



as that rule authorizes correction or reduction of sentence only: (1) upon a substantial assistance motion filed by the government; or (2) to “correct a sentence that resulted from arithmetical, technical, or other clear error” if done within 14 days after sentencing. *See* Fed. R. Crim. P. 35. The motion now before the court is not brought by the government for substantial assistance, and Rule 35(a)’s 14-day window has long closed.

Beyond the 14-day period set by Rule 35(a), “the court has jurisdiction to amend the sentence only in conformity with Rule 36.” *United States v. Robinson*, 368 F.3d 653, 656 (6th Cir. 2004). Rule 36 allows the court to correct “clerical errors” or “errors in the record arising from oversight or omission.” *See* Fed. R. Crim. P. 36. Defendant’s motion identifies no clerical errors or oversight to be remedied, only his dissatisfaction with the length of his sentence.

In sum, the defendant has identified no jurisdictional basis by which the Court can grant the relief requested. Accordingly, defendant’s motion [Doc. 54] is **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ Thomas W. Phillips  
SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE