United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

## FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

April 21, 2004

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 03-41268 Conference Calendar

NHA KHIEM TRAN, also known as Tony Tran, also known as Larry Tran,

Petitioner-Appellant,

versus

SUZANNE HASTINGS, Warden,

Respondent-Appellee.

\_\_\_\_\_

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas USDC No. 5:02-CV-40

Before JOLLY, JONES, and SMITH, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

Nha Khiem Tran, federal prisoner # 48793-079, appeals the district court's denial of his 28 U.S.C. § 2241 habeas petition challenging his conviction and sentence for conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute methylenedioxy amphetamine (MDA), for which he received a sentence of 240 months' imprisonment. Relying on <u>United States v. Doggett</u>, 230 F.3d 160 (5th Cir. 2000), Tran argues that his indictment contained a jurisdictional

 $<sup>^*</sup>$  Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.4.

defect because it did not charge the element of the drug quantity involved in the offense. He argues that because he has no remedy under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, he is entitled to seek relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 pursuant to the savings clause of 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

Title 28 U.S.C. § 2241 may be utilized by a federal prisoner to challenge the legality of his conviction or sentence if he can satisfy the mandate of the savings clause of 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

> [T]he savings clause of § 2255 applies to a claim (i) that is based on a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision which establishes that the petitioner may have been convicted of a nonexistent offense and (ii) that was foreclosed by circuit law at the time when the claim should have been raised in the petitioner's trial, appeal, or first § 2255 motion.

<u>Reyes-Requena v. United States</u>, 243 F.3d 893, 904 (5th Cir. 2001).

Although on appeal Tran relies on <u>Doqgett</u> to support his position, in the district court, he relied on the Supreme Court's intervening decision in <u>Apprendi v. New Jersey</u>, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), which was the basis for the <u>Doqgett</u> decision.

<u>Apprendi</u> does not apply retroactively to cases on collateral review, and an <u>Apprendi</u> claim does not satisfy the requirements for filing a 28 U.S.C. § 2241 petition under the savings clause. <u>See Wesson v. U.S. Penitentiary, Beaumont, TX</u>, 305 F.3d 343, 347-48 (5th Cir. 2002), <u>cert. denied</u>, 537 U.S. 1241 (2003). Therefore, Tran's claims do not fall within the "savings clause" of 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The district court's judgment dismissing the petition is AFFIRMED.