

16-3829-cr
USA v. Iverson

1 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
2 FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

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4 August Term, 2017

5 (Argued: February 22, 2018

Decided: July 31, 2018)

6 Docket No. 16-3829-cr

7 _____
8 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

9 *Appellee,*

10 - v. -

11 ELIJAH IVERSON,

12 *Defendant-Appellant.*
13 _____

14 Before: KEARSE, CALABRESI, and LIVINGSTON, *Circuit Judges.*

15 Appeal from a judgment of the United States District Court for the
16 Western District of New York, Lawrence J. Vilardo, *Judge*, convicting defendant on
17 five counts of drug- and gun-related offenses, *see* 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1), 856(a)(1), and

1 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1), 924(c)(1)(A)(i). Defendant contends principally that the district
2 court erred in denying his pretrial motion to suppress physical evidence seized from
3 his home after police officers, responding to defendant's 911 call complaining of an
4 armed prowler, entered his home with a K-9 police dog that soon alerted to the
5 presence of narcotics. The district court found no Fourth Amendment violation given
6 that, after responding officers asked to speak with defendant, defendant gave the
7 officers and the dog at least implicit permission to enter his apartment. Defendant
8 also contends that his Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights were violated when the
9 district court, during the trial, dismissed one of only two black jurors, who had been
10 empaneled after a successful objection pursuant to *Batson v. Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 79
11 (1986). We find no merit in defendant's challenge to the denial of his suppression
12 motion; as to the dismissal of the juror, we conclude that Iverson's constitutional
13 contentions lack merit, and we conclude that any procedural error was harmless.

14 Affirmed.

15 ELIZABETH R. MOELLERING, Assistant United
16 States Attorney, Buffalo, New York (James P.
17 Kennedy, Jr., Acting United States Attorney
18 for the Western District of New York, Buffalo,
19 New York, on the brief), *for Appellee*.

PETER J. TOMAO, Garden City, New York (Richard M. Langone, on the brief), for Defendant-Appellant.

KEARSE, Circuit Judge:

Defendant Elijah Iverson appeals from a judgment entered in the Western District of New York following a jury trial before Lawrence J. Vilardo, Judge, convicting him of possessing cocaine and cocaine base (or "crack") with intent to distribute, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 841(b)(1)(B), possessing marijuana with intent to distribute, in violation of *id.* §§ 841(a)(1) and 841(b)(1)(D), maintaining drug-involved premises, in violation of *id.* §§ 856(a)(1) and (b), possession of a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking crime, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(i), and possession of a firearm and ammunition as a convicted felon, in violation of *id.* §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2), and sentencing him principally to 15 years' imprisonment, to be followed by eight years of supervised release. On appeal, Iverson contends principally that the district court erred in denying his pretrial motion to suppress evidence seized from his home after police officers, responding to his 911 call complaining of an armed prowler, entered his home with a K-9 police dog that thereafter alerted to the presence of narcotics. The district court denied the motion

1 to suppress, finding no Fourth Amendment violation because Iverson, after officers
2 responding to his 911 call asked to speak with him, gave the officers and the dog
3 at least implicit permission to enter his apartment. Iverson also contends that his
4 Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights to equal protection and trial by a jury drawn from
5 a cross-section of the community were violated when the district court, during the
6 trial, dismissed one of only two black jurors, who had been empaneled after his
7 successful objection pursuant to *Batson v. Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 79 (1986), to the
8 government's use of peremptory challenges during voir dire. Finding no merit in any
9 of Iverson's constitutional contentions, and concluding that any procedural error in
10 the dismissal of the juror was harmless, we affirm the judgment.

11 I. BACKGROUND

12 The present prosecution had its origin in a 911 call made by Iverson from
13 his apartment in the Town of Tonawanda, New York. In the course of ensuing
14 interviews by officers of the Tonawanda Police Department ("TPD"), narcotics and
15 drug distribution paraphernalia were discovered in Iverson's apartment; pursuant to

1 a subsequent search warrant, a firearm, ammunition, and other items were found and
2 seized. Iverson moved to suppress all of the physical evidence, as well as certain
3 statements he made to the officers. The following description of the events that
4 occurred after the 911 call is taken from police reports and testimony given by several
5 officers at the hearing on Iverson's suppression motion. Iverson did not testify, and
6 his declaration in support of his motion to suppress was unsworn.

7 *A. Events Leading to Iverson's Arrest*

8 At 10:13 p.m. on October 22, 2014, Iverson called 911 to report that, on
9 the landing below the door to his second-floor apartment, he saw an unknown black
10 male wearing a hoodie and holding a gun by his side (the "Prowler"). TPD Officers
11 Frank Bartolotta and Mark Muscoreil were dispatched to Iverson's building, arriving
12 at 10:18 p.m. Muscoreil promptly secured the perimeter and interior of the building;
13 Bartolotta spoke with Iverson in the hallway.

14 According to Iverson, earlier that night he had met a woman he knew
15 only as "Candy" at a nearby liquor store, and Candy accompanied him back to his
16 apartment. After nearly an hour, Candy went into the bathroom and Iverson could
17 hear her talking on the telephone. When she emerged, she said she had to leave.

1 Iverson accompanied her to the door, and when she rushed past him Iverson saw the
2 Prowler on the landing. Believing Candy had set him up to be robbed, Iverson
3 immediately slammed the door and made his 911 call to the police.

4 TPD officers realized that Iverson's description of the Prowler was
5 similar to that of a man being sought for robbing a pizza shop that evening some two
6 miles from Iverson's building. After TPD Officers Jason Arlington and Ken Englert
7 arrived at Iverson's building, Bartolotta and Muscoreil went to the liquor store where
8 Iverson said he had met Candy, in order to view video surveillance footage in an
9 effort to catch sight of Candy and/or the Prowler. They saw Iverson in the
10 surveillance footage but did not see Candy or the Prowler.

11 In the meantime, TPD Officer Brent Costello who, with his K-9 dog Tank,
12 had tried in vain earlier that evening to track the pizza shop robber, was dispatched
13 to Iverson's building to attempt to track the Prowler. Costello and Tank, arriving at
14 about 11 p.m., proceeded to explore the perimeter of Iverson's building and the
15 surrounding area for nearly an hour seeking traces of the Prowler in places he might
16 have passed or tried to hide--or seeking the Prowler's gun, on the chance that he had
17 discarded it--but all without success. Costello and Arlington decided to speak with
18 Iverson to see if he could give them any additional information as to the direction in

1 which the Prowler had gone.

2 Accordingly, Arlington and Englert, and Costello with Tank on a four-
3 foot tracking leash attached to his belt, entered the building and went to the second
4 floor, where they found the door to Iverson's apartment open. Arlington knocked on
5 the open door, announced who they were, and called out to ask Iverson whether they
6 could come in to speak to him. (*See* Suppression Hearing Transcript, July 20, 2015
7 ("July 20 S.Tr."), at 28, 12.) Iverson responded "come on in" (*id.* at 29 (internal
8 quotation marks omitted)), or "come on in, Officers" (*id.* at 12 (internal quotation
9 marks omitted)), or "come in, it's open" (Suppression Hearing Transcript, June 18,
10 2015 ("June 18 S.Tr."), at 20 (internal quotation marks omitted); *see id.* at 19-20).
11 Iverson came into view in the foyer, and Arlington and Englert, followed by Costello
12 with Tank tethered to his belt, entered the apartment. There was no furniture in the
13 entryway, nothing to obstruct Iverson's view of Costello or Tank, and Iverson did not
14 state any objection to having Tank in the apartment. (*See id.* at 21-22.)

15 Iverson said something like "you guys were just here" (*id.* at 21 (internal
16 quotation marks omitted)); Arlington explained that they wanted to see if Iverson
17 could supply any more information as to where the Prowler might have gone, and
18 that the original officers were following up on something else. Iverson went into the

1 living room, and Arlington and Englert spoke with him from the living room or the
2 foyer area (*see id.* at 100 ("they were speaking with him inside of the living room"));
3 Costello and Tank remained in the entryway, from where they could see Iverson. At
4 that point Costello did not go farther into the apartment because he was somewhat
5 concerned that the Prowler, or perhaps an accomplice, might be lurking in the
6 building. Costello testified that he was keeping Tank with him as he usually did, in
7 part for the protection of the officers.

8 However, Tank is a multi-purpose police canine, in that he not only can
9 perform patrol work by protecting officers and tracking suspects, but also can detect
10 narcotics. When the officers entered Iverson's apartment it was not for the purpose
11 of searching for drugs or contraband--they did not suspect Iverson of any crime--and
12 Costello did not give Tank a command to search for drugs. But after Arlington had
13 been talking with Iverson about the Prowler for some five minutes, Tank became
14 agitated, began to bark, and pulled Costello toward the kitchen in a manner that
15 alerted Costello that Tank had become aware of the odor of drugs.

16 Costello informed Arlington as to Tank's alert, and the officers
17 confronted Iverson, stating that there appeared to be something in the apartment that
18 should not be there. Iverson at first denied the presence of anything illegal, but after

1 the officers expressed skepticism he eventually told them he had an eighth of an
2 ounce of marijuana. Asked where it was, Iverson led them to the kitchen. He opened
3 a drawer, removed a bag of marijuana, and attempted to close the drawer. However,
4 Costello, who had been watching closely to be sure that Iverson was not taking out
5 a gun or a knife (*see* June 18 S.Tr. 30), saw a scale (*see id.* at 31-32); he also saw two
6 more bags (*see id.* at 93), and asked what they were (*see id.* at 106-07). Iverson
7 responded that they were his "personal stuff" and that "he didn't want to give it up."
8 (*Id.* at 31.) Costello removed the other two bags, which contained marijuana, and told
9 Iverson all of it was being confiscated.

10 After the officers returned Iverson to the living room, Costello told
11 Iverson he believed there were still more narcotics in the apartment and asked
12 whether Iverson had cocaine or crack. Iverson at first denied there was anything else;
13 but when Costello said he would obtain a search warrant, Iverson admitted to having
14 "a little powder" (*id.* at 32). He led the officers back to the kitchen; and from the
15 drawer next to the one that had contained the marijuana, he removed a small bag of
16 white powder, which subsequently field-tested positive for cocaine. Costello inquired
17 about a larger bag of powder he spotted in this second drawer; Iverson said it was a
18 substance he used for diluting the cocaine.

1 Costello then asked Iverson for permission to search the apartment.
2 Iverson refused. Costello said he would get a search warrant if necessary;
3 alternatively, deeming it possible that the small bag of powder contained an
4 insufficient amount of cocaine to constitute a felony, Costello said that if Iverson
5 would consent to a search, the officers, instead of arresting him, would give him "an
6 appearance ticket"--similar to a traffic ticket--pursuant to which Iverson could come
7 to court on the scheduled date and appear before a judge. Iverson declined to give
8 any further consent.

9 After the substance in the small bag of powder tested positive for
10 cocaine, Iverson was arrested.

11 On October 23, Costello obtained a search warrant for Iverson's
12 apartment based on the events leading to Iverson's arrest. The search turned up, *inter*
13 *alia*, additional bags of marijuana, quantities of crack, an assault rifle, and
14 ammunition. Iverson was eventually indicted on the five narcotics and firearm
15 counts described above.

16 Iverson moved to suppress the tangible evidence seized from his
17 apartment, as well as statements he had made to the officers. His declaration--

1 unsworn--in support of that motion described the events of the night of October 22-23
2 only as follows:

3 I had a reasonable expectation of privacy in my apartment,
4 including the rooms within the apartment and the items therein.

5 3. I did not authorize law enforcement to search my
6 apartment or the rooms and effects therein.

7 4. I did not voluntarily speak to law enforcement regarding
8 the contents of my apartment on the dates in question.

9 5. At no time was I advised of my *Miranda* rights prior to
10 or during law enforcement's questioning.

11 (Declaration of Elijah Iverson dated March 24, 2015, ¶¶ 2-5.)

12 B. *The Denial of Iverson's Suppression Motion*

13 Iverson's motion to suppress was referred, for report and
14 recommendation, to a magistrate judge who held hearing sessions at which Officers
15 Costello, Arlington, and Bartolotta testified. Finding the testimony of those officers
16 more credible than the terse, unsworn declaration of Iverson, the magistrate judge
17 recommended that the motion to suppress be denied.

1 The district judge reviewed the matter *de novo* and, in a Decision and
2 Order dated February 25, 2016 ("February 2016 Opinion"), denied the motion to
3 suppress in its entirety. With respect to Iverson's principal argument on this appeal,
4 *i.e.*, that he did not consent to have Costello's K-9 partner Tank in the apartment, the
5 district court found the events to have occurred, in all important respects, as
6 described in Part I.A. above. It found that after Costello and Tank had failed to find
7 a scent of the Prowler, they, along with Arlington and Englert, went to Iverson's
8 apartment to make one more effort to see if Iverson could provide any additional
9 information to suggest where the Prowler had gone. Arriving at Iverson's door,

10 Arlington called out for Iverson and knocked. Iverson responded,
11 "come in, it's open." The officers did not announce that they had
12 a dog with them. According to Officer Costello, Iverson then
13 came to the door . . . and everyone walked into the apartment.
14 Officers Arlington and Englert entered first, followed by Officer
15 Costello with Tank tethered to his gun belt on a four-foot leash.
16 Iverson had a clear line of sight to Tank and did not object to the
17 dog's entry.

18 Officer Arlington asked Iverson about another possible spot
19 the suspect had run from or to. Along with Officer Englert,
20 Iverson and Officer Arlington then moved to the living room
21 while Officer Costello and Tank remained in the hallway entrance
22 area of the apartment. From his location in the living room,
23 Iverson still had a clear sight line to Tank.

24 February 2016 Opinion at 5 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). The

1 court noted Iverson's counsel's suggestion that Iverson might not have known that
2 Tank was a drug-detecting dog and might not have allowed Tank to enter if he had;
3 but the court pointed out that "Iverson's largely conclusory and unsworn declaration
4 does not even mention Tank, let alone state whether the dog had permission to enter
5 the apartment." *Id.* at 15.

6 After reviewing Supreme Court cases including *Illinois v. Caballes*, 543
7 U.S. 405 (2005), and *Florida v. Jardines*, 569 U.S. 1 (2013), the district court concluded
8 that there was no violation of Iverson's Fourth Amendment rights. The court found
9 it "undisputed that Iverson called 911 to report a person who may have been an
10 armed robber, and the officers' behavior objectively revealed a purpose to follow up
11 on that request for assistance." February 2016 Opinion at 12. It noted that Bartolotta,
12 after "viewing the surveillance video from the liquor store," had begun typing a
13 report in which he "indicate[d] that [he] had a hunch that Iverson had concocted a
14 'vague' and 'untrue' story about meeting a woman named Candy at the liquor store
15 to hide the fact that Iverson was 'selling drugs out of the apartment.'" *Id.* at 4 (quoting
16 Town of Tonawanda Police Report dated October 22, 2014, at 1). However, the court
17 found that "Bartolotta did not communicate this hunch to Officer Costello," February
18 2016 Opinion at 4, and that "there [wa]s no . . . evidence" that any of "the officers who

1 actually entered the apartment with Tank" had such a suspicion, *id.* at 12 n.3. "Tank
2 was with Officer Costello to assist in the search for the suspicious person Iverson
3 [had] reported," *id.* at 12, not to search for drugs. "Costello never gave [a] command"
4 for a drug search, "and Tank remained tethered at his side while they were in
5 Iverson's apartment." *Id.* at 6. And "[b]oth [Costello] and Officer Arlington" testified
6 that they did not have "any ulterior motives in going to Iverson's apartment, such as
7 searching for contraband." *Id.* at 4. The court pointed out that "Iverson offered
8 nothing that refutes the government's evidence." *Id.* at 15.

9 The district court found, in summary, that the officers were present in
10 Iverson's apartment "only as a result of the 911 call that Iverson himself made," that
11 it was "undisputed that the human officers had at least an implicit license to enter the
12 apartment," that "the officers had an implicit license to enter Iverson's apartment with
13 Tank," and that "Iverson observed Tank enter his apartment and remain[,] without
14 objection." February 2016 Opinion at 11 (internal quotation marks omitted). The
15 court concluded that there was no unreasonable search in violation of the Fourth
16 Amendment.

1 C. *The Trial*

2 During jury selection at Iverson's trial, an issue arose as to the
3 government's use of its peremptory challenges, and a *Batson* objection by Iverson was
4 upheld, resulting in the seating of two black jurors against whom the government had
5 used peremptories. One of those jurors was dismissed by the court *sua sponte* during
6 the trial, giving rise to Iverson's second principal contention on this appeal (*see* Part
7 II.C. below). The reconfigured jury convicted Iverson on all of the counts against him.

8 II. DISCUSSION

9 On appeal, Iverson contends (1) that the district court erred in denying
10 his motion to suppress, arguing principally that it erroneously found that he had
11 implicitly consented to the presence in his home of a dog capable of detecting
12 narcotics, and (2) that the court's dismissal of a juror seated in response to a successful
13 *Batson* objection violated Iverson's Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights to equal
14 protection and trial by a jury drawn from a cross-section of the community. For the
15 reasons that follow, we find no basis for reversal.

1 A. *The Conduct of the Officers and the Performance of Tank*

2 The Fourth Amendment provides that "[t]he right of the people to be
3 secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches
4 and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable
5 cause" U.S. Const. amend. IV. It is useful in the present case to distinguish
6 among the various interests thereby protected.

7 "[T]he chief evil against which the wording of the Fourth Amendment
8 is directed" is "the physical entry of the home." *Welsh v. Wisconsin*, 466 U.S. 740, 748
9 (1984) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see, e.g., Jardines*, 569 U.S. at 6 ("At the
10 Amendment's very core stands the right of a man to retreat into his own home and
11 there be free from unreasonable governmental intrusion." (internal quotation marks
12 omitted)). The Amendment also expressly protects against unreasonable searches
13 and seizures. "A 'search' occurs when an expectation of privacy that society is
14 prepared to consider reasonable is infringed. A 'seizure' of property occurs when
15 there is some meaningful interference with an individual's possessory interests in that
16 property." *United States v. Jacobsen*, 466 U.S. 109, 113 (1984) (footnote omitted).

17 Because "the ultimate touchstone of the Fourth Amendment is
18 'reasonableness,'" its "warrant requirement is subject to certain reasonable

1 exceptions." *Kentucky v. King*, 563 U.S. 452, 459 (2011) (internal quotation marks
2 omitted). If a defendant has shown that he had a reasonable expectation of privacy
3 in the place or object in question, the government has the burden of showing that the
4 entry, search, or seizure was lawful because it fell within one of the exceptions to the
5 warrant requirement. *See, e.g., Schneckloth v. Bustamonte*, 412 U.S. 218, 222 (1973). One
6 such exception is that a warrantless entry and search are permissible if the authorities
7 have obtained the voluntary consent of a person authorized to grant such consent.
8 *See generally id.; Illinois v. Rodriguez*, 497 U.S. 177, 183 (1990). The "[c]onsent must be
9 a product of that individual's free and unconstrained choice, . . . rather than a mere
10 acquiescence in a show of authority." *United States v. Wilson*, 11 F.3d 346, 351 (2d Cir.
11 1993), *cert. denied*, 511 U.S. 1025 (1994); *see, e.g., United States v. Sanchez*, 635 F.2d 47,
12 58-59 (2d Cir. 1980). Determination of whether such an individual has so consented
13 requires a fact-based inquiry that considers the "totality of all the circumstances."
14 *Schneckloth*, 412 U.S. at 227.

15 Consent may be express or implied. *See, e.g., Jardines*, 569 U.S. at 6, 9;
16 *United States v. Garcia*, 56 F.3d 418, 423 (2d Cir. 1995); *United States v. Buettner-Janusch*,
17 646 F.2d 759, 764 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 454 U.S. 830 (1981); *United States v. Grant*, 375
18 F. App'x 79, 80 (2d Cir. 2010). In *Jardines*, the Supreme Court noted that a consent or

1 "license" to enter a home's curtilage "may be implied from the habits of the country,"
2 such as by providing a "knocker on the front door," signifying "an invitation or license
3 to attempt an entry" and "typically permit[ting] the visitor to approach the home by
4 the front path, knock promptly, wait briefly to be received, and then (absent
5 invitation to linger longer) leave." 569 U.S. at 8 (internal quotation marks omitted).
6 However, as the *Jardines* Court stated, "[t]he scope of a license--express or implied--is
7 limited not only to a particular area but also to a specific purpose," *id.* at 9, and the
8 Court held that a license to knock on the door to request entry did not constitute or
9 imply consent for the conduct that was at issue in that case, which was law
10 enforcement officers' bringing a drug-sniffing dog to the defendant's porch for the
11 sole purpose of having it attempt to detect the aroma of narcotics within the house,
12 *see id.* at 3-4, 9. As the officers' "behavior objectively reveal[ed] a purpose to conduct
13 a search," the Court concluded that their conduct constituted a search, within the
14 meaning of the Fourth Amendment, "which is not what anyone would think he had
15 license to do." *Id.* at 10.

16 On an appeal challenging a district court's ruling on a motion to suppress
17 evidence, we review its legal conclusions *de novo* and its findings of fact for clear
18 error. *See, e.g., United States v. Ganius*, 824 F.3d 199, 208 (2d Cir.) (en banc), *cert. denied*,

1 137 S. Ct. 569 (2016).

2 In reviewing the denial of such a motion, we "view[] the evidence
3 in the light most favorable to the government," *United States v.*
4 *Ivezaj*, 568 F.3d 88, 96 (2d Cir. 2009), *cert. denied*, 559 U.S. 998, 130
5 S.Ct. 1749, 176 L.Ed.2d 223 (2010), and we give "special deference
6 to findings that are based on determinations of witness
7 credibility," *United States v. Lucky*, 569 F.3d 101, 106 (2d Cir. 2009),
8 *cert. denied*, 559 U.S. 1031, 130 S.Ct. 1878, 176 L.Ed.2d 403 (2010).
9 Whether the Fourth Amendment was violated, given the
10 nonerroneous findings of historical fact, is a question of law,
11 which we review *de novo*. See *id.* at 105-06.

12 *United States v. Delva*, 858 F.3d 135, 148 (2d Cir. 2017), *cert. denied*, 138 U.S. 1309 (2018).

13 "Because the trial court is in a unique position to evaluate witnesses' credibility, we
14 will not reverse its determination on" such issues as the voluntariness of consent
15 "unless the decision is clearly erroneous." *United States v. Davis*, 967 F.2d 84, 86 (2d
16 Cir.) (internal quotation marks omitted), *cert. denied*, 506 U.S. 928 (1992); see also
17 *Ornelas v. United States*, 517 U.S. 690, 699 (1996) ("a reviewing court should take care
18 both to review findings of historical fact only for clear error and to give due weight
19 to inferences drawn from those facts by resident judges and local law enforcement
20 officers").

21 Here, in challenging the district court's factual findings, Iverson asserts
22 that it is "clear that Mr. Iverson did not give his consent for Tank to enter the

1 apartment" (Iverson brief on appeal at 24); that "[c]learly, whatever consent Mr.
2 Iverson gave Officer Arlington to enter his apartment did not extend to Tank" (*id.*
3 at 25); and that "[t]here was no testimony to establish that Mr. Iverson saw Tank, only
4 Officer Costello's testimony that he thought Mr. Iverson had an unobstructed line of
5 vision to where he and the dog were standing not that [Iverson] actually saw
6 Tank" (*id.* at 26). He also states that he had no way of knowing that Tank was capable
7 of detecting drugs because "[t]he TPD officers admitted during the suppression
8 hearing that they did not specifically ask Mr. Iverson for permission to bring a *drug-*
9 detection canine into his apartment" (*id.* at 25-26 (emphasis added)).

10 These arguments fall far short of showing error, much less any clear
11 error, in the district court's findings. First, although Iverson points out that Costello
12 did not testify that Iverson "actually saw" Tank, the only person who would have
13 been competent to testify to what Iverson "actually" saw was Iverson himself, and
14 Iverson presented the court with no assertions under oath. He attended the hearing
15 but chose not to testify (*see, e.g.*, July 20 S.Tr. 3, 62); and his declaration in support of
16 his suppression motion was not only unsworn, it made no mention whatever of Tank.
17 Thus, there was no evidence that Iverson did not see Tank or that Tank was not
18 always in his line of sight. Given Costello's testimony, which the court found

1 credible, the court permissibly inferred that Iverson saw Tank and that his invitation
2 to enter the apartment implicitly encompassed Tank.

3 Second, Iverson's point that the officers did not ask for permission to
4 bring "a drug-detection canine" into his apartment has no bearing on the issue of
5 consent in the context of this case. Arlington and Costello testified that they went to
6 the apartment solely to ask to speak with Iverson about the armed man he had
7 reported seeing in his building. While Iverson states that "the evidence in the record
8 established otherwise," because "[p]rior to Officer Costello's arrival, *the initial*
9 *responders* became suspicious that Mr. Iverson was dealing drugs out of his
10 apartment" (Iverson brief on appeal at 27 (emphasis added)), the record in fact
11 provides no support for an inference that Arlington, Englert, or Costello had any
12 inkling of such a suspicion. First, the initial responders, Bartolotta and Muscoreil,
13 themselves had no such suspicion until after they viewed surveillance video at the
14 liquor store and saw no Candy to support Iverson's story; Costello arrived at
15 Iverson's building after Bartolotta and Muscoreil had left for the liquor store and prior
16 to their return. And Bartolotta (Muscoreil did not testify) testified that after their
17 return to Iverson's building, he spoke only with his lieutenant and did not speak with
18 any of the other officers. There was no evidence that any suspicions Bartolotta and

1 Muscoreil may have developed at the liquor store were relayed to Arlington, Englert,
2 or Costello before they went to Iverson's apartment. The district court thus
3 permissibly found on the basis of the officers' testimony--and without any conflicting
4 evidence--that Arlington, Englert, and Costello went to Iverson's apartment solely for
5 the purpose of seeking information about the Prowler, and not with any notion that
6 Iverson had drugs. Tank had just spent the better part of an hour trying to sniff out
7 the Iverson-reported man with a gun; the officers had no reason to mention that Tank
8 also had the ability to recognize and react to the odor of narcotics.

9 Iverson also argues, citing *United States v. Shaibu*, 920 F.2d 1423, 1427-28
10 (9th Cir. 1990) ("*Shaibu*"), that "[b]y ruling that Mr. Iverson's failure to object to Tank's
11 entry [w]as an implicit invitation for the dog to come inside, the lower court
12 improperly shifted the burden on the issue of consent to Mr. Iverson" (Iverson brief
13 on appeal at 26). Iverson's reliance on *Shaibu*--which ruled that "in the absence of a
14 specific request by police for permission to enter a home, a defendant's failure to
15 object to such entry is not sufficient to establish free and voluntary consent," *Shaibu*,
16 920 F.2d at 1428--is misplaced. As a general matter, this Court has in the past
17 declined to follow *Shaibu*, stating that "[o]ur precedent is to the contrary," as
18 appropriate inferences may be drawn from actions and gestures as well as words.

1 *United States v. Garcia*, 56 F.3d at 424. And this case in particular is unlike *Shaibu* in
2 that (a) the officers here did ask for permission to enter Iverson's apartment (*see* July
3 20 S.Tr. 12 (Arlington testifying that, after knocking, "I asked if we could come in and
4 speak to him")); and (b) Iverson did not merely fail to object to the entry of those who
5 came to his door, he said "come on in" (*e.g., id.* (internal quotation marks omitted)).

6 Finally, Iverson also argues, apparently, as a matter of law, that the
7 officers' merely bringing Tank into his apartment constituted a search. (*See* Iverson
8 brief on appeal at 27 ("Tank does not need a command to alert to the presence of
9 narcotics. Thus, by bringing him into the apartment, Tank, by training, conducted an
10 illegal search.".) This contention is likewise meritless. Even as to a dog that has been
11 commanded to sniff a closed item of luggage in a location where the owner has no
12 reasonable expectation of privacy, the Supreme Court has reasoned that the "canine
13 sniff" does "*not constitute a 'search' within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment.*" *United*
14 *States v. Place*, 462 U.S. 696, 707 (1983) (emphasis added); *see generally Caballes*, 543 U.S.
15 at 408 ("Official conduct that does not 'compromise any legitimate interest in privacy'
16 is not a search subject to the Fourth Amendment." (quoting *Jacobsen*, 466 U.S. at 123)).
17 Thus, "[a]s long as the observing person or the sniffing canine are legally present at
18 their vantage [points] when their respective senses are aroused by obviously

1 incriminating evidence, a search within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment has
2 not occurred." *United States v. Reed*, 141 F.3d 644, 649 (6th Cir. 1998); *see, e.g., United*
3 *States v. Beene*, 818 F.3d 157, 162 (5th Cir.) ("[a] dog sniff" that does not involve an
4 unreasonably prolonged detention and does not involve an unreasonable intrusion
5 into a constitutionally protected area "is typically *not a search*" (emphasis added)), *cert.*
6 *denied*, 137 S. Ct. 113 (2016); *see also United States v. Rodriguez-Morales*, 929 F.2d 780, 788
7 (1st Cir. 1991) ("the canine sniff of the exterior of a vehicle which is legitimately within
8 the custody of the police *is not a search within the meaning of the [F]ourth [A]mendment*;
9 . . . subjecting the exterior of such a motor vehicle to the olfactory genius of a drug
10 detection dog does not infringe upon the vehicle owner's [F]ourth [A]mendment
11 rights" (emphasis added)), *cert. denied*, 502 U.S. 1030 (1992); *United States v. Sharp*, 689
12 F.3d 616, 619 (6th Cir.) (noting that the unanimous view, of the circuits considering
13 the issue, is that where a drug-detecting canine, without any command or
14 encouragement by law enforcement, "instinctive[ly] jump[s]" into a private vehicle on
15 its own initiative, its action does not violate the Fourth Amendment (citing decisions
16 of the Third, Eighth, and Tenth Circuits)), *cert. denied*, 568 U.S. 1056 (2012).

17 Here, the undisputed evidence showed that Iverson expressly consented
18 to the officers' entering his apartment, and the district court did not err in finding that

1 that consent implicitly extended to Tank. Although that license to be in the apartment
2 was doubtless limited as to both purpose and area, the officers' behavior objectively
3 revealed that they had not entered with any intent to conduct a search. The
4 undisputed evidence was that, until Tank alerted to the presence of drugs and
5 Iverson was confronted with that fact, Arlington and Englert had entered no farther
6 into the apartment than the living room or the doorway to it, and Costello and Tank
7 had not gone past the entry hall. Tank was not given any command with respect to
8 narcotics; Arlington had been questioning Iverson about the Prowler for some five
9 minutes when Tank simply caught and reacted to the aroma of drugs. Given that the
10 officers and Tank were lawfully where they were, Iverson had no legitimate or
11 reasonable expectation of privacy in airborne particles bearing odors. Accordingly,
12 the district court correctly held that there was no unreasonable search in violation of
13 the Fourth Amendment.

14 *B. Iverson's Other Requests for Suppression*

15 We also reject Iverson's arguments that the district court erred in failing
16 to suppress statements he made while in his apartment as (1) "fruit of the poisonous
17 tree" (Iverson brief on appeal at 28 (internal quotation marks omitted)), (2) violative

1 of his Fifth Amendment rights because he had not yet been given *Miranda* warnings
2 (*see id.* at 29-32), or (3) simply involuntary (*see id.* at 32-33). Iverson's "fruit of the
3 poisonous tree" argument is moot, as its viability was contingent on his contention
4 that his permission for the officers to enter his apartment did not encompass Tank,
5 a contention we have rejected. We find no merit in Iverson's other arguments,
6 substantially for the reasons stated by the district court in its February 2016 Opinion.

7 C. "*Prospective Juror 16*" Becomes "*Juror No. 8*" but Is Dismissed

8 The 60-person panel of prospective jurors for Iverson's trial in July 2016
9 included three black persons, one of whom was excused for cause. The other two
10 black prospective jurors--"Prospective Juror 6" and "Prospective Juror 16"--were
11 eventually empaneled as jurors; but Prospective Juror 16, empaneled as Juror No. 8,
12 was dismissed from the jury by the district court *sua sponte* during trial. The voir dire
13 and subsequent proceedings with regard to the dismissed juror included the
14 following.

1 1. *The Voir Dire and Iverson's Successful Batson Objection*

2 On voir dire, Prospective Juror 16, then age 51, stated that he was from
3 the Island of Jamaica and "never finished school. [He] stopped going to school at
4 sixth grade" in order to work to help his mother and to help his siblings get their
5 educations. (Jury Selection Transcript ("J.Tr.") 156; *see id.* at 157.) The court,
6 apparently making reference to a summary sheet or card containing questions as to
7 which the prospective jurors were to describe their background information, asked
8 Prospective Juror 16 to continue:

9 THE COURT: It's a great story, sir, keep telling us.
10 Take a look at the--are you having trouble reading any of the--

11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR 16: Yeah. Like I said, I didn't finish
12 school, you know.

13 THE COURT: Okay. So why don't I ask you some of the
14 questions, and you can answer them as best you can. And you
15 can follow along with me on the card.

16 Do you read English?

17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR 16: I understand English. I read a
18 little bit, I'm not fully--really a good reader.

19 THE COURT: Okay. So let me ask the questions, and we
20 can go through them.

21 (*Id.* at 157-58.) After determining that Prospective Juror 16 had worked at various

1 manual jobs in Jamaica, had been a construction worker in the United States, and was
2 currently on disability status, the court asked,

3 THE COURT: Do you--do you get any newspapers or
4 magazines?

5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR 16: Yeah, I look at them. I look at
6 magazines.

7 THE COURT: What kind of magazines do you like to get?

8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR 16: Time.

9 THE COURT: Okay. And do you try to read that from time
10 to time?

11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR 16: Yeah, I try to sometimes.

12 THE COURT: And can you get--can you make out what the
13 stories are about?

14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR 16: At times, yeah.

15 (*Id.* at 161-62.)

16 The government used two of its peremptory challenges against
17 Prospective Juror 6 and Prospective Juror 16. Iverson made a *Batson* objection,
18 arguing that the challenges were based on race. In response, the government stated
19 that it excused Prospective Juror 6 because he had "spent most of [the first morning

1 of jury selection] sleeping while the Court was giving questions and instructions,
 2 literally sleeping" (*id.* at 230), and that he had returned late from lunch, thereby
 3 demonstrating that "[h]e can't follow the Court's instructions" (*id.* at 231). As to
 4 Prospective Juror 16, the government stated that

5 [Prospective Juror 16] has told the Court he wasn't able to read the
 6 [jury] questionnaire, he doesn't understand how to read basic
 7 English. You know, he tries to read magazines when he can, but
 8 he doesn't understand English. He has a very limited education,
 9 never educated after the sixth grade.

10 And I don't believe that a person with that limited
 11 education is going to be able to comprehend the sophisticated
 12 federal laws that we're talking about here.

13 (*Id.* at 231.)

14 The district court upheld Iverson's *Batson* objection with respect to both
 15 jurors. As to Prospective Juror 6, the court stated that any sleeping during trial would
 16 be "easily corrected" and was something for which the court would be alert. (*Id.*
 17 at 236.) With respect to Prospective Juror 16--empaneled as, and hereafter referred
 18 to as, Juror No. 8--the district court stated that although uneducated, "[h]e seemed to
 19 be bright, . . . and he impressed me as being able to grasp the facts" (*id.* at 237).

1 2. *Events During Trial*

2 The presentation of evidence at trial began on July 13 and ended on July
3 15. On July 14, the government moved for reconsideration of the court's *Batson*
4 decision--a motion that was not decided until October. In the meantime, on July 15
5 after both sides had rested and before summations were begun, Juror No. 8 was
6 dismissed and replaced by an alternate. The circumstances were as follows.

7 The trial judge informed the parties that he had been alerted by the
8 court's jury administrator that Juror No. 8, "the person who was 16 in our panel . . .
9 may not have filled out his own jury questionnaire, which raises a question of
10 whether he can read and write well enough to fill out the juror questionnaire, which
11 I think is the only requirement with respect to being able to read and write." (Trial
12 Transcript ("T.Tr.") 396.) The court stated that the jury administrator questioned
13 whether Juror No. 8 "signed it or whether his wife signed it for him, whether he read
14 it." (*Id.* at 397.) The court solicited suggestions as to how it should proceed. (*See id.*)

15 After an Assistant United States Attorney ("AUSA") posed the question
16 of whether it was legally permissible for Juror No. 8 to remain on the jury if he was
17 unqualified as a matter of law, the court said,

1 Why don't we talk to him, then? . . . [S]hould we bring him in? I
2 think by himself, right? And perhaps talk to him up here . . . at
3 the bench?

4

5 [AUSA] VIOLANTI: Judge, I know also in the past, . . .
6 courts have taken jurors in chambers to avoid embarrassment and
7 talk[ed] to them, and then parties rely on that--obviously, the
8 Court's not going to be deceptive--and then come back and report
9 that way. However the Court wants to do it is fine with the
10 government.

11

12 THE COURT:

13 Do you have a problem with it?

14 [DEFENSE COUNSEL] JORDAN: So, you'll be addressing
15 him?

16 THE COURT: Yeah, I'll just talk to him one on one, me and
17 him.

18 [DEFENSE COUNSEL] JORDAN: Sure.

19 (*Id.* at 398-99.)

20 The court's ensuing *in camera* questioning of Juror No. 8 was not
21 recorded. When the interview ended, the judge returned to the courtroom and held
22 a sidebar, with Iverson included, and reported to the parties what had transpired

1 *in camera* and reported that Juror No. 8 had been dismissed:

2 *I made an inquiry of the juror, and it turns out he cannot read and write.*

3 When I asked him, his answer was: Not so well.

4 And I said: Well, did you fill out this [jury questionnaire]?

5 *He said: No, his wife filled out the form.*

6 *I said: Well, did she do it just because it was convenient for her*
7 *to do it?*

8 *He said: No, I can't do it.*

9 And from my discussion, *it appeared to me that he really can't*
10 *read or write, that he--it's not simply not reading and writing so well,*
11 *it's that he doesn't want to admit that he's illiterate.*

12 So I think under the statute [governing juror qualifications],
13 he is disqualified as a juror, and so the jury will consist[] of the 11
14 who were jurors and the first alternate.

15 *I've excused him. . . .* I didn't want to, but I think that the
16 statute's pretty clear that someone needs to be able to read and
17 write well enough to be a juror for them to participate in this, and
18 I don't think--he didn't fill out the form itself, the signature on the
19 form was not his, . . . and so I don't think we can continue with
20 him.

21 And I apologize for this. Maybe we should have done a
22 little bit more searching and inquiry during the jury selection. I
23 don't think anyone anticipated this sort of a problem coming up.

1 And just so I can explain, the jury administrator mistook his
2 wife for a juror and asked--or, was talking to her. And she said
3 no, no, no, I'm not a juror, I'm here because my husband needs me
4 here because he can't read or write. . . .

5

6 [DEFENSE COUNSEL] JORDAN: I would like my
7 objection on the record, Judge. We knew during the voir dire that
8 this individual could not read.

9 THE COURT: We really didn't. During voir dire, we knew
10 he had trouble reading, but he said he did look at the newspaper,
11 which I generously interpreted that he could read a little bit, at
12 least well enough, I assumed, to fill out the jury form. That turned
13 out not to be the case, and so that's why I've made [the dismissal]
14 decision.

15 (*Id.* at 400-02 (emphases added).)

16 In a Decision and Order dated October 21, 2016 ("October 2016 Order"),
17 the court reiterated that the information it "learned later during the trial" revealed that
18 "Juror [No. 8] could not read English at all. When questioned privately during the
19 trial, he admitted exactly that: he admitted that his wife had to complete the jury
20 form for him because he could not do it himself. And for that reason, he was
21 disqualified and replaced with an alternate juror." October 2016 Order at 7-8. The
22 district court vacated its July *Batson* finding of an improperly used peremptory

1 challenge with respect to Juror No. 8, while noting that because that juror "was
2 eventually excused, the point is largely moot." (*Id.* at 8.)

3 3. *The Propriety of the Dismissal of Juror No. 8*

4 On appeal, Iverson contends that the district court erred procedurally in
5 dismissing Juror No. 8 without Iverson's being present and without giving him an
6 opportunity to argue after the court interviewed the juror. Iverson contends that the
7 court erred substantively by undoing its earlier *Batson* ruling and thereby drastically
8 changing the composition of the jury, in violation of both his Sixth Amendment right
9 to be tried by a jury reflecting a cross-section of the community and his Fifth
10 Amendment equal protection right not to have persons excluded from the jury on the
11 basis of race. We are unpersuaded by Iverson's constitutional contentions, and while
12 we agree that there was procedural error, we conclude that any such errors were
13 harmless.

14 There is a fundamental "public[] interest in fair trials designed to end in
15 just judgments," *United States v. Jorn*, 400 U.S. 470, 480 (1971) (plurality opinion)
16 (internal quotation marks omitted), giving both society and the parties an interest in
17 restricting jury service to persons who are competent to serve. A prospective juror

1 who is unqualified is properly dismissed for cause. *See, e.g., United States v. Pineda*,
2 743 F.3d 213, 217 (7th Cir. 2014) (a juror who "is unable to read, write, speak, and
3 understand English may be appropriately stricken for cause"). A defendant's
4 constitutional rights to be tried by a jury reflecting a cross-section of the community
5 and by a jury from which persons have not been excluded by reason of race do not
6 override the interest in restricting jury service to persons who are competent to serve.

7 The Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968 ("Act"), codified primarily
8 at 28 U.S.C. §§ 1861-69, provides, with exceptions not relevant here, that a person is
9 qualified to serve on a jury "unless," *inter alia*, he or she "is unable to read, write, and
10 understand the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to fill out
11 satisfactorily the juror qualification form," *id.* § 1865(b)(2). The Act requires the court
12 clerk or jury commission (collectively "Jury Clerk") to mail to every person whose
13 name has been randomly drawn from the master wheel a juror qualification form,
14 with instructions to fill out, sign, and promptly return the form to the Jury Clerk; it
15 also provides that "[i]f the person is unable to fill out the form, another shall do it for
16 him, and shall indicate that he has done so and the reason therefor." *Id.* § 1864(a); *see*
17 *also id.* ("Any person who fails to return a completed juror qualification form as

1 instructed may be summoned by the [Jury Clerk] forthwith to appear before the [Jury
2 Clerk] to fill out a juror qualification form.").

3 Although Iverson argues that nothing in these provisions "provide[s] any
4 objective basis for a trial judge to determine whether a prospective juror had
5 'satisfactorily' filled out a juror qualification form" (Iverson brief on appeal at 38), that
6 surely is not so in the context of this case. Section 1864, read as a whole, clearly
7 means that someone is required to fill out the questionnaire; and if the addressee is
8 unable to do it because of illiteracy, he is, under the terms of § 1865(b)(2), unqualified
9 to serve.

10 At a jury trial, the court may "impanel up to 6 alternate jurors to replace
11 any jurors who are unable to perform or who are disqualified from performing their
12 duties." Fed. R. Crim. P. 24(c)(1). "The issue of what, if any, inquiry must be made
13 before deciding whether a juror should be excused . . . is committed to the judge's
14 discretion. This court need only satisfy itself that the district court had sufficient
15 information to make an informed decision." *United States v. Mulder*, 273 F.3d 91, 108
16 (2d Cir. 2001) (internal citation omitted), *cert. denied*, 535 U.S. 949 (2002).

17 An accused has a right under the Sixth Amendment to be present at his
18 own trial "at any stage of the criminal proceeding that is critical to its outcome if [the

1 defendant's] presence would contribute to the fairness of the procedure." *Kentucky*
2 *v. Stincer*, 482 U.S. 730, 745 (1987). This right is codified in Rule 43 of the Federal
3 Rules of Criminal Procedure, *see United States v. Rosario*, 111 F.3d 293, 298 (2d Cir.),
4 *cert. denied*, 522 U.S. 969 (1997), which provides that "the defendant must be present
5 at," *inter alia*, "every trial stage," Fed. R. Crim. P. 43(a)(2). This normally means that
6 there should be no "private communications between the judge and jur[ors]
7 regardless of whether the communication concerns issues that are personal in nature
8 and unrelated to the trial, or issues that bear on the substance of the proceedings."
9 *United States v. Evans*, 352 F.3d 65, 68 (2d Cir. 2003) ("*Evans*") (internal quotation marks
10 omitted). In the present case, however, as set out in Part II.C.2. above, and is
11 undisputed, the district judge "spoke ex parte with [Juror No. 8]" "[w]ith the
12 permission of the parties" (Iverson brief on appeal at 33).

13 Nonetheless, we see no indication in the record that Iverson agreed to
14 forgo his right to be present for the court's oral dismissal of Juror No. 8 or that the
15 parties agreed that the court should render a decision without the parties' both (a)
16 being apprised as to what information was revealed in the *in camera* interview and (b)
17 having an opportunity to present their positions as to the propriety of dismissal. The
18 court's statement "I'll just talk to [Juror No. 8] one on one, me and him" (T.Tr. 399), did

1 not suggest that the court--without returning to the courtroom, reporting to the
2 parties, and hearing argument--would immediately proceed to dismiss the juror.

3 Thus, the court's dismissal of Juror No. 8 before returning to the
4 courtroom to report the results of its interview and allow argument by the parties was
5 a procedural error. Further, especially given that the interview was *in camera*--and
6 given the frequently hesitant tenor of the answers given by Juror No. 8 during voir
7 dire--it would have been much the better practice to have a court reporter record the
8 interview.

9 Nonetheless, we see in these procedural missteps no basis for reversal.
10 "Rule 43 violations are analyzed under the traditional harmless error rule provided
11 by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 52(a)," *Evans*, 352 F.3d at 68, and "[w]e review
12 a district court's dismissal of a juror for an abuse of discretion," *id.* "A dismissal
13 should not be overturned without a showing of bias or prejudice to the defendant."
14 *Id.*; see also *United States v. Walker*, 243 F. App'x 621, 624 (2d Cir. 2007) (applying same
15 standard to the dismissal of a juror who had been empaneled as a result of a
16 successful *Batson* objection).

17 Although we have never ruled whether the proper harmless error
18 standard in this context is harmless beyond a reasonable doubt, see *Chapman v.*

1 *California*, 386 U.S. 18, 26 (1967), or by a fair assurance that the verdict was not
2 affected, *see Kotteakos v. United States*, 328 U.S. 750, 764-65 (1946), *see, e.g., Evans*, 352
3 F.3d at 69, we need not decide the question today. We are persuaded that the district
4 court's error was harmless even under the more stringent "beyond a reasonable
5 doubt" standard.

6 We see neither a substantive error nor any prejudice resulting from the
7 procedural error. The record before us is adequate to show that the district court had
8 sufficient information to make an informed decision about Juror No. 8's statutory
9 eligibility to serve as a juror. Given his answers to the court's questions in the
10 *in camera* interview, set out in Part II.C.2. above, the court's finding that Juror No. 8
11 could not read or write is not clearly erroneous. The court's conclusion that as a
12 consequence he was not qualified to be a juror was thus compelled by the Act, and
13 the decision that he should be dismissed from the jury was not error.

14 We do not necessarily agree with the view expressed by the district court
15 in its October 2016 Order that Juror No. 8 should thus have been excused at voir dire.
16 While the tone and content of the answers given during the voir dire should perhaps
17 have prompted the court to inquire further, the actual record at that stage was not
18 clear as to the extent of Juror No. 8's ability to read or write. But the additional

1 answers received by the court during the *in camera* interview justified the court's
2 finding that Juror No. 8 could not read or write and its conclusion that he was
3 therefore not qualified to be a juror.

4 The fact that Juror No. 8 had been seated on the jury following the
5 successful *Batson* objection to the government's use of its peremptory challenges has
6 no bearing on the propriety of his dismissal. Given the court's permissible finding
7 that Juror No. 8 was unable to read or write, the conclusion that he was, under the
8 Act, not qualified to serve as a juror was correct. Thus, he was excusable for cause.

9 Iverson suggests he was prejudiced by the dismissal of Juror No. 8
10 because it effected "a drastic shift in the jury's composition" because it "reduc[ed] the
11 number of black jurors from two to one." (Iverson brief on appeal at 44.) Although
12 the dismissal of Juror No. 8 did leave the jury with just one black member, we cannot
13 conclude that this constituted any cognizable prejudice. As indicated above, the
14 panel of prospective jurors, other than Juror No. 8, included only two black persons,
15 one of whom had already been excused for cause and the other of whom was
16 eventually empaneled. Thus, had Juror No. 8 been fully vetted during voir dire,
17 leading to his timely disqualification, the jury would have included just one black
18 juror, as it eventually did.

CONCLUSION

We have considered all of Iverson's arguments on this appeal and have found in them no basis for reversal. The judgment of conviction is affirmed.