

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

SAIDZHON SAIDOV,

Petitioner,

v.

JAMAL L. JAMISON, Warden of Philadelphia
Federal Detention Center; JOHN RIFE, Field
Office Director of Enforcement and Removal
Operations, Philadelphia Field Office,
Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

Respondents.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS**

Case No.

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner Saidzhon Saidov is in the physical custody of Respondents at the Philadelphia Federal Detention Center. He now faces unlawful detention because the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) have unlawfully revoked his parole.

2. On July 5, 2022, Petitioner entered the United States unlawfully, at the San Ysidro port of entry. He was encountered and detained by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); at that time CBP was well within their right to place Petitioner in mandatory detention pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) and conduct a credible fear interview. CBP could have interviewed Petitioner  whether he presented a security risk or a risk of absconding, as he was an arriving alien at the threshold of entry. His Notice to Appear does not list a checkmark next to the box “This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution or torture” and instead he was allowed entry (not admission) into the United States.

3. Based on Petitioner's individualized facts and circumstances, Petitioner was granted permission to lawfully enter the United States on a temporary basis and given humanitarian parole under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5) [REDACTED]. Additionally, as a condition of his parole he was required to check-in with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) at regular intervals.

4. Petitioner [REDACTED] and thereafter attended all of his ICE check-ins as required by his parole. He obtained employment authorization and was otherwise a law abiding and productive member of society. At the time of filing this Petition, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] pending and unadjudicated.

5. So far, everything had been done precisely as Congress had directed under federal immigration laws, including 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(d)(5). That is until March 13, 2026, when Petitioner was arrested by ICE while shopping. They allowed his wife to take his documents and swept him away into detention. ICE took Petitioner into custody that day; in essence, ICE was revoking his parole and now choosing to detain him under § 1225(b). Upon information and belief, Petitioner's arrest was not based on changed circumstances, additional information, or newly discovered security concerns. Rather, Petitioner's arrest in detention is solely part of the current administrations goal of deporting as many people as possible, as quickly as possible.

6. Petitioner, though he followed the law and instruction of the government in lockstep over the nearly four-year period since he entered, has now had his liberty stripped from him without meaningful notice, explanation or rationale.

7. Petitioner's abrupt revocation of his parole and detention violates the Administrative Procedures Act (APA) and the agency's own regulations.

8. Further, Petitioner is currently in Respondents' custody pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) because Respondents allege that Petitioner is an arriving alien, subject to mandatory detention, despite the fact that he was previously paroled into the United States.

9. Accordingly, Petitioner seeks a writ of habeas corpus requiring that he be released immediately.

JURISDICTION

10. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondents. Petitioner is detained at the Philadelphia Federal Detention Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

11. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(5) (habeas corpus), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), and Article I, section 9, clause 2 of the United States Constitution (the Suspension Clause).

12. This Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

VENUE

13. Pursuant to *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Kentucky*, 410 U.S. 484, 493-500 (1973), venue lies in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the judicial district in which Petitioner is currently detained.

14. Venue is also properly in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because Respondents are employees, officers, and agencies of the United States, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

REQUIREMENTS OF 28 U.S.C. § 2243

15. The Court must grant the petition for writ of habeas corpus or order Respondents to show cause “forthwith,” unless the petitioner is not entitled to relief. 28 U.S.C. § 2243. If an order to show cause is issued, Respondents must file a return “within three days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed.” *Id.*

16. Habeas corpus is “perhaps the most important writ known to the constitutional law . . . affording as it does a *swift* and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963) (emphasis added). “The application for the writ usurps the attention and displaces the calendar of the judge or justice who entertains it and receives prompt action from him within the four corners of the application.” *Yong v. I.N.S.*, 208 F.3d 1116, 1120 (9th Cir. 2000) (citation omitted).

PARTIES

17. Petitioner Saidzhon Saidov is a native of , citizen of  who is currently in immigration detention, having had his parole unlawfully revoked without notice.

18. Respondent John Rife is the Director of the Philadelphia Field Office of ICE’s Enforcement and Removal Operations division. As such, Respondent Rife is Petitioner’s immediate custodian and is responsible for Petitioner’s detention and removal. He is named in his official capacity.

19. Respondent Jamal L. Jamison, is employed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as Warden of the Philadelphia Federal Detention Center, where Petitioner is detained. He has immediate physical custody of Petitioner. He is sued in his official capacity.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

20. 8 U.S.C. § 1182 provides that parole may be granted “only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A). After parole has been granted, the Secretary may only revoke parole, when a DHS official with authority decides either that the “the purpose for which parole was authorized” has been “accomplish[ed]” or that “neither humanitarian reasons nor public benefit warrants the continued presence of the [noncitizen]” in the United States.” *Id.* Several courts have found that, as in the case of grants of parole, *see Jean v. Nelson*, 472 U.S. 846, 853 (1985), Section 1182 requires an individualized case-by-case determination before parole can lawfully be revoked. *See Y-Z-L-H v. Bostock*, 792 F. Supp. 3d 1123, 1147 (D. Or. 2025) (revocation of parole was unlawful where there was “no evidence, let alone any opinion or finding” that the purpose of petitioner's parole had been served at the time of the purported termination); *Mata Velasquez v. Kurzdorfer*, 794 F. Supp. 3d 128, 146 (W.D.N.Y. 2025)(“a decision to revoke parole ‘must attend to the reasons an individual [noncitizen] received parole.’ ”); *Doe v. Noem*, No. 25-1384, 2025 WL 1505688, at *1 (1st Cir. May 5, 2025) (statute suggests that parole may only be terminated on case-by-case basis which “cuts against a finding that *en masse* termination is immune to judicial review.”); *Orellana v. Francis*, No. 25-CV-04212 (OEM), 2025 WL 2402780, at *5 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2025) (“Respondents have admittedly failed, as the statute requires, to make a “case-by-case” determination as to the revocation of Petitioner's parole.).

21. The statute states, in pertinent part:

The Secretary of Homeland Security may ... in his discretion parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he may prescribe *only on a case-by-case basis* for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit *any alien* applying for admission to the United States, but *such parole of such alien* shall not be regarded as an *admission of the alien* and when the purposes of such parole shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, have been served the alien shall forthwith return or be returned to the

custody from which *he was paroled* and thereafter *his case* shall continue to be dealt with in the same manner as that of any other applicant for admission to the United States.

8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A) (emphasis added).

22. There is no indication that—as required by the statute and regulations—an official with authority made a determination specific to Petitioner that either “the purpose for which [his] parole was authorized” has been “accomplish[ed]” or that “neither humanitarian reasons nor public benefit warrants [his] continued presence ... in the United States.” As a result, Petitioner’s detention and revocation of his parole violates his rights under the statute and regulations.

23. Further, the mandatory detention provision of § 1225(b)(2)(A) does not apply to people like Petitioner, who were already paroled into the United States and were residing in the United States at the time they were subsequently re-apprehended.

24. Here, as in similar cases, “because § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii)(II) applies only to individuals “who have not been ... paroled,” the plain language of the statute clearly and unambiguously shows that § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii) cannot serve as the basis for Petitioner’s detention.” *Rivas Rodriguez v. Rokosky*, No. CV 25-17419 (CPO), 2025 WL 3485628, at *2 (D.N.J. Dec. 3, 2025).

FACTS

25. Petitioner incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1-9, *supra*.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act – 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (C) Not in Accordance with Law and in Excess of Statutory Authority Unlawful Detention

26. Petitioner restates and realleges all paragraphs as if fully set forth here.

27. Under the Under the Administrative Procedure Act, “[t]he reviewing court shall ... hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be ... not in

accordance with law ... [or] in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (C).

28. An action is an abuse of discretion if the agency “entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency, or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.” *Nat’l Ass’n of Home Builders v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 551 U.S. 644, 658 (2007) (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983)). To survive an APA challenge, the agency must articulate “a satisfactory explanation” for its action, “including a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.” *Dep’t of Com. v. New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2569 (2019) (citation omitted).

29. By categorically revoking Petitioner’s parole without consideration of his individualized facts and circumstances, Respondents have violated the APA.

30. Respondents have made no finding that Petitioner is a danger to the community.

31. Respondents have made no finding that Petitioner is a flight risk because, in fact, he was arrested shortly after appearing at his final immigration court hearing.

32. By detaining Petitioner categorically, Respondents have further abused their discretion because there have been no changes to his facts or circumstances since the agency made its initial determination to parole him into the United States that support detention. Respondents have already considered Petitioner’s facts and circumstances and determined that he was not a flight risk or danger to the community. There have been no changes to the facts that justify this revocation of his parole.

COUNT II
Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act – 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)
Arbitrary & Capricious

33. Petitioner restates and realleges all paragraphs as if fully set forth here.

34. Under the APA, a court must “hold unlawful and set aside agency action ... found to be—arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,” or “without observance of procedure required by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2). An agency action is “arbitrary and capricious if the agency has relied on factors which Congress has not intended it to consider, entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency, or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.” *Motor Vehicles Mfrs. Ass'n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983).

35. As the Supreme Court has explained, “[a]n agency may not, for example, depart from a prior policy sub silentio or simply disregard rules that are still on the books. And of course the agency must show that there are good reasons for the new policy,” even though it need not convince the court of the merits of its new policy. *FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 515, 129 S.Ct. 1800, 173 L.Ed.2d 738 (2009).

36. It is Respondents’ burden to “provide [a] reasoned explanation for [their] action.” *Id.* “A reasonable basis exists where the agency considered the relevant factors and articulated a rational connection between the facts found and the choices made.” *Arrington v. Daniels*, 516 F.3d 1106, 1112 (9th Cir. 2008). Post hoc explanations of agency action by ... counsel cannot substitute for the agency's own articulation of the basis for its decision. Respondents, cannot provide any reason for the change to terminate Petitioner's parole, let alone a “rational basis for its decision. This unexplained inconsistency between agency actions is a reason for holding the decision to be an arbitrary and capricious change.

COUNT III **Violation of Due Process**

37. Petitioner restates and realleges all paragraphs as if fully set forth here.

38. The government may not deprive a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. U.S. Const. amend. V. “Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that the Clause protects.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

39. Petitioner has a fundamental interest in liberty and being free from official restraint.

40. The government’s detention of Petitioner and revocation of his parole without meaningful notice or rationale violates his right to due process.

COUNT IV **Violation of the *Accardi* Doctrine**

41. Petitioner restates and realleges all paragraphs as if fully set forth here.

42. Under elementary principles of administrative law, as well as fundamental fairness, agencies are required to follow their own policies. *United States ex rel. Accardi v. Shaughnessy*, 347 U.S. 260, 268 (1954). According to well-established case law, failure to do so constitutes a violation of the *Accardi* doctrine.

43. Respondents have failed to follow their own rules, statutes, and regulations in the revocation of Petitioner’s parole and in detaining Petitioner. By violating the *Accardi* doctrine, Respondents have irreparably injured Petitioner by depriving him of his liberty interests.

COUNT V **Violation of the INA**

44. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations of fact set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

45. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to all noncitizens residing in the United States who are subject to the grounds of inadmissibility. As

relevant here, it does not apply to those who have already been paroled into the United States. Such noncitizens are detained under § 1226(a), unless they are subject to § 1225(b)(1), § 1226(c), or § 1231.

46. Here, as in similar cases, “because § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii)(II) applies only to individuals “who have not been ... paroled,” the plain language of the statute clearly and unambiguously shows that § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii) cannot serve as the basis for Petitioner's detention.” *Rivas Rodriguez v. Rokosky*, No. CV 25-17419 (CPO), 2025 WL 3485628, at *2 (D.N.J. Dec. 3, 2025).

47. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to Petitioner unlawfully mandates his continued detention and violates the INA.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that this Court grant the following relief:

- a. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- b. Enjoin Respondents from transferring Petitioner out of the jurisdiction of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania;
- c. Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to show cause why this Petition should not be granted within three days;
- d. Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus requiring that Respondents **immediately release Petitioner** with all of his documents that were still with him after his detention;
- e. Declare that Petitioner's detention and revocation of his parole as unlawful; and
- f. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: March 16, 2026

s/Adam Boyd

Adam R. Boyd, Esq.,

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Counsel for Petitioner

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Saidzhon Saidov

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff _____
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Adam R. Boyd, Palladino, Isbell, & Casazza, 1528
Walnut St, Suite 1701 Philadelphia, PA 19102

DEFENDANTS

JAMAL L. JAMISON; JOHN RIFE

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

US Attorney's Office

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☒ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | ☐ 1 | ☐ 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | ☐ 4 | ☐ 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | ☐ 2 | ☐ 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | ☐ 5 | ☐ 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | ☐ 3 | ☐ 3 | Foreign Nation | ☐ 6 | ☐ 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment ☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander ☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability ☐ 340 Marine ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability ☐ 360 Other Personal Injury ☐ 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice PERSONAL INJURY ☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability ☐ 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY ☐ 370 Other Fraud ☐ 371 Truth in Lending ☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage ☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability	☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 ☐ 690 Other LABOR ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act ☐ 720 Labor/Management Relations ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act ☐ 751 Family and Medical Leave Act ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation ☐ 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION ☐ 462 Naturalization Application ☐ 465 Other Immigration Actions	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ☐ 820 Copyrights ☐ 830 Patent ☐ 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application ☐ 840 Trademark ☐ 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 862 Black Lung (923) ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	☐ 375 False Claims Act ☐ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) ☐ 400 State Reapportionment ☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking ☐ 450 Commerce ☐ 460 Deportation ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations ☐ 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) ☐ 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts ☐ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act ☐ 896 Arbitration ☐ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision ☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY ☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 220 Foreclosure ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 240 Torts to Land ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability ☐ 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS ☐ 440 Other Civil Rights ☐ 441 Voting ☐ 442 Employment ☐ 443 Housing/Accommodations ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment ☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other ☐ 448 Education PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: ☒ 463 Alien Detainee ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence ☐ 530 General ☐ 535 Death Penalty Other: ☐ 540 Mandamus & Other ☐ 550 Civil Rights ☐ 555 Prison Condition ☐ 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 U.S.C. § 2241, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)

Brief description of cause:
Respondent's are unlawfully Detaining Petitioner

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. **DEMAND \$**

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☒ No**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY**

(See instructions):

JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

03/16/2026

/s/ Adam R. Boyd

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

DESIGNATION FORM

Place of Accident, Incident, or Transaction: Philadelphia, PA

RELATED CASE IF ANY: Case Number: _____ Judge: _____

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Does this case involve property included in an earlier numbered suit? | Yes ☐ |
| 2. Does this case involve a transaction or occurrence which was the subject of an earlier numbered suit? | Yes ☐ |
| 3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent which was the subject of an earlier numbered suit? | Yes ☐ |
| 4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus petition, social security appeal, or pro se case filed by the same individual? | Yes ☐ |
| 5. Is this case related to an earlier numbered suit even though none of the above categories apply?
If yes, attach an explanation. | Yes ☐ |

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the within case ☐ is / ☒ is not related to any pending or previously terminated action in this court.

Civil Litigation Categories

A. Federal Question Cases:

- ☐ 1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts)
- ☐ 2. FELA
- ☐ 3. Jones Act-Personal Injury
- ☐ 4. Antitrust
- ☐ 5. Wage and Hour Class Action/Collective Action
- ☐ 6. Patent
- ☐ 7. Copyright/Trademark
- ☐ 8. Employment
- ☐ 9. Labor-Management Relations
- ☐ 10. Civil Rights
- ☒ 11. Habeas Corpus
- ☐ 12. Securities Cases
- ☐ 13. Social Security Review Cases
- ☐ 14. Qui Tam Cases
- ☐ 15. Cases Seeking Systemic Relief ***see certification below***
- ☐ 16. All Other Federal Question Cases. (Please specify): _____

B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

- ☐ 1. Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
- ☐ 2. Airplane Personal Injury
- ☐ 3. Assault, Defamation
- ☐ 4. Marine Personal Injury
- ☐ 5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
- ☐ 6. Other Personal Injury (Please specify): _____
- ☐ 7. Products Liability
- ☐ 8. All Other Diversity Cases: (Please specify) _____

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the remedy sought in this case ☐ does / ☒ does not have implications beyond the parties before the court and ☐ does / ☒ does not seek to bar or mandate statewide or nationwide enforcement of a state or federal law including a rule, regulation, policy, or order of the executive branch or a state or federal agency, whether by declaratory judgment and/or any form of injunctive relief.

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION (CHECK ONLY ONE BOX BELOW)

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

☒ Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2(3), this case is not eligible for arbitration either because (1) it seeks relief other than money damages; (2) the money damages sought are in excess of \$150,000 exclusive of interest and costs; (3) it is a social security case, includes a prisoner as a party, or alleges a violation of a right secured by the U.S. Constitution, or (4) jurisdiction is based in whole or in part on 28 U.S.C. § 1343.

☐ None of the restrictions in Local Civil Rule 53.2 apply and this case is eligible for arbitration.

NOTE: A trial de novo will be by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.