

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN**

PASCUAL SOLER MONTOYA,

Petitioner,

v.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY, IMMIGRATION AND
CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, and
SHERIFF DALE J. SCHMIDT,

Respondents.

Case No. 17-CV-1706-JPS

ORDER

1. INTRODUCTION

On December 7, 2017, Pascual Soler Montoya (“Montoya”) filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, challenging his detention in connection with removal proceedings. (Docket #1). As an initial matter, the Court must screen Montoya’s petition under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Proceedings, which requires the Court to promptly examine the petition and dismiss it “[i]f it plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief[.]”¹

2. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

According to the allegations of the petition, Montoya is a native and citizen of Cuba. (Docket #1 at 2). He lawfully entered the United States in 1980. *Id.* His last criminal conviction was in 1990, when he was

¹Rule 1(b) of those Rules and Civil Local Rule 9(a)(2) give this Court the authority to apply the rules to other habeas corpus cases, including the rule permitting screening of the petition.

convicted in Wisconsin of a drug offense. *Id.* Until 2017, he “was living a normal life here in America[.]” *Id.*

On March 22, 2017, the Department of Homeland Security issued a warrant for Montoya’s detention for possible deportation to Cuba. (Docket #1-1). On July 7, 2017, an immigration judge ordered Montoya deported. (Docket #1-2). This has not yet occurred. (Docket #1 at 3). On September 26, 2017, Immigration and Customs Enforcement notified Montoya that it would continue his detention because it expected him to be deported in the reasonably foreseeable future. (Docket #1-4). Montoya has made a number of attempts to inquire about the status of his deportation, but those have not borne fruit. (Docket #1-3; Docket #1-5; Docket #1-6).

Montoya remains detained at the Dodge County Detention Center in Juneau, Wisconsin. (Docket #1 at 1). He asserts that there is no significant likelihood that he will be deported in the near future because the United States and Cuba lack a repatriation agreement. *Id.* He requests that the Court order his immediate release from custody and placement on supervision pending his removal. *Id.* at 4.

3. LEGAL STANDARDS

An alien ordered removed from this country generally must be removed within ninety days. 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(1)(A). This is called the “removal period.” *Id.* During that period, the alien must be detained. *Id.* § 1231(a)(2). If not removed within the removal period, the alien is normally to be released under the government’s supervision. *Id.* § 1231(a)(3). However, the Attorney General may continue to detain him beyond the removal period if the alien presents a risk to the community or is unlikely to comply with the order of removal. *Id.* § 1231(a)(6).

In *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 682 (2001), the Supreme Court addressed “whether [the] post-removal-period statute authorizes the Attorney General to detain a removable alien *indefinitely* beyond the removal period or only for a period *reasonably necessary* to secure the alien’s removal.” The Court determined that the latter was the appropriate standard. *Id.* at 689. To find that the statute permitted indefinite detention would, in the Court’s view, raise serious due process concerns. *Id.* at 690. Although the text of the statute says nothing about reasonableness, the Court read that limitation into it to avoid a collision with the Constitution. *See id.* at 690–98.

Thus, the Court concluded that “once removal is no longer reasonably foreseeable, continued detention is no longer authorized by statute.” *Id.* at 699. In such a case, “the alien’s release may and should be conditioned on any of the various forms of supervised release that are appropriate in the circumstances, and the alien may no doubt be returned to custody upon a violation of those conditions.” *Id.* at 699–700. Further, if removal is reasonably foreseeable, “the habeas court should consider the risk of the alien’s committing further crimes as a factor potentially justifying confinement within that reasonable removal period.” *Id.* at 700.

To provide clarity to later courts, the Court specified that a presumptively reasonable period of detention for purposes of removal should not exceed six months. *Id.* at 701. Once that period expires, and once the alien “provides good reason to believe that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, the government must respond with evidence sufficient to rebut that showing.” *Id.* The alien need not show “the absence of any prospect of removal—no matter how unlikely or unforeseeable,” but merely that

removal is not reasonably foreseeable. *Id.* at 702. Similarly, the government cannot rest solely on assertions of good-faith efforts to secure removal. *Id.* As the period of post-removal confinement grows, “what counts as the ‘reasonably foreseeable future’ conversely would have to shrink.” *Id.* at 701. However, the six-month presumption “does not mean that every alien not removed must be released after six months. To the contrary, an alien may be held in confinement until it has been determined that there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.” *Id.*

4. ANALYSIS

In this case, the Court cannot say that Montoya’s petition is plainly without merit. Although the presumptively reasonable period of detention following an order of removal has not yet elapsed (he has been detained just over five months), Montoya has alleged that his removal will not be effected in the near future because there is no repatriation agreement between the United States and Cuba. Thus, the Court finds—as a preliminary matter of screening only—that he has proffered sufficiently good reasons to believe that his removal is not reasonably foreseeable. Under *Zadvydas*, the burden must now rest with the government to justify Montoya’s continued detention. *See Cesar v. Achim*, 542 F. Supp. 2d 897, 903 (E.D. Wis. 2008) (the burden shifts to the government “if the alien can offer any legitimate argument as to why there is no significant likelihood of removal”).² Consequently, the Court will order Respondent Sheriff Dale

²It is not clear from the face of his petition whether Montoya has exhausted his administrative remedies. 8 C.F.R. § 212.12; *Araujo-Cortes v. Shanahan*, 35 F. Supp. 3d 533, 538 (S.D.N.Y. 2014). The Court will leave it to the government to argue that or any other procedural issues should they have merit.

J. Schmidt (“Schmidt”) to respond to the petition and will set a briefing schedule. *See* Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.³

Although Montoya’s claims may proceed, the Court must dismiss certain of the respondents as improvidently named. A Section 2241 habeas petition is properly lodged against “the person who has custody” over the petitioner. 28 U.S.C. § 2242; *id.* § 2243 (“The writ, or order to show cause shall be directed to the person having custody of the person detained.”). In “core” habeas cases—those in which the prisoner challenges his present physical confinement—this will be the warden of the prison where he is being held. *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426, 435 (2004). The Supreme Court instructs that in such cases, the respondent should “not [be] the Attorney General or some other remote supervisory official.” *Id.*; *see also Kholyavskiy v. Achim*, 443 F.3d 946, 949 (7th Cir. 2006) (“[T]he immediate custodian [is] the individual having ‘day-to-day control’ over the facility in which a prisoner is housed.”).

Montoya’s case is clearly one asserting that his present physical confinement is unlawful, and so the only proper respondent is Schmidt, the Dodge County Sheriff and the day-to-day overseer of the Dodge County Detention Center. The other named respondents will be dismissed for the present, but if Schmidt reports that there is some obstacle to granting complete relief because of a failure to name some other respondent, the Court will entertain a request to join that person.

³Section 2243 purports to set out a specific timeline for briefing and ruling upon Section 2241 petitions, but the court’s prerogative over scheduling embodied in Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Proceedings controls. *Bleitner v. Welborn*, 15 F.3d 652, 653–54 (7th Cir. 1994); *Kramer v. Jenkins*, 108 F.R.D. 429, 432 (N.D. Ill. 1985).

Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that Respondents Department of Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs Enforcement be and the same are hereby **DISMISSED** from this action;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall effect service of the petition and this Order upon Respondent Sheriff Dale J. Schmidt pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties shall proceed in accordance with the following schedule:

1. Within 30 days of receipt of service of the petition, Respondent shall file either an appropriate motion seeking dismissal of this action or answer the petition, complying with Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, and showing cause, if any, why the writ should not issue; and

2. If Respondent files an answer, then the parties should abide by the following briefing schedule:

a. Petitioner shall have 30 days after the filing of Respondent's answer within which to file a brief in support of his petition, providing reasons why the writ of habeas corpus should be issued. Petitioner is reminded that, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 2248, unless he disputes allegations made by the respondent in his answer or motion to dismiss, those allegations "shall be accepted as true except to the extent that the judge finds from the evidence that they are not true."

b. Respondent shall file an opposition brief, with reasons why the writ of habeas corpus should not be issued, within

30 days of service of Petitioner's brief, or within 45 days from the date of this order if no brief is filed by Petitioner.

c. Petitioner may then file a reply brief, if he wishes to do so, within 10 days after Respondent has filed a response brief.

3. If Respondent files a motion in lieu of an answer, then the parties should abide by the following briefing schedule:

a. Petitioner shall have 30 days following the filing of Respondent's dispositive motion and accompanying brief within which to file a brief in opposition to that motion.

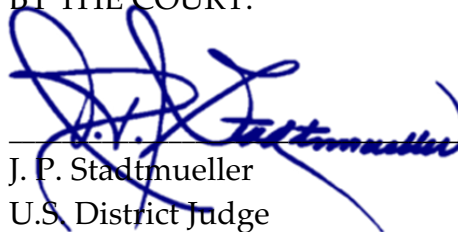
b. Respondent shall have 15 days following the filing of Petitioner's opposition brief within which to file a reply brief, if any.

Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7(f), the following page limitations apply: briefs in support of or in opposition to the habeas petition or a dispositive motion filed by Respondent must not exceed thirty pages and reply briefs must not exceed fifteen pages, not counting any caption, cover page, table of contents, table of authorities, and/or signature block.

Because Petitioner's filings will be electronically scanned and entered on the docket upon receipt by the clerk, Petitioner need not mail to counsel for Respondent copies of documents sent to the Court.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this 20th day of December, 2017.

BY THE COURT:



J. P. Stadtmueller
U.S. District Judge