

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

v.

RICHARD LORENZO CABA BATISTA,
Defendant.

Criminal No. 24-463 (ADC)

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
ON RULE 11(b) CHANGE OF PLEA HEARING

I. Procedural Background

On December 19, 2024, Defendant Richard Lorenzo Caba Batista was charged by a Grand Jury in a one-count indictment. Defendant agrees to plead guilty to Count One of the Indictment.

Count One of the Indictment charges that, on or about December 7, 2024, in the District of Puerto Rico, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, the defendant, Richard Lorenzo Caba Batista, who is an alien, as the term is defined in Title 8, United States code, Section 1101(a)(3), and who has been previously removed from the United States after an aggravated felony conviction, attempted to enter and entered the United States, without obtaining, prior to his re-embarkation at a place outside the United States, the express consent of the Secretary of Homeland Security to reapply for admission into the United States. All in violation of Title 8, United States Code, Section 1326 (a) and (b)(2).

On February 25, 2025, Defendant moved for a change of plea. Docket No. 18. On April 1, 2025, Defendant appeared before this Court for a change of plea hearing pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. See United States v. Woodward, 387 F. 3d. 1329 (11th Cir. 2004) (holding that a magistrate judge may, with the defendant's consent, conduct a Rule 11 change of plea hearing). Defendant was advised of the purpose of the hearing and placed under

USA v. Caba-Batista
Crim. No. 24-463 (ADC)
Report and Recommendation on Guilty Plea

oath with instructions that his answers must be truthful because he could otherwise be charged with perjury.

II. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge

Defendant was advised of his right to hold all proceedings, including this change of plea hearing, before a district court judge. An explanation of the differences between the scope of jurisdiction and functions of a district judge and a magistrate judge was provided. Defendant was informed that, if he elects to proceed before a magistrate judge, the magistrate judge would conduct the hearing and prepare a report and recommendation, subject to the review and approval of the district judge.

Defendant was provided with a *Waiver of Right to Trial by Jury*, which he signed prior to the hearing. Docket No. 23. Defendant validated his signature and informed that his attorney had translated the document to Spanish and explained the document before signing the same. The Court found that Defendant voluntarily consented to proceed before a magistrate judge and approved Defendant's consent.

III. Proceedings Under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of guilty pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to Rule 11, for a plea of guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant's right to trial, the guilty plea must be knowing and voluntary. United States v. Hernández Wilson, 186 F. 3d 1, 5 (1st Cir. 1999). "Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an 'understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of his plea'". United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F. 3d 1, 4 (1st Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy v. United States, 394 U. S. 459, 467 (1969)). There are three core concerns in a Rule 11 proceeding: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3) knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea.

A. Competence to Enter a Guilty Plea

The Court questioned Defendant about his age, education, history of any treatment for mental illness or addiction, use of any medication, drugs or alcohol, and his understanding of the purpose of the hearing, to ascertain his capacity to understand, answer and comprehend the change of plea colloquy. The Court confirmed that Defendant received the Indictment and fully discussed the charge with his attorney, and that he was satisfied with the advice and representation he

USA v. Caba-Batista
Crim. No. 24-463 (ADC)
Report and Recommendation on Guilty Plea

received. The Court further inquired whether Defendant's counsel or counsel for the Government had any reservations as to Defendant's competency to plead, receiving answers that Defendant was competent to enter a plea. After considering Defendant's responses, and observing his demeanor, the Court found that Defendant was competent to plead and fully aware of the purpose of the hearing.

B. Voluntariness

Defendant expressed that he had discussed with counsel his decision to enter a straight plea in this case and that he understood the consequences of such a decision. Upon questioning, Defendant confirmed that no one made promises or assurances of any kind in exchange for him guilty plea. Defendant indicated that he was not being induced to plead guilty, that he was entering such plea freely and voluntarily because in fact he is guilty, and that no one had threatened him or offered a thing of value in exchange for his plea. Defendant understood that the offense to which he is pleading guilty is a felony and that, if the plea is accepted, he will be adjudged guilty of that offense, and that such adjudication may deprive him of valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess a firearm. Importantly, Defendant was advised, and expressed to have understood that, because he is not a United States citizen, if accepted, his plea of guilty could result in negative immigration consequences, such as the removal or deportation from the United States, the denial of citizenship, and being barred from re-entry to the United States.

Throughout the hearing, Defendant was free to consult with his attorney or to seek clarification from the Court. He confirmed that his decision to plead guilty was made knowingly and voluntarily.

C. Maximum Penalties

Defendant expressed his understanding of the statutory maximum penalties for the offense to which he was pleading guilty. Count One of the Indictment carries a term of imprisonment of not more than twenty (20) years, a fine not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00), and a term of supervised release of not more than three (3) years. In addition, a Special Monetary Assessment of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per count of conviction would be imposed, to be deposited to the Criminal Victims Fund, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 3013(a). Defendant indicated that he understood the maximum penalties applicable to

USA v. Caba-Batista
Crim. No. 24-463 (ADC)
Report and Recommendation on Guilty Plea

Count One of the Indictment, that the offense charged is a felony, and the potential consequences of the guilty plea, such as the deprivation of certain valuable rights.

The Court then explained the nature of supervised release and the consequences of violating the conditions of supervised release. Specifically, Defendant was informed that, if supervised release is revoked, he may be required to serve an additional term of imprisonment up to the full term of supervised release originally imposed by the Court. And that, if he is currently on supervised release in a different case than the one object of the Indictment, his plea of guilty, if accepted, could result in negative consequences, such as the revocation of his supervised release in that other case. The Court further advised Defendant that in certain cases the Court may also order, or be required to order, that Defendant pay restitution to any victim of the offense, and the Court may also require him to forfeit certain property to the Government. Defendant was also informed that any sentence imposed in this case could be imposed to run concurrently or consecutively to any sentences he may be currently serving in another case.

D. Sentencing Procedure

Defendant was informed that, in determining his sentence, the District Judge is required to consider, but not necessarily follow, the Sentencing Guidelines. Defendant confirmed that he discussed with his attorney how the Sentencing Guidelines might apply to this case. Defendant was specifically informed that the Court, after considering the applicable Sentencing Guidelines, could impose a sentence different from any estimate expected by him or provided by his attorney, and that the Court had the authority to impose a sentence that is more severe or less severe than the sentence called for by the Sentencing Guidelines. Defendant was advised, and informed to have understood, that the Sentencing Guidelines are thus considered advisory, and that during sentencing the District Court will consider the sentencing criteria found at Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a), which include the seriousness of the offense, the need for deterrence of criminal conduct, the need to protect the public from further crimes, the need to provide Defendant with educational or vocational training, or medical care, and the need to provide restitution to any victims.

Defendant was advised that parole has been abolished and that, if he is sentenced to prison, he will not be released on parole. Further, Defendant was advised of his right to appeal and that, under some circumstances, he or the Government may have the right to appeal the sentence

USA v. Caba-Batista
Crim. No. 24-463 (ADC)
Report and Recommendation on Guilty Plea

imposed by the Court. But that, by pleading guilty, he is limiting his right to appeal to situations in which his guilty plea is unlawful or involuntary, or if there is a fundamental defect in the proceedings that was not waived by his plea of guilt, and to a statutory right to appeal a sentence if it is contrary to law. Defendant informed that he understood his right to appeal.

E. Waiver of Constitutional Rights

Defendant was specifically advised that he has the right to persist in a plea of not guilty and that, if he does, he has the right to a speedy trial by jury, or trial before a judge sitting without a jury if the Court and the Government so agree; that at trial he would be presumed innocent and the Government would have to prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; that he would have the right to the assistance of counsel for his defense, and that, if he could not afford one, an attorney would be appointed to represent him throughout all stages of the proceedings; that at trial he would have the right to hear and cross examine all witnesses, the right to issue subpoenas or to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify at trial, and the right to testify or to remain silent. Defendant was further advised that if he decided not to testify or put on evidence at trial, the failure to do so could not be used against him, and that at trial the jury would have to return a unanimous verdict before he could be found guilty or not guilty.

Defendant specifically acknowledged understanding these rights. He reaffirmed his understanding that by entering a plea of guilty there would be no trial and he would be waiving or giving up the rights that the Court explained.

F. Offense Charged and Factual Basis for the Guilty Plea

Defendant was read in open court Count One of the Indictment. The Court explained technical terms used in the Indictment to describe the charge. The Court also explained the elements of the offense. Defendant expressed to have understood. The Government explained the factual basis for the offense and the evidence it would present if this case were to proceed to trial. Upon questioning, Defendant admitted to all the elements of the offense charged. Defendant admitted that he was pleading guilty because he is in fact guilty. Defendant pled guilty as to Count One of the Indictment.

IV. Conclusion

Defendant appeared before me, by consent, pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedures and entered a plea of guilty as to Count One of the Indictment.

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