

No. 23-

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

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ALEX ESTUARDO IXCOPAL-HERNANDEZ,

*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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## **APPENDIX A**

**United States Court of Appeals  
for the Fifth Circuit**

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No. 21-50807  
Summary Calendar

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United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

February 9, 2023

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Plaintiff—Appellee,*

*versus*

ALEX ESTUARDO IXCOPAL-HERNANDEZ,

*Defendant—Appellant.*

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
USDC No. 4:21-CR-249-1

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Before KING, HIGGINSON, and WILLETT, *Circuit Judges.*

PER CURIAM:\*

Alex Estuardo Ixcopal-Hernandez appeals his conviction for illegal reentry in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)(2). He argues that his judgment should reflect a conviction pursuant to § 1326(b)(1) because his predicate offense, a prior California conviction for possession of a controlled substance

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\* This opinion is not designated for publication. See 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.

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for sale, was not properly classified as an aggravated felony such that it would support a conviction under § 1326(b)(2).

Because Ixcopal-Hernandez did not object to the entry of a conviction under § 1326(b)(2), we review for plain error only. *See United States v. Trujillo*, 4 F.4th. 287, 291 (5th Cir. 2021), *cert. denied*, 142 S. Ct. 837 (2022). As an initial matter, although Ixcopal-Hernandez has been released from prison and may have already been removed from the United States, this appeal is not moot because his conviction under § 1326(b)(2) has continuing collateral consequences. *See United States v. Vega*, 960 F.3d 669, 673 (5th Cir. 2020); *United States v. Tzacir-Garcia*, 928 F.3d 448, 450 & n.3 (5th Cir. 2019).

Courts employ a categorical approach to determine whether a state offense qualifies as an aggravated felony. *Moncrieffe v. Holder*, 569 U.S. 184, 190 (2013); *Vega*, 960 F.3d at 675. We have determined that a conviction pursuant to California Health and Safety Code § 11378 is not categorically an aggravated felony. *See United States v. Castellon-Aragon*, 772 F.3d 1023, 1024-26 (5th Cir. 2014). Under the modified categorical approach, a conviction would constitute an aggravated felony only if documents, such as the charging document or plea agreement, establish that the defendant's conviction was based on a substance prohibited under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). *See United States v. Gomez-Alvarez*, 781 F.3d 787, 792, 794-96 (5th Cir. 2015).

Ixcopal-Hernandez argues that the record did not contain any approved documents from which the district court could have determined that his conviction under § 11378 involved a substance prohibited under the CSA. He is correct. However, the Government has supplemented the record on appeal. Among the documents submitted by the Government was a felony complaint charging Ixcopal-Hernandez with a violation of California

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Health and Safety Code § 11378, asserting that he unlawfully possessed methamphetamine for the purpose of a sale.

Because the felony complaint served as the charging document, the complaint is an approved source to establish the fact of a prior conviction under the modified categorical approach. *See Gomez-Alvarez*, 781 F.3d at 794-96. Accordingly, the district court did not plainly err in concluding that Ixcopal-Hernandez's prior California conviction of possession for sale of a controlled substance was an aggravated felony. *See Castellon-Aragon*, 772 F.3d at 1024-26.

The judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED.

## **APPENDIX B**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
PECOS DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Case Number: 4:21-CR-00249(1) DC  
USM Number: 33131-509

**ALEX ESTUARDO IXCOPAL-HERNANDEZ**

Alias(es):

**AKA** Alex Estuardo Ixcopla;; **AKA** Alex Iscopalhernandez;;  
**AKA** Alex Estuard Ixcopal-Hernandez;; **AKA** Alex Ixcopal-  
Hernandez;; **AKA** Alex Estuardo Ixcopal;; **AKA** Alex Estuardo  
Hernandez-Ixcopal;;

Defendant.

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

The defendant, Alex Estuardo Ixcopal-Hernandez, was represented by Francisco F. Macias.


The defendant pled guilty to Count(s) 1, of the Indictment on April 7, 2021. Accordingly, the defendant is adjudged guilty of such Count(s), involving the following offense(s):

<u>Title &amp; Section</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Offense Ended</u>	<u>Count(s)</u>
8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)(2)	Illegal Re-Entry into the U.S.	February 15, 2021	1

As pronounced on July 27, 2021, the defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 6 of this Judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

It is further 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 restitution, the defendant shall notify the Court and United States Attorney of any material change in the defendant's economic circumstances.

Signed this 9th day of August, 2021.



David Counts  
United States District Judge

DEFENDANT: ALEX ESTUARDO IXCOPAL-HERNANDEZ  
CASE NUMBER: 4:21-CR-00249(1) DC

## IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of **Sixteen (16) months** with credit for time served while in custody for this federal offense pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3585(b).

The defendant shall remain in custody pending service of sentence.

## RETURN

I have executed this judgment as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Defendant delivered on \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ with a certified copy of the Judgment.

\_\_\_\_\_  
United States Marshal

DEFENDANT: ALEX ESTUARDO IXCOPAL-HERNANDEZ  
CASE NUMBER: 4:21-CR-00249(1) DC

### **SUPERVISED RELEASE**

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of **Three (3) years**.

While on supervised release, the defendant shall comply with the mandatory, standard and if applicable, the special conditions that have been adopted by this Court and shall comply with the following additional conditions:

DEFENDANT: ALEX ESTUARDO IXCOPAL-HERNANDEZ  
CASE NUMBER: 4:21-CR-00249(1) DC

**CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISED RELEASE**  
(As Amended November 28, 2016)

It is ORDERED that the Conditions of Probation and Supervised Release applicable to each defendant committed to probation or supervised release in any division of the Western District of Texas, are adopted as follows:

Mandatory Conditions:

- [1] The defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime during the term of supervision.
- [2] The defendant shall not unlawfully possess a controlled substance.
- [3] The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release on probation or supervised release and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter (as determined by the court), but the condition stated in this paragraph may be ameliorated or suspended by the court if the defendant's presentence report or other reliable sentencing information indicates low risk of future substance abuse by the defendant.
- [4] The defendant shall cooperate in the collection of DNA as instructed by the probation officer, if the collection of such a sample is authorized pursuant to section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. § 14135a).
- [5] If applicable, the defendant shall comply with the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. § 20901, et. seq.) as instructed by the probation officer, the Bureau of Prisons, or any state sex offender registration agency in which the defendant resides, works, is a student, or was convicted of a qualifying offense.
- [6] If convicted of a domestic violence crime as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 3561(b), the defendant shall participate in an approved program for domestic violence.
- [7] If the judgment imposes a fine or restitution, it is a condition of supervision that the defendant pay in accordance with the Schedule of Payments sheet of the judgment.
- [8] The defendant shall pay the assessment imposed in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3013.
- [9] The defendant shall notify the court of any material change in the defendant's economic circumstances that might affect the defendant's ability to pay restitution, fines or special assessments.

Standard Conditions:

- [1] The defendant shall report to the probation office in the federal judicial district where he or she is authorized to reside within 72 hours of release from imprisonment, unless the probation officer instructs the defendant to report to a different probation office or within a different time frame.
- [2] After initially reporting to the probation office, the defendant will receive instructions from the court or the probation officer about how and when to report to the probation officer, and the defendant shall report to the probation officer as instructed.
- [3] The defendant shall not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where he or she is authorized to reside without first getting permission from the court or the probation officer.
- [4] The defendant shall answer truthfully the questions asked by the probation officer.

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- [5] The defendant shall live at a place approved by the probation officer. If the defendant plans to change where he or she lives or anything about his or her living arrangements (such as the people the defendant lives with), the defendant shall 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, the defendant shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
- [6] The defendant shall allow the probation officer to visit the defendant at any time at his or her home or elsewhere, and the defendant shall permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of the defendant's supervision that are observed in plain view.
- [7] The defendant shall work full time (at least 30 hours per week) at a lawful type of employment, unless the probation officer excuses the defendant from doing so. If the defendant does not have full-time employment, he or she shall try to find full-time employment, unless the probation officer excuses the defendant from doing so. If the defendant plans to change where the defendant works or anything about his or her work (such as the position or job responsibilities), the defendant shall 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, the defendant shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
- [8] The defendant shall not communicate or interact with someone the defendant knows is engaged in criminal activity. If the defendant knows someone has been convicted of a felony, the defendant shall not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting the permission of the probation officer.
- [9] If the defendant is arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, the defendant shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours.
- [10] The defendant shall 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] The defendant shall 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 the defendant poses a risk to another person (including an organization), the probation officer may require the defendant to notify the person about the risk and the defendant shall comply with that instruction. The probation officer may contact the person and confirm that the defendant has notified the person about the risk.
- [13] The defendant shall follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of supervision.
- [14] If the judgment imposes other criminal monetary penalties, it is a condition of supervision that the defendant pay such penalties in accordance with the Schedule of Payments sheet of the judgment.
- [15] If the judgment imposes a fine, special assessment, restitution, or other criminal monetary penalties, it is a condition of supervision that the defendant shall provide the probation officer access to any requested financial information.
- [16] If the judgment imposes a fine, special assessment, restitution, or other criminal monetary penalties, it is a condition of supervision that the defendant shall not incur any new credit charges or open additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer, unless the defendant is in compliance with the payment schedule.
- [17] If the defendant is excluded, deported, or removed upon release on probation or supervised release, the term of supervision shall be a non-reporting term of probation or supervised release. The defendant shall not illegally re-enter the United States. If the defendant is released from confinement or not deported, or lawfully re-enters the United States during the term of probation or supervised release, the defendant shall immediately report in person to the nearest U.S. Probation Office.

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### **CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES/SCHEDULE**

The defendant shall pay the following total criminal monetary penalties in accordance with the schedule of payments set forth. Unless the Court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during the period of imprisonment. Criminal Monetary Penalties, except those payments made through Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program shall be paid through the Clerk, United States District Court, 410 S. Cedar Street, Pecos, TX 79772 or online by Debit (credit cards not accepted) or ACH payment (direct from Checking or Savings Account) through pay.gov (link accessible on the landing page of the U.S. District Court's Website). **Your mail-in or online payment must include your case number in the exact format of DTXW421CR000249-001 to ensure proper application to your criminal monetary penalty.**

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

	<b><u>Assessment</u></b>	<b><u>Restitution</u></b>	<b><u>Fine</u></b>	<b><u>AVAA Assessment*</u></b>	<b><u>JVTA Assessment**</u></b>
TOTAL:	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

### **Special Assessment**

It is ordered that the defendant shall pay to the United States a special assessment of **\$100.00**.

### **Fine**

The fine is waived because of the defendant's inability to pay.

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 above. However, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(i), all non-federal victims must be paid before the United States is paid.

If the fine is not paid, the court may sentence the defendant to any sentence which might have been originally imposed. See 18 U.S.C. § 3614.

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 the judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). All payment options may be subject to penalties for delinquency and default, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).

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.

\* 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.