

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A:	<i>United States v. Taylor</i> , 3:22-cr-00050-001, (S.D. Iowa) (criminal proceedings) judgment entered January 24, 2023.	1
APPENDIX B:	<i>United States v. Taylor</i> , 23-1267, (8th Cir.) (direct criminal appeal), Opinion entered December 5, 2023.	8
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE
v.)	
Michael Andrew Taylor)	Case Number: 3:22-cr-00050-001
)	USM Number: 01566-510
)	Terence L. McAtee
		Defendant's Attorney

THE DEFENDANT:

pleaded guilty to count(s) One and Two of the Indictment filed on May 11, 2022.

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
21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1), 841(b)(1)(C)	Possession with Intent to Distribute Cocaine and Cocaine Base	02/10/2022	One
18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) 924(a)(2)	Felon in Possession of a Firearm	02/10/2022	Two

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.

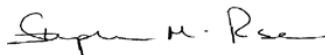
The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s)

Count(s) _____ 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.

January 24, 2023

Date of Imposition of Judgment



Signature of Judge

Stephanie M. Rose, Chief U.S. District Judge

Name of Judge

Title of Judge

January 24, 2023

Date

sent to client 01/26/23

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IMPRISONMENT

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

151 months, consisting of 151 months as to Count One and 120 months as to Count Two of the Indictment filed on May 11, 2022, to be served concurrently.

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

That the defendant be placed at FCI Sandstone or FCI Pekin 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).

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

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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 Two of the Indictment filed on May 11, 2022, 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.

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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 mace, pepper spray, tasers, or nunchakus).
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.

Defendant's Signature

Date

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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 must submit to a mental health evaluation. If treatment is recommended, you must participate in an approved treatment program and abide by all supplemental conditions of treatment. Participation may include inpatient/outpatient treatment and/or 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 participate in an approved treatment program for domestic violence. Participation may include inpatient/outpatient treatment. You will contribute to the costs of services rendered (co-payment) based on ability to pay or availability of third party payment.

You must participate in a cognitive behavioral treatment program, which may include journaling and other curriculum requirements, as directed by the U.S. Probation Officer.

You shall not knowingly associate or communicate with any active member of the "The 4's" or 4 Corner Hustlers criminal street gang, or any other criminal street gang.

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.

You must not patronize business establishments where more than fifty percent of the revenue is derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

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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>
TOTALS \$ 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>
TOTALS	\$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.

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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 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:

Clerk's Office, United States District Court, P.O. Box 9344, Des Moines, IA 50306-9344.

While on supervised release, you shall cooperate with the United States Probation Office in developing a monthly payment plan, which shall be subject to the approval of the Court, consistent with a schedule of allowable expenses provided by the United States 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

- 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

A loaded Glock, 19X nine-millimeter pistol (SN: BTDY740), as outlined in the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture filed on October 13, 2022.

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

No. 23-1267

United States of America

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

Michael Andrew Taylor

Defendant - Appellant

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

Submitted: October 16, 2023

Filed: December 5, 2023

[Unpublished]

Before SMITH, Chief Judge, LOKEN and COLLOTON, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM.

At 2:00 a.m. on February 10, 2022, Iowa City police officers, responding to a caller's report, found Michael Andrew Taylor, extremely intoxicated, trying to enter the caller's front door with a pistol lying by his feet, mistakenly believing it was his home two doors away. Officers retrieved the pistol, handcuffed Taylor, and arrested him for public intoxication. Police searched Taylor upon arrest, finding marijuana

and three colored pills in his pocket. At the jail, police found sixteen bags on Taylor, each containing about 0.5 grams of cocaine or cocaine base. Officers took the intoxicated Taylor to the hospital, where he admitted he was a felon and sometimes carried a gun despite his felon status.

Taylor was indicted and pleaded guilty to possession of cocaine and cocaine base with intent to distribute and being a felon in possession of a firearm. The Presentence Investigation Report recommended that Taylor be sentenced as a career offender under USSG § 4B1.1(b)(3) because he has two prior Illinois convictions for manufacture or delivery of cocaine and manufacture or delivery of another Schedule I or II narcotic, and an Iowa domestic abuse assault conviction. The district court¹ overruled Taylor's objection that he is not a career offender because his Illinois convictions are not "controlled substances offenses" under the Sentencing Guidelines and sentenced Taylor as a career offender to 151 months imprisonment, the bottom of his advisory guidelines range of 151 to 188 months. Taylor appeals, arguing the district court erred in sentencing him as a career offender and that his sentence is substantively unreasonable. We affirm.

I. The Career Offender Issue

Taylor is a career offender if he "has at least two prior felony convictions of either a crime of violence or a controlled substance offense." USSG § 4B1.1(a). The Guidelines define controlled substance offense as "an 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."

¹The Honorable Stephanie M. Rose, Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa.

§ 4B1.2(b)(1). Taylor argues the district court erred in sentencing him as a career offender because the two Illinois statutes which he was convicted of violating regulate substances that are not controlled under the federal Controlled Substances Act Schedules. See 21 U.S.C. § 802(6). “We review the career offender designation *de novo.*” United States v. Jefferson, 975 F.3d 700, 706 (8th Cir. 2020), cert. denied, 141 S. Ct. 2820 (2021).

As Taylor concedes, this argument is foreclosed by our recent decision in United States v. Henderson, 11 F.4th 713 (8th Cir. 2021), cert. denied, 142 S. Ct. 1696 (2022). In Henderson, noting that § 4B1.2(b)(1) contains “no requirement that the particular substance underlying the state offense is also controlled under a distinct federal law,” we held that a controlled substance conviction under state law is a “controlled substance offense” under § 4B1.2(b)(1) even if state law regulates substances not controlled under federal law. Id. at 718-19. Though Taylor urges Henderson be overruled, we are bound by decisions of prior panels. See United States v. Warren, 984 F.3d 1301, 1306 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 142 S. Ct. 124 (2021).

II. Substantively Unreasonable Sentence

Taylor argues his sentence is substantively unreasonable because the district court erred in its weighing of the relevant 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) sentencing factors. “We review a defendant’s challenge to substantive reasonableness under a highly deferential abuse-of-discretion standard.” United States v. Jones, 71 F.4th 1083, 1086 (8th Cir. 2023). “A sentencing court abuses its discretion when it (1) fails to consider a relevant factor that should have received significant weight; (2) gives significant weight to an improper or irrelevant factor; or (3) considers only the appropriate factors but in weighing those factors commits a clear error of judgment.” Id. at 1087 (quotations omitted). A sentence within the guidelines range, like Taylor’s, is presumptively reasonable. See United States v. Haynes, 62 F.4th 454, 460 (8th Cir. 2023).

Taylor points to mitigating factors he claims the district court insufficiently weighed -- that his 2007 and 2010 Illinois convictions, the basis for substantially increasing his advisory sentencing range as a career offender, are dated and involved small drug quantities; that the incident leading to his arrest was the result of intoxicated confusion, not an attempt to burglarize or frighten the caller; and his unfortunate history and characteristics, being raised in an impoverished, violence-stricken area by a heroin-addicted father, and significant issues related to his own drug addiction.

At sentencing, the district court explicitly stated it considered all the § 3553(a) factors, specifically mentioning mitigating factors Taylor raises on appeal. The court explained the aggravating factors that in its judgment weighed against the downward variance Taylor requested -- that he had more than two convictions qualifying him as a career offender, and that this was his second recent felon-in-possession conviction. “A district court has ‘wide latitude’ to weigh the relevant sentencing criteria.” United States v. Harrison, 37 F.4th 495, 502 (8th Cir. 2022). At bottom, Taylor simply disagrees with how the district court weighed the relevant sentencing factors. That alone does not warrant reversing his sentence. See Jones, 71 F.4th at 1087.

The judgment of the district court is affirmed.

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

No: 23-1267

United States of America

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

Michael Andrew Taylor

Defendant - Appellant

Appeal from U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Iowa - Eastern
(3:22-cr-00050-SMR-1)

JUDGMENT

Before SMITH, Chief Judge, LOKEN, and COLLOTON, 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.

December 05, 2023

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

/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.