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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

031-94

March 7, 1994

Mr. Michael Courlander
Public Information Specialist
United States Sentencing Commission
One Columbus Circle, N. C.
Suited 2-500, South Lobby
Washington, D. C. 2002-8002-

Dear Mr. Courlander:

As federal criminal defense practitioners in Houston, Texas. We write in response to the United States Sentencing Commission's request for public comment upon proposed amendments to the Sentencing Guidelines published in the December 21, 1993 edition of the Federal Register (Vol. 58, No. 243, Part V). The purpose of this letter is to comment on proposed amendment number 11, which would amend and consolidate U.S.S.G. §§ 2S1.1 and 2S1.2 governing money laundering offenses.

We strongly recommend adoption of proposed amendment number 11 with modifications. The proposal would tie the base offense levels for money laundering violations more closely to the underlying conduct that was the source of the illegal proceeds. The suggested modifications are intended to help ensure this result.

The current Guidelines encourage prosecutors to seek money laundering convictions in non-narcotics related money laundering cases because the resulting sentences under the money laundering sentencing guidelines are much harsher than for the underlying offense, and asset forfeiture (which is not taken into consideration under the current Guidelines) is available.

The proposed amendment seems to recognize that §§ 1956 and 1957 are broad and can apply even in relatively simple fraud and other cases. Such cases often involve transactions that are normally not thought of as "money laundering," no less sophisticated money laundering, but which nonetheless are proscribed by §§ 1956 and 1957. Indeed, in some cases, the money laundering offense is difficult to distinguish from the underlying crime. *United States V. Montoya*, 945 F. 2d 1068 (9th Cir. 1991), is a perfect example. In that case, a state public official was convicted for money laundering under 18 U.S.C. § 1956 based upon the deposit into his personal checking account of a single \$3,000.00 check representing a bribe.

There also are instances when the government can substantially influence plea bargaining negotiations by merely threatening to include in the indictment a § 1956 and § 1957 count. The proposed amendment goes a long way towards addressing this problem and ultimately will help to achieve the Commission's stated goal of "eliminating unfair treatment that might flow from

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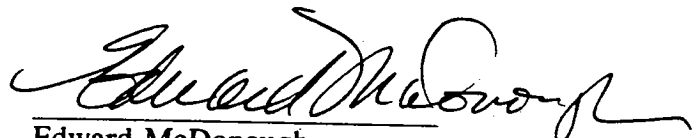
count manipulation." U.S.C.G., Chapter 1, Part A, Paragraph 3.

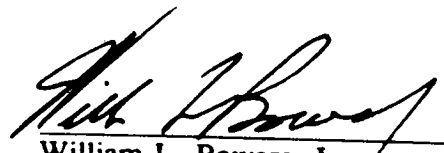
While we support the Commission's objective, we strongly urge the Commission to make the following modifications to the proposed amendment. First, where the defendant committed the underlying offense and the offense level can be determined, the base offense level for the underlying offense should be applied in all cases, not just in those cases where the base offense level would exceed the base offense level in proposed §2S1.1 (a) (2) or (3). This offense level then would be increased by any specific offense characteristics under proposed §2S1.1 (b). To achieve this result, I would suggest deleting from the instruction in § 2S1.1 (a) "(Apply the greatest)" and suggest inserting the term "otherwise" after subparagraph (3).

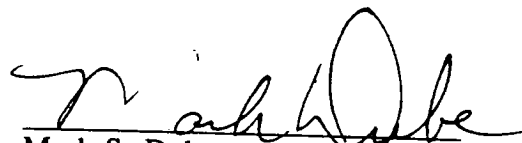
Second, we would strongly urge the Commission to make the base offense level in proposed § 2S1.1 (a) (3) the same as the base offense level for fraud and deceit (§ 2F1.1). Therefore, we would suggest changing proposed § 2S1.1 (a) (3) to a base offense level of 6 plus the number of offense levels from the table in § 2 F1.1.

Very Truly yours,

MCDONOUGH & ASSOCIATES, p.c.


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