

AO 242 (Rev. 09/17) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Under 28 U.S.C. § 2241

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

FILED AUG 26 2026 PM 8:18 MDGA-COL

Emmanuel Kitenge Olenga*Petitioner*

v.

Case No. *(Supplied by Clerk of Court)*Jason Streeval, Warden of Stewart Detention*Respondent**(name of warden or authorized person having custody of petitioner)*

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241

Personal Information

1. (a) Your full name: Emmanuel Kitenge Olenga
- (b) Other names you have used: Manny Olenga
2. Place of confinement: Stewart Detention Facility Lumpkin, Georgia
 - (a) Name of institution: Stewart Detention Facility
 - (b) Address: 146 CCA Road
Lumpkin, GA 31815
- (c) Your identification number: 
3. Are you currently being held on orders by:

☒ Federal authorities
☐ State authorities
☐ Other - explain: _____
4. Are you currently:

☐ A pretrial detainee (waiting for trial on criminal charges)

☐ Serving a sentence (incarceration, parole, probation, etc.) after having been convicted of a crime

If you are currently serving a sentence, provide:

(a) Name and location of court that sentenced you: _____

(b) Docket number of criminal case: _____

(c) Date of sentencing: _____

☒ Being held on an immigration charge

☐ Other (explain): _____

Decision or Action You Are Challenging

5. What are you challenging in this petition:

☐ How your sentence is being carried out, calculated, or credited by prison or parole authorities (for example, revocation or calculation of good time credits)

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- ☐ Pretrial detention
☒ Immigration detention
☐ Detainer
☐ The validity of your conviction or sentence as imposed (for example, sentence beyond the statutory maximum or improperly calculated under the sentencing guidelines)
☐ Disciplinary proceedings
☐ Other (explain): _____

6. Provide more information about the decision or action you are challenging: 8 months @ facility with final order

(a) Name and location of the agency or court: DHS @ Lumpkin, Georgia

(b) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: 

(c) Decision or action you are challenging (for disciplinary proceedings, specify the penalties imposed):

ICE picked me up in January with a final order from a Judge. My ICE agent has made it clear they can not get travel document from my country. Scott Kirk is my ICE agent, I've been here for 8 months now without any outcome.

(d) Date of the decision or action: September / November (2025)

Your Earlier Challenges of the Decision or Action

7. First appeal

Did you appeal the decision, file a grievance, or seek an administrative remedy?

☒ Yes ☐ No

(a) If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of the authority, agency, or court: United State Department of Justice

(2) Date of filing: October 1, 2025

(3) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: 

(4) Result: Asylum and For withholding of Removal pending still with final order

(5) Date of result: Case is still pending

(6) Issues raised: The issues raised is that I'm being held against my will, I came in America at the age of 7 but I was given a deportation order which was later removed. Now Lumpkin immigration Court are refusing to honor my DACA, I-130, I-485.

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not appeal: _____

8. Second appeal

After the first appeal, did you file a second appeal to a higher authority, agency, or court?

☐ Yes ☒ No

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(a) If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of the authority, agency, or court: _____

(2) Date of filing: _____

(3) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: _____

(4) Result: _____

(5) Date of result: _____

(6) Issues raised: _____

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not file a second appeal: _____

Because nothing had changed, I'm a father with American citizen spouse and children but yet I'm being treated as a criminal.

9. **Third appeal**

After the second appeal, did you file a third appeal to a higher authority, agency, or court?

☐ Yes☒ No

(a) If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of the authority, agency, or court: _____

(2) Date of filing: _____

(3) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: _____

(4) Result: _____

(5) Date of result: _____

(6) Issues raised: _____

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not file a third appeal: _____

Because my ICE officer told me it wouldn't make a difference that I will remain here til they decided I have had enough.

10. **Motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255**

In this petition, are you challenging the validity of your conviction or sentence as imposed?

☒ Yes☐ No

If "Yes," answer the following:

(a) Have you already filed a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 that challenged this conviction or sentence?

☒ Yes☐ No

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If "Yes," provide:

- (1) Name of court: United State Department of Justice
 (2) Case number: [REDACTED]
 (3) Date of filing: August 12, 2026
 (4) Result: Denial
 (5) Date of result: August 15, 2026
 (6) Issues raised: Did not pay the 102\$ fee which lead to dismissal, could not pay because I've been in ICE custody since January without a job or income I could not afford to pay. Even though, having a valid case.

- (b) Have you ever filed a motion in a United States Court of Appeals under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A), seeking permission to file a second or successive Section 2255 motion to challenge this conviction or sentence?

☐ Yes☒ No

If "Yes," provide:

- (1) Name of court: _____
 (2) Case number: _____
 (3) Date of filing: _____
 (4) Result: _____
 (5) Date of result: _____
 (6) Issues raised: _____

- (c) Explain why the remedy under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is inadequate or ineffective to challenge your conviction or sentence: Under Section 28 U.S.C § 1255 is inadequate to challenge my case because I'm unlawfully being held in Stewart detention past the 90 day period. ICE do not have or can't not show me when they will receive a travel document for me. My ICE officer has already verbally told me they can get travel documents for me. ICE have 3 months to remove a person with final order and a grace period of another 60 days which has already passed.

11. Appeals of immigration proceedings

Does this case concern immigration proceedings?

☒ Yes☐ No

If "Yes," provide:

- (a) Date you were taken into immigration custody: Taken on January 17, 2026
 (b) Date of the removal or reinstatement order: November 06, 2025
 (c) Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?
☐ Yes ☒ No

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If "Yes," provide:

(1) Date of filing: _____

(2) Case number: _____

(3) Result: _____

(4) Date of result: _____

(5) Issues raised: _____

(d) Did you appeal the decision to the United States Court of Appeals?

☐ Yes☒ No

If "Yes," provide:

(1) Name of court: _____

(2) Date of filing: _____

(3) Case number: _____

(4) Result: _____

(5) Date of result: _____

(6) Issues raised: _____

12. **Other appeals**

Other than the appeals you listed above, have you filed any other petition, application, or motion about the issues raised in this petition?

☐ Yes☒ No

If "Yes," provide:

(a) Kind of petition, motion, or application: _____

(b) Name of the authority, agency, or court: _____

(c) Date of filing: _____

(d) Docket number, case number, or opinion number: _____

(e) Result: _____

(f) Date of result: _____

(g) Issues raised: _____

Grounds for Your Challenge in This Petition

13. State every ground (reason) that supports your claim that you are being held in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Attach additional pages if you have more than four grounds. State the facts supporting each ground. Any legal arguments must be submitted in a separate memorandum.

GROUND ONE: Violating petitioner's right to substantive due process

(a) Supporting facts (Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.):

Depriving of Core liberty Interest

Tom v. INS, 14 F. Supp.2d 1184 (E.D. Cal 1998)

(Aliens retain substantive due process rights)

(b) Did you present Ground One in all appeals that were available to you?

☒ Yes

☐ No

GROUND TWO: Detention by Respondent is unlawful

(a) Supporting facts (Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.):

The six-month presumptively reasonable period for Continued Removal efforts has expired. Petitioner still has not been removed yet. Nor is my removal foreseeable.

(b) Did you present Ground Two in all appeals that were available to you?

☐ Yes

☐ No

GROUND THREE: Violation of Fifth Amendment

(a) Supporting facts (Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.):

Alien is entitled to a timely and meaning opportunity to demonstrate (I) she/he should not be detained.

(b) Did you present Ground Three in all appeals that were available to you?

☐ Yes

☐ No

GROUND FOUR: Relief of I-130/I-485

• The priority date marks the noncitizen in the immigration Visa queue.

(a) Supporting facts (Be brief. Do not cite cases or law.):

Petitioner can not be given final order with Relief Pending.

(b) Did you present Ground Four in all appeals that were available to you?

☐ Yes

☒ No

14. If there are any grounds that you did not present in all appeals that were available to you, explain why you did not: Because I only did one appeal which was dismissed and denied.

Request for Relief

15. State exactly what you want the court to do: To Allow me to go back to my family my wife is struggling with a new born baby. 2 year old son and 5 and half month old baby. She was born while in LOE Custody. with Asylum I-130, I-485 pending petitioner is requesting to be released on ankle monitor/parol to be able to fight this case outside of detention facility.

Petitioner resided in American since the age of 7 years of age, attended 4 College institution on full ride Scholarships. Petitioner also obtained 3 degree's; North Carolina State Tennessee State, and a Junior College North East Community College in Mississippi.

Petitioner Currently Plays American football, already missed several contract, Petitioner wants a chance to persue is Football Career.

Yes Petitioner has been arrested but every Case against Petitioner are dismissed. Having abt of responsibilities, Petitioner is requesting a second chance. Please grant petitioner the opportunity to be with family.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
COLUMBUS DIVISION

Emmanuel Kitenge Olenga
Petitioner,

V.

Todd Blanche, United States Attorney General
Mark Muller, Department Of Homeland Security
Homer Bryson, Atlanta Field Office Director
Jason Streeval, Warden of Stewart Detention Facility

Respondents.

Case No. 

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Petitioner, Emmanuel Kitenge Olenga, appearing pro SE, hereby petitions this Court for a **writ of Habeas Corpus** and seeks declaration injunction relief to review the lawfulness of this detention by the United States Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for more than six months because ICE has been unable to obtain the travel documents necessary to deport him to Democratic Republican Of Congo. In support of this petition and complaint, petitioner alleges as follows:

CUSTODY

1. Petitioner is in the physical custody of respondents and detained at the Stewart Detention Center in Lumpkin, GA, pursuant to a contractual agreement with the Department of Homeland Security.

JURISDICTION

This action arises under the United States constitution, the Immigration and Nationally Act of 1952, as amended, 8 U.S.C 1101 et seq. (the Act), and the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 701 et seq.

(the APA).

Jurisdiction exists in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C 2241 et seq., 28 U.S.C 1331, the APA, 5 U.S.C. et seq., the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. et seq., and the All Writ Acts, 28 U.S.C. 1361.

1. Petitioner has exhausted any and all administrative remedies to the extent required by law.

VENUE

2. Pursuant to *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit court of Kentucky*, 410 U.S 484, 493-500 (1973), venue lies in the United States District of Georgia, the judicial District in which petitioner is currently detained.

PARTIES

3. Petitioner is a native and citizen of Democratic Republic of Congo. Petitioner was first taken into the respondents custody on January 17, 2026 and has remained in their custody continuously since that date.

4. Respondent-defendant Todd Blanche, United States Attorney general; Mark Muller, Department of Homeland Security; Homer Bryson, Acting Director of U.S Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Jason Streeval, Warden of Stewart Detention Center.

FACTS/BACKGROUND

Petitioner, Emmanuel Kitenge Olenga, was born in Democratic Republic Of The Congo on

 According to the Habeas, Petition, Petitioner is a citizen of Democratic Republic Of Congo, Kinshasa and has been residing in the United States since March 24, 2004. Pet. 7-8. Petitioner was arrested several times in the past with Misdemeanors. All of petitioners charges are dismissed, with no convictions with the law. Immigration and Customs Enforcement initially detained him at Charlotte Mecklenburg County. Pet.1. As the form I-216 record of transferred persons shows petitioner is not a

threat to society based on the knowledge of dismissal cases, and being a public figure. The Petitioner has attended the university of North Carolina State University, Campbell University, Jackson State university, and Tennessee State university on a full ride scholarship. The Petitioner has played in the National Football League but was released before receiving an opportunity to show case his talent, but ended up playing in other professional leagues such as; The USFL (United State Football League), The XFL (Xtreme Football League), and the UFL (United Football League) which he lost his contract being detained in Stewart Detention Facility. The Petitioner, is married to a born and raised United States citizen, and they have two kids together.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RELIEF SOUGHT

In *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S.678 (2001), the U.S. Supreme Court held that 8 U.S.C. ss 1231(a)(6), when read in light of the Constitution's demands, limits an alien's post-removal-period detention to a period reasonably necessary to bring about that alien's removal from the United States.533 U.S. at 689. A "habeas court must [first] ask whether the detention in question exceeds a period reasonably necessary to secure removal,"Id at 699. If the individual's removal "is not reasonably foreseeable, the court should hold continued detention unreasonable and no longer authorized by the statute." Id at 699-700.

In determining the length of a reasonable removal period, the Court adopted a "presumptively reasonable period of detention" of six months. Id at 701. After six months, the government bears the burden of disproving an alien's "good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future." See *Zhou v. Farquharson*, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 182239, 2-3 (D. Mass. Oct. 19, 2001)(quoting and summarizing *Zadvidas*). Moreover, "for detention to remain reasonable, as the period of prior post-removal confinement grows, what counts as the 'reasonably foreseeable future,' conversely would have to shrink." *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 701. ICE's administrative regulations also recognize that the HQPDU has a six-month period for determining whether there is a significant likelihood of an alien's removal in the reasonably foreseeable future See 8 C.F.R. Ss 241.4(k)(2)(ii).

Evidence showing successful repatriation of other persons to the country at issue is not sufficient to meet the government's burden to establish that an alien petitioner will be deported in the reasonably foreseeable future. See *Thompson v. INS*, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23936 (E.D. La. September 16, 2002)(government failed to show that alien's deportation to Guyana was reasonably foreseeable where the government offered historical statistics of repatriation to Guyana, but failed to show any response from Guyana on the application for

travel documents that INS and the petitioner had requested). Rather for the government to meet its burden of showing that an alien's repatriation is reasonably foreseeable, it must provide some meaningful evidence particular to the individual petitioner's case.

An alien who has been detained beyond the presumptive six months should be released where the government is unable to present documented confirmation that the foreign government at issue will agree to accept the particular individual in question. See *Agbada v. Aschroft* 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15797 (D Mass. August 22, 2001) (court "will likely grant" habeas petition after 14 months if ICE is unable to present document confirmation that the Nigerian government has agreed to [petitioner's] repatriation") *Zhou*, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19050 at *7 (W. D. Wash. Feb 28, 2002) (government failure to offer specific information regarding how or when it expected to obtain the necessary documentation or cooperation from the foreign government indicated that there was no significant likelihood of petitioner's removal in the reasonably foreseeable future).

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE

STATUTORY VIOLATION

Petitioner's continued detention by Respondents is unlawful and contravenes 8 U.S.C. Ss 1231(a)(6) as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Zadvydas*. The six-month presumptively reasonable period for continued removal efforts has expired. Petitioner still has not been removed, and for the reasons outlined above in the previous paragraphs. Petitioner's removal to is not reasonably foreseeable. The Supreme Court held in *Zadvydas* and *Martinez* that ICE's continued detention of someone after six months where deportation is not reasonably foreseeable is unreasonable and in violation of 8 U.S.C. ss 1231(a) 533 U.S. at 701

COUNT TWO

(Substantive Due Process Violation)

21. petitioner repeats and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 18 as though set forth fully herein. Petitioner's continued detention violates Petitioner's right to substantive due process through a deprivation of the core liberty interest in freedom from bodily restraint. See *Tom v. INS*, 14 F. Supp.2d 1184 (E.D. Cal 1998)(aliens retain substantive due process rights.)

22. As a person in the United States, petitioner is protected by the due process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. ICE has detained petitioner for more than six months since the issuance of his final order of removal. There is no significant likelihood that petitioners removal will occur in the reasonably foreseeable future. Petitioner does not pose a danger to the community or a risk for flight, and no special circumstances exist to justify his continued detention. As Petitioner is not dangerous, not a flight risk, and cannot be removed, his indefinite detention is not justified and violates substantive due process. See Zadvydas, 533 U.S. at 690-91.

The Due process Clause of the fifth Amendment requires that the deprivation of Petitioner's liberty be narrowly tailored to serve a compelling government interest. While Respondent-defendant would have an interest in detaining Petitioner in order to effectuate removal, that interest does not justify the indefinite detention of petitioner, who is not significantly likely to be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future. The U.S. Supreme Court in *Zadvydas* thus interpreted 8 U.S.C. Ss 1231(a) to allow continued detention only for a period reasonably necessary to secure the alien's removal, because any other reading would go beyond the government's articulated interest-to effect the alien's removal. See *Kay v. Reno*, 94 F. Supp. 546,551 (M.D. Pa 2000) (granting writ of Habeas corpus because petitioner's substantive due process rights were violated, and nothing that "if deportation can never occur, the government's primary legitimate purpose in detention- executing removal-is nonsensical.")

COUNT THREE

PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS VIOLATION

Under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, an alien is entitled to a timely and meaningful opportunity to demonstrate that she/he should not be detained. Petitioner in this case has been denied that opportunity. ICE does not make decisions concerning aliens' custody status in a neutral and impartial manner. The failure of Respondents to provide a neutral decision-maker to review the continued custody of Petitioner violates Petitioner's right to procedural due process. [If you have not received a decision from HQPDU. Further, Respondents have failed to acknowledge or act upon Petitioner's administrative request for release in a timely manner. There is no administrative mechanism in place for Petitioner to demand a decision, ensure that a decision will ever be made, or appeal a custody decision that violates Zadvydas.]

Government not able to provide travel documents.

COUNT FOUR

(Detention in violation of the Statute and Regulations)

17. Petitioner repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 18 above as though set forth fully herein.

18. Section 241 of the Immigration and nationality Act permits the detention of an alien with a final order of removal for a period of 90 days. Beyond the statutory period, the Supreme Court has held that six months is a presumptive reasonable period of detention for the government to effect removal. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 701 (2001). Once six months have passed, the alien must be released if there is no reasonable likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 699, 700. In this case, ICE has detained petitioner for more than six months since the issuance of his final order of removal.

19. No special circumstances exist to justify petitioners continued detention:

A. Petitioner is not an alien with a highly contagious disease posing a danger to the public. See

8C.F.R. 241.14(b).

B. petitioner release would not cause serious adverse foreign policy consequences. See 8 C.F.R. 241.14 (c)(1)(ii). There is no indication that petitioners release would have serious adverse foreign policy consequences.

C. petitioner was never and is now detained on account of security or terrorism concerns. See

8C.F.R. 241.14(d)(1).

D. Petitioner has not committed a violent crime as defined in 18 U.S.C. 16 as would classify him as specially dangerous. See 8 C.F.R. 241.14(f)(1). His release therefore would not pose a special danger to the public. See 8 C.F.R. 241.14(f) See Conviction Record

20. Because there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, and because none of the special circumstances exist here to justify petitioners continued detention, petitioner must be released under ICE supervision.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that this Honorable Court to grant the following relief:

1. Issue an Order assuming jurisdiction over this matter;
2. Declaring that petitioner continued detention is not authorized by the DHS and/or violates the Fifth Amendment;
3. Order Respondents to refrain from transferring petitioner out of the jurisdiction of ICE
4. Grant any other and further relief this court may deem appropriate.
5. Granting this petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus and releasing petitioner under an order of supervision;

I affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Emmanuel Kitenge Olenga

Petitioners Name

08/18/2026

Today's Date



Alien Number

146 CCA Road

Lumpkin, GA, 31815

Mailing Address

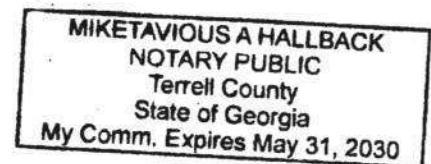
PUBLIC NOTARY

8/19/2026

(SEAL)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Miketavious A. Hallback'.

SIGNATURE



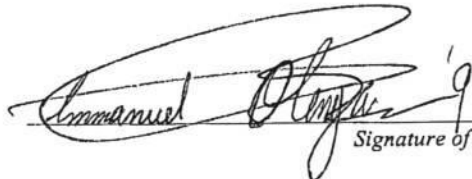
AO 242 (Rev. 09/17) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Under 28 U.S.C. § 2241

Declaration Under Penalty Of Perjury

If you are incarcerated, on what date did you place this petition in the prison mail system:

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the petitioner, I have read this petition or had it read to me, and the information in this petition is true and correct. I understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the basis for prosecution for perjury.

Date: 08/18/2026

 EMMANUEL-K. OLENGA
Signature of Petitioner

Signature of Attorney or other authorized person, if any

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241**Instructions**

1. **Who Should Use This Form.** You should use this form if
 - you are a federal prisoner and you wish to challenge the way your sentence is being carried out (*for example, you claim that the Bureau of Prisons miscalculated your sentence or failed to properly award good time credits*);
 - you are in federal or state custody because of something other than a judgment of conviction (*for example, you are in pretrial detention or are awaiting extradition*); or
 - you are alleging that you are illegally detained in immigration custody.
2. **Who Should Not Use This Form.** You should not use this form if
 - you are challenging the validity of a federal judgment of conviction and sentence (*these challenges are generally raised in a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255*);
 - you are challenging the validity of a state judgment of conviction and sentence (*these challenges are generally raised in a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254*); or
 - you are challenging a final order of removal in an immigration case (*these challenges are generally raised in a petition for review directly with a United States Court of Appeals*).
3. **Preparing the Petition.** The petition must be typed or neatly written, and you must sign and date it under penalty of perjury. **A false statement may lead to prosecution.**
4. **Answer all the questions.** You do not need to cite law. You may submit additional pages if necessary. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or correct information. If you want to submit any legal arguments, you must submit them in a separate memorandum. Be aware that any such memorandum may be subject to page limits set forth in the local rules of the court where you file this petition. If you attach additional pages, number the pages and identify which section of the petition is being continued. All filings must be submitted on paper sized 8½ by 11 inches. **Do not use the back of any page.**
5. **Supporting Documents.** In addition to your petition, you must send to the court a copy of the decisions you are challenging and a copy of any briefs or administrative remedy forms filed in your case.
6. **Required Filing Fee.** You must include the \$5 filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). If you are unable to pay the filing fee, you must ask the court for permission to proceed in forma pauperis – that is, as a person who cannot pay the filing fee – by submitting the documents that the court requires.
7. **Submitting Documents to the Court.** Mail your petition and _____ copies to the clerk of the United States District Court for the district and division in which you are confined. For a list of districts and divisions, see 28 U.S.C. §§ 81-131. All copies must be identical to the original. Copies may be legibly handwritten.

If you want a file-stamped copy of the petition, you must enclose an additional copy of the petition and ask the court to file-stamp it and return it to you.
8. **Change of Address.** You must immediately notify the court in writing of any change of address. If you do not, the court may dismiss your case.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Emmanuel Kitenga Olenga, hereby certify that on 08/18/2026 a copy of this

Petition for Writ Habeas Corpus

which it was send via priority mail to:

- 1, United States District Court
For the Middle District of Georgia
Columbus Division
P.O. Box 124
Columbus, GA, 31902

And placed a copy of this, petition for Writ Habeas Corpus

In the proper ICE Drop Box To:

- 2, United States Attorney
Stewart Detention Center
146 CCA Road
Lumpkin , GA, 31815

Therefore under the "Mailbox Rule", the date a prisoner/detainee delivers a copy of a petition or other filing document to the detention authorities for mailing is considered to be the date filing with the Court. See Washington v. United States, 243 f. 3d 1299, 1301 (11th cir. 2011)

Detainee's Name: Emmanuel K Olenga

A: 

Stewart Detention Center
146 CCA Road
Lumpkin, GA, 31815