

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF
LOUISIANA, LAKE CHARLES DIVISION**

Jesus Mayorga-Gonzalez v. N. Pate

Mayorga-Gonzalez v. Pate · No. 2:25-cv-01490 · Decided February 6, 2026

OPINION

Mayorga-Gonzalez

PER CURIAM.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

LAKE CHARLES DIVISION

JESUS MAYORGA-GONZALEZ DOCKET NO. 2:25-cv-01490

REG. # 48959-308 SECTION P

VERSUS JUDGE JAMES D. CAIN, JR.

N. PATE MAGISTRATE JUDGE LEBLANC

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Before the court is a petition for writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 by pro se petitioner Jesus Mayorga-Gonzalez on October 3, 2025. Doc. 1. The matter is now ripe for review. Mayorga-Gonzalez is an inmate in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) and is currently incarcerated at the Federal Correctional Center at Oakdale, Louisiana (“FCIO”). This matter has been referred to the undersigned for review, report, and recommendation in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636 and the standing orders of this Court. For the reasons stated below, IT IS RECOMMENDED that the matter be DENIED and DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE. I.

BACKGROUND

Mayorga-Gonzalez filed the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus challenging the determination that he is not eligible to earn federal time credits (“FTC” or “FSA Time Credits”) under the First Step Act (“FSA”) because he is an illegal alien. Doc. 1, p. 4. He argues that the BOP uses deceptive practices to his constitutional rights by taking FTC away after he earned them and asks this Court to order the BOP to return his time, which would result in early release to Immigration and Customs Enforcement custody. Petitioner does not contest that he is subject to a final order of removal. He attaches to his petition a copy of the Immigration Detainer—Notice of Action establishing that a final order of removal was entered on November 8, 2023. Doc. 4, p. 24. II.

LAW & ANALYSIS

The FSA authorizes BOP to grant FTC to eligible inmates. See 18 U.S.C. § 3624(g). “An eligible inmate... may earn FSA Time Credits for programming and activities in which he or she

participated from December 21, 2018, until January 14, 2020,” and “may earn FSA Time Credit if he or she is successfully participating in [Evidence-based Recidivism Reduction (EBRR)] programs or [Productive Activities (PAs)] that the Bureau has recommended based on the inmate’s individualized risk needs assessment on or after January 15, 2020.” 28 CFR § 523.42(b). Depending on the inmate’s status, he may earn either 10 or 15 days for every 30 days of programming. See 28 CFR § 523.42(c). Assuming he meets the eligibility criteria, and has a term of supervised release as part of his sentence, the BOP may apply those credits to transfer (in effect release) the inmate to supervised release up to twelve months early: If the sentencing court included as a part of the sentence a requirement that the prisoner be placed on a term of supervised release after imprisonment pursuant to section 3583, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may transfer the prisoner to begin any such term of supervised release at an earlier date, not to exceed 12 months, based on the application of time credits under 3632. 18 U.S.C. § 3624(g)(3); see also 28 C.F.R. § 523.44(d) (stating that BOP may apply FSA Time Credits toward early transfer to supervised release “no earlier than 12 months before the date that transfer to supervised release would otherwise have occurred.”). FSA Time Credits, however, cannot be applied to the sentence until an inmate has earned credits “in an amount equal to the remainder of the prisoner’s imposed term of imprisonment.” 18 U.S.C. § 3624(g)(1)(A). Prior to February 6, 2023, BOP policy precluded inmates with any kind of detainer from applying earned credits towards early transfer to supervised release. See Program Statement 5410.01, First Step Act of 2018 - Time Credits: Procedures for Implementation of 18 U.S.C. § 3632(d)(4) at 14 (available at www.bop.gov). However, as of February 6, 2023, detainees, in and of themselves, are no longer considered disqualifying, while inmates with a final order of removal remain ineligible. See *id.*; see also 18 U.S.C. § 3632(d)(4)(E) (prisoner with a “final order of removal” is ineligible to apply FSA Time Credits). Petitioner is subject to a final order of removal and is therefore not eligible to apply the credits he has earned as a matter of law. BOP therefore has no discretion in this matter: A prisoner is ineligible to apply time credits under subparagraph (C) if the prisoner is the subject of a final order of removal under any provision of the immigration laws (as such term is defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))). 18 U.S.C. § 3632(d)(4)(E). Because Petitioner is subject to a final order of removal, he is ineligible to have the FSA Time Credits he has earned applied to his sentence. III.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, Mayorga-Gonzalez’s petition fails to state a claim for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Accordingly, IT IS RECOMMENDED that the petition be DENIED and DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C) and Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the parties have fourteen (14) days from receipt of this Report and Recommendation to file written objections with the Clerk of Court. Failure to file written objections to the proposed factual findings and/or the proposed legal conclusions reflected in this Report and Recommendation within fourteen (14) days of receipt shall bar an aggrieved party

from attacking either the factual findings or the legal conclusions accepted by the District Court, except upon grounds of plain error. See *Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1429-30 (Sth Cir. 1996). THUS DONE AND SIGNED in chambers this 6th day of February, 2026.

5 AS P. LEBLANC

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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