

14-2759 (L)
USA v. Martinez

1 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
2 FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

3 - - - - -

4 August Term, 2016

5 (Argued: October 19, 2016

Decided: July 7, 2017)

6 Docket Nos. 14-2759, 15-511, 15-836, 15-1001, 15-3699

7
8 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

9 *Appellee,*

10 - v. -

11 RANDALL MARTINEZ, a/k/a Randall, a/k/a Jose Rodriguez, a/k/a Jose
12 Rodriguez-Saez, a/k/a Rando Martinez, a/k/a Randall Martinez-Espinal, HENRY
13 FIORENTINO, JOSE TEJADA, and MARCOS RODRIGUEZ, a/k/a Markito,

14 *Defendants-Appellants.**
15

16 Before: KEARSE, JACOBS, and POOLER, *Circuit Judges.*

17 Appeals from judgments of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of
18 New York, entered by Sandra L. Townes, *Judge*, against defendants Randall Martinez and Marcos
19 Rodriguez, and by John Gleeson, *Judge*, against defendants Henry Fiorentino and Jose Tejada,
20 following the defendants' convictions of conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery, 18 U.S.C.
21 § 1951(a), conspiracy to distribute narcotics, 21 U.S.C. § 846, and other offenses. On appeal,

* The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to amend the caption as set forth above.

1 Martinez, who entered pleas of guilty in two prosecutions, challenges, in one case, the adequacy of
2 his plea hearing and the denial of his request for new counsel. The other defendants, convicted
3 following their respective jury trials, principally raise statute-of-limitations and/or evidentiary
4 challenges to their trial proceedings and challenge their sentences. We find no basis for reversals.

5 The judgments are affirmed.

6 ALEXANDER SOLOMON, SYLVIA SHWEDER, Assistant United
7 States Attorneys, Brooklyn, New York (Robert L. Capers,
8 United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York,
9 Emily Berger, Assistant United States Attorney, Brooklyn, New
10 York, on the brief), *for Appellee*.

11 MARYBETH COVERT, Assistant Federal Public Defender, Buffalo,
12 New York (Marianne Mariano, Federal Public Defender, Jayme
13 L. Feldman, Assistant Federal Public Defender, Buffalo, New
14 York, on the brief), *for Defendant-Appellant Martinez*.

15 JAMES M. BRANDEN, New York, New York, *for*
16 *Defendant-Appellant Fiorentino*; Defendant-Appellant
17 Fiorentino also filed briefs *pro se*.

18 ROBERT CALIENDO, New York, New York (Maurice H. Sercarz,
19 Sercarz & Riopelle, New York, New York, on the brief), *for*
20 *Defendant-Appellant Tejada*.

21 EPHRAIM SAVITT, New York, New York, *for Defendant-Appellant*
22 *Rodriguez*.

1 KEARSE, *Circuit Judge*:

2 Defendants Randall Martinez ("Martinez") and Marcos Rodriguez ("Rodriguez") appeal
3 from judgments entered in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York by
4 Sandra L. Townes, *Judge*, and defendants Henry Fiorentino and Jose Tejada appeal from judgments
5 entered in that court by John Gleeson, *Judge*, convicting all four defendants of conspiracy to commit
6 Hobbs Act robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951(a), and conspiracy to distribute narcotics, in
7 violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846; convicting Martinez and Rodriguez of brandishing a firearm in
8 furtherance of a crime of violence and/or narcotics trafficking, in violation of 18 U.S.C.
9 § 924(c)(1)(A)(ii); and convicting Tejada of obstruction of an official proceeding, in violation of 18
10 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2), and conspiring to obstruct an official proceeding, in violation of *id.* § 1512(k).
11 Defendants were sentenced principally to prison terms of 264 months for Martinez, 264 months for
12 Fiorentino, 216 months for Tejada, and 272 months for Rodriguez. On appeal, Martinez, who entered
13 pleas of guilty in two related cases in two district courts, challenges the adequacy of his plea hearing
14 and the denial of his requests for new counsel in the Eastern District case. The other defendants,
15 convicted following their respective jury trials, principally raise statute-of-limitations arguments
16 and/or evidentiary challenges to their trial proceedings and challenge their sentences. For the reasons
17 that follow, we find no basis for overturning any of the challenged convictions or sentences.

18 I. OVERVIEW

19 The present prosecutions arise out of a sprawling conspiracy in and around New York
20 City, spanning at least a decade, in which more than two dozen persons are alleged to have committed

1 more than 200 robberies of drug traffickers. One of the coconspirators' main stratagems was to
2 impersonate officers of the New York City Police Department ("NYPD") in order to stop or purport
3 to arrest drug traffickers and search their vehicles or to enter and search premises where the
4 coconspirators had been informed that drugs might be located.

5 The record includes evidence that Fiorentino was a leader of crews in the conspiracy,
6 that Rodriguez was one of his principal lieutenants, and that they participated in numerous robberies
7 and thereafter sold their shares of the stolen narcotics. Martinez participated in many robberies,
8 generally as a getaway driver or a lookout. Tejada, for much of the period covered by the conspiracy,
9 was in fact an NYPD police officer. He participated in robberies, and he provided coconspirators with
10 genuine police equipment and with information about ongoing criminal investigations in which they
11 might be targeted.

12 Many indictments and superseding indictments were handed down, and one or more
13 of the present defendants appeared before various judges in two federal judicial districts. While the
14 conduct of these defendants was part of the same overall conspiracy, some were active in different
15 branches of it and at different times than others, and none of these defendants were tried together. We
16 consider each defendant's challenge to his convictions in turn.

17 II. FIORENTINO

18 Fiorentino was charged in a November 18, 2009 three-count indictment with
19 conspiracy to commit robbery affecting interstate commerce, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951(a)
20 ("Hobbs Act robbery") (Count One), conspiracy to distribute narcotics, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846

1 (Count Two), and using a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence and narcotics trafficking, in
2 violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1)(A)(ii) and 2 (Count Three). In 2014, having earlier pleaded guilty
3 before Judge Townes but been allowed to withdraw that plea, he was tried before Judge Gleeson and
4 a jury. After the government rested its case, the court dismissed Count Three on the ground that there
5 was insufficient evidence of Fiorentino's use of a gun during the statute-of-limitations period;
6 Fiorentino was found guilty on the other two counts and was sentenced principally to 264 months'
7 imprisonment, to be followed by a five-year term of supervised release.

8 On appeal, Fiorentino contends principally that the evidence at his trial was insufficient
9 to prove that he was a member of the conspiracy within the statute-of-limitations period and that his
10 sentence was substantively unreasonable. In *pro se* supplemental briefing, he argues principally that
11 use of evidence with regard to the seizure of some of his property violated his rights under the Fourth
12 and Sixth Amendments. We find no merit in any of his contentions.

13 A. *The Evidence*

14 The evidence at Fiorentino's trial included testimony from six of his coconspirators,
15 each of whom had committed robberies with Fiorentino--and with Rodriguez as Fiorentino's "right-
16 hand man"--from approximately 1997 through 2003. They testified in detail about numerous such
17 events in which Fiorentino, leading a shifting cast of supporting characters, dressed as a plainclothes
18 police officer and drove vehicles that were outfitted to look and operate like unmarked police cruisers
19 in order to facilitate robberies of drug dealers. For example, on a tip to coconspirator Sandy Beato in
20 or about 2003 about an impending sale of cocaine, Fiorentino, with Rodriguez, Beato, and one of the
21 other testifying coconspirators, watched the robbery target leave a house in the Bronx and drive off

1 in a truck. The crew followed and soon forced the truck to stop. Beato testified that Fiorentino,
2 dressed in civilian clothes but with a bulletproof vest, a holstered gun, handcuffs, and a badge, spoke
3 with the driver for several minutes. The crew found five kilograms of cocaine in the truck; Rodriguez
4 and Beato drove away with it. Fiorentino pretended to recruit the driver of the truck to be an
5 informant, promising to return the cocaine if he would tell Fiorentino about future drug sales. The five
6 kilograms of cocaine were divided equally among the four robbers and the tipster.

7 On another 2003 tip--this time that 160 kilograms of cocaine were present in a certain
8 apartment in a Bronx housing complex--Fiorentino and coconspirator Gabriel Cano-Martinez,
9 outfitted with police clothing, equipment, and badges, went to that apartment, identified themselves
10 as policemen, and handcuffed the occupants. Cano-Martinez testified that they found \$120,000 in
11 cash and 126 kilograms of cocaine, of which he and Fiorentino kept a total of \$40,000 and 38
12 kilograms of cocaine, giving the rest of the cash and drugs to the tipsters. Rodriguez helped
13 Fiorentino sell his share of the cocaine.

14 Fiorentino at trial conceded that he had participated in the conspiracy for a time, but
15 he argued that he had withdrawn from the conspiracy prior to the start of the five-year statute-of-
16 limitations period, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3282(a), *i.e.*, prior to November 18, 2004; and each of the
17 cooperating witnesses against him testified that they committed no robberies with him after 2003.
18 However, those witnesses also testified that they themselves continued to commit such robberies and
19 that neither they nor Fiorentino expressed any intention to stop committing robberies together. In
20 addition, some testified that they discussed with Fiorentino committing future robberies after
21 November 2004. Cano-Martinez, who encountered Fiorentino in the Dominican Republic on several
22 occasions in 2006, testified that they "talked about the possibility of getting back together here in the

1 United States [t]o rob again together." And Beato, who encountered Fiorentino in jail in or after
2 2009, testified that Fiorentino asked why Beato had not contacted him "to work" after their 2003
3 robberies. When Beato said he had not known how to reach Fiorentino, Fiorentino said Beato could
4 have contacted him through Rodriguez.

5 In addition, encounters between Fiorentino and bona fide NYPD officers revealed that
6 he was well equipped to continue robbery operations after 2004. In a January 2005 stop, officers
7 found in Fiorentino's vehicle handcuffs, a handcuff key, and a replica police badge. In June 2006,
8 officers stopped Rodriguez in a vehicle registered to Fiorentino; upon searching the car, they found
9 a police placard and a police scanner. A later inventory search also uncovered three police badges and
10 naturalization papers, apparently forged, in Fiorentino's name. In September 2006, the police searched
11 Fiorentino's residence, with his consent, and found, *inter alia*, a police-style flashlight, guns and fake
12 guns, bullets and blanks, wrist restraints, and police radios. There was also sales-records evidence of
13 purchases of this type of equipment by Fiorentino in 2005 and 2006.

14 In October 2006, an NYPD detective investigating Fiorentino and Rodriguez seized
15 a Chevrolet Impala that was equipped with lights, sirens, and a PA system of the type found in
16 unmarked police cruisers. An inventory search found handcuffs, holsters, two NYPD rain jackets, and
17 two police shields. The car was registered to Rodriguez and had been seized from a parking spot
18 leased to Fiorentino.

19 Rodriguez was arrested in November 2006 and told the arresting officers that
20 Fiorentino had some property stored in Rodriguez's sister's apartment. In a subsequent search with
21 the sister's consent, the officers found, *inter alia*, branding stamps for heroin packages, a scale, an
22 NYPD K-9 baseball cap, an orange EZ-Pass of the type used by police officers, fake firearms, holsters,

1 handcuffs, bulletproof vests, a police scanner, NYPD jackets, NYPD-style cargo pants, and replica
2 police patches.

3 *B. The Statute-of-Limitations Defense*

4 Fiorentino does not challenge the sufficiency of the government's evidence to prove
5 that there existed a conspiracy of which he was a member and that the conspiracy itself continued in
6 existence well into the limitations period. However, he contends that he had withdrawn from the
7 conspiracy more than five years before he was indicted on November 18, 2009, and that the district
8 court should therefore have granted his posttrial motions pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 29 and 33 for
9 acquittal or a new trial. Rule 29 provides that "the court on the defendant's motion must enter a
10 judgment of acquittal of any offense for which the evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction."
11 Fed. R. Crim. P. 29(a); *see generally United States v. Eppolito*, 543 F.3d 25, 45 (2d Cir. 2008)
12 ("*Eppolito*") ("The test for sufficiency . . . is whether a rational jury could conclude beyond a
13 reasonable doubt that a defendant is guilty of the crime charged." (internal quotation marks omitted)),
14 *cert. denied*, 555 U.S. 1148 (2009). Rule 33 provides that "the court may vacate any judgment and
15 grant a new trial if the interest of justice so requires." Fed. R. Crim. P. 33(a). We see no error or
16 abuse of discretion in the court's denial of those motions.

17 "Conspiracy is generally a continuing crime," meaning that its commission "is not
18 complete until the purposes of the conspiracy have been accomplished or abandoned." *Eppolito*, 543
19 F.3d at 47 (quoting *United States v. Rastelli*, 870 F.2d 822, 838 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 493 U.S. 982
20 (1989)). Accordingly, the limitations period begins only when the purposes of the conspiracy have
21 been accomplished or abandoned. Once the government "has presented sufficient evidence to show

1 a conspiracy that has continuing purposes or goals" and that has continued into the limitations period,
 2 "the burden is on the defendant to prove . . . that he took affirmative steps to withdraw." *Eppolito*, 543
 3 F.3d at 49; *see also United States v. Spero*, 331 F.3d 57, 60-61 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 540 U.S. 819
 4 (2003). "Unless a conspirator produces affirmative evidence of withdrawal, his participation in a
 5 conspiracy is presumed to continue until the last overt act by any of the conspirators." *United States*
 6 *v. Diaz*, 176 F.3d 52, 98 (2d Cir.) (internal quotation marks omitted), *cert. denied*, 528 U.S. 875
 7 (1999).

8 For a defendant to show that he withdrew from the conspiracy, proof merely
 9 that he ceased conspiratorial activity is not enough. . . . He must also show that
 10 he performed "some act that affirmatively established that he disavowed his
 11 criminal association with the conspiracy," . . . either the making of a clean
 12 breast to the authorities, or communication of the abandonment in a manner
 13 reasonably calculated to reach co-conspirators

14 *Eppolito*, 543 F.3d at 49 (quoting *United States v. Eisen*, 974 F.2d 246, 268 (2d Cir. 1992) (other
 15 internal quotation marks omitted), *cert. denied*, 507 U.S. 1029 (1993)). To effect a withdrawal, the
 16 defendant's disassociation with the conspiracy must be complete and permanent; he "must not take
 17 any subsequent acts to promote the conspiracy." *Eppolito*, 543 F.3d at 49 (quoting *United States v.*
 18 *Berger*, 224 F.3d 107, 118 (2d Cir. 2000)).

19 And "[w]hile arrest or incarceration *may* constitute a withdrawal from a conspiracy,
 20 it does not follow that in every instance it *must*"; rather, it is merely a relevant fact that entitles the
 21 defendant to a jury instruction on withdrawal. *United States v. Flaharty*, 295 F.3d 182, 192 (2d Cir.)
 22 (quoting *United States v. Agueci*, 310 F.2d 817, 839 (2d Cir. 1962), *cert. denied*, 372 U.S. 959 (1963)
 23 (emphases in *Agueci*)), *cert. denied*, 537 U.S. 936 (2002).

1 The jury at Fiorentino's trial was instructed, properly and without objection, with
2 respect to his statute-of-limitations defense based on his claim of withdrawal from the conspiracy prior
3 to November 18, 2004. The evidence described in Part II.A. above as to Fiorentino's discussions with
4 a coconspirator in 2006 as to his desire to participate in additional robberies, and as to his
5 conversations with another coconspirator in or after 2009 questioning why he had not been asked to
6 do so, was more than sufficient to permit a rational inference that Fiorentino had not withdrawn from
7 the conspiracy. And his continued readiness to participate in the conspiracy's robberies of drug dealers
8 and distribution of narcotics was amply confirmed by records of Fiorentino's police-equipment
9 purchases in 2005 and 2006, and by police discoveries in January of 2005 and in June, September,
10 October, and November of 2006 of his drug distribution paraphernalia such as a scale and a money
11 counter and/or his NYPD garments and badges enabling intimidation and restraint of drug dealers
12 while posing as a police officer. In sum, there was abundant evidence on which to permit the jury to
13 find that Fiorentino's membership in the conspiracy continued into the limitations period.

14 Fiorentino also challenges his sentence. (*See* Part VI.C. below.)

15 C. *Other Challenges*

16 In a *pro se* supplemental brief, Fiorentino argues principally that the district court's
17 admission of certain evidence against him violated his rights under the Fourth and Sixth Amendments.
18 His Fourth Amendment argument, liberally construed, is that evidence from the 2006 seizure and
19 search of the Impala and the search of Rodriguez's sister's apartment should have been suppressed
20 because the searches were conducted without warrants. This argument is not properly preserved.

1 A request for "suppression of evidence," "must be raised by pretrial motion if the basis
2 for the motion is then reasonably available and the motion can be determined without a trial on the
3 merits." Fed. R. Crim. P. 12(b)(3)(C). A "suppression argument that was made in an untimely fashion
4 before the district court" is waived "unless there is a showing of cause." *United States v. Yousef*, 327
5 F.3d 56, 125 (2d Cir.) (argument waived where the defendant "had ample opportunity to raise and
6 develop [his] argument before the District Court and he has not provided . . . any reasonable excuse
7 for his failure to so"), *cert. denied*, 540 U.S. 933 (2003). Here there is no indication in the record that
8 Fiorentino ever moved in the district court to suppress the evidence in question. Further, when he was
9 specifically asked at trial whether he had any objection to the admission of proffered evidence that had
10 been found in the Impala or in Rodriguez's sister's apartment, he answered, "None" (Fiorentino Trial
11 Transcript at 610, 621). Accordingly, his present objection has been waived.

12 Nor is there any substantive basis for Fiorentino's argument that the government's
13 failure to call Detective Armando Rodriguez as a witness at trial violated his Sixth Amendment right
14 of confrontation as announced in *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36, 59 (2004) ("[t]estimonial
15 statements of witnesses absent from trial [may be] admitted only where the declarant is unavailable,
16 and only where the defendant has had a prior opportunity to cross-examine"). At Fiorentino's trial,
17 another detective testified that Detective Rodriguez was involved in these investigations and in the
18 arrest of defendant Marcos Rodriguez; but the government did not offer in evidence any statements
19 by Detective Rodriguez.

20 Finally, to the extent that Fiorentino's supplemental *pro se* reply brief contains
21 arguments not made in either his opening *pro se* brief or the brief filed by his attorney, we decline to

1 consider them. "[N]ew arguments may not be made in a reply brief." *Ernst Haas Studio, Inc. v. Palm*
2 *Press, Inc.*, 164 F.3d 110, 112 (2d Cir. 1999).

3 III. RODRIGUEZ

4 Rodriguez, like Fiorentino, was indicted on November 18, 2009, and on the same
5 counts: Hobbs Act robbery conspiracy, 18 U.S.C. § 1951(a) (Count One), narcotics distribution
6 conspiracy, 21 U.S.C. § 846 (Count Two), and using a firearm in furtherance of the robbery and drug
7 distribution conspiracies, 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(ii) (Count Three). Unlike Fiorentino, Rodriguez
8 did not assert a § 3282(a) statute-of-limitations defense at or prior to trial; and at Rodriguez's trial
9 before Judge Townes, all three counts were submitted to the jury. In July 2011, the jury found
10 Rodriguez guilty on all counts; in addition, the jury made express findings that the gun referred to in
11 Count Three had been used in connection with the robbery conspiracy and that it had been brandished.

12 In June 2014, some three years after the verdicts were returned, but before he was
13 sentenced, Rodriguez moved pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 29 and 33 for acquittal on all three counts,
14 arguing for the first time that there was no evidence of his participation in the charged conspiracy after
15 November 18, 2004, *i.e.*, during the five-year statute-of-limitations period. He argued that if he was
16 involved in any conspiracy after the limitations period, it was a separate conspiracy from that charged
17 in the indictment. The district court denied the motions, stating that the jury could reasonably infer
18 that there was a single conspiracy until at least 2008 and that Rodriguez never withdrew from it.

19 In January 2015, two months after Fiorentino succeeded in having the gun count
20 against him dismissed, Rodriguez supplemented his Rule 33 motion, arguing that the interest of justice

1 required a ruling in Rodriguez's favor on Count Three to parallel the ruling in Fiorentino's case. The
2 district court again denied the motion, stating that Judge Gleeson's dismissal of the firearm count
3 against Fiorentino may have been based on evidence different from that presented at the trial of
4 Rodriguez, and that the evidence at Rodriguez's trial was not based on firearm seizures beyond the
5 statute-of-limitations period.

6 The court eventually sentenced Rodriguez principally to 188 months' imprisonment on
7 the conspiracy counts and to the mandatory consecutive, statutory minimum, seven-year term on
8 Count Three for brandishing the firearm--for a total of 272 months' imprisonment--to be followed by
9 five years of supervised release.

10 On appeal, Rodriguez's sole contention is that the court should have granted his motion
11 under Rule 29 or Rule 33 on the ground that there was insufficient evidence at his trial to prove that
12 anyone involved in the predicate conspiracies committed any firearms offenses in furtherance of the
13 conspiracies after the summer of 2004, and thus his conviction on Count Three, with its severe
14 mandatory penalties, was barred by the statute of limitations. As Rodriguez did not timely assert his
15 statute-of-limitations defense in the district court, we conclude that it has been waived. *See generally*
16 *Musacchio v. United States*, 136 S. Ct. 709, 716-18 (2016).

17 "Commission of [a federal] crime *within the statute-of-limitations period* is not an
18 element of the . . . offense." *Smith v. United States*, 568 U.S. 106, 112 (2013) (emphasis in original).
19 Rather, "it is up to the defendant to raise the limitations defense"; the § 3282(a) statute of limitations
20 "becomes part of a case only if the defendant presses it in the district court" "at or before trial."
21 *Musacchio*, 136 S. Ct. at 717-18 (quoting *Smith*, 568 U.S. at 112).

1 When a defendant presses a limitations defense, the Government *then* bears the
 2 burden of establishing compliance with the statute of limitations by presenting
 3 evidence that the crime was committed within the limitations period or by
 4 establishing an exception to the limitations period. . . . *When a defendant fails*
 5 *to press a limitations defense, the defense does not become part of the case and*
 6 *the Government does not otherwise have the burden of proving that it filed a*
 7 *timely indictment.*

8 *Musacchio*, 136 S. Ct. at 718 (first emphasis in original; second emphasis added).

9 A statute-of-limitations defense not raised "at or before trial" is not reviewable on
 10 appeal. *Id.* Not even plain-error review can come to the rescue because, if the defendant did not raise
 11 the statute-of-limitations defense at or prior to trial, "*there is no error* for an appellate court to correct-
 12 -and certainly no plain error." *Id.* (emphasis added).

13 As Rodriguez did not raise his present statute-of-limitations contention until long after
 14 his trial, the district court properly denied his motion for acquittal. And we see no abuse of discretion
 15 in the court's conclusion that a new trial was not warranted in the interest of justice.

16 IV. TEJADA

17 Tejada--an NYPD officer--was charged in 2013 in a six-count superseding indictment
 18 ("S11"): the Hobbs Act robbery conspiracy, 18 U.S.C. § 1951(a) (Count One); the narcotics
 19 distribution conspiracy, 21 U.S.C. § 846 (Count Two); using a firearm in furtherance of the robbery
 20 and drug distribution conspiracies, 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(ii) (Count Three); two counts of
 21 obstruction of justice, one by corruptly endeavoring to influence or impede the due administration of
 22 justice in connection with a federal grand jury proceeding in the Eastern District of New York, in

1 violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503(a) (Count Four), and the other by corruptly obstructing, influencing, and
2 impeding a grand jury proceeding, or attempting to do so, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2)
3 (Count Five); and one count of conspiring to violate § 1512(c)(2), in violation of *id.* § 1512(k) (Count
4 Six).

5 Tejada went through two jury trials. He was first tried in 2013 before Judge Townes
6 on the above six counts. The jury found him guilty on Counts Five and Six--the § 1512 substantive
7 and conspiracy obstruction-of-justice counts--but was unable to reach agreement on the other four
8 counts. In 2014, a four-count superseding indictment was filed ("S12"), recharging Tejada with the
9 counts of the S11 indictment on which, at his 2013 trial, the jury had been unable to agree. The case
10 was reassigned to Judge Gleeson, who presided over the second trial. After the close of the
11 government's evidence, Judge Gleeson dismissed Count Four, the § 1503(a) obstruction count. As
12 to the remaining counts, the jury found Tejada guilty on Counts One and Two, Hobbs Act robbery
13 conspiracy and narcotics distribution conspiracy, respectively, and not guilty on Count Three, use of
14 a firearm.

15 The convictions on Counts Five and Six of S11 and Counts One and Two of S12 were
16 consolidated for sentencing before Judge Gleeson, who sentenced Tejada principally to 216 months'
17 imprisonment, to be followed by a three-year term of supervised release.

18 On appeal, Tejada argues (1) that the evidence at his first trial was insufficient to
19 support his convictions for obstruction of justice; (2) that the admission of certain out-of-court
20 statements at his second trial was not permitted by Federal Rule of Evidence 801(d)(1)(C); and (3) that
21 the prosecutor, in his rebuttal summation at the second trial, impermissibly vouched for the credibility

1 of government witnesses and inflamed the jury. He also contends that his sentence is procedurally and
2 substantively unreasonable (*see* Part VI.B below). We find no basis for reversal.

3 *A. The Obstruction Convictions*

4 The evidence with respect to the § 1512 obstruction counts on which Tejada was
5 convicted at his first trial included internal police records as to searches by Tejada of NYPD databases,
6 and testimony by several cooperating witnesses as to, *inter alia*, Tejada's involvement in the
7 conspiracies to rob drug dealers and to profit by selling the proceeds, including testimony from Yvan
8 Tineo, a close friend of Tejada since the early 1990s and a member of the conspiracy since 2003,
9 recruited by Cano-Martinez. In 2006, Tineo recruited Tejada, who was then a police officer, to join
10 the conspiracy. Tineo testified about several robberies that he and Tejada committed either alone or
11 with other coconspirators (*see also* Part IV.B. below), including NYPD officer Jorge Arbaje-Diaz, and
12 about his own and Tejada's reactions when law enforcement started closing in.

13 In March 2008, a sting operation resulted in the arrests of eight members of the
14 conspiracy, including Cano-Martinez. Documentary evidence showed that two days later, Tejada
15 searched NYPD databases for Tineo's name. In October 2008, Arbaje-Diaz was arrested. He had
16 committed robberies with, among others, Tejada, Tineo, and Tineo's cousins Ivan and Ronald Paulino.
17 Concerned that the investigation would soon lead to Tineo and the Paulinos, Tineo asked Tejada to
18 search for their names through the NYPD computer system to check for arrest warrants. Tejada did
19 so in January 2009 and reported to Tineo that the results were negative. Ivan Paulino, who had gone
20 to the Dominican Republic in September 2008, testified that if the searches had revealed any arrest

warrants in his name he would have remained in the Dominican Republic rather than come back to the United States.

There was evidence that Tejada continued to conduct such searches throughout early 2009, and he ran several searches for his own name in January 2010. Tejada, testifying in his own defense, admitted, *inter alia*, that he had searched through law enforcement databases for the names of Tineo and the Paulinos and had communicated the results of his searches to Tineo. (*See* Tejada First Trial Transcript, November 13, 2013 ("Tejada 2013 Tr."), at 2580-82).

Section § 1512 provides in pertinent part that

(c) Whoever corruptly--

. . . .

(2) . . . obstructs, influences, or impedes any official proceeding, or *attempts* to do so,

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

. . . .

(k) Whoever conspires to commit any offense under this section shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense the commission of which was the object of the conspiracy.

18 U.S.C. §§ 1512(c)(2), (k) (emphasis added). "For the purposes of this section . . . an official proceeding need not be pending or about to be instituted at the time of the offense" *Id.* § 1512(f)(1). However, the government must prove that such a proceeding was reasonably foreseeable to the defendant, *see, e.g., Arthur Andersen LLP v. United States*, 544 U.S. 696, 707-08 (2005); *United States v. Binday*, 804 F.3d 558, 590-91 (2d Cir. 2015) ("*Binday*"), *cert. denied*, 136 S. Ct. 2487 (2016).

1 In addition, to prove obstruction of justice in violation of § 1512(c)(2), the government
 2 must show that there was a "nexus" between the defendant's conduct and the pending, or foreseeable,
 3 official proceeding, *see, e.g., United States v. Reich*, 479 F.3d 179, 185-86 (2d Cir.) ("*Reich*"), *cert.*
 4 *denied*, 552 U.S. 819 (2007); *id.* (holding the "'nexus requirement'" applied to 18 U.S.C. § 1503 by
 5 *United States v. Aguilar*, 515 U.S. 593, 599-600 (1995), equally applicable to a charge of obstruction
 6 in violation of § 1512(c)(2)). Elements of corruption and attempt of course require proof of some
 7 knowledge on the part of the defendant of an ongoing or foreseeable official proceeding. *See*
 8 *generally Nye & Nissen v. United States*, 336 U.S. 613, 620 (1949) (aiding and abetting theory
 9 supports liability when the defendant "consciously shares in" the underlying criminal act); *United*
 10 *States v. Kumar*, 617 F.3d 612, 621 (2d Cir. 2010) ("*Kumar*") (to establish that an act was done
 11 corruptly, government must prove wrongful intent), *cert. denied*, 563 U.S. 1028 (2011); *Direct Sales*
 12 *Co. v. United States*, 319 U.S. 703, 711-12 (1943) ("knowledge is the foundation of intent").
 13 However, the existence of a nexus between his action and the proceeding does not depend on the
 14 defendant's knowledge. *See generally Bunday*, 804 F.3d at 590; *Reich*, 479 F.3d at 185; *cf. Kumar*,
 15 617 F.3d at 621 ("a defendant does not need to know with certainty that his conduct would affect
 16 judicial proceedings"). Rather, the existence of a nexus, for obstruction-of-justice purposes, is
 17 determined by whether the defendant's acts "have a relationship in time, causation, or logic with the
 18 judicial proceedings." *Reich*, 479 F.3d at 185 (quoting *Aguilar*, 515 U.S. at 599).

19 The actions of the defendant need not have directly impeded, or attempted to impede
 20 directly, the official proceeding. The nexus requirement is satisfied where "'discretionary actions of
 21 a third person [would be] required to obstruct the judicial proceeding' if it was 'foreseeable to [the

1 defendant] that the third party . . . would act on the [communication] in such a way as to obstruct the
2 judicial proceeding.'" *United States v. Desposito*, 704 F.3d 221, 231-32 (2d Cir. 2013) (quoting *Reich*,
3 479 F.3d at 185).

4 Nor, to permit conviction under either § 1512(c)(2) or § 1503, need the defendant's acts
5 be successful in impeding or obstructing justice; "an 'endeavor' suffices" under § 1503, *Aguilar*, 515
6 U.S. at 599 (quoting *United States v. Russell*, 255 U.S. 138, 143 (1921)), as does an "attempt" under
7 § 1512(c)(2), *e.g.*, *Reich*, 479 F.3d at 186-87, so long as his acts had the natural and probable
8 consequence of interfering with an official proceeding that was foreseeable even if not then pending.

9 In the present case, it was easily inferable that the 2008 arrests of many of his
10 coconspirators made it foreseeable to Tejada--who estimated that as an NYPD officer, he had testified
11 15-20 times in grand jury proceedings (*see* Tejada 2013 Tr. 2457)--that there would be a grand jury
12 proceeding leading to numerous indictments. And it could easily be inferred that Tejada's persistent
13 searches of NYPD databases, and his reports back to coconspirators who had not been arrested, were
14 intended to make it possible for them to avoid arrest by absconding before any outstanding warrants
15 could be executed, thereby potentially interfering with an ongoing grand jury proceeding. Indeed, Ivan
16 Paulino--who was eventually arrested in 2010 when he attempted to reenter to the United States--
17 testified that if Tejada's searches had found Paulino's name among those to be arrested, he would have
18 remained in the Dominican Republic rather than returning to the United States.

19 We conclude that the evidence as a whole was sufficient to permit a rational juror to
20 infer beyond a reasonable doubt that Tejada attempted to obstruct or impede the ongoing or
21 foreseeable grand jury proceeding in the Eastern District of New York.

1 Tejada argues that Judge Gleeson's dismissal, at the second trial, of the § 1503 count
2 against him signified that there was no nexus between his acts and the grand jury proceeding. We
3 disagree--as did Judge Gleeson when he ultimately considered that argument (*see* Tejada Sentencing
4 Transcript ("T. S.Tr.") 10-11 ("I credit th[e] testimony . . . [of] those individuals whose names were
5 searched in the police department database" who "were in the Dominican Republic at the time," that
6 they "would have been notified to . . . stay away, which would essentially frustrate the purpose of the
7 grand jury proceeding.")).

8 *B. Out-of-Court Descriptions of Attempted Robbers*

9 Tejada contends that he is entitled to a new trial on the ground that hearsay evidence
10 as to his participation in an attempted robbery was improperly admitted at his second trial. The
11 attempt occurred in January 2007 at a house on Schley Avenue in the Bronx (the "Schley house"),
12 where, according to a tip received by Tineo, 50 kilograms of cocaine were supposedly stored in the
13 basement.

14 The residents of the Schley house, Rosa and Joseph Giordano, described the ordeal.
15 They testified that three men, two of them wearing police attire and carrying guns, arrived at their
16 home that night and sought entry, announcing that they were responding to a report of shots fired.
17 While the man in plain clothes waited at the door, the police-attired men searched the house. After
18 searching, one of them drew his gun and said he was going to handcuff the Giordanos for everyone's
19 safety; Mr. Giordano refused and became angry, suggesting that the men consult the Giordanos' next-

1 door neighbor who was a former policeman. The men then abruptly left the Schley house, after
2 appearing to be in communication with a supervisor. They sped off in a brown car that looked like
3 an unmarked police car, but with lights and sirens.

4 The Giordanos promptly called 911 about the incident. They gave the responding
5 officers descriptions of the three men. More than three years later, in April 2010, NYPD investigators
6 showed the Giordanos photo arrays in an attempt to have them identify the men who had been at their
7 home. Rosa saw some faces that "looked like" those men but she could not identify anyone with
8 certainty; Joseph could not identify anyone. At trial, Joseph testified that in January 2007 he and Rosa
9 had described the men as best they could to the responding officers; but neither of the Giordanos
10 testified to the descriptions they had given.

11 The government called as a witness one of the detectives who had responded to the
12 Giordanos' 911 call, and that officer was allowed to testify to the physical descriptions the Giordanos
13 had given that night in January 2007. The court concluded that his testimony was admissible under
14 a rule that provides that the court may admit a statement as nonhearsay if "[t]he declarant testifies and
15 is subject to cross-examination about [the] prior statement, and the statement . . . identifies a person
16 as someone the declarant perceived earlier," Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(1)(C). Tejada contends that the
17 detective's testimony was instead impermissible hearsay, arguing that the rule applies only if the
18 declarant of the out-of-court statement is the witness testifying to it in court.

19 We conclude that we need not resolve this issue because if admission of the detective's
20 testimony as to the Giordanos' descriptions of the police imposters who came to the Schley house was
21 error, it was beyond a reasonable doubt harmless. *See, e.g., United States v. McGinn*, 787 F.3d 116,

1 127 (2d Cir. 2015) ("even if a ruling was manifestly erroneous, we will still affirm if the error was
2 harmless"--that is, "if it is not likely that it contributed to the verdict" (internal quotation marks
3 omitted)).

4 Tineo himself testified in detail about the attempted robbery as follows. Shown a
5 photograph of the Schley house, which both Giordanos had identified as the house in which they lived
6 in January 2007, Tineo testified that he and Tejada had attempted to rob that home in January 2007,
7 based on a tip that 50 kilograms of cocaine were stored in the basement. On that night Tejada, having
8 procured a burgundy unmarked police cruiser while on duty, drove Tineo and one of the tipsters to the
9 Schley house.

10 Tineo testified that he and Tejada were wearing NYPD clothing. Tejada was armed
11 with his service weapon, and Tineo was carrying a fake gun. They rang or knocked at the door, and
12 Tejada announced that they were responding to a report of a disturbance. They were admitted by the
13 Giordanos, who denied that there had been any disturbance at their home. Tejada and Tineo entered
14 the house, while the tipster (who had accompanied Tejada and Tineo to ensure that the tipsters did not
15 get cheated of their share of the loot) remained at the door. Tejada announced that, for everyone's
16 safety, he wanted to put Mr. Giordano in handcuffs. Mr. Giordano became irate and refused to be
17 cuffed, saying that their neighbor was a police officer and would vouch for them. Tineo searched the
18 basement and found no drugs.

19 Tineo became persuaded that their tip had brought them to the wrong house, in part
20 because he found no evidence of any drugs and in part because in their experience as police
21 impersonators robbing drug dealers, the drug dealers never resisted being handcuffed. Tineo signaled

1 Tejada that they had the wrong house; Tejada agreed, and they headed for the door. Tejada took out
2 his radio and pretended to receive another call that they needed to respond to, and the three men
3 departed in a hurry. The unmarked police car sped off with lights and sirens going.

4 In short, the testimony of Tineo describing the robbery attempt at the Schley house
5 closely matched the descriptions of that event by the Giordanos, and his testimony made clear that the
6 two robbers dressed as police officers were Tineo and Tejada.

7 Further, the Schley house attempted robbery was but a sliver of the evidence as to
8 Tejada's membership in the robbery conspiracy, for there was abundant detailed evidence that Tejada
9 had participated in other robberies of drug dealers, as well as in other aspects of the conspiracy. For
10 example, Tineo testified that he and Tejada robbed a drug courier in the Bronx and that he and Tejada,
11 with the help of Tejada's fellow NYPD officer Arbaje-Diaz, carjacked another drug courier in
12 Manhattan. Tineo and two other coconspirators testified that Tejada participated in the staged arrest
13 at JFK Airport of an airline employee who was a participant in a drug-smuggling operation seeking
14 a bigger share of the drugs for himself. In addition, several coconspirators testified that Tejada
15 provided police equipment for their robberies and that he allowed them to store police-impersonation
16 equipment and stolen narcotics in his apartment. And virtually the same evidence was introduced at
17 this trial as at Tejada's first trial (*see* Part IV.A. above) describing his NYPD database searches in
18 order to alert fellow coconspirators as to whether they had been targeted for arrest.

19 In sum, the evidence that Tejada was a member of the robbery conspiracy was
20 overwhelming. If it was error to admit the detective's testimony as to the Giordanos' descriptions of
21 the attempted robbers, it was harmless beyond any reasonable doubt.

1 C. *Challenges to the Government's Summation*

2 Tejada also contends that he should have a new trial on the ground that the
3 government's rebuttal summation at his second trial was improper and prejudicial. The government
4 in its initial summation at that trial, anticipating that Tejada would challenge the credibility of the
5 cooperating witnesses, argued to the jury that it should credit their testimony for three reasons: that
6 their testimonies were consistent with each other and with other evidence, that they had no opportunity
7 to coordinate their testimonies, and that they faced serious penalties if they were caught lying. In his
8 defense summation, Tejada's attorney argued that the jury should not trust the cooperating witnesses
9 (a) because their repeated interviews with prosecutors and law enforcement agents had included
10 discussion of false versions of the facts that they either had consciously adopted in order to increase
11 their chances of leniency, or had unconsciously actually come to believe because of repeated
12 suggestions, and (b) because the witnesses had been housed in the same detention facility and could
13 have found ways to collude in crafting their testimony.

14 In the government's rebuttal summation, the Assistant United States Attorney
15 ("AUSA") characterized the defense summation as arguing that the jury was presented with "nothing
16 less than a jailbreak, with all the cooperating witnesses coming here to lie to you," and argued that the
17 defense scenario was "impossible." He pointed out that several of the cooperating witnesses had failed
18 to recognize other cooperating witnesses when shown their photographs, and argued that it was
19 "impossible" for witnesses to collude with others they did not know, and that even if they were housed
20 in the same detention facility "[t]he odds [we]re one in a billion or even worse" that "complete
21 strangers could get together to collude to frame" someone.

1 Tejada's counsel objected to the government's dubbing his argument a "jailbreak"
2 scenario. The district court overruled the objections, stating that the AUSA's statements were "just
3 argument" and "characterization[s]" that the jury could accept or reject. Tejada's subsequent Rule 33
4 motion for a new trial on the ground that the government's summation was inflammatory and that it
5 vouched for the credibility of the cooperating witnesses, was also denied. On appeal, Tejada pursues
6 his contention that he is entitled to a new trial on this basis. We disagree.

7 It is well established that prosecutors may not properly "use arguments calculated to
8 inflame the passions or prejudices of the jury." *United States v. Modica*, 663 F.2d 1173, 1180 (2d Cir.
9 1981) (internal quotation marks omitted), *cert. denied*, 456 U.S. 989 (1982). It is also well established
10 that it is inappropriate for prosecutors to "vouch" for their witnesses' truthfulness by "express[ing]
11 their] personal belief or opinion as to the truth" of the testimony. *Id.* at 1178-79 (internal quotation
12 marks omitted); *see, e.g., id.* at 1178 ("I'm here to tell you that Mr. Amato's testimony when it relates
13 to the evidence in this case is truthful," constituted improper vouching).

14 However, while the government may not "vouch" for the credibility of its witnesses,
15 it "is allowed to respond to an argument that impugns its integrity or the integrity of its case," *United*
16 *States v. Carr*, 424 F.3d 213, 227 (2d Cir. 2005) ("*Carr*") (internal quotation marks omitted), *cert.*
17 *denied*, 546 U.S. 1221 (2006), and "[a] defendant who . . . seeks to overturn his conviction based on
18 alleged prosecutorial misconduct in summation bears a heavy burden," *United States v. Williams*, 690
19 F.3d 70, 74-75 (2d Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks omitted). We will reverse on this ground only
20 if there was misconduct that "'cause[d] the defendant substantial prejudice by so infecting the trial with
21 unfairness as to make the resulting conviction a denial of due process.'" *Carr*, 424 F.3d at 227
22 (quoting *United States v. Shareef*, 190 F.3d 71, 78 (2d Cir. 1999)).

1 consolidation, Martinez has appealed separately with respect to his Eastern District convictions, in No.
2 14-2759, and his Southern District conviction, in No. 15-1001, and those appeals have been
3 consolidated in this Court. In his brief on appeal, Martinez challenges only proceedings in the Eastern
4 District case, contending that his requests for new counsel were denied in violation of his rights under
5 the Sixth Amendment, and that in his plea allocution he was inadequately informed of the nature of
6 the § 924(c) firearm charge. We reject both contentions.

7 When Martinez was charged in the Eastern District in 2009, the district court, pursuant
8 to the Criminal Justice Act, appointed Marion A. Seltzer as his attorney. In the spring of 2010,
9 Martinez wrote to Judge Townes asking that he be assigned new counsel, stating that Seltzer was "not
10 helping [him] adequately in any of [his] needs regarding [his] case." He wrote to the court again a few
11 months later, complaining that Seltzer was not sensitive to Martinez's lack of knowledge of English,
12 that she did not come to visit him or keep him apprised of steps she was taking in his case, and that
13 she did not inform him whether she had filed motions he requested. Prior to Martinez's second letter,
14 Seltzer had unsuccessfully moved for a bill of particulars, had discussed with Martinez the possibility
15 of a guilty plea, and had participated in plea negotiations in his behalf. The court did not respond to
16 Martinez's change-of-counsel requests; Seltzer remained his attorney; and Martinez made no further
17 requests for new counsel until 2013. In March 2011, Seltzer secured a six-to-seven-month
18 postponement of Martinez's Eastern District trial, in part to enable him to learn the outcome of his
19 expected indictment in the Southern District before deciding whether to plead guilty in the Eastern
20 District case.

1 A. *The Eastern District Plea Allocution*

2 In November 2011, at a conference scheduled for the discussion of pretrial matters,
3 Martinez suddenly decided to plead guilty, without a plea agreement, to the first three counts of the
4 pending superseding indictment. Both the court and Seltzer were caught by surprise; neither had
5 brought a copy of the indictment, and while the court took a brief recess to gather the necessary
6 materials, Seltzer and Martinez filled out the required paperwork in the courtroom.

7 The following exchanges then took place in open court between Judge Townes and
8 Martinez, through an interpreter:

9 THE COURT: *Have you been able to communicate without difficulty with*
10 *your attorney?*

11 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

12

13 THE COURT: All right.

14 Now, have you had an opportunity to discuss your case fully with Ms.
15 Seltzer?

16 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

17 THE COURT: *Are you satisfied to have her represent you?*

18 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

19 (Plea Hearing Transcript ("Martinez Tr.") at 8, 10 (emphases added).) The court informed Martinez
20 of the elements of each of his alleged offenses. It then explained that he was charged in the Count
21 Three gun charge on a theory of aiding and abetting:

22 THE COURT: [W]hat that means is that the government doesn't
23 have to prove that you actually carried a gun or firearm.

24

1 [Y]ou may be found guilty of Count Three if the jury finds
2 beyond a reasonable doubt that the government has proven that another person
3 actually committed the offense in Count Three, but you aided and abetted that
4 person . . . in the offense.

5 Do you understand that?

6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

7 (Martinez Tr. 16.) The court went on to explain some of the factors that are used to determine whether
8 a person aided or abetted a crime; Martinez again stated that he understood. With respect to the gun
9 charge, the following additional colloquy occurred:

10 THE COURT: And Count Three, use of a firearm, how do you plead?

11 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

12 THE COURT: All right. Tell me what you did with regard to this.

13 THE DEFENDANT: I helped other people to commit crimes. I never
14 had any firearms, they had their firearms.

15 THE COURT: *Were you aware they had firearms?*

16 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

17 THE COURT: And did you intentionally aid these people to commit
18 the crimes--

19 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

20 THE COURT: --where they had firearms? What did you do?

21 THE DEFENDANT: *I used to take them to the places, that was it.*

22 THE COURT: Well, I thought *you said you were a lookout.*

23 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

24 THE COURT: Okay. And *there were others who actually went inside*
25 *of the establishment?*

1 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

2 THE COURT: *And they were armed?*

3 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes. Sometimes yes, sometimes no.*

4 THE COURT: All right. And when they were--you were aware of it
5 as you were acting as a lookout?

6 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

7 THE COURT: *And did that happen when you committed Counts One*
8 *and Two?*

9 THE DEFENDANT: *In some occasions they carried firearms and*
10 *others no.*

11 THE COURT: But *during those occasions when they did carry*
12 *firearms, you were present there as a lookout?*

13 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

14 THE COURT: *And you knew that they were carrying firearms?*

15 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

16 THE COURT: All right.

17 (Martinez Tr. 36-37 (emphases added).) After Martinez confirmed dates and locations of these
18 2005-2006 offenses, the court revisited the exact nature of his conduct:

19 THE COURT: And do you know of any occasions where they actually
20 showed the firearms?

21 THE DEFENDANT: No. Mainly they used to be in their own
22 vehicles.

23 THE COURT: All right. But you knew they had the gun, so it's
24 reasonably foreseeable.

25 THE DEFENDANT: *Yes.*

1 [AUSA]: And, your Honor, we do--the government has proof that he
2 was on robberies where firearms were brandished and he was present during
3 the brandishing of the firearms.

4 THE DEFENDANT: Not that I remember. I was not present when
5 they did it.

6

7 I never had firearms in my own hands, but the others did. And it was
8 possible that they would withdraw--draw their firearms.

9 THE COURT: If they had firearms, didn't you expect them to use the
10 firearms and display them?

11 THE DEFENDANT: Sometimes when they went on the robberies they
12 showed a police badge. They didn't necessarily have to pull out firearms. *On*
13 *some occasions they would pull their firearms out to scare people.*

14 (Martinez Tr. 38-39 (emphasis added).)

15 No objection was made to any aspect of the plea proceeding. The court accepted
16 Martinez's plea of guilty to Counts One, Two, and Three of the pending superseding indictment. His
17 plea of guilty in the Southern District case, to one count of Hobbs Act attempted robbery, was entered
18 a month later.

19 B. *Martinez's Renewed Request for New Counsel*

20 Martinez was not sentenced until July 2014. In the spring of 2013, he wrote to the
21 court seeking to have what he perceived as errors in his presentence report ("PSR") corrected prior to
22 his sentencing date, despite being advised by counsel that disputes about the PSR would be resolved
23 at the sentencing hearing. In July 2013, Seltzer filed a sentencing memorandum for Martinez that did
24 not dispute the facts or the Sentencing Guidelines ("Guidelines") calculations in Martinez's PSR but

1 discussed 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) sentencing factors at some length in urging the court to depart
2 downward from the advisory-Guidelines-recommended range of 360 months' to life imprisonment and
3 to sentence Martinez to the minimum required prison term of 204 months. In December 2013 and
4 March 2014, Martinez wrote to the court requesting appointment of new counsel. His December 2013
5 letter tersely mentioned "the taking of [his] plea" and accused Seltzer, conclusorily, of "deliberate
6 incompetence"; his 2014 letter stated conclusorily that he and Seltzer were "NOT GETTING
7 ALONG."

8 Following the receipt of Martinez's 2014 letter, the district court held a hearing on his
9 motion to replace Seltzer. The court stated that it had reviewed Martinez's letters and asked whether
10 he wished to add anything. He said he did not. The court denied his motion, stating that it found no
11 reason to appoint a new attorney.

12 We see no abuse of discretion, *see, e.g., United States v. Jones*, 482 F.3d 60, 75 (2d
13 Cir. 2006), *cert. denied*, 549 U.S. 1231 (2007), in this decision. Despite Martinez's early requests for
14 the replacement of Seltzer because of lack of adequate communication, he did not pursue those
15 requests in the 14 months before he decided to plead guilty. In Martinez's plea colloquy, the court
16 asked whether Martinez had "been able to communicate without difficulty with [his] attorney" and
17 whether he was "satisfied to have her represent [him]"; under oath, he answered "Yes" to both
18 questions. The district court was not required to doubt the sincerity of those sworn answers.

19 In the post-guilty-plea pre-sentencing period, Martinez made only conclusory
20 complaints about Seltzer; and he declined to elaborate when the court asked if he wished to do so at
21 the hearing convened to explore his complaints. His motion for new counsel was properly denied.

1 C. *The Sufficiency of the Count Three Plea Allocution*

2 Martinez's contention that he was not sufficiently informed about the firearm count to
 3 make his plea of guilty to that count knowing and voluntary fares no better. Rule 11 imposes the strict
 4 requirement that the court, before accepting a plea of guilty, must "address the defendant personally
 5 in open court" and, *inter alia*, "inform the defendant of, and determine that the defendant understands
 6 . . . the nature of each charge to which the defendant is pleading." Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(b)(1)(G).
 7 "What is essential . . . is that the court determine by some means that the defendant actually
 8 understands the nature of the charges." *United States v. Torrellas*, 455 F.3d 96, 102 (2d Cir. 2006)
 9 ("*Torrellas*") (quoting *United States v. Maher*, 108 F.3d 1513, 1521 (2d Cir. 1997)). "[I]n all such
 10 inquiries, matters of reality, and not mere ritual, should be controlling." *Torrellas*, 455 F.3d at 102
 11 (quoting *McCarthy v. United States*, 394 U.S. 459, 467 n.20 (1969)).

12 Further, where, as here, the defendant has failed to make a timely Rule 11 objection
 13 in the district court, we conduct only plain-error review, *see United States v. Dominguez Benitez*, 542
 14 U.S. 74, 76, 80 (2004); *United States v. Vonn*, 535 U.S. 55, 58-59 (2002). Under the plain-error
 15 standard, we decline to reverse unless the defendant "demonstrate[s] that (1) there was error, (2) the
 16 error was plain, (3) the error prejudicially affected his substantial rights, and (4) the error seriously
 17 affected the fairness, integrity or public reputation of judicial proceedings." *United States v. Adams*,
 18 768 F.3d 219, 223 (2d Cir. 2014) (quoting *United States v. Cook*, 722 F.3d 477, 481 (2d Cir. 2013)),
 19 *cert. denied*, 135 S. Ct. 1726 (2015). "In order to establish that a Rule 11 violation affected
 20 'substantial rights,' the defendant must show 'that there is "a reasonable probability that, but for the
 21 error, he would not have entered the plea.'"" *United States v. Pattee*, 820 F.3d 496, 505 (2d Cir.)

1 (quoting *United States v. Vaval*, 404 F.3d 144, 151 (2d Cir. 2005) (which was quoting *Dominguez*
2 *Benitez*, 542 U.S. at 83)), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 222 (2016).

3 Although Martinez contends that he "was openly confused and defensive about the
4 facts surrounding the § 924(c) Count and did not understand the ways in which he could be held liable
5 for this charge" (Martinez brief on appeal at 45), the record does not support this contention. In the
6 plea hearing colloquy quoted in detail in Part V.A. above, the court explained that since Martinez was
7 charged in Count Three with "aiding and abetting" the use of firearms, "the government d[id]n't have
8 to prove that [Martinez] actually carried a gun or a firearm," and that he could be "found guilty of
9 Count Three if the jury [were to] find[] beyond a reasonable doubt that the government has proven that
10 another person actually committed the offense in Count Three, but [Martinez] aided and abetted that
11 person . . . in the offense." (Martinez Tr. 16.) Martinez said he understood.

12 Although Martinez also suggests that the court's mention, at one point, of foreseeability
13 (*see id.* at 38) indicated that it accepted his plea on a theory of *Pinkerton* liability, *see Pinkerton v.*
14 *United States*, 328 U.S. 640, 646-48 (1946) (defendant may be held liable for a substantive offense
15 committed by a coconspirator if that offense was a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the
16 conspiratorial agreement), rather than on an aiding-and-abetting theory, we see no indication that that
17 is so. The court repeatedly asked Martinez about his actual knowledge of the use of guns and about
18 what he did to provide assistance. Martinez unequivocally answered, "I helped other people to
19 commit crimes. . . . [T]hey had their firearms." (Martinez Tr. 36.) He stated that he "knew that they
20 were carrying firearms"; that he "intentionally aid[ed] these people to commit the crimes"; that he
21 "used to take them to the places" where they "actually went inside of the establishment"; that

1 "[s]ometimes when they went on the robberies they showed a police badge. They didn't necessarily
 2 have to pull out firearms. *On some occasions they would pull their firearms out to scare people*"; and
 3 that "*during those occasions when they did carry firearms, [he] w[as] present there as a lookout.*"
 4 (*Id.* at 36-37, 39 (emphases added).)

5 Finally, Martinez's suggestion that if he had understood the *Pinkerton* theory of
 6 liability, "he likely would have taken his chance at trial on this charge" (Martinez brief on appeal
 7 at 47) borders on the frivolous. Learning that there were two bases for conviction (aiding/abetting and
 8 *Pinkerton*), not just one, would logically have made the desirability of taking a chance on trial not
 9 greater but less.

10 In sum, we see no error in the court's acceptance of Martinez's plea of guilty to aiding
 11 and abetting others in brandishing firearms in furtherance of the Hobbs Act robbery conspiracy; and,
 12 if there was error, we see no possibility that Martinez could meet the plain-error standard.

13 VI. SENTENCING CHALLENGES BY TEJADA AND FIORENTINO

14 Fiorentino contends that his sentence was substantively unreasonable. Tejada contends
 15 that his sentence was both procedurally and substantively unreasonable.

16 A. General Sentencing Principles

17 Procedural errors in sentencing include "failing to calculate" the advisory Guidelines
 18 range, "improperly calculating" that range, "failing to consider the § 3553(a) factors," or "selecting a

1 sentence based on clearly erroneous" factual findings. *Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 51 (2007);
 2 *see, e.g., United States v. Cavera*, 550 F.3d 180, 190 (2d Cir. 2008) (en banc) ("*Cavera*"), *cert. denied*,
 3 556 U.S. 1268 (2009); *United States v. Johnson*, 567 F.3d 40, 51 (2d Cir. 2009). The district court's
 4 factual findings at sentencing need be supported only by a preponderance of the evidence. *See, e.g.,*
 5 *United States v. Salazar*, 489 F.3d 555, 557 (2d Cir. 2007); *United States v. Gaskin*, 364 F.3d 438, 464
 6 (2d Cir. 2004), *cert. denied*, 544 U.S. 990 (2005).

7 "In reviewing a sentence, we will not overturn the district court's findings of fact unless
 8 they are clearly erroneous." *United States v. Norman*, 776 F.3d 67, 76 (2d Cir.) ("*Norman*"), *cert.*
 9 *denied*, 135 S. Ct. 2333 (2015); *United States v. Garcia*, 413 F.3d 201, 221-22 (2d Cir. 2005).
 10 Credibility assessments by the judge who presided over the trial and sentencing proceedings, having
 11 an opportunity to hear and view the defendant and the witnesses, are entitled to considerable
 12 deference. *See, e.g., Gall*, 552 U.S. at 51-52; *Norman*, 776 F.3d at 76-77. "[W]here there are two
 13 permissible views of the evidence, the factfinder's choice between them cannot be clearly erroneous."
 14 *United States v. Abiodun*, 536 F.3d 162, 170 (2d Cir.) (internal quotation marks omitted), *cert. denied*,
 15 555 U.S. 1020 (2008); *see, e.g., United States v. Sash*, 396 F.3d 515, 521 (2d Cir. 2005).

16 Where there is "no procedural unreasonableness in sentencing, our review of a claim
 17 of substantive unreasonableness is narrow, akin to review for abuse of discretion." *Norman*, 776 F.3d
 18 at 85; *see Gall*, 552 U.S. at 46. In conducting such review, we "will, of course, take into account the
 19 totality of the circumstances," *id.* at 51, "evaluat[ing] the length of the sentence imposed in light of
 20 the factors enumerated under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)," *Norman*, 776 F.3d at 86 (quoting *United States*
 21 *v. Ahders*, 622 F.3d 115, 119 (2d Cir. 2010)). Under that section, the court must impose a sentence

1 that is, *inter alia*, "sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with" the variety of purposes
 2 laid out in § 3553(a)(2), including "the need for the sentence imposed . . . to reflect the seriousness
 3 of the offense," 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(A), and "to protect the public from further crimes of the
 4 defendant," *id.* § 3553(a)(2)(C). Our review of the sentencing court's application of the § 3553(a)
 5 factors is highly deferential:

6 [W]e will not substitute our own judgment for the district court's on the
 7 question of what is sufficient to meet the § 3553(a) considerations in any
 8 particular case. *See United States v. Fernandez*, 443 F.3d 19, 27 (2d Cir.2006).
 9 We will instead set aside a district court's *substantive* determination only in
 10 exceptional cases where the trial court's decision cannot be located within the
 11 range of permissible decisions.

12 *Cavera*, 550 F.3d at 189 (emphasis in original; internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Norman*,
 13 776 F.3d at 86.

14 B. *Tejada*

15 The PSR prepared on Tejada, grouping his various robbery conspiracy, narcotics
 16 conspiracy, and obstruction-of-justice offenses as required by the Guidelines, calculated that his total
 17 offense level (after a recommended two-step reduction for minor role in the drug conspiracy) was 42.
 18 As his criminal history category was I, his advisory-Guidelines-recommended range was 360 months'
 19 to life imprisonment. The PSR noted that the statutory maximum punishment for each of his counts
 20 of conviction was 20 years. The components of the PSR's Guidelines calculation included the total
 21 amount of drugs for which Tejada was accountable in the narcotics conspiracy, *see* Guidelines
 22 § 2D1.1(a)(5), and separate offense-level determinations for four robberies or attempted robberies at
 23 which Tejada was actually present, as well as two robberies at which he was not present but for which

1 he provided police equipment. There were several enhancements with respect to each of the six
2 robbery-related incidents, including a two-step increase for abuse of a position of public trust for each
3 incident, *see id.* § 3B1.3; a two-step increase for obstruction of justice for each incident, *see id.*
4 § 3C1.1; a five-step increase for brandishing or possessing a firearm in four of the incidents, *see id.*
5 § 2B3.1(b)(2)(C); and increases of various size based on the quantities of drugs seized or expected to
6 be seized in each robbery or attempted robbery, *see id.* § 2B3.1(b)(7).

7 Tejada raised multiple objections to the PSR's findings, based principally on his
8 contention that the evidence was insufficient to support his conviction of any of the offenses of which
9 he had been found guilty. For example, he contended that the trial evidence was insufficient to
10 establish that he had personally participated in, or aided and abetted, any of the robberies, and he
11 argued that at the very least he should receive a downward adjustment for having a minor role in the
12 robbery conspiracy (as well as the PSR's recommended minor-role reduction with respect to the drug
13 conspiracy). By Tejada's calculation, his resulting advisory-Guidelines-recommended range should
14 have been 27 to 33 months' imprisonment.

15 The district court rejected Tejada's contentions, adopting the PSR's factual findings and
16 stating as follows:

17 I credited the testimony of the accomplices. I credited the government's
18 evidence with regard to the use of firearms; including by the defendant himself
19 with regard to the loss amounts. I credit the evidence in its entirety.

20

21 As for the historical facts that are challenged, such as his participation
22 in particular robberies, I reject those challenges. I credit the testimony of the
23 Government witnesses and find by a preponderance of the evidence that he has
24 participated in these robberies to the degree and in the manner the witnesses
25 testified to.

1 (T. S.Tr. 12-14.) The court sentenced Tejada principally to 216 months', *i.e.*, 18 years', imprisonment.

2 On appeal, Tejada contends that his sentence was procedurally unreasonable, arguing
3 principally that the district court sentenced him largely for participating in robberies at which he was
4 not physically present and for a firearm offense of which the jury found him not guilty. Given the
5 district court's permissible credibility findings, these contentions have no merit.

6 "Because the quantum of proof required for a verdict of guilt is higher than the
7 quantum required for sentencing, it is established that 'a jury's verdict of acquittal does not prevent the
8 sentencing court from considering conduct underlying the acquitted charge, so long as that conduct
9 has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence.'" *United States v. Delva*, 858 F.3d 135, 160 (2d
10 Cir. 2017) (quoting *United States v. Watts*, 519 U.S. 148, 157 (1997)); *see also United States v.*
11 *Vaughn*, 430 F.3d 518, 527 (2d Cir. 2005) ("[D]istrict courts may find facts relevant to sentencing by
12 a preponderance of the evidence, even where the jury acquitted the defendant of that conduct . . ."),
13 *cert. denied*, 547 U.S. 1060 (2006).

14 In light of the evidence discussed in Part IV above, we see no error in the district court's
15 rulings. There was ample evidence from which the jury could infer beyond a reasonable doubt that
16 Tejada was present at the various robberies or attempted robberies described by Tineo and other
17 cooperating witnesses. And there was ample evidence from which the court could find by a
18 preponderance of the evidence that Tejada either brandished or carried a gun at the robberies or
19 robbery attempts at which he was present.

20 Nor do we see any ground for concluding that the district court's sentence of 18 years'
21 imprisonment fell outside the range of permissible decisions. In considering the § 3553(a) factors, the
22 district court noted that "there is a lot to be said about [Tejada] on the positive side of the ledger" (T.

1 S.Tr. 47), noting the support he had received from his family and his exemplary conduct in jail while
2 awaiting trial, and it weighed those considerations against the fact that Tejada's conduct constituted
3 a "horrific betrayal of public trust" (*id.* at 48). Although the government urged the court to impose
4 sentences for some of Tejada's offenses consecutively, in order to reach a 30-year prison term, the
5 court concluded that that sentence would be "greater than necessary to fulfill the goals of punishment
6 in 3553(a)(2)" (T. S.Tr. 51). Citing the "princip[al] aggravating factor" as "the fact that these crimes
7 were committed by a police officer and that they were violent crimes" (*id.*), the court sentenced Tejada
8 to 18 years' imprisonment. On this record, we see no procedural or substantive error in Tejada's
9 sentence.

10 *C. Fiorentino*

11 Fiorentino was sentenced principally to 264 months' imprisonment. The district court
12 had calculated that his Guidelines-recommended range of imprisonment was 324 to 405 months.
13 Although Fiorentino objected to that calculation in the district court, he does not argue on appeal that
14 his sentence was infected by procedural error. Rather, he contends that his sentence was substantively
15 unreasonable, arguing principally that it far exceeds both the mean and median prison terms of other
16 defendants sentenced for robbery and drug trafficking crimes nationwide, and that it exceeds the
17 sentences imposed on most of his coconspirators. We are unpersuaded.

18 While the sentencing court is required to consider "the need to avoid unwarranted
19 sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar
20 conduct," 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(6), "a reviewing court's concern about unwarranted disparities is at a
21 minimum when a sentence is within the Guidelines range," *United States v. Irving*, 554 F.3d 64, 76

1 (2d Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see Gall*, 552 U.S. at 54. Here, the sentence
2 challenged by the defendant is well below the advisory Guidelines range, and the record reveals no
3 abuse of discretion in the district court's consideration of any of the § 3553(a) factors.

4 The court noted, *inter alia*, the extensive scope and duration of the conspiracy, its
5 operation in an organized fashion over an extended period of time, Fiorentino's own extreme violence
6 against one victim, and the fact that "the business of robbing drug dealers intrinsically endangers
7 everyone," as it carries "the potential for violence that could extend beyond the immediate participants
8 in the robbery" (Fiorentino Sentencing Transcript at 57). The court also found Fiorentino's crimes to
9 be more serious than the average or median crime. Despite these findings, and despite the calculated
10 Guidelines imprisonment range of 324 to 405 months, the court sentenced Fiorentino to 264 months.
11 Given the evidence as to Fiorentino's crimes (*see* Part II above) and the district court's assessment of
12 the record, we cannot conclude that the district court was required to impose a prison term that was
13 even shorter.

14 CONCLUSION

15 We have considered all of defendants' arguments on these appeals and have found them
16 to be without merit. The judgments are affirmed.