

FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

**Jul 26, 2018**

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

JORGE VIRGEN-PONCE,

Defendant.

No. 2:18-CR-0092-WFN-1

ORDER DISMISSING INDICTMENT

**UNITED STATES MARSHAL  
ACTION REQUIRED**

A pretrial conference and motion hearing was held July 24, 2018. The Defendant, who is in custody, was present and represented by Miles Pope and assisted by Court-appointed interpreter Bea Rump; Assistant United States Attorney Matthew Duggan represented the Government.

The Court addressed Defendant's Motion to Dismiss. ECF No. 27. The Defendant challenges the validity of the prior deportation because the notice to appear failed to include the time and date of the hearing as required by 8 U.S.C. § 1229(a):

In removal proceedings under section 1229a of this title, written notice (in this section referred to as a "notice to appear") shall be given in person to the alien (or, if personal service is not practicable, through service by mail to the alien or to the alien's counsel of record, if any) specifying the following:

(A) The nature of the proceedings against the alien.

(B) The legal authority under which the proceedings are conducted.

(C) The acts or conduct alleged to be in violation of law.

(D) The charges against the alien and the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated.

(E) The alien may be represented by counsel and the alien will be provided (i) a period of time to secure counsel under subsection (b)(1) and (ii) a current list of counsel prepared under subsection (b)(2).

1 (F)(i) The requirement that the alien must immediately provide (or have  
2 provided) the Attorney General with a written record of an address and  
3 telephone number (if any) at which the alien may be contacted respecting  
4 proceedings under section 1229a of this title. (ii) The requirement that the alien  
5 must provide the Attorney General immediately with a written record of any  
6 change of the alien's address or telephone number. (iii) The consequences  
7 under section 1229a(b)(5) of this title of failure to provide address and  
8 telephone information pursuant to this subparagraph.

9 (G)(i) The time and place at which the proceedings will be held. (ii) The  
10 consequences under section 1229a(b)(5) of this title of the failure, except under  
11 exceptional circumstances, to appear at such proceedings.

12 8 U.S.C. § 1229 (West). The Supreme Court recently examined this statute in the context  
13 of an immigration mechanism known as the "stop time rule." The Supreme Court concluded  
14 that, "A notice that does not inform a noncitizen when and where to appear for removal  
15 proceedings is not a 'notice to appear under section 1229(a).'" *Pereira v. Sessions*, 138 S. Ct.  
16 2105, 2113-14 (2018). "If the three words 'notice to appear' mean anything in this context,  
17 they must mean that, at a minimum, the Government has to provide noncitizens 'notice' of  
18 the information, i.e., the 'time' and 'place,' that would enable them 'to appear' at the removal  
19 hearing in the first place. Conveying such time-and-place information to a noncitizen is an  
20 essential function of a notice to appear, for without it, the Government cannot reasonably  
21 expect the noncitizen to appear for his removal proceedings." *Id.* At 2115. In support of  
22 this plain reading of the statute, the Supreme Court notes that the same section addresses an  
23 alien's right to an attorney. If the alien does not know the date and time of the hearing they  
24 are effectively denied their right to counsel for the hearing.

25 The Government argues that because the context for the plaintiff in the *Pereira* case  
26 differs from the Defendant's, that the Court need not apply the clear language of the statute  
27 and the Supreme Court's interpretation thereof. Further, the Government argues that despite  
28 the lack of compliance with the statute as a Notice to Appear, the document served upon the  
Defendant still met the 8 C.F.R. § 1003.14 definition of a charging document sufficient to  
confer jurisdiction on the immigration court.

1 The Court concurs from a practical standpoint Defendant clearly became aware of the  
2 time and date set for the immigration hearing because he was in custody at the time and was  
3 transported to the hearing. However, the Court must rely upon the plain language of the  
4 statute as well as the precedent set by the Supreme Court. The statute plainly states that the  
5 Notice of Hearing must contain the date and time of the hearing. Lack of such information  
6 deprives the alien of proper notice as required by § 1229(a). Since the Notice of Appearance  
7 in this case omits information required by the statute, the Notice is deficient.

8 The immigration judge lacked jurisdiction over Defendant's case because of the  
9 deficient Notice. "Jurisdiction vests, and proceedings before an Immigration Judge  
10 commence, when a charging document is filed with the Immigration Court by the Service."  
11 8 C.F.R. § 1003.14.

12 Charging document means the written instrument which initiates a proceeding before  
13 an Immigration Judge. . . For proceedings initiated after April 1, 1997, these  
14 documents include a Notice to Appear, a Notice of Referral to Immigration Judge,  
15 and a Notice of Intention to Rescind and Request for Hearing by Alien.  
16 8 C.F.R. § 1003.13. Contrary to the Government's position, the charging document required  
17 to vest jurisdiction must include a Notice to Appear. Immigration judges examining this  
18 issue have reached the same conclusion as this Court that lack of a valid charging document  
19 as required by § 1229(a) means that the IJ lacks jurisdiction. See ECF No. 27, Exhibit 3.  
20 Lack of a statutorily compliant Notice to Appear in Defendant's case means that the  
immigration court did not have jurisdiction.

21 The Defendant need not show that he exhausted administrative remedies because the  
22 immigration court proceedings were void. The Government recognizes that exceptions to  
23 exhaustion exist. "Exhaustion of administrative remedies is not required where the remedies  
24 are inadequate, inefficacious, or futile, . . . or where the administrative proceedings  
25 themselves are void." *United Farm Workers of Am., AFL-CIO v. Arizona Agr. Employment*  
26 *Relations Bd.*, 669 F.2d 1249, 1253 (9th Cir. 1982). Administrative proceeding held where  
27 the immigration court lacked jurisdiction are void. See *Wilson v. Carr*, 41 F.2d 704, 706  
28 (9th Cir. 1930) ([I]f the order is void on its face for want of jurisdiction, it is the duty of this

1 and every other court to disregard it.") Consequently, Defendant's case rests on an invalid  
2 deportation and must be dismissed. The Court has reviewed the file and Motions and is fully  
3 informed. This Order is entered to memorialize and supplement the oral rulings of the Court.

4 Accordingly,

5 **IT IS ORDERED** that:

6 1. Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, filed July 13, 2018, **ECF No. 27**, is **GRANTED**.

7 2. The Indictment is **DISMISSED without prejudice**.

8 The District Court Executive is directed to file this Order and provide copies to  
9 counsel **AND TO** United States Marshals Service--**action required**.

10 **DATED** this 26th day of July, 2018.

11  
12 s/ Wm. Fremming Nielsen

13 WM. FREMMING NIELSEN

14 SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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