

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

OLEKSANDR TATARYN,

Petitioner,

v.

JAMAL L. JAMISON, *in his official capacity
as the Warden of the Philadelphia Federal
Detention Center*; MICHAEL T. ROSE, *Acting
Field Office Director of Enforcement and
Removal Operations, Philadelphia Field Office,
Immigration and Customs Enforcement,*

Respondents.

Case No.: 2:26-cv-00809

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS**

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner Oleksandr Tataryn is in the physical custody of Respondents at the Philadelphia Federal Detention Center (“FDC”). This case challenges Petitioner’s unlawful re-detention by Respondents.

2. Petitioner entered the United States on or around May 6, 2023. The Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) detained Petitioner and subsequently released him on humanitarian parole due to the ongoing war in Ukraine.

3. Petitioner timely filed his applications for renewal of his parole status (“Re-parole”) and Temporary Protected Status (“TPS”), to protect him from removal to Ukraine, until it would be safe for him and his family to return there again.

4. In the time since his release on parole, Petitioner has complied with the conditions of his release set forth by DHS, including not having any criminal convictions and applying to renew his parole.

5. Despite Petitioner’s compliance, on February 6, 2026, Petitioner was detained by ICE agents outside his home in Pennsylvania, while he was inside his car.

6. Petitioner was then transferred to FDC, where he remains detained today.

7. Petitioner has severe medical conditions, including congestive heart failure, and Respondents have failed to provide him with the life-saving medication he requires, since re-detaining him on February 6, 2026.

8. Before re-detaining Petitioner, Respondents did not provide him with sufficient notice, written or otherwise, regarding the basis for the revocation of his release on parole and his re-detention. Similarly, Respondents failed to provide a hearing before a neutral decisionmaker,

where ICE would be required to justify the basis for Petitioner’s re-detention, or explain why Petitioner presented new flight risk or danger to the community.

9. As several districts courts have recently held, due process demands that Respondents provide such a hearing *prior* to the government’s decision to terminate a person’s liberty—particularly where re-detention is concerned. *See O.F.B. v. Maldonado*, No. 25-cv-6336, 2025 WL 3277677 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 25, 2025); *E.A.T.-B. v. Wamsley*, --- F. Supp. 3d --- No. C25-1192-KKE, 2025 WL 2402130 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 19, 2025); *Ramirez Tesara v. Wamsley*, No. 2:25-CV-01723-MJP-TLF, 2025 WL 2637663 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 12, 2025); *Kelly v. Almodovar*, No. 25 CIV. 6448 (AT), 2025 WL 2381591 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 15, 2025); *Duong v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-07598-JST, 2025 WL 2689266 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 19, 2025); *Kumar v. Wamsley*, 2025 WL 2677089 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 17, 2025); *Ledesma Gonzalez v. Bostock*, 2025 WL 2841574 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 7, 2025).

10. By failing to provide such a hearing prior to Petitioner’s re-detention, Respondents have violated Petitioner’s constitutional due process rights. Here, a “post-deprivation hearing” cannot serve as an adequate remedy, where Petitioner has already been erroneously deprived of his liberty. *See E.A.T.-B.*, 2025 WL 2403130 at *6 (ordering immediate release because “a post-deprivation hearing cannot serve as an adequate procedural safeguard because it is after the fact and cannot prevent an erroneous deprivation of liberty”); *Ramirez Tesara*, 2025 WL 2637663, at *4 (similar); *Kumar*, 2025 WL 2677089, at *3–4 (similar); *Ledesma Gonzalez*, 2025 WL 2841574, at *9 (relying on *E.A. T.-B.*). Accordingly, Petitioner seeks a writ of habeas corpus requiring that he be immediately released from Respondents’ custody.

JURISDICTION

11. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondents. Petitioner is detained FDC in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

12. 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).

13. 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

14. 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 currently is detained.

15. 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

16. 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.*

17. 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

18. Petitioner Oleksandr Tataryn is alleged to be a native and citizen of Ukraine, who has been in immigration detention since February 6, 2026.

19. Respondent Jamal L. Jamison is employed as the 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.

20. Respondent Michael T. Rose is the Acting Director of the Philadelphia Field Office of ICE’s Enforcement and Removal Operations division. As such, he is Petitioner’s immediate custodian and is responsible for Petitioner’s detention and removal. He is sued in his official capacity.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

21. The INA prescribes three basic forms of detention for the vast majority of noncitizens in removal proceedings.

22. First, 8 U.S.C. § 1226 authorizes the detention of noncitizens in standard removal proceedings before an IJ. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. Individuals in § 1226(a) detention are generally entitled to a bond hearing at the outset of their detention, *see* 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.19(a); 1236.1(d), while noncitizens who have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of certain crimes are subject to mandatory detention. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c).

23. Second, the INA provides for mandatory detention of noncitizens subject to expedited removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) and for other recent arrivals seeking admission referred to under § 1225(b)(2).

24. Last, the INA also provides for detention of noncitizens who have been ordered removed, including individuals in withholding-only proceedings. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)–(b).

25. Section 1226(a) applies by default to all persons “pending a decision on whether the [noncitizen] is to be removed from the United States.” These removal hearings are held under § 1229a, to “decid[e] the inadmissibility or deportability of a[] [noncitizen].” Section 1226 “authorizes the Government to detain certain aliens already in the country pending the outcome of removal proceedings,” including noncitizens “including noncitizens “who were inadmissible at the time of entry.” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 288–89, 138 S.Ct. 830, 200 L.Ed.2d 122 (2018).

26. Further, once released, due process requires that a person like Petitioner receive a hearing before a neutral decisionmaker to determine whether any re-detention is justified, and whether the person is a flight risk or danger to the community.

27. “Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty protected by the Due Process Clause.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). As several courts have recently recognized, this is the “the most elemental of liberty interests.” *E.A. T.-B.*, 2025 WL 2402130, at *3 (citation modified); *see also Ramirez Tesara*, 2025 WL 2637663, at *5 (stating that the petitioner had “an exceptionally strong interest in freedom from physical confinement”).

28. Consistent with this principle, individuals released on parole or other forms of conditional release have a liberty interest in their “continued liberty.” *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471, 482 (1972).

29. Such liberty is protected by the Fifth Amendment because, “although indeterminate, [it] includes many of the core values of unqualified liberty,” such as the ability to be gainfully employed and live with family, “and its termination inflicts a ‘grievous loss’ on the [released individual] and often on others.” *Id.*

30. To guarantee against arbitrary re-detention and to guarantee the right to liberty, due process requires “adequate procedural protections” that ensure the government’s asserted justification for a noncitizen’s physical confinement “outweighs the individual’s constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690 (citation modified).

31. Due process thus guarantees notice and an individualized hearing before a neutral decisionmaker to assess danger or flight risk before the revocation of an individual’s release. *Goldberg v. Kelly*, 397 U.S. 254, 267 (1970) (“The fundamental requisite of due process of law is the opportunity to be heard . . . at a meaningful time in a meaningful manner.” (citation modified)); *see also, e.g., Morrissey*, 408 U.S. at 485 (requiring “preliminary hearing to determine whether there is probable cause or reasonable ground to believe that the arrested parolee has committed . . . a violation of parole conditions” and that such determination be made “by someone not directly involved in the case” (citation modified)).

32. Several courts have recognized that these principles apply with respect to the re-detention of the many noncitizens, whom DHS has recently begun taking back into custody, merely to meet its daily arrest quotas. Such arbitrary re-arrests and re-detentions occur often after such persons have been released for months and years.

33. For example, in *E.A. T.-B.*, the court applied the *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), framework to hold that even in a case where the government argued mandatory detention applied, a person's re-detention required a hearing.

34. In applying the three *Mathews* factors, the court held that the petitioner had “undoubtedly [been] deprive[d] . . . of an established interest in his liberty,” *E.A. T.-B.*, 2025 WL 2402130, at *3, which, as noted, “is the most elemental of liberty interests,” *id.* (citation modified). The court further explained that even if detention was mandatory, the risk of erroneous deprivation of liberty without a hearing was high because a hearing serves to ensure that the purposes of detention—the prevention of danger and flight risk—are properly served. *Id.* at *4–5. Finally, the Court explained that “the Government’s interest in re-detaining non-citizens previously released without a hearing is low: although it would have required the expenditure of finite resources (money and time) to provide Petitioner notice and hearing on [ISAP] violations before arresting and re-detaining him, those costs are far outweighed by the risk of erroneous deprivation of the liberty interest at issue.” *Id.* at *5. As a result, the court ordered the petitioner’s immediate release. *Id.* at *6.

35. Another court in the same district applied a similar analysis in *Ramirez Tesara*. There, the court reasoned that the petitioner had a “weighty” interest in his liberty and was entitled to the “full protections of the due process clause.” 2025 WL 2637663, at *3. When examining the value of additional safeguards, the court also noted that despite the government’s allegations of ISAP violations, “the fact ‘that the Government may believe it has a valid reason to detain Petitioner does not eliminate its obligation to effectuate the detention in a manner that comports with due process.’” *Id.* at *4 (quoting *E.A. T.-B.*, 2025 WL 2402130, at *4). Finally, the court reasoned that any government interest in re-detention without a hearing was “minimal.” *Id.*

Accordingly, there too, the court ordered the petitioner's immediate release. *Id.* at *5. 44. The *Kumar* and *Ledesama Gonzalez* courts reached the same decision, again holding that all three factors weighed in favor of affording the petitioner a bond hearing. 2025 WL 2677089, at *3–4; 2025 WL 2841574, at *7-9.

36. The decisions in *Ledesama Gonzalez, E.A. T.-B., Ramirez Tesara* and *Kumar* are consistent with many other district court decisions addressing similar situations. *See, e.g., O.F.B.*, 2025 WL 3277677 (ordering immediate release due to lack of pre-deprivation hearing); *Valdez v. Joyce*, 2025 WL 1707737 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2025) (ordering immediate release due to lack of pre-deprivation hearing); *Pinchi v. Noem*, -- F. Supp. 3d --, 2025 WL 2084921 (N.D. Cal. July 24, 2025) (similar); *Maklad v. Murray*, 2025 WL 2299376 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 8, 2025) (similar); *Garcia v. Andrews*, 2025 WL 2420068 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2025) (similar); *Rodriguez v. Kaiser*, 2025 WL 2855193 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 8, 2025), at *6 (similar); *Orellana v. Francis*, 2025 WL 2402780 (E.D.N.Y. August 19, 2025) (ordering immediate release due to violation of Administrative Procedure Act when petitioner was not provided hearing upon revocation and re-detention of his parole); *Y-Z-L-H v. Bostock*, 792 F.Supp.3d 1123, (D.Or. July 9, 2025) (similar).

37. The same framework and principles apply here and compel Petitioner's immediate release.

FACTS

38. Petitioner is a 39-year-old male, who is alleged to be a native and citizen of Ukraine, and who has continuously resided in the United States since his entry in May 2023.

39. Following Petitioner's entry, DHS initially detained him and subsequently released him on humanitarian parole, deeming him to be neither a flight risk nor a danger to the community.

40. Petitioner subsequently filed his applications for renewal of his humanitarian parole and Temporary Protected Status (“TPS”), due to the ongoing war in Ukraine.

41. Since his entry to the United States, Petitioner has obtained lawful work authorization and works to support his family in Pennsylvania.

42. On February 6, 2026, Petitioner was arrested by ICE agents outside his home, while he was inside his car. The agents then brought him to FDC, where he remains detained today.

43. DHS then issued Petitioner a Form I-862, Notice to Appear (“NTA”) in which he has been charged with, *inter alia*, having applied for admission into the United States without a valid immigrant visa or other valid entry document. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(7)(A)(i)(I). Upon issuance of this NTA, Petitioner was placed in removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a.

44. Further, upon his re-detention, DHS also issued Petitioner a Form I-200, Warrant for Arrest of Alien, which declares Petitioner has been re-detained pursuant to, *inter alia*, INA § 236 (i.e., 8 U.S.C. 1226).

45. Petitioner does not have any criminal convictions and had been compliant with DHS’s conditions set forth following his entry and release into the United States in 2023. As such, he is neither a flight risk nor a danger to the community.

46. Petitioner also has several serious medical conditions, including cardiomyopathy, chronic systolic CHG (“congestive heart failure”), dyslipidemia and type 2 diabetes. He takes numerous daily medications to manage these conditions. Since his re-detention, Respondents have either failed or refused outright to provide him with the life-saving medication he needs to survive. As such, Petitioner and his family fear his health will severely deteriorate and his life is increasingly at risk, while he is unlawfully detained by Respondents at FDC.

47. Prior to his re-detention, Petitioner had sought to maintain legal status in the United States through his applications filed with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”). As he is now in detained removal proceedings, his case will be placed on a vastly accelerated detained docket, leaving him little time to mount a defense and prepare his case, and further poses significant challenges regarding working with his immigration counsel, gathering witnesses and obtaining evidence from his home country. If this Court grants his release, his removal case would be transferred to the standard, non-detained docket in the Philadelphia Immigration Court, where he would have a more complete meaningful opportunity to prepare and present his case.

48. Prior to Petitioner’s re-detention, Petitioner did not receive written notice of the reason for his re-detention.

49. Prior to Petitioner’s re-detention, Respondents did not properly assess whether Petitioner presented a flight risk or a danger to the community, or whether his arrest was justified for another reason.

50. Prior to Petitioner’s re-detention, Petitioner never received a hearing before a neutral decisionmaker to determine if his re-detention is justified.

51. As a result, Petitioner remains in detention. Without relief from this Court, he faces the prospect of months, or even years, in immigration custody, separated from his work, family and community.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE IS WARRANTED

52. The Supreme Court has recognized that “[h]abeas has traditionally been a means to secure *release* from unlawful detention.” *Dep’t of Homeland Sec. v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 107, 140 S.Ct. 1959, 207 L.Ed.2d 427 (2020) (emphasis in original). As such, several decisions from the Third Circuit, including within this District, have ordered immediate release in similar

cases. *See e.g., Muev v. O'Neill et al.*, No. 25-cv-07172 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 13, 2026); *Muzafirov v. Jamison et al.*, No. CV 25-7371, 2026 WL 126153 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 16, 2026); *Gavrin v. Jamison et al.*, No. 26-cv-00308 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 27, 2026); *Patel v. O'Neill*, No. 15-cv-02181 (M.D. Pa. Jan. 21, 2026) (report and recommendation); *Samassa v. Lowe*, No. 25-cv-02197, 2025 WL 3653751 (M.D. Pa. Dec. 17, 2025); *Bhatia v. O'Neill, et al.*, No. 25-6809, Dkt. 8 (E.D. Pa. Dec. 10, 2025); *Rodrigues Pereira v. O'Neill, et al.*, No. 25-6543, Dkt. 11 (E.D. Pa. Dec. 8, 2025); *Morocho v. Jamison, et al.*, No. 25-05930, 2025 WL 3296300, at *3 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 26, 2025); *Diallo v. O'Neill, et al.*, 25-06358, Dkt. 10 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 26, 2025); *Patel v. McShane, et al.*, 25-05975 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 20, 2025). The Court should not depart from this norm.

53. Petitioner is now one of the approximately 70,000 people detained by Respondents.¹ Respondents' unlawful behavior is pervasive and defies decision after decision from the Courts. As Petitioner's arrest and detention were blatantly unlawful from the start, the only commensurate and appropriate equitable remedy to even partially restore Petitioner is to immediate release him and enjoin the Government from further similar transgressions. *See e.g., Martinez v. McAleenan*, 385 F. Supp. 3d 349, 373 (S.D.N.Y. 2019).

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

Violation of Due Process Rights under the Fifth Amendment

54. Petitioner restates and realleges all the prior paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

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

See Zadvydas, 533 U.S. at 690.

¹ *See* ICE's publicly available detention data, available at: <https://www.ice.gov/detain/detention-management>

56. Due process does not permit the government to strip Petitioner of his liberty without written notice and a hearing before a neutral decisionmaker to determine whether re-detention is warranted based on danger or flight risk. *See Morrissey*, 408 U.S. at 487-88. Such written notice and a hearing must occur *prior* to any re-detention.

57. Respondents revoked Petitioner’s release and deprived him of liberty without affording him any written notice or meaningful opportunity to be heard by a neutral decisionmaker prior to his re-detention.

58. Accordingly, Petitioner’s re-detention violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

COUNT II

Violation of the INA

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

60. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. section 1225 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 previously entered the country and have been residing in the United States prior to their re-detention by Respondents. Petitioner is not “seeking admission” at this time and is subject to the provisions under section 1226(a).

61. The application of section 1225 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. **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 show cause why this Petition should not be granted within three days as required by 28 U.S.C. § 2243;
- d. Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus requiring that Respondents **immediately release Petitioner;**
- e. Declare that Petitioner’s detention is unlawful;
- f. Order that upon Petitioner’s release, Respondents return all Petitioner’s personal belongings confiscated upon his detention, including identification documents;
- g. Award Petitioner attorney’s fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), as amended, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and on any other basis justified under law; and
- h. Grant any other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

DATED this Seventh Day of February, 2026.

s/ Mana Aliabadi, Esq.
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Attorney 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

OLEKSANDR TATARYN

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

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

Mana Aliabadi, Palladino, Isbell & Casazza, 1528 Walnut St. Ste. 1701, Philadelphia, PA 19102, 267-508-2763

DEFENDANTS

Jamal L. Jamison, Michael T. Rose

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's Office

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 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)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, 1 1, 2 2, 3 3, 4 4, 5 5, 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, PERSONAL INJURY, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes codes like 110 Insurance, 210 Land Condemnation, 310 Airplane, etc.

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, 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): 8 U.S.C. § 1105 (a); 28 U.S.C. § 2241; 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)
Brief description of cause: Respondents have unlawfully detained 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 02/07/2026 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD s/Mana Aliabadi

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading 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. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DESIGNATION FORM

Place of Accident, Incident, or

Transaction: Philadelphia

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? Yes
If yes, attach an explanation.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the within case is / X 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 / X does not have implications beyond the parties before the court and does / X 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:

X 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.

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

OLEKSANDR TATARYN,

Petitioner,

v.

JAMAL L. JAMISON, *et al.*

Respondents.

Case No.: 2:26-cv-00809

EXHIBIT INDEX

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B.	DHS Form I-200, Warrant for Arrest of Alen, dated 02/06/2026, stating Petitioner has been detained under INA § 236 (i.e., 8 U.S.C. § 1226)	5
C.	USCIS Receipt Notice for Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status (“TPS”), dated 02/11/2025	6
D.	Petitioner’s 2025 Medical Records, demonstrating several severe diagnoses and numerous daily medications prescribed to manage his conditions	7-11
E.	ICE Locator Screenshot, demonstrating Petitioner is at FDC as of 02/07/2026	12-13

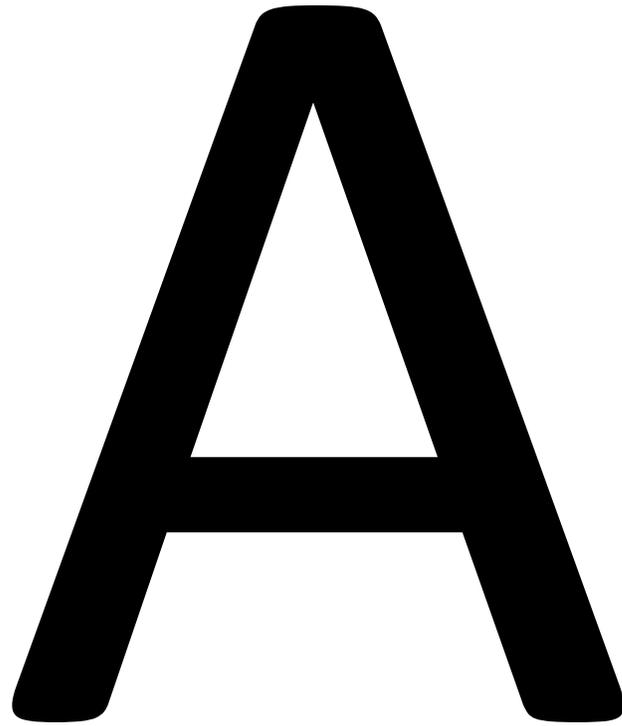
A large, bold, black capital letter 'A' is centered on the page. The letter is a simple, sans-serif font with a thick stroke. It is positioned in the upper half of the page, leaving significant white space below it.

Exhibit A

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NOTICE TO APPEAR

DOB: [Redacted]
Even: [Redacted]

In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:
Subject ID: [Redacted]

File No: [Redacted] currently residing at:

Respondent: [Redacted] OLEKSANDR NMN TATARYN
[Redacted] Philipsburg, PENNSYLVANIA 168668139
(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 UKRAINE and a citizen of UKRAINE;
3. You were paroled under the Ukrainian Humanitarian Parole on May 6, 2023, paroled until May 7, 2025;
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;
See Continuation Page Made a Part Hereof

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:

625 EVANS ST, RM 148A, ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY 07201. ELIZABETH - VIDEO HEARINGS
(Complete Address of Immigration Court, including Room Number, if any)

on February 17, 2026 at 3:00 pm to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the
(Date) (Time)
charge(s) set forth above.

GREGORY ONEILL - SDDO
(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer)

Date: February 6, 2026

Philadelphia PA
(City and State)

Notice to Respondent

Registration: Any statement you make may be used against you in removal proceedings. This copy of the Notice to Appear served upon you is evidence of your alien registration while you are in removal proceedings. You are required to carry it with you at all times.

Representation: If you so choose, you may be represented in this proceeding, at no expense to the Government, by an attorney or other individual licensed and qualified to represent persons before the Executive Office for Immigration Review, pursuant to 8 CFR 1003.16. Unless you so request, no hearing will be scheduled earlier than ten days from the date of this notice, to allow you sufficient time to secure counsel. A list of attorneys and organizations who may be available to represent you at no cost will be provided with this notice.

Conduct of the hearing: At the time of your hearing, you should bring with you any affidavits or other documents that you desire to have considered in connection with your case. If you wish to have the testimony of any witnesses considered, you should arrange to have such witnesses present at your hearing. At your hearing you will be given the opportunity to admit or deny any or all of the allegations in the Notice to Appear, including that you are inadmissible or removable. You will have an opportunity to present evidence on your own behalf, to examine any evidence presented by the Government, to object, on proper legal grounds, to the receipt of evidence and to cross examine any witnesses presented by the Government. At the conclusion of your hearing, you have a right to appeal an adverse decision by the immigration judge. You will be advised by the immigration judge of any relief from removal for which you may appear eligible including the privilege of voluntary departure. You will be given a reasonable opportunity to make any such application to the immigration judge.

One-Year Asylum Application Deadline: If you believe you may be eligible for asylum, you must file a Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for withholding of Removal. The Form I-589, Instructions, and information on where to file the Form can be found at www.uscis.gov/i-589. Failure to file Form I-589 within one year of arrival may bar you from eligibility to apply for asylum pursuant to section 208(a)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Notice to appear: You are required to provide the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in writing, with your full mailing address and telephone number. You must notify the Immigration Court and the DHS immediately by using Form EOIR-33 whenever you change your address or telephone number during the course of this proceeding. You will be provided with a copy of this form. Notices of hearing will be mailed to this address. If you do not submit Form EOIR-33 and do not otherwise provide an address at which you may be reached during proceedings, then the Government shall not be required to provide you with written notice of your hearing. If you fail to attend the hearing at the time and place designated on this notice, or any other time and time later directed by the Immigration Court, a removal order may be made by the immigration judge in your absence, and you may be arrested and detained by the DHS.

Voluntary Duty to Surrender for Removal: If you become subject to a final order of removal, you must surrender for removal to your local DHS office, listed on the internet at <http://www.ice.gov/contact/ero>, as directed by the DHS and required by statute and regulation. Immigration regulations at 8 CFR 1241.1 define when the removal order becomes administratively final. If you are granted voluntary departure and fail to depart the United States as required, fail to post a bond in connection with voluntary departure, or fail to comply with any other condition or term in connection with voluntary departure, you must surrender for removal on the next business day thereafter. If you do not surrender for removal as required, you will be ineligible for all forms of discretionary relief for as long as you remain in the United States and for ten years after your departure from the United States. This means you will be ineligible for asylum, cancellation of removal, voluntary departure, adjustment of status, change of nonimmigrant status, registry, and related waivers for this period. If you do not surrender for removal as required, you may also be criminally prosecuted under section 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

U.S. Citizenship Claims: If you believe you are a United States citizen, please advise the DHS by calling the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center at 1-800-375-5282, toll free at (855) 448-6903.

Sensitive locations: To the extent that an enforcement action leading to a removal proceeding was taken against Respondent at a location described in 8 U.S.C. § 1229(e)(1), such action complied with 8 U.S.C. § 1367.

Request for Prompt Hearing

To expedite a determination in my case, I request this Notice to Appear be filed with the Executive Office for Immigration Review as soon as possible. I waive my right to a 10-day period prior to appearing before an immigration judge and request my hearing be scheduled.

[Signature]
(Signature of Respondent)

Date: 2/6/2026

Before: *[Signature]*
(Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)

Certificate of Service

This Notice To Appear was served on the respondent by me on February 6, 2026, in the following manner and in compliance with section 239(a)(1) of the Act.

in person by certified mail, returned receipt # _____ requested by regular mail

Attached is a credible fear worksheet.
 Attached is a list of organization and attorneys which provide free legal services.

The alien was provided oral notice in the _____ language of the time and place of his or her hearing and of the consequences of failure to appear as provided in section 240(b)(7) of the Act.

[Signature]
(Signature of Respondent if Personally Served)

RAIFREAM WASHINGTON - Deportation Officer
(Signature and Title of officer)

Privacy Act Statement

Authority:

The Department of Homeland Security through U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) are authorized to collect the information requested on this form pursuant to Sections 103, 237, 239, 240, and 290 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1229, 1229a, and 1360), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Purpose:

You are being asked to sign and date this Notice to Appear (NTA) as an acknowledgement of personal receipt of this notice. This notice, when filed with the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), initiates removal proceedings. The NTA contains information regarding the nature of the proceedings against you, the legal authority under which proceedings are conducted, the acts or conduct alleged against you to be in violation of law, the charges against you, and the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated. The NTA also includes information about the conduct of the removal hearing, your right to representation at no expense to the government, the requirement to inform EOIR of any change in address, the consequences for failing to appear, and that generally, if you wish to apply for asylum, you must do so within one year of your arrival in the United States. If you choose to sign and date the NTA, that information will be used to confirm that you received it, and for recordkeeping.

Routine Uses:

For United States Citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents, or individuals whose records are covered by the Judicial Redress Act of 2015 (5 U.S.C. § 552a note), your information may be disclosed in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b), including pursuant to the routine uses published in the following DHS systems of records notices (SORN): DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records, DHS/USCIS-007 Benefit Information System, DHS/ICE-011 Criminal Arrest Records and Immigration Enforcement Records (CARRIER), and DHS/ICE-003 General Counsel Electronic Management System (GEMS), and DHS/CBP-023 Border Patrol Enforcement Records (BPER). These SORNs can be viewed at <https://www.dhs.gov/system-records-notices-sorn>. When disclosed to the DOJ's EOIR for immigration proceedings, this information that is maintained and used by DOJ is covered by the following DOJ SORN: EOIR-001, Records and Management Information System, or any updated or successor SORN, which can be viewed at <https://www.justice.gov/opcl/doj-systems-records>. Further, your information may be disclosed pursuant to routine uses described in the abovementioned DHS SORNs or DOJ EOIR SORN to federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign law enforcement agencies for enforcement, investigatory, litigation, or other similar purposes.

For all others, as appropriate under United States law and DHS policy, the information you provide may be shared internally within DHS, as well as with federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign law enforcement; other government agencies; and other parties for enforcement, investigatory, litigation, or other similar purposes.

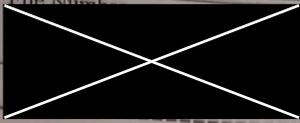
Disclosure:

Providing your signature and the date of your signature is voluntary. There are no effects on you for not providing your signature and date; however, removal proceedings may continue notwithstanding the failure or refusal to provide this information.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-862

Alien's Name
TATARYN, OLEKSANDR NMN

File Number


Date
02/06/2026

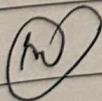
THE SERVICE ALLEGES THAT YOU:

5. You are an immigrant not in possession of a valid unexpired passport, or other suitable travel document, or document of identity and nationality.

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:

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

Signature
GREGORY ONEILL



Title
SDDO

4 of 4 Pages

B

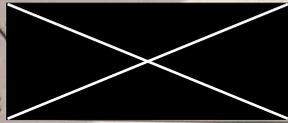
Exhibit B

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Warrant for Arrest of Alien

File No

Date:



To: Any immigration officer authorized pursuant to sections 236 and 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and part 287 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, to serve warrants of arrest for immigration violations

I have determined that there is probable cause to believe that TATARYN, OLEKSANDR is removable from the United States. This determination is based upon:

- Execution of a charging document to initiate removal proceedings against the subject;
Pendency of ongoing removal proceedings against the subject;
Failure to establish admissibility subsequent to deferred inspection;
Biometric confirmation of the subject's identity and a records check of federal databases that affirmatively indicate, by themselves or in addition to other reliable information, that the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law; and/or
Statements made voluntarily by the subject to an immigration officer and/or other reliable evidence that affirmatively indicate the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law.

YOU ARE COMMANDED to arrest and take into custody for removal proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the above-named alien.

(Signature of Authorized Immigration Officer)

GREGORY ONEILL - SDDO
(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Immigration Officer)

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that the Warrant for Arrest of Alien was served by me at Philadelphia Pa (Location)

on TATARYN, OLEKSANDR (Name of Alien) on February 6, 2026 (Date of Service), and the contents of this

notice were read to him or her in the UKRAINIAN (Language) language.

RAIFREEM WASHINGTON (Name and Signature of Officer)
Name or Number of Interpreter (if applicable) null

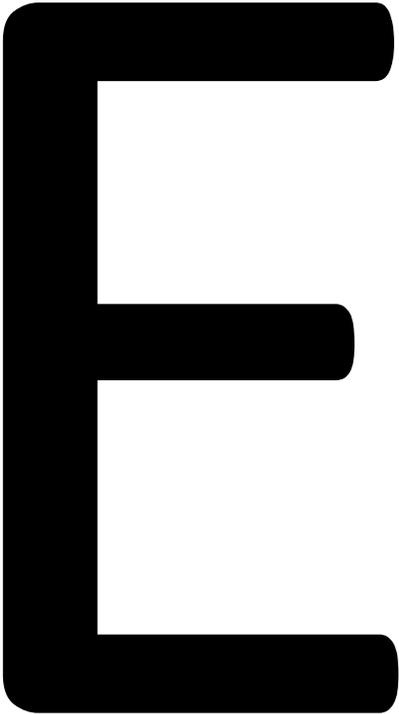
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Exhibit E



Main Menu

Search Results: 1

OLEKSANDR TATARYN

Country of

A-Number: [REDACTED]

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](#)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

OLEKSANDR TATARYN,

Petitioner,

v.

JAMAL L. JAMISON, *et al.*

Respondents.

Case No.: 2:26-cv-00809

[Proposed] ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

After reviewing the Petitioner's petition for a writ of habeas corpus, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243, the Court now enters the following orders:

IT IS ORDERED THAT the Respondent "show cause why the writ should not be granted ... within three days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days" 28 U.S.C. § 2243;

IT IS ORDERED THAT THE clerk immediately serve a copy of the petition and this order on the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania via mail or the Court's electronic filing system;

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATE:
