

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

NAHEEM STINNETT

No. 16-cr-386

PAPPERT, J.

October 13, 2020

MEMORANDUM

Philadelphia police arrested Naheem Stinnett in 2016 pursuant to an outstanding arrest warrant. (Change of Plea Hr'g Tr. 25:8–25.) While performing a search incident to arrest, officers recovered a loaded semi-automatic pistol from Stinnett's pocket. (*Id.* at 26:1–4.) Stinnett was indicted on one count of being a felon in possession of a firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). He pled guilty on May 4, 2017, (ECF No. 19), and the Court imposed a sentence of 57 months' imprisonment, 3 years' supervised release and a \$100 special assessment, (ECF No. 33, 35). On May 29, 2020, he filed a *pro se* Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. (ECF No. 37.) He argues the Court and his counsel violated his due process rights by failing to advise him of all material elements of an offense under § 922(g)(1) in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Rehaif v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 2191 (2020). For the following reasons, Stinnett's Motion is denied and no certificate of appealability shall issue.

I

28 U.S.C. § 2255 permits a prisoner sentenced by a federal court to “move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside, or correct the sentence” where: (1) the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States; (2) the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence; (3) the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law; or (4) the sentence is otherwise subject to collateral attack. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). The petitioner bears the burden of proving that his conviction is illegal. *United States v. Davies*, 394 F.3d 182, 189 (3d Cir. 2005). Further, a petitioner “must clear a significantly higher hurdle than would exist on direct appeal” to obtain relief. *See United States v. Cleary*, 46 F.3d 307, 310 (3d Cir. 1995) (quoting *United States v. Frady*, 456 U.S. 152, 166 (1982)).

A district court has discretion in determining whether to hold an evidentiary hearing on a prisoner’s motion under § 2255. *See Gov’t of Virgin Islands v. Forte*, 865 F.2d 59, 62 (3d Cir. 1989). A district court may summarily dismiss a motion brought under § 2255 without a hearing where the “motion, files, and records, ‘show conclusively that the movant is not entitled to relief.’” *United States v. Nahodil*, 36 F.3d 323, 326 (3d Cir. 1994) (quoting *United States v. Day*, 969 F.2d 39, 41–42 (3d Cir. 1992)). That is the case here.

II

Stinnett’s Guilty Plea Agreement precludes the collateral relief sought. Criminal defendants “may waive both constitutional and statutory rights, provided they do so voluntarily and with knowledge of the nature and consequences of the waiver.” *United States v. Mabry*, 536 F.3d 231, 236 (3d Cir. 2008), *abrog. on other grounds by*

Garza v. Idaho, 139 S. Ct. 738 (2019). When a criminal defendant waives collateral challenge rights, the Court must evaluate the validity of the waiver by examining two factors: (1) whether the waiver was knowing and voluntary; and (2) whether enforcing the waiver “would work a miscarriage of justice.” *Id.* at 237.

A

In determining whether a waiver is knowing and voluntary, the Court “must address the defendant personally in open court and inform the defendant of, and determine that the defendant understands . . . the terms of any provision in a plea agreement waiving the right to appeal or collaterally attack the sentence.” *United States v. Khattak*, 273 F.3d 557, 563 (3d Cir. 2001) (citing Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(6)). The Court did just that.

In his Guilty Plea Agreement, Stinnett agreed that “[i]n exchange for the promises made by the government in entering this plea agreement, the defendant voluntarily and expressly waives all rights to appeal or collaterally attack the defendant’s conviction, sentence, or any other matter relating to this prosecution, whether such a right to appeal or collateral attack arises under 18 U.S.C. § 3742, 28 U.S.C. § 1291, 28 U.S.C. § 2255, or any other provision of law,” subject to certain exceptions; all of which do not apply. *See* (Guilty Plea Agreement ¶ 11).

At his change of plea hearing, Stinnett acknowledged that he signed the Guilty Plea Agreement, which contained a waiver of the right to appeal or collaterally attack his sentence. (Change of Plea Hr’g Tr. 14:21–23.) Stinnett stated that before signing the Agreement he read it and discussed it with his attorney and that he understood its terms. (*Id.* at 14:18–15:10.) During his guilty plea colloquy, the Court separately

reviewed his limited right to appeal and collateral proceedings and Stinnett confirmed again that he understood and agreed to them all. (*Id.* at 20:10–22:16.) Stinnett’s guilty plea, including the waiver of his rights to collaterally challenge his sentence, was knowing, voluntary and intelligently made. (*Id.* at 34:9–35:4.)

B

The Court must consider whether enforcing this waiver would work a “miscarriage of justice.” *Mabry*, 536 F.3d at 237. Courts should apply the miscarriage of justice exception to a collateral attack waiver “sparingly and without undue generosity.” *United States v. Wilson*, 429 F.3d 455, 458 (3d Cir. 2005) (citation omitted). Nevertheless, the Court has an affirmative duty to examine the issue. *See Mabry*, 536 F.3d at 237.

To determine whether enforcement would create a miscarriage of justice, courts should consider “the clarity of the error, its gravity, its character (e.g., whether it concerns a fact issue, a sentencing guideline, or a statutory maximum), the impact of the error on the defendant, the impact of correcting the error on the government, and the extent to which the defendant acquiesced in the result.” *Id.* at 242–243 (quoting *United States v. Teeter*, 257 F.3d 14, 25–26 (1st Cir. 2001)).

The Third Circuit has recognized the miscarriage of justice exception in a few limited circumstances, such as where constitutionally deficient lawyering prevented a defendant from understanding his plea, where a defendant should have been permitted to withdraw a guilty plea or where the waiver itself was the product of ineffective assistance of counsel. *See United States v. Spivey*, 182 F. Supp. 3d 277, 280 (E.D. Pa. 2016) (citing *United States v. Shedrick*, 493 F.3d 292, 298 (3d Cir. 2007); *Wilson*, 429

F.3d at 458). Stinnett's claim does not fall within the "limited circumstances" recognized by the Court of Appeals and enforcing his agreed-to waiver will not work a miscarriage of justice. *See Khattak*, 273 F.3d at 563.

III

Stinnett did not waive in his Guilty Plea Agreement his right to assert a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. To the extent he raises one now, the claim is denied. A defendant who claims to have been denied effective assistance must first show that counsel performed deficiently. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984). This requires showing that counsel made errors "so serious that counsel was not functioning as the 'counsel' guaranteed the defendant by the Sixth Amendment." *Id.* In other words, this element is satisfied if "counsel's performance fell outside the bounds of competent representation." *Buck v. Davis*, 137 S. Ct. 759, 775 (2017). The defendant must also show that counsel's deficient performance prejudiced him. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687. To show prejudice, the defendant must demonstrate "a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different." *Buck*, 137 S. Ct. at 776 (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694).

Stinnett argues his counsel was ineffective for not explaining that knowledge of his status as a felon was a material element of the offense. (Pet'r Br. in Support of Mot. 2.) But counsel accurately explained the law as understood before *Rehaif*. "[T]here is no general duty on the part of defense counsel to anticipate changes in the law," so counsel's failure to explain the law as it is today cannot support Stinnett's ineffective assistance of counsel claim. *Davies*, 394 F.3d at 189 (quoting *Forte*, 865 F.2d at 62).

IV

When a district court denies a § 2255 motion, a petitioner may only appeal if the district court grants a certificate of appealability. 28 U.S.C. § 2253. Because Stinnett has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right and reasonable jurists would not debate the dispositions of his claims, no certificate of appealability shall issue. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

An appropriate order follows.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Gerald J. Pappert
GERALD J. PAPPERT, J.

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FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

NAHEEM STINNETT

No. 16-cr-386

ORDER

AND NOW, this 13th day of October 2020, after consideration of Naheem Stinnett's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, (ECF No. 37), and the Government's Response, (ECF No. 39), it is **ORDERED** that Stinnett's Motion is **DENIED** and a certificate of appealability **SHALL NOT** issue. The clerk of court shall mark this case **CLOSED** for statistical purposes.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Gerald J. Pappert
GERALD J. PAPPERT, J.