

**THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE DIVISION
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 1:13-cr-00043-MR-WCM-1**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.)	<u>ORDER</u>
)	
MATT DAVIS,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
_____)	

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the Defendant’s “Motion for Compassionate Release” [Doc. 195]. The Government opposes the Defendant’s motion. [Doc. 197].

I. BACKGROUND

In June 2014, the Defendant Matt Davis pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute bath salts. In April 2015, the Court sentenced him to 156 months of imprisonment. [Doc. 177]. The Defendant is currently housed at USP Lee, and his projected release date is August 19, 2024.¹ The Defendant now seeks a reduction in his sentence pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) in light of the ongoing COVID-19

¹ See <https://www.bop.gov/inmateloc/> (last visited Sept. 22, 2020).

pandemic. [Doc. 195]. Specifically, the Defendant argues that his underlying health conditions place him at a higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19, and that his particular vulnerability to the illness is an extraordinary and compelling reason for an immediate sentence reduction to time served. [Id.].

II. DISCUSSION

Section 3582(c)(1)(A), as amended by The First Step Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-391, 132 Stat. 5194, 5239 (Dec. 21, 2018), permits a defendant to seek a modification of his sentence for “extraordinary and compelling reasons,” if the defendant has “fully exhausted all administrative rights to appeal a failure of the Bureau of Prisons to bring a motion on the defendant’s behalf or the lapse of 30 days from the receipt of such a request by the warden of the defendant’s facility, whichever is earlier.” 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). Here, the Government concedes that the Defendant has exhausted the necessary administrative remedies. Accordingly, the Court will proceed to address the merits of the Defendant’s motion.

As is relevant here, the Court may reduce a defendant’s sentence under § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) “extraordinary and compelling reasons” if “such reduction is consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.” 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i). The Court must also

consider the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), to the extent that such factors are applicable. Id.

Sentencing Guidelines § 1B1.13 is the Sentencing Commission's policy statement applicable to compassionate release reductions.² See U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13. As is pertinent here, this policy statement provides that the Court may reduce a term of imprisonment after considering the § 3553(a) factors if the Court finds that (1) "[e]xtraordinary and compelling reasons warrant the reduction;" (2) "[t]he defendant is not a danger to the safety of any other person or to the community, as provided in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g);" and (3) "[t]he reduction is consistent with this policy statement." U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13.

The application note to § 1B1.13 specifies the types of circumstances that qualify as "extraordinary and compelling reasons." First, the defendant's

² The policy statement refers only to motions filed by the BOP Director. That is because this policy statement was last amended on November 1, 2018, and until the enactment of the First Step Act on December 21, 2018, defendants were not permitted to file motions under § 3582(c). See First Step Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-391, 132 Stat. 5194, 5239. In light of the statutory requirement that any sentence reduction be "consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission," § 3582(c)(1)(A), and the lack of any plausible reason to treat motions filed by defendants differently from motions filed by BOP, the Court concludes that this policy statement applies to motions filed by defendants under § 3582(c)(1)(A) as well. See United States v. Taylor, -- F. App'x --, 2020 WL 5412762 (4th Cir. Sept. 9, 2020) (reversing denial of defendant's compassionate release motion where district court failed to consider the policy statement set forth in § 1B1.3 and its comments).

medical condition can qualify as a basis for relief if the defendant is “suffering from a terminal illness,” such as “metastatic solid-tumor cancer, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), end-stage organ disease, [or] advanced dementia,” U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13, cmt. n.1(A)(i). The defendant’s medical condition can also qualify as an extraordinary and compelling reason if the defendant is:

(I) suffering from a serious physical or medical condition,

(II) suffering from a serious functional or cognitive impairment, or

(III) experiencing deteriorating physical or mental health because of the aging process, that substantially diminishes the ability of the defendant to provide self-care within the environment of a correctional facility and from which he or she is not expected to recover.

U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13, cmt. n.1(A)(ii).

The defendant’s age can also constitute an extraordinary and compelling reason for a reduction in sentence. This standard is met if the defendant: “(i) is at least 65 years old; (ii) is experiencing a serious deterioration in physical or mental health because of the aging process; and (iii) has served at least 10 years or 75 percent of his or her term of imprisonment, whichever is less.” U.S.S.G. 1B1.13, cmt. n.1(B). The defendant’s family circumstances can also serve as an extraordinary and

compelling reason if the defendant can establish “(i) [t]he death or incapacitation of the caregiver of the defendant's minor child or minor children”; or “(ii) [t]he incapacitation of the defendant's spouse or registered partner when the defendant would be the only available caregiver for the spouse or registered partner.” U.S.S.G. 1B1.13, cmt. n.1(C). Finally, the application note recognizes that “other reasons” as determined by the Bureau of Prisons, may constitute an extraordinary and compelling reason for a reduction in sentence. U.S.S.G. 1B1.13, cmt. n.1(D).

Here, the Defendant asserts that he has a history of chronic lung disease, which he argues places him at a higher risk for severe illness resulting from COVID-19. He further argues that the medications prescribed for his various mental health disorders put stress on his heart, liver, and kidneys, thereby making him more susceptible to COVID-19 complications. While the Court does not intend to diminish the seriousness of the Defendant's conditions, the BOP medical records provided by the Government indicate that the Defendant's mental health issues are well-controlled by his current treatment, and there are no indications that any of the medications prescribed are adversely affecting his organs. Similarly, these records indicate that the Defendant does not currently have any issues

with his lungs. Moreover, the Defendant has not shown that any of his conditions are terminal or substantially diminish his ability to provide self-care while in prison. [See Doc. 199-1: BOP Medical Records].

Finally, the mere fact that the Defendant faces a potential risk of contracting COVID-19 is not sufficient to justify his release. As the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit recently noted, “the mere existence of COVID-19 in society and the possibility that it may spread to a particular prison alone cannot independently justify compassionate release, especially considering BOP's statutory role, and its extensive and professional efforts to curtail the virus's spread.” United States v. Raia, 954 F.3d 594, 597 (3d Cir. 2020).³

For all these reasons, the Court concludes that the Defendant has failed to establish an “extraordinary and compelling reason” for a sentence reduction under § 3582(c)(A)(1)(i).

Even if the Defendant could establish an extraordinary and compelling reason for his release, the Court would still deny the Defendant's motion because it appears that the Defendant would continue to pose a danger to public safety if released. Under the applicable policy statement, the Court

³ See generally Federal Bureau of Prisons, COVID-19 Action Plan (Mar. 13, 2020, 3:09 PM), https://www.bop.gov/resources/news/20200313_covid19.jsp.

must deny a sentence reduction unless it determines the defendant “is not a danger to the safety of any other person or to the community.” USSG § 1B1.13(2). Additionally, this Court must consider the § 3553(a) factors, as “applicable,” as part of its analysis. See § 3582(c)(1)(A); United States v. Chambliss, 948 F.3d 691, 694 (5th Cir. 2020).

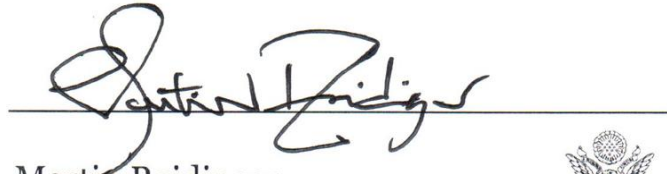
Here, the Defendant’s current sentence is sufficient but not greater than necessary given the nature of his criminal conduct. The Defendant was directly involved in importing and distributing multiple kilograms of bath salts, a dangerous drug that mimics the effects of methamphetamine and cocaine. Additionally, the Defendant has a significant criminal history, including convictions for counterfeiting and manufacturing controlled substances. [Doc. 174: PSR at 20-22]. The need for the sentence to reflect the true extent and seriousness of the Defendant’s offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment, to afford adequate deterrence, and to protect the public from the Defendant’s further crimes all militate against a reduced sentence in this case.

For all these reasons, the Court finds that there are no “extraordinary and compelling reasons” for the Defendant’s release and that analysis of the relevant § 3553(a) factors weigh in favor of his continued incarceration.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the Defendant's "Motion for Compassionate Release" [Doc. 195] is **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Signed: September 23, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Martin Reidinger", is written over a horizontal line.

Martin Reidinger
Chief United States District Judge

