

(ORDER LIST 29 U.S.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 2025

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED

21-03 EX PARTE CONHORIZON

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus is granted. The arrest warrant issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court on August 25, 2025, having been entered without statutory authority, is declared void. The petitioner is ordered released forthwith from all custody under that warrant.

Per Curiam

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 21-03

EX PARTE CONHORIZON

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

[August 31, 2025]

PER CURIAM.

The petitioner, ConHorizon, a United States citizen, is held solely under an arrest warrant issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (“FISC”). That court’s statutory authority, however, is expressly confined to authorizing applications for surveillance and related searches under 50 U.S.C. §§ 1801–1863 and Pub. L. No. 30-222. Nothing within its jurisdiction permits the issuance of criminal arrest warrants.

The Constitution requires that any detention rests on lawful authority and a neutral judicial determination of probable cause. *Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103, 114 (1975); *Katz v. United States*, 389 U.S. 347, 356 (1967). The writ of habeas corpus exists as a remedy precisely for such unlawful arrests and restraints. *Boumediene v. Bush*, 553 U.S. 723, 739 (2008). And, as Chief Justice Marshall observed, “courts which are created by written law and whose jurisdiction is defined by written law cannot transcend that jurisdiction.” *Ex Parte Bollman and Ex Parte Swartwout*, 8 U.S. 75 (1807).

Because the FISC lacked authority to issue such a warrant, the order is ultra vires and void. Detention based solely on that warrant cannot stand. The writ of habeas corpus is therefore granted. The petitioner is ordered released forthwith from all custody predicated upon the warrant issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court on August 25, 2025.