

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF
PENNSYLVANIA

Roderick Eugenio Feurtado v. Warden J. Greene

Feurtado · No. Civil No. 3:25-cv-2307 · Decided April 1, 2026

SUMMARY

The court denied Roderick Eugenio Feurtado’s petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Feurtado challenged his placement in Inmate Financial Responsibility Program refusal status, the resulting loss of First Step Act time credits, and related restrictions on privileges. The court held that he voluntarily participated in the program, failed to make agreed-upon payments, and was therefore subject to the consequences of refusal status.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Robert D. Mariani
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania
DECIDED	April 1, 2026
DOCKET	Civil No. 3:25-cv-2307
DISPOSITION	denied
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 challenging the Bureau of Prisons' placement of petitioner in Inmate Financial Responsibility Program refusal status, the resulting loss of First Step Act time credits, and related restrictions.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The opinion does not state a separate standard of review.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished, nonprecedential district court memorandum
PARTIES	Roderick Eugenio Feurtado v. Warden J. Greene

TOPICS

- federal habeas corpus
- prisoners rights
- post-conviction relief
- sentence modification

PRACTICE AREAS

- federal habeas corpus
- prisoner litigation
- administrative law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the BOP unlawfully required or scheduled Feurtado's restitution payments through the IFRP after he voluntarily agreed to participate.
2. Whether Feurtado was coerced or placed under duress when he signed the IFRP payment plans because refusal to participate resulted in loss of privileges.
3. Whether the BOP was authorized to place Feurtado in IFRP refusal status and deny him the ability to earn First Step Act time credits after he failed to satisfy his agreed payment obligations.

HOLDINGS

1. An inmate who voluntarily elects to participate in the IFRP cannot challenge the BOP's scheduling, modification, or collection of restitution payments made under the inmate's agreed financial plan.
2. The loss of privileges associated with refusing to participate in the IFRP, without additional facts showing coercion, does not establish that an inmate was coerced or acted under duress when signing an IFRP payment plan.
3. When an inmate agrees to participate in the IFRP but fails to satisfy the agreed payment obligations, the BOP may place the inmate in IFRP refusal status and deny eligibility to earn First Step Act time credits under applicable BOP policy and regulations.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“participation in the IFRP is voluntary. The BOP only ‘implements’ the IFRP after a prisoner has chosen to participate.” (at 10)

“The fact that Feurtado was “faced with the choice of either meeting his financial responsibilities or losing privileges associated with participation in the IFRP” does not permit him to assert that he was coerced into signing the plan or that he signed his payment plan under duress.” (at 10)

“Because Feurtado refused to participate in the IFRP, he was not eligible to earn FSA time credits in accordance with BOP policy.” (at 12)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Feurtado is serving a 120-month federal sentence for conspiracy to commit wire fraud and owes \$258,520 in restitution. He initially agreed to participate in the BOP's IFRP and accepted several payment plans, including quarterly and monthly payment obligations. After failing to make the agreed payments on two occasions, the BOP placed him in IFRP refusal status, which resulted in restrictions and ineligibility to earn First Step Act time credits. He challenged the payment plan, refusal status, and associated consequences through a § 2241 petition.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Feurtado filed a § 2241 habeas petition against the warden. The petition was fully briefed and ripe for disposition. The district court denied the petition, concluding that Feurtado voluntarily entered the IFRP, failed to make the agreed payments, and was therefore subject to refusal-status consequences, including ineligibility to earn FSA time credits.

DISPOSITION

denied

CASES CITED

- Jordan v. Holt, 488 F. App'x 587, 588 (3d Cir. 2012)
- Griggs v. Zickenfoose, No. 13-cv-02342, 2014 WL 2042153, at *2 (M.D. Pa. May 19, 2014)
- Ruffin v. Christensen, No. 23-cv-01297, 2024 WL 3850451, at *4 (M.D. Pa. Aug. 15, 2024)
- Duronio v. Werlinger, 454 F. App'x 71, 73 (3d Cir. 2011)

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