

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STACEY MILLER,

Defendant.

OPINION AND ORDER

04-C-0527-C

01-CR-0071-C-02

Defendant Stacey Miller's motion, filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, is before the court following the completion of briefing on the motion. When defendant filed the motion, he set out 31 grounds in support of his motion. (The grounds are numbered 1 through 32, but there is no #20.) I dismissed #32 because it relates to defendant's contention that the court sentenced him unconstitutionally by relying on facts not found by a jury beyond a reasonable doubt in violation of Blakely v. Washington, 124 S. Ct. 2531 (2004). I held that it was premature to raise this claim because the United States Supreme Court has not decided whether the holding in Blakely applies to federal cases. See Aug. 5, 2004 Order, dkt. #139.) The remaining 30 claims are summarized as follows:

1. Defendant was denied a fair trial when police officer Twing pressured his

subordinate, Gonzales, to make a false identification of defendant.

2. Defendant was denied a fair trial when officer Twing showed Gonzales a second single person photo array (after he had failed to identify defendant from an earlier array) that was impermissibly suggestive and substantively unreliable.

3. The government engaged in prosecutorial misconduct when it failed to preserve the police notes of officer Twing and produce them upon request.

4. The government engaged in prosecutorial misconduct when it failed to produce surveillance photos, notes and reports concerning defendant's co-defendant Mark Winfield's apartment showing his daily visitors.

5. The government coerced Winfield into fabricating testimony depicting defendant as a drug dealer.

6. The government's prosecution of defendant was undertaken in retaliation for his refusal to become a police informant and his petitioning the police to cease their harassment of him.

7. The court denied defendant a fair trial by failing to grant him a third continuance when his backup counsel was not prepared to represent him.

8. The court denied defendant equal protection when it refused to grant a third continuance in a situation in which it would have give a Caucasian defendant a continuance.

9. The court denied defendant a fair trial when it refused to hold a photo lineup to

give him an opportunity to show that Gonzales had misidentified him.

10. The government denied defendant a fair trial when it knowingly elicited false testimony from its witnesses.

11. The government interfered with defendant's right to present witnesses favorable to him by intimidating his witnesses with threats of prosecution for perjury if they testified falsely.

12. The court denied defendant his right to effective counsel when it failed either to grant a continuance or to appoint counsel that would have been prepared for trial.

13. The government engaged in misconduct when it used Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) evidence against defendant after having waived its right to do so at the October pretrial conference.

14. The government engaged in misconduct when it failed to divulge witness Twing's penchant for testifying falsely about things defendant never told him.

15. The government deprived defendant of a fair trial when it used its examinations of witnesses and closing statement to intimate that defendant had fabricated his alibi witness testimony.

16. The court denied defendant his rights under the confrontation clause when it refused to grant defense counsel a continuance to prepare for her cross-examination of the government's witnesses.

17. The court denied defendant his right to present a defense when it refused to permit three additional alibi witnesses to testify because defense counsel had failed to identify them in the time allotted to him.

18. The court denied him his right to testify in his own behalf when it refused to give his defense counsel time to consult with defendant to develop his strategy for his defense.

19. The government's failure to divulge the fact that the cocaine base contained over 75% unusable material was a violation of Brady.

20. [omitted by defendant].

21. The court violated its obligations under Fed. R. Crim. P. 32 when it did not give detailed findings regarding defendant's objections to the drug quantities for which he was held responsible under the sentencing guidelines.

22. The government did not meet its burden of proof on defendant's relevant conduct.

23. The government's failure to meet its burden of proof on defendant's relevant conduct was a violation of Apprendi.

24. The court misinterpreted the sentencing guidelines when it enhanced defendant's sentence for conduct uncharged in the indictment.

25. The court violated U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1 when it enhanced defendant's sentence for obstruction of justice after finding that defendant had tried to present untruthful alibi

witnesses.

26. Defendant's counsel failed to subpoena police and civilian records to prove that the case against him was fabricated in retaliation for his refusal to become an informant.

27. Defendant's trial counsel gave defendant ineffective assistance and deprived him of a fair trial.

28. Defendant's trial counsel gave him ineffective assistance at sentencing when she failed to call witnesses who could testify about the makeup of the cocaine base.

29. Defendant's appellate counsel was ineffective in failing to investigate or raise legally significant issues and to keep defendant informed of the status of the appeal.

30. The court violated defendant's right to present an alibi defense by punishing him with a sentence enhancement for presenting perjured testimony.

31. The government failed to seek a reduction in defendant's sentence under Fed. R. Crim. P. 35 or U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1 as it had promised.

I conclude that defendant cannot proceed on any of these claims. Some are barred because he raised them on his direct appeal; some are barred because he could have raised them on direct appeal and chose not to; and the majority are barred because defendant has not supported them with specific evidence but has merely set out conclusory and self-serving allegations.

BACKGROUND

Defendant was charged in an indictment returned on June 28, 2001, with one count of distributing five grams or more of cocaine base with co-defendant Mark Winfield and one count of distributing five grams or more of cocaine base himself. The court appointed James Cooley to represent defendant and set a trial date for November 19, 2001.

On September 27, 2001, the government filed an alibi notice demand pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 12.1. Defendant filed certain pretrial motions, including one to suppress any in-court identification of him by the undercover police officer and another to bar the government from using the out-of-court identifications. He filed his notice of alibi on October 10, 2001, naming Carleton Higgins as an alibi witness; on November 5, 2001, he filed an amended notice, naming Robert Morgan as another alibi witness and said that both witnesses would confirm that he was in Chicago, Illinois between 3:00 and 5:00 p.m. on May 10, 2001, when the critical drug transaction was occurring in Madison, Wisconsin.

On November 19, 2001, with prospective jurors in the courthouse, Cooley advised the court that he was too ill to proceed with the case on that date. The trial was set over to December 10, 2001. On December 4, counsel asked for another postponement, which was granted on the condition that Cooley arrange for backup counsel who would be prepared to go forward with defendant's representation if Cooley became ill again.

Trial was set to begin on January 28, 2002. Backup counsel Krista Ralston appeared

on defendant's behalf to say that Cooley was ill again and that she did not believe she was adequately prepared to handle the trial in his stead. The court denied the motion for a third continuance; the trial went forward with Ralston representing defendant. At the end of the second day of trial, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and found that defendant had been responsible for the distribution of more than five grams of cocaine base.

The evidence at trial included testimony from co-defendant Mark Winfield, who described his involvement with defendant in the distribution of crack cocaine; police officer Bernard Gonzales, who had spent long periods of time with defendant while operating in an undercover capacity; police officer Jeff Twing, the case manager for the investigation of defendant, who testified about his surveillance of defendant during drug buys by Gonzales and, on rebuttal, about his interview of defendant's alibi witness, Robert Morgan; and two representatives of wireless phone companies, who testified about calls made on cell phones to numbers used by defendant and his co-defendant. Defendant called as witnesses his sister, Sheneka Ware; Joseph Bryan, who testified that while he was in the Dane County jail, he heard Mark Winfield tell defendant that Winfield was going to tell the truth and testify that defendant was not at the house when the drug deal took place, but that he was going to wait until the government offered him a plea bargain; and alibi witness Robert Morgan, who testified that he had seen defendant in Chicago at defendant's mother's house in the morning and afternoon on May 10, 2001 and again the next morning.

Defendant was sentenced on April 12, 2002. His criminal category was VI. With more than 5 grams of cocaine as proved conduct and an upward adjustment for obstruction of justice (presenting a false alibi), his offense level was 38 and his guideline range was 360 months to life. (Without any enhancement for obstruction of justice, defendant would have had an offense level of 37 as a career offender and a guideline range of 360 months to life.) He was sentenced to 400 months. He filed a timely notice of appeal on April 26, 2002, arguing that the denial of his request for a third continuance was a denial of his right to a fair trial. Originally, he raised the question of the ineffectiveness of counsel; at oral argument, he decided to save the issue for his post-conviction motion. The court of appeals affirmed his conviction, finding that the denial of the motion for a third continuance was not an abuse of discretion and not a denial of defendant's right to a fair trial.

OPINION

Section 2255 motions are not intended to be substitutes for direct appeals or as a means of appealing the same issues a second time. As a general rule, they are to be used only for raising alleged errors of law that are jurisdictional or constitutional in nature or that amount to a fundamental defect that results in a complete miscarriage of justice. Reed v. Farley, 512 U.S. 339, 353-54 (1994). They cannot be used for issues that were raised on direct appeal in the absence of changed circumstances, for non-constitutional issues that

could have been raised on direct appeal but were not or for constitutional issues that were not raised on direct appeal, unless the movant can establish cause for the default as well as actual prejudice from the failure to appeal. Prewitt v. United States, 83 F.3d 812, 816 (7th Cir. 1996).

Defendant's claims numbered 7, 12, 16 and 18 are all aspects of his contention that he should not have been denied his request for a third continuance. Defendant raised this issue on direct appeal and it was decided against him. He cannot reargue it in this motion. He raises a variant of this claim (#8), alleging that the court would not have denied the continuance had he been Caucasian. It is arguable that he could not have raised this claim on direct appeal because its determination would rest on evidence that would not be part of the trial record. However, it is unnecessary to decide whether he should be able to raise it on this motion because he has no evidence to support the claim. He merely alleges that the court gives different treatment to members of different races. He does not set forth any facts that would support his allegation. Mere speculation does not warrant relief or even an evidentiary hearing. Galbraith v. United States, 313 F.3d 1001 (7th Cir. 2002) (in order to show need for evidentiary hearing, § 2255 movant must file detailed and specific affidavit showing he has actual proof of allegations he is making).

Defendant's claims 1, 2 and 9 relate to alleged deficiencies in the procedure used to identify him. Defendant had a full evidentiary hearing on these issues but never raised them

on direct appeal. He has suggested no reason why he could not have raised them, other than to say that his appointed appellate counsel did not listen to him. This statement falls short of establishing cause for the default, even if he could establish that the identification process deprived him of a constitutional right.

Claims 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13 and 14 relate to defendant's allegations that "the government" engaged in various forms of misconduct. None of these allegations are supported by any evidence or even any specific allegations so as to trigger a need for an evidentiary hearing. As I have noted, mere unsupported assertions are not sufficient to require an evidentiary hearing. Galbraith, 313 F.3d at 1001. As to claim #5, moreover, which relates to alleged governmental coercion of co-defendant Winfield to testify falsely, defendant's counsel cross-examined Winfield at depth about his reasons for testifying, including his hope that he would get a shorter sentence in return for testifying against defendant.

Defendant's claim #15 is that the government deprived him of a fair trial when it used its examinations of witnesses and its closing statement to intimate that defendant had fabricated his alibi witness testimony. The government's statements were well within the bounds of propriety. It is permissible for a prosecutor to cross-examine alibi witnesses and then to argue that they are not believable because of discrepancies in their testimony or, as in the case of defendant's alibi witness, because of his admission that if defendant had asked

him to lie, he would not admit that fact under oath.

In claim #17, defendant alleges that he was denied a fair trial when the court refused to permit three additional alibi witnesses to testify because trial counsel had failed to identify them. Defendant could have raised this claim on direct appeal. He does not explain why he did not. Thus, even if it were a potential constitutional violation to be deprived of the testimony of witnesses he wanted, rather than a matter of interpretation of a rule of procedure, defendant has not shown the necessary cause and prejudice he must show if he wishes to raise this issue in his § 2255 motion.

Defendant's claims numbered 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 30 relate to his sentencing. As a general rule, challenges to sentencing issues cannot be raised in a motion pursuant to § 2255. Scott v. United States, 997 F.2d 340 (7th Cir. 1993). Rarely does a dispute over the application of the guidelines implicate a jurisdictional or constitutional error of law or constitute a fundamental defect resulting in a complete miscarriage of justice. Certainly, the issues that defendant has raised do not rise to that level. In claim #19, for example, defendant challenges the government's failure to divulge the non-usable part of the cocaine base for which he was held responsible. Not only is this not a constitutional issue, it is not even an issue under the guidelines, which provide that the weight of a controlled substance set forth in the sentencing guidelines tables includes the "entire weight of any mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of the controlled substance." U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1,

Notes to Drug Quantity Table (A). Defendant may think that he has a right to be sentenced only for the actual amount of controlled substance he possessed but the sentencing commission does not agree. Therefore, even if the government had been required to advise defendant of the composition of the mixture, its failure to do so did not change anything for defendant. He would still have been sentenced on the basis of the entire weight of the mixture containing the crack cocaine.

Defendant's other sentencing claims require little comment, particularly in light of the fact that defendant conceded before sentencing that he had a guideline level of 37, a criminal history of VI and a guideline imprisonment range of 360 months to life. It was not a misinterpretation of the guidelines to enhance defendant's sentence for conduct that had not been charged (#24) because the guidelines give the courts specific authority to consider relevant uncharged conduct. It was not error for the court to omit specific findings on drug amounts when defendant's co-defendant had stipulated to the amount for which defendant was held accountable (#21). Even if it was error, defendant would not be entitled to a shorter sentence because his career offender status put him in level 37, with or without the drug amounts. The same conclusion applies to defendant's assertions that the government did not meet its burden of proof on his relevant conduct (#22) and that the court violated the guidelines in enhancing his sentence for obstruction of justice (#25). As to defendant's assertion that the government violated the holding of Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466

(2000), the jury found beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant had been responsible for the distribution of more than five grams of cocaine, thus removing any question of compliance with Apprendi. Apprendi requires jury findings only when the finding would affect the *statutory* maximum applicable to a defendant, not to the sentencing guideline level that could be applied.

As to defendant's last sentencing claim, #30, that the court violated his right to present an alibi defense by punishing him with a sentence enhancement for presenting perjured testimony, defendant has a right to present alibi witnesses but no right to present false testimony from those witnesses. Giving him a sentence enhancement for suborning perjury is no more a violation of his rights than giving him an enhancement for giving perjured testimony himself. United States v. Dunnigan, 507 U.S. 87 (1993) (holding that potential enhancement of sentence for testifying falsely is not violation of defendant's right to testify).

Defendant's claims 26-29 relate to his assertion that both his trial counsel and his appellate counsel were ineffective as a matter of law. Claim #28 relates to the makeup of the cocaine base; because the composition of the cocaine base is irrelevant in sentencing, as explained above, it was not ineffective assistance for defendant's trial counsel to fail to call witnesses to testify on this issue. The other three claims are unsupported by any specific assertions. Defendant has not filed an affidavit setting forth with precision exactly what his

counsel did or failed to do that made a difference in the outcome of the proceedings. He asserts that his trial counsel failed to develop proof of the government's retaliatory motive against him but he has not met his burden of showing what form that proof would have taken. Hardamon v. United States, 319 F.3d 943, 951 (7th Cir. 2003).

To establish ineffectiveness of counsel, defendant must show that counsel's actions were not supported by a reasonable strategy and that the error was prejudicial. Massaro v. United States, 538 U.S. 500, 505 (2003). The presumption is that defense counsel has rendered adequate assistance and exercised her reasonable professional judgment in making decisions about trial strategy. Defendant has not made the necessary showing that his counsel made errors so serious that she was not functioning as the counsel guaranteed him under the Sixth Amendment. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 680, 688 (1984). Although he asserts that trial counsel failed to subpoena helpful witnesses for the trial and for the sentencing, he has not provided sufficiently precise information of what those witnesses would have contributed to the proceedings. Hardamon, 319 F.3d at 951.

Finally, in claim #30, defendant contends that the government failed to seek the reduction of defendant's sentence that it had promised him for his substantial assistance. The simple contention that the government failed to carry out its promise of a sentencing recommendation is not one that defendant can pursue on a motion for post-conviction relief. "A defendant has no constitutionally protected right to a downward departure based on

alleged substantial assistance to the government." United States v. Kelly, 14 F.3d 1169, 1177 (7th Cir. 1994). Because the defendant has no right to a departure, the court cannot require the government to file a motion for a reduced sentence under either U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1 or Fed. R. Crim. P. 35(b). An exception exists if the defendant can show that the government's refusal to act is motivated by an unconstitutional reason such as racial discrimination. The government's power is "subject to constitutional limitations that district courts can enforce." Wade v. United States, 504 U.S. 181, 185 (1992). However, "the burden is on the defendant to make a substantial threshold showing [of unconstitutional motive] before he becomes entitled to an evidentiary hearing on the matter." United States v. Carter, 122 F.3d 469, 476 (7th Cir. 1997) (quoting Kelly, 14 F.3d at 1177-78). Defendant has made no showing that unconstitutional motives tainted the government's decision to withdraw its motion for a sentencing reduction.

One additional matter remains. On December 13, 2004, long after the time for briefing had expired, defendant filed a request for submission of certain affidavits in support of his § 2255 motion. The request will be denied for untimeliness, but the affidavits would have not have changed the outcome of this motion. The affidavits of Krista Ralston and James Cooley are insufficient to show that defendant received constitutionally ineffective representation; the affidavits of defendant's friend Jacqueline Pollard and his sister Sheneka Davis are not specific and are based in large part on hearsay. Defendant's own affidavit

focuses on his appellate counsel and his alleged deficiencies but says only that he asked counsel to raise the obstruction of justice enhancement, the drug quantity determination, the lack of a prior identification procedure and “the deficiencies in the indictment.” (Defendant has never alleged that the indictment was deficient in any respect and he does not explain in his affidavit what these deficiencies might be.) As I have explained, neither the obstruction of justice enhancement nor the drug quantity determination are matters that can be raised in a § 2255 motion, even if defendant could show cause for the failure to raise them on direct appeal. In any event, neither determination would entitle defendant to a shorter sentence, even if he could show that they were erroneous. As for the lack of a prior identification procedure, defendant had a full opportunity to develop this challenge prior to trial; it is not surprising that his appellate counsel would not think it was worth raising on appeal. Defendant has failed to explain what he thinks his appellate counsel could have done differently or how the outcome of his appeal would have changed had counsel challenged the identification procedure.

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that defendant Stacey Miller’s motion for vacation or reduction of his sentence brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is DENIED in all respects. FURTHER, IT IS ORDERED that defendant’s motion to submit untimely affidavits in support of his

motion is DENIED.

Entered this 29th day of December, 2004.

BY THE COURT:

BARBARA B. CRABB
District Judge