

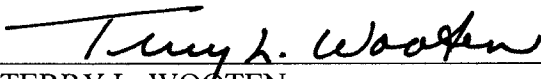
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

ORDER

In *Johnson v. United States*, 576 U.S. ___, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), the United States Supreme Court held that the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”), 18 U.S.C. §924(e), is unconstitutionally vague. Because the ACCA’s residual clause language is present in other statutes and the United States Sentencing Guidelines, defendants in those cases may require assistance of counsel to review their sentences for possible relief. Because the statute of limitations period under 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(3) for asserting claims relating to *Johnson* issues appears to expire on or about June 25, 2016, *see Dodd v. United States*, 545 U.S. 353 (2005), limited time is available to preserve the opportunity of those potentially affected to seek relief.

Therefore, the Federal Public Defender for the District of South Carolina is authorized, by this Order, approved by the District Judges of this Court, to contact those defendants potentially impacted by *Johnson*. The Federal Public Defender may proceed to seek relief limited to *Johnson*-related issues only on behalf of affected defendants. The United States Probation Office is directed to assist by providing presentence reports when requested.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



TERRY L. WOOTEN
Chief United States District Judge

June 6, 2016

Columbia, South Carolina