

APPENDIX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix Page

Unpublished Opinion of The United States Court of Appeals For the Fourth Circuit Re: Affirming the District Court’s Judgment entered February 22, 2021.....	1a
Judgment of The United States Court of Appeals For the Fourth Circuit entered February 22, 2021.....	4a
Order of The United States Court of Appeals For the Fourth Circuit Re: Granting Certificate of Appealability entered December 26, 2019	7a
Order of The United States District Court for The Western District of Virginia Re: Denying and Dismissing with Prejudice Petitioner’s Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 entered November 15, 2018.....	8a
Judgment in a Criminal Case of The United States District Court for The Western District of Virginia entered April 30, 2002	12a

UNPUBLISHEDUNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 19-6075

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

v.

TYE LANFORD SARRATT,

Defendant - Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, at Charlotte. Graham C. Mullen, Senior District Judge. (3:01-cr-00016-GCM-1; 3:16-cv-00365-GCM)

Submitted: February 11, 2021

Decided: February 22, 2021

Before NIEMEYER, MOTZ, and KING, Circuit Judges.

Affirmed by unpublished per curiam opinion.

Anthony Martinez, Federal Public Defender, Charlotte, North Carolina, Joshua B. Carpenter, Appellate Chief, FEDERAL DEFENDERS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA, INC., Asheville, North Carolina, for Appellant. R. Andrew Murray, United States Attorney, Anthony J. Enright, Assistant United States Attorney, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, Charlotte, North Carolina, for Appellee.

Unpublished opinions are not binding precedent in this circuit.

PER CURIAM:

Tye L. Sarratt appeals the district court's order dismissing his 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion as untimely filed. We issued a certificate of appealability to consider whether Sarratt timely challenged his mandatory career offender Sentencing Guidelines enhancement as invalid under *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015). See 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B); *Gonzalez v. Thaler*, 565 U.S. 134, 140-41 (2012) (citing *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000)). We affirm.

A one-year statute of limitations applies to the filing of § 2255 motions. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f). While Sarratt's motion was filed years after his conviction became final, he asserts that his motion is timely under § 2255(f)(3), which provides that the one-year limitations period runs from "the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review." Under subsection (3),

courts will consider a petitioner's motion timely if (1) he relies on a right recognized by the Supreme Court after his judgment became final, (2) he files a motion within one year from the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, and (3) the Supreme Court or this court has made the right retroactively applicable.

United States v. Brown, 868 F.3d 297, 301 (4th Cir. 2017) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Although this court can render a right retroactively applicable in some contexts, only the Supreme Court may "recognize a new right under § 2255(f)(3)." *Id.* Thus, for Sarratt's motion to qualify as timely, it must rely on a right "recognized in *Johnson* or another more recent Supreme Court case." *Id.* (internal quotation marks

omitted). A Supreme Court case recognizes an asserted right under § 2255(f)(3) “if it has formally acknowledged that right in a definite way.” *Id.*

Sarratt relied on the retroactively applicable rule from *Johnson*, see *Welch v. United States*, 136 S. Ct. 1257, 1265 (2016), in his § 2255 motion challenging his career offender status. However, as *Brown* confirmed, the Supreme Court in *Johnson* dealt only with the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act, 18 U.S.C. § 924(e) (ACCA), and did not recognize that other residual clauses worded similarly to the ACCA’s residual clause—like that in the career offender Guidelines—are unconstitutionally vague. 868 F.3d at 303. Accordingly, under *Brown*’s framework, which is binding and unaltered by subsequent case law, Sarratt did not assert a right newly recognized by the Supreme Court, and his motion, therefore, does not qualify as timely under § 2255(f)(3).

Accordingly, we affirm the district court’s order, deny Sarratt’s motion to schedule oral argument, and grant the Government’s motion to file a surreply brief. We dispense with oral argument because the facts and legal contentions are adequately presented in the materials before this court and argument would not aid the decisional process.

AFFIRMED

FILED: February 22, 2021

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 19-6075
(3:01-cr-00016-GCM-1)
(3:16-cv-00365-GCM)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

TYE LANFORD SARRATT

Defendant - Appellant

J U D G M E N T

In accordance with the decision of this court, the judgment of the district court is affirmed.

This judgment shall take effect upon issuance of this court's mandate in accordance with Fed. R. App. P. 41.

/s/ PATRICIA S. CONNOR, CLERK

FILED: February 22, 2021

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUITNo. 19-6075, US v. Tye Sarratt
3:01-cr-00016-GCM-1, 3:16-cv-00365-GCM

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT

Judgment was entered on this date in accordance with Fed. R. App. P. 36. Please be advised of the following time periods:

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI: The time to file a petition for writ of certiorari runs from the date of entry of the judgment sought to be reviewed, and not from the date of issuance of the mandate. If a petition for rehearing is timely filed in the court of appeals, the time to file the petition for writ of certiorari for all parties runs from the date of the denial of the petition for rehearing or, if the petition for rehearing is granted, the subsequent entry of judgment. See Rule 13 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States; www.supremecourt.gov.

VOUCHERS FOR PAYMENT OF APPOINTED OR ASSIGNED

COUNSEL: Vouchers must be submitted within 60 days of entry of judgment or denial of rehearing, whichever is later. If counsel files a petition for certiorari, the 60-day period runs from filing the certiorari petition. (Loc. R. 46(d)). If payment is being made from CJA funds, counsel should submit the CJA 20 or CJA 30 Voucher through the CJA eVoucher system. In cases not covered by the Criminal Justice Act, counsel should submit the Assigned Counsel Voucher to the clerk's office for payment from the Attorney Admission Fund. An Assigned Counsel Voucher will be sent to counsel shortly after entry of judgment. Forms and instructions are also available on the court's web site, www.ca4.uscourts.gov, or from the clerk's office.

BILL OF COSTS: A party to whom costs are allowable, who desires taxation of costs, shall file a [Bill of Costs](#) within 14 calendar days of entry of judgment. (FRAP 39, Loc. R. 39(b)).

PETITION FOR REHEARING AND PETITION FOR REHEARING EN

BANC: A petition for rehearing must be filed within 14 calendar days after entry of judgment, except that in civil cases in which the United States or its officer or agency is a party, the petition must be filed within 45 days after entry of judgment. A petition for rehearing en banc must be filed within the same time limits and in the same document as the petition for rehearing and must be clearly identified in the title. The only grounds for an extension of time to file a petition for rehearing are the death or serious illness of counsel or a family member (or of a party or family member in pro se cases) or an extraordinary circumstance wholly beyond the control of counsel or a party proceeding without counsel.

Each case number to which the petition applies must be listed on the petition and included in the docket entry to identify the cases to which the petition applies. A timely filed petition for rehearing or petition for rehearing en banc stays the mandate and tolls the running of time for filing a petition for writ of certiorari. In consolidated criminal appeals, the filing of a petition for rehearing does not stay the mandate as to co-defendants not joining in the petition for rehearing. In consolidated civil appeals arising from the same civil action, the court's mandate will issue at the same time in all appeals.

A petition for rehearing must contain an introduction stating that, in counsel's judgment, one or more of the following situations exist: (1) a material factual or legal matter was overlooked; (2) a change in the law occurred after submission of the case and was overlooked; (3) the opinion conflicts with a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, this court, or another court of appeals, and the conflict was not addressed; or (4) the case involves one or more questions of exceptional importance. A petition for rehearing, with or without a petition for rehearing en banc, may not exceed 3900 words if prepared by computer and may not exceed 15 pages if handwritten or prepared on a typewriter. Copies are not required unless requested by the court. (FRAP 35 & 40, Loc. R. 40(c)).

MANDATE: In original proceedings before this court, there is no mandate. Unless the court shortens or extends the time, in all other cases, the mandate issues 7 days after the expiration of the time for filing a petition for rehearing. A timely petition for rehearing, petition for rehearing en banc, or motion to stay the mandate will stay issuance of the mandate. If the petition or motion is denied, the mandate will issue 7 days later. A motion to stay the mandate will ordinarily be denied, unless the motion presents a substantial question or otherwise sets forth good or probable cause for a stay. (FRAP 41, Loc. R. 41).

FILED: December 26, 2019

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 19-6075
(3:01-cr-00016-GCM-1; 3:16-cv-00365-GCM)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

v.

TYE LANFORD SARRATT,

Defendant - Appellant.

O R D E R

Tye L. Sarratt seeks to appeal the district court's order denying relief on his 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (2012) motion. We grant Sarratt's motion for a certificate of appealability on whether he timely challenged his mandatory career offender sentencing enhancement as invalid under *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015). The Clerk will issue a separate order setting the final briefing schedule. We defer ruling on Sarratt's request to schedule oral argument pending completion of the briefing.

For the Court

/s/ Patricia S. Connor, Clerk

Respondent.

On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court held in Johnson v. United States that the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”) – which covered any offense that “otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another” – is “unconstitutionally vague.” 135 S.Ct. 2551, 2557 (2015). Based on that holding the Court

concluded that “imposing an increased sentence under the residual clause ... violates the Constitution’s guarantee of due process.” Id. at 2563. On April 18, 2016, the Supreme Court held in Welch v. United States, 136 S.Ct. 1257, 1265 (2016), that Johnson is retroactively applicable on collateral review to claims that the defendant was improperly sentenced as an armed career criminal.

On June 16, 2016, Petitioner filed the instant § 2255 Motion to Vacate through counsel, raising a Johnson claim. (Doc. No. 1). In the § 2255 petition, Petitioner argued that his career offender sentence is illegal under Johnson because his prior convictions no longer qualify as career offender predicates.

On September 16, 2016, the Court placed the § 2255 proceedings in abeyance pending the outcome of Beckles v. United States, Supreme Court No. 15-8455, in which the petitioner argued that his career offender sentence was erroneously enhanced by an unconstitutionally vague residual clause of U.S. Sentencing Guidelines § 4B1.2. (Doc. No. 5). On March 6, 2017, the Supreme Court held in Beckles that “the advisory Guidelines are not subject to vagueness challenges.” 137 S.Ct. 886, 890 (2017). The Court reasoned that, because the guidelines are not mandatory, due process is not implicated. Beckles did not, however, resolve the question of whether Johnson’s constitutional holding applies retroactively to those defendants, like Petitioner, who were sentenced before United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), when the Sentencing Guidelines were mandatory rather than advisory.

On May 31, 2017, the Court granted a motion to stay these proceedings pursuant to United States v. Brown, No. 16-7056, in which the pre-Booker Sentencing Guidelines issue was pending before the Fourth Circuit. On August 21, 2017, the Fourth Circuit decided United States v. Brown, holding that Johnson does not apply to cases in which defendants were sentenced

under the pre-Booker Sentencing Guidelines. 868 F.3d 297 (4th Cir. 2017). The Fourth Circuit denied rehearing *en banc*, United States v. Brown, 891 F.3d 115 (4th Cir. 2018), and the Supreme Court denied certiorari, Brown v. United States, 2018 WL 2877128 (U.S. Oct. 15, 2018).

On November 3, 2018, Petitioner filed a Supplemental Memorandum in light of the Supreme Court's denial of certiorari in Brown. (Doc. No. 10). In the Supplemental Memorandum, Petitioner states that the parties agree that, based on the denial of certiorari, Petitioner's claim is foreclosed by Brown as untimely. As Petitioner concedes that his § 2255 petition is untimely, it will be denied and dismissed.

Finally, the Court notes that Petitioner seeks an order from the Court granting a certificate of appealability. Petitioner essentially contends that reasonable jurists would disagree over the constitutionality of the Court's denial of a motion to vacate as untimely in which a petitioner raises a Johnson claim where the petitioner was sentenced pre-Booker. The Court recognizes that Chief Judge Gregory wrote a dissent in the Fourth Circuit's Brown decision arguing that the petitioner there should be entitled to relief under Johnson and Beckles. The Court also recognizes that Justice Sotomayor wrote a dissent in the Supreme Court's decision denying the petition for certiorari in Brown, in which Justice Ginsburg joined. Nevertheless, the Court of Appeals' decision in Brown is binding. Whether this Court or other reasonable jurists may differ on whether Brown was correctly decided, it cannot reasonably be disputed that the holding of Brown is binding on this Court and on subsequent panels of the Court of Appeals.

As Brown is now settled law in this circuit, the Court declines to grant a certificate of appealability in this action. The Court finds that the Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of a denial of a constitutional right. See generally 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); see also Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 366-38 (2003) (in order to satisfy § 253(c), a "petitioner

must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong"); (citing Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484-85 (2000)). Petitioner has failed to demonstrate both that this Court's dispositive procedural rulings are debatable, and that the Motion to Vacate states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right. Slack, 529 U.S. at 484-85. As a result, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. See Rule 11(a), Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings in the United States District Courts, 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Petitioner's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, (Doc. No. 1), is **DENIED** and **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Signed: November 15, 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Graham C. Mullen", written over a horizontal line.

Graham C. Mullen
United States District Judge



United States District Court
For The Western District of North Carolina

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

V.

Case Number: 3:01cr16-1-Mu

TYE LANDORD SARRATT

 Richard Beam, Jr.
 Defendant's Attorney

FILED
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE DEFENDANT:

- ☒ pleaded guilty to count(s) 1 & 2.
☐ Plead nolo contendere to count(s) which was accepted by the court.
☐ Was found guilty on count(s) after a plea of not guilty.

 APR 30 2002
 U. S. DISTRICT COURT
 W. DIST. OF N. C.
ACCORDINGLY, the court has adjudicated that the defendant is guilty of the following offense(s):

<u>Title and Section</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Date Offense Concluded</u>	<u>Counts</u>
18:2119(2) & 18:2	Carjacking, and Aiding and Abetting the Same	10/18/00	1
18:924(c) & 18:2	Possession of a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence, and Aiding and Abetting the Same	10/18/00	2

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 5 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 shall 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 monetary penalties, the defendant shall notify the court and United States attorney of any material change in the defendant's economic circumstances.

Defendant's Soc. Sec. No.: 247-51-1611

Defendant's Date of Birth: 3/21/82

Defendant's USM No.: 16551-058

 Defendant's Mailing Address:
 1020 Holland Ave.
 Gastonia, NC 28052

Date of Imposition of Sentence: 4/23/02


 Signature of Judicial Officer

 Graham C. Mullen
 Chief Judge, United States District Court
Date: 29 April 02

33

Defendant: TYE LANDORD SARRATT
Case Number: 3:01cr16-1-Mu

Judgment-Page 2 of 5

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of Count 1: ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-EIGHT (188) MONTHS; Count 2: ONE HUNDRED TWENTY (120) MONTHS to run consecutively with Count 2.

☒ The Court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:
That the defendant participate in the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program to pay his assessment, restitution and support his minor children.

☒ 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 ____ 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 pm 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 Marshal

Defendant: TYE LANDORD SARRATT
Case Number: 3:01cr16-1-Mu

Judgment-Page 3 of 5

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of Counts 1 & 2: THREE (3) YEARS each count to run concurrently with each other.

— The condition for mandatory drug testing is suspended based on the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse.

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court and any additional conditions ordered.

1. The defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime.
2. The defendant shall refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous weapon.
3. The defendant shall pay any financial obligation imposed by this judgment remaining unpaid as of the commencement of the sentence of probation or the term of supervised release on a schedule to be established by the court.
4. The defendant shall provide access to any personal or business financial information as requested by the probation officer.
5. The defendant shall not acquire any new lines of credit unless authorized to do so in advance by the probation officer.
6. The defendant shall not leave the Western District of North Carolina without the permission of the Court or probation officer.
7. The defendant shall report in person to the probation officer as directed by the Court or probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month.
8. A defendant on supervised release shall report in person to the probation officer in the district to which he or she is released within 72 hours of release from custody of the Bureau of Prisons.
9. The defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer.
10. The defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities.
11. The defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other activities authorized by the probation officer.
12. The defendant shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of any change in residence or employment.
13. The defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not unlawfully purchase, possess, use, distribute or administer any narcotic or other controlled substance, or any paraphernalia related to such substances, except as duly prescribed by a licensed physician.
14. The defendant shall participate in a program of testing and treatment or both for substance abuse if directed to do so by the probation officer, until such time as the defendant is released from the program by the probation officer; provided, however, that defendant shall submit to a drug test within 15 days of release on probation or supervised release and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter for use of any controlled substance, subject to the provisions of 18:3563(a)(5) or 18:3583(d), respectively.
15. The defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered.
16. 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.
17. The defendant shall submit his person, residence, office or vehicle to a search, from time to time, conducted by any U.S. Probation Officer and such other law enforcement personnel as the probation officer may deem advisable, without a warrant; and failure to submit to such a search may be grounds for revocation of probation or supervised release. The defendant shall warn other residents or occupants that such premises or vehicle may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition.
18. 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 by the probation officer.
19. The defendant shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of defendant's being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. If the instant offense was committed on or after 4/24/96, the defendant shall notify the probation officer of any material changes in defendant's economic circumstances which may affect the defendant's ability to pay any monetary penalty.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS:

Defendant: TYE LANDORD SARRATT
Case Number: 3:01cr16-1-Mu

Judgment-Page 4 of 5**CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES**

The defendant shall pay the following total criminal monetary penalties in accordance with the Schedule of Payments.

ASSESSMENT	FINE	RESTITUTION
\$100.00	\$0.00	\$5,682.53

FINE

The defendant shall pay interest on any fine or restitution of more than \$2,500.00, unless the fine or restitution is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). All of the payment options on the Schedule of Payments may be subject to penalties for default and delinquency pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).

☒ The court has determined that the defendant does not have the ability to pay interest and it is ordered that:

☒ The interest requirement is waived.

☐ The interest requirement is modified as follows:

COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL FEES

☐ The defendant shall pay court appointed counsel fees.

Defendant: TYE LANDORD SARRATT
Case Number: 3:01cr16-1-Mu

Judgment-Page 5 of 5

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

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

- A ☒ payable immediately; or
- B ☐ \$ immediately, balance due (in accordance with C or D); or
- C ☐ Not later than ; or
- D ☒ any remaining balance shall be paid in *monthly* installments of not less than \$50.00 to commence 60 days after the release from imprisonment. In the event the entire amount of criminal monetary penalties imposed is not paid prior to the commencement of supervision, the U.S. Probation Officer shall pursue collection of the amount due, and may request the court to establish or modify a payment schedule if appropriate 18 U.S.C. § 3572.

Special instructions regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties:

- ☐ The defendant shall pay the cost of prosecution.
- ☐ The defendant shall pay the following court costs:
- ☐ The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise in the special instructions above, if this judgment imposes a period of imprisonment payment of criminal monetary penalties shall be due during the period of imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalty payments are to be made to the United States District Court Clerk, 401 West Trade Street, Room 210, Charlotte, NC 28202, except those payments made through the Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program. All criminal monetary penalty payments are to be made as directed by the court.

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

Defendant: TYE LANDORD SARRATT
Case Number: 3:01cr16-1-Mu

Judgment-Page 5a of 5**RESTITUTION PAYEES**

The defendant shall make restitution to the following payees in the amounts listed below:

<u>NAME OF PAYEE</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION ORDERED</u>
Mr. Charles Edward Monroe	\$5,682.53

- ☒ The defendant is jointly and severally liable with co-defendants for the total amount of restitution.
- ☐ Any payment not in full shall be divided proportionately among victims.

sel

United States District Court
for the
Western District of North Carolina
April 30, 2002

* * MAILING CERTIFICATE OF CLERK * *

Re: 3:01-cr-00016

True and correct copies of the attached were mailed by the clerk to the following:

Robert J. Gleason, Esq.
U.S. Attorney's Office
227 W. Trade St.
Carillon Bldg., Suite 1700
Charlotte, NC 28202

Richard E. Beam Jr., Esq.
Hubbard & Beam
260-A West Main St.
Gastonia, NC 28052

cc:
Judge ()
Magistrate Judge ()
U.S. Marshal (✓)
Probation (✓)
U.S. Attorney ()
Atty. for Deft. ()
Defendant ()
Warden ()
Bureau of Prisons ()
Court Reporter ()
Courtroom Deputy ()
Orig-Security ()
Bankruptcy Clerk's Ofc. (✓)
Other Finance (✓)

Frank G. Johns, Clerk

Date: 4/30/02

By: *[Signature]*
Deputy Clerk