

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

DAVID WRIGHT, JR.

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent,

**ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT
OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT**

APPENDIX

Respectfully submitted,

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United States Court of Appeals
For the Eighth Circuit

No. 22-1401

United States of America

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

David Wright, Jr.

Defendant - Appellant

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

Submitted: February 13, 2023

Filed: April 20, 2023

[Unpublished]

Before LOKEN, COLLTON, and BENTON, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM.

David Wright, Jr. pled guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2). The district court¹ sentenced him

¹The Honorable C.J. Williams, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Iowa.

to 151 months in prison. He appeals his sentence. Having jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, this court affirms.

I.

Wright argues the district court erred in calculating his base offense level. He asserts the court should not have counted his 2018 conviction for possession with intent to deliver marijuana as a “controlled substance offense” under U.S.S.G. §2K2.1(a)(1). This court reviews de novo whether a “prior conviction qualifies as a sentence enhancing predicate.” *United States v. Boleyn*, 929 F.3d 932, 936 (8th Cir. 2019). A “controlled substance offense” is:

[A]n offense under federal or state law, punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, that prohibits the manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance (or a counterfeit substance) or the possession of a controlled substance (or a counterfeit substance) with intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense.

U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2(b).

Wright was convicted of possession with intent to deliver marijuana in violation of Iowa Code § 124.401(1)(d). He argues the Iowa statute is overbroad because the federal government stopped regulating hemp as a controlled substance in 2018. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 802(16)(B)(i) (2018) (excluding hemp from definition of marijuana). This court has rejected Wright’s argument. *See United States v. Bailey*, 37 F.4th 467, 469-70 (8th Cir. 2022), *petition for cert. filed*, (U.S. Oct. 18, 2022) (No. 22-5877) (rejecting the argument that the district court erred in calculating defendant’s base offense level based on the argument that the Iowa marijuana possession statute was overbroad). This court looks to state law to determine whether a prior state conviction qualifies as a controlled substance offense for purposes of the sentencing guidelines. *See United States v. Henderson*, 11 F.4th 713, 718-19 (8th Cir. 2021). “There is no requirement that the particular substance

underlying the state offense is also controlled under a distinct federal law.” *Id.* at 718.

He also contends the district court should have relied on the Iowa law in effect at the time of his federal sentencing and not at the time of his conviction. After his conviction but before his federal sentencing, the Iowa statute changed to exclude hemp from the definition of marijuana. *See Iowa Code §§ 124.204, 124.401(6) (2019).* But this court does not look to “current state law to define a previous offense,” but rather to the law at the time of the conviction. *United States v. Jackson*, 2022 WL 303231, at *2 (8th Cir. Feb. 2, 2022) (unpublished).

The district court did not err in determining Wright had a “controlled substance offense” under U.S.S.G. §2K2.1(a)(1).

II.

Wright believes the court erred in applying a four-level enhancement under U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(b)(6)(B) for possessing a firearm “in connection with another felony offense.” “Another felony offense” is:

any federal, state, or local offense, other than the explosive or firearms possession or trafficking offense, punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, regardless of whether a criminal charge was brought, or a conviction obtained.

U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1, comment. (n.14(C)).

In 2020, when Wright unlawfully possessed the firearm, Iowa Code § 724.4(1) said:

Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who goes armed with a dangerous weapon concealed on or about the person, or who, within the limits of any city, goes armed with a pistol or revolver, or

any loaded firearm of any kind, whether concealed or not, or who knowingly carries or transports in a vehicle a pistol or revolver, commits an aggravated misdemeanor.

Iowa Code § 724.4(1) (2020). Before 2021, a violation of § 724.4 constituted “another felony offense,” triggering the application of U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(b)(6)(B). *See United States v. Walker*, 771 F.3d 449, 451-53 (8th Cir. 2014). In April 2021, Iowa amended § 724.4:

A person who goes armed with a dangerous weapon on or about the person, and who uses the dangerous weapon in the commission of a crime, commits an aggravated misdemeanor, except as provided in section 708.8.

Iowa Code § 724.4(1) (2021). Wright believes the court should have used the version of the statute in effect at the time of his sentencing, rather than at the time he possessed the weapon. But “the relevant statutory text for determining whether an offense is ‘another felony offense’ is the text in effect when the defendant committed the conduct.” *United States v. Merrett*, 8 F.4th 743, 747 n.1 (8th Cir. 2021).

The court did not err in applying the enhancement under U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(b)(6)(B).

* * * * *

The judgment is affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Northern District of Iowa

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

DAVID WRIGHT, JR.

) **JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE**
)
) Case Number: **0862 6:21CR02008-001**
)
) USM Number: **17041-029**
)

 ORIGINAL JUDGMENT **AMENDED JUDGMENT**

Date of Most Recent Judgment:

Zachary D. Crowdes

Defendant's Attorney

THE DEFENDANT: pleaded guilty to count(s) 1 and 2 of the Indictment filed on February 18, 2021 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:

<u>Title & Section</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Offense Ended</u>	<u>Count</u>
18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2)	Possession of a Firearm by a Felon	10/26/2020	1
18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2)	Possession of a Firearm by a Felon	11/18/2020	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) _____ 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.

C.J. Williams
United States District Court Judge

Name and Title of Judge

February 11, 2022

Date of Imposition of Judgment



Signature of Judge

February 14, 2022

Date

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Appendix B

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DEFENDANT: **DAVID WRIGHT, JR.**
CASE NUMBER: **0862 6:21CR02008-001**

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PROBATION

- The defendant is hereby sentenced to probation for a term of:

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. This term of imprisonment consists of a 120-month term imposed on Count 1 and a 120-month term imposed on Count 2 of the Indictment, to be served concurrently, except that 31 months on Count 1 are ordered to be served consecutively to Count 2. It is ordered that the term of imprisonment for the instant offense be served consecutively to the undischarged term of imprisonment imposed for the case set forth in paragraph 26 of the presentence report (United States District Court for the Northern District of Iowa, Case No.17CR2015), pursuant to USSG §5G1.3(d). It is ordered that the term of imprisonment for the instant offense be served consecutively to any term of imprisonment that may be imposed for the case set forth in paragraph 24 of the presentence report (Black Hawk County, Iowa, Case No. FECR210745) pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3584.**
- The court makes the following recommendations to the Federal Bureau of Prisons:
It is recommended that the defendant be designated to a Bureau of Prisons facility as close to the defendant's family as possible, commensurate with the defendant's security and custody classification needs.

It is recommended that the defendant participate in the Bureau of Prisons' 500-Hour Comprehensive Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program or an alternate substance abuse treatment program.

- The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

- The defendant must surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:

at _____ a.m. p.m. on _____.
 as notified by the United States Marshal.

- The defendant must surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons:

before 2 p.m. on _____.
 as notified by the United States Marshal.
 as notified by the United States 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

DEFENDANT: **DAVID WRIGHT, JR.**
CASE NUMBER: **0862 6:21CR02008-001**

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SUPERVISED RELEASE

- Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant will be on supervised release for a term of:
3 years. This term of supervised release consists of a 3-year term imposed on Count 1 and a 3-year term imposed on Count 2 of the Indictment, to be served concurrently.

MANDATORY CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

- 1) The defendant must not commit another federal, state, or local crime.
- 2) The defendant must not unlawfully possess a controlled substance.
- 3) The defendant must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance.
The defendant 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 the defendant poses a low risk of future controlled substance abuse. *(Check, if applicable.)*
- 4) The defendant must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. *(Check, if applicable.)*
- 5) The defendant 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 the defendant resides, works, and/or is a student, and/or was convicted of a qualifying offense. *(Check, if applicable.)*
- 6) The defendant must participate in an approved program for domestic violence. *(Check, if applicable.)*

The defendant 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: **DAVID WRIGHT, JR.**
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STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

As part of the defendant's supervision, the defendant must comply with the following standard conditions of supervision. These conditions are imposed because they establish the basic expectations for the defendant's 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 the defendant's conduct and condition.

- 1) The defendant must report to the probation office in the federal judicial district where the defendant is authorized to reside within 72 hours of the time the defendant was sentenced and/or released 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 the defendant must report to the probation officer, and the defendant must report to the probation officer as instructed. The defendant must also appear in court as required.
- 3) The defendant must not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where the defendant is authorized to reside without first getting permission from the court or the probation officer.
- 4) The defendant must answer truthfully the questions asked by the defendant's probation officer.
- 5) The defendant must live at a place approved by the probation officer. If the defendant plans to change where the defendant lives or anything about the defendant's living arrangements (such as the people the defendant lives with), the defendant 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, the defendant must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
- 6) The defendant must allow the probation officer to visit the defendant at any time at the defendant's home or elsewhere, and the defendant must permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of the defendant's supervision that he or she observes in plain view.
- 7) The defendant must 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, the defendant must 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 the defendant's work (such as the defendant's position or the defendant's job responsibilities), the defendant 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, the defendant must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
- 8) The defendant must 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 must 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 must notify the probation officer within 72 hours.
- 10) The defendant 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) The defendant 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) As directed by the probation officer, the defendant must notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics and must permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.
- 13) The defendant must follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of supervision.

DEFENDANT: **DAVID WRIGHT, JR.**
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SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

The defendant must comply with the following special conditions as ordered by the Court and implemented by the United States Probation Office:

1. If not employed at a lawful type of employment as deemed appropriate by the United States Probation Office, the defendant must participate in employment workshops and report, as directed, to the United States Probation Office to provide verification of daily job search results or other employment related activities. In the event the defendant fails to secure employment, participate in the employment workshops, or provide verification of daily job search results, the defendant may be required to perform up to 20 hours of community service per week until employed.
2. The defendant must participate in a mental health evaluation. The defendant must complete any recommended treatment program, and follow the rules and regulations of the treatment program. The defendant must take all medications prescribed to the defendant by a licensed medical provider.
3. The defendant must participate in an evaluation for anger management and/or domestic violence. The defendant must complete any recommended treatment program, and follow the rules and regulations of the treatment program.
4. The defendant must submit the defendant's person, property, house, residence, vehicle, papers, computers [as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(1)], other electronic communications or data storage devices or media, or office, to a search conducted by a United States Probation Officer. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation of release. The defendant must warn any other occupants that the premises may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition. The United States Probation Office may conduct a search under this condition only when reasonable suspicion exists that the defendant has violated a condition of supervision and that the areas to be searched contain evidence of this violation. Any search must be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner.
5. The defendant must participate in a substance abuse evaluation. The defendant must complete any recommended treatment program, which may include a cognitive behavioral group, and follow the rules and regulations of the treatment program. The defendant must participate in a program of testing for substance abuse. The defendant must not attempt to obstruct or tamper with the testing methods.
6. The defendant must not use or possess alcohol. The defendant is prohibited from entering any establishment that holds itself out to the public to be a bar or tavern without the prior permission of the United States Probation Office.

These conditions have been read to me. I fully understand the conditions and have been provided a copy of them. Upon a finding of a violation of supervision, I understand the Court may: (1) revoke supervision; (2) extend the term of supervision; and/or (3) modify the condition of supervision.

Defendant_____
Date_____
United States Probation Officer/Designated Witness_____
Date

DEFENDANT: **DAVID WRIGHT, JR.**
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CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

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

TOTALS	Assessment	AVAA Assessment¹	JVTA Assessment²	Fine	Restitution
	\$ 200	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

- 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.

Name of Payee	Total Loss³	Restitution Ordered	Priority or Percentage

TOTALS \$ _____ \$ _____

- 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:

¹Amy, Vicky, and Any Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-299.

²Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, 18 U.S.C. § 3014.

³Findings 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: **DAVID WRIGHT, JR.**
 CASE NUMBER: **0862 6:21CR02008-001**

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

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

- A \$ 200 due immediately;
- 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 _____ (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:

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

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

- Joint and Several

Defendant and Co-Defendant Names and Case Numbers (including defendant number), Total Amount, Joint and Several Amount, and corresponding payee, if appropriate.

- The defendant must pay the cost of prosecution.
 The defendant must pay the following court cost(s):
 The defendant must forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:
As set forth in the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture filed on July 9, 2021, Document No. 26.

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.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA
EASTERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

DAVID WRIGHT, JR.,

Defendant.

No. 21-cr-2008-CJW

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

On June 10, 2021, the above-named defendant appeared before the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge by consent and, pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11, pleaded guilty to Counts 1 and 2 of the Indictment. Each count charges him with Possession of a Firearm by a Felon, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Sections 922(g)(1). After cautioning and examining Defendant under oath concerning each of the subjects mentioned in Rule 11, I determined that Defendant's decision to plead guilty was knowledgeable and voluntary, and the offense charged was supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense. I therefore **RECOMMEND that the Court ACCEPT Defendant's guilty plea and adjudge Defendant guilty.**

At the commencement of the Rule 11 proceeding, I placed Defendant under oath and explained that if Defendant answered any question falsely, the Government could prosecute Defendant for perjury or for making a false statement. I also advised Defendant that in any such prosecution, the Government could use against Defendant any statements made under oath.

I then asked Defendant a number of questions to ensure Defendant had the requisite mental capacity to enter a plea. I elicited Defendant's full name, age, and extent of education. I also inquired into Defendant's history of mental illness; use of illegal and/or prescription drugs; and use of alcohol. From this inquiry, I determined Defendant was not suffering from any mental disability that would impair Defendant's ability to make a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary guilty plea.

Defendant acknowledged receipt of a copy of the Indictment and further acknowledged that Defendant had fully discussed the Indictment with Defendant's counsel. Defendant acknowledged that Defendant had fully conferred with Defendant's counsel prior to deciding to plead guilty and that Defendant was satisfied with counsel's services.

I fully advised Defendant of all the rights Defendant would be giving up if Defendant decided to plead guilty, including the following:

1. The right to assistance of counsel at every stage of the case;
2. The right to a speedy, public trial;
3. The right to have the case tried by a jury selected from a cross-section of the community;
4. That Defendant would be presumed innocent, and would be found not guilty unless the Government could prove each and every element of the offense beyond a reasonable doubt;
5. That Defendant would have the right to see and hear all of the Government's witnesses, and Defendant's attorney would have the right to cross-examine any witnesses called by the Government;
6. That Defendant would have the right to subpoena witnesses to testify at the trial, and if Defendant could not afford to pay the costs of bringing these witnesses to court, then the government would pay those costs;

7. That Defendant would have the privilege against self-incrimination: i.e., Defendant could choose to testify at trial, but need not do so; if Defendant chose not to testify, then the Court would instruct the jury that it could not draw any adverse inference from Defendant's decision not to testify; and
8. That any verdict by the jury would have to be unanimous.

I explained that if Defendant pleaded guilty, Defendant would be giving up all of these rights, there would be no trial, and Defendant would be adjudged guilty just as if Defendant had gone to trial and a jury returned a guilty verdict against Defendant.

- **Plea Agreement**

I determined that Defendant was not pleading guilty pursuant to a plea agreement.

- **Elements of Crimes and Factual Basis**

I summarized the charges against Defendant and listed the elements of the crimes charged. I determined that Defendant understood each and every element of the crimes, and Defendant's counsel confirmed that Defendant understood each and every element of the crimes charged. For the offenses to which Defendant was pleading guilty, I elicited a full and complete factual basis for all elements of the crimes charged in the Indictment. Defendant's attorney indicated that the offenses to which Defendant was pleading guilty were factually supported.

- **Sentencing**

I explained to Defendant that the district judge will determine the appropriate sentence at the sentencing hearing. I explained that the Court will use the advisory United States Sentencing Guidelines to calculate Defendant's sentence. I explained that the sentence imposed might be different from what the advisory guidelines suggest it should be and may be different from what Defendant's attorney had estimated.

I explained that a probation officer will prepare a written presentence investigation report and that Defendant and Defendant's counsel will have an opportunity to read the

presentence report before the sentencing hearing and will have the opportunity to object to the contents of the report. I further explained that Defendant and Defendant's counsel will be afforded the opportunity to present evidence and be heard at the sentencing hearing.

I also explained that if the mandatory minimum sentence applies, the sentencing judge cannot sentence Defendant to a sentence below fifteen years in prison on Counts 1 and 2, which are the statutory mandatory minimums, even if the judge wants to.

I advised Defendant of the consequences of the guilty plea, including the possibility of a mandatory minimum sentence, the maximum term of imprisonment, the maximum term of supervised release, and the maximum fine. Specifically, I advised Defendant that **Count 1** of the Indictment is punishable by the following maximum/minimum penalties: (1) **not more than ten years in prison** without the possibility of parole; (2) a period of supervised release following prison of **not more than three years**; (3) a fine of not more than **\$250,000**; and (4) a mandatory special assessment of **\$100**. I further advised Defendant that if the Court finds Defendant has three previous convictions for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, or both, committed on occasions different from one another, then pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 924(e)(1), **Count 1** of the Indictment is punishable by **a mandatory minimum sentence of fifteen years in prison** and the following maximum penalties: (1) **not more than life in prison** without the possibility of parole; (2) a period of supervised release following prison of **not more than five years**; (3) a fine of not more than **\$250,000**; (4) a mandatory special assessment of **\$100**.

I also advised Defendant that **Count 2** of the Indictment is punishable by the following maximum penalties: (1) **not more than ten years in prison** without the possibility of parole; (2) a period of supervised release following prison of **not more than three years**; (3) a fine of not more than **\$250,000**; and (4) a mandatory special assessment of **\$100**. I further advised Defendant that if the Court finds Defendant has three previous

convictions for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, or both, committed on occasions different from one another, then pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 924(e)(1), **Count 2 of the Indictment is punishable by a mandatory minimum sentence of fifteen years in prison and the following maximum penalties: (1) not more than life in prison without the possibility of parole; (2) a period of supervised release following prison of not more than five years; (3) a fine of not more than \$250,000; (4) a mandatory special assessment of \$100.**

I further advised Defendant that because there are multiple counts, the sentences could be run consecutively. I explained that if he is sentenced to consecutive sentences then, even if 18 U.S.C. Section 924(e)(1) is not applicable, he could be facing twenty years in prison, a \$500,000 fine, \$200 in special assessments, and up to six years of supervised release.

I explained that the Court will impose conditions of supervised release, and that if Defendant violates a condition of supervised release, then the Court could revoke Defendant's supervised release and require Defendant to serve all or part of the term of supervised release in prison, without credit for time previously served on supervised release. I advised Defendant that regardless of the sentence imposed, there would be no possibility of parole. I advised Defendant of the collateral consequences of pleading guilty. Defendant acknowledged understanding all of the above consequences.

I also explained that both the Government and Defendant have the right to appeal Defendant's sentence.

Defendant confirmed that the decision to plead guilty was voluntary; was not the result of any promises; and was not the result of anyone threatening, forcing, or pressuring Defendant to plead guilty. I explained that after the district judge accepts Defendant's guilty pleas, Defendant will have no right to withdraw the pleas at a later date, even if the sentence imposed is different from what Defendant anticipated.

Defendant confirmed that Defendant still wished to plead guilty, and Defendant pleaded guilty to Counts 1 and 2 of the Indictment.

I find the following with respect to the guilty pleas:

1. Defendant's pleas are voluntary; knowing; not the result of force, threats or promise; and Defendant is fully competent.
2. Defendant is aware of the minimum and maximum punishment for the counts to which Defendant pleaded guilty.
3. Defendant knows of and voluntarily waived Defendant's jury trial rights.
4. There is a factual basis for the pleas.
5. Defendant is guilty of the crimes to which Defendant pleaded guilty.

- **Forfeiture**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32.2(b)(1), I found that the Government had established the requisite nexus between Defendant's offense and the items described in the Indictment's forfeiture allegation. I recommend the Court enter a preliminary forfeiture order pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32.2(b)(2).

I explained that the Parties have fourteen (14) days from the filing of this Report and Recommendation to file any objections to my findings, and that if no objections are made, then the district judge may accept Defendant's guilty pleas by simply entering a written order doing so. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Crim. P. 59(b). *But see, United States v. Cortez-Hernandez*, 673 Fed. App'x 587, 590-91 (8th Cir. 2016) (per curiam) (suggesting that a Defendant may have the right to *de novo* review of a magistrate judge's recommendation to accept a plea of guilty even if no objection is filed). The district court judge will undertake a *de novo* review of the Report and Recommendation if a written

request for such review is filed within fourteen (14) days after this Report and Recommendation is filed.

DONE AND ENTERED at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, this 10th day of June, 2021.



Mark A. Roberts, United States Magistrate Judge
Northern District of Iowa