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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GAMALIEL SANCHEZ-LOPEZ,  
  
                                Petitioner,  
  
                  v.  
  
WARDEN,  
  
                                Respondent.

No. 1:23-cv-00739-SKO (HC)  
  
**ORDER DIRECTING CLERK OF COURT  
TO ASSIGN DISTRICT JUDGE**  
  
**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION  
TO DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF  
HABEAS CORPUS**  
  
**[TWENTY-ONE DAY DEADLINE]**

Petitioner is a federal prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

On May 12, 2023, Petitioner filed the instant petition in this Court. He is in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) at FCI-Mendota. He challenges the computation of his federal sentence by the BOP. He claims the BOP wrongfully found him ineligible to receive earned time credits under the First Step Act. The petition is unexhausted. Therefore, the Court will recommend the petition be DISMISSED without prejudice.

**DISCUSSION**

**I. Exhaustion**

Before filing a petition for writ of habeas corpus, a federal prisoner challenging any circumstance of imprisonment must first exhaust all administrative remedies. Martinez v.

1 Roberts, 804 F.2d 570, 571 (9th Cir. 1986); Chua Han Mow v. United States, 730 F.2d 1308,  
2 1313 (9th Cir. 1984); Ruviwat v. Smith, 701 F.2d 844, 845 (9th Cir. 1983). The requirement that  
3 federal prisoners exhaust administrative remedies before filing a habeas corpus petition was  
4 judicially created; it is not a statutory requirement. Brown v. Rison, 895 F.2d 533, 535 (9th Cir.  
5 1990). Thus, “because exhaustion is not required by statute, it is not jurisdictional.” Id. If  
6 Petitioner has not properly exhausted his claims, the district court, in its discretion, may either  
7 “excuse the faulty exhaustion and reach the merits or require the petitioner to exhaust his  
8 administrative remedies before proceeding in court.”

9 The first step in seeking administrative remedies is a request for informal resolution. 28  
10 C.F.R. § 542.13. When informal resolution procedures fail to achieve sufficient results, the BOP  
11 makes available to inmates a formal three-level administrative remedy process: (1) a Request for  
12 Administrative Remedy (“BP-9”) filed at the institution where the inmate is incarcerated; (2) a  
13 Regional Administrative Remedy Appeal (“BP-10”) filed at the Regional Office for the  
14 geographic region in which the inmate’s institution is located; and (3) a Central Office  
15 Administrative Remedy Appeal (“BP-11”) filed with the Office of General Counsel. 28 C.F.R. §  
16 542.10 et seq.

17 Petitioner concedes that he has not administratively exhausted his claims, but he claims  
18 exhaustion should be waived for futility because he is challenging an established BOP policy.  
19 Petitioner alleges the BOP found him ineligible to earn First Step Act (“FSA”) time credits solely  
20 because he has an immigration detainer. Prior to November 18, 2022, the BOP did take the  
21 position that inmates with detainers were ineligible for FSA credits. However, on November 18,  
22 2022, the BOP issued Program Statement 5410.01 wherein the BOP modified its procedures to  
23 allow inmates with detainers to earn FSA credits; nevertheless, the inmates still could not have  
24 those credits applied until the detainers were resolved. U.S. Dep’t of Justice, Federal Bureau of  
25 Prisons, Program Statement No. 5410.01, First Step Act of 2018 - Time Credits: Procedures for  
26 Implementation of 18 U.S.C. 3632(d)(4), at 17 (Nov. 18, 2022),  
27 [https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5410\\_01.pdf](https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5410_01.pdf) (*last visited* May 16, 2023). Then recently, on  
28 February 6, 2023, the BOP issued a change notice to the program statement in which the BOP

1 deleted the requirement that inmates have no detainers in order to have FSA credits applied to  
2 their sentence. U.S. Dep't of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Change Notice to Program  
3 Statement No. 5410.01, First Step Act of 2018 - Time Credits: Procedures for Implementation of  
4 18 U.S.C. 3632(d)(4) (Feb. 6, 2023), [https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5410.01\\_cn.pdf](https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5410.01_cn.pdf) (*last*  
5 *visited* May 16, 2023). Thus, Petitioner is no longer barred pursuant to BOP policy from earning  
6 FSA credits and having them applied to his sentence due to the detainer. For this reason,  
7 pursuing administrative remedies would not be futile. The Court finds the petition should be  
8 dismissed for failure to exhaust.

9 **ORDER**

10 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Clerk of Court is DIRECTED to assign a district  
11 judge to this case.

12 **RECOMMENDATION**

13 Accordingly, the Court RECOMMENDS that the petition for writ of habeas corpus be  
14 DISMISSED without prejudice for failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

15 This Findings and Recommendation is submitted to the United States District Court Judge  
16 assigned to this case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. section 636 (b)(1)(B) and Rule 304  
17 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court, Eastern District of California.  
18 Within twenty-one (21) days after being served with a copy, Petitioner may file written objections  
19 with the Court. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings  
20 and Recommendation." The Court will then review the Magistrate Judge's ruling pursuant to 28  
21 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(C). Petitioner is advised that failure to file objections within the specified  
22 time may waive the right to appeal the Order of the District Court. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d  
23 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

24  
25 IT IS SO ORDERED.

26 Dated: May 16, 2023

27 */s/ Sheila K. Oberto*  
28 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE