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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TONY PADILLA COLVIN,)	1:07-CV-00374 LJO NEW (DLB) HC
Petitioner,)	FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION
v.)	REGARDING PETITION FOR WRIT OF
)	HABEAS CORPUS PURSUANT TO 28
)	U.S.C. § 2241
JEFF WRIGLEY, Warden,)	
Respondent.)	

Petitioner, a federal prisoner proceeding pro se, has filed an application for a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

BACKGROUND¹

Petitioner is currently in custody of the Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) at Taft Correctional Institution located in Taft, California, pursuant to a judgment of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Petitioner was sentenced to serve fifteen (15) months in federal prison on April 5, 2006; he has a projected release date of September 24, 2007.

¹This information was derived from the petition for writ of habeas corpus.

1 On March 8, 2007, Petitioner filed the instant federal petition for writ of habeas corpus in this
2 Court. Petitioner claims the BOP is unlawfully denying him consideration for placement into a
3 Residential Re-entry Center (“RRC”) for the last six months of his fifteen month sentence.

4 **DISCUSSION**

5 A. Standard of Review

6 Writ of habeas corpus relief extends to a person in custody under the authority of the United
7 States. See 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Writ of habeas corpus relief is available if a federal prisoner can show
8 he is “in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C.
9 § 2241(c)(3). Petitioner’s claims are proper under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and not 28 U.S.C. § 2255
10 because they concern the manner, location, or conditions of the execution of petitioner’s sentence
11 and not the fact of petitioner’s conviction or sentence. Tucker v. Carlson, 925 F.2d 330, 331 (9th
12 Cir.1990) (stating that a challenge to the execution of a sentence is "maintainable only in a petition
13 for habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241"); Montano-Figueroa v. Crabtree, 162 F.3d
14 548, 549 (9th Cir.1998) (*per curiam*) (allowing a federal prisoner to use § 2241 to challenge the
15 BOP's restitution policies).

16 Further, Petitioner is challenging the execution of his sentence at TCI which is within the
17 Fresno Division of the Eastern District of California; therefore, the Court has jurisdiction over this
18 petition. See Brown v. United States, 610 F.2d 672, 677 (9th Cir. 1990).

19 B. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies

20 A petitioner who is in federal custody and wishes to seek habeas relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
21 § 2241 must first exhaust available administrative and judicial remedies. Brown v. Rison, 895 F.2d
22 533, 535 (9th Cir.1990); Chua Han Mow v. United States, 730 F.2d 1308, 1313 (9th Cir.1984). It is
23 only after a petitioner has fully exhausted his administrative remedies that he becomes entitled to
24 present his claims to the federal court. See United States v. Mathis, 689 F.2d 1364, 1365 (11th
25 Cir.1982). In Ruviwat v. Smith, 701 F.2d 844, 845 (9th Cir.1983) (*per curiam*), the Ninth Circuit
26 explained why a petitioner must first exhaust his administrative remedies before filing for habeas
27 relief: "The requirement of exhaustion of remedies will aid judicial review by allowing the
28 appropriate development of a factual record in an expert forum; conserve the court's time because of

1 the possibility that the relief applied for may be granted at the administrative level; and allow the
2 administrative agency an opportunity to correct errors occurring in the course of administrative
3 proceedings. See also Chua Han Mow, 730 F.2d at 1313.

4 However, the exhaustion requirement was judicially created; it is not a statutory requirement.
5 Chua Han Mow, 730 F.2d at 1313; Montgomery v. Rumsfeld, 572 F.2d 250, 252 (9th Cir.1978).
6 Because exhaustion is not required by statute, it is not jurisdictional. Morrison Knudsen Co., Inc. v.
7 CHG Int'l, Inc., 811 F.2d 1209, 1223 (9th Cir.1987), *cert. dismissed*, 488 U.S. 935 (1988);
8 Montgomery, 572 F.2d at 252. "Where exhaustion of administrative remedies is not jurisdictional,
9 the district court must determine whether to excuse the faulty exhaustion and reach the merits, or
10 require the petitioner to exhaust his administrative remedies before proceeding in court." Brown, 895
11 F.2d at 535.

12 The Bureau of Prisons has established an administrative remedy procedure governing
13 prisoner complaints. The procedure is set forth at 28 C.F.R. § 542.10 et. seq. First, an inmate must
14 attempt to resolve the issue informally by presenting it to staff before submitting a Request for
15 Administrative Remedy. 28 C.F.R. § 542.13 (1999). If dissatisfied with the response, the prisoner
16 may proceed with the formal filing of an Administrative Remedy Request. 28 C.F.R. § 542.14
17 (1999). Upon denial by the institution, the prisoner may appeal the decision by filing a complaint
18 with the Regional Director of the Bureau of Prisons. 28 C.F.R. § 542.15 (1999). The Regional
19 Director's decision may be appealed to the General Counsel in Washington, D.C. Id. Appeal to the
20 General Counsel is the final step in the administrative remedy process. Id.

21 Petitioner does not state whether he has exhausted the administrative remedies with respect
22 to the claims raised in the instant petition. Even if Petitioner has not exhausted the administrative
23 remedies with respect to the claims in the instant petition, exhaustion in this instance would
24 nonetheless be futile. Futility is an exception to the exhaustion requirement. Laing v. Ashcroft, 370
25 F.3d 994, 1000-01 (9th Cir. 2004), citing S.E.C. v. G.C. George Sec., Inc., 637 F.2d 685, 688 n.4 (9th
26 Cir. 1981) ("exceptions to the general rule requiring exhaustion cover situations such as where
27 administrative remedies are inadequate or not efficacious, pursuit of administrative remedies would
28 be a futile gesture, irreparable injury will result, or the administrative proceedings would be void.")

1 Even had Petitioner filed a grievance at every level of the administrative review process, they would
2 most likely have been rejected based upon the official BOP policy which prohibits consideration of
3 any inmate release to an RRC until the inmate has served at least 90% of his sentence. As such,
4 exhaustion of such a claim would be futile. Further, due to the time sensitivity of Petitioner's claim
5 and the fact that he is scheduled to be released to an RRC in the near future, he would likely be
6 released prior to the finality of the administrative process. Thus, the Court will excuse exhaustion
7 and reach the merits of the petition.

8 C. BOP Regulations Contradict United States Code Statutes

9 As previously stated, Petitioner contends that BOP regulations which prevent him from being
10 considering for release to RRC until after he has served nine-tenths of his sentence violate Title 18,
11 Section 3621(b), of the United States Code. See Petition at 1-2. Petitioner states that pursuant to the
12 BOP regulations, he has received only 38 days of placement in an RRC even though an assessment
13 under § 3621(b) would allow for up to six months placement. Id. at 2.

14 Title 18, of the United States Code, Section 3621(b) states:

15 (b) Place of imprisonment - - The Bureau of Prisons shall designate the place of the
16 prisoner's imprisonment. The Bureau may designate any available penal or correctional
17 facility that meets minimum standards of health and habitability established by the Bureau,
18 whether maintained by the Federal Government or otherwise and whether within or without
19 the judicial district in which the person was convicted, that the Bureau determines to be
20 appropriate and suitable, considering --

- 18 (1) the resources of the facility contemplated;
19 (2) the nature and circumstances of the offense;
20 (3) the history and characteristics of the prisoner;
21 (4) any statement by the court that imposed the sentence - -
22 (A) concerning the purposes for which the sentence to imprisonment was
determined to be warranted; or
(B) recommending a type of penal or correctional facility as appropriate; and
(5) any pertinent policy statement issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to
section 994(a)(2) of title 28.

23 In designating the place of imprisonment or making transfers under this subsection,
24 there shall be no favoritism given to prisoners of high social or economic status. The Bureau
25 may at any time, having regard for the same matters, direct the transfer of a prisoner from one
26 penal or correctional facility to another. The Bureau shall make available appropriate
27 substance abuse treatment for each prisoner the Bureau determines has a treatable condition
28 of substance addiction or abuse.

Section 3624(c) states:

(c) Pre-release custody - - the Bureau of Prisons shall, to the extent practicable, assure
that a prisoner serving a term of imprisonment spends a reasonable part, not to exceed six

1 months, of the last 10 per centum of the term to be served under conditions that will afford
2 the prisoner a reasonable opportunity to adjust to and prepare for the prisoner's re-entry into
3 the community. The authority provided by this subsection may be used to place a prisoner in
home confinement. The United States Probation System shall, to the extent practicable, offer
assistance to a prisoner during such pre-release custody.

4 The relevant BOP regulations state the following:

5 (a) This subpart provides the Bureau of Prisons' (Bureau) categorical exercise of
6 discretion for designating inmates to community confinement. The Bureau designates
7 inmates to community confinement only as part of pre-release custody and programming
which will afford the prisoner a reasonable opportunity to adjust to and prepare for re-entry
into the community.

8 See 28 C.F.R. § 570.20(a).

9 Section 570.21 states:

10 (a) The Bureau will designate inmates to community confinement only as part of
11 pre-release custody and programming, during the last ten percent of the prison sentence being
served, not to exceed six months.

12 (b) We may exceed these time-frames only when specific Bureau programs allow
13 greater periods of community confinement, as provided by separate statutory authority (for
14 example, residential substance abuse treatment program (18 U.S.C. 3621(e)(2)(A)), or shock
incarceration program (18 U.S.C. 4046(c)).

15 Prior to December 13, 2002, the BOP would occasionally allow prisoners to serve all or part
16 of their imprisonment in an RRC.² Then, on December 13, 2002, the Office of Legal Counsel of the
17 Department of Justice ("OLC") issued a legal opinion interpreting the interplay between §§ 3621(b)
18 and 3624(c) of Title 18. The opinion held that § 3621(b) did not authorize the BOP to place an
19 inmate in an RRC for the entire term of his sentence because community confinement did not
20 constitute imprisonment. Id. The BOP consequently changed its procedure and limited RRC
21 placements for prisoners to the final 10% of their sentences or six months, whichever was shorter.
22 However, in 2004, two Circuit Court of Appeals held that the 2002 BOP policy change was unlawful
23 given that the plain language of § 3621(b) gave the BOP discretion to transfer an inmate to an RRC
24 at *any time*. Elwood v. Jeter, 386 F.3d 842 (8th Cir. 2004); Goldings v. Winn, 383 F.3d 17 (1st Cir.

25
26 ²The Court hereby takes judicial notice of Arcediano v. Wrigley, Case No. 1:06-CV-00780 AWI DLB HC. This
27 Court "may take notice of proceedings in other courts, both within and without the federal judicial system, if those
28 proceedings have a direct relation to matters at issue." U.S. ex rel. Robinson Rancheria Citizens Council v. Borneo, Inc., 971
F.2d 244 (9th Cir. 1992); see also MGIC Indem. Co. v. Weisman, 803 F.2d 500, 505 (9th Cir. 1986); United States v. Wilson,
631 F.2d 118, 119 (9th cir. 1980) Arcediano is factually congruent with the instant case. Therefore, the Court's opinion in
this case will be derived from the record developed in Arcediano.

1 2004). In light of the opinions of Elwood and Goldings, on August 18, 2004, the BOP proposed new
2 regulations “announcing its categorical exercise of discretion for designating inmates to community
3 confinement when serving terms of imprisonment.” 69 Fed. Reg. 51, 213 (Aug. 18, 2004). Although
4 the 2005 regulations acknowledged the BOP’s general discretion to place an inmate at an RRC at
5 any time, it limited such placement to the lesser of 10% of a prisoner’s total sentence or six months,
6 absent application of special statutory circumstances. 28 C.F.R. §§ 570.20, 570.21. The final rules
7 were published on January 10, 2005, and became effective on February 14, 2005.

8 The question to be resolved here is whether the BOP’s 2005 regulations are contrary to, or a
9 permissible construction of, Section 3621(b).

10 Three Circuit Court of Appeals and several District Courts, including this Court, have found
11 the 2005 regulations to be contrary to Section 3621(b). Woodall v. Federal Bureau of Prisons, 432
12 F.3d 235, (3rd Cir. 2005); Fults v. Sanders, 442 F.3d 1088 (8th Cir. 2006); Levine v. Apker, 455 F.3d
13 71 (2d Cir. 2006); Horn v. Ellis, No. 06 CV-F-0006 OWW TAG HC; 2006 WL 1071959 (E.D. Cal.
14 April 21, 2006)³; Baker v. Willingham, No. 3:04cv1923, 2005 WL 2276040 (D.Conn. Sept. 16,
15 2005); Wiederhorn v. Gonzales, No. 05-360-TC, 2005 WL 1113833 (D.Or. May 9, 2005); United
16 States v. Paige, 369 F.Supp.2d 1257 (D. Mont. 2005); Drew v. Menifee, No. 04 Civ. 9944, 2005 WL
17 525449 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 4, 2005); Pimentel v. Gonzales, 367 F.Supp.2d 365 (E.D.N.Y. 2005); Cook
18 v. Gonzales, No. 05-09-AS, 2005 WL 773956 (D.Or. Apr. 5, 2005); Crowley v. Fed. Bureau of
19 Prisons, 312 F.Supp.2d 453 (S.D.N.Y. 2004). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has not addressed
20 the issue.

21 In reviewing an agency’s construction of a statute, courts apply the test set forth in Chevron
22 U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 467 U.S. 837 (1984). The Court looks first
23 to the text of the statute to determine whether Congress has spoken directly on the issue. Contract
24 Management, Inc. v. Rumsfeld, 434 F.3d 1145, 1146-47 & n.2 (9th Cir. 2006). If the intent of

25
26 ³ In the April 21, 2006, order, Judge Wanger directed Respondent to show cause why the petition should not be
27 granted, and directed Respondent to immediately consider whether Petitioner should be transferred to a CCC, without
28 reference to the BOP’s 2002 and 2005 policies, including 28 C.F.R. §§ 570.20-21. Respondent filed a response to the order
to show cause on May 9, 2006, arguing that the Court’s holding is contrary to the reasoning in United States v. Latimer, 991
F.2d 1509 (9th Cir. 1993). The Court has not yet issued a ruling on Respondent’s response to the order to show cause.

1 Congress is clear from the text of the statute, that is the end of the inquiry, the Court must follow the
2 expressed intent of Congress. Id. at 1146-47, citing Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Res. Def.
3 Council, Inc., 467 U.S. 837, 842-43, 104 S.Ct. 2778, 81 L.Ed.2d 694 (1984). If, however, the statute
4 is silent or ambiguous on the specific issue, the Court must determine whether the agency's
5 interpretation is based on a permissible construction of the statute. Id. at 1147. If so, the Court defers
6 to the agency's determination. Id.

7 As found by the Second, Third, and Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, this Court finds that the
8 plain text of the statute, as well as the legislative history do not support the BOP's regulations to
9 limit RRC placement to only those inmates serving the last 10% of their sentence. As stated in
10 § 3624(c), Congress's intent to release prisoners to an RRC is to facilitate their re-entry into the
11 community. Congress has unambiguously set forth five factors for the BOP to consider when
12 making its determination to release a prisoner. 18 U.S.C. § 3621(b). Specifically, Section 3621(b)
13 distinguishes between the BOP's duty to designate a place of imprisonment ("shall designate") and
14 its broad discretion in determining the specific place of imprisonment ("may designate any available
15 penal or correctional facility"). Levine, 455 F.3d at 80. The statute not only provides discretion to
16 the BOP for placement, but provides a specific list of five factors the BOP must consider prior to
17 placement. Id. Given the clear text of the statute and Congress's unequivocal intent for the BOP to
18 consider all five factors, the current BOP regulation is invalid because "these factors cannot be fully
19 considered because the amount of time an inmate may spend in a CCC is categorically limited to the
20 lesser of six months or ten percent of a sentence without regard to individualized circumstances."
21 Woodall, 432 F.3d 235, 245; Levine, 455 F.3d at 80-82; Fults, 442 F.3d at 1091. Further, the
22 legislative history supports the finding that consideration of the five factors are mandatory, although
23 non-exclusive. As set forth in Levine v. Apker, 455 F.3d 71, the Second Circuit stated:

24 Accompanying § 3621(b), the Senate Judiciary Committee issued a report speaking
25 directly to the nature of the statutory factors. . . . The report stated that '[i]n
26 determining the availability or suitability of the facility selected, the Bureau [is]
27 specifically required to consider such factors as [those listed in § 3621(b)],' and that
28 '[a]fter considering these factors,' the BOP may designate a place of imprisonment or
enact an inmate transfer. S.Rep. No. 98-225 (1983), reprinted in 1984 U.S.C.C.A.N.
3182, 3324-25; see also Woodall, 432 F.3d at 245-46 (quoting same). The report
disavows any restriction on the BOP's exercise of discretion, but rather states that it
'intends simply to set forth the appropriate factors that the Bureau should consider in

1 making the designations.’ *Id.* By ‘specifically requir[ing]’ the BOP to consider the
2 listed factors before it makes placements and expressing intent to ‘set forth the
appropriate factors’ to be considered, the report underscores what the textual language
itself makes clear: that the enumerated factors are mandatory. (footnote omitted).

3 Levine, at 82.

4 Thus, although the BOP has discretion to refuse to place an inmate in a correctional facility,
5 the exercise of discretion must be based at least in part on the specific factors outlined in § 3621(b),
6 and the BOP regulations set forth in §§ 570.20 and 570.21 simply ignore those factors. As such, the
7 regulations contradict, rather than interpret, § 3621(b), and no deference is owed.

8 In Arcediano, Respondent argued that the language of § 3624(c) states “unambiguously that
9 prisoners have no right to be considered for an RRC placement until they have finished 90% of their
sentence.” See Arcediano v. Wrigley, Case No. 1:06-CV-00780 AWI DLB HC. However,
10 Respondent fails to recognize that by creating a blanket rule against transfer until the inmate has
11 served 10% of his sentence, the BOP has failed to consider the mandatory factors set forth in
12 § 3621(b). Woodall, 432 F.3d at 250. As stated in Woodall, “§ 3624 does not determine when the
13 BOP should *consider* CCC placement, but when it must *provide* it.” *Id.* (Emphasis in original.)
14 “The statute requires the BOP not just to consider, but to actually *place* an inmate in a CCC or like
15 facility, during the last ten percent or six months of the sentence, when that is possible.” *Id.*
16 (Emphasis in original.)

17 Three of the five factors set forth in § 3621(b)- the nature and circumstances of a prisoner’s
18 offense, the history and characteristics of the prisoner, and any statement by the court that imposed
19 the sentence, require specific analysis to each individual prisoner. Levine, 455 F.3d at 86; Woodall,
20 432 F.3d at 247; Fults, 442 F.3d at 1091. Yet, under the 2005 regulations, these considerations
cannot be fully considered. As illustrated by the Court in Woodall, which stated:

21 Worthy of special mention is the recommendation of the sentencing judge. United
22 States District Judges take their sentencing responsibilities very seriously and are familiar
with the various BOP institutions and programs. Their recommendations as to the execution
23 of sentences are carefully thought out and are important to them. The significance of this
aspect of the sentencing process is highlighted by the acknowledgment of the regional
24 counsel of the BOP at oral argument that the BOP follows judicial recommendations in
approximately 85-90 percent of all cases. Here, however, the requirement that the BOP
25 consider a sentencing judge’s recommendation cannot be satisfied without an individualized,
case-by-case inquiry that is impossible under the regulations.

26 Woodall, 432 F.3d at 247. In Woodall, the Court recognized that the sentencing court had
27 recommended the petitioner spend six months at a halfway house placement, but under the current
28 regulations, that recommendation could not be fully considered. *Id.* at 248. “In fact, *no*

1 recommendation of a CCC placement exceeding six months or ten percent of a sentence can be
2 considered.” Id. Although the BOP can consider the amount of time the prisoner has actually served
3 in making placements, that factor cannot be the single consideration, which is precisely what the
4 2005 regulations have done.

5 In Arcediano, Respondent alleged his view is supported by the Ninth Circuit’s decision in
6 United States v. Latimer, 991 F.2d 1509, 1514-15 (9th Cir. 1993). In Latimer, the Ninth Circuit held
7 that the language of the Sentencing Guidelines, specifically section 4A1.2(e)(1), did not define
8 incarceration to include detention solely in a community treatment center or halfway house. Latimer,
9 991 F.2d at 1514. Respondent argued that the Office of Legal Counsel’s December 13, 2002,
10 opinion used similar reasoning in determining that the guidelines did not permit the BOP to
11 substitute confinement in an RRC for a term of imprisonment. In Arcediano, this Court did not find
12 Respondent’s argument persuasive. As Respondent acknowledged, the case does not involve a
13 prisoner who was directly placed into an RRC at the outset of his sentence. Thus, this Court
14 determined it need not reach Respondent’s argument.

15 Respondent further argued that the case is similar to Lopez v. Davis, 531 U.S. 230 (2001),
16 which addressed § 3621(e)(2)(B), a different subsection. In Lopez, the Supreme Court analyzed and
17 upheld a BOP regulation that categorically denied early release to certain inmates after completion of
18 a drug rehabilitation program, who would have otherwise been released under the terms of the
19 statute. Lopez, 531 U.S. at 238. The statute at issue there, 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e)(2)(B), stated that the
20 BOP may reduce the prison term of an inmate who was convicted of a “nonviolent offense” and had
21 successfully completed a substance abuse program. Id. at 232. The BOP’s regulation interpreting
22 that statute categorically denied early release to prisoners who had been convicted of a felony
23 involving “the carrying, possession, or use of a firearm.” Id., quoting 28 C.F.R. §
24 550.58(a)(1)(vi)(B)). The Supreme Court held that the BOP had properly exercised its discretion by
25 furthering Congress’s intent to exclude certain violent inmates from consideration for pre-release. Id.

26 Respondent reasoned that “[j]ust as § 3621(e)(2)(B) vests broad discretion in the BOP to
27 determine which individuals are candidates for early release, so too § 3621(b) gives the BOP broad
28 discretion in deciding where to designate inmates. The BOP’s decision to restrict RRC placements

1 to prisoners serving the last 10% of their sentences is a categorical expression of the BOP's
2 discretion that does not differ fundamentally from the BOP's exercise of the same discretion under
3 § 3621(e)(2)(B).” See Arcediano, 1:06-CV-00780 AWI DLB HC. The BOP undoubtedly may
4 exercise discretion under § 3621(b), however, it is not free to disregard the specific factors set forth
5 by Congress when doing so. Although Respondent argued that “the categorical exercise of
6 discretion in Lopez used factors such as sentencing enhancements which were not determinative of
7 being ‘violent’ under some circuits” and therefore broadened the definition, this argument overlooks
8 the fact that the statute at issue there did not specifically include a set of factors to be considered by
9 the BOP in making its determination of whether an offense could be classified as “violent.” In
10 Lopez, the BOP had simply filled in a statutory gap, whereas here, no such claim can be made
11 because the BOP has specifically excluded from consideration the very factors that Congress
12 outlined for consideration.

13 Based on the foregoing, the Court finds that the BOP regulations contradict, rather than
14 interpret, Congress’s intent in enacting 18 U.S.C. §§ 3621(b) and 3624(c).

15 **RECOMMENDATION**

16 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that the petition for writ of habeas corpus
17 be GRANTED, and Respondent be ORDERED to consider the appropriateness of transferring
18 Petitioner to an RRC in light of the factors set forth in § 3621(b), not excluding any other factors
19 deemed appropriate by the BOP, without reference to the BOP policy promulgated in December
20 2002 and without reference to the BOP’s February 14, 2005, amendment to 28 C.F.R. § 570.21. It is
21 further RECOMMENDED that Respondent be ORDERED to make this determination promptly,
22 not to exceed 14 days from the date of the District Court’s Order.

23 This Findings and Recommendation is submitted to the assigned District Judge, pursuant to
24 the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within thirty days after being served with the
25 Findings and Recommendation, any party may file written objections with the Court and serve a
26 copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's
27 Findings and Recommendation." Any reply to the objections shall be served and filed within ten
28 days after service of the objections. The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the

1 specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d
2 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 **Dated:** March 21, 2007
5 3b142a

/s/ Dennis L. Beck
6 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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