

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

HOLGUIN VELEZ, Jonathan

Petitioner,

v.

J.L. JAMISON, Warden, Federal Detention Center, Philadelphia; JOHN FIFE, Acting Field Office Director, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations, Philadelphia Field Office; MARKWAYNE MULLIN, Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; PAMELA BONDI, U.S. Attorney General; EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW.

Respondents.

Case No.

**VERIFIED PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS**

Petitioner respectfully petitions this Honorable Court for a writ of habeas corpus to remedy Petitioner's unlawful detention by Respondents, as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner Jonathan Holguin Velez 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. Petitioner is Jonathan Holguin Velez. Per the U.S. Government's instructions, and in the interest of doing things 'the right way' Petitioner entered the U.S. by scheduling an appointment at the U.S. border through the CBP One application.

3. On October 4, 2024, Petitioner and his family presented themselves to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agency at the San Ysidro, California, point of entry. Upon presenting themselves and expressing their intent to seek asylum in the United States, CBP was well within their right to place Petitioner in mandatory detention pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b). According to CBP “All individuals processed at POEs are thoroughly screened and vetted, and individuals who pose a national security or public safety concern are detained. On a case-by-case basis, those with CBP One appointments may be enrolled in immigration proceedings that will determine whether they have a legal basis to remain in the United States.” *See* Department of Homeland Security, Fact Sheet: CBP One Facilitated Over 170,000 Appointments in Six Months, and Continues to be a Safe, Orderly, and Humane Tool for Border Management, August 23, 2023, <https://www.dhs.gov/archive/news/2023/08/03/fact-sheet-cbp-one-facilitated-over-170000-appointments-six-months-and-continues-be>.

4. Based on Petitioner's individualized facts and circumstances, Petitioner and his family were granted permission to lawfully enter the United States on a temporary basis and given humanitarian parole under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5) while

they pursued their applications for asylum. Thus, on October 4, 2024, Petitioner was permitted lawfully to enter and remain in the United States while his immigration proceedings progressed. He was issued an I-94, Record of Entry, as well as a Notice to Appear (NIA) in immigration court. See Exhibits 1 and 2, Notice to Appear and I-94. Additionally, as a condition of his parole he was required to check-in with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) at regular intervals.

5. Petitioner submitted a timely asylum application on August 21, 2025, attended his immigration court hearings, and complied with his ICE check-ins. He obtained employment authorization and a social security card and was otherwise a law abiding and productive member of society.

6. So far, everything had been done precisely as Congress had directed under federal immigration laws, including 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(d)(5) and 1225. That is until March 23, 2026, when Petitioner and his family appeared for their ICE check-in; at that appointment, without notice or any change in circumstances, Petitioner was detained by ICE officers in front of his wife and children and informed that, in essence, ICE was revoking his parole and now choosing to detain him under § 1225(b), simply 'because.'

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

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

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 Jonathan Holguin Velez is a citizen of Ecuador who has been in immigration detention since March 23, 2026, having had his parole unlawfully revoked without notice.

18. Respondent John Fife is the Director of the Philadelphia Field Office Office’s Enforcement and Removal Operations division. As such, Respondent

O'Neill is Petitioner's immediate custodian and is responsible for Petitioner's detention and removal. He is named in his official capacity.

19. Respondent Markwayne Mullin is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. He is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), and oversees ICE, which is responsible for Petitioner's detention. Secretary Mullin has ultimate custodial authority over Petitioner and is sued in her official capacity.

20. Respondent Pamela Bondi is the Attorney General of the United States. She is responsible for the Department of Justice, of which the Executive Office for Immigration Review and the immigration court system it operates, is a component agency. She is sued in her official capacity.

21. 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

22. 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.).

23. 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).

24. 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.

25. Accordingly, the mandatory detention provision of § 1225(b)(2)(A) does not apply to people like Petitioner, who have already entered and were residing in the United States at the time they were apprehended.

FACTS

26. 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

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

28. 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).

29. 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. Dep't. 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).

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

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

32. Respondents have made no finding that Petitioner is a flight risk because, in fact, he was arrested while appearing at his immigration check-in.

33. 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

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

35. 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).

36. 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).

37. 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). The 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

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

39. 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).

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

41. 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

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

43. 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.

44. 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.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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

- a. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- b. Order that Petitioner shall not be transferred outside the Eastern District of Pennsylvania while this habeas petition is pending;

- c. Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to explain why this Petition should not be granted within three days;
- d. Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus requiring that Respondents immediately release Petitioner;
- e. Declare that Petitioner's detention and revocation of his parole is unlawful;
- f. Issue an order requiring Respondents to return Petitioner's personal property, including identification and documents;¹
- g. Award Petitioner his costs and reasonable attorney fees in this action as provided for by the Equal Access to Justice Act, as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 504 and 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and on any other basis justified under law, *see Michelin v. Warden Moshannon Valley Corr. Ctr.*, --- F.4th ---, 2026 WL 263483 (3d Cir. Feb. 2, 2026); and
- h. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

¹ *See, e.g.*, Order, ECF 6, *Juarez Francisco v. Jamison et al.*, No. CV 26-1321, 2026 WL 607988 (E.D. Pa. Mar. 4, 2026) (ordering “immediately upon his release [return] all personal belongings confiscated upon or during his detention, including his identification documents”); Order, ECF 20, *Abreu v. Baker et al.*, Civil No. 25-3088-BAH (D. Md) (Dec. 18, 2025) (ordering return of petitioner's personal property confiscated at the time of her detention); *Ortiz Martinez v. Wamsley*, No. 2:25-CV-01822-TMC, 2025 WL 2899116, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 10, 2025) (same).

Dated: March 24, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Caitlin Barry

Pro Bono Counsel for Petitioner

PA 205501

Farmworker Legal Aid Clinic

Villanova University Charles Widger School
of Law

299 N. Spring Mill Road

Villanova, PA 19085

flac@law.villanova.edu

Phone: 610-519-3216

VERIFICATION BY SOMEONE ACTING ON PETITIONER'S BEHALF
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2242

I am submitting this verification on behalf of the Petitioner as a member of Petitioner's legal team. I hereby verify that the statements made in the attached Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated: March 24, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Caitlin Barry
Pro Bono Counsel for Petitioner
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Villanova University Charles Widger School
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flac@law.villanova.edu
Phone: 610-519-3216

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, undersigned counsel, hereby certify that on this date, I filed this Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and all attachments using the CM/ECF system. I will furthermore send a courtesy copy via email to the office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania at the following email addresses:

desiree.wilkins@usdoj.gov
anthony.stjoseph@usdoj.gov
susan.becker@usdoj.gov
gregory.david@usdoj.gov

DATED: March 24, 2026

/s/ Caitlin Barry
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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**Jonathan HOLGUIN VELEZ****(b)** County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff: PHILADELPHIA

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

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

Caitlin Barry
Farmworker Clinic
Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law
299 N. Spring Mill Rd., Villanova PA 19085 610-519-3216

DEFENDANTS

J.L. JAMISON, Warden, Federal Detention Center, Philadelphia; MICHAEL T. ROSE, Acting Field Office Director of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Removal Operations Philadelphia Field Office; TODD LYONS, Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; MARK MULLIN, Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security; PAMELA BONDI, U.S. Attorney General.

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)

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

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☐ (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 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 ACTIONCite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 USC 2241Brief description of cause:
Respondents detained Petitioner without any individualized determination in violation of his due process rights**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

03/24/2026

/s/ CAITLIN BARRY

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

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.

 Official DHS Website

I-94 Website
Travel Record for U.S. Visitors

Your Recent I-94

Get Most Recent I-94

Get your most recent I-94 form to prove your legal visitor status in the United States

Most Recent I-94

Need Help?

Note to employers, local, state or federal agency granting benefits:

Please visit the CBP I-94 Public Website and click on the tab for "Get Most Recent I-94" to perform a search for the applicant to confirm that the biographic and travel information displayed on this I-94 printout matches the "Get Most Recent I-94" returned results for this applicant. I-94 FAQs: <https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/i94/#/faq>.

Admission I-94 Record Number:

Arrival/Issued Date:

2024 October 04

Class of Admission:

DT

Admit Until Date:

2026 October 03

Details provided on the I-94 Information form:

Last/Surname:

HOLGUIN VELEZ

First (Given) Name:

JONATHAN ABRAHAN

Birth Date:

Document Number:

Country of Citizenship:

Ecuador

Make Changes

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NOTICE TO APPEAR

In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

Subject ID: [REDACTED]

Event No: [REDACTED]

SIGMA Event: [REDACTED]

File No: [REDACTED]

In the Matter of: HOLGUIN VELEZ, JONATHAN ABRAHAN

Respondent: HOLGUIN VELEZ, Jonathan Abraham

currently residing at:

(Number, street, city, state and ZIP code)

(Area code and phone number)

- ☒ You are an arriving alien.
- ☐ You are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.
- ☐ You have been admitted to the United States, but are removable for the reasons stated below.

The Department of Homeland Security alleges that you:

1. You are not a citizen or national of the United States;
2. You are a native of VENEZUELA and a citizen of ECUADOR;
3. You applied for admission on 10/04/2024 at SAN YSIDRO, CA, USA;
4. You are an immigrant not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other valid entry document required by the Immigration and Nationality Act.

On the basis of the foregoing, it is charged that you are subject to removal from the United States pursuant to the following provision(s) of law:

See Continuation Page Made a Part Hereof

- ☐ This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution or torture.
- ☐ Section 235(b)(1) order was vacated pursuant to: ☐ 8CFR 208.30 ☐ 8CFR 235.3(b)(5)(iv)

YOU ARE ORDERED to appear before an immigration judge of the United States Department of Justice at:

900 MARKET ST STE 504,
PHILADELPHIA, PA, US 19107

(Complete Address of Immigration Court, including Room Number, if any)

on August 4, 2026 at 01:00 PM to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the

(Date) (Time) FLOREAL, Kecey J

charge(s) set forth above.

CBP OFFICER

(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer)

Digitally Acquired Signature

Date: October 4, 2024San Ysidro, CALIFORNIA

(City and State)