

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASHEVILLE DIVISION  
CIVIL CASE NO. 1:16-cv-00219-MR  
(CRIMINAL CASE NO. 1:98-cr-00155-MR-1)**

<b>ARANDER MATTHEW HUGHES, JR.,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Petitioner,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>vs.</b>	)	<b><u>ORDER</u></b>
	)	
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Respondent.</b>	)	
_____	)	

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on the Petitioner’s Motion to Vacate Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 [CV Doc. 1]<sup>1</sup> and the Government’s Motion to Dismiss Petitioner’s Motion to Vacate [CV Doc. 22]. The Petitioner is represented by Joshua Carpenter and Caryn Devins Strickland of the Federal Defenders of Western North Carolina.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On June 1, 1998, Petitioner Arander Matthew Hughes, Jr., (“Petitioner”) was charged in a Bill of Indictment with one count of Hobbs Act

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<sup>1</sup> Citations to the record herein contain the relevant document number referenced preceded by either the letters “CV,” denoting that the document is listed on the docket in the civil case file number 1:16-cv-00219-MR, or the letters “CR,” denoting that the document is listed on the docket in the criminal case file number 1:98-cr-00155-MR-1.

robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951 (Count One); one count of using and carrying a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, that is Hobbs Act robbery as charged in Count One, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1) (Count Two); two counts of aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1951, 2 (Count Three and Five); two counts of aiding and abetting the use and carrying of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, that is aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery as charged in Counts Three and Five, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 2 (Count Four and Six); two counts of aiding and abetting armed bank robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2113(a), 2 (Counts Seven and Ten); two counts of aiding and abetting the use and carrying of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, that is armed bank robbery as charged in Counts Seven and Ten, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1), 2 (Counts Eight and Eleven); and two counts of aiding and abetting the possession of an unregistered firearm, in violation of 26 U.S.C. §§ 5861(d), 5845(a)(1) and 18 U.S.C. § 2 (Counts Nine and Twelve). [CR Doc. 1: Indictment].

Petitioner proceeded to trial on all twelve counts of this Indictment. On September 9, 1998, a jury found Petitioner guilty on all charges. [CR Doc. 26: Jury Verdict].

Before Petitioner's sentencing, a probation officer prepared a

Presentence Investigation Report (PSR). [CR Doc. 80: PSR]. The probation officer calculated a Total Offense Level of 27 and found Petitioner's criminal history category to be IV. [Id. at ¶¶ 80, 92]. This yielded a Guidelines Range for Counts One, Three, Five, Seven, Nine, Ten, and Twelve of 100 to 125 months' imprisonment, plus a mandatory consecutive sentence of not less than five years on Count Two and mandatory consecutive sentences of not less than 20 years on each of Counts Four, Six, Eight, and Eleven, for a total statutory term of imprisonment of at least eighty-five years regarding the 924(c) counts. [Id. at ¶¶ 80, 92, 115].

Petitioner's sentencing hearing was held on June 3, 1999, before the Honorable Lacy H. Thornburg, United States District Judge.<sup>2</sup> The Court sentenced Petitioner to a term of imprisonment of 100 months on Counts One, Three, Five, Seven, Nine, Ten, and Twelve; a consecutive term of 60 months' imprisonment on Count Two; and consecutive terms of 20 years' imprisonment on each of Counts Four, Six, Eight, and Eleven; for a total term of 1,120 months' imprisonment. [CR Doc. 46 at 2: Judgment]. Judgment on this conviction was entered on July 12, 1999. [Id.]. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed Petitioner's conviction and sentence. [CR Doc. 54].

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<sup>2</sup> Following Judge Thornburg's retirement, this matter was reassigned to the undersigned.

On June 8, 2016, Petitioner filed a Motion to Vacate Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, arguing that his convictions under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) are invalid under Johnson v. United States, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015). [CV Doc. 1]. The Court conducted an initial screening of Petitioner's Motion and ordered that the Federal Defenders of Western North Carolina may file a supplement to Petitioner's Motion to Vacate within 30 days. [CV Doc. 3]. The Federal Defenders timely filed a Supplemental Motion on Petitioner's behalf. [CV Doc. 4]. The Court then ordered that the Government respond to Petitioner's Section 2255 Motion to Vacate, as supplemented. Upon the request of the Government, this matter was stayed pending the Fourth Circuit's decision in United States v. Ali, No. 15-4433, and United States v. Simms, No. 15-4640. [CV Docs. 7, 8]. The Fourth Circuit then ordered that Ali would be held in abeyance pending the Supreme Court's decision in United States v. Davis, No. 18-431. Upon the Government's request, the Court, in turn, stayed this case pending Davis. [CV Docs. 14, 16]. The Supreme Court decided Davis on June 24, 2019. The Government timely filed a motion to dismiss Petitioner's § 2255 motion to vacate. [CV Doc. 22]. The Petitioner responded to the Government's motion. [CV Doc. 25].

This matter is now ripe for disposition.

## II. 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).

## III. DISCUSSION

Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a petitioner is entitled to relief when his original sentence “was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or [when] the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). The Petitioner argues he is entitled to relief on these grounds because, under Johnson, his § 924(c) convictions predicated on aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery were imposed in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.<sup>3</sup> [CV Doc. 4 at 1-

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<sup>3</sup> In Petitioner’s original Section 2255 Motion to Vacate, he challenged all his convictions under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). [CV Doc. 1]. In Petitioner’s Supplemental Section 2255 Motion to Vacate, Petitioner maintained his challenge only as to his § 924(c) convictions based on Hobbs Act robbery and aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery. [CV Doc. 4]. Then, in his response to the Government’s Motion to Dismiss, Petitioner conceded that his § 924(c) conviction predicated on Hobbs Act robbery is valid. [CV Doc. 25 at 1 (citing

2; see CV Doc. 25].

In Johnson, the Supreme Court struck down the Armed Career Criminal Act's (ACCA) residual clause, 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B)(ii), as unconstitutionally vague and held that enhancing a sentence under the ACCA's residual clause violates due process. Johnson, 135 S. Ct. at 2563. The ACCA residual clause defined a "violent felony" to include any crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year that "otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another." 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B). Accordingly, under Johnson, a defendant who was sentenced to a statutory mandatory minimum term of imprisonment based on a prior conviction that satisfies only the residual clause of the "violent felony" definition is entitled to relief from his sentence. The Supreme Court has held that Johnson applies retroactively to claims asserted on collateral review. Welch v. United States, 136 S. Ct. 1257, 1265 (2016).

Petitioner argues that some of his § 924(c) convictions are invalid under Johnson. [CV Doc. 4 at 1-7; CV Doc. 25 at 1, 3-5]. Section 924(c) criminalizes the use of a firearm in furtherance of a "crime of violence."

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Mathis, 932 F.3d 242 (4th Cir. 2019)]. As such, the Court addresses only Petitioner's § 924(c) convictions predicated on aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery, that is Counts Four and Six.

Under § 924(c), a crime is one of violence if it either “has an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another,” (the “force clause”) or “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” (the “residual clause”). 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(B).

In short, Petitioner argues that because § 924(c)’s residual clause “is functionally indistinguishable from the ACCA’s residual clause,” which was found to be unconstitutionally vague, Petitioner’s convictions for aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery can qualify as § 924(c) “crimes of violence” only under the force clause. [CV Doc. 4 at 4; CV Doc. 25 at 3-5]. Three years after the Petitioner filed his motion to vacate, the Supreme Court decided United States v. Davis, 139 S. Ct. 2319 (2019). In Davis, the Supreme Court specifically held the residual clause of § 924(c)’s definition of “crime of violence” is “unconstitutionally vague.” 139 S. Ct. at 2336. As such, Petitioner’s convictions on Counts Four and Six are only valid if aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery qualifies as a “crime of violence” under § 924(c)’s force clause.

Petitioner argues that aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery is not a “crime of violence” “because, like conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery,

it does not ‘invariably require the actual, attempted, or threatened use of force.’” [Doc. 25 at 3-4 (quoting Simms, 914 F.3d at 233-34)]. This argument, however, is legally unsupported.

Aiding and abetting is not itself a federal offense, but merely “describes the way in which a defendant's conduct resulted in the violation of a particular law.” United States v. Ashley, 606 F.3d 135, 143 (4th Cir. 2010); see 18 U.S.C. § 2(a) (providing that “[w]hoever commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal”). United States v. Barefoot, 754 F.3d 226, 239 (4th Cir. 2014); United States v. Jaensch, 665 F.3d 83, 96 (4th Cir. 2011) (“Under 18 U.S.C. § 2(b), individuals who aid, abet, command, or induce a crime are punishable as principals.”).

“Because an aider and abettor is responsible for the acts of the principal as a matter of law, an aider and abettor of a Hobbs Act robbery necessarily commits all of the elements of a principal Hobbs Act robbery.” In re Colon, 826 F.3d 1301, 1305 (11th Cir. 2016). Recently, the Fourth Circuit concluded that “Hobbs Act robbery constitutes a crime of violence under the force clause of Section 924(c).” United States v. Mathis, 932 F.3d 242, 266 (4th Cir. 2019). Aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery, therefore, also qualifies as a crime of violence under the force clause of Section 924(c). In



re Colon, 826 F.3d at 1305; United States v. Grissom, 760 Fed. App'x 448, 454 (7th Cir. 2019) (holding that, because aiding and abetting is an alternative theory of liability for an offense, one who aided and abetted a Hobbs Act robbery still committed a predicate crime of violence under § 924(c)); United States v. McKelvey, 773 Fed. App'x 74, 75 (3d Cir. 2019) (same). As such, Petitioner's § 924(c) convictions predicated on aiding and abetting Hobbs Act robbery are valid.

The Court will, therefore, grant the Government's motion to dismiss Petitioner's Section 2255 Motion to Vacate.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Having concluded that Petitioner's convictions under § 924(c) are valid, the Court will grant the Government's motion to dismiss Petitioner's Section 2255 Motion to Vacate.

The Court further finds that 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-EI 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. at 484-85. As a result, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. 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 Petitioner's Motion to Vacate [Doc. 22] is **GRANTED** and Petitioner's § 2255 Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence [Doc. 1] and Petitioner's Supplemental § 2255 Motion to Vacate [Doc. 4] are **DENIED** and **DISMISSED**.<sup>4</sup>

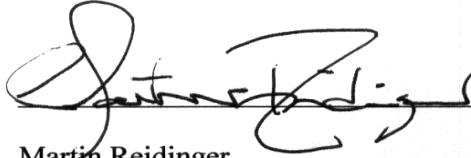
**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 and Section 2255 Cases, this Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

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<sup>4</sup> The Court notes that, in Petitioner's Supplemental Section 2255 Motion, Petitioner states that his "sentence on Count Eight should be reduced to the revised statutory minimum of 60 months." [Doc. 4 at 2]. Petitioner makes no further argument in support of this requested relief. It appears that any motions regarding a reduction in Petitioner's sentence on Count Eight should be made, if at all, in the underlying criminal proceedings in Criminal Case No. 1:98-cr-00155-MR-1.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed: March 2, 2020

  
Martin Reidinger  
United States District Judge

