

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA
AT CHARLESTON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

CRIMINAL NO. 2:25-00165

RODERICK TYRONE BOYD

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

In Charleston, on January 21, 2026, came the defendant, Roderick Tyrone Boyd in person and by counsel, David R. Bungard, Assistant Federal Public Defender, and came the United States by Judson MacCallum, Assistant United States Attorney, for the purpose of considering the defendant's pleas of guilty to the indictment, charging him with violations of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2, knowingly and intentionally distribution of a quantity of fentanyl and aiding abetting the same. Olivya Atik Jones, United States Probation Officer, appeared on behalf of the United States Probation Department.

The court inquired of the defendant, addressing him personally and by counsel, to determine the competency of the defendant to proceed. The court found the defendant competent.

The court inquired of the defendant, his counsel and counsel for the United States as to the advantages which accrue

to the defendant and the United States by virtue of the pleas of guilty as opposed to a trial on the merits. The court informed the defendant of the maximum penalties to which he will be exposed by virtue of his pleas of guilty and defendant acknowledged his understanding of the same.

After considering comments by counsel, the court found the defendant's decision to enter guilty pleas to be fair to the interests of both the defendant and the United States for the reasons stated in court. The court then conditionally approved the guilty pleas in the interest of the administration of justice.

The court next inquired as to the defendant's pleas and the defendant responded that he intended to plead guilty. The court explained the statutes under which this action is prosecuted and the elements which the United States would have had to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, had the matter been tried. The Assistant United States Attorney then stated the factual basis establishing that the defendant committed the offenses to which he was pleading guilty. The defendant admitted that the factual basis as stated was substantially true.

The court informed the defendant, pursuant to the requirements of Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, of the constitutional rights he would waive by pleading guilty to the two counts of the indictment, which are

felonies. The court then determined that the defendant understood those rights. The court advised the defendant that he could not withdraw his pleas if he was dissatisfied with the sentence rendered.

The court inquired of the defendant personally as to whether any threats or promises had been made to him to induce him to plead, whether any predictions were made regarding the sentence he might receive, and whether he had any second thoughts about entering the pleas of guilty, to which questions the defendant responded in the negative.

Based upon the defendant's pleas of guilty, as well as his factual admission of guilt, the court found that there existed a factual and legal basis for the defendant's pleas of guilty. Based upon the United States' proffer of evidence against the defendant, the court found that there also existed an independent factual basis for the defendant's pleas of guilty. The court further found that the defendant tendered his pleas of guilty voluntarily and with a full understanding and awareness of the constitutional and other rights which he gives up by pleading guilty, and with an awareness of what the United States would have to prove against him if the case went to trial. The court further found that the defendant had an appreciation of the

consequences of his pleas and accepted the defendant's pleas of guilty to the two-count Indictment.

Pursuant to Sentencing Guideline § 6B1.1(c), the court deferred an adjudication of guilt pending receipt of the presentence investigation report. Accordingly, the court adjudges and the defendant now stands provisionally guilty of Counts One and Two of the Indictment.

The court scheduled the disposition of this matter for May 19, 2026, at 11:00 a.m., in Charleston. The Probation Department is directed to conduct a presentence investigation in this matter and to provide a report to this court. Unless otherwise directed by this court, the probation officer is not to disclose the officer's sentencing recommendation to anyone except the court.

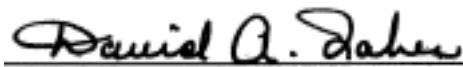
Sentencing Memoranda are NOT required in all cases. If, however, either party intends to ask for a sentence outside the guidelines as calculated in the PSI, a sentencing memorandum must be filed indicating the extent of any requested variance/departure as well as the reasons supporting such a request. Any sentencing memorandum must be filed no later TWO business days prior to the sentencing hearing.

The defendant was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this Memorandum Opinion and Order to counsel of record, the United States Marshal for the Southern District of West Virginia and the Probation Office of this court.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 23rd day of January, 2026.

ENTER:

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David A. Faber", is written over a horizontal line.

David A. Faber

Senior United States District Judge