

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF
GEORGIA, MACON DIVISION

State of Georgia v. Jeffrey Allen Hill

Civil Action No. 5:25-CV-539 (MTT) (M.D. Ga. Jan. 12, 2026) · No. 5:25-CV-539 (MTT) · Decided January 12, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia summarily remands Jeffrey Allen Hill’s second attempted removal of two Georgia state criminal actions under 28 U.S.C. § 1443(1). The court finds the notice procedurally defective and untimely under 28 U.S.C. § 1455, and concludes that Hill failed to establish a basis for federal removal jurisdiction or show that his federal civil rights could not be enforced in state court.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, Macon Division
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Marc T. Treadwell
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, Macon Division
DECIDED	January 12, 2026
DOCKET	5:25-CV-539 (MTT)
DISPOSITION	remanded
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Defendant filed a second notice of removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1443(1), seeking to remove two related Georgia criminal proceedings to federal court. The district court summarily remanded the proceedings to the Superior Court of Jones County, Georgia.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court examined the notice of removal promptly under 28 U.S.C. § 1455(b)(4) and ordered summary remand because it clearly appeared from the notice and attached materials that removal was not permitted.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown; district court order with no reported citation.
PARTIES	State of Georgia v. Jeffrey Allen Hill

TOPICS

subject matter jurisdiction

civil procedure

civil rights

federalism

PRACTICE AREAS

Civil procedure

Federal jurisdiction

Civil rights

Criminal procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Hill's second notice of removal was timely and satisfied the procedural requirements of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1455(b)(2), 1455(b)(1), and 1455(a).
2. Whether Hill established a basis for removal of his state criminal proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 1443(1).
3. Whether Hill showed that he could not enforce the asserted federal civil rights in the Georgia state courts.

HOLDINGS

1. A second notice of removal may be filed only on grounds that did not exist when the original notice was filed, absent good cause, and Hill failed to establish good cause for his untimely second removal.
2. The second notice of removal was procedurally defective because it did not contain a short and plain statement of the grounds for removal and did not include copies of the state-court process, pleadings, and orders.
3. Hill did not establish either required element for removal under § 1443(1): denial of a federal right stated in terms of racial equality and inability to enforce that right in the state courts.
4. Sovereign-citizen and asserted individual or tribal-sovereignty theories do not provide a lawful basis for removal or immunity from state criminal prosecution.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“removal under § 1443(1) requires two elements: (1) denial of a right bestowed by “a federal law providing for specific civil rights stated in terms of racial equality”; and (2) inability to “enforce the specified federal rights in the courts of (the) State.”” (Section B)

“It is not enough to support removal under § 1443(1) to allege or show that the defendant’s federal equal civil rights have been illegally and corruptly denied by state administrative officials in advance of trial, that the charges against the defendant are false, or that the defendant is unable to obtain a fair trial in a particular state court.” (Section B)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Hill sought to remove state criminal proceedings arising from his August 26, 2025 arrest. The proceedings involved Case No. 2024-CR-282, in which public documents indicated a charge of driving with an expired tag, and Case No. 2025-WT-047, for which Hill did not identify the charges. Hill relied on asserted Hebrew Israelite and tribal identities, alleged discrimination under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981 and 1982, and claimed that delays and rulings in the state court showed he could not enforce his federal rights there.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Hill previously attempted to remove Case No. 2024-CR-282, and the district court remanded that proceeding after finding the removal untimely and unsupported by good cause. Hill then filed this second notice of removal, asserting newly discovered facts and civil-rights grounds under 28 U.S.C. § 1443(1). The court found the second removal procedurally defective and concluded that Hill had not shown either statutory basis for removal or inability to enforce his asserted federal rights in state court. The court remanded both state criminal actions and denied Hill's pending motions as moot.

DISPOSITION

remanded

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

The state criminal actions were remanded to the Superior Court of Jones County, Georgia. The Clerk was directed to transmit a certified copy of the order of remand concerning Case Nos. 2024-CR-282 and 2025-WT-047. Hill's motions for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, for a temporary restraining order, and to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction were denied as moot.

CASES CITED

- State of Georgia v. Hill, 2025 WL 3164469 (M.D. Ga. Nov. 12, 2025)
- Johnson v. Mississippi, 421 U.S. 213, 219-20 (1975)
- Greenwood v. Peacock, 384 U.S. 808, 825, 827-28 (1966)
- Georgia v. Rachel, 384 U.S. 780, 790 n.12 (1966)
- Mackey v. Bureau of Prisons, 2016 WL 3254037, at *1 (E.D. Cal. June 14, 2016)
- United States v. Studley, 783 F.2d 934, 937 n.3 (9th Cir. 1986)
- Hill-Yisra'el v. Paxton, 2024 WL 4993890, at *1 (M.D. Ga. Feb. 8, 2024)
- United States v. Benabe, 654 F.3d 753, 767 (7th Cir. 2011)

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