

No. _____

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

LAZARO VELIZ,
Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.

**On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Eleventh Circuit**

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A

2023 WL 2506680

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United States Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit.

Lazaro VELIZ, Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

UNITED STATES of America, Respondent-Appellee.

No. 21-14435

|

Non-Argument Calendar

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Filed: 03/15/2023

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, D.C. Docket No. 1:20-cv-20264-FAM

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Before Wilson, Rosenbaum, and Jill Pryor, Circuit Judges.

Opinion

PER CURIAM:

*1 Lazaro Veliz, a federal prisoner, appeals the district court's denial of his authorized, successive 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion to vacate. The district court dismissed his petition under the procedural default rule because Mr. Veliz failed to raise his claims on direct review and could not qualify for any exceptions to the rule. The district court granted a certificate of appealability on the issue of whether Mr. Veliz's claim is barred from relief under the procedural default rule as set forth in *Granda v. United States*, 990 F.3d 1272 (11th Cir. 2021), cert. denied, 142 S. Ct. 1233 (2022). After careful review, we conclude his claims under *Davis v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 2319 (2019) are not jurisdictional and therefore subject to procedural default. Further, we conclude that Mr. Veliz's cause-and-prejudice argument and his actual

innocence argument are controlled by *Granda* and therefore fail. Accordingly, we **AFFIRM**.

I.

We assume the parties are familiar with the facts and recount only a brief procedural history for this appeal. Mr. Veliz and his co-conspirators were convicted of planning and carrying out robberies of Brinks and Wells Fargo money messengers in Miami, Florida. In 2001, Mr. Veliz was indicted in a thirty count, second superseding indictment for multiple counts of both conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery and substantive Hobbs Act robbery, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1951, 1952. He was also charged with carrying a firearm in furtherance of these crimes of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c), (o). Both the Hobbs Act conspiracy charges and the substantive Hobbs Act charges were alleged as predicate "crimes of violence" under the definitions found in § 924(c)(3).

Recently, the Supreme Court has narrowed the scope of what constitutes a crime of violence under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). In *United States v. Davis*, the Supreme Court held that the statute's residual clause definition of a "crime of violence," § 924(c)(3)(B), was unconstitutionally vague. *Davis*, 139 S. Ct. at 2324. Accordingly, with this court's permission, Mr. Veliz filed this successive habeas petition in the district court raising a challenge under *Stromberg v. California*. See *283 U.S. 359, 367–68 (1931)* (holding that a conviction must be set aside if it was rendered by general verdict and one theory supporting the conviction is invalidated). Because Mr. Veliz had not raised the unconstitutionality of the residual clause in his direct criminal proceedings, the district court held that he had procedurally defaulted this challenge. The district court further held that his challenge was not jurisdictional in nature, that he could not show cause-and-prejudice under this court's *Granda* precedent, nor could he show actual innocence under *Granda*. Accordingly, the district court dismissed the petition, but granted Mr. Veliz a certificate of appealability to address *Granda*'s applicability to this case.

A.

We turn first to Mr. Veliz's argument that his challenge is jurisdictional in nature and cannot be procedurally defaulted. A habeas petitioner “can avoid the procedural-default bar altogether, ... if the alleged error is jurisdictional.” *United States v. Bane*, 948 F.3d 1290, 1294 (11th Cir. 2020) (citing  *United States v. Peter*, 310 F.3d 709, 711–13 (11th Cir. 2002) (per curiam)). “[A] district court lacks jurisdiction when an indictment alleges only a non-offense.”  *Peter*, 310 F.3d at 715. This is because an indictment that only alleges non-criminal conduct does not invoke the district court's jurisdiction to adjudicate “offenses against the laws of the United States” under 18 U.S.C. § 3231. See  *id.* at 713. But we held in *United States v. Brown* that, as long as an indictment alleges that the defendant's conduct constituted at least some violation of federal law, defects in an indictment are not jurisdictional errors. 752 F.3d 1344, 1354 (11th Cir. 2014) (holding that the omission of an element of the charged offense is not a jurisdictional error “[s]o long as the indictment charges the defendant with violating a valid federal statute as enacted in the United States Code”).

*2 Here, Mr. Veliz's  § 924(c) and  (o) charges relied on both substantive Hobbs Act robbery and conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1951 and 1952. *Davis* tells us that carrying a firearm in furtherance of a Hobbs Act conspiracy is a “non-offense” under  § 924(c) because a Hobbs Act conspiracy is not a crime of violence. However, *Davis* did nothing to change the fact that carrying a firearm in furtherance of a substantive Hobbs Act robbery *is* an offense because, substantive Hobbs Act robbery remains a crime of violence under  § 924(c)(3)(A). Mr. Veliz's indictment rested his  § 924(c) and  (o) charges on both predicates and thus the indictment did not allege “only a non-offense.” See  *Peter*, 310 F.3d at 715. Thus, the error in the indictment was not jurisdictional, and accordingly, his *Davis* claim was procedurally defaulted by his failure to raise it on direct review.

B.

Turning next to Mr. Veliz's cause-and-prejudice argument, his argument is foreclosed by our ruling in *Granda*. A defendant can excuse his procedural default if he can show both “cause to excuse the default and actual prejudice from

the claimed error.”  *Granda*, 990 F.3d at 1286. In this context, a defendant can show cause if the habeas petition is based on a novel legal rule that was not available to counsel on direct appeal. *Id.* In *Granda*, we considered whether a *Davis* challenge presents a novel constitutional rule that gave defendants cause to be excused from their procedural default. *Id.* We concluded it did not, holding that *Granda* “did not then lack the ‘building blocks of’ a due process vagueness challenge to the  § 924(c) residual clause.”  *Id.* at 1287 (quoting *Bane*, 948 F.3d at 1297). We noted that as early as 1986 litigants were bringing vagueness challenges to other portions of  § 924(c), and those cases showed that the tools were available for defendants seeking to challenge  § 924(c)'s residual clause.  *Id.* at 1288; *see also*  *Pitts v. Cook*, 923 F.2d 1568, 1572 n.6 (11th Cir. 1991) (“Even if others have not been raising a claim, the claim may still be unnovel if a review of the historical roots and development of the general issue involved indicate that petitioners did not ‘lack[] the tools to construct their constitutional claim.’ ”).

Here, Mr. Veliz conceded the applicability of *Granda* in his initial brief: “Mr. Veliz acknowledges that this Court is bound by the decision[] in *Granda* ... regarding the showing required to demonstrate ‘cause’ to excuse procedural default, notwithstanding the decisions of other circuit courts to the contrary. He raises the issue herein to preserve it for further review.” Because Veliz concedes the applicability of *Granda*, we need not address it much further. Simply put, we held in *Granda* that *Davis* did not constitute a novel enough constitutional rule to excuse a defendant's failure to raise the issue on direct review. So here, Mr. Veliz cannot show cause to avoid the procedural default of his *Davis* claim. The procedural default rule requires a showing of both cause and prejudice, but we need not address Mr. Veliz's prejudice arguments because his “failure to establish cause is fatal.” *Bane*, 948 F.3d at 1297. Accordingly, Mr. Veliz has failed to show cause-and-prejudice under our precedents to excuse his procedural default.

C.

Finally turning to Mr. Veliz's claim of actual innocence, this too fails. If a petitioner cannot show cause-and-prejudice, they may alternatively avoid the procedural-default bar if they can show “actual innocence” of the conviction.  *Granda*, 990 F.3d at 1286, 1292–93. But this exception is narrow

and “[a]ctual innocence means factual innocence, not mere legal innocence.”  *Id.* at 1292 (quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Lynn v. United States*, 365 F.3d 1225, 1235 n.18 (11th Cir. 2004) (per curiam)). Like in *Granda*, Mr. Veliz must show “that no reasonable juror would have concluded he conspired to possess a firearm in furtherance of any of the valid predicate offenses.” *Id.* In *Granda*, we held that the petitioner there could not establish actual innocence because the factual circumstances of the conspiracy charges and the substantive charges were “inextricably intertwined” such that a jury could not have reasonably convicted—or acquitted—the petitioner of one without the other.  *Id.* at 1290, 1292.

*3 Here, Mr. Veliz again concedes “*Granda*’s holding that his claim [is] one of ‘legal’ rather than ‘actual’ innocence, but [he] respectfully disagrees.” He argues that the Supreme Court’s decision in  *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614 (1998), supports that claims of legal innocence are sufficient to show actual innocence. However, barring intervention of the en banc court, under our prior panel rule we are bound to apply this court’s *Granda* decision to the facts in this case. *See Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC v. 18.27 Acres of Land in Levy Cnty.*, 59 F.4th 1158, 1164 (11th Cir. 2023) (explaining our prior panel rule). Mr. Veliz was

charged both with planning to rob money messengers and with actually robbing them. He was charged with carrying a firearm in furtherance of both crimes. At trial there was no evidence or theory of the case offered by Mr. Veliz that would have allowed the jury to convict him for carrying a gun to further the plan of committing the robberies without also convicting him for carrying a gun in furtherance of the robberies themselves. Accordingly, the Hobbs Act charges are inextricably intertwined, *Granda*, 990 at 1290, 1292, and Mr. Veliz cannot show actual innocence for the crimes charged.

* * *

Accordingly, Mr. Veliz’s *Davis* challenge is not jurisdictional and was thus subject to procedural default. Under this court’s binding precedent in *Granda*, he cannot show either cause-and-prejudice, nor actual innocence, to excuse the default. Accordingly, the dismissal of his petition is **AFFIRMED**.

AFFIRMED.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Rptr., 2023 WL 2506680

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APPENDIX B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO. 20-20264-CIV-MORENO/MATTHEWMAN
95-00114-CR-MORENO

LAZARO VELIZ,

Movant,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

/

**MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION ON MOVANT'S
MOTION TO VACATE PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2255 [DE 6]**

THIS CAUSE is before the Court upon the Movant, Lazaro Veliz's ("Movant") Motion to Vacate Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 ("Motion") [Cv-DE 6]¹. This case has been referred to the undersigned for appropriate disposition or report and recommendation. *See* DE Cv-DE 20. In the Motion, Movant claims that he is actually innocent of the 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(o) and 924(c) convictions in Counts 4, 5, 8, 11, 14, and 17 in light of *U.S. v. Davis*, 139 S. Ct. 2319 (2019). [Cv-DE 6]. The Government has filed its Response to the Motion [Cv-DE 7], and Movant has filed a Reply [Cv-DE 8].

The Court has reviewed the Motion, the Government's Response, Movant's Reply, the additional related filings, and all pertinent portions of the underlying criminal file and related civil

¹ Throughout this Report and Recommendation, docket entries labeled "Cv" will refer to 20-20264-CIV-Moreno/Matthewman, the case currently before the Court. Docket entries labeled "Cr" will refer to 95-00114-CR-Moreno, Movant's original federal criminal case.

files.

For the reasons explained below, this Court **RECOMMENDS** that the Motion be **DENIED**.

I. BACKGROUND

On November 17, 1995, a grand jury returned a Superseding Indictment charging Movant with conspiracy to commit racketeering, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) (Count 1); conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1951 and 2 (Counts 2, 6, 9, 12, 15); Hobbs Act robbery/aiding and abetting Hobbs Act Robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1951 and 2 (Counts 3, 7, 10, 13, 16); conspiracy to use and carry a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(o) (Count 4); using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence/aiding and abetting using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1) and 2 (Counts 5, 8, 11, 14, 17); and money laundering/aiding and abetting that crime, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956(a)(1)(B)(ii) and 2 (Count 28) [Cr-DE 149]. On June 10, 1996, a jury found Movant guilty on all counts after a 21-day trial. [Cr-DE 321]. The jury did not make a finding or otherwise specify the predicate offense(s) for the §§ 924(o) or 924(c) convictions.

On August 23, 1996, Movant was sentenced to a total of 105 years in prison—concurrent 20-year sentences on Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 28, a mandatory consecutive sentence of five years on Count 5, and mandatory consecutive sentences of 20 years for Counts 8, 11, 14, and 17. [Cr-DE 506]. He twice appealed his convictions to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeal. His first appeal was granted in part on February 14, 2001, and his sentence was vacated for the limited purpose of conforming the judgment to the oral pronouncement of sentence. [Cr-

DE 504]. On June 29, 2001, this Court entered an amended judgment and commitment order reflecting that 20 years' imprisonment was imposed as to Counts 1-4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16, to run concurrently with each other; five years' imprisonment was imposed as to Count 5, to run consecutively to the sentence imposed on Count 1; 20 years' imprisonment was imposed as to each of Counts 8, 11, 14 and 17, to run consecutively with each other and consecutive to Counts 1 and 5, for a total period of imprisonment of 105 years; all prison term was followed by three years of supervised release; and the order of restitution was stricken. [Cr-DE 506]. Movant's second direct appeal was unsuccessful. [Cr-DE 520; *U.S. v. Veliz*, 37 F. App'x 978 (11th Cir. 2002)].

On April 25, 2003, Movant filed a *pro se* 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion to vacate sentence raising four grounds for relief: (1) ineffective assistance of counsel because counsel was conflicted; (2) ineffective assistance of counsel because counsel failed to conduct a reasonable investigation into the criminal histories of the cooperating witnesses for impeachment purposes; (3) ineffective assistance of counsel because counsel failed to seek a favorable plea deal on behalf of Movant; and (4) the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 allowing for the stacking of § 924(c) sentences was unconstitutional. [Case No. 03-cv-21024, DEs 1, 3]. The Court denied the § 2255 motion. [Case No. 03-cv-21024, DE 33]. The Eleventh Circuit affirmed. [03-cv-21024, DE 44].

Movant then filed a motion with the Eleventh Circuit seeking to leave to file a second or successive § 2255 motion to raise the sole issue that his 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) conviction was invalid after the Supreme Court's decision in *Johnson v. U.S.*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015). [Cr-DE 538]. On June 30, 2016, Movant filed a second § 2255 motion before the Court raising the same *Johnson* claim. [Cr-DE 540]. The Court dismissed the motion as an unauthorized second or successive § 2255 motion. [Cr-DE 541]. Movant did not appeal that decision. However, he did file a petition

for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 in the United States District of Georgia, raising the same *Johnson* claim. *Veliz v. Flournoy*, No. 2:16-CV-152, 2017 WL 4855411, at *1 (S.D. Ga. Oct. 26, 2017). The Court denied his motion [Case No. 16-cv-00152, DE 20], the Eleventh Circuit affirmed, and Movant then filed a petition for writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court, which was denied on October 15, 2019. *Veliz v. Warden, FCI Jesup*, No. 17-15134-E, 2019 WL 2177090, at *1 (11th Cir. Apr. 8, 2019), *cert. denied sub nom. Veliz v. Flournoy*, 140 S. Ct. 393 (2019).

On January 30, 2020, the Eleventh Circuit granted Movant’s application for authorization to file a second or successive § 2255 motion. [Cv-DE 1]. In his application, Movant sought to challenge his §§ 924(o) and 924(c) convictions based on the Supreme Court’s *Davis* decision. The Eleventh Circuit stated that Movant had made the requisite *prima facie* showing to satisfy the criteria in 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h)(2).

Movant argues in his Motion that he is “actually innocent of the §§ 924(o) and 924(c) convictions in Counts 4, 5, 8, 11, 14, and 17 despite their multiple predicates, because one of those predicates—conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery—is not a ‘crime of violence’ under § 924(c)(3)(A) or a drug trafficking crime, and that offense must be treated as the operative predicate offense.” [Cv-DE 6 at 6]. He also asserts that his claim is timely and cognizable on collateral review. *Id.*

The Government argues in response that Movant “is barred from raising his §§ 924(c) and (o) claims in a § 2255 motion, because he procedurally defaulted those claims and cannot demonstrate cause, prejudice, or actual innocence to excuse his default.” [Cv-DE 7 at 12]. The Government further asserts that the *Davis* decision “has no impact on the validity of his convictions because the facts elicited at trial show that movant’s § 924(c) and (o) convictions were alternatively

premised on separate substantive Hobbs Act offenses, which are not affected by *Davis*.” *Id.* The Government specifically asserts that, “because this case involved the planned armed robbery of armored car messengers, the conspiracy Hobbs Act robbery and substantive Hobbs Act robbery offenses were inextricably intertwined, and thus movant cannot meet his burden to show that the jury’s § 924(c) and (o) verdicts of guilt were based solely on the Hobbs Act conspiracy, which he is required to do to be entitled to relief.” *Id.* at 12-13.

In reply, Movant contends that he has shown, and that the Government has not rebutted, that his 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c) and (o) convictions and sentences on Counts 4, 5, 8, 11, 14, and 17 are unconstitutional and must be vacated. [Cv-DE 8 at 1]. Movant additionally argues that, if he is “correct that the categorical approach and Sixth Amendment require that Hobbs Act conspiracy be used as the operative §§ 924(o) and 924(c) predicate here, then he is entitled to § 2255 relief notwithstanding any default.” *Id.* at 19. According to Movant, he can “also satisfy the cause-and-prejudice exception to procedural default.” *Id.* at 20.

After the reply was filed, Movant filed supplemental authority [Cv-DEs 9, 10], which the parties then briefed. [Cv-DEs 12, 16]. On March 2, 2021, the Court stayed this case until the Eleventh Circuit issued decisions in relevant cases. [Cv-DE 17]. Thereafter, the parties filed additional briefs on the effect of the recent decision of *Granda v. U.S.*, 990 F.3d 1272 (11th Cir. 2021), on the prior filings in the case. [Cv-DEs 18, 19]. Finally, on June 24, 2021, the Court entered an Order Reopening Case and Referring Case in Full to Magistrate Judge Matthewman. [Cv-DE 20]. The Court explained that the case was being reopened in light of the fact that the Eleventh Circuit had issued decisions in *U.S. v. Cannon*, 987 F.3d 924 (11th Cir. 2021), *Granda*, 990 F.3d 1272, and *Foster v. U.S.*, 996 F.3d 1100 (11th Cir. 2021).

II. DISCUSSION

Section 2255 authorizes a prisoner to move a court to vacate, set aside, or correct a sentence where “the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or...the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or...the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a); *see Hill v. U.S.*, 368 U.S. 424, 42627 (1962). A court reviewing a § 2255 petition reviews the merits of the petition de novo. *Hemny v. U.S.*, CASE NO. 16-80727-CIV-MARRA, 2016 WL 4973794, *3 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 16, 2016).

“In *United States v. Davis*, 139 S. Ct. 2319 (2019), the Supreme Court held that the residual clause in 18 U.S.C § 924(c)(3)(B) is unconstitutionally vague.” *Munoz v. U.S.*, No. 19-25239-CIV, 2021 WL 1135074, at *2 (S.D. Fla. Mar. 25, 2021). Section 924(c) criminalizes the use or carrying of a firearm “during and in relation to any crime of violence.” § 924(c)(1)(A). The statute defines a “crime of violence” as a felony that either “(A) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another” or “(B) that by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.” § 924(c)(3)(A)–(B). Subsection (A) is called the “elements clause,” and subsection (B) is the now-invalid “residual clause.” *Davis* does not, however, affect offenses that qualify as “crimes of violence” under the elements clause. *E.g., Steiner v. U.S.*, 940 F.3d 1282, 1285 (11th Cir. 2019).

A. Timeliness

As an initial matter, Movant claims that his § 2255 Motion is timely. Under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), Congress established a

mandatory, one-year period of limitation for § 2255 motions, which runs from the latest of the following events:

- (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;
- (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the movant was prevented from making a motion by such governmental action;
- (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable on collateral review; or
- (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

Jones v. U.S., 304 F.3d 1035, 1037-38 (11th Cir. 2002) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)).

Here, Movant was sentenced on August 23, 1996, and this Motion was filed over 13 years after that date, on March 23, 2020. However, Movant argues that his Motion is timely under § 2255(f)(3) because it was filed within one year of the *Davis* decision and *Davis* applies to his case.

Movant is correct that he filed his Motion within one year of the *Davis* decision, which was entered on June 14, 2019. Therefore, if *Davis* applied to Movant's case, the Motion would be considered timely. See *Figuereo-Sanchez*, 678 F.3d 1203, 1207 (11th Cir. 2012). Moreover, the Government did not address timeliness in its response to the Motion. Accordingly, the Court finds that Movant's Motion is timely.

B. Procedural Default

The Government argues that Movant's Motion is procedurally barred. "Generally, a movant must file a direct appeal, or else be barred from presenting such claims in a § 2255 proceeding." *Richmond v. U.S.*, Case No.: 16-61518-CIV-Moreno, 2016 WL 6462074, *1 (S.D.

Fla. Oct. 31, 2016). Movant can overcome the procedural default doctrine by either (1) showing cause for the default and prejudice, or (2) establishing a fundamental miscarriage of justice based on actual innocence. *Hill v. U.S.*, 569 Fed.Appx. 646 (11th Cir. 2014).

The Government asserts that Movant's claims are procedurally barred because, “[i]n this case, [M]ovant never challenged the crime-of-violence nature of his § 924(c) and (o) convictions until he first sought leave (unsuccessfully) in 2016 from the Eleventh Circuit to file a second or successive § 2255 motion (CR-DE 538), more than a decade after his conviction became final in 2001.” [Cv-DE 7 at 13-14]. The Government further argues that Movant has provided “no cause to excuse his default”, cannot establish actual prejudice, and cannot establish actual innocence. *Id.* at 14-21. Movant argues in opposition as to procedural default that he has shown cause and prejudice, as well as actual innocence, sufficient to overcome any procedural default. [Cv-DE 16 at 3].

In *Granda*, 990 F.3d 1272, an Eleventh Circuit case very recently decided on direct appeal, Appellant Granda was charged with conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846 (Count 1); attempting to possess with intent to distribute cocaine in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1), (b)(1)(A), and 846 (Count 2); conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951(a) (Count 3); attempted Hobbs Act robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951(a) (Count 4); attempted carjacking, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2119 (Count 5); conspiracy to use and carry a firearm during and in relation to, and to possess a firearm in furtherance of, a crime of violence and drug-trafficking crime, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(o) (Count 6); and possession of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence or drug-trafficking crime, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A) (Count 7). *Id.* at 1281. Appellant Granda challenged

his conviction solely as to Count 6, the violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(o). *Id.* at 1284. For that count, he received a sentence concurrent to the sentences imposed on two other counts. *Id.* at 1282. Granda argued, similar to the arguments the Movant makes here, that his conviction on the § 924(o) count might have been premised on a conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery count, an invalid predicate. *Id.* The Government argued that this claim could not be raised based on procedural default. *Id.*

The Eleventh Circuit first addressed the issue of cause for Granda's failure to raise the issue at trial, acknowledging that *Davis* was not decided until Granda's case was on appeal. *Granda*, 990 F.3d at 1285-86. The court held that Granda could not show cause because, at the time of trial, he had not been deprived of the tools to challenge the § 924(c) residual clause. *Id.* Although few courts had addressed such a challenge, "as a general matter, due process vagueness challenges to criminal statutes were commonplace." *Id.* Thus, the "tools existed to challenge myriad other portions of § 924(c) as vague; they existed to support a similar challenge to the residual clause." *Id.* at 1288.

The court also held that Granda could not demonstrate actual prejudice: "[s]o it is not enough for Granda to show that the jury may have relied on the Count 3 Hobbs Act conspiracy conviction as the predicate for his Count 6 § 924(o) conviction; Granda must show at least a 'substantial likelihood' that the jury *actually relied* on the Count 3 conviction for the predicate offense." *Granda*, 990 F.3d at 1288 (citation omitted) (emphasis in original). Thus, Granda was required to establish a substantial likelihood that the jury relied only on the Count 3 conviction, since reliance on Counts 1, 2, 4 or 5 "would have provided a wholly independent, sufficient, and legally valid basis to convict on Count 6." *Id.*

The court concluded that Granda could not meet this burden, noting that Granda had served as a lookout in a conspiracy and attempted to rob at gunpoint a truck carrying sixty to eighty kilograms of cocaine. *Granda*, 990 F.3d at 1289. The court explained “[s]o the jury could not have concluded that Granda conspired to possess a firearm in furtherance of his robbery conspiracy without finding at the same time that he conspired to possess the firearm in furtherance of his conspiracy and attempt to obtain and distribute the cocaine, his attempt at carjacking, and the attempt at the robbery itself.” *Id.* Therefore, the alternative predicate offenses were “inextricably intertwined.” *Id.* at 1291.

The court noted that, in the absence of cause and prejudice, procedural default can be excused only by a showing of “actual innocence,” meaning factual rather than legal innocence. *Granda*, 990 F.3d at 1291-92. This would require a showing that “no reasonable juror would have concluded he conspired to possess a firearm in furtherance of any of the valid predicate offenses.” *Id.* at 1292. Granda did not attempt to meet the requisite showing, but rather relied on his argument claim that the § 924(o) conviction was based on the invalid predicate of conspiring to commit Hobbs Act robbery. *Id.* The court explained that the predicates were inextricably intertwined; thus, the jury instruction which permitted the jury to convict Granda of violating §924(o) based on any of Counts 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, was harmless error. *Id.* at 1293. The court ultimately determined that Granda’s claim of error based on *Davis* was procedurally barred. *Id.* at 1296.

Here, in Movant Veliz’s case, the Government has provided a detailed summary of the facts underlying the robbery of eight armored car messengers between 1992 and 1994 by Movant and his co-defendants in the underlying criminal case. [Cv-DE 7 at 4-7]. The Government has also

provided detailed facts regarding the arrest of Movant and his co-defendants, Movant's post-*Miranda* confession, and the extensive evidence and testimony against Movant at trial. *Id.* at 7-12. As the Government points out in its response to the Motion, Movant was charged with, and found guilty of, each of the underlying substantive Hobbs Act robbery counts. Thus, "there was no possibility here that the jury's § 924(c) and (o) verdict rested solely on the Hobbs Act conspiracy, because the substantive Hobbs Act robberies were inextricably intertwined with, and were in furtherance of, the Hobbs Act conspiracy, and the jury found in its verdict that each of the substantive Hobbs Act robberies were proven beyond a reasonable doubt." *Id.* at 21 (citing Cr-DE 321).

Movant argues that, in this case, unlike in *Granda*, "the jury very well could have found that Mr. Veliz was involved in both the conspiracy to commit the robberies and the substantive robberies, but that the firearm was carried in conjunction with the conspiracy offenses only. Most significantly, the government stressed throughout the trial that the jury could find Mr. Veliz guilty of the § 924(c) offenses under an aiding and abetting theory." [Cv-DE 19 at 9-10]. According to Movant, "[u]nder these facts, there is a substantial likelihood that the non-qualifying predicate of conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery was the basis for the § 924(c) convictions." *Id.* at 10.

Upon careful review of all of the filings in this case and based on *Granda*, the Court finds that Movant has failed to show cause to excuse his procedural default. Given the facts of this case, Movant also cannot show actual innocence. *See Bousley v. U.S.*, 523 U.S. 614, 623 (1998) ("It is important to note in this regard that 'actual innocence' means factual innocence, not mere legal insufficiency."). This is because the valid and invalid predicate offenses for the §§ 924(o) and (c) convictions are inextricably intertwined. *See Echevarria v. U.S.*, No. 19-CV-23482, 2021 WL

4145205, at *3–4 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 13, 2021); *Gamino v. U.S.*, No. 05-20235-CR, 2021 WL 3501675, at *6–9 (S.D. Fla. July 16, 2021), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 05-20235-CR, 2021 WL 3493523 (S.D. Fla. Aug. 9, 2021). Movant’s reliance on *Stromberg v. California*, 283 U.S. 359 (1931), and its progeny is no longer persuasive given the current state of the law. Moreover, Movant’s attempts to factually distinguish the case at hand from *Granda* are without merit, especially in light of the intervening cases from the Southern District of Florida cited above.

Additionally, Movant makes an argument in his Response to Government’s Notice of Recent Supplemental Authority [Cv-DE 19 at 2-4] that *Granda* did not address the issue of whether Granda’s claim was jurisdictional and therefore not subject to procedural default. Movant further contends that there cannot be procedural default here since his claim is, in fact, jurisdictional in nature. This argument was not raised earlier in the proceedings, and the Movant has not cited supporting case law from any Circuit Court which holds that a *Davis* challenge is jurisdictional in nature. Moreover, nothing in *Granda*’s detailed analysis of the procedural bar suggests that such an exception applies. Thus, Movant’s argument regarding jurisdictional error is rejected by this Court. See *Gamino v. U.S.*, No. 05-20235-CR, 2021 WL 3501675, at *9 (S.D. Fla. July 16, 2021), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 05-20235-CR, 2021 WL 3493523 (S.D. Fla. Aug. 9, 2021).

Finally, the Court notes that Movant “acknowledges that this Court is bound by the decisions in *Granda* and *McCoy* regarding the showing required to demonstrate ‘cause’ for a procedural default, notwithstanding the decisions of other circuit courts to the contrary.” [Cv-DE 19 at 6-7]. However, he contends that he can show prejudice because he challenged his § 924(c) convictions and the consecutive minimum mandatory sentences resulting from those convictions.

[Cv-DE 19 at 7-9]. According to Movant, there is inherent prejudice when a defendant is sentenced to consecutive prison terms that does not exist where, like in *Granda*, a defendant is sentenced to concurrent prison terms. *Id.* The Court rejects this argument since Movant cannot establish cause, as he has conceded. Thus, the Court need not address his claim of actual prejudice. *Granda v. U.S.*, No. 20-22763-CV-MIDDLEBROOK, 2021 WL 4461998 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 3, 2021) (“Having found that Granda cannot show cause for failing to raise this issue at trial or on appeal, the court need not address whether Granda can show actual prejudice.”); *Renteria v. United States*, No. 17-20804-CR, 2021 WL 707660, at *6 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 27, 2021), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 17-20804-CR, 2021 WL 706015 (S.D. Fla. Feb. 23, 2021) (“Therefore, without cause being met, the Court need not address prejudice for the default.”). Additionally, the Court points out that Movant has cited no case law that supports his argument that the consecutive nature of his sentence distinguishes the facts of his case from the established relevant law.

C. Harmless Error Analysis

Even if Movant’s *Davis* claims were not procedurally defaulted, he would not be entitled to § 2255 relief. “On collateral review, the harmless error standard mandates that relief is proper only if the court has grave doubt about whether a trial error of federal law had substantial and injurious effect or influence in determining the jury’s verdict.” *Granda*, 990 F.3d at 1292 (cleaned up). Under this standard, “the court may order relief only if the error ‘resulted in actual prejudice.’” *Id.* (quoting *Brecht v. Abrahamson*, 507 U.S. 619, 637 (1993)). This requirement is not a burden of proof. *Id.* at 1292–93 (citations omitted). “Instead, the reviewing court should ask directly whether the error substantially influenced the jury’s decision.” *Id.* at 1293 (citation and quotation marks omitted). “[I]f the court cannot say, with fair assurance, after pondering all that

happened without stripping the erroneous action from the whole, that the judgment was not substantially swayed by the error, the court must conclude that the error was not harmless.” *Id.* (citation and quotation marks omitted).

In *Foster*, 996 F.3d 1100, an appeal of the denial of Foster’s § 2255 motion, Foster challenged his convictions on Count 4 (conspiracy to use and carry a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence as alleged in Count 1 and a drug trafficking offense as alleged in Counts 2 and 3) and Count 5 (using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence as alleged in Count 1 and a drug trafficking offense as alleged in Counts 2 and 3). *Foster*, 996 F.3d at 1103-4. Foster argued that Count 1 (conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery) was an invalid predicate under *Davis*. *Id.* at 1105. The court found that Foster could not prevail on the merits because the Hobbs Act conspiracy was inextricably intertwined with the conspiracy and attempt to possess with intent to distribute cocaine counts. *Id.* at 1107. As a result, any error resulting from the inclusion of the Hobbs Act conspiracy as a valid predicate for conviction on the §§ 924(c) and 924(o) counts was harmless. *Id.* at 1109.

The Eleventh’s Circuit recent decision in *Cannon*, 987 F.3d 924, was on direct appeal of a case where there was no issue of possible procedural default. The appellants in *Cannon* were charged with conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery (Count 1); conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine (Count 2); using and carrying a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence, as set forth in Count 1, and during and in relation to a drug trafficking crime, as set forth in Count 2 (Count 3); and possession of a firearm by a convicted felon (Count 4). *Cannon*, 987 F.3d at 934. The jury convicted them on all counts. *Id.* at 936. On appeal, the appellants argued that their conviction on Count 3 had to be vacated because the jury was instructed that they could

base their conviction on either of two predicates, one of which was invalid. *Id.* at 947. The Eleventh Circuit agreed with appellants that the jury instruction was erroneous but concluded that the error was harmless because “the two predicate conspiracy crimes were so inextricably intertwined that no rational juror could have found that Cannon and Holton carried a firearm in relation to one predicate but not the other.” *Id.* at 948.

Here, the “record does not provoke grave doubt about whether [Movant’s] § 924(o) [and (c)] conviction[s] rested on an invalid ground.” *See id.* In the case at hand, each of Movant’s §§ 924(c) and (o) convictions were explicitly predicated on both conspiracy and substantive Hobbs Act robbery offenses. As laid out by the Government in its response,

Count 4 § 924(o) and Count 5 § 924(c) convictions were predicated on the substantive and conspiracy Hobbs Act offenses charged in Counts 2 and 3; the Count 8 § 924(c) conviction was predicated on the substantive and conspiracy Hobbs Act offenses charged in Counts 6 and 7; the Count 11 § 924(c) conviction was predicated on the substantive and conspiracy Hobbs Act offenses charged in Counts 9 and 10; the Count 15 § 924(c) conviction was predicated on the conspiracy and substantive Hobbs Act offenses charged in Counts 12 and 13; and the Count 17 § 924(c) conviction was predicated on the conspiracy and substantive Hobbs Act offenses charged in Counts 15 and 16 (CR-DE 149).

[Cv-DE 7 at 22]. Because Movant’s convictions were predicated alternatively on Counts 3, 7, 10, 13 and 16—substantive Hobbs Act robbery offenses—they are completely unaffected by *Davis*. Thus, even though the Court instructed the jury that it could find Movant guilty of the §§ 924(c) and (o) counts if the jury simply found that Movant aided and abetted his co-defendants in the crimes charged [Cr-DE 330 at 31], Movant is not entitled to § 2255 relief. *See Granda*, 990 F.3d at 1293; *Foster*, 996 F.3d 1109; *Cannon*, 987 F.3d at 948; *see also Rodriguez v. U.S.*, No. 03-20759-CR, 2021 WL 1421698, at *3 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 15, 2021), *certificate of appealability denied*, No. 21-12001-D, 2021 WL 4188126 (11th Cir. Sept. 3, 2021).

D. No Evidentiary Hearing is Required

Section 2255 provides that a hearing shall be granted “[u]nless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255. “No evidentiary hearing is required where a petitioner’s claim is ‘affirmatively contradicted by the record,’ is capable of resolution based on the existing record, or is ‘patently frivolous.’” *Vallas v. U.S.*, Civil Action No. 09-00754-CG, 2012 WL 2681398 (S.D. Ala. June 7, 2012) (quoting *Aron v. U.S.*, 291 F. 3d 708, 715 (11th Cir. 2002)). Since the record in this case does conclusively establish that Movant is not entitled to relief, no evidentiary hearing is required.

III. CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

“A certificate of appealability may issue...only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). “When the district court denies a habeas petition on procedural grounds without reaching the prisoner’s underlying constitutional claim, a [certificate of appealability] should issue when the prisoner shows...that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

There is a Circuit Court split regarding procedural default and residual clause challenges and not all Circuits have come to the same conclusion at the Eleventh Circuit in *Granda*. See, e.g., *U.S. v. Doe*, 810 F.3d 132, 153 (3d Cir. 2015); *Cross v. U.S.*, 892 F.3d 288, 295–96 (7th Cir. 2018); *English v. U.S.*, 42 F.3d 473, 479 (9th Cir. 1994); *U.S. v. Snyder*, 871 F.3d 1122, 1127 (10th Cir. 2017). Additionally, there is an arguable question as to whether the error alleged by Movant is jurisdictional in nature. Here, in view of the entire record, the Court should grant a certificate of

appealability.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it is **RECOMMENDED** that the Movant, Lazaro Veliz's Motion to Vacate Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 [Cv-DE 6] be **DENIED**. It is further RECOMMENDED that the Court GRANT a certificate of appealability.

NOTICE OF RIGHT TO OBJECT

The parties shall have fourteen (14) days from the date of being served with a copy of this Report and Recommendation within which to file written objections, if any, with United States District Judge Federico A. Moreno. Failure to file objections timely shall bar the parties from a de novo determination by the District Judge of an issue covered in the Report and Recommendation and shall bar the parties from attacking on appeal unobjected-to factual and legal conclusions contained in this Report and Recommendation. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985); *Henley v. Johnson*, 885 F.2d 790, 794 (11th Cir. 1989); 11th Cir. R. 3-1 (2016).

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED in Chambers at West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida, this 30th day of September 2021.


WILLIAM MATTHEWMAN

APPENDIX C

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
Miami Division

**Case Number: 20-20264-CIV-MORENO
(95-00114-CR-MORENO)**

LAZARO VELIZ,

Movant,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

**ORDER ADOPTING MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
AND DENYING MOTION TO VACATE UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2255**

THE MATTER was referred to the Honorable William Matthewman, United States Magistrate Judge, for a Report and Recommendation on the Motion to Vacate Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (D.E. 6). The Magistrate Judge filed a Report and Recommendation (**D.E. 21**) on **October 1, 2021**. The Court has reviewed the entire file and record. The Court has made a *de novo* review of the issues that the objections to the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation present, and being otherwise fully advised in the premises, it is

ADJUDGED that Magistrate Judge Matthewman's Report and Recommendation is **AFFIRMED** and **ADOPTED**. Accordingly, it is

ADJUDGED that Motion to Vacate Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is DENIED for the reasons stated in the Report and Recommendation. It is further

ADJUDGED that a certificate of appealability issue as to whether the procedural default rule bars relief in this case as set forth in *Granda v. United States*, 996 F.3d 1100 (11th Cir. 2021).

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Miami, Florida, this 22nd of October 2021.



FEDERICO A. MORENO
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Copies furnished to:

United States Magistrate Judge William Matthewman
Counsel of Record