

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

QUAN, Cuong Bao

Petitioner,

v.

JAMISON, J.L.,
Warden, Federal Detention Center,
Philadelphia;

RIFE, John E.,
Acting Field Office Director, Immigration
and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement
and Removal Operations, Philadelphia
Field Office;

MULLIN, Markwayne,
Secretary of the Department of Homeland
Security;

BONDI, Pamela,
U.S. Attorney General;

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION
REVIEW;

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY,

Respondents.

Case No. 2:26-cv-2036

**VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND COMPLAINT FOR
INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner Cuong Bao Quan “is one of many noncitizens across the country who—despite years of compliance with the terms of supervision— have recently had their OSUPs revoked by ICE, and who have sought relief in federal court.” *Martinez v. Jamison*, No. 26-CV-00718, 2026 WL 700335, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Mar. 12, 2026).

2. Mr. Quan arrived in the United States as a refugee in July of 1994. In 2016, he was detained and ordered to be deported to Vietnam. Unable to deport him, Respondents released him from custody on an Order of Supervision (OSUP), dated March 7, 2017. For the past nine years, Mr. Quan attended check-ins with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in compliance with his OSUP and its terms. At a regularly scheduled check-in on March 19, 2026, Respondents arrested Mr. Quan. Respondents now allege that there is a significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, though ICE has provided no evidence in support of this—neither travel documents nor a date of removal. This case challenges Mr. Quan’s unlawful re-detention.

3. Respondents detained and improperly revoked Mr. Quan’s OSUP in violation of the agency’s own regulations. This happened without notice or opportunity to be heard, and without findings required by law.

4. Mr. Quan cannot be deported to Vietnam, so his removal is not reasonably foreseeable. The Vietnamese embassy has not and will not issue travel documents, which are required to deport him to there. DHS has not identified any alternative country for removal.

5. Even if DHS identifies such a country, it must give Mr. Quan notice and the opportunity to seek fear-based protection from removal to that country. As of March 27, 2026, respondents have not given Mr. Quan any notice of efforts of removal to a third country.

6. ICE’s re-detention of Mr. Quan violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and

implementing regulations, the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), and the *Accardi* doctrine, which obligates administrative agencies to follow their own regulations.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This action arises under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, Art. I § 9, cl. 2 of the United States Constitution, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and 28 U.S.C. § 1361. This Court may grant relief under the habeas corpus statutes, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 *et seq.*, the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

9. The United States has waived sovereign immunity for this action for declaratory and injunctive relief against one of its agencies and that agency's officers are sued in their official capacities. 5 U.S.C. § 702.

10. Venue is proper in this District because the Petitioner is detained in this district. 28 U.S.C. § 1391; *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426, 442 (2004).

PARTIES

11. Petitioner, Mr. Quan, has lived in the United States since his initial entry on June 10, 1994. Prior to Mr. Quan's detention on March 19, 2026, he resided in Ambler, PA. He is currently detained at the Federal Detention Center in Philadelphia, PA.

12. J.L. Jamison is the Warden of the Federal Detention Center (FDC) in Philadelphia. Petitioner is currently detained at the FDC and as such Respondent is the legal custodian of Petitioner. Warden Jamison is sued in his official capacity.

13. Respondent John E. Rife is the Director of the Philadelphia Field Office of ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations Division. Mr. Rife is Petitioner's immediate custodian and is responsible for his detention and removal. He is named in his official capacity.

14. Respondent Markwayne Mullin is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. He is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the INA, and oversees ICE, which is responsible for Petitioner's detention. Mr. Mullin has ultimate custodial authority over Petitioner and is sued in his official capacity.

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

16. Respondent the U.S. Department of Homeland Security is the federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the Immigration and Nationality Act, including the detention of noncitizens during removal proceedings.

17. Respondent the Executive Office of Immigration Review is the federal agency responsible for administering removal and custody proceedings. EOIR is a component of the U.S. Department of Justice. EOIR includes the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and the immigration courts.

FACTS

Mr. Quan arrived to the United States from Vietnam as a Refugee in 1994.

18. Mr. Quan is a 50-year-old man who was resettled in the United States as a refugee on June 10, 1994. *See* Ex. 2, Warrant of Removal/Deportation.

19. Mr. Quan made a life for himself in the United States, settling his family in Ambler, PA. He has three U.S. citizen children, whom he has raised on his own. Mr. Quan's children are still in school and rely on him. Mr. Quan also lived with and took care of his elderly parents, who arrived with him from Vietnam as refugees in 1994.

20. On or about July 12, 2012 Mr. Quan adjusted his status to a lawful permanent resident.

21. In 2016, Mr. Quan was detained in the custody of ICE at the York County Prison. He appeared for removal proceedings before EOIR and was charged as deportable under 8 U.S.C. §§ 1227(a)(2)(A)(iii) and 1227(a)(2)(B)(i). Ex. 2. He was ultimately ordered removed to Vietnam on December 7, 2016 by an Immigration Judge.

22. Despite being found removable because of a drug conviction, § 1227(a)(2)(B)(i), Mr. Quan has never been convicted of any drug crimes, let alone any felonies.

23. This order of removal triggered the 90-day “removal period,” during which ICE “shall remove the [noncitizen] from the United States.” 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(1).

24. Unable to deport him to Vietnam due to lack of travel documents and the Vietnamese embassy’s refusal to issue them, Ex. 3, Letter from Embassy of Vietnam, Mr. Quan was released from ICE custody and returned to his family in Ambler, PA.

ICE released Mr. Quan on or about March 7, 2017 on an Order of Supervision after finding that he was neither a danger to the community nor a flight risk.

25. On or about March 7, 2017, DHS released Mr. Quan from custody under an OSUP after determining that he could not be removed to Vietnam, or a third country. His release required a finding by DHS that he was not a danger to the community nor a flight risk. *See Zimran v. Noem*, No. 5:25-cv-03143, 2026 WL 161805 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2026) (“If there is a determination under § 241.13 that there is no such significant likelihood, § 241.13(b)(1) allows for the release of the noncitizen under an OSUP if they are not a danger to the public or a risk of flight.”) (referencing 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(b)(1)); 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(e) (listing the criteria for release as including a determination that the noncitizen “is not likely to pose a threat to the community following release” and “does not pose a significant risk of flight if released”).

26. Mr. Quan’s 90-day removal period expired on June 15, 2017.

27. Since his release, Mr. Quan has continuously resided in the Philadelphia area and

complied with all conditions of the OSUP, including attending periodic check-ins with ICE every six months for almost nine years.

28. When ICE released Mr. Quan on the OSUP, ICE informed him that he had to obtain travel documents from the Vietnamese Embassy. Accordingly, he wrote to the embassy in Washington D.C. for this purpose. On July 25, 2017, the Embassy of Vietnam in Washington D.C. replied and informed Mr. Quan that his deportation “must be handled under the provisions of the Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the United States on the acceptance of the return of Vietnamese citizens signed on January 22, 2008.” Ex. 3. The letter then states that “no travel document will be issued by the Embassy at the request of this deportation.” *Id.*

ICE unlawfully revoked Mr. Quan’s Order of Supervision and re-detained him on March 19, 2026 at a Scheduled ICE Check-In.

29. On March 19, 2026, as he had done every six months for nearly nine years, Mr. Quan attended his scheduled ICE check-in at the ICE Field Office in Philadelphia, PA.

30. Upon arrival, he went to the third floor, and was detained. When he asked why he was being detained, ICE informed him it was because his green card had expired.

31. DHS served Mr. Quan with a Notice of Revocation of Release and transported him to immigration custody at the Federal Detention Center. Ex. 1. Notice of Revocation of Release. In contradiction to its original explanation for his detention, the Notice states that a decision of re-detention was made pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 241.13(i), because “Circumstances have changed such that there is a significant likelihood of removal in the foreseeable future.” *Id.* The Notice does not indicate that ICE has obtained a travel document or scheduled Mr. Quan’s removal for any particular date, but states that ICE is “seeking” one. *Id.* This notice was signed by John E. Rife, the Acting Field Office Director for Philadelphia. *Id.*

32. The Notice also states that Mr. Quan would have an informal interview on March 23, 2026 to respond to the reasons for the revocation. *Id.* As of March 26, 2026, this has not happened. *Id.*

33. As of the time of this filing, Mr. Quan is detained at the Federal Detention Center in Philadelphia, PA. *See* Ex. 4, U.S. Immigr. & Customs Enf't, *Online Detainee Locator System*, <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/#/results>, (last accessed March 27, 2026) (search conducted for A-number, ); Country of Birth: "Vietnam").

LEGAL AND POLICY BACKGROUND

I. Due Process Governs Decisions to Revoke an Order of Supervision

34. "The Due Process Clause applies to all persons within the United States, including [noncitizens], whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent." *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001) (citation modified). "Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that Clause protects." *Id.* at 690.

35. Under the substantive due process doctrine, a restraint on liberty like revocation of a noncitizen's OSUP is only permissible if it serves a "legitimate nonpunitive objective." *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521 U.S. 346, 363 (1997). The Supreme Court has only recognized two legitimate objectives of immigration detention: preventing danger to the community or preventing flight prior to removal. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690–92 (discussing constitutional limitations on civil detention).

36. "Procedural due process imposes constraints on governmental decisions which deprive individuals of liberty," like the decision to revoke a noncitizen's OSUP. *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 332 (1976) (citation modified). "The fundamental requirement of [procedural] due process is the opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful

manner.” *Id.* at 333 (citation modified).

II. The INA and Regulations Govern Revocation of Orders of Supervision.

37. A noncitizen with a final order of removal “who is not removed within the [90-day] removal period . . . shall be subject to [an order of] supervision under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.” 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(3) (titled “Supervision after 90-day period”).

38. A noncitizen may only be detained past the 90-day removal period following a removal order if found to be “a risk to the community or unlikely to comply with the order of removal” or if the order of removal was on specified grounds. *Id.* § 1231(a)(6).

39. But even where initial detention past the 90-day removal period is authorized, if “removal is not reasonably foreseeable, the court should hold continued detention unreasonable and no longer authorized by [§ 1231(a)(6)]. In that case, of course, the [noncitizen’s] release may and should be conditioned on any of the various forms of supervised release that are appropriate in the circumstances” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 699–700.

40. The INA’s implementing regulations govern revocation of release of noncitizens subject to a final order of removal. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 and § 241.13.

41. 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i) sets forth the procedural requirements for revocation of release for noncitizens subject to a final order of removal. If ICE is seeking to remove the noncitizen, the government must demonstrate that “on account of changed circumstances, the Service determines that there is a significant likelihood that the [noncitizen] be removed in the foreseeable future.” *Id.* at § 241.13(i)(2).

42. Upon revocation of an OSUP under 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(3) or § 241.4(l), ICE must give a noncitizen notice of the reasons for the revocation and a prompt interview to respond. 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i)(3); *see Dudamel v. Jamison*, No. CV 26-361, 2026 WL 498612, at *4 n.6 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 23, 2026) (stating that Supreme Court *dicta* and persuasive opinions from other courts

support that the procedural protections in § 241.4(l)(1) apply to all OSUP revocations). Where ICE fails to comply with those requirements, the individual must be released from re-detention. *See Dudamel*, 2026 WL 498612, at *9 (ordering immediate release because the government “detained Petitioner in violation of the INA, its regulations, and his due process rights” when it improperly revoked his OSUP); *Martinez*, 2026 WL 700335, at *8 (same); *Funes v. Francis*, No. 25 CIV. 7429 (PAE), 2025 WL 3263896, at *25 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 24, 2025) (ordering release of habeas petitioner after finding breach of due process from failure to follow the regulations and collecting cases).

III. 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 and 8 C.F.R. § 241.13 Provide Noncitizens with Fundamental Due Process Protections.

43. “The procedures set forth in both 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 and 8 C.F.R. § 241.13 [the regulations governing when, how, and under what circumstances Orders of Supervision can be revoked] are intended to provide noncitizens with fundamental due process protections that courts have found to be constitutionally required.” *Hall v. Nessinger*, No. 25-cv-667-JJM-PAS, 2026 WL 18583, at *4 (D.R.I. Jan. 2, 2026) (citing *Jimenez v. Cronen*, 317 F. Supp. 3d 626, 655 (D. Mass. 2018)).

44. Once ICE releases an individual who it is unable to remove following a final order, subsequent re-detention is presumptively unreasonable and unconstitutional if the petitioner’s final order of removal was issued more than six months earlier. *See Tadros v. Noem*, 25-cv-4108 (EP), 2025 WL 1678501, at *3 (D.N.J. June 13, 2025) (finding that reasonableness period lapsed six months after petitioner’s final order of removal was issued in April 2009).

45. After that period, ICE bears the burden of showing that removal is significantly likely to occur in the foreseeable future, or else must release the individual. *See id.* (where re-detention after 15 years shifted the burden to the federal government to show that removal was

likely to occur in the reasonably foreseeable future); *Pan v. Oddo*, No. 3:25-CV-00265, 2025 WL 3960013, at *2 (W.D. Pa. Dec. 1, 2025), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 3:25-CV-265, 2025 WL 3701296 (W.D. Pa. Dec. 21, 2025) (“The regulation clearly indicates, upon revocation of supervised release, it is the Government's burden to show a significant likelihood that the noncitizen may be removed.”); *Munoz-Saucedo v. Pittman*, 789 F. Supp. 3d 387, 399–400 (D.N.J. June 24, 2025) (finding removal was not reasonably foreseeable where the petitioner could not “be removed to his country of origin,” ICE has had little success removing similar individuals, ICE made six requests to other countries to no avail, and ordering release); *Nguyen v. Hyde*, No. 25-cv-11470-MJJ, --- F.Supp.3d ---, 2025 WL 1725791, at *3 n.2 (D. Mass. June 20, 2025) (confirming ICE bears the burden to show removal is reasonably foreseeable).

46. “[I]mposing the burden of proof on the [noncitizen] each time he is re-detained would lead to an unjust result and serious due process implications.” *Escalante v. Noem*, No. 9:25-cv-00182-MJT, 2025 WL 2206113, at *3 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 2, 2025).

47. A non-citizen may not be re-detained where the government “has not identified any third country willing to accept [a noncitizen]” nor “made any meaningful progress toward requesting or securing his travel documents,” as that “falls well short of demonstrating changed circumstances or a significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.” *Phongsavanh v. Williams*, No. 4:25-cv-00426-SMR-SBJ, --- F. Supp. 3d. ---, 2025 WL 3124032, at *5 (S.D. Iowa Nov. 7, 2025) (granting habeas petition).

IV. The *Accardi* Doctrine Requires Agencies to Follow 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(l) and § 241.13(i).

48. Under the *Accardi* doctrine, a foundational principle of administrative law, agencies must follow their own procedures, rules, and instructions. See *United States ex rel. Accardi v. Shaughnessy*, 347 U.S. 260, 268 (1954) (setting aside an order of deportation where the Board of Immigration Appeals failed to follow procedures governing deportation proceedings).

49. “[W]hen an agency promulgates a regulation protecting fundamental statutory or constitutional rights of parties appearing before it, the agency must comply with that regulation. Failure to comply will merit invalidation of the challenged agency action without regard to whether the alleged violation has substantially prejudiced the complaining party.” *Leslie v. Attorney General*, 611 F.3d 171, 180 (3d Cir. 2010) (invalidating a removal order where immigration judge failed to comply with regulation requiring advisal of right to counsel); *compare id.* at 178 (“a violation of a regulation that does not protect fundamental constitutional or statutory rights is reversible error only with a showing of prejudice”).

50. The regulations governing when, how, and under what circumstances an OSUP may be revoked protect the fundamental right to liberty. *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 482-83 (1972) (recognizing that an individual on parole, a form of supervised release analogous to an OSUP, has a liberty interest under the Due Process Clause); *see also Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, 411 U.S. 778, 782 (1972) (extending *Morrissey* to probation revocation); *Martinez*, 2026 WL 700335, at *7 (finding a violation of due process rights when the government “failed to follow the proper procedures for revoking [Petitioner’s] OSUP”).

51. The remedy for an *Accardi* violation is to set aside the agency action and enjoin the agency to follow its own rules. *Accardi*, 347 U.S. at 268 (“If petitioner can prove the allegation [that agency failed to follow its own rules in a hearing] he should receive a new hearing”).

52. ICE’s failure to follow its regulations governing revocation of an OSUP is an *Accardi* violation. *See Hoac v. Becerra*, No. 25-cv-1740-DC-JDP, 2025 WL 1993771, at *4 (E.D. Cal. July 16, 2025) (citing *Accardi*, 347 U.S. at 268) (finding a likelihood of success where petitioner was not provided an information interview); *Truong v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-2597-JES-MMP, 2025 WL 2988357, at *6 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 22, 2025) (collecting cases ordering release where

ICE failed to follow regulations); *K.E.O. v. Woosley*, 4:25-cv-74-RGJ, 2025 WL 2553394, at *3 (W.D. Ky. Sept. 4, 2025) (“Based upon the record provided, no reasons were provided by ICE and no informal interview promptly occurred. . . . ICE’s failure to follow their own regulations violate the *Accardi* doctrine and K.E.O.’s procedural due process rights.”); *Santamaria Orellana v. Baker*, No. CV 25-1788-TDC, 2025 WL 2444087, *8 (D. Md. Aug. 25, 2025) (finding an *Accardi* violation where ICE failed to: have the authorized official make the revocation, provide petitioner with an informal interview, and provide petitioner with notification of the reasons for his re-detention).

V. The APA Sets Minimum Standards for Final Agency Action.

53. The APA authorizes judicial review of final agency action. 5 U.S.C. § 704.

54. Final agency actions are those (1) that “mark the consummation of the agency’s decisionmaking process” and (2) “by which rights or obligations have been determined, or from which legal consequences will flow.” *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 178 (1997) (citation modified).

55. Under the APA, a court shall “hold unlawful . . . [final] agency action . . . found to be arbitrary [or] capricious.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). And an agency action or decision that “runs counter to the evidence before the agency” is arbitrary and capricious. *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983).

56. ICE’s revocation of an OSUP is a final agency action subject to this Court’s review. It is also an action by which rights or obligations are determined or from which legal consequences flow when ICE detains individuals in violation of their rights under the Constitution, statute, and regulation.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Re-Detention of Petitioner Violates the INA and Implementing Regulations

8 C.F.R. § 241.13 and § 241.4

57. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

58. The regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 241.13 and § 241.4 set out the conditions governing under what circumstances, and how an OSUP may be revoked. Respondents' violated these regulations when they revoked Mr. Quan's OSUP.

59. First, Respondents' have not properly determined that there is a significant likelihood that the Mr. Quan may be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future. *See Pan*, 2025 WL 3960013, at *2, *report and recommendation adopted*, 2025 WL 3701296 (Section 241.13(i)(2) "clearly indicates, upon revocation of supervised release, it is the Government's burden to show a significant likelihood that the noncitizen may be removed"). Respondents have had nearly nine years to remove Mr. Quan but have failed to do so. The Vietnamese Embassy told Mr. Quan in 2017 that travel documents would not be issued to him. Ex. 3. There is nothing to indicate "changed circumstances" that would allow Respondents to get travel documents. *See Dudamel*, 2026 WL 498612, at *7 (describing a similar Notice as providing "nondescript 'changed circumstances'"). Accordingly, Respondents' have not met their burden. *See Tran v. Scott*, No. 2:25-cv-01886, 2025 WL 2898638, at *4–5 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 12, 2025) (finding no significant likelihood of removal where travel document request was not submitted until *after* the petitioner was re-detained and had filed a habeas petition and where respondents failed to attach the travel document request to the supporting ICE declaration).

60. Second, Respondent's failure to provide Mr. Quan with notice and an opportunity

to respond promptly after his re-detention violated 241.13(i)(3). Even though the Notice states that Mr. Quan will be provided with an interview on March 23, 2026, Ex. 1, this interview never happened. *See Dudamel*, 2026 WL 498612, at *5 (finding a violation of the notice and opportunity to respond regulation when the Notice states an interview will be provided but one never is); *Martinez*, 2026 WL 700335, at *6 (same). Even if the interview was provided, it scheduled for four days after his arrest and thus was not prompt as required by the regulation. *See Martinez*, 2026 WL 700335, at *6 (requiring prompt notice and a prompt interview).

61. Because Respondents violated the regulations which protect Mr. Quan’s fundamental right to liberty, this Court should order Mr. Quan’s immediate release subject to the conditions of his preexisting OSUP.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Re-Detention of Petitioner in Violation of the Due Process Clause of the
Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution

62. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

63. First, the regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 241.13 and § 241.4 implement the minimum constitutional due process protections so violation of the regulations is a *per se* violation of the Constitution. *See Martinez*, 2026 WL 700335, at *8. Because the regulations were violated here, Mr. Quan is entitled to relief.

64. Second, Respondents’ detention of Mr. Quan violates his substantive due process rights because they cannot show that he is a flight risk or a danger to the community. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690–92. Petitioner is not a flight risk—as in other similar cases, “there are no facts to suggest that Petitioner’s continued re-detention is required to assure his presence at the moment of removal” because “[t]hroughout his years of compliance with his OSUP, Petitioner has

demonstrated that he will appear to immigration-related proceedings and apprise ICE of his place of residence.” *Dudamel*, 2026 WL 498612, at *7. And, as discussed above, “[i]t is also questionable that Petitioner’s removal is reasonably foreseeable.” *Id.* Petitioner is not a danger to the community because nothing has changed since he was released on the OSUP in March 2017. *See Id.* at *5 (finding no “behavior or facts to sustain any concern for risk to the community or noncompliance with his Order of Removal” where “Petitioner has dutifully reported to ICE and complied with the terms of his OSUP”). Accordingly, “it would strain credulity to find that Petitioner’s re-detention bears any connection to either or both of those purposes.” *Id.* at *7.

65. Third, Respondent’s detention of Mr. Quan violates his procedural due process rights because they did not give him prompt notice and an opportunity to respond. Due process requires Respondents’ to follow the regulation in providing him an opportunity to be heard. *Martinez*, 2026 WL 700335, at *7. Applying the *Mathews* test, Mr. Quan has a strong interest in his liberty, *see Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690, of which there is a high risk of erroneous deprivation because “Petitioner has dutifully complied with ICE’s requirements over the past [nine] years.” *Dudamel*, 2026 WL 498612, at *8. There is no burden on the government in following its own regulations, thus the government’s interest “is nowhere near so weighty as to outweigh the concomitant suppression of Petitioner’s liberty.” *Id.* (quoting *Leslie*, 611 F.3d at 180).

66. Because the government has not met these burdens, Mr. Quan is entitled to immediate release.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF **Violation of the *Accardi* Doctrine**

67. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

68. Respondents violated the *Accardi* doctrine in failing to follow their regulations, 8

C.F.R. § 241.13 and § 241.4 requiring compliance with the process and constitutionally adequate reasons for revoking an OSUP when they revoked Mr. Quan’s OSUP.

69. ICE’s failure to follow its rules is prejudicial to Mr. Quan because the policies implicate his fundamental liberty interest and due process rights. *See Dudamel*, 2026 WL 498612, at *8 (quoting *Leslie*, 611 F.3d at 180); *see also Delgado-Corea v. INS*, 804 F.2d 261, 263 (4th Cir. 1986) (holding that “violation of a regulation can serve to invalidate a deportation order when the regulation serves a purpose to benefit the [noncitizen]” and the violation affected “interests of the [noncitizen] which were protected by the regulation” (internal quotations and citation omitted)). If ICE were to follow its rules and regulations—it would only be able to revoke Mr. Quan’s OSUP if it had a travel document in hand or other proof that his removal was reasonably foreseeable and provided Mr. Quan notice in writing, with an opportunity to respond. Because Respondents did not follow these requirements and are therefore required to release Mr. Quan because it is not significantly likely that he will be removed in the foreseeable future.

70. Under the *Accardi* doctrine, Mr. Quan has a right to set aside ICE’s decision to revoke his OSUP and to enjoin ICE from defying their own regulations.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)
Arbitrary and Capricious

71. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

72. Under the APA, a court shall “hold unlawful . . . [final] agency action . . . found to be arbitrary [or] capricious.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). And an agency action or decision that “runs counter to the evidence before the agency” is arbitrary and capricious. *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n*, 463 U.S. at 43.

73. ICE's revocation of Mr. Quan' OSUP is arbitrary and capricious under the APA because it ran counter to the evidence before the agency that he would comply with a demand to appear for removal without detention. It is also arbitrary and capricious because no facts or changed circumstances show that there is a significant likelihood of removal of Mr. Quan in the foreseeable future.

74. Mr. Quan' re-arrest and revocation of his OSUP also "failed to consider important aspects of the problem" before Respondents, making it arbitrary and capricious for multiple other reasons. *Dep't of Homeland Sec. v. Regents of the Univ. of California*, 140 S. Ct. 1891, 1910 (2020).

75. First, Respondents failed to consider the serious constitutional concerns raised by revoking Mr. Quan' OSUP without notice and opportunity to respond.

76. Second, Respondents failed to consider the increased administrative burden to the agency caused by revoking Mr. Quan's OSUP, when he is neither a flight risk nor a danger to the community and for whom the agency does not have travel documents needed to effectuate removal, including financial and administrative costs incurred by the agency due to unnecessary detention.

77. Third, Respondents failed to consider reasonable alternatives to revoking Mr. Quan' OSUP that were before the agency, like simply continuing release under the OSUP and scheduling a future time and date to appear for removal if Respondents obtained travel documents. This alternative would vindicate the government's interests in effectuating a removal order and save it the expense of detention not needed to guarantee Petitioner's appearance.

78. For the foregoing reasons, Respondents' revocation of Mr. Quan' OSUP was arbitrary and capricious and should be held unlawful and set aside.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully asks this Court to take jurisdiction over this actual controversy and:

- a. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- b. Issue an order administratively staying Respondents from transferring Petitioner outside of this Court's geographic jurisdiction pending the Court's adjudication of the petition;¹

¹ Petitioner requests a stay of his transfer to ensure that should this Court grant him relief, he may quickly and reasonably access such relief. *See, e.g.*, Order, ECF No. 4, *Zavala Ulloa v. Jamison*, 2:26-cv-00813-KSM (E.D.P.A. Feb. 9, 2026) (enjoining Respondents "from taking any action that would result in the removal of Petitioner from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania"); Order, ECF No. 3, *Lantiguez Alvarado v. Bondi*, No. 26-cv-768 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 29, 2026) (administratively staying the noncitizen from transfer out of the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, or the District of New Jersey).

At a recent show cause hearing, Judge Jerry W. Blackwell of the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota outlined the collateral difficulties of acquiring adequate government compliance if the government transfers a noncitizen outside of the habeas court's jurisdiction. He explained that it takes "repeat, after repeat, after follow-up, after follow-up with the Government" to receive information and procure a noncitizen's return. Tr. of Show Cause Hr'g, ECF No. 19, *Segundo A.P.G. et al. v. Bondi*, No. 26-cv-603 (D. Minn. Feb. 3, 2026), at 11. And he traced the difficulty in prescribing adequate remedies, describing:

For example, if we say, release the person immediately, then we learn that, having transported [the noncitizen] to El Paso or New Mexico, [the government] do[esn't] bring him back. We learn that somebody is put out on the street with just the clothes on their backs and have to figure out how to get back here when they should not have been arrested here in the first place, let alone flown halfway across the continent of North America. And have to – so now we have to address that. We have to say, bring them back.

And then we say, all right, so you brought them back. We can't have them released when it's minus 14 outside. And so now we have to address that. Don't release them in the circumstances that might endanger their health or safety.

And so once that's addressed, then we learn they've been released, but now conditions have been imposed. That somebody who should not have been arrested

- c. Declare that Mr. Quan’ detention violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, the INA and implementing regulations, the APA, and the *Accardi* doctrine;
- d. Order Respondents to immediately release Mr. Quan from federal custody;
- e. Enjoin Respondents from detaining or re-detaining Mr. Quan for the purpose of removal to any third country unless and until Respondents provide Mr. Quan with constitutionally adequate written notice and a statutorily, regulatory and constitutionally sufficient opportunity to present a claim of persecution or torture related to that specific country;
- f. 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
- g. Order all other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: March 27, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Michael Geoffino

Michael Geoffino (Bar # 333816)

Mikaela Wolf-Sorokin (Bar # 335725)

Lilah Thompson (Bar # 324718)

DEFENDER ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

1441 Sansom Street

Philadelphia, PA 19102

mngeoffino@philadefender.org

mlwolfsorokin@philadefender.org

lrthompson@philadefender.org

Pro Bono Attorneys for Petitioner

in the first place is now being told, you’re going to be released if you wear an ankle monitor, which the Court didn’t order because the person was unlawfully detained in the first place. Then we have to go back and address that now.

Id. at 33–34.

28 U.S.C. § 2242 VERIFICATION STATEMENT

I am submitting this verification on behalf of the Petitioner because I am one of the Petitioner's attorneys. The legal team has discussed with the Petitioner the events described in this Petition. On the basis of those discussions, I hereby verify that the statements made in this Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated: March 27, 2026

/s/ Michael Geoffino

Michael Geoffino
DEFENDER ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA
1441 Sansom St.
Philadelphia, PA 19102
T: (215) 568-3190
E: mngeoffino@philadefender.org
Pro Bono Counsel for Petitioner

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.

Dated: March 27, 2026

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Michael Geoffino

Michael Geoffino
DEFENDER ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA
1441 Sansom St.
Philadelphia, PA 19102
T: (215) 568-3190
E: mngeoffino@philadefender.org
Pro Bono 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

Cuong Bao Quan

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

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

* Please see attached

DEFENDANTS

* Please see attached

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)

U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

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

Brief description of cause:

Civil immigration detention violates Immigration and Nationality Act, Administrative Procedures Act, and Fifth Amendment of U.S. Constitution

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

3/27/2026

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Mike Geoffino

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

Defendants

J.L. Jamison, Warden, Federal Detention Center, Philadelphia;

John E. Rife, Acting Field Office Director, Immigration and Customs Enforcement,
Enforcement and Removal Operations, Philadelphia Field Office;

Markwayne Mullin, Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security;

Pamela Bondi, U.S. Attorney General;

U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and

Executive Office of Immigration Review.

Attorneys

Michael Geoffino (Bar # 333816)

Mikaela Wolf-Sorokin (Bar # 335725)

Lilah Thompson (Bar # 324718)

DEFENDER ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

1441 Sansom Street

Philadelphia, PA 19102

mngeoffino@philadefender.org

mlwolfsorokin@philadefender.org

lrthompson@philadefender.org

**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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

NOTICE OF REVOCATION OF RELEASE

Alien Name: Cuong QUAN

A- File #: 

Your release on the order of supervision (OSUP) issued to you on or about 03/07/2017 is hereby
Date OSUP Issued (MM/DD/YYYY)
revoked. You will remain detained in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody at this time.

☐ Your release has been revoked pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 241.4(l), for the following reason(s):

☐ The purposes of release have been served.

☐ You violated a condition of your release. Specifically, you:

(Information about how condition of release violated)

☐ It is appropriate to enforce the removal order entered against you as ICE has the ability and means to effectuate your removal.

☐ ICE has obtained a travel document and scheduled your removal to take place no later than:

Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

☐ ICE is seeking a travel document to effect your expeditious removal to

Country of Removal

☐ On , you were ordered removed to , but you
Date (MM/DD/YYYY) Country

were granted withholding of removal to . Your case is under review
Country

for removal to an alternate country.

☐ Your conduct, or other circumstance, indicates that release is no longer appropriate. Specifically, you:
(Information about why release no longer appropriate)

OR

☒ Your release has been revoked pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 241.13(i), for the following reason(s):

☐ You violated a condition of your release. Specifically, you:

(Information about how condition of release violated)

☒ Circumstances have changed such that there is a significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.

☐ ICE has obtained a travel document and scheduled your removal to take place no later than:

Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

- ☒ ICE is seeking a travel document to effect your expeditious removal to Vietnam
Country of Removal
- ☒ On 12/07/2016, you were ordered removed to Vietnam, but you
Date (MM/DD/YYYY) Country
were granted withholding of removal to Not Applicable. Your case is under review
Country
for removal to an alternate country.

Notice of Informal Interview

On 03/23/2026, you will be afforded an informal interview at which you will be given an opportunity to
Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
respond to the reasons for this revocation. You may submit any evidence or information you wish to be reviewed in support of your release.

Penalties for Failure to Comply with Order of Removal

You are advised that you must demonstrate that you are making reasonable efforts to comply with the order of removal and that you are cooperating with ICE's efforts to remove you by taking whatever actions ICE requests to affect your removal. You are also advised that any willful failure or refusal on your part to make timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary for your departure, or any conspiracy or actions to prevent your removal or obstruct the issuance of a travel document, may subject you to criminal prosecution under 8 U.S.C. § 1253(a) and civil penalties under 8 U.S.C. § 1324d.

JOHN E RIFE Digitally signed by JOHN E RIFE
Date: 2026.03.19 15:19:45
+04'00'

Signature of Authorized Official

03/19/2026

Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

John Rife

Name of Authorized Official

Acting Field Office Director

Title of Authorized Official

(Note: 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 revocation must be EAD or FOD where there is a public interest to do so and referral to EAD not reasonable; 241.13 may be by RMD)

PROOF OF SERVICE**(1) Personal Service**

(a) I Ani Vardanian, Deportation Officer
Name of ICE Officer Title

certify that I served Quang Quan with a copy of this document at
Name of detainee

Philadelphia, PA on 3/19/26, at 4:03
Institution Date (MM/DD/YYYY) Time

Detainee Signature

3/19/26
Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

☐ cc: Attorney of Record or Designated Representative

☐ cc: A-File

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
WARRANT OF REMOVAL/DEPORTATION

Subject ID: [REDACTED]
File No: [REDACTED]
Event No: [REDACTED]
Date: March 19, 2026

To any immigration officer of the United States Department of Homeland Security:

CUONG BAO QUAN

(Full name of alien)

who entered the United States at New York, NY on June 10, 1994
(Place of entry) (Date of entry)

is subject to removal/deportation from the United States, based upon a final order by:

- ☒ an immigration judge in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings
☐ a designated official
☐ the Board of Immigration Appeals
☐ a United States District or Magistrate Court Judge

and pursuant to the following provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

237a2Aiii; 237a2Bi;

I, the undersigned officer of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Secretary of Homeland Security under the laws of the United States and by his or her direction, command you to take into custody and remove from the United States the above-named alien, pursuant to law, at the expense of:


(Signature of immigration officer)

PID 8152 SDDO
(Title of immigration officer)

March 19, 2026, Philadelphia, PA
(Date and office location)

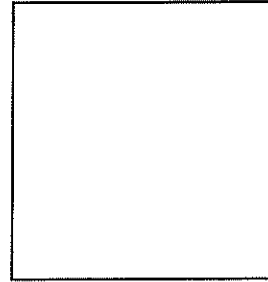
To be completed by immigration officer executing the warrant: Name of alien being removed:

CUONG BAO QUAN

Port, date, and manner of removal: _____



Photograph of alien removed



Right index fingerprint of alien removed

(Signature of alien being fingerprinted)

(Signature and title of immigration officer taking print)

Departure witnessed by: _____

(Signature and title of immigration officer)

If actual departure is not witnessed, fully identify source or means of verification of departure:

If self-removal (self-deportation), pursuant to 8 CFR 241.7, check here. ☐

Departure Verified by: _____

(Signature and title of immigration officer)



EMBASSY OF VIETNAM

1233 20th Street, NW, Suite 400 • Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 861-0737 • Fax: (202) 861-0917

Washington, D.C., July 25, 2017

Mr. Quan, Cuong Bao

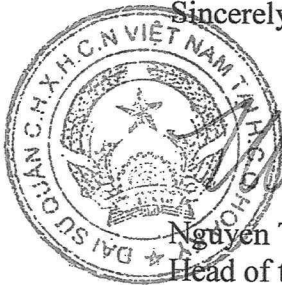


Dear Mr. Quan, Cuong Bao

In response to the letter regarding your removal, the Embassy of Viet Nam would like to inform you that the request for this deportation must be handled properly under the provisions of the Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the United States of America on the acceptance of the return of Vietnamese citizens signed on January 22, 2008.

Therefore, no travel document will be issued by the Embassy at the request of this deportation.

Sincerely,



Nguyễn Tuan
Head of the Consular Office

[Report](#)[Main Menu](#)

Search Results: 1

CUONG BAO QUAN**Country of Birth :** Vietnam**A-Number:** **Status :** In ICE Custody**State:** PA**Current Detention Facility:** [Philadelphia Federal Detention Center](#)** Click on the Detention Facility name to obtain facility contact information*[BACK TO SEARCH >](#)

Related Information

Helpful Info

[Status of a Case](#)[About the Detainee Locator](#)[Brochure](#)[ICE ERO Field Offices](#)[ICE Detention Facilities](#)[Privacy Notice](#)

External Links

[Privacy](#) - [Terms](#)

Bureau of Prisons Inmate
Locator



[DHS.gov](#)[USA.gov](#)[OIG](#)[OpenFOIA](#)[Metrics](#) [No](#) [Site](#) [Site](#)
[Gov](#) [FearMap](#)[Policies](#)
[Act](#) [&](#)
[Plug-](#)
[Ins](#)