2025, ERO New Orleans Joint Strike Team #7 (JST) traveled to [REDACTED] to conduct targeted enforcement. While in the area, Team #7 officers conducted a consensual encounter with the subject. Once team #7 officers identified themselves as immigration officers, Team #7 conducted a brief interview of the subject in which they admitted to being a citizen of a foreign country of Mexico and are present in the United States without any immigration documents. Officers arrested and transported subject to the Columbus, Ohio Field office without further incident. Guadalupe Montoya-Cedillo was assigned Alein number [REDACTED] at the time of processing.

CITIZENSHIP:

Montoya-Cedillo claimed that he was born in Mexico and made no claims to United States citizenship or Lawful Permanent Resident status.

PARENTAL RIGHTS:

Montoya-Cedillo claims to be single with no children.

ENTRY:

Unknown.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY:

On December 7, 2001 Montoya-Cedillo entered the United States on a Temporary Worker Visa that expired on April 9, 2002 he departed the United States on December 15, 2004.

On December 21, 2025 ERO Columbus, Ohio Issued Montoya-Cedillo a Notice to Appear, form I-862. Montoya-Cedillo and charged him with SECTION 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, in that you are an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General.

PENDING USCIS APPLICATIONS:

[REDACTED]

Signature [REDACTED]	Title
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CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name MONTOYA-CEDILLO, GUADALUPE	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2612000450	Date 12/21/2025
<p>CREDIBLE FEAR/REASONABLE FEAR: [REDACTED].</p> <p>CRIMINAL HISTORY: Montoya-Cedillo has no criminal history.</p> <p>WANTS / WARRANTS / INTERPOL / KSTEP: Montoya-Cedillo has no known current wants or warrants. Montoya-Cedillo was processed for KSTEP with negative results.</p> <p>MEDICAL INFORMATION: Based on the Field Information Form Montoya-Cedillo has Diabetes and takes Melforin at 1000 mg.</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT: Montoya-Cedillo claims he is a Laborer in Columbus, OH.</p> <p>TRAVEL DOCUMENT / IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: No documents needed to enter Mexico.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION / DISPOSITION: 212(a)(6)(A)(i), detain in service custody.</p> <p>PROPERTY/FUNDS: All property will accompany Montoya-Cedillo to the Butler County Jail in Hamilton, Ohio.</p> <p>OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS ----- ALIEN-[REDACTED]</p>		
Signature [REDACTED]	Title	

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID : ██████████

Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) CHAVEZ, JULIO		First	Middle	Sex M	Hair BLK	Eyes BRO	Cmpbkn
Country of Citizenship NICARAGUA	Passport Number and Country of Issue	File Number ██████████		Height 65	Weight 150	Occupation	
U.S. Address ████████████████████				Scars and Marks			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry Unknown Date Unknown Time,			Passenger Boarded at		F.B.I. Number ██████████		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence				<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated			
Date of Birth ██████████	Age: 23	Date of Action 12/19/2025	Location Code DET/DET	Method of Location/Apprehension			
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth NICARAGUA		AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form : (Type and No.) Lifted <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lifted <input type="checkbox"/>				
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number		Social Security Account Name					
Date Visa Issued		Social Security Number					
Immigration Record NEGATIVE				Criminal Record			
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate) ████████████████████				Number and Nationality of Minor Children 1 - NICARAGUA			
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known			Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known				
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed		Fingerprinted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks See Narrative	Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative			
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer See Narrative		Type of Employment See Narrative	Salary	Employed from/to Hr 12/19/2025			
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.)							
Left Index fingerprint				Right Index fingerprint			
<div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 100px; margin: 10px 0;"></div>							
FAMILY INFORMATION							
Father: Subject has not provided information for Father.							
Mother: Subject has not provided information for Mother.							
Spouse: ██████████ is a citizen of NICARAGUA.							
Daughter: ██████████ is a citizen of NICARAGUA.							
SUBJECT HEALTH STATUS							
The subject claims good health. ...(CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)				██████████ Deportation Officer _____ (Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)			
Distribution: A-File				Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview)			
				Officer: ██████████			
				on: December 19, 2025 (time)			
				Disposition: Other			
				Examining Officer: _____			

CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name CHAVEZ, JULIO	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: DET2612001212	Date 12/19/2025
CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES ----- 12/19/2025 - 212a6Ai - ALIEN PRESENT WITHOUT ADMISSION OR PAROLE - (PWAs)		
RECORDS CHECKED ----- EARM checked on 12/19/2025 with Positive result. AFIS checked on 12/19/2025 with Positive result. TECS checked on 12/19/2025 with Positive result. NCIC checked on 12/19/2025 with Negative result. CIS checked on 12/19/2025 with Positive result.		
NAME AND ADDRESS OF US EMPLOYER ----- WINDOW NATION, 6155 HUNTLEY RD SUITE H APT STE , COLUMBUS, OHIO, 43229, UNITED STATES		
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT ----- Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers		
ARRESTED AT/NEAR ----- 3629 SULLIVANT AVE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, UNITED STATES		
RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN: -----		
INTERVIEW DATA: The following information related to CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ, Julio Cesar, [REDACTED] is based on obtained information through ICE computer systems checks and during an interview that was conducted at the Detroit Field Office.		
ENCOUNTER: On December 18, 2025, ICE/ERO New York City Joint Strike Team were conducting surveillance operations in Columbus, OHIO. Officers were tasked with locating an individual with an I-200 lodged against him. At approximately 1640 hours, officers began a consensual encounter with an individual to gain information on their intended target outside of 3629 Sullivant Ave Columbus, Ohio. A consensual conversation occurred between the subject and officers. The subject was identified as CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ, Julio Cesar a citizen and national of Nicaragua. The subject admitted that he entered the United States unlawfully and had no valid immigration documents to legally allow his presence in the United States. At 1645 hours, CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ was arrested pursuant to a signed I-200 and taken into ICE/ERO custody. The subject was securely transported for processing.		
ENGLISH PROFICIENCY / LANGUAGE(S) SPOKEN / INTERPRETER USED: CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ stated his primary language is Spanish and he can speak, read, and write in Spanish.		
FAMILY: CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ stated both his father and mother are citizens and nationals of Nicaragua with no claims to U.S. citizenship or Lawful Permanent Residency.		
PARENTAL RIGHTS: CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ claims to be married and have 1 daughter who resides with his wife, her mother, in Columbus, OH.		
CITIZENSHIP:		
Signature [REDACTED]	Title	

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name CHAVEZ, JULIO	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: DET2612001212	Date 12/19/2025
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CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ is a citizen and national of Nicaragua with no claims to Lawful Permanent Residence or United States citizenship.

ENTRY:
CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ claims he entered the United States on or around January 12, 2022, at or near Eagle Pass, TX, without inspection by U.S. Immigration Officers. DHS record checks are negative for a legal entry.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY:
On or around January 12, 2022, CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ was encountered by US Border Patrol at or near Eagle Pass, TX. He was issued a Notice To Appear and released on his own recognizance. On September 11, 2025, CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ was ordered removed by an Immigration Judge in Cleveland, OH. He reserved appeal. On October 18, 2025, CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ filed an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals. His appeal is pending. On December 17, 2025, CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ was encountered by an Immigration and Customs Enforcement Joint Strike Team. He was arrested and processed as a custody redetermination.

PENDING USCIS APPLICATIONS:
None.

CRIMINAL HISTORY:
None.

WANTS / WARRANTS / INTERPOL / KSTEP:
None.

GANG AFFILIATION:
None.

MILTIARY SERVICE:
None.

MEDICAL INFORMATION:
None.

EMPLOYMENT:
None.

EDUCATION:
None.

CREDIBLE FEAR/REASONABLE FEAR:
[REDACTED]

TRAVEL DOCUMENT/IDENTITY DOCUMENTS:
CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ did not have a travel document at the time of his arrest.

VIOLATION:
CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ is in violation of the INA under section 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, in that you are an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General.

RECOMMENDATION/DISPOSITION:
ERO officers processed CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ as a Custody Redetermination and provided him with a list of free legal services. ICE/ERO detained him with no bond. He will remain in custody.

Signature [REDACTED]	Title
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CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name CHAVEZ, JULIO	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: DET2612001212	Date 12/19/2025
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until his removal.

PHONE CALL:

ERO officers advised CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ of his right to make a phone call. He was unable to make a phone call because he did not know any phone numbers, and his property was unavailable.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION:

None.

PROPERTY/FUNDS

CHAVEZ-VELASQUEZ had no property with him at time of writing.

ODLS:

[REDACTED]

OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS

ALIEN-[REDACTED]

Signature [REDACTED]	Title
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security Subject ID : [REDACTED] Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) A [REDACTED] R [REDACTED] M [REDACTED]		First	Middle	Sex M	Hair BLK	Eyes BRO	Cmpbn FAR
Country of Citizenship HONDURAS	Passport Number and Country of Issue See Narrative	File Number [REDACTED]		Height 70	Weight 250	Occupation	
U.S. Address [REDACTED]				Scars and Marks See Narrative			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry Unknown Date Unknown Time,			Passenger Boarded at		F.B.I. Number [REDACTED]		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence				<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated			
Date of Birth [REDACTED] Age: 48	Date of Action 02/07/2026	Location Code CLM/DET		Method of Location/Apprehension			
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth HONDURAS	AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form : (Type and No.) Lifted <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lifted <input type="checkbox"/>		At/Near See I-831	Date/Hour 02/07/2026 09:37		
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number	Social Security Account Name			By [REDACTED]			
Date Visa Issued	Social Security Number			Status at Entry	Status When Found		
Immigration Record NEGATIVE				Criminal Record			
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate) [REDACTED]				Number and Nationality of Minor Children None			
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known			Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known				
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed	Fingerprinted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks See Narrative		Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative			
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer See Narrative	Type of Employment See Narrative	Salary	Employed from/to Hr 01/01/2023 02/07/2026				
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.)							
Left Index fingerprint				Right Index fingerprint			
[REDACTED]							
FAMILY INFORMATION ----- Father: Subject has not provided information for Father. Mother: Subject has not provided information for Mother. Spouse: [REDACTED] is a citizen of HONDURAS. Child: Subject does not have children or dependents.							
SCARS MARKS AND TATTOOS ----- TATTOO NECK - black lettering spelling Miguel on right side of neck TATTOO ARM, RIGHT UPPER - tribal tattoo ... (CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)				_____ Deportation Officer (Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)			
Distribution: A File				Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview) Officer: _____ on: February 7, 2026 _____ (time) Disposition: Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear Examining Officer: _____			

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Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name A [REDACTED] R [REDACTED] M [REDACTED]	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2602000094	Date 02/07/2026
spikes wavey		
SUBJECT HEALTH STATUS ----- The subject claims good health. Claims his vision is blurry.		
CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES ----- 02/07/2026 - 212a6Ai - ALIEN PRESENT WITHOUT ADMISSION OR PAROLE - (PWAs)		
RECORDS CHECKED ----- CIS checked on 02/07/2026 with Negative result.EARM checked on 02/07/2026 with Positive result.IAFIS checked on 02/07/2026 with Negative result.NCIC checked on 02/07/2026 with Negative result.TECS checked on 02/07/2026 with Negative result.		
NAME AND ADDRESS OF US EMPLOYER ----- UNKNOWN, UNKNOWN COLUMBUS, OHIO, 43203, UNITED STATES		
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT ----- Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers		
ARRESTED AT/NEAR ----- CLEVELAND AVE HWY 71, COLUMBUS, OHIO, UNITED STATES		
RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN: ----- ENCOUNTER: On February 7, 2026, at approximately 0730 hours, members of the Homeland Security Task Force Title 8 Enforcement Team conducted an enforcement operation along Cleveland Avenue, Close to Hwy. 71 South. At approximately 0800 hours, officers observed a 2001 Econo van bearing license plate [REDACTED] driving along Cleveland Avenue, the area is known to the law enforcement community as having a large illegal community. System queries revealed the vehicle was registered to an LLC and no valid driver's license or social security number. It is also well known to the law enforcement community and BMV that illegal aliens often register vehicle under an LLC to avoid the requirement of a valid driver's license or U.S. government issued ID. At approx. 0800 hours, Officers initiated a vehicle stop as the vehicle was exiting Cleveland Avenue, onto 71 south. Upon approaching the vehicle, officers identified themselves as immigration officials. The encountered revealed both the driver, A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED], citizen of Honduras, and passenger [REDACTED], a citizen of Guatemala were illegally present in the United States. Officers removed both subjects from the vehicle and were taken into custody without further incident. No use of force or injuries reported. A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were transported to the ICE office for processing. Processing officer is not the arresting officer.		
CITIZENSHIP: A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] claimed that he was born in Honduras. A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] is a citizen and national of Honduras and made no claims to United States citizenship or Lawful Permanent Resident status.		
Signature [REDACTED]	Title	

Alien's Name A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED]	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2602000094	Date 02/07/2026
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ENTRY:
A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] claimed to have last entered the U.S. without inspection on or about 2003, at or near an unknown location in Laredo, Texas. Record checks reveal no lawful entry AVILA-Ramirez, Miguel; therefore, A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] entered the U.S. on an unknown date, at or near an unknown place. This location is not designated as a port of entry by the Attorney General or the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY:
On 03/04/2015, ERO Columbus in Columbus, OH encountered A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED]. Subject was the driver of the vehicle that picked up a Hispanic male from the target location, subject claimed EWI and was brought back to the CLM ICE. IDENT and Iafis both came back negative, therefore CLM ICE is exercising PD.

PENDING USCIS APPLICATIONS:
[REDACTED]

CRIMINAL HISTORY:
A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] has no criminal history. Negative checks for history when ran.

PARENTAL INTERESTS:
A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] claims to be married to [REDACTED] who is a national of Honduras and has children in the US who are over the age of 18.

MEDICAL INFORMATION:
A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] claimed to have no medical issues and claimed to be taking no medication. Claims his vision is blurry.

FEAR:
[REDACTED]

TRAVEL DOCUMENT STATUS:
A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] claimed not to have a passport in his possession but claimed to have it at his house. He was unable to reach anyone to retrieve his passport.

PROCESSING DISPOSITION:
ERO Columbus served A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] with a Notice to Appear. He will remain in ICE custody until a determination can be made by an Immigration Judge on March 9th, 2026, at the Butler County Jail.

PROPERTY/FUNDS:
A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] had the following items in his possession at the time of arrest and processing. one jacket, one set of keys, and one wallet with 1957.00 USD. All property will accompany A [REDACTED]-R [REDACTED], M [REDACTED] to the Butler County Jail.

OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS

ALIEN-[REDACTED]
Foreign Identification Number-[REDACTED] (HONDURAS)
..COMMENT: Foreign Drivers License

PASSPORT NUMBER AND COUNTRY OF ISSUE

[REDACTED] Comment: HND PP

Signature [REDACTED]	Title
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security Subject ID: [REDACTED] Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) R [REDACTED], J [REDACTED]		First	Middle	Sex M	Hair BLK	Eyes BRO	Cmpbn
Country of Citizenship VENEZUELA	Passport Number and Country of Issue	File Number [REDACTED]		Height 68	Weight 180	Occupation	
U.S. Address [REDACTED]				Scars and Marks			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry 08/09/2016 Unknown Time, MIA,			Passenger Boarded at		F.B.I. Number [REDACTED]		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence				<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated			
Date of Birth [REDACTED] Age: 35	Date of Action 03/13/2026	Location Code CLM/DET		Method of Location/Apprehension			
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth Trujillo-Valera, VENEZUELA	AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form: (Type and No.) Lified <input type="checkbox"/> Not Lified <input type="checkbox"/>		At/Near See I-831	Date/Hour 03/13/2026 10:51		
NIV Issuing Post and NIV Number	Social Security Account Name [REDACTED]		By See Narrative				
Date Visa Issued	Social Security Number [REDACTED]		Status at Entry		Status When Found		
Immigration Record NEGATIVE				Criminal Record See Narrative			
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate) [REDACTED]			Number and Nationality of Minor Children 1-UNITED STATES				
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known [REDACTED]		Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known [REDACTED]					
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed	Fingerprinted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks See Narrative	Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative				
Name and Address of (Last)(Current) U.S. Employer See Narrative	Type of Employment See Narrative	Salary	Employed from/to Hr 03/01/2006				
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding time, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.)							
Left Index fingerprint				Right Index fingerprint			
[REDACTED]							
Body Worn Camera (BWC) Information							
BWC footage was recorded for this enforcement activity. BWC footage was viewed prior to the completion of this report.							
FAMILY INFORMATION							
Father: [REDACTED] is a citizen of VENEZUELA. Mother: [REDACTED] is a citizen of VENEZUELA. Spouse: [REDACTED] is a citizen of VENEZUELA, , their immigration status is Inadmissible Alien. ... (CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges _____ (Date/Initials)				[REDACTED] Deportation Officer _____ (Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)			
Distribution:				Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview)			
				Officer: [REDACTED]			
				on: March 13, 2026 _____ (time)			
				Disposition: Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear			
				Examining Officer: [REDACTED]			

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Alien's Name R [REDACTED], J [REDACTED]	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2603000151	Date 03/13/2026
Son: [REDACTED], [REDACTED] is a citizen of UNITED STATES.		
SUBJECT HEALTH STATUS ----- The subject claims good health.		
CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES ----- 03/13/2026 - 237a1B - NONIMMIGRANT OVERSTAY		
RECORDS CHECKED ----- CIS checked on 03/13/2026 with Negative result.EARM checked on 03/13/2026 with Negative result.IAFIS checked on 03/13/2026 with Positive result.NCIC checked on 03/13/2026 with Positive result.TECS checked on 03/13/2026 with Positive result.		
OCCUPATION ----- Gutters/Water		
NAME AND ADDRESS OF US EMPLOYER ----- EDWARDS/MOONEY & MOSES, 1320 MCKINLEY AVE COLUMBUS, OHIO, 43222, UNITED STATES		
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT ----- Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers		
ARRESTING AGENTS ----- [REDACTED]		
ARRESTED AT/NEAR ----- [REDACTED] REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO, UNITED STATES		
RECORD OF DEPORTABLE/EXCLUDABLE ALIEN: -----		
ENCOUNTER: On March 13, 2026, at approximately 0800 hours, members of the Homeland Security Task Force Title 8 Enforcement Team conducted targeted enforcement operations for a known criminal alien at 7445 Brown Deer Dr., Pickerington, Ohio 43147. At approximately 0815 hours, officers observed a male matching the target's description exit the residence and enter a gray Toyota Tundra bearing Ohio registration [REDACTED]. The vehicle is registered to the target. Officers initiated a vehicle stop at [REDACTED] Reynoldsburg Ohio. Officers approached the vehicle and requested identification from the driver. The driver gave the officers an Ohio Driver's license in the name of the target and acknowledged it was his. The driver also stated he is a citizen of Venezuela and does not have immigration documents to be in the United States legally. The subject was taken into custody and transported to the Westerville Ohio ICE office for processing.		
Signature [REDACTED]	Title	

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Alien's Name R [REDACTED], J [REDACTED]	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2603000151	Date 03/13/2026
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CITIZENSHIP:

R [REDACTED], J [REDACTED] claimed that he was born in Trujillo-Valera, Venezuela. R [REDACTED] is a citizen and national of Venezuela and made no claims to United States citizenship or Lawful Permanent Resident status.

ENTRY:

R [REDACTED] claimed to have last entered the U.S. on or about 08/09/2016, at Miami, Florida International Airport. Record checks reveal R [REDACTED] entered on a B1/B2 Visa.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY:

R [REDACTED], entered the U.S. on or about 08/09/2016, on a B1/B2 work authorization Visa and claims to not have left the U.S. since.
R [REDACTED] had a departure date of 08/22/2016, but never left.
R [REDACTED], Visa was issued on 12/22/2015, but expired on 12/20/2025.

PENDING USCIS APPLICATIONS:

[REDACTED]

CRIMINAL HISTORY:

On 10/08/2016, the Columbus PD cited R [REDACTED] for No Operators License. On 10/18/2016, R [REDACTED] plead guilty to No Operators License.

Records checks reveal that R [REDACTED] has prior drug trafficking charges from Venezuela.

PARENTAL INTERESTS:

R [REDACTED] claims marriage to R [REDACTED], Y [REDACTED], a citizen and national of Venezuela lacking any lawful status in the United States. R [REDACTED] claims to have one child, 8 years of age born in the U.S. Childs name is [REDACTED] who is currently living with his mother Y [REDACTED]

MEDICAL INFORMATION:

R [REDACTED] claimed no medical issues and claimed to be taking no medication.

FEAR:

[REDACTED]

TRAVEL DOCUMENT STATUS:

R [REDACTED] claimed to have a valid passport at his house but had no identification in his possession. R [REDACTED] stated that his passport is with USCIS.

PROCESSING DISPOSITION:

ICE/ERO served R [REDACTED] with a WA/NTA and provided him with a list of free legal services. ICE/ERO detained him with no bond. He will remain in custody until he goes before an Immigration Judge for a custody redetermination.

PROPERTY/FUNDS:

R [REDACTED] had in his possession a hat, wallet, miscellaneous cards, belt, and a Black iPhone.

Signature [REDACTED]	Title
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Alien's Name R [REDACTED], J [REDACTED]	File Number [REDACTED] Event No: CLM2603000151	Date 03/13/2026
OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBERS ----- ALIEN-[REDACTED] Driver's license issued as REAL ID compliant-[REDACTED] (UNITED STATES)		
Signature [REDACTED]	Title	