

No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

RODNEY DEWAYNE MITCHELL,

Petitioner

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Respondent

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DALLAS DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

RODNEY DEWAYNE MITCHELL

§ JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

§

§

§ Case Number: 3:15-CR-00441-N(1)

§ USM Number: 50375-177

§ Douglas A Morris

§ Defendant's Attorney

THE DEFENDANT:

- pleaded guilty to count(s)
- pleaded guilty to count(s) before a U.S. magistrate judge, which was accepted by the court.
- Magistrate Judge, which was accepted by the court.
- pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) which was accepted by the court
- was found guilty on count(s) after a plea of not guilty

Count 1 of the Indictment filed October 7, 2015.

The defendant is adjudicated guilty of these offenses:

<u>Title & Section / Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Offense Ended</u>	<u>Count</u>
18:922(G)(1) and 924(E) Felon In Possession Of A Firearm	07/01/2015	1

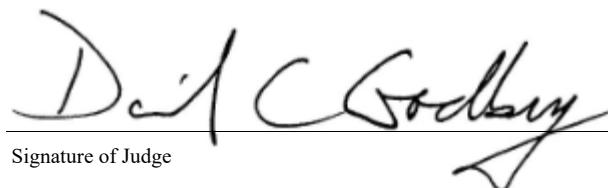
The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 7 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

- The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s)
- Count(s) is are dismissed on the motion of the United States

It is 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 changes in economic circumstances.

JANUARY 8, 2018

Date of Imposition of Judgment



Signature of Judge

DAVID C. GODBEY, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
Name and Title of Judge

JANUARY 16, 2018

Date

DEFENDANT: RODNEY DEWAYNE MITCHELL
CASE NUMBER: 3:15-CR-00441-N(1)

IMPRISONMENT

Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, but taking the Guidelines as advisory pursuant to United States v. Booker, and considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a), the defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of:

180 (One Hundred Eighty) months as to count 1. The court also wants the defendant to get credit for his time in custody since November 5, 2015.

The court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:
That the defendant be designated to a facility near the Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas area, if possible.

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.
 The defendant shall surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:

at a.m. p.m. on

as notified by the United States Marshal.

The defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons:

before 2 p.m. on
 as notified by the United States Marshal.
 as notified by the Probation or Pretrial Services Office.

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: RODNEY DEWAYNE MITCHELL
CASE NUMBER: 3:15-CR-00441-N(1)

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of: **Two (2) years as to Count 1.**

MANDATORY CONDITIONS

1. You must not commit another federal, state or local crime.
2. You must not unlawfully possess a controlled substance.
3. You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. You must 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 you pose a low risk of future substance abuse. *(check if applicable)*
4. You must make restitution in accordance with 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663 and 3663A or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution. *(check if applicable)*
5. You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. *(check if applicable)*
6. You must comply with the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. § 16901, et seq.) as directed by the probation officer, the Bureau of Prisons, or any state sex offender registration agency in which you reside, work, are a student, or were convicted of a qualifying offense. *(check if applicable)*
7. You must participate in an approved program for domestic violence. *(check if applicable)*

You must comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court as well as with any additional conditions on the attached page.

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STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

As part of your supervised release, you must comply with the following standard conditions of supervision. These conditions are imposed because they establish the basic expectations for your behavior while on supervision and identify the minimum tools needed by probation officers to keep informed, report to the court about, and bring about improvements in your conduct and condition.

1. You must report to the probation office in the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside within 72 hours of your release from imprisonment, unless the probation officer instructs you to report to a different probation office or within a different time frame.
2. After initially reporting to the probation office, you will receive instructions from the court or the probation officer about how and when you must report to the probation officer, and you must report to the probation officer as instructed.
3. You must not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside without first getting permission from the court or the probation officer.
4. You must answer truthfully the questions asked by your probation officer.
5. You must live at a place approved by the probation officer. If you plan to change where you live or anything about your living arrangements (such as the people you live with), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
6. You must allow the probation officer to visit you at any time at your home or elsewhere, and you must permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of your supervision that he or she observes in plain view.
7. You must work full time (at least 30 hours per week) at a lawful type of employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you do not have full-time employment you must try to find full-time employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you plan to change where you work or anything about your work (such as your position or your job responsibilities), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer at least 10 days in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
8. You must not communicate or interact with someone you know is engaged in criminal activity. If you know someone has been convicted of a felony, you must not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting the permission of the probation officer.
9. If you are arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours.
10. You must not own, possess, or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon (i.e., anything that was designed, or was modified for, the specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person such as nunchakus or tasers).
11. You must not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source or informant without first getting the permission of the court.
12. If the probation officer determines that you pose a risk to another person (including an organization), the probation officer may require you to notify the person about the risk and you must comply with that instruction. The probation officer may contact the person and confirm that you have notified the person about the risk.
13. You must follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of supervision.

U.S. Probation Office Use Only

A U.S. probation officer has instructed me on the conditions specified by the court and has provided me with a written copy of this judgment containing these conditions. I understand additional information regarding these conditions is available at www.txnp.uscourts.gov.

Defendant's Signature _____ Date _____

DEFENDANT: RODNEY DEWAYNE MITCHELL
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SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

None

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CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant must pay the total criminal monetary penalties under the schedule of payments on Sheet 6.

	<u>Assessment</u>	<u>JVTA Assessment*</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>Restitution</u>
TOTALS	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

The determination of restitution is deferred until *An Amended Judgment in a Criminal Case (AO245C)* will be entered after such determination.
 The defendant must make restitution (including community restitution) to the following payees in the amount listed below.

If the defendant makes a partial payment, each payee shall receive an approximately proportioned payment. However, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(i), all nonfederal victims must be paid before the United States is paid.

Restitution amount ordered pursuant to plea agreement \$
 The defendant must pay interest on restitution and a fine of more than \$2,500, unless the restitution or fine is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of the judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). All of the payment options on Sheet 6 may be subject to penalties for delinquency and default, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).
 The court determined that the defendant does not have the ability to pay interest and it is ordered that:
 the interest requirement is waived for the fine restitution
 the interest requirement for the fine restitution is modified as follows:

* Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114-22

** Findings for the total amount of losses are required under Chapters 109A, 110, 110A, and 113A of Title 18 for offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994, but before April 23, 1996.

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SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Having assessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties is due as follows:

- A** Lump sum payments of \$ _____ due immediately, balance due
 not later than _____, or
 in accordance C, D, E, or F below; or
- B** Payment to begin immediately (may be combined with C, D, or F below); or
- C** Payment in equal _____ (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of \$ _____ over a period of _____ (e.g., months or years), to commence _____ (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after the date of this judgment; or
- D** Payment in equal 20 (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of \$ _____ over a period of _____ (e.g., months or years), to commence _____ (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after release from imprisonment to a term of supervision; or
- E** Payment during the term of supervised release will commence within _____ (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after release from imprisonment. The court will set the payment plan based on an assessment of the defendant's ability to pay at that time; or
- F** Special instructions regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties:
It is ordered that the Defendant shall pay to the United States a special assessment of \$100.00 for Count 1 which shall be due immediately. Said special assessment shall be paid to the Clerk, U.S. District Court.

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the clerk of the court.

The defendant shall receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed.

- Joint and Several
See above for Defendant and Co-Defendant Names and Case Numbers (*including defendant number*), Total Amount, Joint and Several Amount, and corresponding payee, if appropriate.
 - Defendant shall receive credit on his restitution obligation for recovery from other defendants who contributed to the same loss that gave rise to defendant's restitution obligation.
 - The defendant shall pay the cost of prosecution.
 - The defendant shall pay the following court cost(s):
 - The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:
a Glock, Model 21, .45 caliber handgun, bearing serial number FHA465, and all ammunition recovered

Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment, (2) restitution principal, (3) restitution interest, (4) fine principal, (5) fine interest, (6) community restitution, (7) JVTA Assessment, (8) penalties, and (9) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.

APPENDIX B

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

No. 18-10047
Summary Calendar

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

August 28, 2019

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

RODNEY DEWAYNE MITCHELL,

Defendant - Appellant

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Texas
USDC No. 3:15-CR-441-1

Before BARKSDALE, ELROD, and DUNCAN, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

Rodney Dewayne Mitchell challenges the 180-month sentence imposed following his pleading guilty to having possessed a firearm after having previously been convicted of a felony, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). The district court imposed this statutory minimum sentence under the Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA), 18 U.S.C. § 924(e), based on Mitchell's three aggravated-robbery convictions, under Texas Penal Code § 29.03(a). He claims

* 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.

this was erroneous because the Texas statute lacks use of force as an element. He also presents other contentions regarding the interaction between § 29.03(a) and § 29.02(a), Texas' robbery statute. These contentions are implicated only if § 29.03 is indivisible under *Mathis v. United States*, 136 S. Ct. 2243 (2016).

Whether an offense qualifies as an ACCA violent felony is reviewed *de novo*. *United States v. Massey*, 858 F.3d 380, 382 (5th Cir. 2017). Our court's precedent forecloses these claims.

Texas' aggravated robbery statute is divisible under *Mathis*, and a conviction for aggravated robbery while using or exhibiting a deadly weapon, § 29.03(a)(2), is a violent felony under the ACCA's use-of-force clause, § 924(e)(2)(B)(i). *United States v. Lerma*, 877 F.3d 628, 634–36 (5th Cir. 2017), *cert. denied*, 138 S. Ct. 2585 (2018). Because *Lerma* establishes § 29.03(a)'s divisibility, it is unnecessary to reach Mitchell's additional claims regarding Texas' robbery statute, § 29.02(a), which, in any event, our court has also rejected. See *United States v. Burris*, 920 F.3d 942, 945, 948 (5th Cir. 2019) (holding Texas' robbery statute, § 29.02(a), requires use of physical force and constitutes ACCA predicate offense). Although he claims our court's decision in *United States v. Herrold*, 883 F.3d 517 (5th Cir. 2018) (*en banc*), conflicts with these holdings, that decision has been vacated in the light of *Quarles v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 1872 (2019). *United States v. Herrold*, 139 S. Ct. 2712 (2019).

Mitchell also claims Texas' robbery statute, § 29.02(a), does not constitute a qualifying robbery offense, pursuant to *Stokeling v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 544, 553 (2019) (discussing requisite level of force), because it does not require the degree of "physical force" the ACCA does. See 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B)(i). Because robbery is an element of his aggravated-robbery

convictions, *see Tex. Penal Code § 29.03(a)*, he therefore contends these convictions are not ACCA predicates.

He did not, however, raise this issue until his reply brief on appeal. Our court normally does not consider such belated claims. *See United States v. Aguirre-Villa*, 460 F.3d 681, 683 n.2 (5th Cir. 2006). Although this rule does not apply “when a new issue is raised in the appellee’s brief and the appellant responds in his reply brief”, *United States v. Ramirez*, 557 F.3d 200, 203 (5th Cir. 2009), the Government’s brief did not raise the issue of the kind of force required. Nor was this contention unavailable prior to *Stokeling*. *See, e.g., Johnson v. United States*, 559 U.S. 133, 138–41 (2010) (construing “physical force” as used in the ACCA). Accordingly, we decline to address this issue.

Under the modified categorical approach applicable here, *see Lerma*, 877 F.3d at 634–35, it is apparent from the indictments that each of Mitchell’s three aggravated-robbery convictions involved his using or exhibiting a deadly weapon, in violation of Texas Penal Code § 23.03(a)(2).

AFFIRMED.