United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

December 10, 2003

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 03-30804

Conference Calendar

DAVID SOLAN,

Petitioner-Appellant,

versus

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; CARL CASTERLINE,

Respondents-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana USDC No. 03-CV-1168

Before DAVIS, EMILIO M. GARZA, and DENNIS, Circuit Judges.
PER CURIAM:*

David Solan (Solan), federal prisoner #15985-018, appeals the district court's dismissal of his 28 U.S.C. § 2241 petition in which he challenged the sentences for his convictions on one count pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 924(b) (transportation of firearms and ammunition with intent to commit a felony) and ten counts pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1958 (use of interstate facilities in a murder-for-hire scheme). Solan argues that the district court

 $^{^{*}}$ Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.4.

erred in using acquitted conduct and unindicted conduct to justify making an upward departure in his sentence.

Solan is not entitled to relief pursuant to the savings clause because his claim is not based on a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision which establishes his innocence. Additionally, Solan's claim was not foreclosed by circuit law at the time of his trial, appeal, or first § 2255 motion. See Reyes-Requena v. United States, 243 F.3d 893, 904 (5th Cir. 2001). In fact, Solan acknowledges that he raised the instant claim on direct appeal and in his first § 2255 motion. The fact that Solan was unsuccessful in his first § 2255 motion or the inability of him to meet AEDPA's "second or successive" requirement does not make § 2255 inadequate or ineffective. See Jeffers v. Chandler, 253 F.3d 827, 829 (5th Cir. 2001).

Solan's argument for the expansion of § 2255's savings clause beyond the criteria established by this court in Reyes-Requena has already been rejected in Wesson v. U.S. Penitentiary Beaumont, TX, 305 F.3d 343, 348 (5th Cir. 2002), cert. denied, 123 S. Ct. 1374 (2003). Solan does not raise on appeal his claim that he is entitled to relief because he is imprisoned in violation of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. It is therefore deemed abandoned, and this court need not address it. See Yohey v. Collins, 985 F.2d 222, 225 (5th Cir. 1993).

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Based on the foregoing, the district court's dismissal of Solan's 28 U.S.C. § 2241 petition is AFFIRMED.