

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS**

<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	)	
	)	<b>CRIMINAL ACTION</b>
<b>v.</b>	)	
	)	<b>No. 08-20139-01-KHV</b>
<b>SAMUEL HENERSON,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Defendant.</b>	)	
_____	)	

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

This matter is before the Court on defendant’s letter (Doc. #62) which the Court received on March 5, 2010, and which the Court construes as a motion to reduce sentence. Defendant asks the Court to resentence him based on various factors including his acceptance of responsibility. For reasons stated below, the Court overrules defendant’s motion.

A federal district court may modify a defendant’s sentence only where Congress has expressly authorized it to do so. See United States v. Blackwell, 81 F.3d 945, 947 (10th Cir. 1996); 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c). Congress has set forth three limited circumstances in which a court may modify a sentence: (1) upon motion of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons in extraordinary circumstances or where defendant has reached 70 years of age and has served at least 30 years in prison; (2) when “expressly permitted by statute or by Rule 35;” and (3) when defendant has been sentenced “based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission.” 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1), (2); see Blackwell, 81 F.3d at 947-48. None of these exceptions apply here. Defendant has not cited any statute which authorizes the Court to modify his sentence (particularly in this case before the Tenth Circuit has resolved defendant’s direct appeal). Moreover, Rules 35 and 36 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure clearly do not

authorize a substantive modification of defendant's sentence at this time. See id.; Fed. R. Civ. P. 35 (authorizes resentencing to correct illegal sentence on remand from court of appeals, to reflect defendant's substantial assistance on motion of the government, and to correct arithmetical, technical or other clear error within seven days of sentencing); Fed. R. Civ. P. 36 (authorizes court to correct clerical-type errors). Finally, the Court does not have inherent authority to resentence defendant. See Blackwell, 81 F.3d at 949. For these reasons, the Court does not have jurisdiction to resentence defendant at this time.

Defendant can arguably seek relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The Tenth Circuit has cautioned district courts against recharacterizing a motion as a Section 2255 motion without the petitioner's consent because it could trigger a bar on a successive Section 2255 motion. See United States v. Apodaca, 90 Fed. Appx. 300, 303 (10th Cir.), cert. denied, 543 U.S. 994 (2004). Moreover, because defendant's case is currently on direct appeal, defendant likely will want to pursue appellate relief before filing a Section 2255 motion. For these reasons, the Court declines to treat defendant's present letter as a motion under Section 2255.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that defendant's letter (Doc. #62) which the Court received on March 5, 2010, and which the Court construes as a motion to reduce sentence, be and hereby is **OVERRULED**.

Dated this 30th day of March, 2010, at Kansas City, Kansas.

s/ Kathryn H. Vratil  
KATHRYN H. VRATIL  
United States District Judge