

No. 22-

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IN THE  
**Supreme Court of the United States**

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NATHAN LEE TAMEZ,

*Petitioner,*  
v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Respondent.*

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**On Petition for Writ of Certiorari  
to the United States Court of Appeals  
for the Fifth Circuit**

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**APPENDIX VOLUME**

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JAMES SCOTT SULLIVAN  
LAW OFFICES OF J. SCOTT SULLIVAN  
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## **APPENDIX A**

United States Court of Appeals  
for the Fifth Circuit

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No. 20-40848  
Summary Calendar

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United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

December 21, 2021

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Plaintiff—Appellee,*

*versus*

NATHAN LEE TAMEZ,

*Defendant—Appellant.*

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Texas  
USDC No. 7:19-CR-1396

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Before BARKSDALE, WILLETT, and DUNCAN, *Circuit Judges.*

PER CURIAM:\*

Nathan Lee Tamez pleaded guilty to conspiring to transport an alien resulting in death, in violation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1324(a)(1)(A)(v)(I), (a)(1)(A)(ii), (a)(1)(B)(iv), and possessing a firearm after sustaining a felony conviction, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1), 924(a)(2). He was

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\* Pursuant to 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5.4.

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sentenced to, *inter alia*, a within-Sentencing-Guidelines term of 151-months' imprisonment. He challenges his guilty plea convictions and sentence, contending, *inter alia*: the court erred by accepting his guilty plea for the first charge absent evidence a resulting death was foreseeable to him; it erred by applying three enhancements under Guideline § 2L1.1(b) for the discharge of a firearm, pursuant to subsection (5)(A), for the intentional or reckless creation of a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to another, pursuant to subsection (6), and for the death of another, pursuant to subsection (7); and his sentence is substantively unreasonable.

As for Tamez' challenge to his guilty plea, because he did not raise an objection to the factual basis for his plea either at his rearraignment or through a motion to withdraw his plea, review is only for plain error. *E.g.*, *United States v. Broussard*, 669 F.3d 537, 546 (5th Cir. 2012). Under that standard, Tamez must show a forfeited plain error (clear or obvious error, rather than one subject to reasonable dispute) that affected his substantial rights. *Puckett v. United States*, 556 U.S. 129, 135 (2009). If he makes that showing, we have the discretion to correct the reversible plain error, but generally should do so only if it "seriously affect[s] the fairness, integrity or public reputation of judicial proceedings". *Id.*

Tamez fails to demonstrate the court committed the requisite clear or obvious error by accepting his guilty plea to conspiracy to transport an alien resulting in death. He contends 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(B)(iv) (listing criminal penalties for bringing in and harboring certain aliens) requires the Government to prove the death of any person was reasonably foreseeable to him. To the contrary, our court has not held the statute requires proof of foreseeability. *See United States v. Ruiz-Hernandez*, 890 F.3d 202, 210 (5th Cir. 2018) (declining to decide whether reasonable foreseeability is required). Moreover, neither our court nor the Supreme Court has applied *Burrage v. United States*, 571 U.S. 204, 208 (2014), involving a different statute, to a

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conviction under § 1324(a)(1)(B)(iv). “When the . . . law is unsettled . . . any error is [not] clear or obvious”. *United States v. Ceron*, 775 F.3d 222, 226 (5th Cir. 2014).

As noted, Tamez’ other challenges concern his sentence. Although post-*Booker*, the Guidelines are advisory only, the district court must avoid significant procedural error, such as improperly calculating the Guidelines sentencing range. *Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 46, 51 (2007). If no such procedural error exists, a properly preserved objection to an ultimate sentence is reviewed for substantive reasonableness under an abuse-of-discretion standard. *Id. at 51*; *United States v. Delgado-Martinez*, 564 F.3d 750, 751–53 (5th Cir. 2009). In that respect, for issues preserved in district court, as in this instance, its application of the Guidelines is reviewed *de novo*; its factual findings, only for clear error. *E.g., United States v. Cisneros-Gutierrez*, 517 F.3d 751, 764 (5th Cir. 2008).

Tamez next challenges the above-described three enhancements. The court did not clearly err by finding Tamez was likely armed during the shooting, or, based on his armed presence as a “soldado” during the meeting at which the shooting happened, the discharge of a firearm was reasonably foreseeable to him. *See United States v. Gutierrez-Mendez*, 752 F.3d 418, 428–29 (5th Cir. 2014) (noting reasonable foreseeability constitutes factual finding reviewed for clear error). Moreover, because the death would not have occurred but for the attempted exchange of aliens in which Tamez willingly took part, the court did not err in applying the death enhancement. *See United States v. Ramos-Delgado*, 763 F.3d 398, 401–02 (5th Cir. 2014) (concluding proximate cause not required for death enhancement and “only causation requirement” derives from Guideline § 1B1.3 (relevant conduct)). (To the extent Tamez challenges the court’s application of an enhancement for intentionally or recklessly creating a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to another, he has failed to brief adequately, and has therefore

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abandoned, the challenge. *See United States v. Charles*, 469 F.3d 402, 408 (5th Cir. 2006) (“Inadequately briefed issues are deemed abandoned.”)).

As for Tamez’ last challenge, and as discussed above, the substantive reasonableness of his sentence is reviewed under a highly deferential abuse-of-discretion standard. *Gall*, 552 U.S. at 51. A within-Guidelines sentence is “presumptively reasonable”, rebutted only if defendant demonstrates “the sentence does not account for a factor that should receive significant weight, gives significant weight to an irrelevant or improper factor, or represents a clear error of judgment in balancing the sentencing factors”. *United States v. Hernandez*, 876 F.3d 161, 166 (5th Cir. 2017). Tamez fails to rebut this presumption because he does not identify: any specific 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) sentencing factor the court failed to consider or improperly weighed; or any clear error in balancing the § 3553(a) factors. *See id.* at 166–67 (explaining disagreement with factor analysis insufficient to support reversal).

AFFIRMED.

## **APPENDIX B**

**ENTERED**

December 22, 2020  
David J. Bradley, Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

**NATHAN LEE TAMEZ**

**JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE**

**CASE NUMBER: 7:19CR01396-S1-001**

**USM NUMBER: 96143-479**

Reynaldo M. Merino

Defendant's Attorney

**THE DEFENDANT:**

pleaded guilty to count(s) 1 and 4 on October 31, 2019.

pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) \_\_\_\_\_ which was accepted by the court.

was found guilty on count(s) \_\_\_\_\_ after a plea of not guilty.

The defendant is adjudicated guilty of these offenses:

<b>Title &amp; Section</b>	<b>Nature of Offense</b>	<b>Offense Ended</b>	<b>Count</b>
8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(v)(I), 1324(a)(1)(A)(ii) and 1324(a)(1)(B)(iv)	Conspiracy to transport an undocumented alien by means of a motor vehicle and during and in relation to the foregoing a death of a person resulted.	06/27/2019	1
18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2)	A felon illegally and unlawfully possessing in and affecting interstate commerce, ammunition.	06/27/2019	4

See Additional Counts of Conviction.

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.

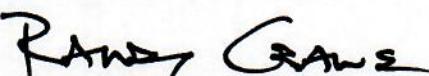
The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Count(s) 1, 2 & 3 of the Indictment & Cts. 2 & 3 of the Superseding Indictment 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.

December 16, 2020

Date of Imposition of Judgment



Signature of Judge

**RANDY CRANE**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

Name and Title of Judge

December 22, 2020

Date

DEFENDANT: **NATHAN LEE TAMEZ**  
CASE NUMBER: **7:19CR01396-S1-001**

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## IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of: 151 months as to Count 1 and 120 months as to Count 4, to run concurrently.

- See Additional Imprisonment Terms.
- The court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:  
That the defendant be placed in an institution where he can receive drug abuse treatment and/or counseling.
- 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 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:

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Defendant delivered on \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_, with a certified copy of this judgment.

\_\_\_\_\_  
UNITED STATES MARSHAL

By \_\_\_\_\_  
DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL

DEFENDANT: **NATHAN LEE TAMEZ**  
CASE NUMBER: **7:19CR01396-S1-001**

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## SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, you will be on supervised release for a term of: 3 years as Counts 1 and 4, to run concurrently.

### 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 (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 the location where 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 other conditions on the attached page.

### STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

See Special 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.
14. If restitution is ordered, the defendant must make restitution as ordered by the Judge and in accordance with the applicable provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2248, 2259, 2264, 2327, 3663A and/or 3664. The defendant must also pay the assessment imposed in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3013.
15. The defendant must notify the U.S. Probation Office of any material change in the defendant's economic circumstances that might affect the defendant's ability to pay restitution, fines, or special assessments.

DEFENDANT: **NATHAN LEE TAMEZ**  
CASE NUMBER: **7:19CR01396-S1-001**

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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>Restitution</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>AVAA Assessment<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>JVTA Assessment<sup>2</sup></u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	\$200.00	\$	\$	\$	\$

- See Additional Terms for Criminal Monetary Penalties.
- The determination of restitution is deferred until \_\_\_\_\_. An *Amended Judgment in a Criminal Case* (AO 245C) 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, unless specified otherwise in the priority order or percentage payment column below. However, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(i), all nonfederal victims must be paid before the United States is paid.

<u>Name of Payee</u>	<u>Total Loss<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>Restitution Ordered</u>	<u>Priority or Percentage</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	\$	\$	\$

- See Additional Restitution Payees.
- 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:
- Based on the Government's motion, the Court finds that reasonable efforts to collect the special assessment are not likely to be effective. Therefore, the assessment is hereby remitted.

<sup>1</sup> Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-299.

<sup>2</sup> Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114-22.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

DEFENDANT: **NATHAN LEE TAMEZ**  
CASE NUMBER: **7:19CR01396-S1-001**

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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 payment of \$200.00 due immediately, balance due  
 not later than \_\_\_\_\_, or  
 in accordance with  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 \_\_\_\_\_ installments of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ over a period of \_\_\_\_\_, to commence \_\_\_\_\_ after the date of this judgment; or

D  Payment in equal \_\_\_\_\_ installments of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ over a period of \_\_\_\_\_, to commence \_\_\_\_\_ after release from imprisonment to a term of supervision; or

E  Payment during the term of supervised release will commence within \_\_\_\_\_ 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:

Payable to: Clerk, U.S. District Court  
Attn: Finance  
P.O. Box 5059  
McAllen, TX 78502

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during the period of 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

### Case Number

### Defendant and Co-Defendant Names (including defendant number)

	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Joint and Several Amount</u>	<u>Corresponding Payee, if appropriate</u>
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See Additional Defendants and Co-Defendants Held Joint and Several.  
 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:

Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment, (2) restitution principal, (3) restitution interest, (4) AVAA assessment, (5) fine principal, (6) fine interest, (7) community restitution, (8) JVTA assessment, (9) penalties, and (10) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.