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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

BRANDON STANLEY,  
  
Petitioner,  
  
v.  
  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
  
Respondent.

CASE NO. C14-1106JLR  
  
ORDER

This matter comes before the court on Petitioner Brandon Stanley’s habeas corpus petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence. (*See* Pet. (Dkt. 1).) In addition, Mr. Stanley has moved for judgment on the pleadings. (Mot. (Dkt. # 7).) Mr. Stanley raises two grounds in support of his § 2255 petition. First, he alleges that the Respondent United States of America (“the Government”) failed to comply with its plea agreement obligations to dismiss state court charges. (*See* Pet.) Second, he alleges that his lawyer was ineffective. (*See id.*) Because Mr. Stanley is a pro se litigant,

1 the court construes his filing liberally. *See Bernhardt v. L.A. Cnty.*, 339 F.3d 920, 925  
2 (9th Cir. 2003).

3 In support of his breach of plea agreement obligation claim, Mr. Stanley argues  
4 that King County Superior Court Cause No. 12-1-02171-2 was to be dismissed but is still  
5 pending. The Government responds with a copy of the signed and filed state court Order  
6 of Dismissal. (*See* Dkt. # 5-2.) The court, therefore, finds this ground for relief lacks  
7 merit.<sup>1</sup>

8 Mr. Stanley’s second ground is a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel “for  
9 allowing and/or permitting and/or agreeing to a sentence that exceeded the high end of  
10 his Guideline range of Criminal History Category VI and an Offense level [sic] of 13 for  
11 a sentencing range of 33 to 41 months.” (Reply (Dkt. # 8) at 2.) At sentencing, the court  
12 found Mr. Stanley was an Offense Level 13/Criminal History Category VI. His  
13 Guideline Range was 33-41 months. The plea agreement, however, provided that the  
14 Government and Mr. Stanley would recommend a sentence of 72 months, which was also  
15 the recommendation of the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services. (*See United States*  
16 *v. Stanley*, CR12-351JLR Dkt. # 30.) As the plea agreement agreed to and signed by Mr.  
17 Stanley states, the parties’ joint recommendation was “based, in part, upon the dismissal  
18 of the state cases . . . , which forms the basis for a variance above the Sentencing  
19 Guideline Range.” (*Id.* ¶ 12.) Accordingly, Mr. Stanley’s legal arguments under *Gall v.*

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21 <sup>1</sup> Mr. Stanley alleges that the Federal Bureau of Prisons is under the impression that he still faces  
22 outstanding state felony charges. (Pet. at 5.) If so, that is an issue Mr. Stanley must resolve with the  
Federal Bureau of Prisons. The United States Attorney’s Office has no involvement in that dispute.

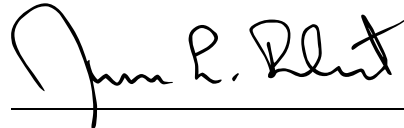
1 | *United States*, 552 U.S. 38 (2007), *Rita v. United States*, 551 U.S. 338 (2007), and *United*  
2 | *States v. Ferguson*, 537 F. App'x 713 (9th Cir. 2013), are incorrect and do not support a  
3 | claim of ineffective assistance of counsel.

4 |         The court finds that an evidentiary hearing regarding this matter is unnecessary. A  
5 | court adjudicating a § 2255 petition must hold an evidentiary hearing unless “the motion  
6 | and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no  
7 | relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255; *see Frazer v. United States*, 18 F.3d 778, 781 (9th Cir. 1994).  
8 | “No hearing is required if the allegations, viewed against the record, either fail to state a  
9 | claim for relief or are so palpably incredible or patently frivolous as to warrant summary  
10 | dismissal.” *Shah v. United States*, 878 F.2d 1156, 1158 (9th Cir. 1989) (internal  
11 | quotation marks omitted). As the foregoing analysis shows, the record is a sufficient  
12 | basis on which to judge Mr. Stanley’s allegations. Accordingly, the court exercises its  
13 | discretion not to hold an evidentiary hearing. *See id.*

14 |         A petitioner seeking post-conviction relief may appeal a district court’s dismissal  
15 | of a § 2255 petition only after obtaining a certificate of appealability. A certificate of  
16 | appealability may issue only where a petition has made “a substantial showing of the  
17 | denial of a constitutional right.” *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(3). A petitioner satisfies this  
18 | standard “by demonstrating that jurists of reason could disagree with the district court’s  
19 | resolution of his constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issues presented  
20 | are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537  
21 | U.S. 322, 327 (2003). Under this standard, the court concludes that Mr. Stanley is not  
22 | entitled to a certificate of appealability.

1 For these reasons, the court DENIES Mr. Stanley's 28 U.S.C. § 2255 petition  
2 (Dkt. # 1), DENIES Mr. Stanley's motion for judgment on the pleadings (Dkt. # 7), and  
3 DISMISSES this action with prejudice.

4 Dated this 17th day of December, 2014.

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8 JAMES L. ROBART  
United States District Judge

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