

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RENE LORENZO BONILLA-ALFARO,

Plaintiff,

v.

JANET NAPOLITANO,

Defendant.

No. 10-cv-3514 CW

ORDER DISMISSING  
PETITION FOR WRIT  
OF HABEAS CORPUS

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Petitioner Rene Lorenzo Bonilla-Alfaro has filed a Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus to cancel an outstanding order of supervision. Petitioner claims that the removal order that provided the legal basis for the order of supervision has been terminated, and thus the order of supervision must be canceled. After considering all of the arguments presented, the Court DISMISSES Petitioner's request for a Writ.

I. Background

Petitioner Bonilla-Alfaro is a citizen of Honduras. On August 16, 1997, Petitioner entered the United States without inspection by an immigration officer. On April 8, 1998, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) served Petitioner with a Notice to Appear which charged that Petitioner was removable from the United

1 States pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(A)(i).<sup>1</sup> Pet., Ex. A. On  
2 July 9, 1998, after Petitioner failed to appear at a removal  
3 hearing, an Immigration Judge ordered his removal. Id. at Ex. B.

4 Approximately six months later, the Attorney General  
5 designated Honduras as a country whose nationals may apply for  
6 Temporary Protected Status (TPS). 8 U.S.C. § 1254a(b)(1); 64 Fed.  
7 Reg. 524 (January 5, 1999). Congress established the TPS program  
8 to provide temporary protection to nationals from countries  
9 experiencing ongoing armed conflict, environmental disaster, or  
10 other extraordinary and temporary conditions. Immigration Act of  
11 1990, Pub. L. 101-649, 104 Stat. 4978 (1990); 8 U.S.C. § 1254a(b).  
12 Under the TPS program, aliens from TPS countries may remain in the  
13 United States and obtain work authorization. 8 U.S.C.  
14 § 1254a(a)(1)(B). The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized  
15 to designate countries whose nationals may apply for TPS, and to  
16 extend the period of designation if the qualifying conditions  
17 continue. 8 U.S.C. § 1254a(b)(1), (3)(C).<sup>2</sup> Honduras' TPS  
18 designation has been extended repeatedly, and will remain in effect  
19 through January 5, 2012. Extension of the Designation of Honduras

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21 <sup>1</sup>Pursuant to the Department of Homeland Security  
22 Reorganization Plan, Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No.  
23 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002), 6 U.S.C. § 542, as of March 1,  
24 2003, the functions of the INS were transferred to the Department  
of Homeland Security, and its interior enforcement functions,  
including the detention and removal program, were placed in the  
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

25 <sup>2</sup>As of March 1, 2003, in accordance with the Homeland Security  
26 Act of 2002, any reference to the Attorney General in a provision  
27 of the Immigration and Nationality Act is deemed to refer to the  
28 Secretary of Homeland Security. Extension of the Designation of  
Honduras for Temporary Protected Status, 75 Fed. Reg. 24734-01 n.1  
(May 5, 2010); 6 U.S.C. § 557.

1 for Temporary Protected Status, 75 Fed. Reg. 24734-01 (May 5,  
2 2010).

3 On September 15, 2000, Petitioner applied for TPS. Pet.,  
4 Ex. C. The INS granted Petitioner's application for TPS on  
5 December 1, 2000. Id. Subsequently, he received a work  
6 authorization card. Pet., Ex. D. At that time, the TPS program  
7 allowed Petitioner to travel outside of the United States with the  
8 prior consent of the Attorney General. 8 U.S.C. § 1254a(f)(3).

9 On or about December 19, 2001, Petitioner went to the INS  
10 office in Fresno, California, to apply for travel authorization,  
11 pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1254a(f)(3). There INS officials detained  
12 Petitioner. The next day, Petitioner's counsel provided the INS  
13 with evidence that Petitioner had been granted TPS. Pet., Ex. E.  
14 On December 21, 2001, the INS released Petitioner under an order of  
15 supervision. Pet., Ex. F.

16 The order of supervision cited Petitioner's outstanding  
17 removal order from July 9, 1998, and specified that Petitioner was  
18 being placed under supervision, because the INS could not effect  
19 Petitioner's removal within the time period prescribed by law. Id.  
20 The order of supervision requires that Petitioner comply with  
21 numerous conditions, including, among others, that Petitioner  
22 appear in person at the time and place specified, upon each and  
23 every ICE request for identification, and for deportation or  
24 removal.<sup>3</sup> Id. Petitioner must appear for medical or psychiatric

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26 <sup>3</sup>As explained earlier, as of March 1, 2003 the interior  
27 enforcement functions of the INS were transferred to ICE, and  
28 thereafter, ICE retained the powers granted to the INS under the  
order of supervision.

1 examination, upon the request of ICE. Id. Petitioner is required  
2 to furnish written notice to the ICE office within forty-eight  
3 hours of any change of residence or employment. Id.

4 Since 2001, Petitioner has complied with the order of  
5 supervision. Petitioner has also traveled abroad twice, as  
6 permitted by 8 U.S.C. § 1254a(f)(3). The Department of Homeland  
7 Security granted Petitioner travel authorizations in 2007 and 2009,  
8 and Petitioner was permitted to return to the United States  
9 following both trips. Pet., Exs. G & H.

10 II. Discussion

11 In general, persons claiming to be held "in custody in  
12 violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United  
13 States" may petition federal courts for habeas corpus relief.  
14 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3). Historically, petitions for writs of  
15 habeas corpus have provided a legal avenue for individuals to seek  
16 relief from deportation. Certain federal provisions, however,  
17 deprive the federal district courts of jurisdiction to review  
18 challenges to an immigration removal order. See Iasu v. Smith, 511  
19 F.3d 881, 886 (9th Cir. 2007). Under the judicial review regime  
20 imposed by the REAL ID Act, a petition for review is the sole and  
21 exclusive means of judicial review for all orders of removal except  
22 those issued pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1), providing for the  
23 expedited removal of arriving inadmissible aliens. Bonhometre v.  
24 Gonzales, 414 F.3d 442, 445 (9th Cir. 2005). A petition for review  
25 must be filed with the circuit court of appeal. 8 U.S.C.  
26 § 1252(a)(5) ("a petition for review filed with an appropriate  
27 court of appeals in accordance with this section shall be the sole  
28

1 and exclusive means for judicial review of an order of removal  
2 entered or issued under any provision of this chapter, except as  
3 provided in section (e) of this section." ).

4       Petitioner's argument is that the order of supervision is  
5 based on an order of removal that is "no longer outstanding." Pet.  
6 at 6. Petitioner argues that he self-deported and executed the  
7 1998 removal order when he left the United States in 2007.<sup>4</sup>  
8 Petitioner asks the Court to "issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus and  
9 find that Petitioner's 1998 removal order terminated when  
10 Petitioner departed the United States" and the order of supervision  
11 "is being enforced by ICE without legal authority[.]" Pet. at 7.  
12 Petitioner appears to seek review of the validity of the removal  
13 order that has provided the legal basis for the order of  
14 supervision. Under the Real ID Act, this Court lacks the authority  
15 to exercise judicial oversight of the 1998 removal order.

16       In subsequent briefing, Petitioner recasts his challenge as  
17 one directed solely at the order of supervision, not the removal  
18 order. Even so, the order of supervision appears to be a  
19 discretionary act, providing conditional release pending execution  
20 of a removal order. 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(3). Title 8 U.S.C.  
21 § 1252(g) limits judicial review of discretionary actions by the  
22 Attorney General. Reno v. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm.,

23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24       <sup>4</sup>Petitioner cites two laws to characterize his departure: 8  
25 U.S.C. § 1101(g), which states, "For the purpose of this Act any  
26 alien ordered deported or removed . . . who has left the United  
27 States, shall be considered to have been deported or removed in  
28 pursuance of law," and 8 C.F.R. § 241.7, which provides, "Any alien  
who has departed the United States while an order of deportation or  
removal is outstanding shall be considered to have been deported,  
excluded and deported, or removed."

1 525 U.S. 471, 485 ("Section 1252(g) seems clearly designed to give  
2 some measure of protection to 'no deferred action' decisions and  
3 similar discretionary determinations, providing that if they are  
4 reviewable at all, they at least will not be made the bases for  
5 separate rounds of judicial intervention outside of the streamlined  
6 process that Congress has designed."). In American-Arab Anti-  
7 Discrimination Committee the Supreme Court explained, "Section  
8 1252(g) was directed against a particular evil: attempts to impose  
9 judicial constraints upon prosecutorial discretion." Id. at 485  
10 n.9.

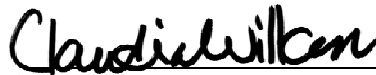
11 There are clear statutory limitations on federal district  
12 court jurisdiction to review removal orders and discretionary acts  
13 by the Attorney General. Consequently, this Court lacks authority  
14 to grant the relief Petitioner requests and must dismiss  
15 Petitioner's request for a Writ.

16 III. Conclusion

17 For the reasons explained above, the Court DISMISSES  
18 Petitioner's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The Clerk shall  
19 close the case. The parties shall bear their own costs.

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21 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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24 Dated: 3/25/2011



CLAUDIA WILKEN  
United States District Judge