

Rule 60(d)(1) recognizes that other subsections of Rule 60(b) “do[] not limit a court’s power to . . . entertain an independent action to relieve a party from a judgment, order, or proceeding.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(d). Such an independent action is “available only to prevent a grave miscarriage of justice.” *United States v. Beggerly*, 524 U.S. 38, 47 (1998). There has been no miscarriage of justice in the instant case. Stewart presents no evidence that he is actually innocent of the federal offense for which he stands convicted. Nor can he demonstrate that his sentence was improperly determined under the law then in effect. He had — and utilized — the right to appeal, and he has had at least one bite at the § 2255 apple. *See United States v. Stewart*, No. 1:06CR00046, 2011 WL 4595243 (W.D. Va. Oct. 3, 2011), *appeal dismissed*, No. 11-7488, 2012 WL 886902 (4th Cir. Mar. 16, 2012) (unpublished). Therefore, I find no ground for relief from the § 2255 judgment under Rule 60(d).

Stewart’s current motion is also not properly considered as a motion seeking relief from the § 2255 judgment under Rule 60(b). This motion merely repeats § 2255 claims the court has already decided or asserts new claims under new precedent. *Gonzalez v. Crosby*, 545 U.S. 524, 530-31 (2005). Instead, I must construe his submission as a new § 2255 motion. *Id.*

This court may consider a second or successive § 2255 motion only upon specific certification from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth

Circuit. § 2255(h). Stewart offers no indication that he has obtained certification from the court of appeals to file a second or successive § 2255 motion. Therefore, I will direct the clerk's office to redocket Stewart's submissions as a § 2255 motion, which I will summarily dismiss as successive.

A separate Final Order will be entered herewith.

DATED: October 17, 2013

/s/ James P. Jones
United States District Judge