

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

SUCCESS C. OKOROAFOR,

Petitioner,

Case No.: 3:25-cv-01330-WWB-SJH

v.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS  
ENFORCEMENT, JACKSONVILLE  
FLORIDA,

Respondent.

\_\_\_\_\_ /

**RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION**  
**TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (ECF 1)**

Respondent, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, hereby responds to Petitioner Success C. Okoroafor's (hereafter "Petitioner") Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (ECF 1) as required by the court's November 18, 2025 Order (ECF 7). Respondent hereby shows cause as to why the petition should be denied. The court lacks jurisdiction and Petitioner's detention is lawful. Therefore, the Court should deny the writ and dismiss this action.

**Background**

The petition was filed November 18, 2025 and challenges detention on the grounds that:

*There is currently no removal order against me. I am being detained without legal basis because there is no removal order against me. The only removal order I had was closed on 7/28/2025 because the Immigration Court determined I have a valid pending application to adjust my status through the*

*filing of Form I-360”*

See ECF 7-1 at § 13. Petitioner also claims he has a pending application to adjust his status “through form I-360.” *Id.* Petitioner asks the court to order his release and order ICE not to initiate a removal proceeding against him until USCIS adjudicates his I-360 application.<sup>1</sup> *Id.* at § 15.

An I-360 Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er) or Special Immigrant allows a broad category of individuals, including those claiming to be victims of abuse, to apply for special immigrant status.<sup>2</sup> This case does not concern a dispute about detention classification under 8 U.S.C. § 1225 or § 1226, only whether grounds exist to detain Petitioner and whether his pending I-360 application precludes his detention.

Petitioner entered ICE custody on November 2, 2025 and, as of the date of this response, has been in custody 75 days.

Petitioner is a 27-year-old male who is a national and citizen of Nigeria. The petitioner entered the U.S. without inspection on August 19, 2016, with an F1 student visa. See Ex. A, I-213. His status was terminated on September 28, 2018, because he failed to enroll for classes. On April 11, 2021, Petitioner was arrested in Duval County, Florida after being arrested for Domestic Battery and was convicted on July 6, 2021. *Id.*

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<sup>1</sup> To the extent Petitioner asks this court to halt removal proceedings before the immigration court until his I-360 petition is adjudicated, that is not proper relief in a habeas case and the court may ignore that request for relief entirely. Furthermore, Petitioner has not exhausted his administrative remedies before the Board of Immigration Appeals there by depriving the court of jurisdiction (see *e.g. Amaya-Artunduaga v. U.S. Atty. Gen.*, 463 F. 3d 1247, 1250 (11th Cir. 2006), and the court lacks jurisdiction to stay those proceedings for the reasons discussed in Section B, *infra*. See also *Camarena v. Dir., Immigr. & Customs Enf't*, 988 F. 3d 1268, 1272 (11th Cir. 2021) (finding no jurisdiction where habeas petitioners sought to halt removal while they applied for provisional unlawful presence waivers.).

<sup>2</sup> See 8 U.S.C. §§1153, 1154.

On May 3, 2021, he was arrested again for Battery a Second or Subsequent Offense. It was later dropped. *Id.* On July 22, 2021, he was brought into ICE custody and issued a Notice to Appear placing him into removal proceedings. See Ex. B, Notice to Appear. He was released on a bond on August 24, 2021.

On July 28, 2025, the immigration judge granted the petitioner's motion to administratively close proceedings. On October 29, 2025, he was arrested in Duval County, Florida for a third Domestic Battery incident. See Ex. A. On November 2, 2025, Petitioner entered ICE custody. On December 12, 2025, the immigration judge granted DHS' motion to re-calendar and denied the petitioner's second motion to administratively close proceedings. See Ex. C, Dec. 12, 2025 IJ Order. A bond hearing was set for December 22, 2025 and Petitioner's bond was denied on the basis that he was a danger to the community. See Ex. D, Dec. 22, 2025 IJ Order. A Master Hearing is set for February 2, 2026.

### **Legal Standard**

Federal courts may grant writs of habeas corpus for a petitioner "in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3). Petitioner bears the burden to prove his custody violates federal law. *Whitfield v. U.S. Sec'y of State*, 853 F. App'x 327, 329 (11th Cir. 2021); *Martin v. Beto*, 397 F.2d 741, 749 (5th Cir. 1968).

#### **A. Habeas Return on Detention**

In a habeas case, the respondent "shall make a return certifying the true cause of the detention." *Id.* ICE detained Petitioner under the mandatory detention provisions of 8 U.S.C. § 1226 (INA § 236(a)).

## **B. Jurisdiction**

The court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over Petitioner's claims. There are three reasons why.

### **1. Jurisdiction Stripping**

Federal courts have limited jurisdiction. *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). They “possess only that power authorized by Constitution and statute.” *Id.* (citations omitted). In immigration habeas cases related to removal proceedings—as here—the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”) divests this Court’s jurisdiction to consider Petitioner’s claims challenging his detention pending a removal determination. 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g). There is no jurisdiction to review “any cause or claim . . . arising from the decision or action by the Attorney General to commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders.” 8 U.S.C. § 1252(g); *Gupta v. McGahey*, 709 F.3d 1062, 1065 (11th Cir. 2013), *Camarena*, 988 F.3d at 1272-73. This provision bars habeas review in federal courts when the claim arises from “discrete acts of commencing proceedings, adjudicating cases, and executing removal orders.” *Reno v. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee*, 525 U.S. 471, 483 (1999) (cleaned up). These activities “represent the initiation or prosecution of various stages in the deportation process” that Congress had “good reason” to withhold from judicial review. *Id.*

When construing § 1252(g), one must limit the application “to just those three specific actions” listed. *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 294 (2018). In doing so, “courts must focus on the action being challenged.” *Canal A Media Holding, LLC v. USCIS*, 964 F.3d 1250, 1258 (11th Cir. 2020). At bottom, § 1252(g) bars review if the conduct “to commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders is the

basis of the claim.” *Gupta*, 709 F.3d at 1065. The law is clear “[s]ecuring an alien while awaiting a removal determination constitutes an action taken to commence proceedings. *Id.*; see also *Alvarez v. ICE*, 818 F.3d 1194, 1203 (11th Cir. 2016) (“Because [the alien] challenges the methods that ICE used to detain him prior to his removal hearing, these claims are foreclosed by § 1252(g) and our decision in *Gupta*.”); *Johnson v. U.S. Attorney General*, 847 F. App’x 801, 802 (11th Cir. 2021). “By its plain terms, [§ 1252(g)] bars us from questioning ICE’s discretionary decisions to commence removal—and thus necessarily prevents us from considering whether the agency should have used a different statutory procedure to initiate the removal process.” *Alvarez*, 818 F.3d at 1203. So § 1252(g) strips the court’s jurisdiction over habeas petitions challenging detention pending removal proceedings.

As the Eleventh Circuit made clear, what matters is whether the challenged conduct arose from decisions or actions to commence removal proceedings. *Gupta*, 709 F.3d at 1065 (“Each of these claims, then, challenges the actions the agents took to commence removal proceedings—exactly the claims that § 1252(g) bars from the subject-matter jurisdiction of federal courts.”). The Eleventh expressly reaffirmed this in several other decisions (both published and unpublished):

Because [plaintiff] challenges the methods that ICE used to detain him prior to his removal hearing, these claims are foreclosed by § 1252(g) and our decision in *Gupta*.

*Alvarez*, 818 F.3d at 1204; see also *Johnson*, 847 F. App’x at 802.

What’s more, “the sole function of habeas corpus is to provide relief from unlawful imprisonment or custody, and it cannot be used for any other purpose.” *Cook v. Hanberry*, 592 F.2d 248, 249 (5th Cir. 1979). So, the only relief a habeas petitioner may receive is

release. *DHS v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 119 (2020). Put different, this case is only about whether ICE could detain Petitioner pending removal proceedings. *Gupta* and its progeny hold the court has no jurisdiction over such actions. The court also lacks jurisdiction on separate grounds.

## **2. Zipper Clause**

The INA precludes review of “all questions of law and fact . . . arising from any action taken or proceeding brought to remove an alien from the United States” except judicial review of a final order of removal. 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9). This is known as the “zipper clause” and applies where a petitioner seeks “review of an order of removal [or] the decision to seek removal.” *Canal A*, 964 F.3d at 1257; *DHS v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 591 U.S. 1, 19 (2020). In reading this subsection alongside 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(5)—which limits review—courts conclude petitioners must funnel all aspects of challenges to removal proceedings through the avenue set out in § 1252(a)(5). *Nasrallah v. Barr*, 590 U.S. 573, 580 (2020) (“The REAL ID Act clarified that final orders of removal may not be reviewed in district courts, even via habeas corpus, and may be reviewed only in the courts of appeals.”); *see also Bonhometre v. Gonzales*, 414 F.3d 442, 446 (3d Cir. 2005) (There is “clear intent to have all challenges to removal orders heard in a single forum (the courts of appeals).”). The zipper clause restrictions are broad but not unlimited. *Canal A*, 964 F.3d at 1257. Still, a claim arising from actions or proceedings brought to remove an alien clearly falls within the clause. *See Regents of Cal.*, 591 U.S. at 19. Here, Petitioner challenges ICE’s detention of Petitioner. This was an action arising from ICE’s choice to carry out proceedings to remove him from the United States. The zipper clause is in full force; judicial review by this court is inappropriate and contrary to the INA.

8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(9).

**3. Conclusion as to Jurisdiction**

As explained, the Court lacks jurisdiction over this habeas action. Petitioner's detention and removal proceedings directly relate to the commencement of proceedings and adjudication of Petitioner's case. Yet even if it disagrees, the petition should be denied because Petitioner's detention is still lawful.

**C. Petitioner's detention is lawful.**

After his third domestic violence arrest, Petitioner was detained and placed in removal proceedings. Petitioner did request a custody redetermination pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1236 but that request was denied because he was determined to be a "danger to the community." See Ex. D. His next hearing is set for February 2, 2026. Petitioner is detained in connection with lawful removal proceedings. Petitioner is subject to removal proceedings based upon 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(1)(B) (INA § 237(a)(1)(B)) as an alien who "[i]s present in the United States in violation of this chapter or any other law of the United States, or whose nonimmigrant visa (or other documentation authorizing admission into the United States as a nonimmigrant) has been revoked under section 1201(i) of this title . . . ."

The petition first alleges that, because there is no removal order against Petitioner, he cannot be detained. ECF 1 at § 13. Petitioner is wrong. He can be detained pending a decision on whether he is to be removed from the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Petitioner's case was reopened because he was brought into ICE custody after being arrested for felony battery on October 29, 2025. Essentially, he was detained and DHS chose to reopen his proceedings.

As the second and only other basis for relief, Petitioner claims that he has a pending application to adjust his status through a Form I-360. ECF 1 at § 13. The confidential details of that application cannot be disclosed absent a waiver from Petitioner. Regardless, the application does not bar detention or removal proceedings. An I-360 petition is a collateral benefit outside of the immigration court's jurisdiction and does not impact removal or detention. No part of the December 9, 2024 PFD letter attached to the petition confers any immigration status that precludes detention and removal proceedings. The PFD letter merely entitles Petitioner to obtain certain federal public benefits. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(1)(B).<sup>3</sup> The PFD is nothing more than an initial finding that the application appears credible on its face and complete enough to proceed. There is no legal basis for Petitioner to claim his pending I-360 application precludes his detention or placement in removal proceedings.

Petitioner does not cite any legal authority for his contention that a pending I-360 application precludes detention in connection with removal proceedings or the initiation of removal proceedings. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has not granted Petitioner a visa, only issued a PFD letter concerning his I-360 application. A PFD letter does not confer status, guarantee approval, nor does it mean that it will be approved. There is nothing in the Immigration and Nationality Act or Code of Federal Regulations precluding DHS from detaining or removing a subject with a pending I-360, nor has Petitioner cited to any authority supporting that proposition. USCIS and ICE are separate entities with different jurisdictions, and USCIS can process Petitioner's I-360

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<sup>3</sup> The federal public benefits are defined at 8 U.S.C. § 1611(c)(1)(A), (B) (e.g. welfare, unemployment, public or assisted housing) and do not include any form of immigration status or other status that would preclude detention and removal proceedings.

application while Petitioner is in removal proceedings.

**Conclusion**

The court should deny the petition and dismiss this action because it lacks jurisdiction and because Petitioner's detention is lawful. Petitioner has not asserted any grounds sufficient to grant his petition.

Dated: January 16, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

GREGORY W. KEHOE  
United States Attorney

/s/Richard L. Lasseter  
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Jacksonville, FL 32202-4270  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

SUCCESS C. OKOROAFOR,

Petitioner,

Case No.: 3:25-cv-01330-WWB-SJH

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IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS  
ENFORCEMENT, JACKSONVILLE  
FLORIDA,

Respondent.

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**INDEX OF EXHIBITS**

<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Title of Exhibit</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Exhibit Description</b>
Exhibit A	Notice to Appear	12/22/2021	Official document from DHS that started Petitioner's removal proceedings.
Exhibit B	Form I-213	10/29/2025	DHS Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien for Petitioner
Exhibit C	Order of the Immigration Judge	12/12/2025	Order granting DHS's motion to re-calendar Petitioner's case.
Exhibit D	Order of the Immigration Judge	12/22/2025	Order denying a bond for Petitioner.

# EXHIBIT A

EOIR, ORLANDO

RECEIVED

DATE 8/6/21 BY TJ

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] 543

In the matter of:

Respondent: SUCCESS CHIBUIKE OKOROAFOR

currently residing at

In DHS custody

(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 NIGERIA and a citizen of NIGERIA;
3. You were admitted to the United States at Newark, New Jersey on or about July 26, 2016 as a nonimmigrant F1 student with authorization to remain in the United States for a temporary period not to exceed September 28, 2018;
4. You remained in the United States beyond September 28, 2018 without authorization from the Immigration and Naturalization Service or its successor the Department of Homeland Security.

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 237(a)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), as amended, in that after admission as a nonimmigrant under Section 101(a)(15) of the Act, you have remained in the United States for a time longer than permitted, in violation of this Act or any other law of the United States.

- 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:

3535 Lawton Road Suite 200 Orlando FL 32803, EOIR Orlando, FL

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

on December 22, 2021 at 8:30 AM to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the

charge(s) set forth above.

**MANUEL VEGA** Digitally signed by MANUEL VEGA  
Date: 2021.07.23 12:34:56 -04'00'  
(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer) (Sign in ink)

Date: July 23, 2021

Jacksonville, Florida  
(City and State)

EOIR - 1 of 3

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 sworn statements that you believe have a bearing 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 a 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 [redacted]. 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, via www.dhs.gov, with your contact information, including a telephone number. You must notify the Immigration Court and the DHS immediately by using Form EOIR-33 whenever you change your contact information during the removal proceedings. You will be provided with a copy of the DHS records of incoming mail being mailed to the address in your most recent Form EOIR-33 and do not otherwise provide an address at which you may be reached during proceedings, then the Government will be required to provide you with written notice of your hearing. If you fail to attend the hearing, you will be considered to have waived your right to a date and time later directed by the Immigration Court; a removal order may be made, or a finding of inadmissibility or deportability may be made, 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 [redacted], 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 Service

This Notice To Appear was served on the respondent by me on July 23, 2021, in the following manner and in compliance with section 239(a)(1) of the Act.

[X] 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.

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

G. G01011 GATLIN - DIO (Signature and Title of officer) (Sign in ink)

EOIR - 2 of 3

**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), will be used to determine the nature of the proceedings regarding the nature of the proceedings against you, the legal authority under which proceedings are commenced, the date of 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/privacy/records-notices>. 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 for the Federal Executive Department (FEDREG). SORNs can be viewed at <https://www.dhs.gov/privacy/records-notices>. Information may be disclosed pursuant to routine uses described in the aforementioned DHS SORNs or DOJ EOIR SORNs to federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign law enforcement agencies for enforcement, investigatory, litigation, or other lawful 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.

# EXHIBIT C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW  
ORLANDO IMMIGRATION COURT

Respondent Name:

OKOROAFOR, SUCCESS

To:

Danklou, Zigan Kokou  
841 PRUDENTIAL DRIVE  
SUITE 1200  
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32207

A-Number:



Riders:

In Removal Proceedings

Initiated by the Department of Homeland Security

Date:

12/12/2025

Unable to forward - no address provided.

Attached is a copy of the **decision of the Immigration Judge**. This decision is final unless an appeal is filed with the Board of Immigration Appeals within 30 calendar days of the date of the mailing of this written decision. See the enclosed forms and instructions for properly preparing your appeal. Your notice of appeal, attached documents, and fee or fee waiver request must be mailed to:

Board of Immigration Appeals  
Office of the Clerk  
P.O. Box 8530  
Falls Church, VA 22041

Attached is a copy of the decision of the immigration judge as the result of your Failure to Appear at your scheduled deportation or removal hearing. This decision is final unless a Motion to Reopen is filed in accordance with Section 242B(c)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1252B(c)(3) in deportation proceedings or section 240(b)(5)(c), 8 U.S.C. § 1229a(b)(5)(c) in removal proceedings. If you file a motion to reopen, your motion must be filed with this court:

Immigration Court

Attached is a copy of the decision of the immigration judge relating to a Reasonable Fear Review. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1208.31(g)(1), no administrative appeal is available.

Attached is a copy of the decision of the immigration judge relating to a **Credible Fear Review**. This is a final order. No appeal is available.

Other:

Date: 12/12/2025



Immigration Judge: Espinal, Pedro 12/12/2025

**Certificate of Service**

This document was served:

Via:  [ M ] Mail |  [ P ] Personal Service |  [ E ] Electronic Service |  [ U ] Address Unavailable

To:  [ ] Alien |  [ ] Alien c/o custodial officer |  [ E ] Alien atty/rep. |  [ E ] DHS

Respondent Name : OKOROAFOR, SUCCESS | A-Number : [REDACTED]

Riders:

Date: 12/12/2025 By: DIAZ ORTIZ, JEANNETTE, Court Staff



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW  
ORLANDO IMMIGRATION COURT**

Respondent Name:

OKOROAFOR, SUCCESS

To:

Danklou, Zigan Kokou  
841 PRUDENTIAL DRIVE  
SUITE 1200  
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32207

A-Number:



Riders:

In Removal Proceedings

Initiated by the Department of Homeland Security

Date:

12/12/2025

**ORDER OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE**

The underlying proceeding(s) was previously administratively closed on 07/28/2025

Respondent  the Department of Homeland Security has now filed a motion to recalendar with the immigration court.

Upon reading and considering the motion, and any opposition from the non-moving party, the motion is  granted  denied for the following reason(s):

The motion is unopposed.

The moving party has failed to provide a persuasive reason for the case to proceed to resolution on the merits. *See Matter of W-Y-U-*, 27 I&N Dec. 17, 20 (BIA 2017).

Other:

Good cause established.



Immigration Judge: Espinal, Pedro 12/12/2025

**Certificate of Service**

This document was served:

Via:  Mail |  Personal Service |  Electronic Service |  Address Unavailable

To:  Alien |  Alien c/o custodial officer |  Alien atty/rep. |  DHS

Respondent Name : OKOROAFOR, SUCCESS | A-Number : [REDACTED]

Riders:

Date: 12/12/2025 By: DIAZ ORTIZ, JEANNETTE, Court Staff

# EXHIBIT D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW  
ORLANDO IMMIGRATION COURT

Respondent Name:

OKOROAFOR, SUCCESS

To:

Danklou, Zigan Kokou  
841 PRUDENTIAL DRIVE  
SUITE 1200  
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32207

A-Number:



Riders:

In Custody Redetermination Proceedings

Date:

12/22/2025

Unable to forward - no address provided.

Attached is a copy of the **decision of the Immigration Judge**. This decision is final unless an appeal is filed with the Board of Immigration Appeals within 30 calendar days of the date of the mailing of this written decision. See the enclosed forms and instructions for properly preparing your appeal. Your notice of appeal, attached documents, and fee or fee waiver request must be mailed to:

Board of Immigration Appeals  
Office of the Clerk  
P.O. Box 8530  
Falls Church, VA 22041

Attached is a copy of the decision of the immigration judge as the result of your Failure to Appear at your scheduled deportation or removal hearing. This decision is final unless a Motion to Reopen is filed in accordance with Section 242B(c)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1252B(c)(3) in deportation proceedings or section 240(b)(5)(c), 8 U.S.C. § 1229a(b)(5)(c) in removal proceedings. If you file a motion to reopen, your motion must be filed with this court:

Immigration Court

Attached is a copy of the decision of the immigration judge relating to a Reasonable Fear Review. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1208.31(g)(1), no administrative appeal is available.

Attached is a copy of the decision of the immigration judge relating to a **Credible Fear Review**. This is a final order. No appeal is available.

Other:

Date: 12/22/2025



Immigration Judge: Espinal, Pedro 12/22/2025

**Certificate of Service**

This document was served:

Via:  M Mail |  P Personal Service |  E Electronic Service |  U Address Unavailable

To:  Alien |  Alien c/o custodial officer |  E Alien atty/rep. |  E DHS

Respondent Name : OKOROAFOR, SUCCESS | A-Number : [REDACTED]

Riders:

Date: 12/22/2025 By: Arroyo, Kevin, Court Staff



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW  
ORLANDO IMMIGRATION COURT**

Respondent Name:

OKOROAFOR, SUCCESS

To:

Danklou, Zigan Kokou  
841 PRUDENTIAL DRIVE  
SUITE 1200  
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32207

A-Number:



Riders:

In Custody Redetermination Proceedings

Date:

12/22/2025

**ORDER OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE**

The respondent requested a custody redetermination pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1236. After full consideration of the evidence presented, the respondent's request for a change in custody status is hereby ordered:

- Denied, because  
Danger to the community.
  
- Granted. It is ordered that Respondent be:
  - released from custody on his own recognizance.
  - released from custody under bond of \$
  - other:
  
- Other:



Immigration Judge: Espinal, Pedro 12/22/2025

Appeal: Department of Homeland Security:  waived  reserved  
Respondent:  waived  reserved

Appeal Due: 01/21/2026

**Certificate of Service**

This document was served:

Via: [ M ] Mail | [ P ] Personal Service | [ E ] Electronic Service | [ U ] Address Unavailable

To: [ ] Alien | [ ] Alien c/o custodial officer | [ E ] Alien atty/rep. | [ E ] DHS

Respondent Name : OKOROAFOR, SUCCESS | A-Number : [REDACTED]

Riders:

Date: 12/22/2025 By: Arroyo, Kevin, Court Staff

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW  
Orlando IMMIGRATION COURT

LEAD FILE: [REDACTED]  
IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS  
DATE: Jan 12, 2026  
EAD Clock:

TO: THE LAW OFFICE OF ZIGAN DANKLOU  
Danklou, Zigan Kokou  
841 PRUDENTIAL DRIVE  
SUITE 1200  
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32207

RE: [REDACTED] OKOROAFOR, SUCCESS

**Notice of Internet-Based Hearing**

Your case has been scheduled for a MASTER hearing before the immigration court on:

Your hearing is not in person. You will access your hearing by using the web page below.  
URL: <https://eoir.webex.com/meet/IJ.Espinal>

Date: Feb 2, 2026  
Time: 10:30 A.M. ET  
Court Address: 1 SHERIFFS OFFICE DRIVE, MACCLENNY, FL 32063

**Representation:** You may be represented in these proceedings, at no expense to the Government, by an attorney or other representative of your choice who is authorized and qualified to represent persons before an immigration court. If you are represented, your attorney or representative must also appear at your hearing and be ready to proceed with your case. Enclosed and online at <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/list-pro-bono-legal-service-providers> is a list of free legal service providers who may be able to assist you.

**Failure to Appear:** If you fail to appear at your hearing and the Department of Homeland Security establishes by clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence that written notice of your hearing was provided and that you are removable, you will be ordered removed from the United States. Exceptions to these rules are only for exceptional circumstances.

**Change of Address:** The court will send all correspondence, including hearing notices, to you based on the most recent contact information you have provided, and your immigration proceedings can go forward in your absence if you do not appear before the court. If your contact information is missing or is incorrect on the Notice to Appear, you must provide the immigration court with your updated contact information within five days of receipt of that notice so you do not miss important information. Each time your address, telephone number, or email address changes, you must inform the immigration court within five days. To update your contact information with the immigration court, you must complete a Form EOIR-33 either online at <https://respondentaccess.eoir.justice.gov/en/> or by completing the enclosed paper form and mailing it to the immigration court listed above.

**Internet-Based Hearings:** If you are scheduled to have an internet-based hearing, you will appear by video or telephone. If you prefer to appear in person at the immigration court named above, you must file a motion for an in-person hearing with the immigration court at least fifteen days before the hearing date provided above. Additional information about internet-based hearings for each immigration court is available on EOIR's website at <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-immigration-court-listing>.

**In-Person Hearings:** If you are scheduled to have an in-person hearing, you will appear in person at the immigration court named above. If you prefer to appear remotely, you must file a motion for an internet-based hearing with the immigration court at least fifteen days before the hearing date provided above.

For information about your case, please call **1-800-898-7180** (toll-free) or **304-625-2050**.

The Certificate of Service on this document allows the immigration court to record delivery of this notice to you and to the Department of Homeland Security.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

THIS DOCUMENT WAS SERVED BY:MAIL[M] PERSONAL SERVICE[P] ELECTRONIC SERVICE[E]  
TO: [ ] Noncitizen | [ ] Noncitizen c/o Custodial Officer |  
[E] Noncitizen ATT/REP | [E] DHS  
DATE: 1/12/2026 BY: COURT STAFF K. ARROYO  
Attachments:[ ] EOIR-33 [ ] Appeal Packet [ ] Legal Services List [ ] Other NH

Use a smartphone's camera to scan the code on this page to read the notice online.

Usa la cámara de un teléfono inteligente para escanear el código de esta página y leer el aviso en línea.

Use a câmara do smartphone para digitalizar o código nesta página e ler o manual de instruções online.

使用智能手机摄像头扫描本页面的代码，即可在线阅读该通知。

ਨੋਟਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਪੰਨੇ 'ਤੇ ਕੋਡ ਨੂੰ ਸਕੈਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਮਾਰਟਫੋਨ ਦੇ ਕੈਮਰੇ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੋ।

অনলাইনে নোটিশ পড়ার জন্য এই পজেরে কোডটি স্ক্যান করতে স্মার্টফোনের ক্যামেরা ব্যবহার করুন



सूचना अनलाइनमा पढ्न यस पृष्ठमा कोड स्क्यान गर्न स्मार्टफोनको क्यामेरा प्रयोग गर्नुहोस्।

Sèvi ak kamera yon telefòn entèlijan pou eskane kòd ki nan paj sa a pou li avè a sou entènèt.

استخدم كاميرا الهاتف الذكي لمسح الرمز الموجود في هذه الصفحة لقراءة الإشعار على الإنترنت

Чтобы прочитать уведомление онлайн, отсканируйте код на этой странице с помощью камеры вашего смартфона.

Utilisez l'appareil photo d'un téléphone intelligent pour scanner le code sur cette page afin de lire l'avis en ligne.