



## Ian andre Persaud v. United States of America

2012 | Cited 0 times | W.D. North Carolina | November 26, 2012

### ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on consideration of Petitioner's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. (Doc. No. 1). For the reasons that follow, Petitioner's Section 2255 motion is dismissed, and his alternative claims for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, and pursuant to a writ of coram nobis are denied.

### I. BACKGROUND

On January 15, 2003, Petitioner was sentenced to life imprisonment following his conviction on one count of conspiracy with intent to distribute, and distribution of cocaine and cocaine base, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 846. (3:01-cr-36, Doc. No. 229: Judgment in a Criminal Case at 1-2). Petitioner filed an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Petitioner raised several claims, including whether there was substantial evidence to support his conviction and whether the Court erred in limiting his cross-examination of government witnesses. The Court rejected each of Petitioner's arguments and affirmed his conviction and sentence. *United States v. Persaud*, 87 F. App'x 869 (4th Cir. 2004) (unpublished). (Doc. No. 265). Petitioner filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court of the United States and this was denied by Order entered on June 14, 2004. (Doc. No. 272).

On May 5, 2005, Petitioner filed a motion under Section 2255 challenging, among other things, his trial attorney's effectiveness under *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 688 (1984).<sup>1</sup> The Court found that Petitioner had failed to meet his burden under *Strickland* and therefore denied and dismissed his Section 2255 motion. (3:05-cv-217, Doc. No. 11). Petitioner appealed the Order to the Fourth Circuit and this appeal was dismissed on January 30, 2007. *United States v. Persaud*, No. 06-7519 (4th Cir. filed Jan. 30, 2007) (unpublished). (Doc. No. 18).

On August 15, 2012, Petitioner filed the present, and second, motion under Section 2255 contending that his two prior felony drug convictions no longer qualify as proper, predicate felonies based on the Fourth Circuit's opinion in *United States v. Simmons*, 649 F.3d 237 (4th Cir. 2011) (en banc). (3:12-cv-509, Doc. No. 1 at 1).

### II. STANDARD OF REVIEW



## Ian andre Persaud v. United States of America

2012 | Cited 0 times | W.D. North Carolina | November 26, 2012

Pursuant to Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings, sentencing courts are directed to promptly examine motions to vacate, along with "any attached exhibits and the record of prior proceedings" in order to determine whether a petitioner is entitled to any relief. The Court has considered the record in this matter and applicable authority and concludes that this matter can be resolved without an evidentiary hearing. See *Raines v. United States*, 423 F.2d 526, 529 (4th Cir. 1970).

### III. DISCUSSION

On April 24, 1996, Congress enacted the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (the "AEDPA"). Among other things, the AEDPA provides for a limitation on a petitioner's ability to seek relief through a second or successive Section 2255 motion. The statute provides as follows:

(h) A second or successive motion must be certified as provided in section 2244 by a panel of the appropriate court of appeals to contain-

(1) newly discovered evidence that, if proven and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that no reasonable factfinder would have found the movant guilty of the offense; or

(2) a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h).

Petitioner has already filed an unsuccessful Section 2255 motion attacking his conviction and sentence and Petitioner has provided no evidence that he has secured the necessary authorization to file a second, or successive Section 2255 motion. The Court is therefore without jurisdiction to rule on the claims in Petitioner's present § 2255 motion which attacks the same criminal judgment. See *United States v. Winestock*, 340 F.3d 200, 205 (4th Cir. 2003).

Petitioner has pled alternative claims for relief based on a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and a petition for a writ of coram nobis that will be denied. First, relief pursuant to a petition for a writ of coram nobis should be limited to petitioners that are no longer in custody pursuant to their convictions. *Carlisle v. United States*, 517 U.S. 416, 428-29 (1996). Second, relief under a theory of coram nobis is an "'extraordinary' remedy that is relied upon to correct errors of the most fundamental character that rendered the underlying proceeding invalid when no other alternative remedy is available." *United States v. Akinsade*, 686 F.3d 248, 260 (4th Cir. 2012) (quoting *United States v. Morgan*, 346 U.S. 502, 512 (1954)). And last, "the statutory limits on second or successive habeas petitions do not create a 'gap' in the post-conviction landscape that can be filled with the common law writs." *United States v. Sessoms*, 2012 U.S. App. LEXIS 23639, at \*2-3 (4th Cir. filed Nov. 15, 2012) (quoting *Carrington v. United States*, 503 F.3d 888, 890 (9th Cir. 2007)). Petitioner's application for a writ for coram nobis will be denied.



## Ian andre Persaud v. United States of America

2012 | Cited 0 times | W.D. North Carolina | November 26, 2012

Petitioner has also pled a claim under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. A petitioner seeking to attack his conviction or sentence must file a motion under § 2255 unless this remedy "is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention." 28 U.S.C. § 2255(e). "It is beyond question that § 2255 is not inadequate or ineffective merely because an individual is unable to obtain relief under that provision." *In re Jones*, 226 F.3d 328, 333 (4th Cir. 2000). The Fourth Circuit has concluded that the remedy under § 2255 is "inadequate or ineffective" only when:

(1) at the time of conviction settled law of this circuit or the Supreme Court established the legality of the conviction; (2) subsequent to the prisoner's direct appeal and first § 2255 motion, the substantive law changed such that the conduct of which the prisoner was convicted is deemed not to be criminal; and (3) the prisoner cannot satisfy the gatekeeping provisions of § 2255 because the new rule is not of one of constitutional law. *Id.* at 333-34.

In the present case, Petitioner does not challenge the legality of his conviction therefore he has failed to demonstrate that pursuit of relief through the provisions of Section 2255 is inadequate. The Court notes that Petitioner is entitled to apply for authorization from the Fourth Circuit to file a successive motion under Section 2255 to challenge his sentence. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(a). Accordingly, Section 2255 presents an adequate remedy to, at the very least, present a challenge to his sentence in the event the Fourth Circuit grants approval to file a successive § 2255 motion. For these reasons, Petitioner's Section 2241 motion will be denied.

### IV. CONCLUSION IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that:

1. Respondent's Motion for Extension of Time to File a Response is GRANTED. (Doc. No. 4).
2. Petitioner's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is DISMISSED as successive. (Doc. No. 1).
3. Petitioner's motion for relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 is DENIED.
4. Petitioner's petition for a writ of coram nobis is DENIED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Cases, this Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability as Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of a denial of a constitutional right. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *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); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 474, 484 (2000) (holding that when relief is denied on procedural grounds, a petitioner must establish both that the correctness of the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable, and that the petition states a debatably valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right).



## Ian andre Persaud v. United States of America

2012 | Cited 0 times | W.D. North Carolina | November 26, 2012

1. After an initial review of Petitioner's Section 2255 motion, the Court entered an Order dismissing five of his claims leaving only the challenges to his counsel's performance.

