

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE DIVISION
CIVIL CASE NO. 1:16-cv-00177-MR
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 2:12-cr-00008-MR-DLH-1**

ADAM CHRIS LAMBERT,)
)
 Petitioner,)
)
 vs.)
)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
)
 Respondent.)
_____)

**MEMORANDUM OF
DECISION AND ORDER**

This matter is before the Court on Petitioner’s Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 [Doc. 1] and the Government’s Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 6].

BACKGROUND

On August 1, 2012, Petitioner pled guilty in this Court to possession of a firearm by a felon. [Crim. Case No. 2:12-cr-00008-MR-DLH-1 (“CR”), Doc. 20: Acceptance and Entry of Guilty Plea]. The presentence report (“PSR”) noted that Petitioner had two prior convictions that triggered an enhancement to his base offense level under U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(a)(2): (1) a 1999 federal conviction for aggravated assault within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (out of the Eastern District of Tennessee); and (2)

a 2003 North Carolina conviction for robbery with a dangerous weapon. See [CR Doc. 25 at ¶ 15: PSR]. Based on the § 2K2.1 enhancement, Petitioner faced a Guidelines range of 70 to 87 months. [Id. at ¶ 79]. On December 11, 2013, this Court imposed a sentence of 70 months. [CR Doc. 28: Judgment]. Petitioner did not appeal.

On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court held in Johnson v. United States that the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”) -- which covered any offense that “otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another” -- is “unconstitutionally vague.” 135 S. Ct. 2551, 2557 (2015). Based on that holding, the Court concluded that “imposing an increased sentence under the residual clause . . . violates the Constitution’s guarantee of due process.” Id. at 2563.

On June 17, 2016, Petitioner filed the pending motion to vacate, through the Federal Defender as counsel, raising a Johnson claim. In the motion to vacate, Petitioner argues that, under Johnson, his prior conviction for aggravated assault no longer qualifies as a predicate for a base-offense level enhancement under U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(a). [Doc. 1 at 4].

On August 2, 2016, the Court placed Petitioner’s motion in abeyance pending the outcome of Beckles v. United States, Supreme Court No. 15-8455, in which petitioner argued that his career-offender sentence was

erroneously enhanced by an unconstitutionally vague residual clause of U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2. [Doc. 5]. On March 6, 2017, the Supreme Court held in Beckles that “the advisory Guidelines are not subject to vagueness challenges.” 137 S. Ct. 886, 890 (2017). On May 2, 2017, the Government filed the pending motion to dismiss, arguing that Petitioner’s Johnson challenge to his enhanced sentence under U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(a) has no validity in light of Beckles. [Doc. 6]. On May 30, 2017, the Court granted the Federal Defender’s motion to withdraw from representation of Petitioner. [Doc. 8]. In the Court’s order, the Court gave Petitioner twenty days to file a *pro se* response to the Government’s motion to dismiss. [Id.]. Petitioner has not responded and the time to do so has passed.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings provides that courts are to promptly examine motions to vacate, along with “any attached exhibits and the record of prior proceedings . . .” in order to determine whether the petitioner is entitled to any relief on the claims set forth therein. After examining the record in this matter, the Court finds that the motion to vacate can be resolved without an evidentiary hearing based on the record and governing case law. See Raines v. United States, 423 F.2d 526, 529 (4th Cir. 1970).

DISCUSSION

As noted, Petitioner challenges his enhanced sentence under U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(a), in light of Johnson. In Beckles, however, the Supreme Court held that “the advisory Guidelines are not subject to vagueness challenges.” 137 S. Ct. 886, 890 (2017). Thus, the holding in Beckles has foreclosed Petitioner’s Johnson claim, and the Court will therefore deny and dismiss the petition and grant the Government’s motion to dismiss.¹

The Court finds that the Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of a denial of a constitutional right. See generally 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); see also Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 336-38 (2003) (in order to satisfy § 2253(c), a “petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong”) (citing Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484-85 (2000)). Petitioner has failed to demonstrate both that this Court’s dispositive procedural rulings are debatable, and that the Motion to Vacate states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right. Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484-85 (2000). As a result, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

¹ In any event, it appears that Petitioner’s challenge to his sentence is moot because the Bureau of Prisons website indicates that Petitioner was released from custody on May 9, 2017, and his current listed address is now a private address in Cherokee, North Carolina.

See Rule 11(a), Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United States District Courts, 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

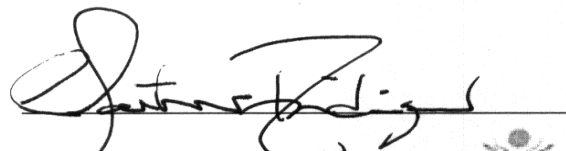
ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the Government's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 6] is **GRANTED**, and Petitioner's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence [Doc. 1] is **DENIED** and **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Signed: August 14, 2017


Martin Reidinger
United States District Judge 