

CASE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
October 2019 Term

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LAWRENCE STRICKLAND,	)
	)
Petitioner,	)
	)
v.	)
	)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)
	)
Respondent.	)

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**APPENDIX TO PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**  
**TO THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS**

Submitted on Behalf of Petitioner

Michael A. Skrien  
Counsel of Record  
Assistant Federal Public Defender  
325 Broadway, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701  
Telephone: (573)339-0242  
Fax: (573)339-0305  
Email: mike\_skrien@fd.org

ATTORNEY FOR PETITIONER

**APPENDIX TO PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

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United States Court of Appeals  
For the Eighth Circuit

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No. 18-1476

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United States of America

*Plaintiff - Appellee*

v.

Lawrence J. Strickland

*Defendant - Appellant*

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Appeal from United States District Court  
for the Eastern District of Missouri - Cape Girardeau

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Submitted: January 14, 2019

Filed: March 5, 2019

[Unpublished]

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Before LOKEN, GRASZ, and STRAS, Circuit Judges.

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PER CURIAM.

Lawrence Strickland pleaded guilty to being a felon in possession of a firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). Under the Armed Career Criminal Act, the mandatory minimum penalty is fifteen years imprisonment if a defendant “has three previous convictions . . . for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, or both, committed on occasions different from one another.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(1). The

district court<sup>1</sup> concluded that Strickland has three qualifying prior convictions, a conviction for Unlawful Use of a Weapon-Shoot at a Person or a Motor Vehicle in July 2000, and two convictions for Trafficking in Drugs 1st Degree and Sale of a Controlled Substance for two sales of crack cocaine to the same undercover agent on October 14 and October 19, 1999. The court imposed the mandatory minimum 180-month sentence. Strickland appeals, arguing the district court erred in sentencing him as an armed career criminal because his two crack cocaine sales were charged as two counts in the same case, “were part of a continuing course of conduct,” and therefore should be counted as only one predicate conviction. Reviewing whether a prior conviction is a predicate offense *de novo*, we conclude that this argument is foreclosed by controlling Eighth Circuit decisions and therefore affirm. United States v. Van, 543 F.3d 963, 966 (8th Cir. 2008) (standard of review).

“We have repeatedly held that convictions for separate drug transactions on separate days are multiple ACCA predicate offenses, even if the transactions were sales to the same victim or informant.” Id. (three crack sales in eight days); see United States v. Ross, 569 F.3d 821, 822-23 (8th Cir. 2009) (two crack sales in four days charged in the same indictment); United States v. Abbott, 794 F.3d 896, 897 (8th Cir. 2015) (two crack sales on consecutive days). We noted in Abbott that, because the statute stipulates that the offenses be committed on different occasions, “it is *sufficient* (although not necessary) to show that some time elapsed between the two prospective predicate offenses.” Id. at 898 (quotation omitted; emphasis in original).

Accordingly, the district court did not err in sentencing Strickland as an armed career criminal. The judgment of the district court is affirmed.

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<sup>1</sup>The Honorable Ronnie L. White, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri.

STRAS, Circuit Judge, concurring.

I still harbor grave doubts about whether judges, rather than juries, can make the finding that multiple offenses were committed “on occasions different from one another” without violating the Sixth Amendment. *See United States v. Perry*, 908 F.3d 1126, 1134–36 (8th Cir. 2018) (Stras, J., concurring). But because the court’s opinion is consistent with binding circuit precedent, I concur.

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