No.		

In The Supreme Court of the United States

PERRY JAQUAN JACKSON,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

APPENDIX TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

William F. Nettles, IV FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Emily Deck Harrill
ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
1901 Assembly Street
Suite 200
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803.765.5079
Emily_Harrill@fd.org

Counsel of Record for Petitioner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, No.	25-4040
Entered June 17, 2025	1a

FILED: June 17, 2025

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 25-4040 (2:22-cr-00521-DCN-1)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

v.

PERRY JAQUAN JACKSON, a/k/a Perry LaQuan Jackson,

Defendant - Appellant.

ORDER

Perry Jaquan Jackson appeals his conviction for possession of a firearm and ammunition by a convicted felon, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1), 924(a)(2). Jackson argues that his conviction is invalid because § 922(g)(1) is facially unconstitutional in the wake of *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass'n v. Bruen*, 597 U.S. 1 (2022). The Government moves for summary affirmance in light of our recent decision in *United States v. Canada*, 123 F.4th 159, 161 (4th Cir. 2024). In *Canada*,

this court held that "[§] 922(g)(1) is facially constitutional because it has a plainly legitimate sweep and may constitutionally be applied in at least some set of circumstances." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

Because the only issues Jackson raises on appeal are foreclosed by *Canada*, we conclude that summary affirmance is warranted. Accordingly, we grant the Government's motion for summary affirmance.

Entered at the direction of the panel: Judge Gregory, Judge Quattlebaum, and Judge Berner.

For the Court

/s/ Nwamaka Anowi, Clerk