

NO:

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JAMAUR LEWIS,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

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

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Whether, in light of *United States v. Taylor*, 142 S. Ct. 2015 (2022), and *United States v. Jackson*, 36 F.4th 1294 (11th Cir. 2022), Hobbs Act robbery remains a “crime of violence” under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A), or whether prior Eleventh Circuit precedent (*United States v. St. Hubert*, 909 F.3d 335 (11th Cir. 2018)) has been abrogated.

INTERESTED PARTIES

The parties to the proceedings other than those named in the caption of the case are Curtis Solomon and Devon Chance, both of whom have also filed petitions for writ of certiorari that are pending.

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with this Court's Decision in United States v. Taylor, 596 U.S. 845

June 21, 2022), and therefore, is based on an Unconstitutional

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Jamaur Lewis, Petitioner, respectfully petitions the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit rendered and entered in case number 22-11488 where the Eleventh Circuit affirmed Petitioner's criminal judgment, on May 15, 2025, published at United States v. Solomon, 136 F. 4th 1310, (11th Cir. 2025) contained in the Appendix (A-1). The Eleventh Circuit COA denied rehearing en banc on July 9, 2025 and is contained in the Appendix (A-3).

OPINION BELOW

A copy of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, published at 136 F.4th 1310 is contained in the Appendix (A-1).

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

The Eleventh Circuit affirmed the judgment on May 15, 2025, and denied rehearing on July 9, 2025. This petition is timely filed pursuant to Sup. Ct. R. 13.1. Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1) and Sup. Ct. R. 10.1. The district court had jurisdiction because petitioner was charged with violating federal criminal laws. The court of appeals had jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291 and 18 U.S.C. § 3742, which provides that courts of appeals shall have jurisdiction for all final decisions of United States District Court. The Eleventh Circuit affirmed the judgment on May 15, 2025, and denied rehearing on July 9, 2025.

STATUTORY AND OTHER PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Petitioner relies on the following constitutional and statutory provisions:

18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)

18 U.S.C. § 924 (c)(1)(A) states:

Except to the extent that a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided by this subsection or by any other provision of law, any person who, during and relation to any crime of violence or drug trafficking crime . . . for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, uses or carries a firearm, or who, in furtherance of any

such crime, possesses a firearm, shall, in addition to the punishment provided for such crime of violence or drug trafficking crime . . . [be subject to increased mandatory minimum penalties to be served consecutive to the punishment provided for such crime of violence or drug trafficking crime].

18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A)

18 U.S.C. 924(c)(3)(A) states:

For purposes of this subsection the term “crime of violence” means an offense that is a felony and

(A) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another . . .

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner Jamaur Lewis and co-defendants Curtis Solomon and Devon Chance were convicted in the Southern District of Florida of multiple Hobbs Act robberies and related firearm offenses under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1951, 924(c), and 924(o).

Following *United States v. Davis*, 588 U.S. 445 (2019), 139 S. Ct. 2319; 204 L. Ed. 2d 757, the district court vacated the § 924(o) conspiracy count but declined to re-sentence on the remaining counts.

The Eleventh Circuit affirmed the judgment on May 15, 2025, and denied rehearing on July 9, 2025.

Petitioner was represented under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA).

The issues raised here are identical to those in *Curtis Solomon v. United States*, No. 22-11488 (11th Cir.), whose petition for certiorari Petitioner now adopts by reference.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

This case presents recurring and important questions regarding the scope of district-court discretion to re-sentence under the “sentencing package doctrine” and the continuing validity of the Eleventh Circuit’s categorical-approach holdings after *Taylor* and *Jackson*.

The decision below conflicts with this Court’s guidance and other circuits concerning re-sentencing following partial vacatur of interdependent counts. See *Dean v. United States*, 581 U.S. 62 (2017).

The Eleventh Circuit’s refusal to revisit *St. Hubert* perpetuates a circuit split on whether Hobbs Act robbery categorically qualifies as a “crime of violence.” Compare *Taylor*, 142 S. Ct. 2015, with *United States v. Walker*, 990 F.3d 316 (3d Cir. 2021).

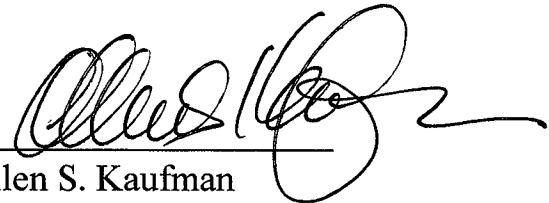
Review is warranted to ensure uniform application of § 924(c) and to clarify the reach of the sentencing-package doctrine when some, but not all, convictions are vacated.

Petitioner adopts by reference all arguments and authorities set forth in co-defendant Solomon’s petition for certiorari.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing petition, it is respectfully requested that the Court grant a Writ of Certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 
Allen S. Kaufman
Counsel for Petitioner

Broward County, Florida
November 6, 2025