


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

ORDER

In *Johnson v. United States*, 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 convictions falling under the residual clause were likely used to enhance the sentences of felon in possession offenders under the ACCA, defendants in those cases may require assistance of counsel to review their sentences for possible relief.

Therefore, the Federal Public Defender is authorized to contact those defendants impacted by *Johnson* and, when defendants give permission in writing to the Defender, that office may proceed to seek relief limited to that issue only on behalf of the 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

October 8, 2015
Columbia, South Carolina