



---

2020 Decisions

Opinions of the United  
States Court of Appeals  
for the Third Circuit

---

5-27-2020

**In Re: In Re: Ossie Trader**

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit\\_2020](https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2020)

---

### **Recommended Citation**

"In Re: In Re: Ossie Trader" (2020). *2020 Decisions*. 540.  
[https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit\\_2020/540](https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2020/540)

This May is brought to you for free and open access by the Opinions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit at Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in 2020 Decisions by an authorized administrator of Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

---

No. 20-1826

---

IN RE: OSSIE TRADER,  
Petitioner

---

On a Petition for Writ of Mandamus from the  
United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania  
(Related to Crim. No. 81-cr-000337-001)

---

Submitted Pursuant to Rule 21, Fed. R. App. P.  
May 14, 2020  
Before: JORDAN, KRAUSE, and MATEY, Circuit Judges

(Opinion filed: May 27, 2020)

---

OPINION\*

---

PER CURIAM

Ossie Trader has filed a petition for a writ of mandamus. For the reasons below, we will deny the petition.

In 1982, Trader was convicted of armed robbery of a bank and was subsequently sentenced to 25 years in prison. While on parole in 1994, he committed another armed

---

\* This disposition is not an opinion of the full Court and pursuant to I.O.P. 5.7 does not

bank robbery, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 248 months in prison. Trader now seeks to challenge the structure of the sentence he received for the 1982 conviction.

Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy. Trader must show that he lacks adequate alternative means to obtain the relief he seeks, and Trader carries the burden of showing that his right to relief is clear and undisputable. See Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court for S. Dist. of Ia., 490 U.S. 296, 309 (1989). He cannot do so. Trader bases his request for relief on an opinion issued by this Court in 1971. Thus, Trader had the alternate remedy of raising this issue on appeal or in a motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, and he is not entitled to mandamus relief.<sup>1</sup>

For the above reasons, we will deny the petition for a writ of mandamus.

---

constitute binding precedent.

<sup>1</sup> We have informed Trader many times in the past that he cannot challenge his conviction via a mandamus petition:

This is at the least the seventh time, and the second in less than two months, that Trader has sought to challenge his conviction by way of mandamus in order to circumvent AEDPA's gate-keeping requirements for successive § 2255 motions. For the reasons just given in In re Trader, 397 Fed.Appx. 785 (3d Cir. 2010), we will deny Trader's latest mandamus petition.

In re Trader, 412 F. App'x 446 (3d Cir. 2011).