

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
EASTERN DIVISION**

JERRY McCOMB,

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Petitioner,

)

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vs.

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Case No: 4:12CV305HEA

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

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Respondent.

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OPINION, MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This matter is before the Court on Jerry McComb’s Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, [Doc. No. 1]. The United States of America has responded to the motion, pursuant to the Court’s Case Management Order.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On July 16, 2009, a Grand Jury indicted Movant charging him with various violations of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 846.

On March 4, 2010, Movant appeared before this Court for a change of plea hearing. Movant admitted the violations and on June 1, 2010, the Court sentenced Movant to a term of imprisonment of 188 months. Movant filed a notice of appeal on June 15, 2010. This appeal was dismissed by the Eighth Circuit Court of

Appeals based on Movant's appeal waiver contained in the written Plea Agreement.

Movant filed this Motion for Post-Conviction Relief pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. Section 2255 on February 17, 2012.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Movant has raised the following grounds for post-conviction relief:

Ground One: Counsel was ineffective in failing to make proper objections as to how the Federal Government had jurisdiction to convict and sentence Movant when the State of Missouri is not a "State" of the "United States" under the Tenth Amendment.

Ground Two: The State of Missouri is not a "State" of the "United States" as both terms are meant in the Controlled Substance Act of 1970.

Ground Three: Whether Section 401(a) of the Controlled Substance Act of 1970, as applied, violates the Tenth Amendment.

STANDARD FOR RELIEF UNDER 28 U.S.C. 2255

A federal prisoner seeking relief from a sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 on the ground "that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which imposed the

sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255. In order to obtain relief under § 2255, the movant must allege a violation constituting ““a fundamental defect which inherently results in a complete miscarriage of justice.”” *United States v. Gomez*, 326 F.3d 971, 974 (8th Cir. 2003) (quoting *United States v. Boone*, 869 F.2d 1089, 1091 n.4 (8th Cir. 1989)).

Claims brought under § 2255 may also be limited by procedural default. A movant “cannot raise a nonconstitutional or nonjurisdictional issue in a § 2255 motion if the issue could have been raised on direct appeal but was not.” *Anderson v. United States*, 25 F.3d 704, 706 (8th Cir. 1994) (citing *Belford v. United States*, 975 F.2d 310, 313 (7th Cir. 1992)). Furthermore, even constitutional or jurisdictional claims not raised on direct appeal cannot be raised collaterally in a § 2255 motion “unless a petitioner can demonstrate (1) cause for the default and actual prejudice or (2) actual innocence.” *United States v. Moss*, 252 F.3d 993, 1001 (8th Cir. 2001) (citing *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614, 622 (1998)).

DISCUSSION

Right to Evidentiary Hearing

The Court must hold an evidentiary hearing to consider claims in a § 2255 motion “[u]nless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.” *Shaw v. United States*, 24 F.3d 1040, 1043 (8th Cir. 1994) (alteration in original) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2255).

Thus, a movant is entitled to an evidentiary hearing “when the facts alleged, if true, would entitle [the movant] to relief.” *Payne v. United States*, 78 F.3d 343, 347 (8th Cir. 1996) (quoting *Wade v. Armontrout*, 798 F.2d 304, 306 (8th Cir. 1986)). The Court may dismiss a claim “without an evidentiary hearing if the claim is inadequate on its face or if the record affirmatively refutes the factual assertions upon which it is based.” *Shaw*, 24 F.3d at 1043 (citing *Larson v. United States*, 905 F.2d 218, 220-21 (8th Cir. 1990)). Since the Court finds that Movant’s claim can be conclusively determined based upon the parties’ filings and the records of the case, no evidentiary hearing will be necessary.

Standard for Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

It is well-established that a petitioner’s ineffective assistance of counsel claim is properly raised under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 rather than on direct appeal. *United States v. Davis*, 452 F.3d 991, 994 (8th Cir.2006); *United States v. Cordy*, 560 F.3d 808, 817 (8th Cir. 2009). The burden of demonstrating ineffective assistance of counsel is on a defendant. *United States v. Cronin*, 466 U.S. 648, 658 (1984); *United States v. White*, 341 F.3d 673, 678 (8th Cir.2003). To prevail on an ineffective assistance of counsel claim, a convicted defendant must first show counsel’s performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687-88 (1984). The defendant must also establish prejudice by showing there is a reasonable probability that, but for

counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different. *Id.*, at 694.

Both parts of the *Strickland* test must be met in order for an ineffective assistance of counsel claim to succeed. *Anderson v. United States*, 393 F.3d 749, 753 (8th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 546 U.S. 882 (2005). The first part of the test requires a showing that counsel made errors so serious that counsel was not functioning as the "counsel" guaranteed the defendant by the Sixth Amendment. *Id.* Review of counsel's performance by the court is "highly deferential," and the Court presumes counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance. *Id.* The court does not "second-guess" trial strategy or rely on the benefit of hindsight, *id.*, and the attorney's conduct must fall below an objective standard of reasonableness to be found ineffective, *United States v. Ledezma-Rodriguez*, 423 F.3d 830, 836 (2005). If the underlying claim (i.e., the alleged deficient performance) would have been rejected, counsel's performance is not deficient. *Carter v. Hopkins*, 92 F.3d 666, 671 (8th Cir.1996). Courts seek to "eliminate the distorting effects of hindsight" by examining counsel's performance from counsel's perspective at the time of the alleged error. *Id.*

The second part of the *Strickland* test requires that the movant show that he was prejudiced by counsel's error, and "that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have

been different.” @ *Anderson*, 393 F.3d at 753-54 (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694). A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome.” @ *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694. When determining if prejudice exists, the court must consider the totality of the evidence before the judge or jury.” @ *Id.* at 695; *Williams v. U.S.*, 452 F.3d 1009, 1012-13 (8th Cir. 2006).

The first prong of the *Strickland* test, that of attorney competence, is applied in the same manner to guilty pleas as it is to trial convictions. The prejudice prong, however, is different in the context of guilty pleas. Instead of merely showing that the result would be different, the defendant who has pled guilty must establish that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s errors, he would not have pleaded guilty and would have insisted on going to trial.” @ *Hill v. Lockhart*, 474 U.S. 52, 59 (1985); *Matthews v. United States*, 114 F.3d 114.

Ground One: Counsel was ineffective in failing to make proper objections as to how the Federal Government had jurisdiction to convict and sentence Movant when the State of Missouri is not a “State” of the “United States” under the Tenth Amendment.

As Respondent correctly argues, Missouri became a state within the United States on August 10, 1821. Under Title 21, the term state means “a state of the United States.” Because Missouri is a state within the United States, and therefore,

encompassed within the Controlled Substances Act, crimes committed in Missouri are properly prosecuted in this Court. Ground one is denied.

Grounds Two and Three: The State of Missouri is not a “State” of the “United States” as both terms are meant in the Controlled Substance Act of 1970 and Whether Section 401(a) of the Controlled Substance Act of 1970, as applied, violates the Tenth Amendment.

Movant argues that counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the federal prosecution because he contends this Court lacked jurisdiction by reason of his belief that the Controlled Substances Act violates the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. Movant urges that he should not have been prosecuted in the federal court, but rather, in the state court.

The Eighth Circuit has held that Congress validly exercised its power under the Commerce Clause when it enacted the Controlled Substances Act provisions.

See United States v. Davis, 288 F.3d 359, 362 (8th Cir.2002) (noting that the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, 21 U.S.C. §§ 801–904, “is a valid exercise of Congressional power under the commerce clause”). Movant argues that 18 U.S.C. 21 U.S.C. § 841 violates the Tenth Amendment. “A Tenth Amendment challenge to a statute necessarily fails if the statute is a valid exercise of a power relegated to Congress.” *United States v. Louper–Morris*, 672 F.3d 539, 563 (8th Cir.2012) (quotation omitted). Movant’s Tenth–Amendment argument fails because, as noted

above, the Eighth Circuit has held that Congress validly exercised its power under the Commerce Clause when it enacted the Controlled Substances Act.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing analysis, Movant has failed to establish he is entitled to a hearing and has failed to present any basis upon which the Court may grant relief.

CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

The federal statute governing certificates of appealability provides that “[a] certificate of appealability may issue . . . only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). A substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right requires that “issues are debatable among reasonable jurists, a court could resolve the issues differently, or the issues deserve further proceedings.” *Cox v. Norris*, 133 F.3d 565, 569 (8th Cir. 1997). Based on the record, and the law as discussed herein, the Court finds that Movant has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Vacate, Set aside or Correct Sentence, [Doc. No. 1], is denied.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Court will not issue a Certificate of Appealability as Movant has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a federal constitutional right.

A separate judgment is entered this same date.

Dated this 9th day of January, 2015.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Henry Edward Autrey", written over a horizontal line.

HENRY EDWARD AUTREY
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE