



2002 Decisions

Opinions of the United
States Court of Appeals
for the Third Circuit

1-30-2002

USA v. Blair

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2002

Recommended Citation

"USA v. Blair" (2002). *2002 Decisions*. 67.

https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/thirdcircuit_2002/67

This decision is brought to you for free and open access by the Opinions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit at Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in 2002 Decisions by an authorized administrator of Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository.

NOT PRECEDENTIAL

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 01-2297

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

GROVER BLAIR,

Appellant.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

(D.C. Criminal No. 00-cr-00576)
District Judge: The Honorable Mary Little Cooper

Submitted Under Third Circuit LAR 34.1(a)
January 22, 2002

BEFORE: NYGAARD and STAPLETON, Circuit Judges,
and CAPUTO, District Judge.

(Filed January 30, 2002)

MEMORANDUM OPINION OF THE COURT

NYGAARD, Circuit Judge.

Appellant, Grover Blair, pleaded guilty to being a convicted felon in possession of a firearm that was "in or affecting commerce," in violation of 18 U.S.C.

□922 (g)(1). He was sentenced to 84 months in prison, with the recommendation to the Bureau of Prisons that he receive credit for time served. He was also sentenced to three years of supervised release, a fine of \$500.00, and a special assessment of \$100.00. The judgment was later amended to include a recommendation to the Bureau of Prisons that credit for time served extend back to Blair's initial appearance in federal court, or September 22, 2000. Blair appeals, raising the four issues listed in Section I below. We will affirm.

I. ISSUES

1. Did the District Court err by finding that Blair's previous conviction for a violation of N.J.S.A. □2C:35-6, Employment of a Juvenile in Drug Distribution, was a controlled substance offense for purposes of U.S.S.G. □4B1.2(b), thereby enhancing his base offense level by four levels?

2. Did the District Court err by finding that two of Blair's prior state convictions were not part of a single scheme or plan, due to the fact that there was an "intervening arrest," even though Blair's first offense had not been adjudicated prior to his second arrest?

3. Did the District Court err when it found that it did not have the authority to give Blair custodial credit back to his original sentencing date?

4. Did the District Court err by not sua sponte dismissing the indictment for lack of any commercial or transactional aspects to Blair's possession of a firearm?

II. DISCUSSION

Appellant first argues that the District Court erred by finding that one of his prior convictions, "employment of a juvenile in a drug distribution," was a controlled substance offense as defined under U.S.S.G. □4B1.2(b). We reject that argument. First, appellant stipulated in his plea agreement to that fact. Moreover, the evidence of record and the state court documents fully support the District Court's finding that the appellant employed a juvenile to distribute cocaine.

Secondly, appellant's claim that his two prior drug trafficking offenses were "related" under U.S.S.G. □4A1.2(a)(2) is also meritless. The simple response to his

argument is that those sentences arose from offenses that were separated by an intervening arrest. (See Application Note 3 of □4A1.2)

Appellant's third contention on appeal is the District Court erred by concluding it did not have the authority to order the Bureau of Prisons to grant him credit from the date of his initial appearance. The date on which a defendant's sentence is deemed to commence is controlled by 18 U.S.C. □ 3585(a), and the decision is committed, in the first instance, to the exclusive authority of the Bureau of Prisons. The District Court was correct. It simply did not have the authority to effectively "back date" a sentence to commence on the date his sentencing was arguably scheduled. That would effectively give him credit for presentence custody.

Finally, the appellant argues that the District Court erred by not sua sponte dismissing the indictment for lack of any commercial or transactional aspects to Blair's possession of a firearm. Inasmuch as this issue was not raised before the District Court, to prevail on appeal, he must show that it was plain error. We conclude that it is not. Appellant's argument is essentially that □922 was beyond Congress's powers under Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution. This argument has no merit. See United States v. Singletary, 268 F.3d 196 (3d Cir. 2001); United States v. Gateward, 84 F.3d 670 (3d Cir. 1996); United States v. Rybar, 103 F.3d 273 (3d Cir. 1996).

III. CONCLUSION

In summary and for all the reasons explained above, we will affirm the judgment of the District Court.

TO THE CLERK:

Please file the foregoing opinion.

/s/ Richard L. Nygaard
Circuit Judge

