

1 Petitioner waived his right to collaterally attack his sentence in his plea agreement. Plea
2 Agreement (Docket No. 17) ¶ XI. The plea agreement states, “[t]he defendant . . . waives, to the full
3 extent of the law, any right to appeal or to collaterally attack his sentence.” *Id.* Petitioner’s knowing
4 and voluntary waiver of his right to collaterally attack his sentence requires denial of his § 2255
5 motion.

6 **II. EQUAL PROTECTION**

7 Petitioner filed the present motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, but his Equal Protection challenge
8 to the constitutionality of certain Bureau of Prisons’ policies is better construed as a challenge to the
9 manner in which his sentence is being executed under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *See Hernandez v. Campbell*,
10 204 F.3d 861, 864 (9th Cir. 2000) (per curiam) (instructing that petitions challenging the “manner,
11 location or conditions of a sentence’s execution must be brought pursuant to § 2241”); *see also*
12 *Montano-Figuero v. Crabtree*, 162 F.3d 548, 549 (9th Cir. 1998) (illustrating that challenges to Bureau
13 of Prisons’ policies are challenges to the execution of an inmate’s sentence). Construing his motion
14 liberally, the Court considers Petitioner’s Equal Protection claim under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *See Zichko*
15 *v. Idaho*, 247 F.3d 1015, 1020 (9th Cir. 2001) (noting a court’s “duty to construe pro se pleadings
16 liberally”).

17 Petitioner claims that Bureau of Prisons’ policies that prevent him from participating in certain
18 programs due to his alien status violate his right to Equal Protection. However, Bureau of Prisons
19 policies preventing deportable aliens from participating in certain programs survive constitutional
20 challenge. *Cf. McLean v. Crabtree*, 173 F.3d 1176, 1186 (9th Cir. 1999) (finding BOP exclusion of
21 prisoners with detainers, including INS detainers, from community-based program based on
22 petitioners’ alien status did not violate Equal Protection).

23 Additionally, a number of district courts have also found that policies preventing alien
24 prisoners from participating in certain pre-release programs are also justified because the purpose of
25 the program — helping prisoners reenter the community after serving their sentence — is not advanced
26 in the case of prisoners who will be deported upon release. *See Lizarraga-Lopez v. United States*, 89
27 F. Supp. 2d 1166, 1169-70 (S.D. Cal. 2000) (upholding deportable alien’s ineligibility for community
28 confinement); *United States v. Rodas-Jacome*, No. 06-CV-1481, 2007 WL 1231630, at *4 (S.D. Cal.

1 Apr. 24, 2007) (upholding restrictions for alien prisoners to obtain “good time” credits in rehabilitation
2 programs). Because deportable alien prisoners pose a greater flight risk and the public policy
3 justifications for pre-release programs are inapplicable, the challenged policies survive constitutional
4 scrutiny and Petitioner’s Equal Protection claim fails. The Court also denies relief under § 2241.

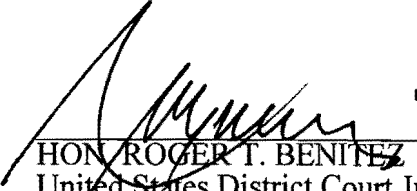
5 The Court **DENIES** a certificate of appealability because the issues are not debatable among
6 jurists of reason and there are no questions adequate to deserve encouragement.

7 **CONCLUSION**

8 Petitioner’s motion is **DENIED**. The Clerk shall close case number 12-CV-1496 BEN.

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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11 DATED: June 20, 2012

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13 HON. ROGER T. BENITEZ
14 United States District Court Judge
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