

1 In November, 2014, California voters passed Proposition 47, under which Varnado
2 was eligible to petition California's state courts to retrospectively reclassified two of his state
3 convictions from felonies to misdemeanors. By orders dated February 19, 2016, two of his
4 felonies were so reduced. (See Docket no. 47, Exs. A and B.) Varnado then filed a petition
5 to be resentenced by this Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. He argues that with the
6 state's reclassification of his offenses, he is entitled to a lower sentence.

7 The offenses Varnado pled guilty to carry mandatory minimum sentences. His
8 sentences were not guidelines-driven, but were statutory. His argument that he would have
9 been given a lower sentence under changed guidelines therefore fails. *See, e.g., United*
10 *States v. Paulk*, 569 F.3d 1094 (9th Cir. 2009) (per curiam) (holding that defendant whose
11 sentence was based on statutory mandatory minimum rather than sentencing guidelines was
12 not entitled to a reduction under § 3582(c)(2) based on guideline amendment).

13 In addition, Varnado was properly sentenced under the law in force at the time, and
14 he does not argue otherwise. The argument he raises here is foreclosed by *United States*
15 *v. Diaz*, 838 F.3d 968 (9th Cir. 2016)'s holding regarding the effect of Proposition 47
16 reclassifications on federal sentencing. *See especially id.* at 975 (“[E]ven if California
17 decided to give Proposition 47 retroactive effect for purposes of its own *state* law, that would
18 not retroactively make [the defendant's] felony conviction a misdemeanor for purposes of
19 *federal law.*”)

20 Finally, Varnado waived collateral attack, and his petition can properly be denied on
21 that basis as well. Even if Varnado had been entitled to benefit from the reclassification of
22 his state convictions at the time of sentencing, his criminal history score would (at best) have
23 been reduced from 15 to 9.¹ Using the sentencing table in effect at the time, and keeping
24 all other factors the same, his criminal history category would have dropped from VI to IV,
25 and the guideline range would have dropped to 63–78 months. Because his sentence was
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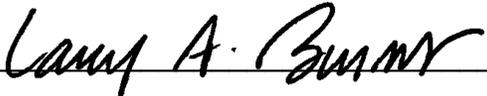
27 ¹ The motion does not identify which two of Varnado's five convictions were
28 reclassified as misdemeanors, but bearing in mind that he had five convictions, each of
which scored three points, it does not really matter. At best, two of the convictions would not
have scored, resulting in a criminal history score of 9 instead of 15.

1 less than 60 months higher than the high end of that range, his waiver still would have been
2 effective. The fact that Proposition 47 was not yet enacted does not affect the validity of his
3 waiver. See *United States v. Johnson*, 67 F.3d 200, 202 (9th Cir.1995).

4 The motion is **DENIED** and a certificate of appealability is also **DENIED**. See *Slack*
5 *v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483–84 (2000); 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2).

6 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

7 DATED: April 24, 2017



8 **HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS**
9 United States District Judge

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