

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

MAR 5 2021

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

DEON FREDERICK SMITH,

Defendant-Appellant.

No. 20-17166

D.C. Nos. 2:18-cv-02080-GMN
2:11-cr-00442-GMN-GWF-2

District of Nevada,
Las Vegas

ORDER

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

Before: CANBY and VAN DYKE, Circuit Judges.

A review of the record reveals that appellant's notice of appeal was timely filed. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(7); *Kingsbury v. United States*, 900 F.3d 1147, 1150-51 (9th Cir. 2018) (holding that Fed. R. Civ. P. 58's requirement that judgment be set out in a separate document applies to proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 2255).

The request for a certificate of appealability (Docket Entry No. 2) is denied because appellant has not made a "substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *see also Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003).

Any pending motions are denied as moot.

DENIED.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

DEON FREDERICK SMITH,

Defendant.

Case No.: 2:11-CR-442-GMN-GWF

**Government's Opposition to Smith's
"Motion for Leave to File Late
Amendment" [ECF No. 394] and to
Smith's Motion for Certificate of
Appealability [ECF No. 396]**

This opposition is timely.

A. Statement of Facts and Relevant Procedural History

The government does not repeat the lengthy procedural history of this case except as necessary to for the Court to address Smith's pending motions. After a direct appeal in which the Ninth Circuit held that sufficient evidence supported his convictions, but vacated his conviction for accessory after the fact to bank robbery based on double jeopardy grounds, *see United States v. Smith*, 650 F. App'x 458, 460 (9th Cir. 2016), Smith filed a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion. ECF No. 336. In it, he argued that after *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), his 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) conviction is invalid; that trial counsel performed deficiently by failing to object to the use of a jailhouse informant's testimony that was obtained without a warrant; and that appellate counsel performed deficiently by failing to

1 argue on appeal that evidence of Smith's prior convictions to prove up his being an
2 accessory after the fact to bank robbery was improperly admitted under Federal Rule of
3 Evidence 404(b) because that lesser included offense was vacated on appeal. ECF No. 336.
4 The government opposed Smith's motion. ECF No. 339.

5 Smith then filed a first motion to amend his 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion, raising an
6 argument similar to one he raised in his 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion:

7 the government's entire case against [Smith] rested upon a jailhouse
8 informant's testimony to support the now dismissed offense. With this offense
9 being dismissed by the Appeals Court, the government failed to prove guilt
10 beyond a reasonable doubt. Whereas the jury's verdict rested upon all the
11 evidence and testimony that was presented to the jury to prove [Smith] was an
12 accessory after the fact to the alleged bank robbery, no evidence was presented
13 to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that [Smith] conspired with Erick Jackson
14 to rob the bank[.]

15 ECF No. 346 at 2. The government opposed this motion, repeating its argument from its
16 prior opposition that "evidence relevant to proving up the elements of the lesser-included
17 offense of accessory after the fact is also relevant to proving up the greater offense, armed
18 bank robbery, because that greater offense necessarily includes the elements of the lesser
19 offense." ECF No. 347 at 3.

20 Smith then filed a second motion to amend his 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion, seeking to
21 add a claim that his 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) conviction was invalid in light of *United States v.*
22 *Davis*, 139 S. Ct. 2319 (2019). ECF No. 353. The government opposed this motion. ECF
23 No. 354.

24 On August 18, 2020, the Court denied Smith's 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion and his
second motion to amend (as well as several other motions not relevant here), but it granted
his first motion to amend. ECF No. 379.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Case No.: 2:11-cr-00442-GMN-GWF-2
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DEON FREDRICK SMITH,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	
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Also pending before the Court is the Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence (the “2255 Motion”), (ECF No. 336). The Government filed a Response, (ECF No. 339), and Defendant filed a Reply, (ECF No. 343).

Also pending before the Court is the First Motion to Amend the 2255 Motion, (ECF No. 346). The Government filed a Response, (ECF No. 347), and Defendant did not file a reply.

Also pending before the Court is the Second Motion to Amend the 2255 Motion, (ECF No. 353). The Government filed a Response, (ECF No. 354), Defendant filed a Reply, (ECF No. 356), and CJA counsel filed a Supplemental Reply, (ECF No. 376).

For the reasons discussed below, the Court **DENIES as moot** the Motion to Extend Time to File a 2255 Motion. The Court **DENIES** Defendant's Motions for Appointment of Counsel. The Court **DENIES** the 2255 Motion. The Court **DENIES** the Second Motion to Amend the 2255 Motion. The Court **GRANTS** the First Motion to Amend the 2255 Motion. The Court **DENIES** the Motion to Reduce and Correct Sentence, Appoint Counsel, and for Sentencing Hearing.

I. BACKGROUND

On May 28, 2014, Defendant was convicted of: (1) criminal conspiracy in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371; (2) armed bank robbery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a), (d); (3) using and carrying a firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(2); and (4) accessory after the fact in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 3. (*See J.*, ECF No. 233); (*see also* Third Superseding Indictment, ECF No. 150). The Court sentenced Defendant to 60 months imprisonment on Count 1; 168 months imprisonment on Count 2, concurrent with Count 1; 84 months imprisonment on Count 3, consecutive to all other counts; and stayed sentencing as to Count 4. (*Id.*).

Defendant appealed. (Notice of Appeal, ECF No. 227). The Ninth Circuit affirmed Defendant's conviction in part and vacated the conviction in part, dismissing the accessory after the fact count without prejudice. *See United States v. Smith*, 650 F. App'x 458 (9th Cir. 2016).¹ On January 5, 2017, this Court resentenced Smith. (Am. J., ECF No. 292). Defendant did not appeal the Amended Judgment. Rather, he filed a Motion to Appoint Counsel, (ECF No. 316), to help him file a 2255 Motion and a Motion to Extend Time, (ECF No. 315), to file a

¹ The Ninth Circuit vacated the Count without prejudice because it was a lesser included offense of armed bank robbery. *Id.* at 459.

1 2255 Motion. After the Government responded, arguing that the Court did not have
2 jurisdiction to grant Defendant's requests in the absence of a 2255 Motion, Defendant asked the
3 Court to treat his previous Motions as a 2255 Motion in the event that the Court did not grant
4 the requested extension and appointment. (*See Resp.*, ECF No. 317); (*Addendum and Supp.*,
5 ECF Nos. 318–19).

6 On February 23, 2018, Defendant filed the instant 2255 Motion, which argues that the
7 Court should vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence because the sentence is constitutionally
8 invalid, and Defendant received ineffective assistance of counsel. (2255 Mot. at 2–3, ECF No.
9 336). Defendant has also filed several Motions for appointment of counsel, for hearings, and to
10 amend the 2255 Motion. (*See ECF Nos. 328–30, 346, 353*).

11 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

12 Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a defendant may file a motion requesting the sentencing Court
13 to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). Such a motion may be
14 brought on the following grounds: “(1) the sentence was imposed in violation of the
15 Constitution or laws of the United States; (2) the court was without jurisdiction to impose the
16 sentence; (3) the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law; or (4) the sentence
17 is otherwise subject to collateral attack.” *Id.*; *see United States v. Berry*, 624 F.3d 1031, 1038
18 (9th Cir. 2010). “[A] district court may deny a Section 2255 motion without an evidentiary
19 hearing only if the movant's allegations, viewed against the record, either do not state a claim
20 for relief or are so palpably incredible or patently frivolous as to warrant summary dismissal.”
21 *United States v. Burrows*, 872 F.2d 915, 917 (9th Cir. 1989).

22 **III. DISCUSSION**

23 The Court begins its analysis by addressing the mootness of the Motion to Extend Time
24 to File a 2255 Motion and the Motion for Appointment of Counsel to assist in preparing the
25 2255 Motion. The Court then addresses the substantive 2255 Motion. After addressing the

2255 Motion, the Court considers whether to provide Defendant leave to amend. The Court concludes by addressing Defendant's Motion to Reduce and Correct Sentence, Appoint Counsel, and for Sentencing Hearing.

a. Motion to Extend Time to File and Appoint Counsel, (ECF Nos. 315–16)²

On November 1, 2017, Defendant filed the Motion to Extend Time and for Appointment of Counsel, (ECF No. 315–16). The Motion asks the Court to extend Defendant's deadline to file a 2255 Motion and to appoint an attorney to help him with the Motion. (*Id.*). On February 23, 2018, Defendant filed a 2255 Motion. (*See* 2255 Mot., ECF No. 336) (USCA Order, ECF No. 335) (directing the Court to regard ECF No. 336 as filed when postmarked). The Government's Response does not challenge the timeliness of Defendant's 2255 Motion; to the contrary, it argues that Defendant's 2255 Motion relates back to the Motion to Extend Time and Appoint Counsel because the arguments raised in the 2255 Motion are raised in the earlier filing. (Resp. 3:3–12, ECF No. 339). Accordingly, because the Government concedes that the Motion is timely and Defendant has already filed the 2255 Motion without the assistance of counsel, the Court **DENIES as moot** the Motion to Extend Time to File and Appoint Counsel.

b. 2255 Motion, (ECF No. 336)

Defendant's 2255 Motion presents two reasons for the Court to vacate, set aside, or correct Defendant's conviction. Defendant first argues that his conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) is unconstitutional in light of *Sessions v. Dimaya*, 138 S. Ct. 1204 (2018), and *Johnson v. United States*, 576 U.S. 591 (2015). (2255 Mot. at 3, ECF No. 336). Defendant also argues that he received ineffective assistance of counsel on appeal because his attorney failed to raise appropriate evidentiary objections implicating his armed bank robbery conviction. (*Id.*). The Court finds neither argument persuasive.

² ECF Nos. 315–16 are duplicates filed as separate Motions in compliance with the Local Rules because the filing seeks multiple forms of relief. The Court therefore refers to the filing as one Motion in this subsection.

1 **i. Constitutionality of Conviction**

2 Defendant argues the Court should vacate his conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)
3 because the conviction is unconstitutional. (*Id.*). The Government argues that Defendant's
4 conviction is valid because armed bank robbery is a valid predicate under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c).
5 (Resp. 4:9–13, ECF No. 339). The Court agrees.

6 Section (c) of the Armed Career Criminal Act, 18 U.S.C. § 924(c), “imposes a
7 mandatory consecutive term of imprisonment for using or carrying a firearm ‘during and in
8 relation to any crime of violence.’” *United States v. Watson*, 881 F.3d 782, 784 (9th Cir. 2018)
9 (per curiam) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)), cert. denied, 139 S. Ct. 203 (2018). The
10 statute defines a “crime of violence” as a felony that either, “(A) has as an element the use,
11 attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or
12 (B) that by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or
13 property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.” 18 U.S.C. §
14 924(c)(3)(A)–(B). Subsection (A) is known as the “elements clause,” and Subsection (B) the
15 “residual clause.” *United States v. Davis*, 139 S. Ct. 2319, 2324–25 (2019). Defendant argues
16 that his conviction is invalid because convictions that rely on the residual clause are
17 unconstitutional. (*See* 2255 Mot. at 3).

18 Defendant's conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) is valid because an armed bank
19 robbery conviction qualifies as a predicate under the elements clause. *Watson*, 881 F.3d at 784–
20 86. While the language of the residual clause is unconstitutionally vague, the same is not true
21 of the elements clause. *Compare Davis*, 139 S. Ct. at 2336 (finding the residual clause
22 unconstitutionally vague); *with Watson*, 88 F.3d at 786 (finding a conviction using armed bank
23 robbery as a predicate valid under the elements clause). Therefore, because Defendant's
24 conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) falls within the statute's residual clause, the conviction is
25 constitutionally valid. The Court now addresses Defendant's ineffective assistance argument.

1 **ii. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel**

2 Defendant argues that his attorney did not adequately contest the evidentiary basis of
3 Defendant's armed bank robbery conviction. (2255 Mot. at 3). Defendant explains that the
4 Government introduced evidence of his prior convictions at trial to prove guilt under the
5 accessory after the fact Count. (*Id.*). He argues that because the Ninth Circuit reversed the
6 Count, the introduction of his prior convictions was prejudicial. (*Id.*). He argues that counsel
7 erred by failing to challenge the validity of the armed bank robbery conviction under Federal
8 Rule of Evidence 404(b). (*Id.*). Defendant also argues in another filing that counsel should
9 have objected to the testimony of a jailhouse informant because the Government did not obtain
10 a warrant for the testimony. (*See* Mot. Appoint Counsel at 4, ECF No. 316).

11 The Government responds that the introduction of Defendant's prior convictions under
12 the accessory after the fact Count does not invalidate the armed bank robbery conviction
13 because, as a lesser included offense of armed bank robbery, all evidence admitted to convict
14 Defendant of accessory after the fact was admissible to prove armed bank robbery. (Resp. 5:8–
15 17). The Government also argues that counsel's failure to object to the informant's testimony
16 was not ineffective because no warrant was required to procure the testimony. (*Id.* 4:14–21).

17 The Court agrees with the Government. To establish ineffective assistance of counsel, a
18 Defendant must first show that counsel's conduct was not "within the range of competence
19 demanded of attorneys in criminal cases." *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984)
20 (citations omitted). If Defendant's counsel fell outside the range of competence, the Defendant
21 must show that he was prejudiced by that performance. *See id.* at 692. Under the first part of
22 this review, the Court's inquiry begins with a "strong presumption that counsel's conduct [falls]
23 within the wide range of reasonable representation." *United States v. Ferreira-Alameda*, 815
24 F.2d 1251, 1253 (9th Cir. 1987) (as amended) (citations omitted). "[T]he standard for judging
25 counsel's representation is a most deferential one" because "the attorney observed the relevant

1 proceedings, knew of materials outside the record, and interacted with the client, with opposing
2 counsel, and with the judge.” *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 105 (2011). To demonstrate
3 prejudice, Defendant must show that “there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s
4 unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different.” *Strickland*, 466
5 U.S. at 694.

6 Counsel’s failure to challenge the introduction of Defendant’s prior convictions was not
7 in error. Given that accessory after the fact is a lesser included offense of armed bank robbery,
8 the evidence admitted to prove the lesser charge was admissible to prove the greater charge.
9 *See United States v. Arnt*, 474 F.3d 1159, 1163 (9th Cir. 2007). Accordingly, even though the
10 prior convictions were offered to prove the later-dismissed accessory after the fact Count, the
11 evidence likely need not be excluded under Rule 404(b) because the convictions could have
12 been offered to prove armed bank robbery. As a result, Counsel was not ineffective for failing
13 to raise Defendant’s desired objection.

14 Likewise, counsel would not have succeeded in challenging introduction of the jailhouse
15 informant’s testimony. An individual can testify regarding a confession he heard a criminal
16 defendant make irrespective of whether the testimony was obtained via warrant. *See Fed. R.*
17 *Evid.* 804(b)(3) (explaining the statement against interest exception to the hearsay rules); *see,*
18 *e.g., Armstrong v. United States*, No. 90-55888, 961 F.2d 216, at *1 (9th Cir. Apr. 28, 1992)
19 (unpublished table decision) (demonstrating that a warrant may be necessary to conduct a
20 search based on information gathered from an undercover informant, but that the use of an
21 informant itself need not be authorized by warrant). Thus, the Government did not need to
22 procure a warrant for the testimony.

23 Thus, the Court **DENIES** Defendant’s 2255 Motion. The Court now addresses whether
24 Defendant should be given leave to amend the Motion.

25 //

1 **c. Second Motion to Amend the 2255 Motion, (ECF No. 353)**

2 In his Second Motion to Amend the 2255 Motion, Defendant argues that his 18 U.S.C. §
3 924(c) conviction is invalid in light of *United States v. Davis*, 139 S. Ct. 2319 (2019). (See
4 Second Mot. Amend 2255 Mot., ECF No. 353). The Government responds that *Davis*, like
5 *Dimaya* and *Johnson*, invalidated convictions under the residual clause, but Defendant's
6 conviction rested upon the elements clause. (See Resp. 2:5–3:2, ECF No. 354). The Court
7 agrees and finds that *Davis* does not provide cause to amend the Motion for the reasons
8 discussed in section (b)(i), *supra*.

9 **d. First Motion to Amend the 2255 Motion, (ECF No. 346)**

10 In his First Motion to Amend the 2255 Motion, Defendant seeks leave of Court to
11 amend his argument that the Government should not have been allowed to admit his prior
12 convictions under Federal Rule of Evidence 404(b). (First Mot. Amend. 2255 Mot. at 2–3, ECF
13 No. 346). The Government opposes the Motion, arguing that Defendant presents no new
14 argument for relief outside of those already within the 2255 Motion. (Resp. 1:22–2:8, ECF No.
15 347). Finding no prejudice to the Government if Defendant amends the 2255 Motion, the Court
16 **GRANTS** the First Motion to Amend. Defendant may file an Amended 2255 Motion, limited
17 only to the Rule 404(b) ground for vacating the conviction, within twenty-one (21) days from
18 entry of this Order.

19 **e. Motion to Reduce and Correct Sentence, Appoint Counsel, and for**
20 **Sentencing Hearing, (ECF Nos. 328–30)³**

21 Finally, Defendant argues that the Court should reduce or correct sentence, appoint
22 counsel, and set a new sentencing hearing because of the United State Supreme Court's
23

24 ³ ECF Nos. 328–30 are duplicates filed as separate Motions in compliance with the Local Rules because the
25 filing seeks multiple forms of relief. The Court therefore refers to the filing as one Motion in this subsection.

1 decision in *Dimaya*. The Court has previously addressed the argument in section (b)(i) of this
2 discussion, *supra*. For the reasons previously discussed, the Court **DENIES** the Motion.

3 **IV. CONCLUSION**

4 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion to Extend Time to File a 2255
5 Motion, (ECF No. 315), is **DENIED as moot**.

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion for Appointment of Counsel,
7 (ECF No. 316), is **DENIED as moot**.

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion to Reduce and Correct
9 Sentence, (ECF No. 328), is **DENIED**.

10 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion for Appointment of Counsel,
11 (ECF No. 329), is **DENIED**.

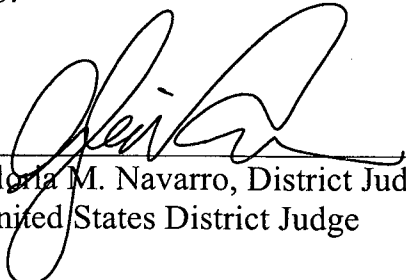
12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion for Sentencing Hearing, (ECF
13 No. 330), is **DENIED**.

14 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or
15 Correct Sentence, (ECF No. 336), is **DENIED**.

16 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's First Motion to Amend the Motion to
17 Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence, (ECF No. 346), is **GRANTED**. Defendant may file an
18 Amended 2255 Motion, limited only to the Rule 404(b) ground for vacating the conviction,
19 within twenty-one (21) days from entry of this Order.

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's Second Motion to Amend the Motion
21 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence, (ECF No. 353), is **DENIED**.

22 **DATED** this 18 day of August, 2020.

23
24
25


Gloria M. Navarro, District Judge
United States District Judge

1 With respect to his claim that his 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) conviction was invalid after
2 *Johnson*, the Court held that “Defendant’s conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) is valid
3 because an armed bank robbery conviction qualifies as a predicate under the elements
4 clause.” ECF No. 379 (citing *United States v. Watson*, 881 F.3d 782, 784-86 (9th Cir. 2018)
5 (per curiam)).

6 With respect to his claim regarding the use of the jailhouse informant’s testimony at
7 trial, this Court held Smith’s trial counsel did not perform deficiently because

8 [a]n individual can testify regarding a confession he heard a criminal defendant
9 make irrespective of whether the testimony was obtained via warrant. *See* Fed.
10 R. Evid. 804(b)(3) (explaining the statement against interest exception to the
11 hearsay rules); *see, e.g., Armstrong v. United States*, No. 90-55888, 961 F.2d 216,
12 at *1 (9th Cir. Apr. 28, 1992) (unpublished table decision) (demonstrating that
a warrant may be necessary to conduct a search based on information gathered
from an undercover informant, but that the use of an informant itself need not
be authorized by warrant).

13 ECF No. 379 at 7.

14 With respect to his claim regarding his prior convictions being used to prove up his
15 being an accessory after the fact, the Court explained:

16 Counsel’s failure to challenge the introduction of Defendant’s prior convictions
17 was not in error. Given that accessory after the fact is a lesser included offense
18 of armed bank robbery, the evidence admitted to prove the lesser charge was
19 admissible to prove the greater charge. *See United States v. Arnt*, 474 F.3d 1159,
20 1163 (9th Cir. 2007). Accordingly, even though the prior convictions were
offered to prove the later-dismissed accessory after the fact Count, the evidence
likely need not be excluded under Rule 404(b) because the convictions could
have been offered to prove armed bank robbery.

21 ECF No. 379 at 7.

22 With respect to his second motion to amend, the Court held that while *Davis*
23 invalidated the residual clause of § 924(c), Smith’s conviction rested on the elements clause
24 and accordingly, *Davis* did not provide Smith cause to amend. ECF No. 379 at 8.

1 With respect to Smith's first motion to amend, the Court found no prejudice to the
2 government in allowing such an amendment, and accordingly granted Smith leave to file
3 an amended motion "limited only to the Rule 404(b) ground for vacating the conviction."
4 *Id.*

5 On November 12, 2020, Smith filed a "Motion for Leave to File Late Amendment,"
6 alleging that the government's case against him "rested largely upon the 404(b) evidence of
7 the prior conviction admitted to support the now dismissed offense. With this offense being
8 dismissed by the Appeals Court, the government failed to prove guilt beyond a reasonable
9 doubt." ECF No. 394 at 2.¹

10 On November 20, 2020, Smith filed a Motion for a Certificate of Appealability.
11 ECF No. 396. The government hereby opposes Smith's amended 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion
12 and opposes this Court granting a certificate of appealability.

13 **B. This Court Should Deny Smith's Amended 28 U.S.C. § 2255 Motion.**

14 As explained above, Smith has already raised, and this Court has already denied,
15 his claim that this Court improperly admitted evidence of a prior conviction to prove up his
16 being an accessory after the fact because that evidence would have also been admissible to
17 prove up the greater charge of armed bank robbery, for which he was convicted. ECF No.
18 379 at 7. Smith's amended 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion adds nothing new to his argument.

21
22 ¹ On November 2, 2020, Smith filed a motion seeking additional time to file his
23 amended 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion. ECF No. 391. The government did not oppose the
24 Court granting Smith additional time to file this motion, but due to an oversight by
undersigned counsel, neglected to inform the Court of its non-opposition until now. The
government does not oppose Smith's amended motion based on untimeliness, but as
explained in the body of this response, it opposes that claim on its merits.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

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MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

DEON FREDERICK SMITH,

Defendant-Appellant.

No. 20-17166

D.C. Nos. 2:18-cv-02080-GMN

2:11-cr-00442-GMN-GWF-2

District of Nevada,
Las Vegas

ORDER

Before: CHRISTEN and WATFORD, Circuit Judges.

Appellant's motion received March 8, 2021 (Docket Entry No. 5) is construed as a motion for reconsideration and is denied. *See* 9th Cir. R. 27-10.

Insofar as appellant requests permission to seek review in the United States Supreme Court (Docket Entry No. 6), any petition for a writ of certiorari must be filed with the United States Supreme Court. The mailing address of the Supreme Court is: 1 First Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20543.

No further filings will be entertained in this closed case.

