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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 JONATHAN BOOTHE,

10 Petitioner,

11 v.

12 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

13 Respondent.
14

Case No. C18-331RSL

ORDER DENYING
PETITIONER'S § 2255
MOTION

15 This matter comes before the Court on petitioner's motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to
16 vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence on the basis of ineffective assistance of counsel, Dkt.
17 # 1, and his separately filed motion requesting a Bureau of Prisons ("BOP") transfer and
18 appointment of counsel, Dkt. # 9. Having considered the parties' memoranda, the evidence, and
19 the remainder of the record, the Court DENIES petitioner's motions for the reasons set forth
20 below.

21 **I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

22 Petitioner Jonathan Boothe was arrested on July 31, 2013 after police discovered
23 fraudulently purchased vehicles, a firearm, and a large amount of materials associated with
24 identity theft in and around his Eastlake motel room. See United States v. Boothe, No. CR14-
25 42RSL (W.D. Wash.), Dkt. # 11 (hereafter "CR Dkt."). Petitioner was then released pending an
26 indictment, which was filed on February 19, 2014 and included thirteen separate counts of bank
27 fraud, conspiracy, aggravated identity theft, and felon in possession of a firearm. Id. A warrant
28 was issued for his arrest on February 19, 2014. CR Dkt. # 19. Petitioner remained a fugitive

1 until the warrant was executed during a traffic stop in Arkansas on May 5, 2014. CR Dkt. # 113
2 at 7.

3 Petitioner was returned to the Western District of Washington and Michele Shaw was
4 appointed as his first counsel on June 5, 2014. CR Dkt. # 40. On October 16, 2014, Ms. Shaw
5 moved to withdraw per petitioner's request. CR Dkt. # 78 at 2. Timothy Lohraff was appointed
6 as petitioner's replacement counsel on October 31, 2014. CR Dkt. # 82. On June 21, 2015, he,
7 too, filed a motion to withdraw. CR Dkt. # 142. Finally, on June 23, 2015, Gilbert Levy was
8 appointed as petitioner's counsel until his case was closed following a guilty plea on June 3,
9 2016. CR Dkt. # 149.

10 At the time of each withdrawal and reappointment of counsel, petitioner had been
11 attempting to negotiate a plea agreement with the government. See Dkt. # 4. In a letter addressed
12 to petitioner dated August 13, 2014, Ms. Shaw informed her client that "[t]he Government has
13 agreed to make this a global resolution. They would contact other federal jurisdictions that may
14 have open investigations on you Secondly, the Government is willing to assist us with
15 quashing State warrants that you . . . have." Id. at 24. Petitioner declined to enter into this
16 agreement. Id. at 37.¹ In a letter addressed to Mr. Levy dated June 29, 2015, petitioner claims
17 that his second counsel Mr. Lohraff had failed to negotiate the "Global Resolution" of all
18 ongoing investigations, pending cases, and outstanding warrants into the terms of the second
19 possible plea agreement. Petitioner requested that this be included in future iterations. Id. at 25.

20 On October 8, 2015, before petitioner had accepted any agreement, Mr. Levy
21 notified petitioner that "[a]lthough not part of the plea agreement, [AUSA] Woods has
22 informed me that he will seek only a two level upward adjustment for number of victims.
23 . . . I believe that we have hit an end point in the negotiations and that further efforts to
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26 ¹ This letter titled "Transfer Memorandum," sent by Ms. Shaw to Mr. Lohraff, outlines the
27 status of negotiations on a plea agreement with the government. In it, Shaw explains that the
28 government's "second proposal . . . is available until the pre-trial motions date of November 3, 2014."
Dkt. # 4 at 37. Because petitioner did not assent to the government's conditions and plead guilty by that
date, the offer expired on its own terms.

1 secure a better offer from the government are unlikely to be productive.” Id. at 13. At no
2 time did petitioner formally accept any agreement that included conditions regarding
3 upward adjustments, global resolutions, or the quashing of outstanding warrants.

4 On November 30, 2015, petitioner pleaded guilty to single counts of bank fraud,
5 aggravated identity theft, and being a felon in possession of a firearm. CR Dkt. # 174 ¶ 1. Under
6 the plea agreement, the government stated it would recommend (1) a sentence of either nine
7 years or the low-end of the applicable Guidelines range, whichever was lower; (2) that the Court
8 run petitioner’s sentence concurrent to “any undischarged sentence” from King County; and (3)
9 that petitioner be credited for the 5 months he spent in King County custody after July 31, 2013.
10 Id. ¶ 8. No other concessions were made.

11 During his plea hearing, petitioner and the Honorable James P. Donohue, United States
12 Magistrate Judge, had the following exchange:

13 THE COURT: And the Court has also indicated -- excuse me, the
14 government has also stated that it will recommend that the court run the sentence
15 concurrent to any undischarged sentence from King County? Is that your
16 understanding?

17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

18 THE COURT: And concurrent means that they would run the same time; is
19 that your understanding?

20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

21 THE COURT: And if the -- if the court doesn’t adopt that recommendation,
22 it might be that they run at different times where that one might run before the other
23 one begins. Do you understand that?

24 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. Well the hope is that that will be cleared up
25 before any of this gets sentenced, actually. I am hoping that the -- the discussion
26 that I have had is that we are going to get the warrants quashed --

27 THE COURT: Okay.

28 THE DEFENDANT: -- before sentencing.

THE COURT: But do you understand that there is no guarantee of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, no.

THE COURT: And are you still planning -- still prepared to go forward with
the sentence --

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- now, recognizing there is an uncertainty in that regard?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

1 CR Dkt. # 198 at 17.

2 The government filed its sentencing memorandum on May 27, 2016, in which it made all
3 recommendations required by the plea agreement. Dkt. # 182. By June 3, 2016, the parties were
4 aware that, although there existed an outstanding warrant for petitioner's arrest in King County,
5 he was not subject to any undischarged sentence. Dkt. # 7 at 5. Additionally, the presentence
6 report ("PSR") included a 2-level increase for inclusion of ten or more victims (the report
7 identified at least 107 victims), and a 12-level increase for the involvement of an intended loss
8 of \$250,000 to \$550,000. CR Dkt. # 180 at 8.

9 At sentencing, the adjustment for number of victims was not contested by the defense.
10 However, both parties submitted arguments as to the amount of financial loss properly
11 attributable to petitioner's conduct. See CR Dkt. # 197. The defense urged the Court to adopt a
12 10-level increase for an overall score of 17 instead of the 12-level increase suggested by the
13 government, which contributed to a total score of 23. Id.

14 The Court eventually found that the government's calculation was accurate, stating:

15 All right. So, you know, this -- I sometimes get frustrated when we're talking about
16 loss amount, obstruction, you know, identity devices, and stuff like that. And then
17 even if we get down to Mr. Levy's proposed guideline range, which, for the sake of
18 argument, I will do -- although I think it's scored correctly as a 23, Criminal History
19 Category VI -- even if I scored it as a 17, Criminal History Category VI, with a 51-
20 to-63 range, I would come up with the same decision, and that is, I'm going to
impose, on the front two counts, 53 months of confinement on Counts 1 and 2 -- or
excuse me, 3 and 13.

21 Id. Petitioner was then sentenced to a 72-month term of imprisonment. CR Dkt. # 189.

22 During his incarceration, petitioner and his counsel attempted to resolve the matter
23 of his outstanding King County warrant with the Washington Department of Corrections
24 ("DOC"). See CR Dkt. # 201-1. However, the DOC has explained repeatedly that nothing
25 can be done about the warrant until petitioner appears, in person, for a hearing at a
26 Washington DOC facility. Id. at 21.² Petitioner complains that, if the warrant is not

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28 ² Boothe is currently being held at FCI Sheridan in the State of Oregon.

1 quashed, he will be unable to complete the Residential Drug Abuse Program and will not
2 qualify for placement at the Residential Reentry Center. CR Dkt. # 201.

3 Consequently, on February 25, 2018, petitioner filed the § 2255 petition now
4 before this Court, in which he requests that the Court vacate, set aside, or correct his prior
5 sentence on the grounds of ineffective assistance of counsel. Dkt. # 1. In his petition,
6 Boothe alleges: (1) that his counsel failed to object to the government’s breach of the plea
7 agreement for failing to recommend that the Court run the sentence “concurrent with the
8 relevant conduct case out of King County,” id. at 4; (2) that his counsel failed to “correct
9 the PSR” to reflect the Court’s Guidelines calculations, id. at 5; (3) that his counsel failed
10 either to object to or challenge the “number of victims” sentencing enhancement, id. at 6;
11 (4) that his counsel “promised to ensure a Global Resolution of all pending criminal
12 matters,” as reflected by comments he made at the change of plea hearing, id. at 8; (5)
13 that his counsel failed to object to the “Restitution Stipulation” within the plea agreement,
14 id. at 9; (6) that his counsel failed to negotiate a conditional plea agreement, reserving his
15 right to pursue his failed suppression motion on appeal, id.; and (7) that his counsel
16 should not have “waived the second suppression hearing” regarding the Arkansas search,
17 id.

18 The government claims all of petitioner’s claims lack merit. Dkt. # 7 at 15.

19 **II. DISCUSSION**

20 In order to succeed on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, a defendant must
21 establish two components. First, he must show that his attorney “made errors so serious that
22 counsel was not functioning as the ‘counsel’ guaranteed the defendant by the Sixth
23 Amendment.” Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 687 (1984). This requires petitioner to
24 demonstrate that his counsel’s performance fell below an objective standard, defined by the
25 “reasonably competent attorney.” Id. In doing so, he must overcome the presumption that the
26 challenged action was simply sound trial strategy under the circumstances. Id. at 689. In its
27 evaluation, the Court recognizes that counsel is also “strongly presumed to have rendered
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1 adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional
2 judgement.” Id. at 690.

3 Second, petitioner must also establish that this inadequate performance resulted in actual
4 prejudice to his case. Id. With regard to ineffective counsel alleged in the sentencing phase, the
5 defendant must show that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s unprofessional
6 errors, a lesser sentence would have been imposed. Glover v. United States, 531 U.S. 198, 203–
7 04 (2001).

8 **1. Breach of the Plea Agreement**

9 Petitioner’s first assertion is that the government breached the plea agreement by failing
10 to recommend that “the Court run the Federal sentence concurrent with the [r]elevant conduct
11 case out of King County, WA.” Dkt. # 1 at 5. This assertion lacks merit because the government
12 was not bound under the plea agreement to recommend such a provision. Rather, the
13 government agreed to recommend that the Court run petitioner’s sentence “concurrent to any
14 *undischarged sentence* from King county [sic],” CR Dkt. # 174 ¶ 9 (emphasis added), and
15 subsequently fulfilled that obligation in its sentencing memorandum to the Court, CR Dkt. # 182
16 at 10. Whatever beliefs he holds about the nature of his outstanding warrant, petitioner was not
17 subject to any undischarged sentences at the time of the agreement. Petitioner was credited,
18 pursuant to the plea agreement, for the 5 months he served in King County custody prior to his
19 sentencing in the present case. Id. ¶ 9. Thus, his sentence in that case has already been
20 discharged. Further, his outstanding warrant does not qualify as an undischarged sentence,
21 because no sentence has yet been imposed in that case. Therefore, because the government
22 carried out its obligation under the plea agreement, and because petitioner was not subject to any
23 undischarged sentence from King County, petitioner’s first claim is meritless.

24 **2. Failure to Correct the PSR**

25 Second, petitioner claims that the “sentencing judge calculated my guidelines much lower
26 than the PSR investigator recommended and trial counsel did not move to correct the PSR.” Dkt.
27 # 1 at 5. The presentence investigation report calculated petitioner’s offense level as 23 and his
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1 criminal history category as VI. CR Dkt. # 180. This yielded a Guidelines range of 92 to 115
2 months. CR Dkt. # 179 at 1. At sentencing, the Court stated:

3 [E]ven if we get down to Mr. Levy’s proposed guideline range, which, for the sake
4 of argument, I will do -- although I think it’s scored correctly as a 23, Criminal
5 History Category VI -- even if I scored it as a 17, Criminal History Category VI,
6 with a 51-to-63 range, I would come up with the same decision, and that is, I’m
7 going to impose, on the front two counts, 53 months of confinement . . . plus 24
8 months on Count 11, which equals a total of 77, and we will give him credit for the
9 five months. And that lowers it to 72 months, which is a six-year sentence.

10 CR Dkt. # 197 at 15. The Court adopted the PSR calculation, but imposed a sentence lower than
11 the recommended Guidelines range. Regardless, with respect to this claim, petitioner does not
12 state any cognizable error on the part of his trial counsel, as there does not seem to be any
13 mistake in the PSR that needed to be corrected. It is, likewise, unclear what petitioner is alleging
14 counsel should have done even if the Court calculated a lower Guidelines range. Therefore,
15 petitioner’s second claim is meritless.

16 **3. Failure to Object to the Number of Victims Upward Adjustment**

17 Petitioner further claims that his “[c]ounsel failed to object to, or otherwise challenge the
18 Number of Victims upward adjustment to the Guidelines.” Dkt. # 1 at 6. At sentencing,
19 petitioner received a 2-level increase to his overall offense-level calculation pursuant to the U.S.
20 Sentencing Guidelines § 2B1.1(b)(2)(A) because his offense involved ten or more victims. CR
21 Dkt. # 180 at 8. Trial counsel made no objection to the increase at sentencing. Petitioner argues
22 that this adjustment was improper because the only institution that suffered financial harm as a
23 result of his crimes was Boeing Employees’ Credit Union (“BECU”). Dkt. # 4 at 16–17.
24 Accordingly, he claims that counsel should have objected to the adjustment, since his offense
25 involved only one victim, not ten or more. Petitioner’s argument is based on a misunderstanding
26 of the word “victim,” which, for the purposes of identity fraud, is defined as “any individual
27 whose means of identification was used unlawfully or without authority.” U.S. Sent’g
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1 Guidelines Manual § 2B1.1 cmt. n.4(E) (U.S. Sent’g Comm’n 2016).³ Considering this, the
2 evidence plainly establishes that the number of victims affected by petitioner’s crimes exceeds
3 ten. See Dkt. # 7 Ex. D.⁴ Therefore, counsel did not err in his decision to refrain from objecting
4 to the adjustment, since it was so clearly applicable. Accordingly, petitioner’s third claim is
5 meritless.

6 **4. Failure to Ensure a Global Resolution**

7 Petitioner’s fourth claim states that his counsel failed to “follow through” on a promise to
8 “ensure a thorough Global Resolution of all pending criminal matters relating to these charges,
9 to include the state warrants.” Dkt. # 1 at 8. Petitioner notes that he mentioned this promise on
10 record at his change of plea hearing. CR Dkt. # 198. However, during that proceeding, petitioner
11 also affirmed that he understood a global resolution was not included in the plea agreement, and
12 thus, was not guaranteed. Id. at 17. Furthermore, the record does not show that petitioner was
13 ever promised such a resolution by his counsel. An August 2014 letter from Ms. Shaw to
14 petitioner indicates the government had agreed to a global resolution conditional upon his
15 pleading guilty, see Dkt. # 4 at 24, but petitioner did not accept this plea agreement and this
16 provision was apparently removed from the proposed plea agreement after Ms. Shaw’s
17 withdrawal, id. at 25, 27, 31. Nevertheless, petitioner’s assent to the plea agreement he
18 ultimately accepted months later with the knowledge that such an outcome was not guaranteed,
19 indicates his awareness that no binding promise had been made. Petitioner’s fourth claim is
20 meritless.

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24 ³ Documents submitted to the Court by petitioner indicate that he was made aware of this
25 definition. Dkt. # 4 at 21.

26 ⁴ “[O]fficers seized more than 90 pages of computer-printed lists or personal identifiable
27 information, such as names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, bank account numbers, Social
28 Security numbers, and credit card information, including card numbers, expiration dates, and three-digit
security code numbers” from petitioner’s motel room, where he was arrested in July of 2013. Dkt. # 7
Ex. D at 66.

1 **5. Failure to Object to Restitution Stipulation**

2 Petitioner claims that “[c]ounsel failed to object to [the] Restitution Stipulation within
3 [the] Plea Agreement, wherein there is no estimate of the potential amount of Restitution.” Dkt.
4 # 1 at 9. With respect to restitution, the plea agreement made no such stipulation about the
5 amount to be paid and instead reads: “[d]efendant shall make restitution in any amount to be
6 determined at sentencing.” CR Dkt. # 174 ¶ 7. This is presumably due to the fact that the amount
7 in restitution largely depended upon the amount of financial loss incurred by petitioner’s
8 victims, which at that time was still unclear. Both parties argued this point at sentencing and
9 there is nothing in the record suggesting that petitioner’s counsel made any unprofessional error
10 in advocating for his client on this issue. See CR Dkt. # 197. Petitioner’s fifth claim is meritless.

11 **6. Failure to Negotiate a Conditional Plea Agreement**

12 Petitioner’s sixth claim is that “[c]ounsel failed to negotiate a Conditional Plea
13 Agreement” that reserved his right to appeal this Court’s decision to deny petitioner a
14 suppression hearing. Dkt. # 1 at 9. Petitioner fails to demonstrate how the inability to negotiate a
15 conditional agreement under the circumstances constitutes performance that falls below an
16 objective standard. Petitioner’s counsel successfully negotiated a plea agreement under which
17 the government agreed to recommend either a 9-year sentence or the bottom of the Guidelines
18 range, whichever was lower, CR Dkt. # 174 ¶ 8, and dismiss ten of the thirteen counts against
19 him, id. ¶ 11. Considering petitioner’s consistent resistance to the advice of his three attorneys,
20 as well as his extensive criminal history, counsel’s ability to secure such a favorable outcome for
21 his client contradicts any claim that his performance was objectively unreasonable.

22 Further, petitioner’s allegations do not overcome the presumption that, under the
23 circumstances, counsel’s decision not to insist on preserving petitioner’s right to appeal was
24 made in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment. Strickland, 466 U.S. at 690. It is not
25 clear that pressing this point would have resulted in a more favorable result. Counsel’s inability
26 to negotiate a conditional plea agreement was not unprofessional error and petitioner’s sixth
27 claim is meritless.

1 **7. Waiver of the Arkansas Traffic Stop Suppression Hearing**

2 Petitioner’s final claim is that “[c]ounsel should not have waived the second suppression
3 hearing, regarding the Arkansas traffic stop.” Dkt. # 1 at 9. Petitioner alleges that counsel made
4 this decision without his “written consent.” Dkt. # 8 at 3. However, “[t]rial management is the
5 lawyer’s province” in which counsel is expected to provide “his or her assistance by making
6 decisions such as ‘what arguments to pursue, what evidentiary objections to raise, and what
7 agreements to conclude regarding the admission of evidence.’” McCoy v. Louisiana, 138 S. Ct.
8 1500, 1508 (2018) (quoting Gonzalez v. United States, 553 U.S. 242, 248 (2008)). Petitioner’s
9 permission was not required and counsel’s decision to withdraw the evidentiary objection is
10 presumed to be sound trial strategy. Petitioner has failed to overcome this presumption. Dkt. # 8
11 at 3.⁵ Petitioner’s final claim is meritless.

12 **8. Request for BOP Transfer and Appointment of Counsel**

13 In addition, petitioner also requests a Court Order directing BOP to return him to the
14 federal detention center at SeaTac, and that the Court appoint him counsel to assist in further
15 filings and proceedings in his § 2255 petition. Dkt. # 9. Petitioner is currently incarcerated at the
16 Federal Correctional Institution in Sheridan, Oregon and wishes to be transferred for the purpose
17 of assisting his mother, who he reports has been diagnosed with stage IV breast cancer. 18
18 U.S.C. § 3621 grants BOP discretion to “direct the transfer of a prisoner from one penal or
19 correctional facility to another.” Id. § 3621(b)(5). It also states that “[a]ny order,

21 ⁵ Petitioner submits that he suffered prejudice due to counsel’s withdrawal of the second
22 motion to suppress evidence, alleging that the evidence (1) was used by the government to secure a less-
23 favorable plea agreement; and (2) contributed to the Court’s finding of financial loss at sentencing,
24 which resulted in a greater upward adjustment. Petitioner’s first contention is unsupported by the record.
25 Under the plea agreement, petitioner agreed to render a guilty plea to only three of thirteen alleged
26 counts. See CR Dkt. # 174. None of these three counts, as outlined in the agreement, was supported by
27 evidence seized during the Arkansas traffic stop. Id. Petitioner’s second allegation is similarly baseless.
28 Nothing in the record demonstrates that the evidence obtained pursuant to the Arkansas stop was used to
calculate the loss amount determined at sentencing. In fact, the government, in presenting a loss
calculation that was subsequently verified by the defense, CR Dkt. # 197 at 12 ¶ 9–11, excluded “a large
class of victims and potential loss both from the hotel room and the Arkansas stop,” id. at 6 ¶ 13–14.
Therefore, petitioner was not prejudiced by counsel’s decision to withdraw the motion.

1 recommendation, or request by a sentencing court that a convicted person serve a term of
2 imprisonment in a community corrections facility shall have no binding effect on the authority
3 of the Bureau under this section to determine or change the place of imprisonment of that
4 person.” Id. As such, the Court has no authority to direct BOP to transfer any inmate and
5 petitioner’s request is denied.

6 With respect to petitioner’s request for appointment of counsel, it is generally the case
7 that a person has no right to counsel in civil actions. See Storseth v. Spellman, 654 F.2d 1349,
8 1353 (9th Cir. 1981). A court may appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants pursuant to 28
9 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) under exceptional circumstances. Palmer v. Valdez, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th
10 Cir. 2009). When determining whether “exceptional circumstances” exist, a court must consider
11 “the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the petitioner to articulate his
12 claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.” Id. (quoting Weygandt v.
13 Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). For the reasons articulated above, petitioner has not
14 demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits of his motion under § 2255. In addition, there
15 is no indication that petitioner’s case involves legal issues so complex as to warrant designation
16 of counsel. Consequently, because petitioner has failed to show the requisite exceptional
17 circumstances in his case, his request for appointment of counsel is denied.

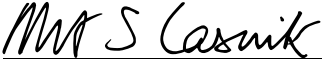
18 III. CONCLUSION

19 For the foregoing reasons, petitioner’s motions are DENIED. The Court further finds that
20 no evidentiary hearing is required because the record conclusively shows petitioner is not
21 entitled to relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b). Likewise, petitioner has not substantially shown a
22 denial of a constitutional right, and the Court concludes no certificate of appealability should
23 issue. See id. § 2253(c)(2).

24 For the foregoing reasons, the Court ORDERS:

- 25 (1) Petitioner’s motion, Dkt. # 1, is hereby DENIED;
 - 26 (2) Petitioner’s motion, Dkt. # 9, is hereby DENIED; and
 - 27 (3) Petitioner is DENIED a certificate of appealability under 28 U.S.C. § 2253.
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1 DATED this 3rd day of August, 2018.

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4 Robert S. Lasnik
5 United States District Judge
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