

The maximum custodial penalty for a violation of § 922(g) is ten years. 18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(2). An enhanced mandatory minimum penalty of 15 years custody applies if a prohibited person “has three previous convictions by any court referred to in section 922(g)(1) of this title **for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, or both**, committed on occasions different from one another.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(1) (emphasis supplied). That mandatory minimum penalty was enacted as part of The Armed Career Criminal Act of 1984 (“ACCA”), as amended.

The term “violent felony” is defined as

any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or any act of juvenile delinquency involving the use or carrying of a firearm, knife, or destructive device that would be punishable by imprisonment for such term if committed by an adult, that—

- (i) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another; or
- (ii) is burglary, arson, or extortion, involves use of explosives, or **otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another.**

18 U.S.C.A. § 924(e)(2)(B) (emphasis supplied).

Section 924(e)(2)(B)(i) is known as the elements clause. Section 924(e)(2)(B)(ii) is known as the enumerated offenses clause. The phrase “or otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another” is known as the residual clause. Johnson v. United States, ___ U.S. at ___, 135 S.Ct. at 2556. The United States Supreme Court held in Johnson that the residual clause of ACCA is unconstitutionally vague. Johnson v. United States, ___ U.S. at ___, 135 S.Ct. at 2557-60. The Johnson “decision does not call into question application of the Act to the four enumerated offenses, or the remainder of the Act’s definition of a violent felony.” Johnson v. United States, ___ U.S. at ___. 135 S.Ct. at 2563. The Supreme Court has held that Johnson is to be applied retroactively to cases under collateral review. Welch v. United States, ___ U.S. ___, 136 S.Ct. 1257, 194 L.Ed.2d 387 (2016). However, only defendants who were subject to ACCA’s mandatory minimum sentence because at least one of their prior convictions was for a violent felony as defined by the residual clause are entitled to collateral relief.

II. Petitioner's case.

Petitioner's crime of conviction was not for an 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) offense and he was not subject to the mandatory minimum 15 year sentence provision of ACCA. The rule announced in Johnson v. United States does not afford petitioner any relief.

II. Beckles v. United States.

Petitioner seeks a stay pending the United States Supreme Court's opinion in Beckles v. United States, No. 15-8544. The United States Supreme Court has granted *certiorari* in Beckles to consider whether the residual clause of the Career Offender guideline, § 4B1.1, is also constitutionally infirm. Guideline § 4B1.1, the Career Offender guideline, always increases a defendant's criminal history to category VI and in some cases increases the offense level. The guideline applies to a defendant who, *inter alia*, "has at least two prior felony convictions of either a crime of violence or a controlled substance offense." U.S.S.G. § 4B1.1(a). The definition of the guideline term "crime of violence" is identical to the provisions of ACCA. U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2(a).

Pursuant to guidelines § 4B1.1(b)(3), petitioner's offense level was increased 8 levels. The Career Offender guideline also increased petitioner's criminal history category from Level III to level VI. Without the application of the Career Offender guideline, petitioner's guideline sentencing range would have been 46 – 57 months. The Career Offender guideline increased his range to 151 – 188 months and he was sentenced to the bottom of that range. It would appear that the outcome of the United States Supreme Court's opinion in Beckles may affect the advisory guideline range.

ORDER

Now, therefore,

IT IS ORDERED that the motion, Doc. 4, for stay is granted. This action is stayed pending an opinion by the United States Supreme Court in Beckles v. United States, No. 15-8544.

DATED this 27th day of September, 2016.

BY THE COURT:



CHARLES B. KORNMANN
United States District Judge