



2015 Decisions

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

3-10-2015

USA v. Terrence Gibbs

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2015

Recommended Citation

"USA v. Terrence Gibbs" (2015). *2015 Decisions*. 246.
http://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2015/246

This March 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 2015 Decisions by an authorized administrator of Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository. For more information, please contact Benjamin.Carlson@law.villanova.edu.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 14-3165

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

TERRENCE GIBBS, also known as T
also known as Terry,
Appellant

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania
(D.C. Crim. No. 2-96-cr-00539-002)
District Judge: Honorable Harvey Bartle III

Submitted on Appellee's Motion for Summary Affirmance
Pursuant to Third Circuit LAR 27.4 and I.O.P. 10.6
March 5, 2015

Before: FISHER, SHWARTZ and SLOVITER, Circuit Judges

(Opinion filed: March 10, 2015)

OPINION*

PER CURIAM

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

Terrence Gibbs appeals the District Court's order denying his motion for a writ of audita querela. For the reasons below, we will grant the Government's motion for summary affirmance.

Gibbs was convicted in 1997 of drug trafficking and other crimes and sentenced to life in prison. We affirmed his conviction and sentence, see United States v. Gibbs, 190 F.3d 188 (3d Cir. 1999), and the District Court's denial of Gibbs's motion filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. See United States v. Gibbs, 77 F. App'x 107 (3d Cir. 2003). In 2014, Gibbs filed a petition for a writ of audita querela. The District Court denied the petition as well as Gibbs's motion for reconsideration. Gibbs filed a notice of appeal. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291 over the District Court's orders denying his petition and his motion for reconsideration. See Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(4).

The District Court denied Gibbs's petition based on our decision in Massey v. United States, 581 F.3d 172 (3d Cir. 2009) (per curiam). In Massey, the petitioner filed a petition for a writ of audita querela and argued that he was entitled to a new sentencing hearing based on the Supreme Court's decision in United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005). We held that Massey could not use audita querela as a vehicle for relief because his claim was cognizable under § 2255. Massey, 581 F.3d at 174.

Gibbs argues that his petition raises a claim based on the “remedial, non-constitutional” holding of Booker, which he contends is distinguishable from the claim in Massey. He asserts that when the mandatory nature of the Sentencing Guidelines was

excised by the Court in Booker to make the Guidelines constitutional, his life sentence was invalidated. However, like Gibbs, the petitioner in Massey argued that the sentencing court would have given him a shorter sentence if the Guidelines had not been viewed as mandatory. Id. at 174. We held that the District Court correctly determined that Massey could not use *audita querela* because his claim was cognizable on § 2255. Id. Here, as in Massey, Gibbs's personal inability to use § 2255 to bring his claim does not establish that there is a gap in the post-conviction remedies that may be filled by filing for *audita querela*.

Summary action is appropriate if there is no substantial question presented in the appeal. See Third Circuit LAR 27.4. For the above reasons, we will grant the Government's motion and summarily affirm the District Court's order. See Third Circuit I.O.P. 10.6. The Government's motion for permission to be excused from filing a brief is denied as moot.