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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, <p style="text-align: right;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> GREGORIO HERNANDEZ- DUARTE, <p style="text-align: right;">Defendant.</p>	CRIM CASE NO. 10cr1472WQH CIVIL CASE NO. 12cv3015WQH CIVIL CASE NO. 13cv1778WQH ORDER
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HAYES, Judge:

The matters before the Court are the motions under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence by a person in federal custody filed by Defendant. (10cr1472WQH, ECF No. 79; 12cv3015WQH, ECF No.1; 13cv1778WQH, ECF No. 1).

I. Background

On April 5, 2010, Defendant was arrested for alien smuggling. (ECF No. 1 at 3). On April 21, 2010, Defendant was charged by indictment with one count of conspiracy to transport illegal aliens in violation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1324(a)(1)(A)(ii) and (v)(I), and two counts of transportation of an illegal alien in violation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1324(a)(1)(A)(ii) and (v)(II). (ECF No. 15).

On November 11, 2010, Defendant entered into a Plea Agreement with the Government. (ECF No. 48). The Plea Agreement provided that “Defendant agree[d]

1 to plead guilty to Count 1 of the indictment,” and “[t]he Government [would] move to
2 dismiss the remaining counts in [the] indictment against Defendant after he [was]
3 sentenced.” *Id.* at 2. The Plea Agreement stated in part: “Defendant understands that
4 the crime to which defendant is pleading guilty carries the following penalties: ... As
5 a consequence of this guilty plea, Defendant may be removed from the United States.”
6 *Id.* at 4.

7 On November 12, 2010, the Defendant appeared before the District Judge and
8 entered a plea of guilty to Count 1. At the plea hearing, the District Judge stated: “The
9 Plea Agreement sets forth the penalties that you are facing, Mr. Hernandez. The
10 maximum sentence is five years in prison, a \$250,000 fine, a \$100 special assessment,
11 and three years’ supervised release, and also you could be removed from the United
12 States as a result of your guilty plea in this case. Do you understand?” Defendant
13 answered: “yes.” (ECF No. 83 at 7). The District Judge asked the Defendant “Have
14 any promises been made to you other than what is in this plea agreement? Any other
15 promises?” Defendant answered: “No.” *Id.* at 6-7.

16 The District Judge asked defense counsel at the plea hearing about the
17 Defendant’s “status in the United States.” Defendant counsel stated in open court:
18 “He’s a lawful permanent resident, your honor. ... the fact that he could be removed has
19 obviously been discussed with him, and all parties both to this agreement and to other
20 potential agreements in the future are aware of his status and the possibility that he
21 could be removed.” *Id.* at 12.

22 The District Judge accepted Defendant’s plea of guilty to Count 1. Pursuant to
23 the agreement of the parties, Defendant waived preparation of the plea agreement and
24 both parties requested that the Court impose a sentence of time served. The Court
25 entered Judgment sentencing Defendant to a term of time served and two years of
26 supervised release on Count 1. (ECF No. 51 at 1-2). Counts 2 and 3 were dismissed.
27 (ECF No. 49).

28 On December 19, 2012, Defendant filed the initial motion to vacate, set aside, or

1 correct sentence. (10cr1472WQH, ECF No. 79; 12cv3015WQH, ECF No.1).

2 On July 16, 2013, Defendant filed a second motion to vacate, set aside, or correct
3 sentence. (13cv1778WQH, ECF No. 1).

4 On September 30, 2013, the Government filed a response. (ECF No. 86).

5 **II. Contentions of the Parties**

6 Defendant contends that he is entitled to relief from judgment on the ground that
7 he was denied “effective assistance of counsel.” (ECF No. 79 at 5). Defendant
8 contends that his counsel “ha[d] a duty to investigate the immigration consequences of
9 a plea,” and that his “counsel failed to advise [him] on the particular circumstances.”
10 *Id.* Defendant contends that the “conviction [was] obtained by a violation of the
11 protection against double jeopardy.” *Id.* Defendant alleges that “there was an
12 agreement between the District Attorney and Defendant counsel regarding ‘this plea
13 would not deprive [Defendant of his] lawful permanent residence - which he is in
14 removal proceedings as a consequence[] of the plea.’” *Id.*

15 The Government contends that “[D]efendant’s motion is improper under § 2255,
16 meritless, and untimely.” (ECF No. 86 at 2). The Government contends that the motion
17 is untimely because “[D]efendant filed it more than a year after the deadline imposed
18 by § 2255.” *Id.* The Government contends that Defendant “is not in federal criminal
19 custody at this time, and has not been since April 2010[,] ... [and therefore,] he cannot
20 bring a motion under § 2255.” *Id.* The Government further asserts that Defendant
21 “was admonished repeatedly - including by his counsel - that he could be removed from
22 the United States as a consequence of his guilty plea, and he confirmed under oath to
23 Judge Gonzalez that he understood that fact.” *Id.*

24 **III. Analysis**

25 28 U.S.C. § 2255 provides that a “prisoner in custody under sentence of a court
26 established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that
27 the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States,
28 or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence

1 was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral
2 attack, may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct
3 the sentence.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a).

4 **A. Statute of Limitations**

5 A motion brought under § 2255 is subject to a one year statute of limitations. 28
6 U.S.C. § 2255(f). The statute provides:

7 A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to a motion under this section.
8 The limitation period shall run from the latest of–

9 (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;

10 (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by
11 governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United
States is removed, if the movant was prevented from making a motion by
such governmental action;

12 (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the
13 Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme
Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

14 (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented
15 could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

16 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f).

17 On November 15, 2010, the Court entered Judgment sentencing Defendant to a
18 term of time served and two years of supervised release. (ECF No. 51).¹

19 On December 19, 2012,² Defendant filed the initial motion to vacate, set aside,
20 or correct sentence. (ECF No. 79). Based on the record in this case, the motion to
21 vacate, set aside, or correct sentence is not timely because it was filed more than one
22 year after “the date on which the judgment of conviction [became] final.” 28 U.S.C. §
23 2255(f)(1). Defendant has identified no impediment to excuse the late filing.

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26 ¹Sentencing was held on November 12, 2010. Judgment was entered on
27 November 15, 2010. Defendant stated at the sentencing hearing that he waived his right
to appeal.

28 ²Defendant filed a second motion on July 15, 2013 which resulted in 13cv1778.

1 **B. “In Custody” Requirement**

2 “By its clear terms, § 2255 is applicable only to prisoners who are in custody and
3 claiming the right to be released.” *United States v. Kramer*, 195 F.3d 1129, 1130 (9th
4 Cir. 1999). A term of supervised release has been treated as a sufficient restraint on
5 liberty as to render a defendant “in custody” for the purposes of a motion under § 2255.
6 *See United States v. Dohrmann*, 36 Fed. Appx. 879, 879 (9th Cir. 2002). Immigration
7 consequences, including deportation, are collateral consequences of a guilty plea when
8 the deportation “was not the sentence of the court which accepted the plea, but of
9 another agency over which the trial judge has no control and for which he has no
10 responsibility.” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). *Fruchtman v. Kenton*,
11 531 F.2d 946, 949 (9th Cir. 1976)

12 On November 15, 2010, the Court sentenced Defendant to a term of time served
13 and two years of supervised release. (ECF No. 51). The record in this case contains no
14 facts to show that Defendant was “in custody” on December 19, 2012 when he filed his
15 motion to vacate under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Any subsequent removal proceedings
16 alleged would be a collateral consequence of Defendant’s guilty plea and conviction,
17 rather than a restraint on Defendant’s liberty amounting to custody. The record does
18 not show that Defendant was “a prisoner in custody under sentence of a court” at the
19 time his petition was filed. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a).

20 **C. Merits**


21 The plea agreement in this case stated that “ Defendant understands that ... [a]
22 a consequence of this guilty plea, Defendant may be removed from the United States.”
23 (ECF No. 48 at 4). Defendant initialed this page of the plea agreement and signed the
24 plea agreement, which expressly stated that “[b]y signing this agreement, Defendant
25 certifies that Defendant has read it[,] ... has discussed the terms of this agreement with
26 defense counsel and fully understands its meaning and effect.” *Id.* at 16. At the change
27 of plea hearing, Defendant was repeatedly advised that he “could be removed from the
28 United States as a result of [his] guilty plea.” (ECF No. 83 at 7); *see also*, (“[T]he fact

1 that he could be removed has obviously been discussed with him, and all parties ... are
2 aware of his status and the possibility that he could be removed.”) *Id.* at 12. The Court
3 finds that the record demonstrates that Defendant cannot prevail on a claim that defense
4 counsel failed to advise him of the immigration consequences of a guilty plea. Even
5 if timely filed, the motion to vacate, set aside, or correct the sentence on the grounds of
6 ineffective assistance of counsel fails on the merits.

7 **IV. Conclusion**

8 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the motions to vacate, set aside, or correct
9 sentence (10cr1472WQH ECF No. 79; 12cv3015 ECF No.1; 13cv1778 ECF No. 1)
10 filed by Defendant are denied.

11 DATED: December 2, 2013

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13 **WILLIAM Q. HAYES**
14 United States District Judge
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