

LEWIS V. UNITED STATES

APPENDIX TO
PETITION FOR WRIT OF
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FILED
United States Court of Appeals
Tenth Circuit

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

February 13, 2026

FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

Christopher M. Wolpert
Clerk of Court

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

v.

MAKALE KAREEM LEWIS, a/k/a Maney
Lewis,

Defendant - Appellant.

No. 25-5045
(D.C. No. 4:24-CR-00288-SEH-1)
(N.D. Okla.)

ORDER AND JUDGMENT*

Before **McHUGH**, **MORITZ**, and **CARSON**, Circuit Judges.

A grand jury indicted Makale Kareem Lewis on two counts of being a felon in possession of a firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g). He moved to dismiss, arguing that § 922(g)(1) violates the Second Amendment as applied to him. The district court denied the motion, so Lewis pled guilty to Count 1 of the superseding indictment, reserving his constitutional argument for appeal. He was sentenced to thirty months in prison followed by three years of supervised release.

* After examining the briefs and appellate record, this panel has determined unanimously to honor the parties' request for a decision on the briefs without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(f); 10th Cir. R. 34.1(G). The case is therefore submitted without oral argument. This order and judgment is not binding precedent, except under the doctrines of law of the case, res judicata, and collateral estoppel. It may be cited, however, for its persuasive value consistent with Fed. R. App. P. 32.1 and 10th Cir. R. 32.1.

Lewis now renews his Second Amendment challenge to § 922(g), relying on *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v. Bruen*, 597 U.S. 1 (2022), and *United States v. Rahimi*, 602 U.S. 680 (2024). But he concedes his arguments are foreclosed by our precedent. *See, e.g.*, Aplt. Br. at 7, 12-14. Indeed, in *United States v. McCane*, 573 F.3d 1037, 1047 (10th Cir. 2009), we held that § 922(g)(1) does not violate the Second Amendment. And since then, we have upheld *McCane*, even after *Bruen* and *Rahimi*. *See Vincent v. Bondi*, 127 F.4th 1263, 1265-66 (10th Cir. 2025), *petition for cert. filed* (U.S. May 12, 2025) (No. 24-1155). It does not matter whether Lewis’s predicate felony prohibiting his possession of firearms was for a non-violent offense. *See id.* at 1266 (“*McCane* . . . upheld the constitutionality of § 922(g)(1) for all individuals convicted of felonies,” including “nonviolent offenders”); *United States v. Warner*, 131 F.4th 1137, 1148 (10th Cir. 2025) (“[E]ven after *Rahimi*, § 922(g)(1) is constitutional as applied to non-violent felons.”).

Because *Vincent* holds that *McCane* remains binding, published precedent, we affirm the district court’s judgment. *See United States v. Lira-Ramirez*, 951 F.3d 1258, 1260 (10th Cir. 2020) (“We must generally follow our precedents absent en banc consideration.”).

Entered for the Court

Joel M. Carson III
Circuit Judge

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

MAKALE KAREEM LEWIS,

Defendant.

Case No. 24-CR-00288-SEH

OPINION AND ORDER

Before the Court is Defendant Makale Kareem Lewis's Motion to Dismiss the Indictment. [ECF No. 18]. For the reasons provided below, the motion is denied.

I. Procedural History

A federal grand jury charged Lewis with one count of being a felon in possession of a firearm and ammunition in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) at 924(a)(8). [ECF No. 2]. Lewis moves to dismiss the indictment; he contends that the criminal statute under which he is charged, Section 922(g)(1), is unconstitutional as applied to him. [ECF No. 18 at 1–2]. After Defendant filed the motion to dismiss, a grand jury returned a superseding indictment, adding one additional charge of being a felon in possession of a firearm and ammunition. [ECF No. 20]. The charges in the superseding indictment are

also brought under 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(8). A superseding indictment can sometimes moot a pending motion to dismiss. *See United States v. Sells*, No. 22-CR-00427-02-SEH, 2024 WL 4256705, at *2 (N.D. Okla. Sept. 20, 2024). Under these circumstances, however, mooting Defendant’s pending motion to dismiss would “exalt form over substance” to the detriment of all involved in this case. *Bird v. Easton*, 859 F. App’x 299, 302 (10th Cir. 2021) (mem) (quoting 6 Charles Alan Wright, et al., *Federal Practice & Procedure* § 1476 (3d ed.) (Apr. 2021 Update)).

Because the superseding indictment in this case only adds another charge under Section 922(g)(1), the same arguments raised as to the indictment apply equally to the superseding indictment. The Court will, therefore, address the merits of Defendant’s motion as applied to the superseding indictment. *See, e.g., United States v. Scott*, No. 10–20235, 2015 WL 1885253, at *1 (E.D. Mich. Apr. 24, 2015).

II. Analysis

Defendant’s motion is one of many similar motions filed across the country challenging the constitutionality of federal felon-in-possession statutes such as Section 922(g)(1) following the Supreme Court’s decisions in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass’n, Inc. v. Bruen*, 597 U.S. 1 (2022) and *United States v. Rahimi*, 602 U.S. ___, 144 S. Ct. 1889 (2024). The undersigned has recently issued rulings on several of these motions. *United States v. Sutton*, No. 24-

CR-00168-SEH, 2024 WL 3932841 (N.D. Okla. Aug. 23, 2024); *United States v. Wallace*, No. 24-CR-00121-SEH, 2024 WL 4256707 (N.D. Okla. Sept. 20, 2024); *United States v. Ellett*, No. 24-CR-00193-SEH, 2024 WL 4476662 (N.D. Okla. Oct. 11, 2024). The defendants in these cases argued that the federal felon-in-possession statutes, which criminally prohibit convicted felons from possessing firearms and ammunition, violate their Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms.

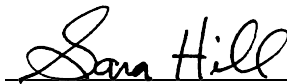
The arguments raised by Lewis are similar to those made by the defendants in *Sutton*, *Wallace*, and *Ellett*. Lewis's motion is nearly identical to the motion in *Wallace*. In response, the government asserts essentially the same arguments as those it has argued before the Court in these other cases. Therefore, for the reasons the Court set forth in *Sutton*, *Wallace*, and *Ellett*, the Court denies Lewis's motion. The Court's fundamental finding remains the same: *United States v. McCane*, 573 F.3d 1037 (10th Cir. 2009) remains binding Tenth Circuit precedent, and this Court is obligated to follow that decision and deny Lewis's motion. *See also United States v. Curry*, No. 23-1047, 2024 WL 3219693 at *4 n.7 (10th Cir. June 28, 2024) (unpublished). However, even under the framework set out in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass'n, Inc. v. Bruen*, 597 U.S. 1 (2022), the result is the same. Because this Nation's historical tradition of firearm regulation at and around the time of the founding includes laws that are analogous to the contemporary

disarmament of convicted felons like Lewis, Section 922(g)(1) is a valid exercise of congressional authority. *Sutton*, 2024 WL 3932841, at *4.

III. Conclusion

For the reasons explained in the Court's prior orders cited above and the additional reasons stated in this order, Defendant Makale Kareem Lewis's motion to dismiss the indictment [ECF No. 18] is DENIED.

DATED this 29th day of October, 2024.



Sara E. Hill
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Northern District of Oklahoma

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

MAKALE KAREEM LEWIS
a/k/a "Maney Lewis"

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

Case Number: 4:24-CR-00288-001-SEH

USM Number: 36244-511

Alex Bramblett and Whitney Mauldin
Defendant's Attorney

THE DEFENDANT:

- pleaded guilty to count One of the Superseding Indictment
- 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)(8)	Felon in Possession of a Firearm and Ammunition	6/24/24	1

The defendant is sentenced as provided in this Judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

- The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s) _____
- The Indictment and Count Two of the Superseding Indictment 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.

March 27, 2025
Date of Imposition of Judgment

Sara E. Hill
Signature of Judge

Sara E. Hill, United States District Judge
Name and Title of Judge

03/27/2025
Date

AO 245B (Rev. 10/17) Judgment in Criminal Case
Sheet 2 — Imprisonment

DEFENDANT: Makale Kareem Lewis
CASE NUMBER: 4:24CR00288-1

IMPRISONMENT

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

- The Court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:
The Court recommends that defendant be placed in a facility that will allow him the opportunity to participate in the most comprehensive substance abuse and mental health treatment programs available. The Court further recommends the defendant be evaluated for placement in a vocational training program, to include taking the General Educational Development (GED) exam.
- 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 2 p.m. 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 _____
at _____, with a certified copy of this Judgment.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

By

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL

DEFENDANT: Makale Kareem Lewis
CASE NUMBER: 4:24CR00288-1

SUPERVISED RELEASE

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

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 the location where you reside, work, are a student, or were convicted of a qualifying offense. *(check if applicable)*
7. You must participate in an approved program for domestic violence. *(check if applicable)*

You must comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court as well as with any other conditions on the attached page.

DEFENDANT: Makale Kareem Lewis
CASE NUMBER: 4:24CR00288-1

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

As part of your supervision, 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 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 to 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 the 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 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.
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 in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
8. You must not communicate or interact with someone you know is engaged in criminal activity. If you know someone has been convicted of a felony, you must not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting the permission of the probation officer.
9. If you are arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours.
10. You must not own, possess, or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon (i.e., anything that was designed, or was modified for, the specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person, such as nunchakus or tasers).
11. You must not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source or informant without first getting the permission of the court.
12. If the probation officer determines that you pose a risk to another person (including an organization), the probation officer may, after obtaining Court approval, notify the person about the risk or 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.

AO 245B (Rev. 10/17) Judgment in a Criminal Case
Sheet 3B — Supervised Release

DEFENDANT: Makale Kareem Lewis
CASE NUMBER: 4:24CR00288-1

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

1. The defendant shall submit his person, property, residence, office, vehicle, cellular telephone, computer, or any other electronic communication device, to a search conducted by the United States Probation Officer at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner, based upon reasonable suspicion of contraband or evidence of a violation of a condition of release. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation. The defendant shall warn any other residents that the premises may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition.
2. The defendant shall successfully participate in a program of mental health treatment and follow the rules and regulations of the program. The probation officer, in consultation with the treatment provider, will determine the treatment modality, location, and treatment schedule. The defendant shall waive any right of confidentiality in any records for mental health treatment to allow the probation officer to review the course of treatment and progress with the treatment provider. The defendant must pay the cost of the program or assist (co-payment) in payment of the costs of the program if financially able.
3. The defendant shall successfully participate in a program of testing and treatment, to include inpatient treatment, for drug and alcohol abuse, at a treatment facility and on a schedule determined by the probation officer. The defendant shall abide by the policies and procedures of the testing and treatment program to include directions that the defendant undergo urinalysis or other types of drug testing consisting of no more than eight tests per month if contemplated as part of the testing and treatment program. The defendant shall waive any right of confidentiality in any records for drug and alcohol treatment to allow the probation officer to review the course of testing and treatment and progress with the treatment provider.
4. If the defendant is unemployed after the first sixty days of supervision, or if unemployed for sixty days after termination or lay-off from employment, or not employed at a regular lawful occupation, as deemed suitable by the probation officer, the defendant shall participate in workforce development programs and services for occupational and career development, to include but not limited to assessment and testing, educational instruction, training classes, career guidance, counseling, and job search and retention services, at a program and on a schedule as determined by the probation officer. Further, as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall provide verification of daily job search results or other employment related activities. In the event the defendant fails to secure suitable employment, participate in workforce development programs or provide verification of daily job search results, the defendant may be required to perform up to twenty-four hours of community service per week until employed. 18 U.S.C. §§ 3563(b)(4) and (12) and 3583(d) and USSG §5F1.3.

U.S. Probation Officer 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 _____

DEFENDANT: Makale Kareem Lewis
CASE NUMBER: 4:24CR00288-1

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 \$ 100 due immediately, balance due
 - 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 90 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:

Any monetary payment is due in full immediately, but payable on a schedule to be determined pursuant to the policy provision of the Federal Bureau of Prisons’ Inmate Financial Responsibility Program if the defendant voluntarily participates in this program. If a monetary balance remains, payment is to commence no later than 60 days following release from imprisonment to a term of supervised release in equal monthly payments of \$50 or 10% of net income (take home pay), whichever is greater, over the duration of the term of supervised release and thereafter as prescribed by law for as long as some debt remains. Notwithstanding establishment of a payment schedule, nothing shall prohibit the United States from executing or levying upon property of the defendant discovered before or after the date of this Judgment.

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 shall 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 shall pay the cost of prosecution.
- The defendant shall pay the following court cost(s):
- The defendant shall forfeit the defendant’s interest in the following property to the United States:
Firearms and ammunition are forfeited as directed in the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, ECF No. 38.

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.