

## APPENDIX

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Marion Joseph Hare

**JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE**

Case Number: 3:20-CR-00065-001

USM Number: 19676-030

Terence L. McAtee

Defendant's Attorney

**THE DEFENDANT:**

pleaded guilty to count(s) One and Three of the Indictment filed on June 9, 2020.

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:

Title & Section	Nature of Offense	Offense Ended	Count
18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1), 924(a)(2)	Felon in Possession of a Firearm and Ammunition	02/26/2020	One
21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1), 841(b)(1)(C)	Distribution of Methamphetamine	02/20/2020	Three

See additional count(s) on page 2

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) Two  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.

April 21, 2021

Date of Imposition of Judgment



Signature of Judge

Stephanie M. Rose, U.S. District Judge

Name of Judge

Title of Judge

April 21, 2021

Date

APP. p. 001  
 sent to client 4/22/21

DEFENDANT: Marion Joseph Hare  
CASE NUMBER: 3:20-CR-00065-001

## IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of:

94 months as to each of Counts One and Three of the Indictment filed on June 9, 2020, to be served concurrently.

The court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:

That the defendant be placed at FCI Oxford or FCI Milan if commensurate with his security and classification needs. The Court further recommends that the defendant be made eligible to participate in the 500-hour Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP). Additionally, the Court recommends that the defendant be allowed to participate in HVAC vocational training and college coursework.

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 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 \_\_\_\_\_

a \_\_\_\_\_, with a certified copy of this judgment.

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

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

DEFENDANT: Marion Joseph Hare

CASE NUMBER: 3:20-CR-00065-001

**SUPERVISED RELEASE**

Upon release from imprisonment, you will be on supervised release for a term of :

Three years as to each of Counts One and Three of the Indictment filed on June 9, 2020, to be served 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 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 other conditions on the attached page.

DEFENDANT: Marion Joseph Hare  
CASE NUMBER: 3:20-CR-00065-001

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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. For further information regarding these conditions, see *Overview of Probation and Supervised Release Conditions*, available at: [www.uscourts.gov](http://www.uscourts.gov).

Defendant's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DEFENDANT: Marion Joseph Hare  
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### **SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION**

You must participate in a program of testing and/or treatment for substance abuse, as directed by the Probation Officer, until such time as the defendant is released from the program by the Probation Office. At the direction of the probation office, you must receive a substance abuse evaluation and participate in inpatient and/or outpatient treatment, as recommended. Participation may also include compliance with a medication regimen. You will contribute to the costs of services rendered (co-payment) based on ability to pay or availability of third-party payment. You must not use alcohol and/or other intoxicants during the course of supervision.

You will submit to a search of your person, property, residence, adjacent structures, office, vehicle, papers, computers (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(1)), and other electronic communications or data storage devices or media, conducted by a U.S. Probation Officer. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation. You must warn any other residents or occupants that the premises and/or vehicle may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition. An officer may conduct a search pursuant to this condition only when reasonable suspicion exists that you have violated a condition of your release and/or that the area(s) or item(s) to be searched contain evidence of this violation or contain contraband. Any search must be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner. This condition may be invoked with or without the assistance of law enforcement, including the U.S. Marshals Service.

DEFENDANT: Marion Joseph Hare  
 CASE NUMBER: 3:20-CR-00065-001

## CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

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

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3573, upon the motion of the government, the Court hereby remits the defendant's Special Penalty Assessment; the fee is waived and no payment is required.

<u>Assessment</u>	<u>Restitution</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>AVAA Assessment*</u>	<u>JVTA Assessment**</u>
<b>TOTALS</b> \$ 200.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

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***</u>	<u>Restitution Ordered</u>	<u>Priority or Percentage</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	

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:

\*Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-299.

\*\* 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.

DEFENDANT: Marion Joseph Hare  
CASE NUMBER: 3:20-CR-00065-001

## 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  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 \_\_\_\_\_ (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:

All criminal monetary payments are to be made to the Clerk's Office, U.S. District Court, P.O. Box 9344, Des Moines, IA. 50306-9344.

While on supervised release, you shall cooperate with the Probation Officer in developing a monthly payment plan consistent with a schedule of allowable expenses provided by the Probation Office.

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)	Total Amount	Joint and Several Amount	Corresponding Payee, if appropriate
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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 loaded Ruger .380 pistol with obliterated serial number, .380 caliber ammunition, and .22 caliber ammunition as outlined in the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture filed on February 2, 2021.

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.

United States Court of Appeals  
For the Eighth Circuit

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No. 21-2022

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United States of America,

*Plaintiff - Appellee,*

v.

Marion Joseph Hare,

*Defendant - Appellant.*

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Appeal from United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Iowa - Eastern

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Submitted: April 14, 2022

Filed: August 9, 2022

[Unpublished]

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Before COLLTON, MELLOY, and GRUENDER, Circuit Judges.

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PER CURIAM.

Marion Hare pleaded guilty to a drug trafficking offense and a firearms violation. The district court\* calculated an advisory guideline range of 100 to 125

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\*The Honorable Stephanie M. Rose, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa.

months' imprisonment, and varied downward to impose a sentence of 94 months. Hare raises two procedural challenges to his sentence, but we see no error, and therefore affirm.

In February 2020, an undercover officer purchased 4.03 grams of methamphetamine from Hare. In a subsequent search of Hare's bedroom, officers found two digital scales, a box of plastic sandwich bags, and ammunition. Inside a backpack in the room, officers recovered a loaded Ruger .380 pistol with an obliterated serial number.

Hare pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of a firearm as a previously convicted felon, 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1), and distribution of methamphetamine, 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1). At sentencing, the district court determined a base offense level of 20 under the sentencing guidelines. This determination was based in part on the court's conclusion that Hare's prior conviction in Iowa for willful injury causing bodily injury was a crime of violence under the sentencing guidelines. *See Iowa Code § 708.4(2); USSG § 2K2.1(a)(4)(A).* The court applied a four-level increase for possession of a firearm in connection with another felony offense, because it found that Hare possessed the Ruger .380 in connection with drug trafficking. *See id.* § 2K2.1(b)(6)(B). After calculating an advisory guideline range of 100 to 125 months' imprisonment, the court varied downward and imposed sentence of 94 months' imprisonment on each count to run concurrently.

Hare first argues that his prior conviction for willful injury causing "bodily injury" under Iowa Code § 708.4(2) is not a crime of violence under the guidelines. The Iowa statute states: "Any person who does an act which is not justified and which is intended to cause serious injury to another commits willful injury . . . if the person causes bodily injury to another." Iowa Code § 708.4(2). Hare contends that this offense does not qualify as a crime of violence, because it does not have "as an

element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another.” USSG § 4B1.2(a)(1).

Shortly after Hare was sentenced, this court held in *United States v. Clark*, 1 F.4th 632 (8th Cir. 2021), that Iowa Code § 708.4(2) is categorically a “violent felony” under the “force” clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act. *Id.* at 636-37. The relevant text of the ACCA is the same as the text of the guideline defining “crime of violence,” and there is no reason for a different interpretation. Accordingly, the district court’s decision accords with our precedent in *Clark*.

Hare suggests that *Borden v. United States*, 141 S. Ct. 1817 (2021), undermined the conclusion in *Clark* that a violation of the Iowa statute requires the use of violent force. *Clark* reasoned that because violent force is force capable of causing injury, and it is impossible to cause bodily injury without using force capable of producing that result, a statute requiring proof of bodily injury necessarily requires the use of violent force. *See Clark*, 1 F.4th at 637; *United States v. Rice*, 813 F.3d 704, 706 (8th Cir. 2016) (quoting *United States v. Castleman*, 572 U.S. 157, 174 (Scalia, J., concurring)). *Borden* concerned a different issue—the *mens rea* required for an act to qualify as the use of force against the person of another. Nothing in *Borden* suggests that an offender may cause bodily injury without using violent force, and that decision does not supersede *Clark*.

Hare also contends that his Iowa offense does not qualify as a crime of violence because it encompasses conspiracy or aiding and abetting. *See* Iowa Code §§ 703.1, 706.1. But the commentary to USSG § 4B1.2 states that a crime of violence includes the crimes of aiding and abetting or conspiring to commit such an offense, USSG § 4B1.2, comment. (n.1), and this court has held that the commentary is a valid interpretation of the guideline. *See, e.g., United States v. Merritt*, 934 F.3d 809, 811 (8th Cir. 2019); *United States v. Mendoza-Figueroa*, 65 F.3d 691, 694 (8th Cir. 1995) (en banc).

Hare next argues that the district court erred by applying a four-level increase to his base offense level for possessing a firearm “in connection with another felony offense.” USSG § 2K2.1(b)(6)(B). The district court found that Hare possessed the Ruger .380 “in connection with drug trafficking activities,” because the loaded gun was located in the same room with two digital scales, a box of plastic sandwich baggies, and ammunition. Where a defendant possesses a firearm in connection with drug trafficking, a district court properly applies the increase if the firearm is found “in close proximity to drugs, drug-manufacturing materials, or drug paraphernalia.” *Id.* comment. (n.14(B)(ii)); *see United States v. Cosen*, 965 F.3d 929, 931-32 (8th Cir. 2020). The district court thus did not clearly err in finding that Hare possessed the firearm “in connection with” his drug trafficking offense.

The judgment of the district court is affirmed.

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**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT**

No: 21-2022

SENT TO CLIENT  
Aug 09 2022  
by: kelly\_jensen

United States of America

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

Marion Joseph Hare

Defendant - Appellant

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Appeal from U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Iowa - Eastern  
(3:20-cr-00065-SMR-1)

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**JUDGMENT**

Before COLLOTON, MELLOY, and GRUENDER, Circuit Judges.

This appeal from the United States District Court was submitted on the record of the district court and briefs of the parties.

After consideration, it is hereby ordered and adjudged that the judgment of the district court in this cause is affirmed in accordance with the opinion of this Court.

August 09, 2022

Order Entered in Accordance with Opinion:  
Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit.

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/s/ Michael E. Gans

Adopted April 15, 2015  
Effective August 1, 2015

**Revision of Part V of the Eighth Circuit Plan to Implement the Criminal Justice Act of 1964.**

**V. Duty of Counsel as to Panel Rehearing, Rehearing En Banc, and Certiorari**

Where the decision of the court of appeals is adverse to the defendant in whole or in part, the duty of counsel on appeal extends to (1) advising the defendant of the right to file a petition for panel rehearing and a petition for rehearing en banc in the court of appeals and a petition for writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States, and (2) informing the defendant of counsel's opinion as to the merit and likelihood of the success of those petitions. If the defendant requests that counsel file any of those petitions, counsel must file the petition if counsel determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the petition would satisfy the standards of Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 40, Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 35(a) or Supreme Court Rule 10, as applicable. *See Austin v. United States*, 513 U.S. 5 (1994) (per curiam); 8th Cir. R. 35A.

If counsel declines to file a petition for panel rehearing or rehearing en banc requested by the defendant based upon counsel's determination that there are not reasonable grounds to do so, counsel must so inform the court and must file a written motion to withdraw. The motion to withdraw must be filed on or before the due date for a petition for rehearing, must certify that counsel has advised the defendant of the procedures for filing *pro se* a timely petition for rehearing, and must request an extension of time of 28 days within which to file *pro se* a petition for rehearing. The motion also must certify that counsel has advised the defendant of the procedures for filing *pro se* a timely petition for writ of certiorari.

If counsel declines to file a petition for writ of certiorari requested by the defendant based on counsel's determination that there are not reasonable grounds to do so, counsel must so inform the court and must file a written motion to withdraw. The motion must certify that counsel has advised the defendant of the procedures for filing *pro se* a timely petition for writ of certiorari.

A motion to withdraw must be accompanied by counsel's certification that a copy of the motion was furnished to the defendant and to the United States.

Where counsel is granted leave to withdraw pursuant to the procedures of *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), and *Penson v. Ohio*, 488 U.S. 75 (1988), counsel's duty of representation is completed, and the clerk's letter transmitting the decision of the court will notify the defendant of the procedures for filing *pro se* a timely petition for panel rehearing, a timely petition for rehearing en banc, and a timely petition for writ of certiorari.

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT**

SENT TO CLIENT  
Sep 15 2022  
by: Melissa Dullea

No: 21-2022

United States of America

Appellee

v.

Marion Joseph Hare

Appellant

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Appeal from U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Iowa - Eastern  
(3:20-cr-00065-SMR-1)

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**ORDER**

The petition for rehearing en banc is denied. The petition for rehearing by the panel is also denied.

September 14, 2022

Order Entered at the Direction of the Court:  
Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit.

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/s/ Michael E. Gans

APP. p. 014