

ENTERED

August 15, 2016

David J. Bradley, Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MCALLEN DIVISION

HERBER MISSRRAIM JIMENEZ-
NARVAEZ

Plaintiff

VS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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CIVIL ACTION NO. 7:16-CV-03

OPINION AND ORDER

Pending before the Court is a Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 or Alternatively Under 28 U.S.C. § 2241¹ filed by Petitioner Heber Missrraim Jimenez Narvaez (“Petitioner”). After considering the motion and applicable law, the motion is DISMISSED.

I. Brief Background

Petitioner was charged and convicted of violating 8 U.S.C. 1326. He was subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment which he is currently serving. Petitioner’s judgment is now final as he did not appeal his judgment and the time for appeal has now expired. In the instant motion, Petitioner asserts he is entitled to relief pursuant to *Johnson v. United States*.²

II. Discussion

Under Title 28, United States Code, Section 2255 a federal prisoner who claims that his “sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States . . . or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.”³ Upon the filing of such a petition, the sentencing court must order a hearing to determine the issues and findings of fact “[u]nless the motions and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief”⁴

Here, Petitioner claims relief pursuant to *Johnson v. United States*.⁵ Because Petitioner raises a constitutional challenge to his sentence, his motion is properly asserted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, rather than §2241 as alternatively requested. However, Petitioner’s motion fails for various reasons but the Court addresses only two.

¹ Dkt. No. 1.
² 135 S. Ct. 2552 (2016).
³ 28 U.S.C. § 2255.
⁴ *Id.*
⁵ 135 S.Ct. 2551 (2015).

In *Johnson v. United States*, the Supreme Court found the “residual clause” of the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”) to be unconstitutionally vague⁶ and then in *Welch v. United States*⁷ the Supreme Court held that the *Johnson* holding should be applied retroactively. Thus, a prisoner sentenced pursuant to the ACCA may be entitled to relief. Significant to the Court’s decision here, Petitioner was not sentenced under the ACCA. Rather, Petitioner was convicted of violating 8 U.S.C. § 1326 and was sentenced pursuant to that statute. To the extent Petitioner claims the *Johnson* holding is applicable to sentencing guideline enhancements based on the crime of violence definition found in 18 U.S.C. § 16(b), the Fifth Circuit very recently rejected that argument in *United States v. Gonzalez-Longoria*.⁸ However, even were the Supreme Court to eventually find that *Johnson* applies to the Sentencing Guidelines, Petitioner did not receive a 18 U.S.C. § 16(b) enhancement. Therefore, *Johnson* does not afford Petitioner any relief.

III. Conclusion

It is clear from the face of Petitioner's Motion, as well as the record as it currently stands, that Petitioner is not entitled to relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Accordingly, Petitioner's Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is DISMISSED. The government’s request for extension of time is denied as moot as no response is necessary. Additionally, should Petitioner seek a certificate of appealability, such is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DONE at McAllen, Texas, this 15th day of August, 2016.



Micaela Alvarez
United States District Judge

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ 136 S.Ct. 1257 (2016).

⁸ No. 15-40041 (Fifth Circuit filed August 5, 2016).