



---

2023 Decisions

Opinions of the United  
States Court of Appeals  
for the Third Circuit

---

7-17-2023

## In Re: Atif Malik

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit\\_2023](https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2023)

---

### Recommended Citation

"In Re: Atif Malik" (2023). *2023 Decisions*. 654.

[https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit\\_2023/654](https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2023/654)

This July is brought to you for free and open access by the Opinions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit at Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in 2023 Decisions by an authorized administrator of Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository.

**NOT PRECEDENTIAL**

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

---

No. 23-2020

---

IN RE: ATIF B. MALIK,  
Petitioner

---

On a Petition for Writ of Mandamus from the  
United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania  
(Related to D.C. Civil Action No. 3-22-cv-00059)

---

Submitted Pursuant to Rule 21, Fed. R. App. P.  
July 11, 2023  
Before: KRAUSE, PORTER, and FREEMAN, Circuit Judges

(Opinion filed July 17, 2023)

---

OPINION\*

---

PER CURIAM

Atif Malik petitions for a writ of mandamus. For the reasons that follow, we will deny the petition.

In April 2022, Malik, a federal prisoner, filed a petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 challenging the Bureau of Prison's (BOP) calculation of his earned time credits. On June 8, 2023, Malik filed this mandamus petition requesting that we order the District

---

\* This disposition is not an opinion of the full Court and pursuant to I.O.P. 5.7 does not constitute binding precedent.

Court to order the BOP to “take action on the issuance of the remaining portion of Malik’s earned time credits petition.” Pet. at 6.

Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy. Malik must show that he lacks adequate alternative means to obtain the relief he seeks, and he carries the burden of showing that his right to relief is clear and undisputable. See Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court for S. Dist. of Ia., 490 U.S. 296, 309 (1989). A petition for a writ of mandamus is not a substitute for an appeal. See In re Briscoe, 448 F.3d 201, 212 (3d Cir. 2006).

After Malik filed this petition, the District Court dismissed Malik’s § 2241 petition as moot, noting that the BOP had calculated his earned time credit. Thus, to the extent that Malik asked us to direct the District Court to rule on his petition, we can no longer grant the requested relief. See generally Blanciak v. Allegheny Ludlum Corp., 77 F.3d 690, 698-99 (3d Cir. 1996) (“If developments occur during the course of adjudication that . . . prevent a court from being able to grant the requested relief, the case must be dismissed as moot.”). To the extent that Malik requests that we order the District Court to order the BOP to give him additional earned time credit, he is not entitled to such relief via mandamus as he has the alternate remedy of appealing the District Court’s dismissal of his § 2241 petition.

For the above reasons, we will deny the mandamus petition.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Malik improperly titles his mandamus petition as being filed pursuant to the Crime Victims’ Rights Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3771(d)(3). Subsection (d)(3) requires that we decide mandamus petitions filed under § 3771 within 72 hours and throughout Malik’s petition, he stresses that it is “time sensitive.” However, besides citing to the Crime Victim’s Rights’ Act in the title, he does not attempt to argue that he is a crime victim or that his petition in any way falls within § 3771.