

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

PETER TORITSEJU ALUYA	:	Civil No. 3:17-cv-800
OGHENERO,	:	
	:	
Petitioner	:	(Judge Mariani)
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
CRAIG A. LOWE, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	
Respondents	:	

**MEMORANDUM**

**I. Background**

On May 8, 2017, Petitioner, Peter Toritseju Aluya Oghenero, a native and citizen of Nigeria, filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 challenging his continued detention by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), and seeking immediate release under supervision. (Doc. 1, pp. 1, 5-6, 14) (citing *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001) (establishing a six-month presumptively reasonable period permitted to effectuate an alien’s deportation following a final order of removal)). At the time his petition was filed, Petitioner was detained at the Pike County Correctional Facility, in Lords Valley, Pennsylvania. (Doc. 1).

On September 13, 2017, Respondents filed a suggestion of mootness stating that Petitioner was removed from the United States on August 29, 2017. (Doc. 11; Doc. 11-1, Warrant of Removal/ Deportation). Respondents argue that the habeas petition is therefore

moot. (*Id.* at pp. 2-3) (citing *Blanciak v. Allegheny Ludlum Corp.*, 77 F.3d 690, 698-99 (3d Cir. 1996) (“If developments occur during the course of adjudication that eliminate a plaintiff’s personal stake in the outcome of a suit or prevent a court from being able to grant the requested relief, the case must be dismissed as moot.”)). For the reasons set forth below, the Court will dismiss the habeas petition as moot.

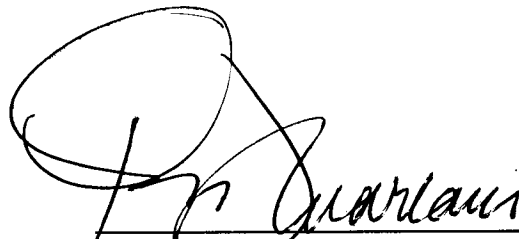
## II. Discussion

Article III of the Constitution dictates that a federal court may adjudicate “only actual, ongoing cases or controversies.” *Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp.*, 494 U.S. 472, 477 (1990); *Burkey v. Marberry*, 556 F.3d 142, 147 (3d Cir. 2009). “[A] petition for habeas corpus relief generally becomes moot when a prisoner is released from custody before the court has addressed the merits of the petition.” *Diaz-Cabrera v. Sabol*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 124195, \*3 (M.D. Pa. 2011) (quoting *Lane v. Williams*, 455 U.S. 624, 631 (1982)). Thus, when a petitioner, who challenges only his ICE detention pending removal and not the validity of the removal order itself, is deported, the petition becomes moot because the petitioner has achieved the relief sought. See *Tahic v. Holder*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49782, \*3-4 (M.D. Pa. 2011); *Nguijol v. Mukasey*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95464, \*1-2 (M.D. Pa. 2008) (dismissing the habeas petition as moot).

In the present case, the habeas petition challenges Petitioner’s continued detention pending removal. See (Doc. 1). Because Petitioner has since been released from ICE

custody and removed from the United States, the petition no longer presents an existing case or controversy. See *Diaz-Cabrera*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 124195 at \*2-4. Further, Petitioner has received the habeas relief he sought, namely, to be released from ICE custody. See *Sanchez v. AG*, 146 F. App'x 547, 549 (3d Cir. 2005) (holding that the habeas petition challenging the petitioner's continued detention by ICE was rendered moot once the petitioner was released). Accordingly, the instant habeas corpus petition will be dismissed as moot. A separate Order shall issue.

Date: September 14, 2017



Robert D. Mariani  
United States District Judge