

**FOR PUBLICATION**  
**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS**  
**FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, <i>Plaintiff-Appellant,</i> v. DANTE KENYON ANDERSON, <i>Defendant-Appellee.</i>
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No. 09-50559  
D.C. No.  
2:08-cr-00121-JSL-1  
OPINION

Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Central District of California  
J. Spencer Letts, District Judge, Presiding

Submitted November 3, 2010\*  
Pasadena, California

Filed November 16, 2010

Before: Harry Pregerson, Kenneth F. Ripple,\*\* and  
Susan P. Graber, Circuit Judges.

Per Curiam Opinion

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

\*\*The Honorable Kenneth F. Ripple, Senior Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, sitting by designation.

**COUNSEL**

Sean Kennedy, Federal Public Defender, Michael Tanaka,  
Deputy Federal Public Defender, Los Angeles, California, for  
the plaintiff-appellant.

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André Birotte Jr., United States Attorney, Christine C. Ewell, Assistant United States Attorney, Shawn J. Nelson, Assistant United States Attorney, Los Angeles, California, for the defendant-appellee.

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### OPINION

#### PER CURIAM:

The United States appeals the district court's dismissal of Defendant-Appellee Dante Anderson's indictment for being a felon in possession of a firearm, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). The court concluded that the defendant's two predicate felony convictions were insufficient to support a federal indictment because each resulted from a plea of *nolo contendere* in a California state court and, therefore, did not conclusively establish Anderson's guilt.

[1] Title 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) prohibits possession of a firearm by "any person . . . who has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year." "What constitutes a conviction of such a crime shall be determined in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held." 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(20); *accord United States v. Valerio*, 441 F.3d 837, 839 (9th Cir. 2006) ("Under the federal felon in possession statute, state law controls on whether a person has a 'conviction,' . . .").

[2] The California Penal Code, section 1016(3), provides that "[t]he legal effect of [a *nolo contendere*] plea, to a crime punishable as a felony, shall be the same as that of a plea of guilty for all purposes." A plea of *nolo contendere* "is the functional equivalent of a guilty plea." *People v. Whitfield*, 54 Cal. Rptr. 2d 370, 377 (Ct. App. 1996).

[3] The district court's holding was clearly erroneous. Section 922(g)(1) requires only that the defendant was "convicted" of a previous felony, as defined by the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held. California law treats a plea of nolo contendere as equivalent to a guilty plea. Thus, Anderson's nolo contendere pleas resulted in convictions, and either conviction was sufficient to qualify as a predicate felony.

[4] The district court's dismissal of the indictment under § 922(g)(1) is reversed, and the matter is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

**REVERSED AND REMANDED.**