

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
WAYCROSS DIVISION**

SANI MOHAMMED,

Petitioner,

v.

PATRICK GARTLAND,

Respondent.

CIVIL ACTION NO.: 5:17-cv-49

ORDER and MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Petitioner Sani Mohammed ("Mohammed"), who is currently in the physical custody of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") at the Folkston ICE Processing Center in this District, filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. (Doc. 1.) After the Court ordered service, Respondent filed a Response arguing that the Court should dismiss the Petition. (Doc. 13.) For the reasons which follow, I **RECOMMEND** that the Court **DISMISS WITHOUT PREJUDICE** Mohammed's Petition, (doc. 1), **DIRECT** the Clerk of Court to **CLOSE** this case, and **DENY** Mohammed *in forma pauperis* status on appeal.

BACKGROUND

Mohammed, a native and citizen of Ghana, applied for admission to the United States on May 6, 2016, at the San Ysidro, California, port of entry by claiming a fear of returning to his country. (Doc. 8-1, p. 1.) After referral for a credible fear interview, an Asylum Pre-Screening Officer with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services referred Mohammed's case to an Immigration Judge. (*Id.* at 2.) On October 12, 2016, the Immigration Judge ordered Mohammed removed to Ghana. (*Id.*) Though Mohammed reserved his right to appeal, he did

not file an appeal, so the removal order became administratively final when the deadline to file an appeal elapsed thirty (30) days later on November 13, 2016. (Id.)

However, Mohammed has not yet been removed to Ghana. On November 14, 2016, ICE mailed a request to the Embassy of Ghana for issuance of travel documents, but Ghana has yet to issue those documents. (Id. at pp. 2–3.) Respondent states that the issuance of the travel documents was delayed due to presidential elections in Ghana. (Id.) Thus, ICE resubmitted the travel document request on January 5, 2017. (Id. at pp. 4–5.)

ICE has taken other actions to facilitate Mohammed’s removal. ICE conducted reviews of Mohammed’s custody conditions on February 22, 2017, and May 22, 2017. (Id. at p. 4.) After those reviews, ICE found that Mohammed’s removal was likely in the reasonably foreseeable future, and thus, decided to continue Mohammed’s detention. (Id.) ICE has also issued several documents to Mohammed advising him of his responsibilities to assist ICE in the removal process, with which Respondent contends Mohammed has not fully complied. (Id. at pp. 3–4.)

Prior to issuing a travel document to one of its nationals, Ghana requires the national to undergo a telephonic interview. (Id. at p. 3.) On July 31, 2017, the Embassy of Ghana notified ICE Removal and International Operations (“RIO”) that Mohammed would be interviewed in two weeks. (Id. at p. 4.) ICE Detention and Deportation Officer David Scarberry avers that Ghana will likely issue a travel document to Mohammed shortly after the interview, and his removal will be conducted shortly thereafter. (Id.)

Mohammed filed this Section 2241 action on April 28, 2017, in the Northern District of Georgia. (Doc. 1.) Therein, he argues that he should be released pursuant to the ruling in Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678 (2001), and that his continued detention violates his

constitutional rights. After the case was transferred to this Court, on July 18, 2017, the Court ordered the United States Marshal to serve the Respondent with a copy of the Petition and to respond to the Petition within twenty days of service. (Doc. 8.) The Marshal served Respondent on July 26, 2017, (doc. 10), and Respondent filed his Response, through counsel, on August 9, 2017, (doc. 13).

DISCUSSION

I. Dismissal of Mohammed’s Section 2241 Petition

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, “when an alien is ordered removed, the Attorney General shall remove the alien from the United States within a period of 90 days.” 8 U.S.C. §1231(a)(1)(A). During that period, the Attorney General must detain the alien. 8 U.S.C. §1231(a)(2). However, any continued detention under that statute must not be indefinite. In Zadvydas, the United States Supreme Court held that indefinite detention of aliens raises serious constitutional concerns. 533 U.S. at 701. Thus, once an order of removal becomes final, ICE should make every effort to remove the alien within a reasonable time. Id. The Supreme Court found that six months is a presumptively reasonable period to detain a removable alien awaiting deportation. Id.

However, this does not entail that every alien detained longer than six months must be released. Id. Rather, to state a claim for habeas relief under Zadvydas, an alien must (1) demonstrate that he has been detained for more than six months after a final order of removal; and (2) “provide evidence of a good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.” Akinwale v. Ashcroft, 287 F.3d 1050, 1052 (11th Cir. 2002). If a petitioner makes these showings, the burden shifts to the Government to respond with evidence to rebut that showing. Zadvydas, 533 U.S. at 701.

Mohammed has satisfied the first prong of Akinwale (i.e., detention beyond the six-month removal period). His order of removal became administratively final on November 13, 2016. Thus, the six-month mark passed on May 13, 2017. Nevertheless, he has failed to satisfy the second prong of Akinwale. He has not presented any evidence of a good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. Akinwale, 287 F.3d at 1052. Mohammed has not argued, much less presented evidence, that any department of the United States has hindered his removal. Rather, in his Petition, he states that “Ghana is is [sic] not in the shape that can accept people deported from other countries and the embassy didn’t issue his travel documents.” (Doc. 1, p. 4.)

Mohammed’s conclusory and generalized allegations regarding Ghana’s intentions and practices are insufficient to state a claim that there is no significant likelihood of his removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. Fahim v. Ashcroft, 227 F. Supp. 2d 1359, 1365 (N.D. Ga. 2002) (Egyptian petitioner’s “bare allegations are insufficient to demonstrate a significant unlikelihood of his removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.”). Mohammed’s wholly conclusory allegations lack any support in the record and do not require consideration by this Court, let alone entitle him to any relief. See Caderno v. United States, 256 F.3d 1213, 1217 (11th Cir. 2001) (vague, conclusory allegations in a Section 2255 motion insufficient to state basis for relief); Tejada v. Dugger, 941 F.2d 1551, 1559 (11th Cir. 1991) (quoting Stano v. Dugger, 901 F.2d 898, 899 (11th Cir. 1990) (petitioner not entitled to habeas relief “when his claims are merely ‘conclusory allegations unsupported by specifics’ or ‘contentions that in the face of the record are wholly incredible.’”)). Moreover, Respondent has presented evidence that over 210 nationals have been removed to Ghana in 2017, and Ghana issued forty (40) travel documents on May 19, 2017, and forty-two (42) more on May 26, 2017. (Doc. 13-1, p. 4.)

Equally unavailing is Mohammed's implied argument that the Court can somehow presume that he will not be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future because he was not removed within 180 days of the removal order. Under this line of reasoning, the Court must grant relief any time a petitioner is held for longer than six months after a removal order. This would render the second prong of Akinwale meaningless and contradict the holding of Zadvydas. Furthermore, Mohammed does not explain how the past lack of progress in the issuance of his travel documents means that Ghana will not produce the documents in the foreseeable future. See Fahim, 227 F. Supp. 2d at 1366 ("The lack of visible progress since the INS requested travel documents from the Egyptian government does not in and of itself meet [petitioner's] burden of showing that there is no significant likelihood of removal. '[I]t simply shows that the bureaucratic gears of the INS are slowly grinding away.' [Khan v. Fasano, 194 F. Supp. 2d 1134, 1137 (S.D. Cal. 2001).] In other words, the mere fact that the Egyptian government has taken its time in responding to the INS request for travel documents does not mean that it will not do so in the future."). While Mohammed has shown bureaucratic delays in his removal proceedings, he has not demonstrated a significant unlikelihood of his removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.

Furthermore, even if the Court were to accept Mohammed's speculation regarding Ghana's inaction on his proceedings, Respondent has rebutted that showing. Respondent has presented evidence that the Ghana Embassy has responded in some measure to ICE's request for travel documents. The Ghana Embassy advised ICE that it will interview Mohammed at the end of August of 2017. (Doc. 13-1, p. 4.) Additionally, Respondent has produced an affidavit from Officer Scarberry, an ICE Deportation Officer, who declares ICE will schedule Mohammed's removal as soon as Ghana issues his travel documents. (Id.)

Mohammed has failed to present any facts indicating that ICE is incapable of executing his removal order and that his detention will be of an indefinite nature. However, circumstances could eventually change in Mohammed's removal situation to the point that he could present a plausible claim for relief. Accordingly, the Court should **DISMISS** his Petition **WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. Akinwale, 287 F.3d at 1052 (“Because circumstances may ultimately change in [petitioner’s] situation, we affirm the dismissal without prejudicing [petitioner’s] ability to file a new § 2241 petition in the future that may seek to state a claim upon which habeas relief can be granted.”).

II. Leave to Appeal *in Forma Pauperis*

The Court should also deny Mohammed leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*. Though Mohammed has, of course, not yet filed a notice of appeal, it would be appropriate to address these issues in the Court's order of dismissal. Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3) (trial court may certify that appeal of party proceeding *in forma pauperis* is not taken in good faith “before or after the notice of appeal is filed”). An appeal cannot be taken *in forma pauperis* if the trial court certifies that the appeal is not taken in good faith. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3). Good faith in this context must be judged by an objective standard. Busch v. Cty. of Volusia, 189 F.R.D. 687, 691 (M.D. Fla. 1999). A party does not proceed in good faith when he seeks to advance a frivolous claim or argument. See Coppedge v. United States, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962). A claim or argument is frivolous when it appears the factual allegations are clearly baseless or the legal theories are indisputably meritless. Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989); Carroll v. Gross, 984 F.2d 392, 393 (11th Cir. 1993). Stated another way, an *in forma pauperis* action is frivolous, and thus, not brought in good faith, if it is “without arguable merit

either in law or fact.” Napier v. Preslicka, 314 F.3d 528, 531 (11th Cir. 2002); see also Brown v. United States, Nos. 407CV085, 403CR001, 2009 WL 307872, at *1–2 (S.D. Ga. Feb. 9, 2009).

Based on the above analysis of Mohammed’s Petition and Respondent’s Response, there are no non-frivolous issues to raise on appeal, and an appeal would not be taken in good faith. Thus, the Court should **DENY** *in forma pauperis* status on appeal.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, I **RECOMMEND** that the Court **DISMISS WITHOUT PREJUDICE** Mohammed’s Petition, (doc. 1), and **DIRECT** the Clerk of Court to **CLOSE** this case. I further **RECOMMEND** that the Court **DENY** Mohammed leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal.

The Court **ORDERS** any party seeking to object to this Report and Recommendation to file specific written objections within **fourteen (14) days** of the date on which this Report and Recommendation is entered. Any objections asserting that the Magistrate Judge failed to address any contention raised in the pleading must also be included. Failure to do so will bar any later challenge or review of the factual findings or legal conclusions of the Magistrate Judge. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). A copy of the objections must be served upon all other parties to the action. The filing of objections is not a proper vehicle through which to make new allegations or present additional evidence.

Upon receipt of objections meeting the specificity requirement set out above, a United States District Judge will make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the report, proposed findings, or recommendation to which objection is made and may accept, reject, or modify in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the Magistrate Judge. Objections not meeting the specificity requirement set out above will not be considered by a District Judge. A

party may not appeal a Magistrate Judge's report and recommendation directly to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. Appeals may be made only from a final judgment entered by or at the direction of a District Judge. The Court **DIRECTS** the Clerk of Court to serve a copy of this Report and Recommendation upon Mohammed and Respondent.

SO ORDERED and **REPORTED** and **RECOMMENDED**, this 28th day of August, 2017.



R. STAN BAKER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA