

No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

GUILLERMO VEGA-BOTELO,

Petitioner

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Respondent

APPENDIX

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Appendix A Judgment and Sentence of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas

Appendix B Judgment and Opinion of Fifth Circuit

APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

GUILLERMO VEGA-BOTELLO
Defendant.

Case Number: 5:18-CR-00039-C(01)
USM No. 57071-177

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE
(For Offenses Committed On or After November 1, 1987)

The defendant, GUILLERMO VEGA-BOTELLO, was represented by Sherylynn A Kime-Goodwin.

The defendant pleaded guilty to count 1 of the indictment filed May 9, 2018. Accordingly, the court has adjudicated that the defendant is guilty of the following offenses:

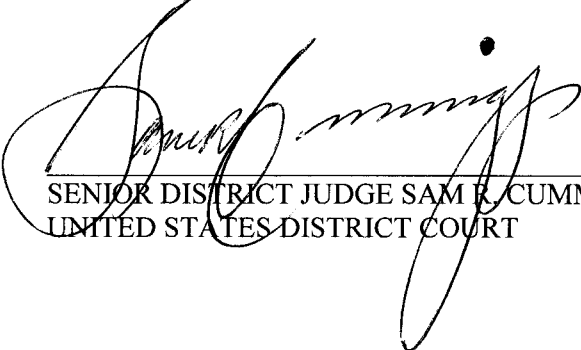
<u>Title & Section</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Date of Offense</u>	<u>Count Number</u>
8 U.S.C. § 1326 and 6 U.S.C. §§ 202(3), 202(4), and 557	Illegal Re-Entry After Deportation	04/10/2018	1

As pronounced on October 4, 2018, the defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 1 through 4 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

It is ordered that the defendant shall pay to the United States a special assessment of \$100.00, for count 1 of the indictment, which shall be due immediately. Said special assessment shall be made to the Clerk, U.S. District Court.

It is further ordered that the defendant must notify the United States attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay restitution, the defendant must notify the court and United States attorney of material change in the defendant's economic circumstances.

Signed this the 4th day of October, 2018.



SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE SAM R. CUMMINGS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DEFENDANT: GUILLERMO VEGA-BOTELLO
CASE NUMBER: 5:18-CR-00039-C(01)

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of 36 months as to count 1 to run consecutive with any sentence imposed in Case No. VA051926 pending in Los Angeles County, California.

The defendant shall remain in the custody of the U.S. Marshal Service.

RETURN

I have executed this judgment as follows:

Defendant delivered on _____ to _____

at _____, with a certified copy of this judgment.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

By _____
DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL

DEFENDANT: GUILLERMO VEGA-BOTELLO
CASE NUMBER: 5:18-CR-00039-C(01)

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of: 3 years.

The defendant must report to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime.

The defendant shall not illegally possess a controlled substance.

For offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994:

The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as directed by the probation officer.

The defendant shall not unlawfully possess a controlled substance. The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the court.

- The above drug testing condition is suspended, based on the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse.
- The defendant shall not possess a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or any other dangerous weapon.
- The defendant shall cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer.
- The defendant shall comply with the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. § 20901, *et seq.*) as directed by the probation officer, the Bureau of Prisons, or any state sex offender registration agency in which he or she resides, works, is a student, or was convicted of a qualifying offense.
- The defendant shall participate in an approved program for domestic violence.
- The defendant must make restitution in accordance with 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663 and 3663A or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution.

If this judgment imposes a fine or a restitution obligation, it shall be a condition of supervised release that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution that remains unpaid at the commencement of the term of supervised release in accordance with the Fine and Restitution sheet of the judgment.

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court (set forth below). The defendant shall also comply with the additional conditions on the attached page.

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

- 1) The defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer.
- 2) The defendant shall report to the probation officer in a manner and frequency directed by the court or probation officer.
- 3) The defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer.
- 4) The defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities.
- 5) The defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other acceptable reasons.
- 6) The defendant shall notify the probation officer at least ten days prior to any change in residence or employment.
- 7) The defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any controlled substance or any paraphernalia related to any controlled substances, except as prescribed by a physician.
- 8) The defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered.
- 9) The defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity, and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer.
- 10) The defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view by the probation officer.
- 11) The defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer.
- 12) The defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer or a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court.
- 13) As directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics, and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

DEFENDANT: GUILLERMO VEGA-BOTELLO
CASE NUMBER: 5:18-CR-00039-C(01)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

1. The defendant shall not illegally re-enter the United States, if deported, removed, or allowed voluntary departure.
2. The defendant shall abstain from the use of alcohol and all other intoxicants during the term of supervision.
3. The defendant shall participate in a program (inpatient and/or outpatient) approved by the U.S. Probation Office for treatment of narcotic, drug, or alcohol dependency, which will include testing for the detection of substance use or abuse. The defendant shall contribute to the costs of services rendered (copayment) at a rate of at least \$10.00 per month.

APPENDIX B

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

No. 18-11358
Summary Calendar

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

June 26, 2019

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

GUILLERMO VEGA-BOTELLO,

Defendant-Appellant

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Texas
USDC No. 5:18-CR-39-1

Before KING, SOUTHWICK, and ENGELHARDT, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

Guillermo Vega-Botello pled guilty to illegal reentry, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326. The district court varied upward from the advisory guidelines range and sentenced him to 36 months in prison. He appeals his sentence.

Vega-Botello contends the district court erred in concluding that he qualified for the penalties of Section 1326(b)(2) and thereby was subject to a statutory maximum sentence of 20 years in prison. He asserts that none of his previous convictions — including his conviction in Washington for second-

* 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.

degree assault — constitute an aggravated felony under Section 1326(b)(2). Vega-Botello argues that the district court’s misunderstanding of the statutory maximum influenced its sentencing decision and likely prompted it to impose a sentence that exceeded the applicable guidelines range.

Because Vega-Botello did not raise these arguments in the district court, review is for plain error only. *See United States v. Mondragon-Santiago*, 564 F.3d 357, 368 (5th Cir. 2009). To establish plain error, he must show a forfeited error that is clear or obvious and that affects his substantial rights. *See Puckett v. United States*, 556 U.S. 129, 135 (2009). If he makes that showing, we have the discretion to correct the error if it seriously affects the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of judicial proceedings. *See id.*

Even assuming that none of Vega-Botello’s prior convictions constitutes an aggravated felony, he has not shown that any error affected his substantial rights. He has not demonstrated that the district court’s understanding of the relevant statutory maximum affected its decision whether to impose an above-guidelines sentence. *See Mondragon-Santiago*, 564 F.3d at 369. The district court provided reasons for its selection of sentence, including Vega-Botello’s criminal history and the pertinent 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors, and it did not reference the statutory maximum or suggest that the statutory range affected its sentencing decision. Also, the sentence imposed was well below the 10-year statutory maximum set forth in otherwise applicable Section 1326(b)(1). We do not read *Molina-Martinez v. United States*, 136 S. Ct. 1338, 1346 (2016), as requiring a different result.

Because Vega-Botello’s judgment cites only Section 1326, references no subsection of Section 1326(b), and does not state that Vega-Botello was convicted of an aggravated felony, there is no error that requires the judgment to be corrected or reformed. *See United States v. Ovalle-Garcia*, 868 F.3d 313, 314 (5th Cir. 2017). AFFIRMED.