

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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RICHARD PITCHER,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

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ROSS, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE:

By pro se petition filed July 26, 2010, Richard Pitcher (“petitioner” or “Pitcher”) seeks, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, to vacate his jury conviction of two counts of an indictment charging him with conspiring to import five kilograms or more of cocaine, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 963, and conspiring to possess with intent to distribute five kilograms or more of cocaine, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846. On April 12, 2006, Pitcher was sentenced principally to concurrent terms of 120 months’ imprisonment on the two counts. On March 23, 2009, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction and the Supreme Court subsequently denied Pitcher’s petition for writ of certiorari. Because the background of Pitcher’s prosecution, the evidence adduced against him at trial, and what transpired at his suppression hearing have been fairly and accurately summarized in the government’s brief on this petition, see Memorandum in Opposition to Petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, pp. 1-16, I need not repeat them here.

Pitcher's habeas petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 advances four claims of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel, Anthony Lombardino, Esq., all relating to counsel's performance in connection with Pitcher's suppression hearing. Specifically, Pitcher contends that counsel (1) failed adequately to investigate and prepare for the suppression hearing, as a result of which counsel failed to adduce probative evidence of Pitcher's ignorance of his constitutional right to refuse consent to search his vehicle, (2) failed timely to challenge the search of Pitcher's residence, (3) failed to challenge the admissibility under Miranda of his post-arrest statements, and (4) failed to renew at trial his suppression of evidence objections, thereby allegedly forfeiting the issues on appeal. Alternatively, in his reply memorandum, Pitcher seeks an evidentiary hearing to establish that he is entitled to habeas relief. Because each claim of ineffective assistance of counsel is patently meritless, and because Pitcher has made no showing warranting an evidentiary hearing, the petition is denied.

DISCUSSION

The outcome of Pitcher's habeas petition is governed by the standards enunciated in Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). To prevail on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, petitioner must meet both requirements of a two-pronged test. First, he must demonstrate that counsel's performance, measured by an "objective standard of reasonableness," was "deficient" in that counsel "made errors so serious that counsel was not functioning as the 'counsel' guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment." Id. Second, he must also show a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the outcome of the proceeding would have been different. Id. At 696. Further, a court may dispose of an ineffectiveness claim on the ground of lack of the requisite prejudice, without reaching the question of whether counsel's

performance was deficient. Id. at 697.

I. Counsel Was Not Ineffective in Failing to Investigate and Prepare for the Suppression Hearing Challenging the Legality of the Search of Pitcher's Vehicle

In support of the pre-trial suppression motion, which initially challenged only the search of petitioner's vehicle following his arrest, counsel submitted petitioner's affidavit attesting, in part, that: "[T]he search of my vehicle was without a warrant and without my consent all in contravention to my constitutional safeguards as they pertain to search and seizure." At the conclusion of the suppression hearing, Magistrate Judge Roanne L. Mann, having credited the testimony of the two testifying government agents, found that the government had met its burden of establishing that, immediately after his arrest, Pitcher voluntarily consented to the search of his vehicle. More specifically, she wrote, in part:

[B]y the time [the agent] asked defendant if he would permit a search of his car, the officers had holstered their weapons, defendant was on his feet, and the pat-down search had concluded. During the entire encounter, defendant was not hidden from public view inside his home or in a precinct, no physical force was used, and no threats were made to obtain consent. Moreover, defendant's consent, which included the statement, "go right ahead," was unequivocal, such that it was reasonable for the agents on the scene to believe that it was freely made. In addition, nothing in defendant's demeanor – which was "polite" and "cooperative" -- suggested that his consent was the product of coercion or duress. The record contains no direct evidence as to defendant's subjective state of mind and no proof (direct or otherwise) that the consent in this case was the product of any "vulnerable subjective state of the person who consent[ed]." Schneckloth v Bustamante, 412 U.S. 218 at 229 (1973). While it is entirely possible that an individual in a "vulnerable subjective state" might feel constrained to consent in similar circumstances, the record in this case portrays a defendant who was alert, calm and clear-headed when he gave his consent.

Report and Recommendation ("R&R"), pp. 6-7. Upon de novo review of the record, I adopted Judge Mann's Report and Recommendation as the opinion of the court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §

636(b)(1). Accordingly, I denied Pitcher's motion to suppress the physical evidence seized from his vehicle, in particular, a document (Gov. Ex. 36) recording airline codes and drug smuggling methods, which corroborated the trial testimony of the government's cooperating witnesses. On appeal, the Second Circuit rejected Pitcher's challenge to the correctness of this determination. United States v. Adams, 316 Fed. Appx. 60, 65 (March 21, 2009).

On habeas, in attacking the adequacy of counsel's investigation in preparation for the suppression hearing, Pitcher assails the affidavit counsel submitted in support of the hearing as "vague" and "conclusory" in that it "fail[ed] to delineate the infirmities of the search." In his affidavit in support of his habeas petition, however, Pitcher offers only one alleged fact to which he would have attested had his counsel conducted a proper investigation – that he was never advised and did not know that he had a right to refuse the agents' request that he consent to a search of his vehicle. This assertion of ignorance is of no avail to petitioner because, even if it had been elicited at the hearing and credited by the court, it could not have changed the outcome of the suppression motion.

At the outset, it is notable that Pitcher's alleged ignorance of his right to refuse consent was in fact elicited at the suppression hearing by defense counsel. During his cross-examination of one of the testifying government agents, Mr. Lombardino inquired: "Did you ever tell ... [the defendant] that he did not have to give you consent, that it was his constitutional right to refuse to give his consent?" The agent replied, "No." (Suppression Hearing Transcript of May 6, 2005, p. 39.) More importantly, the Supreme Court has made clear that knowledge of the right to refuse consent is only one factor to be taken into account in determining the validity of consent. Ohio v. Robinette, 519 U.S. 33, 39 (1996) (citing Schneekloth at 227). Indeed, in addressing the identical

contention raised by defense counsel in his objections to Judge Mann's Report and Recommendation – that the defendant was unaware of his right to refuse consent, I concluded that, notwithstanding this fact, “[h]aving considered the circumstances surrounding Pitcher's consent, about which the witnesses testified at the suppression hearing, ... the government has proven that defendant Pitcher's consent to search was not coerced.” Opinion and Order dated May 17, 2005, p. 4. Nothing in the record suggests that a different result might be reached now. There is no possibility that the inclusion in Pitcher's affidavit or live testimony at the suppression hearing of his ignorance of the right to refuse consent to search would have resulted in a different outcome. His claim of ineffective assistance of counsel on this basis must therefore be rejected.

II. Counsel Was Not Ineffective in Failing to Challenge the Search of Pitcher's Residence

During the midst of the suppression hearing, when it became evident that counsel had wrongly assumed that the agents had secured a search warrant for Pitcher's residence, counsel contested, for the first time, the legality of that search. Although Judge Mann ultimately concluded that under Rule 12(e), Fed. R. Crim. Pro., Pitcher had waived his right to challenge that search by failing to raise a timely objection, she also concluded that Pitcher's voluntary consent to a search of his residence was established by the same evidence and analysis that supported her finding that his consent to the search of his vehicle was voluntary. R&R, p. 9. In adopting Judge Mann's Report and Recommendation upon de novo review, I also reached the conclusion that Pitcher's consent to the search of his residence was voluntary. Opinion and Order dated May 17, 2005, p. 5. In any event, because none of the evidence introduced at trial was directly or indirectly recovered from (or as a result of) the search of Pitcher's home, he cannot establish that he was in any way prejudiced by counsel's failure to bring on this suppression

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