



1 2255(a); United States v. Timmreck, 441 U.S. 780, 783-84 (1979). Under Rule 4(b) of the Rules  
2 Governing Section 2255 Proceedings, “[i]f it plainly appears from the motion, any attached exhibits,  
3 and the record of prior proceedings that the moving party is not entitled to relief, the judge must  
4 dismiss the motion and direct the clerk to notify the moving party.” The court does not need to hold  
5 an evidentiary hearing or obtain a response from the government. See 28 U.S.C. § 2255; United States  
6 v. Quan, 789 F.2d 711, 715 (9th Cir. 1986).

### 7 **I. Waiver**

8 Defendant waived his right to collaterally attack his sentence. Contract law standards govern  
9 the validity of plea agreements. United States v. Keller, 902 F.2d 1391, 1393 (9th Cir. 1990). A  
10 defendant validly waives his appellate rights if the language of the waiver encompasses his right to  
11 appeal on the grounds raised and he knowingly and voluntarily agrees to waive those rights. United  
12 States v. Rahman, 642 F.3d 1257, 1259 (9th Cir. 2011). A waiver provision barring a defendant from  
13 seeking collateral relief under a § 2255 motion is valid and enforceable. See United States v. Abarca,  
14 985 F.2d 1012, 1014 (9th Cir. 1993); see United States v. Navarro-Botello, 912 F.2d 318, 321-22 (9th  
15 Cir. 1990) (reasoning the public policy of finality supports upholding waivers in plea agreements).  
16 Defendant validly waived his right to collaterally attack his sentence when he signed a plea agreement  
17 filed on August 23, 2011, expressly waiving his right to appeal or to collaterally attack his conviction  
18 and sentence unless the court imposed a custodial sentence greater than the high end of the guidelines  
19 range recommended by the government. The waiver applies because at sentencing, the court imposed  
20 a sentence of 46 months, lower than the high end of the government’s recommended guideline range  
21 of 46 to 57 months. The record reveals that Defendant’s waiver was knowing and voluntary.  
22 Accordingly, the court dismisses the Motion.

### 23 **II. Procedural Bar**

24 Even if Defendant did not waive the right to collaterally attack his sentence, he has  
25 procedurally defaulted on his claim. A defendant procedurally defaults on claims that he could have,  
26 but did not raise on appeal. See Bousley v. United States, 523 U.S. 614, 621-22 (1998). Defendant did  
27 not raise these claims on direct appeal. He does not allege that he is innocent or that cause and  
28 prejudice existed to excuse his procedural default. See Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478, 485 (1996).

1 Accordingly, the court dismisses the Motion.

2 **II. The Merits**

3 Defendant's claim fails on the merits. An Equal Protection claim arises when a statute, on its  
4 face or when enforced, results in the differential treatment of similarly situated persons due to  
5 discriminatory government intent. United States v. Lopez-Flores, 63 F.3d 1468, 1472 (9th Cir. 1995);  
6 Plyler v. Doe, 457 U.S. 202, 216 (1982). The court must analyze the distinction under the appropriate  
7 level of scrutiny. Village of Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Dev. Corp., 429 U.S. 252, 265  
8 (1977). Unless a suspect classification is present, the unequal treatment must only be rationally related  
9 to a legitimate state interest. Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Ctr., 473 U.S. 432, 440 (1985). "The fact  
10 that an Act of Congress treats aliens differently from citizens does not itself imply that such treatment  
11 is invidious." Matthews v. Diaz, 426 U.S. 67, 80 (1976). Federal classifications based on alienage  
12 receive rational basis review because Congressional power to serve national interests in immigration  
13 and foreign relations justify selective legislation not permitted to the states. Id. at 81; see Graham v.  
14 Department of Pub. Welfare, 403 U.S. 365, 377 (1971).

15 The exclusion of non-citizen inmates from participating in an early-release drug program  
16 survives rational basis scrutiny. See McLean v. Crabtree 173 F.3d 1176, 1186 (9th Cir. 1999). The  
17 Ninth Circuit held that the Bureau of Prisons ("BOP") did not violate the equal protection rights of  
18 non-citizen plaintiffs with Immigration and Naturalization Service detainers by denying them a  
19 sentence reduction. The court reasoned that the government distinction between prisoners with  
20 detainers and prisoners without detainers did not create a suspect classification. Id. at 1186. Excluding  
21 prisoners with detainers from community-based treatment programs and sentence reduction eligibility  
22 rationally served the government's legitimate interest in eliminating the risk of a prisoner's escape  
23 during the community-based treatment phase. Id. The government did not violate Defendant's equal  
24 protection rights by denying him the opportunity to participate in an early-release drug program based  
25 on his non-citizen status because of a legitimate interest in eliminating a risk of flight.

26 In the context of early-release drug program eligibility benefits, deportable aliens are not  
27 similarly situated to United States citizens because citizen inmates must re-enter domestic society  
28 while deportable inmates are denied that privilege. Patterson-Romo v. United States, No. 10-CR-3119,

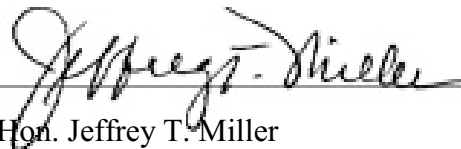
1 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 79319, at \*3 (denying petitioner's motion for a reduction of the sentence);  
2 United States v. Avendano, No. 12-CV-1495, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 89959, at \*6 (denying an  
3 identical petition); Ortiz-Castillo v. United States, No. 11-CR-2511, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39423,  
4 at \*5 (denying an identical petition); Rios-Ibarra v. United States, No. 09-CV-205-JD, 2012 U.S. Dist.  
5 LEXIS 10977, at \*5 (denying an identical petition); United States v. Brionez-Villela, No. 8:12CR73,  
6 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 85164, at \*5 (denying a similar petition). Defendant is not similarly situated  
7 to citizen prisoners who are eligible for early-release drug program benefits because he will not re-  
8 enter domestic society in the United States following incarceration.

9 A challenge to the BOP policy of excluding non-citizens from a sentence reduction option does  
10 not fall within the scope of a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion. United States v. Armando Rodriguez-  
11 Palomares, No. 05-CR-1965-JM 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 85572, at \*6 (denying a motion for a  
12 reduction of the sentence because a downward departure based on deportable alien status is  
13 unavailable under § 2255). The determination of a prisoner's eligibility for participation in an early-  
14 release drug program rests entirely within BOP discretion and a prisoner has no constitutionally  
15 protected liberty interest in early release. See 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e)(2)(B); Lopez v. Davis, 531 U.S.  
16 230, 243 (2001); Downey v. Crabtree, 100 F.3d 662, 670 (9th Cir. 1996). Defendant does not have a  
17 protected liberty interest in early release. He may not challenge the terms of an early-release drug  
18 program eligibility policy under a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion.

19 In sum, the court denies the Motion to reduce Defendant's sentence. The Clerk of Court is  
20 instructed to close the file.

21 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22  
23 DATED: September 26, 2012

24   
25 Hon. Jeffrey T. Miller  
26 United States District Judge

27 cc: All parties  
28