

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION

MANJINDER SINGH,)	
A 73 163 912)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	CIVIL ACTION NO. 09-00070-CG-N
)	
MICHAEL B. MUKASEY and)	
DAVID O. STREIFF,)	
)	
Respondents.)	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

This is an action under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 filed by Manjinder Singh, a citizen and native of India, who had been detained by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (hereinafter *DHS*) (Doc. 1). This action, and the United States' Amended Answer (Doc. 15), has been referred to the undersigned Magistrate Judge for report and recommendation pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 72.1(c) and is now ready for consideration. The record is adequate to determine Petitioner's claims; no evidentiary hearing is required. It is recommended that the instant petition be dismissed as moot.

In his petition (Doc. 1), Singh asserts that he was born in India on February 21, 1975 but came to the United States on February 15, 1994 at the age of 19. On January 16, 2001, Singh states that he filed an I-485 application for adjustment with the Immigration and Naturalization Service which was denied on August 27, 2002. On July 25, 2005, Singh was ordered removed by an Immigration Judge in Detroit, Michigan. Singh filed

an appeal in 2008¹ to the Board of Immigration Appeal (“BIA”). On July 15, 2008, the BIA affirmed the Immigration Judge’s decision and ordered Singh removed. The Order of deportation became administratively final on August 15, 2008. On June 19, 2008, a travel document request was forwarded to the Consulate General of India along with Singh’s birth certificate. (Doc. 7 at 3). From June 4, 2008 until August 18, 2008, Singh refused to complete the required Indian travel documents. *Id.* On June 4, 2008, Singh refused to sign the required Indian travel document application or to acknowledge by his signature his receipt of the Warning for Failure to Depart, which explained the requirement that petitioner assist in obtaining the necessary travel document. *Id.* On August 11, 2008, Singh finally agreed to sign the Warning for Failure to Depart and completed an Indian travel document application. *Id.* On August 25, 2008, these documents were forwarded to the Indian Consulate for their review. On April 29, 2009, the Indian Consulate indicated that Singh’s travel document packet was complete but that the background verification process and travel document preparation was still pending. *Id.* at 4. It was Singh’s refusal to complete the required Indian travel document application which caused the delay in the deportation process. Petitioner’s custody status was last reviewed on or about November 19, 2008, and, at the time his petition was filed, he remained in custody at the Perry County Correctional Center. (*Id.* at ¶ 17).

Respondents have now filed an Amended Answer stating that Petitioner was

¹According to Singh, the appeal was filed on June 2, 2008. The United States claims it was filed on May 5, 2008. The actual date is irrelevant to the Court’s analysis of this issue..

removed from the United States to India, his country of origin, on June 22, 2009 (Doc. 15). Attached to that response is a document establishing that the Petitioner was removed from the United States and from ICE custody under a Warrant of Removal on June 22, 2009. (Doc. 15-2). Respondents assert that because Manjinder Singh is no longer in the custody of ICE or DHS, Petitioner's request is moot and this action should be dismissed (Doc. 15).

The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals has directly answered the question posed in this action, stating as follows:

As we have explained on many occasions, Article III of the Constitution limits the jurisdiction of federal courts to the consideration of "Cases" and "Controversies." U.S. Const. art III, § 2. In turn, the "case or controversy" constraint imposes on federal courts a "dual limitation" known as "justiciability." United States v. Fla. Azalea Specialists, 19 F.3d 620, 621 (11th Cir. 1994). "The doctrine of justiciability prevents courts from encroaching on the powers of the elected branches of government and guarantees that courts consider only matters presented in an actual adversarial context." Al Najjar v. Ashcroft, 273 F.3d 1330, 1335 (11th Cir. 2001). Article III's case or controversy requirement provides "an important restriction on the power of the federal courts," which is necessary "[b]ecause the judiciary is unelected and unrepresentative." *Id.* (quoting Socialist Workers Party v. Leahy, 145 F.3d 1240, 1244 (11th Cir.1998)) (internal quotations omitted); see also Allen v. Wright, 468 U.S. 737-38, 750, 104 S.Ct. 3315, 3324, 82 L.Ed.2d 556 (1984) ("[T]he 'case or controversy' requirement defines with respect to the Judicial Branch the idea of separation of powers on which the Federal Government is founded.").

The doctrine of mootness derives directly from the case or controversy limitation because "an action that is moot cannot be characterized as an active case or controversy." Adler v. Duval County Sch. Bd., 112 F.3d 1475, 1477 (11th Cir. 1997). "[A] case is moot when the issues presented are no longer 'live' or the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome." Powell v. McCormack, 395 U.S. 486, 496, 89 S.Ct. 1944, 1951, 23 L.Ed.2d 491 (1969). As this Court has explained, "[p]ut another way, 'a case is moot

when it no longer presents a live controversy with respect to which the court can give meaningful relief.” Fla. Ass'n of Rehab. Facilities, Inc. v. Fla. Dep't of Health and Rehab. Servs., 225 F.3d 1208, 1216-17 (11th Cir. 2000) (quoting Ethredge v. Hail, 996 F.2d 1173, 1175 (11th Cir. 1993)). Therefore, “[i]f events that occur subsequent to the filing of a lawsuit or an appeal deprive the court of the ability to give the plaintiff or appellant meaningful relief, then the case is moot and must be dismissed.” Al Najjar, 273 F.3d at 1336. In fact, “dismissal is required because mootness is jurisdictional.” *Id.* (citing, e.g., North Carolina v. Rice, 404 U.S. 244, 246, 92 S.Ct. 402, 404, 30 L.Ed.2d 413 (1971) (“The question of mootness is . . . one which a federal court must resolve before it assumes jurisdiction”). “Any decision on the merits of a moot case or issue would be an impermissible advisory opinion.” Florida Ass'n of Rehab. Facilities, 225 F.3d at 1217.

Although there is an exception to the mootness doctrine when the action being challenged by the lawsuit is capable of being repeated and evading review, we have held that “this exception is ‘narrow,’ and applies only in ‘exceptional situations.’” Al Najjar, 273 F.3d at 1336 (quoting Dow Jones & Co. v. Kaye, 256 F.3d 1251, 1256 (11th Cir. 2001)) (internal quotations omitted). In particular, the exception can be invoked only when “(1) there [is] a reasonable expectation or a demonstrated probability that the *same* controversy will recur involving the *same* complaining party, and (2) the challenged action is in its duration too short to be fully litigated prior to its cessation or expiration.” Sierra Club v. Martin, 110 F.3d 1551, 1554 (11th Cir. 1997) (emphasis added). Simply put, “[t]he remote possibility that an event might recur is not enough to overcome mootness, and even a likely recurrence is insufficient if there would be ample opportunity for review at that time.” Al Najjar, 273 F.3d at 1336.

Soliman v. U.S. ex rel. INS, 296 F.3d 1237, 1242-1243 (11th Cir. 2002).

Under these legal principles, it is clear that Singh’s petition is now moot because there is no case or controversy. As Petitioner was removed from this country on June 22, 2009, he is no longer being held by ICE, the DHS, or, presumably, any other U.S. Government entity. *See* Soliman, 296 F.3d at 1243. Furthermore, there is no reason to believe that Singh will be detained again in the future, so this is not a case that meets “the

narrow exception for cases that are capable of repetition yet evading review.” *Id.*

Because no case or controversy now exists with regard to this petition, it is recommended that this action be dismissed as moot. It is further recommended that Judgment be entered in favor of Respondents Michael B. Mukasey and David O. Streiff and against Petitioner Manjinder Singh.

Done this 26th day of October, 2009.

/s/ Katherine P. Nelson
KATHERINE P. NELSON
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S EXPLANATION OF PROCEDURAL RIGHTS
AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATION
AND FINDINGS CONCERNING NEED FOR TRANSCRIPT

1. **Objection.** Any party who objects to this recommendation or anything in it must, within ten days of the date of service of this document, file specific written objections with the clerk of court. Failure to do so will bar a *de novo* determination by the district judge of anything in the recommendation and will bar an attack, on appeal, of the factual findings of the magistrate judge. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); *Lewis v. Smith*, 855 F.2d 736, 738 (11th Cir. 1988); *Nettles v. Wainwright*, 677 F.2d 404 (5th Cir. Unit B, 1982)(*en banc*). The procedure for challenging the findings and recommendations of the magistrate judge is set out in more detail in SD ALA LR 72.4 (June 1, 1997), which provides that:

A party may object to a recommendation entered by a magistrate judge in a dispositive matter, that is, a matter excepted by 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A), by filing a "Statement of Objection to Magistrate Judge's Recommendation" within ten days after being served with a copy of the recommendation, unless a different time is established by order. The statement of objection shall specify those portions of the recommendation to which objection is made and the basis for the objection. The objecting party shall submit to the district judge, at the time of filing the objection, a brief setting forth the party's arguments that the magistrate judge's recommendation should be reviewed de novo and a different disposition made. It is insufficient to submit only a copy of the original brief submitted to the magistrate judge, although a copy of the original brief may be submitted or referred to and incorporated into the brief in support of the objection. Failure to submit a brief in support of the objection may be deemed an abandonment of the objection.

A magistrate judge's recommendation cannot be appealed to a Court of Appeals; only the district judge's order or judgment can be appealed.

2. **Transcript (applicable where proceedings tape recorded).** Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 and Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b), the magistrate judge finds that the tapes and original records in this action are adequate for purposes of review. Any party planning to object to this recommendation, but unable to pay the fee for a transcript, is advised that a judicial determination that transcription is necessary is required before the United States will pay the cost of the transcript.

Done this 26th day of October, 2009.

/s/ Katherine P. Nelson

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE