22-1742-cr United States v. Lewis

## UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

## **SUMMARY ORDER**

RULINGS BY SUMMARY ORDER DO NOT HAVE PRECEDENTIAL EFFECT. CITATION TO A SUMMARY ORDER FILED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2007, IS PERMITTED AND IS GOVERNED BY FEDERAL RULE OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 32.1 AND THIS COURT'S LOCAL RULE 32.1.1. WHEN CITING A SUMMARY ORDER IN A DOCUMENT FILED WITH THIS COURT, A PARTY MUST CITE EITHER THE FEDERAL APPENDIX OR AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE (WITH THE NOTATION "SUMMARY ORDER"). A PARTY CITING A SUMMARY ORDER MUST SERVE A COPY OF IT ON ANY PARTY NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

At a stated term of the United Sta held at the Thurgood Marshall United States New York, on the 24 <sup>th</sup> day of April, two thousand	
PRESENT: GUIDO CALABRESI, MICHAEL H. PARK, SARAH A. L. MERRIAM, <i>Circuit Judges</i> .	
United States of America,	
Appellee,	
<b>v.</b>	22-1742
Oswald A. Lewis, AKA Alexander Louis, AKA Andrew Jackson, AKA John Green, AKA Junior,	
Defendant-Appellant.	
FOR APPELLEE:	Jonathan P. Lax, Susan Corkery, Assistant United States Attorneys, <i>for</i> Breon Peace, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, NY.
FOR DEFENDANT-APPELLANT:	Oswald A. Lewis, pro se, Fort Dix, NJ.

Appeal from a post-judgment order of the United States District Court for the Eastern
 District of New York (Glasser, J.).

# 3 UPON DUE CONSIDERATION, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND 4 DECREED that the order of the district court is AFFIRMED.

Oswald Lewis, proceeding *pro se*, appeals the district court's denial of his motions (1)
requesting reconsideration of a previously denied motion for compassionate release pursuant to 18
U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), (2) renewing his request for compassionate release under Section 3582(c),
and (3) seeking recusal.

9 In 2016, Lewis was sentenced to 288 months of imprisonment for convictions related to 10 the unlawful possession and use of a firearm against United States Marshals and New York City 11 police detectives who were trying to arrest him. See United States v. Lewis, 818 F. App'x 74, 12 76–77 (2d Cir. 2020) (discussing the background of the case on direct appeal and appeal from the 13 denial of his 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion). Lewis later filed a motion for compassionate release 14 under § 3582(c)(1)(A), arguing that his health conditions, the COVID-19 pandemic, and his 15 rehabilitation while in custody all constituted extraordinary and compelling reasons warranting a 16 sentence reduction. The district court denied the motion, finding no extraordinary circumstances 17 and reasoning that the "brazenness" of his offense, his "lack of remorse and denial of 18 responsibility," his "long-running disrespect for the law," and the percentage of sentence served 19 all weighed against reducing his sentence. United States v. Lewis, No. 14-CR-0523 (ILG), 2022 20 WL 1205093, at \*3-4 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 22, 2022).

Relevant to this appeal, Lewis moved for reconsideration of the previous denial, renewed
 his request for compassionate release, and sought recusal, this time adding arguments regarding

1 errors in his underlying criminal proceedings and claims that the district judge was biased against 2 The district court denied Lewis's request for reconsideration as untimely. See United him. 3 States v. Lewis, 617 F. Supp. 3d 110, 114 (E.D.N.Y. 2022). It also denied his renewed request 4 for compassionate release, noting that the sentencing factors continued to weigh against a sentence 5 reduction. Id. at 114–15. Finally, the court denied Lewis's request for recusal as untimely— 6 because it was brought more than six years after trial and the entry of judgment—and otherwise 7 without merit. Id. at 113–14. We assume the parties' familiarity with the remaining facts, the 8 procedural history, and the issues on appeal.

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#### I. Reconsideration and Renewed Application for Compassionate Release

10 We review a denial of compassionate release or denial of reconsideration for abuse of 11 discretion, which we will find only if the district court has based its ruling on an erroneous view 12 of the law, clearly erred in its assessment of the facts, or rendered a decision beyond the range of 13 permissible outcomes. United States v. Keitt, 21 F.4th 67, 71 (2d Cir. 2021) (compassionate 14 release); United States v. Moreno, 789 F.3d 72, 78 n.4 (2d Cir. 2015) (reconsideration). A 15 sentence reduction under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) can be granted only if a defendant shows both 16 extraordinary and compelling circumstances warranting release and a favorable weighing of the 17 § 3553(a) sentencing factors, so if either "one of those conditions is lacking, [a court] need not 18 address" the other. Keitt, 21 F.4th at 73. The district court's discretion is "broad," as it is in 19 "all sentencing matters." United States v. Brooker, 976 F.3d 228, 237 (2d Cir. 2020).

Here, the district court acted well within its broad discretion in denying Lewis's motion for compassionate release based on the § 3553(a) sentencing factors. The district court appropriately considered, among other things, the brazen nature of the offense, Lewis's refusal to accept responsibility, his criminal history, and the portion of his sentence already served. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1)-(2); *Lewis*, 617 F. Supp. 3d at 115. The district court did not abuse its discretion
 by denying Lewis's untimely motion for reconsideration or his renewed motion for compassionate
 release.

4 II. M

### **Motion for Recusal**

5 We review the denial of a motion for recusal for abuse of discretion. LoCascio v. United 6 States, 473 F.3d 493, 495 (2d Cir. 2007). The district court correctly rejected Lewis's request for 7 recusal as untimely. Lewis's argument is based primarily on his dissatisfaction with the district 8 court's conduct at his trial back in 2016. He thus failed to move for recusal "at the earliest 9 possible moment after obtaining knowledge of facts demonstrating the basis for such a claim." 10 *Id.* at 497 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Moreover, the record does not indicate that the district court engaged in conduct requiring recusal. See id. at 495-97. 11 12 \* \* We have considered Lewis's remaining arguments and find them to be without merit. 13

14 Accordingly, we **AFFIRM** the order of the district court.

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FOR THE COURT: Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk of Court