

UNIQUE



March 4, 2001

United States Sentencing Commission
One Columbus Circle, Suite 2-500
Washington, D.C. 20002-8002

Attention: Public Information

We request and recommend to the Sentencing Commission that you specify that the Guideline ranges and provisions of Section 2S1.1 relating to money laundering offenses be made retroactive to previously sentenced defendants, pursuant to Section 1B1.10 and that you adopt Option Two as to (C) Value of Funds.

We also ask you to provide that relevant conduct does not include conduct for which a defendant has been acquitted. To permit a Judge to increase the punishment of a defendant on a finding based on a preponderance of the evidence, violates a defendant's constitutional rights to a jury trial and proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Very truly yours,

Charles D. Deets
5500 West 31st Street
Cicero, Illinois 60804

71 Field Green Drive
Colchester, Vt. 05446
March 1, 2001

United States Sentencing Committee
One Columbus Circle
Washington, DC 20002-8002

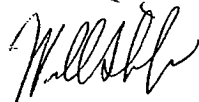
Gentlemen:

The purpose of this letter is to encourage you to not to recommend any reduction in the sentencing guidelines for 8 USC 1326, reentry after deportation. Reduced sentences will not deter aggravated felons from re-entering the United States after deportation, it will actually promulgate their desire to return to the United States. The State prisons want parole them early to INS because they believe illegal aliens are simply a Federal problem.

The amendment that has been discussed for change is # 18 in the sentencing guidelines revision.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'William F. Glinka', written in a cursive style.

William F. Glinka

February 26, 2001

US Sentencing Commission
One Columbus Circle, NE
Washington DC, 20002-8002

Dear Sir or Madam:

I have just learned that the US Sentencing Commission is proposing to lower the guideline ranges for 8 USC 1326 violations for aggravated alien felons. I wish to express my strongest objection to this proposal. I find it difficult to believe that this is even on the table for consideration.

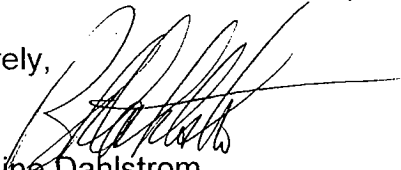
Aggravated alien felons have committed the gravest of crimes and should be punished accordingly. This country is a land of opportunity for aliens from all over the world who wish to come and be productive, law-abiding residents. Those who choose to flaunt, violate and cast aside the laws of this country should have a punishment that delivers a strong message that this country will not tolerate convicted aggravated alien felons that hold our laws in contempt and seek to reenter after deportation.

In spite of the strong sentencing guidelines that are currently in place, many, many criminal aggravated alien felons immediately return illegally to this country. If the current sentencing guidelines are reduced, this country will be sending a message that United States citizens are not concerned with aggravated felons and there will be little deterrent for these aggravated felons to attempt an illegal reentry.

I urge the Commission to carefully examine the consequences of lowering the sentencing guideline ranges and the effect it will have on this nation. Aggravated alien felons have had an opportunity to fulfill their dreams and to make a positive contribution to this country. They have abused this privilege. There are literally hundreds of thousands of aliens who are waiting for such an opportunity and if given the chance, would work to make their dreams come true and would be an asset to this country. Convict, sentence, and remove those who have no respect for the laws of our country and give the opportunity to those who wait and would cherish the same opportunity.

The Commission must not tamper with the current sentencing guidelines.

Sincerely,



M. Blaine Dahlstrom
9701 No. Hwy 52
Horseshoe Bend, ID 83629

✓

To Whom it may concern:

I cannot believe that we are about to get in the business of treating aggravated felons unequally for sentencing purposes. Every person deported as an aggravated felon was specifically informed of the penalties for illegal re-entry. It did not matter whether the person was deported under subsection (b) or subsection (g) of the aggravated felony definition. The point was, she/he was deported as an aggravated felon. Whatever argument regarding retroactivity, whether the offense is old and the felon has, since, been an outstanding person have been presented to the courts which determined that the person must be deported as an aggravated felon. Once that step has been taken, I hardly understand the need to re-visit those issues at a sentencing hearing following a conviction for illegal re-entry as an aggravated felon. What should matter at sentencing is the alien's conscious and willing disregard of the laws that ordered him out permanently. There is a risk in modifying sentences applicable to aggravated felons. Very often, federal cases dealing with re-entry cases provide illuminating guidance in determining whether certain offenses are aggravated felonies. If the federal courts are about to treat aggravated felons differently, the immigration laws may be tempted to do the same. Thus resulting in an unequal application of the aggravated felony laws which is supposed to be uniform.

Plubious

✓

Richard N. Bernstein
10220 S.W. 142nd Street
Miami, FL 33176

February 20, 2001

United States Sentencing Commission
One Columbus Circle, N.E.
Suite 2-500, South Lobby
Washington, D.C. 20002-8002
Attention: Public Information

Re: Proposed Amendment 20: Money Laundering

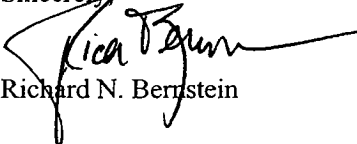
Dear Public Information Officer:

I have recently learned about the Sentencing Commission's Proposed Amendment of the Money Laundering Sentencing Guidelines, and would like to submit my comments for the Commission's consideration.

I know several people whose sentence was nearly "doubled" because of the current punishment for money laundering when compared with the punishment for their underlying crime, which was the primary offense conduct. But, this didn't happen in all of the district courts and courts of appeal uniformly across the United States. Many defendants and their families and friends have suffered unfairly when compared to those defendants in circuits that did grant reductions consistent with the Commission's current proposed guidelines, i.e. punishing money laundering, for those convicted of committing the underlying crime as well, would tie more closely to the offense level for the underlying crime.

It seems unfair and unjust that dependent upon which circuit prosecuted a defendant, that sentences would be so disparate. Now, assuming the amendment passes Congress and becomes law on November 1, 2001, the Commission should make this amendment "retroactive", so that those who were much more severely punished by those courts which didn't grant reductions, to have the opportunity to have their sentences reduced. In this way, the Commission would be promoting uniformity on a nationwide basis, which I understood was Congress' intent from the outset.

Sincerely,


Richard N. Bernstein

RNB/pm