

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

TEMURMALIK NOSIROV,

Petitioner,

v.

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

Respondents.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS**

Case No. 2:26-cv-1534

INTRODUCTION

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

2. On December 12, 2021, Petitioner entered the United States unlawfully across the U.S./Mexico Border. He was thereafter encountered and detained by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

3. Petitioner was detained until approximately January 27, 2022, when he was released and DHS paroled him into the United States pursuant to INA 212(d)(5) [8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)], which allows for discretionary parole into the United States “under such conditions as [DHS] may prescribe only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.” Based on Petitioner’s individualized facts and circumstances, Petitioner was granted permission to lawfully enter the United States on a temporary basis and given humanitarian

parole under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5) while he pursued his application for asylum. Additionally, as a condition of his parole he was required to check-in with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) at regular intervals.

4. On that same date (January 27, 2022), Petitioner was issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), and his removal case was docketed with the Immigration Court. His NTA does not indicate that he is an “arriving alien” and instead states that he is “an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.” *See* Exhibit A.

5. Petitioner submitted an asylum application with the immigration court and thereafter attended all of his ICE check-ins as required by his parole. He obtained employment authorization and a social security card and productive member of society. At the time of his arrest by ICE, his final Merits Hearing, to determine the outcome of his asylum application, was scheduled for July 22, 2026.

6. So far, everything had been done precisely as Congress had directed under federal immigration laws, including 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(d)(5). That is until March 9, 2026, when Petitioner was arrested by ICE while leaving his home. When ICE took Petitioner into custody that day; in essence, ICE was revoking his parole and now choosing to detain him under § 1225(b). Upon information and belief, Petitioner’s arrest was not based on changed circumstances, additional information, or newly discovered security concerns. Rather, Petitioner’s arrest in detention is solely part of the current administrations goal of deporting as many people as possible, as quickly as possible.

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

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

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

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

JURISDICTION

11. Petitioner is in the physical custody of Respondents. Petitioner is detained at the Philadelphia Federal Detention Center 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 is currently 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 Temurmali Nosirov is a national of Uzbekistan who has been in immigration detention since March 9, 2026, having had his parole unlawfully revoked without notice.

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

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

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

21. 8 U.S.C. § 1182 provides that parole may be granted “only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A). After parole has been granted, the Secretary may only revoke parole, when a DHS official with authority decides either that the “the purpose for which parole was authorized” has been “accomplish[ed]” or that “neither humanitarian reasons nor public benefit warrants the continued presence of the [noncitizen]” in the United States.” *Id.* Several courts have found that, as in the case of grants of parole, *see Jean v. Nelson*, 472 U.S. 846, 853 (1985), Section 1182 requires an individualized case-by-case determination before parole can lawfully be revoked. *See Y-Z-L-H v. Bostock*, 792 F. Supp. 3d 1123, 1147 (D. Or. 2025) (revocation of parole was unlawful where there was “no evidence, let alone any opinion or finding” that the purpose of petitioner's parole had been served at the time of the purported termination); *Mata Velasquez v. Kurzdorfer*, 794 F. Supp. 3d 128, 146 (W.D.N.Y. 2025)(“a decision to revoke parole ‘must attend to the reasons an individual [noncitizen] received parole.’ ”); *Doe v. Noem*, No. 25-1384, 2025 WL 1505688, at *1 (1st Cir. May 5, 2025) (statute suggests that parole may only be terminated on case-by-case basis which “cuts against a finding that *en masse* termination is immune to judicial review.”); *Orellana v. Francis*, No. 25-CV-04212 (OEM), 2025 WL 2402780, at *5 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2025) (“Respondents have admittedly failed, as the statute requires, to make a “case-by-case” determination as to the revocation of Petitioner's parole.).

22. The statute states, in pertinent part:

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

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

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

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

25. Here, as in similar cases, “because § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii)(II) applies only to individuals “who have not been ... paroled,” the plain language of the statute clearly and unambiguously shows that § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii) cannot serve as the basis for Petitioner’s detention.” *Rivas Rodriguez v. Rokosky*, No. CV 25-17419 (CPO), 2025 WL 3485628, at *2 (D.N.J. Dec. 3, 2025); *see also, Gagiev v. Rose*, 26-169 (JFM) *19-20 (Ed. Pa. Mar. 09, 2026) (collecting cases).

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

FACTS

27. Petitioner incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1-10, *supra*.

28. Petitioner entered the United States on or about December 12, 2021, and was thereafter detained by CBP.

29. On or about January 25, 2022, Petitioner was given a “credible fear interview” before an asylum officer to determine the viability of his asylum claim/fear of removal to Uzbekistan. On that same date, the Asylum Officer found that he had suffered past harm, that he was credible, and that he had a credible fear of persecution based on 

30. On January 27, 2022, Petitioner, based on his individualized facts and circumstances, was granted permission to lawfully enter the United States on a temporary basis and given humanitarian parole under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5) while he pursued his application for asylum.

31. Petitioner obtained work authorization and was an otherwise productive member of society, checking in with ICE when required and attending all immigration court hearings. His final hearing, to determine the merits of his asylum claim, was scheduled for July 22, 2026 at the time of his arrest.

32. In December 2025, Petitioner purchased a 53’ Trailer for his trucking business from Facebook Market Place and registered the trailer in his name. In or around February 2026, Petitioner or someone working for Petitioner was pulled over while using the trailer and were informed that the trailer was reported stolen. On or about February 28, 2026, a summons was issued in the State of New Jersey, Gloucester County, to Petitioner, charging him with possession of stolen property. He is **summoned to appear in Gloucester County Court on April 2, 2026.** Petitioner can and will produce evidence, including text/message conversations with the person who sold him the trailer, indicating that Petitioner was not aware that the trailer was stolen or reported stolen. Absent relief from this Court, however, Petitioner will not be able to defend

himself from these charges. The mere accusations of possessing stolen property, and being summoned to court to defend one's self do not justify Petitioner's arrest and detention by ICE, nor would they constitute changed circumstances warranting arrest, detention, and revocation of parole.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

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

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

34. Under the Under the Administrative Procedure Act, “[t]he reviewing court shall ... hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be ... not in accordance with law ... [or] in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (C).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

42. As the Supreme Court has explained, “[a]n agency may not, for example, depart from a prior policy sub silentio or simply disregard rules that are still on the books. And of course the agency must show that there are good reasons for the new policy,” even though it need not

convince the court of the merits of its new policy. *FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 515, 129 S.Ct. 1800, 173 L.Ed.2d 738 (2009).

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

COUNT III Violation of Due Process

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

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

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

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

COUNT IV Violation of the *Accardi* Doctrine

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

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

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

COUNT V **Violation of the INA**

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

52. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to all noncitizens residing in the United States who are subject to the grounds of inadmissibility. As relevant here, it does not apply to those who have already been paroled into the United States. Such noncitizens are detained under § 1226(a), unless they are subject to § 1225(b)(1), § 1226(c), or § 1231.

53. Here, as in similar cases, “because § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii)(II) applies only to individuals “who have not been ... paroled,” the plain language of the statute clearly and unambiguously shows that § 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii) cannot serve as the basis for Petitioner's detention.” *Rivas Rodriguez v. Rokosky*, No. CV 25-17419 (CPO), 2025 WL 3485628, at *2 (D.N.J. Dec. 3, 2025); *see also, Gagiev v. Rose*, 26-169 (JFM) *19-20 (Ed. Pa. Mar. 09, 2026) (collecting cases).

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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

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

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: March 10, 2026

s/Christopher M. Casazza
Christopher M. Casazza,
Bar No. PA 309567
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Attorney for Petitioner

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

TEMURMALIK NOSIROV,

Petitioner,

v.

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

Respondents.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS**

Case No. 2:26-cv-1534

EXHIBITS

- | | |
|--|-----|
| A. Petitioner's Notice to Appear. | 1-4 |
| B. Petitioner's Interim Notice Authorizing Parole. | 5 |

Uploaded on: 1/27/2022 at 7:05:53 a.m. (Central Standard Time) Base City: OTO
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

NOTICE TO APPEAR**In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:**File No: 

In the Matter of:

Respondent: NOSIROV, Temurmali

currently residing at:

Otero County Processing Center, 26 McGregor Range Road, Chaparral, NM
88081

(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 Uzbekistan and citizen of Uzbekistan;
- 3) You entered the United States at an unknown location on or about 12/12/2021;
- 4) You did not then possess or present a valid immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing identification card, or other valid entry document;
- 5) You were not then admitted or paroled after inspection by an immigration officer.

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:

Section 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.

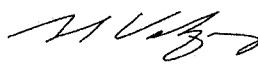
Section 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Act, as amended, as an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who has arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General.

☒ 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:**EOIR, 26 McGregor Range Road, Door #1, Chaparral, NM 88081

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

on 02/01/2022 at 0830 to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the
(Date) (Time)

charge(s) set forth above.



David Velasquez
Supervisory Asylum Officer

(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer) (Sign in ink)

Date: 01/27/2022

Houston, TX
(City and State)

EOIR - 1 of 30

Uploaded on: 1/27/2022 at 7:05:53 a.m. (Central Standard Time) Base City: OTO

Notice to Respondent**Warning:** Any statement you make may be used against you in removal proceedings.**Alien Registration:** 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 authorized 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 qualified 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 the 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 before whom you appear 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 the 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.**Failure 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 date 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.**Mandatory 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 or removal. 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 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.

Before:

(Signature of Respondent) (Sign in ink)

Date: _____

(Signature and Title of Immigration Officer) (Sign in ink)

Certificate of ServiceThis Notice To Appear was served on the respondent by me on 01/27/2022, 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 english 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.**Served by mail**

(Signature of Respondent if Personally Served) (Sign in ink)

Lenord Johnson AO

(Signature and Title of officer) (Sign in ink)

EOIR - 2 of 30

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 (CARIER), 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.

Uploaded on: 1/27/2022 at 7:05:53 a.m. (Central Standard Time) Base City: OTO

* Non-Profit Organization

** Referral Service

*** Private Attorney

List C. Pro Bono Legal Service Providers

Updated January 2022

<http://www.justice.gov/eoir/list-pro-bono-legal-service-providers>**Otero Immigration Court**

Otero, New Mexico	
Diocesan Migrant and Refugee Services* 2400 E. Yandell, Ste. A El Paso, TX 79903-3617 Tel: (915) 532-3975 Fax: (915) 532-4071 info@dmrs-ep.org www.dmrs-ep.org	New Mexico Immigrant Law Center* 625 Silver Ave SW, Suite 410 Albuquerque, NM 87102 Tel: (505) 247-1023 info@nmilc.org www.nmilc.org
American Bar Association Detention and LOP Information Line** immcenter@americanbar.org https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_interest/immigration/ • Pro se case assistance for detained respondents only • Dial 2150# from the detention center • To contact on behalf of a detained individual, email immcenter@americanbar.org.	Catholic Charities of Southern New Mexico* 125 West Mountain Avenue, Las Cruces, NM 88005 Tel: (575) 527-0500 Fax: (575) 526-9626 ccdlc@catholiccharitiesdlc.org www.catholiccharitiesdlc.org
Las Americas Immigrant Advocacy Center* 1500 E Yandell Drive El Paso, TX 79902 Tel: (915) 544-5126 Fax: (915) 544-4041 administrator@las-americas.org www.las-americas.org ▪ Asylum, Withholding of Removal, Convention Against Torture	

Individuals must contact the providers on this list directly to request legal services. Although the providers on this list offer pro bono (free) legal representation, they may not have the capacity at this time to accept new cases.

Disclaimer: As required by 8 C.F.R. § 1003.61, the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), Office of the Director, maintains a list of organizations and attorneys qualified under the regulations who provide pro bono or free legal services. The information posted on the list is provided to EOIR by the Providers. EOIR does not endorse any of these organizations or attorneys. Additionally, EOIR does not participate in, nor is it responsible for, the representation decisions or performance of the organizations or attorneys.

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

Date: January 27, 2022
In Reference to: 

INTERIM NOTICE AUTHORIZING PAROLE

This letter is to inform you that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has decided to parole you from its custody pursuant to its authority under section 212(d)(5)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This notice is being issued to you in lieu of Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record, see 8 C.F.R. § 235.1(h)(2), and you should maintain a copy of this letter in your possession at all times.

Your parole authorization is valid for one year beginning from the date on this notice and will automatically terminate upon your departure or removal from the United States or at the end of the one-year period unless ICE provides you with an extension at its discretion. ICE may also terminate parole on notice prior to the automatic termination date. Parole is entirely within the discretion of ICE and can be terminated at any time and for any reason. Your parole is not valid for work authorization and is not an admission in lawful status.

Parole is conditioned on you complying with the terms and conditions of your release. You must notify ICE and the immigration judge of any address correction or address change. You must report for every scheduled hearing before the immigration court and every appointment as directed by ICE (including for removal from the United States should you become subject to a final removal order). You must not violate any local, State or Federal laws or ordinances. You must comply with any other specified conditions if identified separately.

I certify that I received a copy of this notice.

NOSIROV, Temurmalik
Alien Name:


Alien Signature:

January 27, 2022
Date:

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on today's date, I served the respondent a copy of this parole notice by the following method (as checked):

☒ In person

☐ Other: _____

G. Legado
ICE Official Name

ICE Official Signature

January 27, 2022
Date:

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

TEMURMALIK NOSIROV

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

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

Christopher M. Casazza, Palladino, Isbell, & Casazza,
1528 Walnut St, Suite 1701 Philadelphia, PA 19102

DEFENDANTS

JOHN RIFE, JAMAL L. JAMISON

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

US Attorney's Office

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

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

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☒ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE

03/10/2026

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Christopher M. Casazza

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

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

DESIGNATION FORM

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

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

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

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

Civil Litigation Categories

A. Federal Question Cases:

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

B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

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

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

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION (CHECK ONLY ONE BOX BELOW)

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

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

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

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