

No. \_\_\_\_\_

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

\* \* \* \* \*

CLINT R. SCHRAM

*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

\* \* \* \* \*

**ELIZABETH UNGER CARLYLE**

(Counsel of Record)

Carlyle Parish LLC

107 W. 63rd St. Box 516

Kansas City, Missouri 64113

(816) 525-6540

*Counsel for Petitioner*

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128 F.4th 922  
United States Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit.  
UNITED STATES of America, Plaintiff - Appellee  
v.  
Clint Robert SCHRAM, Defendant - Appellant  
No. 23-3504  
|  
Submitted: January 14, 2025  
|  
Filed: February 12, 2025

**Synopsis**

**Background:** Defendant was convicted in United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri, Stephen R. Bough, J., of four counts of advertising child pornography and one count of engaging in a child exploitation enterprise, and was sentenced to a life term and four concurrent 30-year terms of imprisonment. Defendant appealed.

**Holdings:** The Court of Appeals, Arnold, Senior Circuit Judge, held that:

<sup>[1]</sup> evidence was sufficient to support finding that excerpts from pornographic content defendant advertised on his websites involved real children, as required to convict defendant of advertising child pornography;

<sup>[2]</sup> district court's admission of multiple images of child pornography into record was not abuse of discretion;

<sup>[3]</sup> any error in applying two-level enhancement for willfully obstructing, impeding, or attempting to obstruct or impede the administration of justice with respect to the investigation, prosecution, or sentencing of an offense of conviction was harmless; and

<sup>[4]</sup> defendant's sentence was substantively reasonable.

Affirmed.

## West Headnotes (11)

### [1] **Criminal Law**🔑Reasonable Doubt

110Criminal Law  
110XVIIEvidence  
110XVII(V)Weight and Sufficiency  
110k561Reasonable Doubt  
110k561(1)In general

It is enough to uphold convictions if any reasonable jury could have found defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

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### [2] **Criminal Law**🔑Review De Novo

110Criminal Law  
110XXIVReview  
110XXIV(L)Scope of Review in General  
110XXIV(L)13Review De Novo  
110k1139In general

Court of Appeals reviews a challenge to sufficiency of the evidence de novo.

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### [3] **Obscenity**🔑Depiction of actual child; virtual or computer-generated images

281Obscenity  
281IVProsecution  
281k206Evidence  
281k210Weight and Sufficiency  
281k210(9)Depiction of Minors; Child Pornography  
281k210(11)Depiction of actual child; virtual or computer-generated images

Evidence was sufficient to support finding that excerpts from pornographic content defendant advertised on his websites, all of which featured children, involved real children,

as required to convict defendant of advertising child pornography; absent evidence to the contrary, it was assumed that jury that inspected the excerpts was able to reliably distinguish images of real children from images of virtual children. 18 U.S.C.A. § 2251(d)(1).

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[4] **Criminal Law**🔑 Reception and Admissibility of Evidence

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110Criminal Law  
110XXIVReview  
110XXIV(N)Discretion of Lower Court  
110k1153Reception and Admissibility of Evidence  
110k1153.1In general

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Court of Appeals reviews a trial court's admission of evidence for abuse of discretion.

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[5] **Criminal Law**🔑 Photographs arousing passion or prejudice; gruesomeness

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110Criminal Law  
110XVIIEvidence  
110XVII(P)Documentary Evidence  
110k431Private Writings and Publications  
110k438Photographs and Other Pictures  
110k438(7)Photographs arousing passion or prejudice; gruesomeness

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District court's admission of multiple images of child pornography into record at defendant's trial for advertising child pornography and engaging in a child exploitation enterprise was not abuse of discretion; although some images were less probative than others, the less probative images furthered government's case in that tended to prove defendant's propensity to advertise child pornography, less probative images, which were not especially graphic or upsetting when compared to images that were highly probative, were not so unfairly prejudicial or unduly cumulative that their admission was improper, and district court cautioned jury not to convict defendant based on uncharged child pornography crimes. 18 U.S.C.A. § 2251(d)(1)(A); Fed. R. Evid. 403, 414(a), 414(d)(2)(B).

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**[6] Criminal Law** ➡ Evidence calculated to create prejudice against or sympathy for accused

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110Criminal Law  
110XVIIEvidence  
110XVII(D)Facts in Issue and Relevance  
110k338Relevancy in General  
110k338(7)Evidence calculated to create prejudice against or sympathy for accused

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Rule permitting district courts to exclude evidence if danger that such evidence would be needlessly cumulative or unfairly prejudicial substantially outweighs its probative value does not require government to produce only the minimum amount of evidence necessary to prove its case; rather, it requires that district court strike a balance between the probative value of the evidence that was offered and its tendency to encourage a verdict on improper grounds or make litigation inefficient. Fed. R. Evid. 403.

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**[7] Criminal Law** ➡ Photographs arousing passion or prejudice; gruesomeness

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110Criminal Law  
110XVIIEvidence  
110XVII(P)Documentary Evidence  
110k431Private Writings and Publications  
110k438Photographs and Other Pictures  
110k438(7)Photographs arousing passion or prejudice; gruesomeness

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Images depicting child pornography are by their very nature disturbing, and viewing such depictions is highly likely to generate an emotional response; however, that alone cannot be the reason to exclude evidence depicting child pornography. Fed. R. Evid. 403.

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**[8] Criminal Law** ➡ Sentencing and Punishment

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110Criminal Law  
110XXIVReview  
110XXIV(Q)Harmless and Reversible Error

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Any error by district court in applying two-level enhancement for willfully obstructing, impeding, or attempting to obstruct or impede the administration of justice with respect to the investigation, prosecution, or sentencing of an offense of conviction, in sentencing defendant for advertising child pornography and engaging in a child exploitation enterprise was harmless, where defendant was subject to the maximum offense level before the enhancement was applied. U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1.

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**[9] Obscenity** ➡ Depiction of minors; child pornography  
**Sentencing and Punishment** ➡ Determinations based on multiple factors

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281 Obscenity  
281V Sentence and Punishment  
281k258 Depiction of minors; child pornography  
350H Sentencing and Punishment  
350HIPunishment in General  
350HI(C) Factors or Purposes in General  
350Hk61 Determinations based on multiple factors

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Defendant's sentence for four counts of advertising child pornography and one count of engaging in a child exploitation enterprise, which consisted of a life term and four concurrent 30-year terms of imprisonment, was substantively reasonable; although he lacked any prior convictions and had issues with mental health and substance misuse, defendant ran four websites used to share child pornography, threatened to kill magistrate judge assigned to his case if she did not dismiss charges against him, evidence showed he planned to kidnap, enslave, rape, and perhaps kill an eight-year-old child, threatened to kill a coworker, rape his children, kill his family, and plotted to bomb a union hall, and while incarcerated, defendant threatened to kill a prison guard, tried to strangle a cellmate, kicked a fellow inmate, and drew sexually explicit images of children. 18 U.S.C.A. §§ 2251(d)(1), 2252A(g)(2), 3553(a)(2)(A), (C).

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**[10] Sentencing and Punishment** ➡ Comparison with dispositions in other cases

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350H Sentencing and Punishment

350HIPunishment in General  
350HI(C)Factors or Purposes in General  
350Hk55Comparison with dispositions in other cases

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When considering alleged sentencing disparities, Court of Appeals is concerned only with national disparities.

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**[11] Sentencing and Punishment**🔑Comparison with dispositions in other cases

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350HSentencing and Punishment  
350HIPunishment in General  
350HI(C)Factors or Purposes in General  
350Hk55Comparison with dispositions in other cases

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Disparate sentences among dissimilar defendants are not unwarranted.

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**\*924** Appeal from United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri - St. Joseph

**Attorneys and Law Firms**

Counsel who presented argument on behalf of the appellant and appeared on the brief was Elizabeth Unger Carlyle, of Kansas City, MO.

Counsel who presented argument on behalf of the appellee and appeared on the brief was Sangita K. Rao, of Washington, DC.

Before LOKEN, ARNOLD, and KELLY, Circuit Judges.

**Opinion**

ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.

After a jury convicted Clint Schram of multiple offenses stemming from his operation of child pornography websites, the district court<sup>1</sup> sentenced him to a life term and four concurrent thirty-



year terms of imprisonment. He contends that the evidence was insufficient to support his convictions, that the district court improperly admitted multiple images of child pornography into evidence, and that the district court erred in calculating his guidelines sentencing range and imposing an overlong sentence. Because we discern no reversible error, we affirm.

In 2020, a grand jury returned an indictment, which, in relevant part, charged Schram with four counts of advertising child pornography and one count of engaging in a child exploitation enterprise. Advertisement is shorthand for knowingly making, printing, publishing, or causing to be made, printed, or published a “notice or \*925 advertisement seeking or offering” to “receive, exchange, buy, produce, display, distribute, or reproduce, any visual depiction, if the production of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct and such visual depiction is of such conduct.” 18 U.S.C. § 2251(d)(1). As charged, a child exploitation enterprise, in turn, consists of a series of advertising offenses committed “in concert with three or more other persons” that constitute “three or more separate incidents” and involve “more than one victim.” *Id.* § 2252A(g)(2).

Schram stood trial, and the government presented evidence that he administered four sites where he and other users shared links to what appeared to be child pornography. The jury then found Schram guilty on the five counts at issue.

Schram insists that the evidence was insufficient to convict him, but we are unconvinced. The gap in the evidence, according to Schram, was proof that he advertised depictions of real children engaged in sexually explicit conduct. The parties do not dispute that advertising depictions of real children, rather than computer-generated facsimiles, was essential to Schram’s convictions. But we agree with the government that the record was against Schram.

<sup>[1]</sup> <sup>[2]</sup>It is enough to uphold the convictions if any reasonable jury could have found Schram guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. *United States v. Koch*, 625 F.3d 470, 478 (8th Cir. 2010). That is a matter we review de novo, *id.*, notwithstanding some suggestion that Schram failed to dispute the sufficiency of the evidence in the district court. If the suggestion were true, we would review only for plain error, *see United States v. Clarke*, 564 F.3d 949, 954 (8th Cir. 2009), but there is no need to pursue the point since the evidence was sufficient regardless of how we look at it.

<sup>[3]</sup>That is so because the jury saw excerpts from pornographic content Schram advertised on his websites, all of which featured children. It could, therefore, inspect those excerpts and decide for itself that the children were real. We have said as much before, and so have our sister circuits. *Koch*, 625 F.3d at 479; *see, e.g., United States v. Pawlak*, 935 F.3d 337, 350 (5th Cir. 2019); *United States v. Sims*, 428 F.3d 945, 957 (10th Cir. 2005); *cf. also United States v. Vig*, 167 F.3d 443, 449 (8th Cir. 1999).

With improvements in image-generation technology, we may someday have to revisit our precedent, *cf. Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coal.*, 535 U.S. 234, 259, 122 S.Ct. 1389, 152 L.Ed.2d 403

(2002) (Thomas, J., concurring in the judgment), but Schram has not convinced us that today is that day. We will suppose, for present purposes, that we could disregard our court’s prior decisions if changes in technology undermined their assumption that jurors can reliably distinguish images of real children from images of virtual children. *But see United States v. Rodriguez-Pacheco*, 475 F.3d 434, 442 (1st Cir. 2007). The trouble for Schram is that the record here, far from undermining that assumption, is entirely consistent with it.

Until this appeal, that was obvious because the record was devoid of evidence about the distinguishability of real and virtual children. And it is only slightly less obvious now, after Schram pointed us to a handful of webpages about computer image generation. Those webpages, which we assume we can consider, are less than illuminating. They reveal, at most, that computer programs could generate images of virtual people at the time of Schram’s offense and that their realistic output was becoming ever more realistic. Few could dispute that, but it is beside the point. \*926 What matters is how accurate jurors are in distinguishing realistic images of virtual children from images of real children. *See id.* at 443 n.8. And on that question, the webpages are silent.

Without more, we are not prepared to depart from our court’s precedent allowing juries to decide whether images depict real children based on the images themselves. At the foundation of that precedent is the principle that the government need not produce evidence to negate a speculative assertion that a child in an image is virtual. *Vig*, 167 F.3d at 450. That principle is as true today as it was when we announced it—three years after Congress found that one could make images of virtual children almost “indistinguishable to the unsuspecting viewer” from images of actual children. Child Pornography Prevention Act, Pub. L. No. 104-208, § 121, 110 Stat. 3009, 3009-26 (1996). And it requires us to reject Schram’s challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence. On the nearly empty record here, Schram’s concern that images shown to the jury depicted virtual children is just speculation unsupported by any concrete facts.

Though our conclusion does not depend on it, we note as well that research on detecting images of virtual children leaves considerable doubt about the risk that the jury mistook an image of a virtual child for an image of a real child here. Even years after Schram’s offenses, less than one percent of child sexual abuse material was both computer generated and photorealistic. At least that was the percentage reported by the Stanford Internet Observatory and the nonprofit Thorn based on files Thorn sampled from “communities dedicated to child sexual abuse.” David Thiel et al., *Generative ML and CSAM: Implications and Mitigations*, at 2 (2023). And of that percentage, only about two-thirds of files were “highly photorealistic,” though even those could still be “visually distinguished as being generated.” *Id.* at 3. In our view, this is confirmation that the danger of confusing virtual children with real children at Schram’s trial was speculative, however serious it might be at some later date.

<sup>[4]</sup>We are also unpersuaded that we should reverse Schram’s convictions because the district court admitted multiple images of child pornography into the record. We review the admission of the images of child pornography for abuse of discretion, *United States v. Becht*, 267 F.3d 767, 770

(8th Cir. 2001), again declining to decide whether plain error review might apply since it would not change our conclusion. Schram contends that admitting the child pornography violated Federal Rule of Evidence 403, which provides in relevant part that a district court may exclude evidence if the danger that the evidence would be needlessly cumulative or unfairly prejudicial substantially outweighs its probative value. The district court, however, had the discretion to determine that the child pornography helped prove Schram's advertisement offenses without unduly prejudicing Schram or duplicating the effect of other evidence.

[5] [6] As to some of the admitted child pornography, this was an easy determination to make. The government introduced a screenshot of one of Schram's websites displaying an image of naked children and five exhibits containing images of child pornography from pictures or videos Schram linked on his websites. All these images were evidence that Schram used his websites to advertise child pornography, something the government had to prove to convict him. Schram protests that the government could have proven the same thing with just four images—one for each website on which he advertised—but nothing in Rule 403 forced the government \*927 to pick a single image from each website and discard the rest. Rule 403 does not require the government to produce only the minimum amount of evidence necessary to prove its case. What it requires is that the district court strike a balance between the probative value of the evidence that was offered and its tendency to encourage a verdict on improper grounds or make litigation inefficient. We have accordingly held that the government need not restrict its presentation of child pornography to one image for each device on which a defendant stores it. *See United States v. Blanks*, 985 F.3d 1070, 1074 (8th Cir. 2021); *see also United States v. Naidoo*, 995 F.3d 367, 376 (5th Cir. 2021) (per curiam). And here we similarly hold that the government's presentation of Schram's child pornography could feature more than one image from each of his websites. The images the government showed were few and highly probative, and the district court's decision to admit them was reasonable.

Other images of child pornography that the government introduced were less probative, but we do not believe the district court committed reversible error in admitting them. The government showed the jury exhibits containing screenshots from videos found on Schram's hard drive. The screenshots depicted girls exposing their vaginas or anuses, sometimes while digitally penetrating themselves. Unlike the images from Schram's websites, only some of the screenshots were from videos linked on Schram's websites, and the government does not contend that Schram himself obtained any of the videos from his websites or linked them there. The screenshots thus did not evidence any particular child pornography advertisement Schram made. But they did further the government's case less directly, and we are confident that any mistake in admitting them did not influence Schram's convictions.

The screenshots tended to prove Schram's propensity to advertise child pornography, for the jury could find, as Schram's trial counsel conceded, that Schram collected the screenshots because he was "a coveter and a keeper of child pornography." And if it so found, the jury would have had greater reason to infer that Schram used his website to obtain or exchange child pornography,

which would have qualified as prohibited advertising. 18 U.S.C. § 2251(d)(1)(A); *see United States v. Heatherly*, 985 F.3d 254, 269 (3d Cir. 2021).

Supporting this inference was a proper purpose for introducing the screenshots. Though we typically frown on offering evidence of a defendant's uncharged misdeeds to show his propensity to commit charged misdeeds, *see United States v. Furman*, 867 F.3d 981, 988 (8th Cir. 2017), we do not do so here. Federal Rule of Evidence 414(a) explains why. It authorizes district courts to admit evidence that a criminal defendant accused of "child molestation" committed any other act of "child molestation," and it permits consideration of the evidence "on any matter to which it is relevant." Since child molestation includes both possessing child pornography and advertising it, Fed. R. Evid. 414(d)(2)(B), introducing screenshot evidence that Schram possessed child pornography as part of the proof that he advertised child pornography falls squarely within the rule.

<sup>[7]</sup>We must still consider whether the screenshots were so unfairly prejudicial or unduly cumulative that their admission was improper under Rule 403, *see United States v. Splettstoesz*, 956 F.3d 545, 547 (8th Cir. 2020), but we think that doubtful. As to unfair prejudice, it is true that images "depicting child pornography are by their very nature disturbing, and viewing such depictions is highly likely to generate \*928 an emotional response. But that alone cannot be the reason to exclude the evidence." *United States v. Evans*, 802 F.3d 942, 946 (8th Cir. 2015). The screenshots were not especially graphic or upsetting. *See id.*; *cf. Heatherly*, 985 F.3d at 267–68. The jury had also seen worse images linked by Schram on his websites, including depictions of men having vaginal intercourse with girls and ejaculating in and on them. And the district court cautioned the jury not to convict Schram simply because he may have committed an uncharged child pornography crime. *See United States v. Burch*, 113 F.4th 815, 820 (8th Cir. 2024).

We are slightly more troubled by the redundancy of the screenshots with the images of child pornography from Schram's websites that the jury also viewed. Yet we hesitate to say that the screenshots were too cumulative to admit. There were only nine exhibits containing screenshots, only a few screenshots in each exhibit, and only a few seconds for the jury to see each screenshot when published. *See United States v. Worthey*, 716 F.3d 1107, 1114–15 (8th Cir. 2013). Considering the limited presentation of screenshots and the more disturbing child pornography already in the record, any error in admitting the screenshots was, at the very least, harmless.

<sup>[8]</sup>Schram next challenges his sentence, though no more persuasively than he challenged his convictions. Without reaching its merits, we can first reject Schram's argument that the district court improperly enhanced the offense level used to calculate his guidelines sentencing range. According to Schram, the district court erred by applying USSG § 3C1.1, which prescribes a two-level enhancement for willfully obstructing, impeding, or attempting to obstruct or impede "the administration of justice with respect to the investigation, prosecution, or sentencing" of an offense of conviction. We are more than a little skeptical of this argument since, before trial, Schram sent a letter to the magistrate judge assigned to his case in which he threatened to kill her

if she did not dismiss the charges against him. *See United States v. Eye*, 520 F. App'x 852, 853 (11th Cir. 2013) (per curiam); *cf. United States v. Wahlstrom*, 588 F.3d 538, 544 (8th Cir. 2009). But in any event, Schram had earned the maximum offense level even before the district court applied the enhancement, so the enhancement caused him no harm. *United States v. Jensen*, 834 F.3d 895, 902 (8th Cir. 2016); *United States v. Hamilton*, 929 F.3d 943, 948 (8th Cir. 2019).

<sup>[9]</sup>Just a little more discussion is necessary to reject Schram's argument that his sentence was substantively unreasonable. The substantive reasonableness of a sentence is something we review for abuse of discretion, and, because Schram's sentence was within the guidelines range, it was presumptively reasonable. *United States v. Goodale*, 738 F.3d 917, 925–26 (8th Cir. 2013). Nothing in the record rebuts that presumption; in fact, the record more than amply supports Schram's sentence. Schram ran four websites used to share child pornography. His other behavior confirmed his sexual interest in children while also revealing his violent tendencies. In addition to his threats against the magistrate judge, there is evidence that Schram planned to kidnap, enslave, rape, and perhaps to kill an eight-year-old girl; threatened to kill a coworker, rape his children, and kill his family; and plotted to bomb a union hall. While incarcerated, Schram threatened to kill a prison guard, tried to strangle a cellmate, kicked a fellow inmate, and drew sexually explicit images of children on his cell walls and in a booklet. On one occasion, he asserted that he had raped and murdered multiple children in the past. Giving due weight to Schram's lack of prior convictions and his mental **\*929** health and substance abuse problems, the district court could readily determine that a lengthy sentence was necessary to reflect the seriousness of Schram's offense and eliminate the danger he posed to the public. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(A), (C); *cf. United States v. Dehghani*, 550 F.3d 716, 719, 723 (8th Cir. 2008); *United States v. Cottrell*, 853 F.3d 459, 463 (8th Cir. 2017).

<sup>[10]</sup> <sup>[11]</sup>Though Schram emphasizes it, the fact that users of his websites received shorter sentences than his does not undermine this conclusion. For one thing, when we consider sentencing disparities, we are, with an exception inapplicable here, concerned only with national disparities. *United States v. Heard*, 91 F.4th 1275, 1280 (8th Cir. 2024). But even if we set that point aside, “disparate sentences among dissimilar defendants are not unwarranted,” *United States v. Driscoll*, 122 F.4th 1067, 1071 (8th Cir. 2024), and Schram and the users were highly dissimilar. The users were at most staff members of Schram's websites. Each pleaded guilty to a single count of advertising child pornography, and each received a sentence of about twenty years' imprisonment. Schram, by contrast, ran all four websites, stood trial, and was convicted of four counts of advertising child pornography, plus another count of engaging in a child exploitation enterprise. Even disregarding Schram's troubling uncharged conduct, we would expect his sentence to be much longer than the users'.

Since Schram has no further objections to his sentence, we conclude that the district court did not commit reversible error in imposing it. Schram's convictions and sentence must stand.

Affirmed.

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

No: 23-3504

United States of America

Appellee

v.

Clint Robert Schram

Appellant

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Appeal from U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri - St. Joseph  
(5:20-cr-06002-SRB-1)

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**ORDER**

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

March 20, 2025

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

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/s/ Susan E. Bindler