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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

United States of America,)	No. CV 10-2591-PHX-MHM (DKD)
Plaintiff,)	No. CR 10-1020-PHX-MHM
v.)	ORDER
Silverio Teran-Aguila,)	
Defendant/Movant.)	

On December 1, 2010, Movant Silverio Teran-Aguila, who is confined in the Corrections Corporation of America’s Central Arizona Detention Center in Florence, Arizona, filed a *pro se* “Motion for Time Reduction by an Inmate in Federal Custody.” In a December 10, 2010 Order, the Court denied the Motion because it was not filed on a court-approved form and gave Movant 30 days to file an amended § 2255 motion on a court-approved form.

On December 23, 2010, Movant filed an Amended Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence by a Person in Federal Custody (Doc. 4). The Court will summarily dismiss the amended motion.

I. Procedural History

Pursuant to a plea agreement, Movant pled guilty to Reentry of a Removed Alien, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a), with sentencing enhancement pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)(1). The plea agreement provided for a sentencing range of 4 to 63 months. On

1 November 15, 2010, the Court sentenced Movant to a 13-month term of imprisonment
2 followed by 3 years on supervised release.

3 Movant seeks a reduction of his sentence.

4 **II. Summary Dismissal**

5 A district court must summarily dismiss a § 2255 application “[i]f it plainly appears
6 from the motion, any attached exhibits, and the record of prior proceedings that the moving
7 party is not entitled to relief.” Rule 4(b), Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the
8 United States District Courts. When this standard is satisfied, neither a hearing nor a
9 response from the government is required. See Marrow v. United States, 772 F.2d 525, 526
10 (9th Cir. 1985); Baumann v. United States, 692 F.2d 565, 571 (9th Cir. 1982).

11 In this case, the record shows that summary dismissal under Rule 4(b) is warranted
12 because Movant has waived the right to bring a § 2255 motion.

13 **III. Waiver**

14 Movant has waived challenges to his sentence. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals
15 has found that there are “strict standards for waiver of constitutional rights.” United States
16 v. Gonzalez-Flores, 418 F.3d 1093, 1102 (9th Cir. 2005). It is impermissible to presume
17 waiver from a silent record, and the Court must indulge every reasonable presumption
18 against waiver of fundamental constitutional rights. United States v. Hamilton, 391 F.3d
19 1066, 1071 (9th Cir. 2004). In this action, Movant’s waiver was clear, express, and
20 unequivocal.

21 Plea agreements are contractual in nature, and their plain language will generally be
22 enforced if the agreement is clear and unambiguous on its face. United States v. Jeronimo,
23 398 F.3d 1149, 1153 (9th Cir. 2005). A defendant may waive the statutory right to bring a
24 § 2255 action challenging the length of his sentence. United States v. Pruitt, 32 F.3d 431,
25 433 (9th Cir. 1994); United States v. Abarca, 985 F.2d 1012, 1014 (9th Cir. 1992). The only
26 claims that cannot be waived are claims that the waiver itself was involuntary or that
27 ineffective assistance of counsel rendered the waiver involuntary. See Washington v.
28 Lampert, 422 F.3d 864, 871 (9th Cir. 2005) (holding that a plea agreement that waives the

1 right to file a federal habeas petition pursuant to § 2254 is unenforceable with respect to an
2 ineffective assistance of counsel claim that challenges the voluntariness of the waiver); Pruitt,
3 32 F.3d at 433 (expressing doubt that a plea agreement could waive a claim that counsel
4 erroneously induced a defendant to plead guilty or accept a particular plea bargain); Abarca,
5 985 F.2d at 1014 (expressly declining to hold that a waiver forecloses a claim of ineffective
6 assistance or involuntariness of the waiver); see also Jeronimo, 398 F.3d at 1156 n.4
7 (declining to decide whether waiver of all statutory rights included claims implicating the
8 voluntariness of the waiver).

9 “Collateral attacks based on ineffective assistance of counsel claims that are
10 characterized as falling outside [the category of ineffective assistance of counsel claims
11 challenging the validity of the plea or the waiver] are waivable.” United States v.
12 Cockerham, 237 F.3d 1179, 1187 (10th Cir. 2001). See also Williams v. United States, 396
13 F.3d 1340, 1342 (11th Cir. 2005) (joining the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth
14 Circuits in holding that “a valid sentence-appeal waiver, entered into voluntarily and
15 knowingly, pursuant to a plea agreement, precludes the defendant from attempting to attack,
16 in a collateral proceeding, the sentence through a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel
17 during sentencing.”).

18 As part of his plea agreement, Movant made the following waiver:

19 Providing the defendant’s sentence is consistent with this
20 agreement, the defendant **waives: . . . (2) any right to file** an
21 appeal, **any collateral attack**, and any other writ or motion that
22 challenges the conviction, . . . the entry of judgment against the
23 defendant, or any aspect of the defendant’s sentence, including
24 the manner in which the sentence is determined, **including but**
25 **not limited to** any appeals under 18 U.S.C. § 3742 and **motions**
under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241 and 2255. The defendant
acknowledges that if the Court has sentenced defendant
according to the terms of this agreement, **this waiver shall**
result in the dismissal of any appeal, collateral attack, or
other motion the defendant might file challenging the
conviction . . . or sentence in this case.

26 (Doc. 22) (emphasis added). Movant indicated in his plea agreement that he had discussed
27 the terms with his attorney, agreed to the terms and conditions, and entered into the plea
28 voluntarily. (Doc. 22).

1 Movant's assertions in his amended § 2255 motion do not pertain to the voluntariness
2 of the waiver. Movant expressly waived the right to bring a § 2255 motion. The Court
3 accepted his plea as voluntarily made. Consequently, the Court finds that Movant waived
4 the issues raised in his amended § 2255 motion. Thus, the Court will summarily dismiss the
5 amended motion. Accordingly,

6 **IT IS ORDERED:**

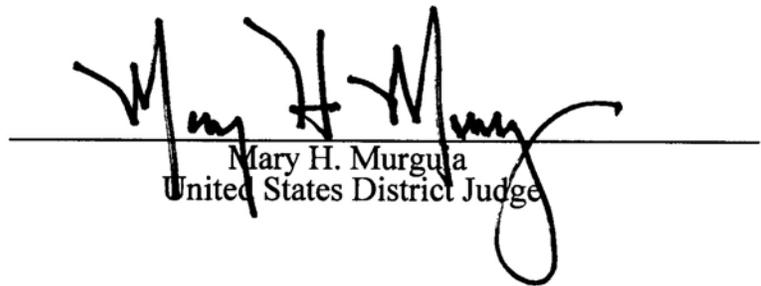
7 (1) The Clerk of Court must terminate Doc. 26 in CR 10-1020-PHX-MHM.

8 (2) The Amended Motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct
9 Sentence (Doc. 4 in CV 10-2591-PHX-MHM (DKD)) is **denied** and the civil action opened
10 in connection with this Motion (CV 10-2591-PHX-MHM (DKD)) is **dismissed with**
11 **prejudice**. The Clerk of Court must enter judgment accordingly.

12 (3) Pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Cases, in the event
13 Movant files an appeal, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability because
14 reasonable jurists would not find the Court's procedural ruling debatable. See Slack v.
15 McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

16 DATED this 5th day of January, 2011.

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Mary H. Murgula
United States District Judge