

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

March 17, 2020

Christopher M. Wolpert  
Clerk of Court

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

v.

DAVID SCOTT,

Defendant - Appellant.

No. 19-1358  
(D.C. No. 1:15-CR-00030-PAB-1)  
(D. Colo.)

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**ORDER AND JUDGMENT\***

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Before **BRISCOE, HOLMES**, and **MATHESON**, Circuit Judges.

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This matter is before the court on the government's motion to enforce the appeal waiver in David Scott's plea agreement pursuant to *United States v. Hahn*, 359 F.3d 1315 (10th Cir. 2004) (en banc) (per curiam). Exercising jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, we grant the motion and dismiss the appeal.

Scott pleaded guilty to possession of a firearm by a previously convicted felon, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). As part of his plea agreement, he waived his right to appeal his conviction and sentence, unless the government appealed the sentence or the sentence exceeded either the ten-year statutory maximum, *see*

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\* This order and judgment is not binding precedent, except under the doctrines of law of the case, res judicata, and collateral estoppel. It may be cited, however, for its persuasive value consistent with Fed. R. App. P. 32.1 and 10th Cir. R. 32.1.

18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(2), or time served. Scott acknowledged in the plea agreement that he was entering his plea knowingly and voluntarily and that he understood its consequences, including the possible sentences and appeal waiver. At the change of plea hearing, the district court reminded him of the possible sentences and broad appeal waiver, and he confirmed that he understood and that he wanted to plead guilty. Based on his responses to the court's questions and its observations of his demeanor during the hearing, the court accepted Scott's plea as having been knowingly and voluntarily entered. The court then sentenced him to time served. Despite the fact none of the exceptions to the appeal waiver applied,<sup>1</sup> Scott filed a notice of appeal.

In ruling on a motion to enforce, we consider: “(1) whether the disputed appeal falls within the scope of the waiver of appellate rights; (2) whether the defendant knowingly and voluntarily waived his appellate rights; and (3) whether enforcing the waiver would result in a miscarriage of justice.” *Hahn*, 359 F.3d at 1325.

In response to the government's motion to enforce, Scott, through counsel, “acknowledge[d] that his appeal waiver is enforceable under the standards set out in [*Hahn*].” *Aplt. Resp.* at 1. He thus conceded that his waiver was knowing and voluntary, that his appeal falls within the scope of the waiver, and that enforcement of the waiver would not result in a miscarriage of justice. *See United States v.*

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<sup>1</sup> The government did not appeal the sentence.

*Porter*, 405 F.3d 1136, 1143 (10th Cir. 2005) (noting that court need not address uncontested *Hahn* factor).

Accordingly, we grant the government's motion to enforce the appeal waiver and dismiss the appeal.

Entered for the Court  
Per Curiam