

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR PUBLICATION

File Name: 22a0376n.06

Case No. 21-6227

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**

**FILED**  
Sep 16, 2022  
DEBORAH S. HUNT, Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )  
 )  
Plaintiff-Appellee, )  
 )  
v. )  
 )  
JACQUES THRON MARCUS, )  
 )  
Defendant-Appellant. )

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED  
STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR  
THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF  
TENNESSEE

OPINION

Before: McKEAGUE, THAPAR, and READLER, Circuit Judges.

THAPAR, Circuit Judge. Jacques Marcus pled guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm. Since he had a previous Tennessee conviction for possessing marijuana with intent to sell, the district court enhanced his sentence. Marcus appeals and claims that his Tennessee marijuana conviction does not qualify as a “controlled substance offense,” and thus, the enhancement was improper. *See* Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-417(a); U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(a)(4)(A).

Applying the categorical approach, as we must, we compare the state statute of conviction with the conduct criminalized under the Guidelines. *United States v. Garth*, 965 F.3d 493, 495 (6th Cir. 2020). “[I]f the outer edges of the state law—often the ‘least culpable conduct’ that the law proscribes—extend past the guidelines’ definition, then the conviction doesn’t count” for the enhancement. *Id.* Marcus benefits from our presuming that his marijuana conviction was for

possession of hemp—the “least culpable conduct” proscribed. *See United States v. Clark*, \_\_ F.4th \_\_, 2022 WL 3500188, \*2 (6th Cir. Aug. 18, 2022).

Here, timing is everything. In 2017, when Marcus was convicted in state court, hemp was a controlled substance under both state and federal law. But by 2021, when Marcus was sentenced in federal court, both the state and federal drug schedules delisted hemp. *See id.* The dispositive question here is which law governs: Do we define “controlled substance” by reference to the law in place at the time of Marcus’s state-court conviction, or by reference to the law in place at the time of his federal-court sentencing? If we follow a time-of-conviction rule, Marcus loses; if a time-of-sentencing rule, he wins.

We answered this precise question in *United States v. Clark*, adopting a time-of-conviction rule. *See id.* at \*8. That resolves this case. Because hemp was a controlled substance at the time of Marcus’s Tennessee marijuana conviction, that conviction is categorically a controlled-substance offense under the Guidelines. *Id.* at \*2. Thus, the district court correctly applied U.S.S.G § 2K2.1(a)(4)(A).

AFFIRMED.