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MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

v.

CARLOS ALBERTO CEDANO-PEREZ,  
AKA Carlos Arturo Cedano-Perez,

Defendant - Appellant.

No. 12-10239

D.C. No. 2:09-cr-00421-JCM-  
VCF-1

MEMORANDUM\*

Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the District of Nevada  
James C. Mahan, District Judge, Presiding

Submitted November 5, 2013\*\*  
Pasadena, California

Before: McKEOWN, GOULD, and BYBEE, Circuit Judges.

Defendant-Appellant Carlos Cedano-Perez appeals his below-guidelines  
46-month sentence following a conditional guilty plea to illegal reentry into the

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\* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent  
except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 36-3.

\*\* The panel unanimously concludes this case is suitable for decision  
without oral argument. See Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

United States after deportation, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a). We have jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291, and we affirm.

Cedano-Perez contends that the district court erred in applying a 16-level increase for a prior crime of violence, under U.S.S.G. § 2L1.2(b)(1)(A)(ii), based upon Cedano-Perez's 2000 Nevada conviction for battery with substantial bodily harm. Cedano-Perez contends that he is actually innocent of the Nevada offense, and that he received ineffective assistance of counsel. Absent denial of right to counsel, Cedano-Perez misunderstands the power of our court to review his Nevada conviction. *See Daniels v. United States*, 532 U.S. 374, 376, 121 S. Ct. 1578, 1580, 149 L.Ed.2d 590 (2001) (prohibiting collateral attack of prior state conviction in 28 U.S.C. § 2255 proceeding); *Custis v. United States*, 511 U.S. 485, 114 S. Ct. 1732, 128 L.Ed.2d 517 (1994) (prohibiting collateral attack of prior state conviction at federal sentencing proceeding). As Cedano-Perez had counsel during his state court criminal proceedings, the district court appropriately concluded that Cedano-Perez could not collaterally attack his Nevada conviction at his federal sentencing.<sup>1</sup> *See United States v. Martinez-Martinez*, 295 F.3d 1041, 1044-45 (9th

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<sup>1</sup> We do not consider here whether Cedano-Perez could challenge his state conviction under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 as a "rare case[]" in which there was previously no available channel of review due to "no fault of his own." *See Daniels*, 532 U.S. at 376.

Cir. 2002); *United States v. Gutierrez-Cervantez*, 132 F.3d 460, 462 (9th Cir. 1997).

**AFFIRMED.**