

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ANTONIO SCOTT,

Petitioner,

-against-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

08 Cr. 360 (LAP)
16 Civ. 5132 (LAP)ORDER

Loretta A. Preska, Senior United States District Judge:

Before the Court is Petitioner Antonio Scott's motion, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, to vacate his 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) convictions based on United States v. Davis, 139 S. Ct. 2319 (2019). (See Motion to Vacate ["Mot."], dated June 26, 2020 [dkt. no. 147].)¹ The Government opposed the motion. (See Memorandum in Opposition ["Opp."], dated July 27, 2020 [dkt. no. 148].) Mr. Scott filed both a reply and a letter to supplement his motion; the Government responded to the latter in opposition. (See dkt. nos. 149, 152, and 153.) For the reasons set forth below, the motion is denied.

¹ All citations to docket entries herein refer to 08-cr-360.

I. Background

a. Indictment and Trial

On September 2, 2008, a grand jury issued a superseding indictment of Mr. Scott and one co-conspirator, O'Kene White, following a home invasion in which the two men targeted drugs and drug proceeds. (See dkt. no. 31 ¶¶ 1-2.) While inside the apartment, the indictment alleges that Mr. Scott restrained its occupants while threatening them at gunpoint, physically assaulted an occupant, and discharged a firearm. (Id. ¶ 2.) The indictment charged Mr. Scott in four counts relevant to this motion. (See id. ¶¶ 1-5.) Counts One and Two charged Mr. Scott with conspiracy and attempt to commit Hobbs Act robbery, respectively, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1951, 1952. (Id. ¶¶ 1-3.) Count Three charged Mr. Scott with attempted possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance (marijuana), in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 812, 841(a)(1), 841(b)(1)(D), and 18 U.S.C. § 2. (Id. ¶ 4.) Count Four charged Mr. Scott with using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to, or possessing a firearm in furtherance of, a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1)(A)(ii), (iii), and 2. (Id. ¶ 5.)

At trial, Judge Harold Baer, Jr. instructed the jury that to find Mr. Scott guilty on Count Four, it must have found that the defendant committed at least one of the crimes specified in

Counts One, Two, and Three. (Dkt. no. 111 at 753-54.) However, the jury's verdict form asked the jury only to mark "guilty" or "not guilty" on Count Four; it did not ask jurors explicitly to state the count(s) on which the Count Four conviction was predicated.² (See Mot. at 12-13; Opp. at 5.) Following its deliberations, the jury convicted Mr. Scott on all four counts. (See Mot. at 1; Opp. at 5.)

b. Mr. Scott's Case Post-Trial

Mr. Scott moved for a judgment of acquittal after trial. (See dkt. no. 59 at 1.) In denying the motion, Judge Baer specifically rejected Mr. Scott's argument that "no rational juror could have found [Mr. Scott] guilty of attempted possession with intent to distribute marijuana." (See id. at 10.)

Subsequently, on January 30, 2009, Judge Baer sentenced Mr. Scott to a total of 207 months imprisonment. (See dkt. no. 71 at 3.) This sentence included 87 concurrent months on each of Counts One and Two; 60 months on Count Three, which ran concurrently with Counts One and Two; and 120 months on Count Four, which have run consecutively to the first three counts. (See id.)

² The parties do not dispute that the jury reached a general verdict. (See dkt. nos. 147 at 12-16; 148 at 16-22.)

Following sentencing, Mr. Scott directly appealed his convictions primarily on evidentiary grounds related to Counts One, Two, and Three. See United States v. White, 372 F. App'x. 115, 116 (2d Cir. 2010) (summary order). The Court of Appeals upheld each of Mr. Scott's challenged counts of conviction. See id. at 117. Because the Court rejected Mr. Scott's evidentiary challenges as to Counts One, Two, and Three, it "necessarily decline[d] [Mr. Scott's] invitation to reverse [his] convictions on the fourth count of possessing and discharging firearms during and in furtherance of the other charged crimes." Id. at 117.

In 2011, Mr. Scott filed a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion, pro se, contesting his convictions on ineffective assistance and prosecutorial misconduct grounds. (See dkt. no. 80.) The Court denied the motion. See Scott v. United States, 11-cv-4638 (HB), 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 80797, at *4-6, 17 (S.D.N.Y Jun. 11, 2012).

c. The Instant Motion

In 2015, Mr. Scott's case was reassigned to this Court following the death of Judge Baer. (See dkt. no. 91.) Soon after, in light of the Supreme Court's decision in Johnson v. United States, 576 U.S. 591 (2015), Mr. Scott filed a second

motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255.³ (See dkt. no. 97.) Mr. Scott simultaneously sought permission from the Court of Appeals to file a successive habeas petition. (See Mot. at 2.) This Court stayed Mr. Scott's petition pending the Court of Appeals' decision. (See dkt. no. 134.) On May 12, 2020, the Court of Appeals granted Mr. Scott's motion with respect to his § 924(c) conviction. (See dkt. no. 135 at 1.) The Court of Appeals instructed this Court to conduct a detailed review of the criminal proceedings and further fact finding to determine whether Mr. Scott's "924(c) conviction predicated in part on conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery . . . is no longer valid after Johnson and Davis."⁴ (Id. at 2.) Subsequently, Mr. Scott filed the instant motion on June 26, 2020. (See Mot.)

II. Legal Standards

a. The Habeas Statute

Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a federal prisoner "may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside, or correct the sentence" on the grounds, inter alia, that the

³ In Johnson, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Armed Career Criminal Act's sentencing enhancement provision's residual clause was unconstitutionally void for vagueness. See Johnson, 576 U.S. at 605-06. Johnson opened the door to further attacks on similarly worded federal criminal statutes' sentencing enhancement provisions, such as the Hobbs Act at issue in Davis. See Davis, 139 S. Ct. at 2324-29.

⁴ The Court of Appeals also acknowledged that Mr. Scott's § 924(c) conviction may still be supported by a valid predicate. (See dkt. no. 135 at 2.)

"sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States . . . or is otherwise subject to collateral attack." 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). On a § 2255 motion, the defendant bears the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence. See Triana v. United States, 205 F.3d 36, 40 (2d Cir. 2000). Moreover, a "district court's factual findings [regarding] a § 2255 petition may not be overturned unless clearly erroneous." Feliz v. United States, No. 01-cv-5544 (JFK), 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15661, at *11 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 22, 2002) (citing Triana, 205 F.3d at 40).

b. Section 924(c)

Section 924(c) makes it a crime to possess a firearm "during and in relation to any crime of violence or drug trafficking crime." 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(a)(A) (2020). The statute provides two definitions for what constitutes a "crime of violence." The first, known as the "force clause" (or the "elements clause"), classifies a crime of violence as a felony which "has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another." Id. at § 924(c)(3)(A). The second, known as the "risk of force" clause (or the "residual clause"), classifies a crime of violence as a felony that, "by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or

property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.” Id. at § 924(c) (3) (B) .

The residual clause, however, is no longer enforceable. In Davis, the Supreme Court found that § 924(c)'s “risk of force” clause was unconstitutionally vague and invalidated the provision. 139 S. Ct. at 2336. As a result, a predicate “crime of violence” under § 924(c) is only valid if it falls within the scope of the force clause. See Boykin v. United States, No. 16 CV 4185 (CM), 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27317, at *11 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 18, 2020) (“924(c) (3) (B) has been effectively stricken from the statute.”).

c. Jury Instructions on Multiple Theories of Guilt

In Hedgpeth v. Pulido, the Supreme Court held that where a district court instructs a jury on multiple theories of guilt and at least one of them is later invalid, the question for reviewing courts is “whether the flaw in the instructions ‘had substantial and injurious effect or influence in determining the jury’s verdict.’” 555 U.S. 57, 58 (2008) (per curiam) (citing Brecht v. Abrahamson, 507 U.S. 619, 623 (1993)). In the Second Circuit, the Court of Appeals has applied this directive to mean a “defendant is not prejudiced by an infirm instruction” if “the jury would have necessarily found the [defendant] guilty on one of the properly instructed theories of liability.” United States v. Mandell, 752 F.3d 544, 549 (2014) (internal quotation

marks omitted). Under these circumstances, a defendant's conviction will be upheld. See United States v. Ferguson, 676 F.3d 260, 277 (2d Cir. 2011); see also United States v. Riley, 90 F. Supp. 3d 176, 186 (S.D.N.Y. 2015) (applying the standard).

III. Discussion

Mr. Scott's motion rests on two related theories. (See Mot. at 5, 12.) First, he asserts that in light of Davis, none of the original three counts on which the jury convicted him is a valid predicate offense to support the § 924(c) sentencing enhancement on Count Four. (Id. at 5-12.) Alternatively, Mr. Scott argues that even if one valid predicate exists, the jury's general verdict prevents this Court from ascertaining on which of the three offenses the jury relied, thus creating an uncertainty which should invalidate his conviction. (Id. at 12-17.)

The Government concedes that although conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery is no longer a valid predicate offense for § 924(c) purposes, both attempted Hobbs Act robbery and the drug trafficking charge remain valid predicates after Davis. (See Opp. at 7-16.) Further, the Government maintains that so long as one of the other two predicate offenses remains valid, the § 924(c) sentencing enhancement must stand. (See id. at 16-22.)

At the time Mr. Scott filed this motion, the question of whether attempted Hobbs Act robbery constituted a valid

predicate offense for § 924(c) force clause purposes remained open in this Circuit. (See Mot. at 7-10; Opp. at 7-11.) In the intervening time between the instant motion and this Order, the Court of Appeals has answered this question affirmatively. See United States v. McCoy, 995 F.3d 32, 57 (2021), petition for cert. pending, No. 21-447 (Sept. 15, 2021). Writing for a unanimous panel, Judge KeARSE reasoned that “an attempt to commit Hobbs Act robbery using force necessarily involves the attempted use [] of force under § 924(c)(3)(A) [the force clause].” Id. (quotation marks omitted). Thus, without question, at least one of Mr. Scott’s three predicate offenses remains valid after Davis while one does not, which forecloses Mr. Scott’s principal argument. (See id.)

Mr. Scott’s alternative argument--that even if one predicate offense remains valid, this Court still cannot ascertain on which count(s) the jury relied because it reached a general verdict after being instructed on multiple theories of guilt--also fails.⁵ As a threshold matter, the Court of Appeals has counseled that where at least one valid and one invalid predicate exist, a § 924(c) conviction may be upheld. See, e.g.,

⁵In a letter dated January 4, 2020, Petitioner notified this Court of a Fourth Circuit decision, United States v. Runyon, 994 F.3d 192 (4th Cir. 2020), in support of this proposition. (See dkt. no. 152). Yet, as the Government noted in its reply, the law on this question is already settled in this Circuit contrary to Mr. Scott’s position. (See dkt. nos. 148 at 22-23; 153 at 1.)

United States v. Eldridge, 2 F.4th 27, 35-40 (2d Cir. 2021) (upholding a § 924(c) conviction with at least one invalid and one valid predicate); United States v. Walker, 789 F. App'x 241, 244-45 (2d Cir. 2019) (summary order) ("The § 924(c) conviction of [] Defendant rested on convictions for both conspiracy and substantive Hobbs Act robbery as the predicate crimes of violence. Our prior holding . . . that substantive Hobbs Act robbery is a crime of violence under the elements clause of § 924(c)(3)(A), . . . remains binding on us in this case.").

Relatedly, if a § 924(c) conviction based on firearm use in relation to multiple predicates faces a later invalidated predicate, the conviction will stand if it is "clearly supported by a [] predicate presenting no legal concern." United States v. Vasquez, 672 F. App'x 56, 61 (2d Cir. 2016); see also United States v. Viera, 14-cr-83 (ER), 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 68477, at *4-5 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 8, 2021) (applying Vasquez to hold that a § 924(c) conviction "is not subject to vacatur because it is also premised on the still-valid drug trafficking offense"); United States v. Morales, 06-cv-10217 (DC), 96-cr-317 (DC), 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 202552, at *13-14 (S.D.N.Y Oct. 18, 2021) (accord). The question, then, is whether the jury relied on a valid predicate that does not present a "legal concern." See Vasquez, 672 F. App'x 56.

Mr. Scott urges this Court to presume that the jury relied solely on the conspiracy charge in finding him guilty of the § 924(c) charge because conspiracy was the least serious of the crimes charged. (See Mot. at 14.) As support, Mr. Scott cites to Bachellar v. Maryland, 397 U.S. 564 (1970) and United States v. Zillgitt, 286 F.3d 128 (2d Cir. 2002). (See id. at 14.) These cases, however, predate Hedgpeth's mandate to evaluate whether a flawed instruction "had substantial and injurious effect or influence" on a jury's general verdict. Hedgpeth, 555 U.S. at 58.

In Eldridge, the Court of Appeals engaged in the relevant analysis.⁶ Eldridge concerned a defendant's contesting his § 924(c) conviction predicated on convictions for conspiracy and attempt to commit Hobbs Act robbery and kidnapping. See Eldridge, 2 F.4th at 35-40. To evaluate the defendant's § 924(c) conviction, which emanated from a general verdict, the Court noted that where it is "overwhelmingly likely that any

⁶ Though the Court of Appeals decided Eldridge's § 924(c) question on direct appeal under a plain error standard of review, see Eldridge, 2 F.4th at 36-40, both the Court of Appeals and district courts in this Circuit "have applied Eldridge or similar reasoning to habeas petitions before them." Pagan v. United States, No. 3:16-cv-00601 (JCH), 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 205949, at *16 (D. Conn. Oct. 25, 2021); see also, e.g., Riccardi v. United States, 859 F. App'x 590, 591 (applying Eldridge in a habeas case); United States v. Gomez, No. 97-cr-696, 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 153945, at *5, *8 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 16, 2021) (accord).

reasonable juror would have convicted on the basis” of a valid predicate, the conviction will stand. Id. at 38 (quoting United States v. Skelly, 442 F.3d 94, 99 (2d Cir. 2006)). After evaluating the relevant predicate charges in light of the record, the Court concluded that “there can be no doubt that the jury—which clearly found Eldridge guilty of brandishing a firearm . . .--would have concluded that he did so during and in relation to an attempted Hobbs Act robbery.” Id. at 40.

Similar to the charges in Eldridge, here the Government established at trial beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Scott attempted to commit Hobbs Act robbery as part of a plan with Mr. White to steal marijuana and related proceeds from an apartment. (See Opp. at 2-4.) The attempted robbery charge is thus inextricably linked to both the conspiracy charge and the attempt to possess and distribute marijuana charge.⁷ It is therefore implausible that the jury would rely solely on the lesser conspiracy charge to justify a firearm sentencing enhancement. See Vilar v. United States, No. Cr. 551 (CS), 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4074, at *7-8 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 3, 2020) (“There

⁷ As the Court of Appeals noted in Eldridge, the differences between the conspiracy and attempt charges for Hobbs Act robbery are slim. See Eldridge, 2 F.4th at 39-40 (“The only meaningful difference between the conspiracy and attempt charges . . . is that for the former, [the defendant] had to have reached an agreement with another person to commit the robbery; while for the latter, he had to have taken a substantial step to actually commit the robbery.”).

is simply no interpretation of the facts in the record that would have allowed a finding that Petitioner used the gun in furtherance of the conspiracy but not the attempt.”). Additionally, Mr. Scott’s attempt to possess marijuana while using or carrying a firearm cannot be disentangled from the attempted robbery given the location of the marijuana in the apartment which Mr. Scott broke into. (See Opp. at 2-4.) Thus, the jury “necessarily” had to rely on at least the attempted robbery charge, which remains a valid predicate for a categorical crime of violence, to convict Mr. Scott under § 924(c). Ferguson, 676 F.3d at 277.

Because the jury would have reached the same verdict as to the attempted Hobbs Act Robbery and § 924(c) charges regardless of a now defective instruction, the Court need not reach the parties’ disagreement as to whether Mr. Scott’s drug trafficking charge remains a valid predicate after Davis. (See Mot. at 10-12; Opp. at 12-16.); see also, Eldridge, 2 F.4th at 35-36 (declining to decide whether a kidnapping in aid of racketeering charge remained a valid predicate for § 924(c) purposes where the Court had addressed the same question on the Defendant’s Hobbs Act attempt and conspiracy charges). In short, Mr. Scott’s § 924(c) conviction stands.

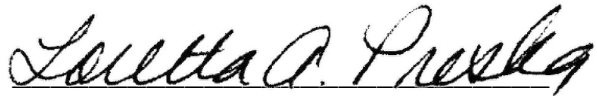
IV. Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, Defendant's motion to vacate his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (dkt. no. 147) is denied.

The Clerk of Court is directed to close the open motion (dkt. no. 147 in 08-cr-360.) The Clerk of the Court is further directed to mail a copy of this order to Mr. Scott.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: New York, New York
December 2, 2021



LORETTA A. PRESKA
Senior United States District Judge