# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)		
	)	No. 02 CR 200	
V.	)		
	)	Violations: Title 21, United States	
TROY LAWRENCE,	)	Code, Sections 841, 843, 846 and 860;	
a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"	)	and Title 18, United States Code,	
ANDRE SEYMOUR,	)	Sections 922(g)(1), 924(c), and 2.	
a/k/a "Nick,"	)		
KENT CLARK,	)		
a/k/a "Big Daddy,"	)		
CLARENCE IRONS,	)		
a/k/a "Beanie,"	)		
STACIA SMITH,	)		
ARTREZ NYROBY SEYMOUR,	)		
a/k/a "Molly," and "Kato,"	)		
ANDRE LAWRENCE,	)		
a/k/a "Doc,"	)		
	15.0		

# **COUNT ONE**

1. Beginning on a date unknown but not later than in or about 1994, and continuing until on or about March 5, 2002, at Chicago Heights, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, and elsewhere:

TROY LAWRENCE,
a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"
LEVERT GRIFFIN,
a/k/a "LT," and "Tino,"
CAMERON WILSON,
a/k/a "Big Cam," and "Milkman,"
GREEN SALLIS,
a/k/a "Mufasa," and "Fasa"
PARIS LAWRENCE,
a/k/a "Pooh," "P-Diddy," and "Diddy,"
ANDRE SEYMOUR,
a/k/a "Nick,"
MONTEL GOINGS,
a/k/a "Bug," "Slug," and "Sluggo,"
NINJA PALMS,

a/k/a "Shug," TASHA DEERE, a/k/a "Rumpy," MARK CONNER, a/k/a "Big X," KENT CLARK, a/k/a "Big Daddy," CLARENCE IRONS, a/k/a "Beanie," STACIA SMITH, DARREN STEWART, a/k/a "Mouse," MARCHELLO DUNCAN, a/k/a "Chello," ARTREZ NYROBY SEYMOUR, a/k/a "Molly," and "Kato," JEMELL YOUNG, a/k/a "Smelly," WILLIAM KELLY, HORANCE WHITE, a/k/a "Holy," JOHN TOMASZEWSKI, a/k/a "JT," ANDRE LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Doc," ROGERS JORDAN, a/k/a "Stallion," KENNETH BLAIR, a/k/a "Lil Kenny," ANTWON WILLIAMS, a/k/a "Twan," DEANDRE STEELE, a/k/a "Long"

defendants herein, did conspire and agree with each other, and with others known and unknown, (a) knowingly and intentionally to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, namely, in excess of 5 kilograms of mixtures and substances containing cocaine, a Schedule II Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1), and (b) knowingly and intentionally to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, namely, in excess of 50 grams of mixtures and substances

containing cocaine base, commonly referred to as "crack," a Schedule II Controlled Substance, within one thousand feet of the real property comprising an elementary school, namely, the Gavin Elementary School, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 860(a).

- 2. It was part of the conspiracy that defendant TROY LAWRENCE directed and controlled a large-scale crack cocaine trafficking organization that sold crack cocaine to retail customers in Chicago Heights, Illinois. The organization's retail drug distribution operation operated in various locations, including across the street from the Gavin Elementary School in Chicago Heights, Illinois. This organization, among other things, obtained wholesale amounts of powder cocaine, often in kilogram quantities; processed and converted the powder cocaine into crack cocaine and repackaged the crack cocaine for retail sale; delivered the repackaged crack cocaine to "shift runners," who supervised the street sellers or "pack men"; provided security to the street sellers; collected the cash proceeds of the crack cocaine sales; and delivered the proceeds to TROY LAWRENCE.
- 3. It was further part of the conspiracy that on numerous occasions, defendant TROY LAWRENCE obtained wholesale amounts of cocaine from cocaine suppliers, including codefendants JOHN TOMASZEWSKI and MARK CONNER, sometimes on credit or consignment.
- 4. It was further part of the conspiracy that at various locations in and around Chicago and Chicago Heights, including a residence owned by defendant TROY LAWRENCE and lived in by defendant ANDRE LAWRENCE at 6449 S. Claremont in Chicago, a residence at 7345 S. Rockwell, Apartment 3, in Chicago, and 1110 Franklin Avenue in Chicago Heights, TROY LAWRENCE, assisted by certain defendants, including defendants LEVERT GRIFFIN, CAMERON WILSON, GREEN SALLIS, PARIS LAWRENCE, ANDRE SEYMOUR, MONTEL GOINGS, NINJA PALMS, ANDRE LAWRENCE and STACIA SMITH processed (or "cooked") powder

cocaine that TROY LAWRENCE had obtained from cocaine suppliers into crack cocaine and repackaged the crack cocaine for retail sale.

- 5. It was further part of the conspiracy that certain defendants, including defendants TROY LAWRENCE, LEVERT GRIFFIN, CAMERON WILSON, GREEN SALLIS, PARIS LAWRENCE, ANDRE SEYMOUR, MONTEL GOINGS, STACIA SMITH, TONDELYA HOLLINS and TASHA DEERE delivered repackaged crack cocaine to defendants and coconspirators, including, at various times, defendants KENT CLARK, GREEN SALLIS, ANDRE SEYMOUR, and PARIS LAWRENCE, who in turn distributed the crack cocaine directly to the pack men and supervised the retail sale of the crack cocaine by the pack men. Moreover, on occasion, defendant CLARENCE IRONS would provide crack cocaine to the retail drug operation when it ran out. In addition, certain defendants transported drug proceeds from the retail drug distribution operation to TROY LAWRENCE. For example, on December 20, 2001, defendant CAMERON WILSON transported approximately \$7440 in drug proceeds for the organization, and on January 7, 2002, defendant KENT CLARK transported approximately \$7539 in drug proceeds for the organization.
- 6. It was further part of the conspiracy that certain defendants were pack men, including defendants DARREN STEWART, MARCHELLO DUNCAN, ARTREZ NYROBY SEYMOUR, JEMEL YOUNG, WILLIAM KELLY, HORANCE WHITE, ANTWON WILLIAMS, ROGERS JORDAN and DEANDRE STEELE. Pack men sold the crack cocaine to users, collected cash proceeds from the retail sale of crack cocaine and delivered the proceeds to defendant TROY LAWRENCE through the shift runners.
- 7. It was further part of the conspiracy that the organization at various times stored crack cocaine and proceeds from the sale of the crack cocaine at the apartment in which KENNETH

BLAIR lived, 1113 Claude Court in Chicago Heights, and in the apartment in which JEMEL YOUNG lived. BLAIR and YOUNG were paid for allowing the organization to use the apartments.

- 8. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendant TROY LAWRENCE maintained a "safe house" at 7438 Beach in Hammond, Indiana. Inside the residence, defendant TROY LAWRENCE maintained a safe, in which he harbored some of the proceeds from the organization's crack cocaine sales. Defendant TROY LAWRENCE and others at his direction fortified the residence by having rolling metal shutters placed on all the windows, installed at least two security cameras on the exterior of the residence, and built a six foot privacy fence surrounding the back yard of the residence.
- 9. It was further part of the conspiracy that certain defendants possessed and carried firearms, and otherwise provided security to defendant TROY LAWRENCE's crack cocaine trafficking organization, to advance the conspiracy's objectives of selling crack cocaine and to preserve and protect the crack cocaine, as well as the proceeds of the narcotics sales.
- 10. It was a further part of the conspiracy that TROY LAWRENCE regularly called meetings, during which the distribution of narcotics by members of the organization and protection from rival drug dealers and law enforcement investigation was discussed.
- 11. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendant TROY LAWRENCE operated a restaurant named TL's Off the Hook, through which he funneled drug proceeds in an attempt to make such proceeds appear legitimate. Moreover, certain defendants delivered drugs and drug proceeds to TROY LAWRENCE and other co-conspirators at TL's Off the Hook.
- 12. It was further part of the conspiracy that certain defendants, including defendant TROY LAWRENCE, meted out punishment to members of TROY LAWRENCE's crack cocaine trafficking organization and others who were determined to have, or were suspected of having, stolen

crack cocaine (or proceeds of crack cocaine sales) or committed other acts deemed detrimental to the conspiracy's objectives, such as giving statements to law enforcement regarding the organization. This punishment consisted of, among other things, beatings and other physical assaults, as well as temporary loss of employment by the organization. For example, on or about December 11, 2001, TROY LAWRENCE and other defendants beat co-defendant JEMEL YOUNG for having provided to the Chicago Heights Police Department a statement detailing his own role in the organization and others' roles.

- 13. It was further part of the conspiracy that defendant TROY LAWRENCE, directly or through other defendants, posted bond money and paid attorneys' fees for certain members of his crack cocaine trafficking organization who had been arrested while transporting, distributing, or selling crack cocaine on behalf of the organization. Upon their release from custody, certain of these persons resumed selling crack cocaine on behalf of the organization and thereby generated additional narcotics proceeds for TROY LAWRENCE.
- 14. It was further part of the conspiracy that certain defendants regularly called to and from cellular telephones, many of which were acquired for the organization by defendant TONDELYA HOLLINS, and land-line telephones, and used text messaging pagers, to facilitate their drug transactions.
- 15. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendants and other co-conspirators would and did conceal and hide, and cause to be concealed and hidden, the purposes of the acts done in furtherance of the conspiracy, and would and did use coded language, surveillance and countersurveillance techniques, and other means to avoid detection and apprehension by law enforcement authorities and otherwise to provide security to the members of the conspiracy;

All in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846 and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

#### **COUNT ELEVEN**

On or about November 4, 2001, at approximately 4:40 p.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendant herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment; that is, defendant TROY LAWRENCE and defendant LEVERT GRIFFIN discussed processing and packaging crack cocaine to be taken to the retail drug distribution operation;

#### COUNT FIFTEEN

On or about December 19, 2001, at approximately 11:47 p.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

# ANDRE SEYMOUR, a/k/a "Nick,"

defendant herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment; that is, defendant ANDRE SEYMOUR and defendant LEVERT GRIFFIN discussed bringing more crack cocaine to the retail drug distribution location;

## COUNT SIXTEEN

On or about December 22, 2001, at approximately 12:26 p.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendant herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment; that is, defendant TROY LAWRENCE and defendant LEVERT GRIFFIN discussed processing and packaging crack cocaine to be taken to the retail drug distribution operation;

# **COUNT SEVENTEEN**

On or about December 26, 2001, in the vicinity of 14<sup>th</sup> Street and Wentworth Avenue, Chicago Heights, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

LEVERT GRIFFEN,
a/k/a "LT," and "Tino," and
TROY LAWRENCE,
a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendants herein, did knowingly and intentionally possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance, namely, approximately 10.9 grams of mixtures and substances containing cocaine base, commonly referred to as "crack cocaine," a Schedule II Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance;

In violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1), and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

## **COUNT EIGHTEEN**

On or about December 26, 2001, in the vicinity of Chicago Heights, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendant herein, during and in relation to a drug trafficking crime for which they may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, namely a violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and Title 18 United States Code, Section 2, as more fully described in Count Seventeen of this indictment, in furtherance of the drug trafficking crime, knowingly possessed a firearm, namely a Desert Eagle .50 caliber semi-automatic hand gun, serial number 95202486, loaded with six live rounds in the magazine;

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 924(c)(1)(A) and 2.

## **COUNT NINETEEN**

On or about December 26, 2001, at Chicago Heights, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendant herein, having previously been convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year, knowingly possessed a firearm, in and affecting interstate commerce in that the firearm had traveled in interstate commerce prior to defendant's possession of the firearm, namely, a Desert Eagle .50 caliber semi-automatic hand gun, serial number 95202486, loaded with six live rounds in the magazine;

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(g)(1).

## **COUNT TWENTY-ONE**

On or about January 10, 2002, at approximately 12:18 p.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

STACIA SMITH, and TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendants herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment; that is, defendant STACIA SMITH and defendant TROY LAWRENCE discussed SMITH transporting crack cocaine to the retail drug distribution location;

# **COUNT TWENTY-THREE**

On or about January 16, 2002, at approximately 6:24 p.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

JOHN TOMASZEWSKI, a/k/a "JT," and, TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendants herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment; that is, defendant JOHN TOMASZEWSKI and defendant TROY LAWRENCE discussed a drug transaction for wholesale quantities of cocaine;

## **COUNT TWENTY-FOUR**

On or about January 24, 2002, in the vicinity of 104 Halsted Street, Chicago Heights, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE,
a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"
MONTEL GOINGS,
a/k/a "Bug," "Slug," and "Sluggo," and
TASHA DEERE,
a/k/a "Rumpy,"

defendants herein, did knowingly and intentionally possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance, namely, approximately 227 grams of mixtures and substances containing cocaine base, commonly referred to as "crack cocaine," a Schedule II Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance;

In violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1), and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

#### **COUNT TWENTY-FIVE**

On or about January 24, 2002, at 19821 Park Ave., Apt. 1S, Lynnwood, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

STACIA SMITH, and TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendants herein, during and in relation to a drug trafficking crime for which they may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, namely a violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, as more fully described in Count One of this indictment, in furtherance of the drug trafficking crime, knowingly possessed a firearm, namely an Intratec Model AB-10 semi-auto handgun, serial number A010920, loaded with one live round and a detached magazine containing twelve live rounds of 9 mm ammunition;

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 924(c)(1)(A) and (B) and 2.

## **COUNT TWENTY-SIX**

On or about January 24, 2002, at 19821 Park Ave., Apt. 1S, Lynnwood, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendant herein, having previously been convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year, knowingly possessed a firearm, in and affecting interstate commerce in that the firearm had traveled in interstate commerce prior to defendant's possession of the firearm, namely, an Intratec Model AB-10 semi-auto handgun, serial number A010920, loaded with one live round and a detached magazine containing twelve live rounds of 9 mm ammunition;

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(g)(1).

#### **COUNT TWENTY-SEVEN**

On or about January 24, 2002, at approximately 11:23 p.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

STACIA SMITH, and TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendants herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment, and a felony violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(c), namely, possession of a firearm in relation to a drug trafficking offense, as charged in Count Twenty-Five of this Indictment; that is, defendant STACIA SMITH and defendant TROY LAWRENCE discussed SMITH transporting a firearm to TROY LAWRENCE;

## **COUNT TWENTY-EIGHT**

On or about January 25, 2002, at approximately 5:42 p.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

KENT CLARK, a/k/a "Big Daddy," and TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendants herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment; that is, defendant KENT CLARK and defendant TROY LAWRENCE discussed CLARK taking two firearms to the retail drug distribution location;

## **COUNT THIRTY-ONE**

On or about January 27, 2002, at approximately 4:38 a.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

# CLARENCE IRONS, a/k/a "Beanie,"

defendant herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment; that is, defendant CLARENCE IRONS and defendant TROY LAWRENCE discussed the stop made by law enforcement of defendant CAMERON WILSON and the possibility that members of the conspiracy were cooperating with law enforcement;

## **COUNT THIRTY-TWO**

On or about January 27, 2002, at approximately 4:56 a.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

# CLARENCE IRONS, a/k/a "Beanie."

defendant herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment; that is, defendant CLARENCE IRONS and defendant TROY LAWRENCE discussed the stop made by law enforcement of defendant CAMERON WILSON, the ability of other members of the conspiracy to assist WILSON in evading law enforcement and the possibility that phones used by members of the conspiracy were being intercepted by law enforcement;

#### **COUNT THIRTY-THREE**

On or about January 27, 2002, at approximately 1:53 p.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

# CLARENCE IRONS, a/k/a "Beanie,"

defendant herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment; that is, defendant CLARENCE IRONS and defendant TROY LAWRENCE discussed the operation of the retail drug distribution location and the possibility that phones used by members of the conspiracy were being intercepted by law enforcement;

# **COUNT THIRTY-FIVE**

On or about February 5, 2002, in the vicinity of the exit ramp from Interstate Highway 394 to Interstate Highway 80, Lansing, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendant herein, did knowingly and intentionally attempt to possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance, namely, approximately 4446 grams of mixtures and substances containing cocaine, a Schedule II Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance;

In violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1), and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

# **COUNT THIRTY-FIVE**

The SPECIAL FEBRUARY 2002-1 GRAND JURY further charges:

On or about February 5, 2002, in the vicinity of the exit ramp from Interstate Highway 394 to Interstate Highway 80, Lansing, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendant herein, did knowingly and intentionally attempt to possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance, namely, approximately 4446 grams of mixtures and substances containing cocaine, a Schedule II Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance;

In violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1), and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

## COUNT THIRTY-SIX

On or about February 5, 2002, at approximately 7:48 p.m., in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don," and JOHN TOMASZEWSKI, a/k/a "JT,"

defendants herein, knowingly and intentionally used and caused to be used a communication facility, namely, a telephone, in committing and in causing and facilitating the commission of a felony violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, namely, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count One of this Indictment, and a felony violations of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1), namely, possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance and attempted possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Counts Thirty-Four and Thirty-Five of this Indictment; that is, defendant TROY LAWRENCE and defendant JOHN TOMASZEWSKI discussed their attempted drug transaction for five kilograms of cocaine;

# **COUNT THIRTY-SEVEN**

On or about March 4, 2002, at 7345 S. Rockwell 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Chicago, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"

defendant herein, did knowingly and intentionally possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance, namely, approximately 496.4 grams of mixtures and substances containing cocaine a Schedule II Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance;

In violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1), and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

# **COUNT THIRTY-EIGHT**

On or about March 4, 2002, at 1110 Franklin Avenue, Chicago Heights, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don," and TASHA DEERE, a/k/a "Rumpy,"

defendants herein, did knowingly and intentionally possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance, namely, approximately 324.2 grams of mixtures and substances containing cocaine base, commonly referred to as "crack cocaine," a Schedule II Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance;

In violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1), and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

## **COUNT THIRTY-NINE**

On or about March 5, 2002, at 6449 South Claremont Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

# ANDRE LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Doc,"

defendant herein, during and in relation to a drug trafficking crime for which he may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, namely a violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 846 and Title 18 United States Code, Section 2, as more fully described in Count One of this indictment, in furtherance of the drug trafficking crime, knowingly possessed firearms, namely, one loaded .32 caliber, Salvage Arms, semiautomatic firearm, serial number 82667, and one loaded 9 mm Berretta, semiautomatic firearm, serial number BER097430;

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 924(c)(1)(A) and 2.

## **FORFEITURE ALLEGATIONS**

- 1. The allegations of Counts One through Forty of this Indictment are realleged and fully incorporated herein for the purpose of alleging forfeiture to the United States, pursuant to the provisions of Title 21, United States Code, Section 853.
  - 2. As a result of the offenses alleged in Counts One through Forty of this Indictment,

TROY LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don," LEVERT GRIFFIN, a/k/a "LT," and "Tino," CAMERON WILSON, a/k/a "Big Cam," and "Milkman," GREEN SALLIS, a/k/a "Mufasa," and "Fasa" PARIS LAWRENCE, a/k/a "Pooh," "P-Diddy," and "Diddy," ANDRE SEYMOUR, a/k/a "Nick," MONTEL GOINGS, a/k/a "Bug," "Slug," and "Sluggo," NINJA PALMS, a/k/a "Shug," TASHA DEERE, a/k/a "Rumpy," MARK CONNER, a/k/a "Big X," . KENT CLARK, a/k/a "Big Daddy," CLARENCE IRONS, a/k/a "Beanie," STACIA SMITH, DARREN STEWART, a/k/a "Mouse," MARCHELLO DUNCAN, a/k/a "Chello," ARTREZ NYROBY SEYMOUR, a/k/a "Molly," and "Kato," JEMELL YOUNG. a/k/a "Smelly," WILLIAM KELLY, HORANCE WHITE,

a/k/a "Holy,"
JOHN TOMASZEWSKI,
a/k/a "JT,"
ANDRE LAWRENCE,
a/k/a "Doc,"
ROGERS JORDAN,
a/k/a "Stallion,"
KENNETH BLAIR,
a/k/a "Lil Kenny,"
ANTWON WILLIAMS,
a/k/a "Twan,"
DEANDRE STEELE,
a/k/a "Long"

defendants herein, have subjected to forfeiture to the United States, pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(a)(1) and (2), the following property and interests:

- i. All property constituting or derived from the proceeds the defendants obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of their violations of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1), 843(b), and 846, as charged in this Indictment.
- ii. All property used or intended to be used in any manner or part to commit or facilitate the commission of the defendants' violations of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1), 843(b), and 846, as charged in this Indictment.
- 3. The interests of the defendants subject to forfeiture to the United States, pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853, include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - i. \$10,000,000.00 in United States Currency;
  - ii. The real property commonly known as 7438 Beech, Hammond, Indiana, and legally described as follows:
    - LOT 19, BLOCK 1, OAK GROVE IN THE CITY OF HAMMOND, AS SHOWN IN FLAT BOOK 20, PAGE 7, IN LAKE COUNTY INDIANA
  - iii. The contents of the real property commonly known as 7438 Beech, Hammond, Indiana, and legally described above, including, but not limited to the following items seized from the property on March 5, 2002: \$171,980.71 in United States Currency; Assorted Jewelry valued at \$14,320.00; Assorted Electronics equipment valued at \$5,020; one AMT 9

- xv. Miscellaneous jewelry seized from defendant TROY LAWRENCE on March 4, 2002, valued at \$7150.00
- xvi. A Desert Eagle .50 caliber semi-automatic hand gun, serial number 95202486, loaded with six live rounds in the magazine;
- xvii. An Intratec Model AB-10 semi-auto handgun, serial number A010920, loaded with one live round and a detached magazine containing twelve live rounds of 9 mm ammunition:
- xviii. One Mags Huntsman, model 25, 12 gauge shotgun, serial number L20336;
- xix. One Hi-Point Model GF .380 caliber ACP semi-automatic pistol, with two magazines and eight rounds of ammunition;
- xx. One Glock, 9 mm semi-automatic handgun, serial number EMW256, with one extended 9 mm clip containing 15 live rounds;
- xxi. One Glock, 9 mm semi-automatic handgun, serial number CCV678, with two magazines, each containing 10 live rounds, and one box of ammunition containing 46 live rounds;
- xxii. One Smith & Wesson, .38 caliber pistol, serial number 153121 and one box of .38 caliber ammunition;
- xxiii. One Salvage Arms, .32 caliber semiautomatic firearm, serial number 82667;
- xxiv. One Berretta, 9 mm semiautomatic firearm, serial number BER097430, with one magazine containing 14 live rounds and another magazine with 10 live rounds; and
- xxv. One Ruger Model P90DC .45 mm handgun, serial number 661-24266, with five live rounds.
- 4. If any of the property and funds described above as being subject to forfeiture pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(a), as a result of any act or omission of the defendants:
  - i. Cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
  - ii. Has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third person;
  - iii. Has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court;

- iv. Has been substantially diminished in value; or
- v. Has been commingled with other property which cannot be subdivided without difficulty;

it is the intent of the United States to seek forfeiture of substitute property under the provisions of Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p).

All pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853.

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

EASIERN DIVISION				
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  V.  TROY LAWRENCE, aka "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,"	) No. 02 CR 200-1 ) Judge Wayne R. Andersen )			
NOTICE OF  To: See Attached Service List	FILING FILING FILING STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF			
Please take notice that on the 25 <sup>th</sup> day of June 2003 I filed with the Clerk of this Court, GOVERNMENT'S INFORMATION VAND NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SEEK STATUTORY ENHANCED PENALTIES PURSUANT TO 25 U.S.C. § 851, service of the government's motion which is being made Capon you.				
BY:	PATRICK J. FITZGERALD United States Attorney  BART HUFF Assistant United States Attorney  219 South Pearborn - 5000 Chicago Illinois 60604			
STATE OF ILLINOIS ) COUNTY OF COOK )	Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 353-5326			

Barbara J. Buckner, being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says that she is employed in the Office of the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; and that on the  $25^{\text{TH}}$  day of June, 2003 she placed a copy of the foregoing Notice, together with a copy of the above-described motion, in an envelope in the United States mail located in the United States Courthouse, Chicago, Illinois, on said date.

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this 25th day of June, 2003

NOTARY PUBLIC

"OFFICIAL SEAL"
Lucille Moore
Notary Public, State of Illinois
My Commission Exp. 07/11/2005

467

# U.S. v. Lawrence, et al. 02 CR 200 Service List - 6/24/03

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# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )		
vs. )	No. 02 CR 200-1  Judge Wayne R. Andersen  CLERK	3019 2 5 20113
TROY LAWRENCE,	CLERK	CHAEL VI
a/k/a "Nino," "Guy," and "the Don,")		H.S. AISTON
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# GOVERNMENT'S INFORMATION AND NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SEEK STATUTORY ENHANCED PENALTIES PURSUANT TO 21 U.S.C. § 851

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by its attorney, PATRICK J. FITZGERALD, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 851, hereby files its information giving notice to defendant TROY LAWRENCE of its intention to seek increased punishment in the event that defendant TROY LAWRENCE is convicted of Count One, Count Seventeen, Count Twenty-Four, Count Thirty-Five, Count Thirty-Seven or Count Thirty-Eight of the indictment in this case.

Under 21 U.S.C. §§ 846, 841(b)(1)(A)(ii) and 841(b)(1)(A)(iii), a defendant convicted of conspiring to possess with intent to distribute or possessing with intent to distribute 5 kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine or 50 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine base must be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years and not more than life, followed by a term of supervised release of not less than 5 years, and a fine of up to \$4 million. If a defendant commits such an offense after a prior conviction for a felony drug offense, the applicable penalties for the offense increase to a term of imprisonment of not less than 20 years and not more than life, followed by a term of supervised release of not less than 10 years, and a fine of up to \$8 million. If a defendant

467

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commits such an offense after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense, the applicable penalties for the offense increase to a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine of up to \$8 million. Counts One, Twenty-Four and Thirty-Eight of the indictment charge the defendant with a violation of either section 846, 841(b)(1)(A)(ii) or 841(b)(1)(A)(iii).

Under 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(b)(1)(B)(ii) and 841(b)(1)(B)(iii), a defendant convicted of possessing with intent to distribute 500 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine or 5 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine base must be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 5 years and not more than 40 years, followed by a term of supervised release of not less than 4 years, and a fine of up to \$2 million. If a defendant commits such an offense after a prior conviction for a felony drug offense, the applicable penalties for the offense increase to a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years and not more than life, followed by a term of supervised release of not less than 8 years, and a fine of up to \$4 million. Counts Seventeen and Thirty-Five of the indictment charge the defendant with a violation of either section 841(b)(1)(B)(ii) or 841(b)(1)(B)(iii).

Under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(C), a defendant convicted of possessing with intent to distribute less than 500 grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine must be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years, followed by a term of supervised release of not less than 3 years, and a fine of up to \$1 million. If a defendant commits such an offense after a prior conviction for a felony drug offense, the applicable penalties for the offense increase to a term of imprisonment of not more than 30 years, followed by a term of supervised release of not less than 6 years, and a fine of up to \$2 million. Count Thirty-Seven of the indictment charges the defendant with a violation of section 841(b)(1)(C).

The government intends to show that the offense charged in Count One of the indictment involved more than 5 kilograms of cocaine and more than 50 grams of cocaine base. The government intends to show that the offense charged in Count Seventeen of the indictment involved more than 5 grams of cocaine base. The government intends to show that the offense charged in Count Twenty-Four of the indictment involved more than 50 grams of cocaine base. The government intends to show that the offense charged in Count Thirty-Five of the indictment involved more than 500 grams of cocaine. The government intends to show that the offense charged in Count Thirty-Seven of the indictment involved less than 500 grams of cocaine. The government intends to show that the offense charged in Count Thirty-Seven of the indictment involved less than 500 grams of cocaine. The government intends to show that the offense charged in Count Thirty-Eight of the indictment involved more than 50 grams of cocaine base.

Additionally, the defendant has the following prior felony drug convictions on which the government will rely, pursuant to the foregoing statutory provisions, in seeking an increased penalty in the event the defendant is convicted on Count One, Count Seventeen, Count Twenty-Four, Count Thirty-Five, Count Thirty-Seven or Count Thirty-Eight of the indictment:

On September 7, 1993, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, in case number 92C66153502, the defendant was convicted of distribution of a controlled substance, in violation of 56.5 ILCS 1401(d), for which he received a sentence of four years' imprisonment.

On September 7, 1993, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, in case number 93CR0391801, the defendant was convicted of possession of a controlled substance, in violation of 56.5 ILCS 1402(c), for which he received a sentence of three years' imprisonment.

On September 7, 1993, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, in case number 93C66007301, the defendant was convicted of possession of a controlled substance with intent to distribute, in

violation of 56.5 ILCS 1401(d), for which he received a sentence of four years' imprisonment.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK J. FITZGERALD United States Attorney

By:

BART HUFF REID SCHAR

KENYANNA SCOTI

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## CLERK'S FILE COPY

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS 2 EASTERN DIVISION 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No. 02 CR 200-1 4 Chicago, Illinois June 14, 2006 11:45 o'clock a.m. 5 -VS-6 05-3904 7 TROY LAWRENCE 8 Defendant. MICHAEL W. BOBBINS CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT 9 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - SENTENCING 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE WAYNE R. ANDERSEN 11 APPEARANCES: HON. PATRICK J. FITZGERALONO 12 For the Plaintiff: United States Attorney, by 13 MR. BART F. HUFF Assistant United States Attorney 14 (219 S. Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois 15 For the Defendant: LAW OFFICES OF PHILIP A. TURNER 16 100 West Monroe Street Suite 2204 17 Chicago, Illinois 60603 MR. PHILIP A. TURNER 18 19 20 21 EXHibit" 22 23 Court Reporter: ROSEMARY SCARPELLI 219 South Dearborn Street 24 Room 1412 Chicago, Illinois (312) 435-5815 60604 25 CLERK'S FILE COPY

	THE CLERK: This is case 2 CR 200, USA versus Troy
	2 Lawrence.
,	THE COURT: That is whatever you guys think is
2	best is fine. Whatever you think. And he can stand or sit
Ę	
6	Hi, Mrs. Lawrence.
7	MRS. LAWRENCE: Hi, Judge.
8	THE COURT: Who is with you today?
9	MRS. LAWRENCE: One of Troy's friends, the mother
10	
11	THE COURT: Thanks for coming.
12	Hi, Mr. Lawrence.
13	Okay. Do we somebody here from the Probation
14	Department?
15	MR. HUFF: Miss Tolle is here.
16	THE COURT: Who is?
17	MR. HUFF: E.J.
18	THE COURT: Oh, she is?
19	MR. HUFF: She had to run out in the hall. She
20	will be back in a moment.
21	THE COURT: Why don't we wait. It will only be a
22	second.
23	MR. HUFF: Just for the record, Bart Huff on behalf
24	of the United States.
25	MR. TURNER: Phil Turner on behalf of Defendant

Lawrence, Troy Lawrence, who is before the Court.

THE COURT: Hi, Mr. Lawrence. How are you today?

COURT: And thank you to the Marshals for putting up with the unusual physical circumstances in the courtroom.

MR. HUFF: Judge, there is a --

THE COURT: We are going to wait for --

MR. HUFF: There is a couple of presentencing things that we could deal with while we are waiting.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HUFF: I think there were two outstanding motions that were filed ostensibly pro se, although as indicated in the attachments to the -- at least one of the motions -- apparently Mr. Lawrence has a law firm down in Texas who is assisting him, which I don't think is necessarily appropriate, but I think you should rule on these two motions.

THE COURT: My in -- my goal is to try to rule on almost all the outstanding motions -- or all of them. But there is two motions or two matters at issue that I want to make sure that everybody is prepared for the Court to address. And maybe one there is not.

First of all, with respect to the proposed order of forfeiture, obviously, his assets, you know, are dwarfed by the amount of the forfeiture, but there has been no -- if Mr. Turner wants a chance to respond -- file a written response

to that motion, I would be happy to give you time to do that if you would like to set a time, Mr. Turner, in which you would like to respond.

MR. TURNER: I could file something in, let's see, maybe 14 days.

THE COURT: Well, yes, there is no hurry and you might choose not it.

Okay. Let the record reflect that Miss -- the former Miss Ehrlich is with us.

> MR. HUFF: Miss Tolle.

THE COURT: Miss Tolle, right.

Thank you for being here. Hi.

TOLLE: I am sorry. MS.

THE COURT: And we haven't covered any of your matters yet.

So we will provide that the defendant may file a response to the motion for order of forfeiture on or before, we will say. July 7th.

MR. TURNER: Oh, okay.

THE COURT: Judge, if you decide not to, would you let us know. Because I will study it all and I will decide whether or not to enter the Government's preliminary order or not.

MR. HUFF: And, Judge, just as a record keeping or procedural matter, I believe that you have to rule on that at

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the time -- by the time that the J&C is entered and, therefore, Judge --

THE COURT: Why is that?

I believe it has to be entered at the MR. HUFF: time of the sentencing.

THE COURT: Are you sure? I never heard that.

Did you ever hear that, Tresa?

THE CLERK: I have had one that --

THE COURT: Well, how about this:

THE CLERK: -- had to be entered to enter it.

MR. HUFF: My people tell me that is true.

THE COURT: All you are asking us to enter now is the preliminary order?

> MR. HUFF: That's correct.

THE COURT: So I will tell you what, I will -- when I enter the judgment, I will enter the preliminary order, but that is without prejudice. You can file by July 7th anything you would like to file to persuade the Court to modify that And that will be without prejudice. So if I -- if I get no communication from Mr. Turner until July 7th, I will -- that is fine. I will just consider the whole thing on a de novo basis. That way we will comport with the apparent procedural requirements of the Federal Rules without undermining any of the defendant's rights, if there is any assets that he thinks are not subject to it.

And I might suggest, even though I am sure that Mr. Turner is focused on other issues, if after I enter this preliminary order today you want to negotiate with Mr. Huff over whether or not there is any particular asset that you would like to be exempt from this, please do that. And, obviously, if you and the U.S. Attorney agree, I am not going to disagree. So that is -- you know, and that is a possibility as well.

The -- the only other legal issue that was raised which, obviously, is an important one in this case, is whether or not the convictions that Mr. Lawrence had when he was 17 years of age count as convictions under the federal statute 18 U.S.C. 851, which, if they do, would mandate a -- a life sentence in this particular case, giving the Court no discretion.

The defendant has objected to that, really citing no authority, but objecting to it, I guess, on the general grounds that it is too Young to have -- that those convictions were at a time when he was too Young to carry such a draconian punishment, an argument that I understand.

I have -- I have researched independently the statutes and case law to see if I can find any support for that position. The U.S. Attorney has not filed anything on that particular issue. I have not file -- I have not been able to find anything to support that position so far. I

the issue of age.

Implicit in the federal law is that if a person is convicted under the laws of a state, which Mr. Lawrence was, that the federal statute is deferring to the state

determination of what constitutes a conviction. Both of these clearly were "adult convictions," even though he was a minor for most purposes.

mean it seems to me that the federal law doesn't even address

Mr. Huff, is there anything you would like to file now or later with respect to that particular issue or do you want to make a statement regarding it?

MR. HUFF: I have done some research on it this morning. I also have found no case law going either way.

The plain language of the statute, however, is in support of the Government, that it doesn't refer to excluding convictions. And as you noted, this was an adult conviction. The crime was committed when Mr. Lawrence was 17 years old, but he was convicted when he was an adult and the State Court treated it as an adult conviction. Therefore, I see no reason to go beyond the plain language of the statute and into legislative history.

In addition, I would note that if you take a look at the Sentencing Guidelines in parallel situation for a career offender, it would count as a conviction for purposes of become -- in fact, it does count as a conviction for

purposes of applying the career offender, notwithstanding that he was a juvenile when -- he was 17 when he committed it.

THE COURT: Do you -- Mr. Turner, in addition to what you filed, do you want to orally address this issue?

MR. TURNER: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you for your patience with all of this, as usual. Seriously.

MR. TURNER: Oh, thank you, Judge.

In terms of this, the research I set forth in my memorandum I think I -- I discussed the legislative history and what was enacted at the same time. And the position I have set forth is that Congress clearly did not intend for these enhancements to apply to someone under the age of 18, because if you look at the federal law, how it defines a juvenile, it says that someone who has not reached the age of 18.

You -- you also, if you look at the Congressional history here, what they were aiming at were experienced recidivists. And, now, someone who is 17 and is not, obviously, experienced -- and I think as a matter of human experience we know that. Plus, if you look at the nature of these convictions, I think it highlights that point because the convictions all occur one after another -- or the arrest one after another in a three-month period when Mr. Lawrence

is 17, clearly not the sort of things that Congressional history indicates that it is aimed at.

Now, I also cited -- beyond the legislative history, I cited to a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision, Roper versus Simmons. And in that case the U.S. Supreme Court -- obviously, not dealing with this exact issue, but it dealt with the general issue about the criminal culpability of a person under the age of 18 and it said that individuals upder the age of 18 years old, it is not as morally reprehensible as an adult. And the Court set forth all the psychological and sociological reasons supporting that conclusion that criminal activity conducted by people under the age of 18 should not have the same consequences as that conduct done by people over the age of 18. And, obviously, there has to be some date. And by common wisdom 18 years old has been the date selected.

I think when you look at that case -- and that was a case -- I think death penalty matter, obviously, to some degree akin to this kind of situation where you are facing life imprisonment which in one sense is the end of one's life as you know of it, freedom -- it indicates that clearly the U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that someone who is a juvenile should not be treated same way. And I think that is also in the legislative history.

And, obviously, as Mr. Huff and the Court has

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indicated, you don't find any cases directly on point on that, but I think, as I say the history, the recent Supreme Court decision indicating that juveniles should be treated differently -- and clearly there is no doubt he was 17. And clearly under federal law he would have been a juvenile and that it shouldn't have this draconian consequence.

And, as I say -- I don't mean to repeat myself, but when you look at that, I don't think Congress meant for those sorts of things to apply, especially in a situation like that, that someone under the age of 17 and also, as I say, you have these convictions that -- that -- arrests that occur in a three-month period one right after another at 17, which leads into one of my other arguments which I put before the Court, which, I don't know, maybe the Court has already decided it is going to deny it, and that is that these shouldn't be considered.

If the Court gets past the first argument about they shouldn't be considered at all because he was a juvenile, if you do consider them, they should be considered as one conviction because there is case law to the effect that says that when these series of events are connected and interrelated, they shouldn't be viewed as a separate conviction, all three of these, because it is really growing out of a -- the same sequence of events.

Obviously, we have to accept these -- these matters

as they are. I mean that they are convictions. But they are a series of conduct that grows out of the same sequence of events and they should only be considered as one conviction as opposed to two convictions. That is another argument I advanced.

And, obviously, also I advanced an argument that -- I want to make sure this is clear for the record for Mr. Lawrence'ss behalf -- that even if we get past those, these sorts of prior convictions under Booker and the Sixth Amendment cases must be found by a jury because of the enhancement nature of -- of the statute, that they have to be found by a jury and that Booker and the reasoning of Booker requires that.

And I also want to add that my same argument on these convictions applies to the weapons charges which are felon in possession charges which the jury here in this courtroom found Mr. Lawrence guilty of, that he was a felon in possession. I make the same arguments that because those felonies which are the predicate for those offenses were when Mr. Lawrence was a juvenile and all those same arguments, that there was never any intention by Congress to have those crimes to be the predicate offenses for those matters.

I understand that the Court has denied all that, so --

THE COURT: Well, you know, and -- no matter what

the sentence here is, it seems to me that legally we are being driven to one particular sentence. But no matter what it is, it seems to me that these are fair questions. Certainly the 17-year-old issue deserves a statement by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court, no matter what the Court were to decide here.

The issue of whether or not Booker or Blakely somehow prevent the Government -- or require the Government to prove something additional in the way of past convictions is something that Mr. Huff might want to address right now. Is that something you would like to address now?

MR. HUFF: I believe that is not the law. If you want me to file a --

THE COURT: No, I --

MR. HUFF: -- a paper on that --

THE COURT: No, this -- obviously, awaiting sentencing for such a long period of time, while it enables everybody involved to consider potential legal issues, in my judgment it is a -- an extra, unnecessary, painful thing for Troy Lawrence and probably his family. And I think that insofar as I feel as a trial judge, which I do, my obligation is to follow the law. A policy court may view some of these issues differently than a trial court does. And I think we ought to move this along.

My research indicates that you have proven and

proven at -- you know, as a matter of public record that these convictions existed and those are prerequisites to the felon in possession charge and the Government need do nothing more than its already done, either to have what we have called an enhanced sentence, but it is really not a sentence above the statutory maximum, although in this case it is at the statutory maximum, or for the felon in possession.

Now, I -- I say that all with an honest sense of humility. I mean I think all these laws are people guessing and trying to do their best under situations that they are predicting in which they can't make a complete prediction.

I will say that in -- with respect to this particular case we are not in a situation where we have 17-year-old convictions, a life of uninterrupted normalcy, followed by a 40-year-old committing a crime. And the record in the trial here reflects that Mr. Lawrence used his considerable intellectual and personal abilities to oversee criminal actions of lots of people for a period of many years. And that is really what brings us together.

In that sense I think if Congress had envisioned that circumstance, they might well have reached the same conclusion. But as a trial judge, having seen the evidence I have seen, I don't feel that the wise way to use whatever discretion I might have is to try to figure out some strange exemption from the law.

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If on appeal the Court of Appeals says, yes, you cannot count these 17-year-old convictions, which means that the range of sentences is greater than I determine today, then we will -- they can send it back and we will have another sentencing hearing. And I will say in all of the Paladino cases I have had so far I have asked that they do Because when my discretion is limited, I have to view a case differently where there is this amount of variation than when I -- when I do have discretion.

So when Mr. Turner filed his motions and made these arguments, what I did is researched the law, re-re-reread the probation report here and reflected on the record. And I have concluded that Mr. Turner's motions in this matter should be denied. I think that the convictions are convictions for the federal purpose, even though the federal law might define juvenile as a different age than the State of Illinois did. And I also feel that the Government has adequately proven the predicate convictions for felon in possession.

So what I suggest we do is move through the normal sentencing procedure and then I will issue a sentence. And presumably it will be appealed. The U.S. Attorney might cross-appeal aspects of it. I don't know. But it would persumably be appealed and I invite the parties to address those issues on appeal.

In order to go through the -- in the normal sentencing procedure, Mr. Lawrence --

MR. HUFF: Judge --

THE COURT: -- I have to ask that you raise your right hand.

What?

MR. HUFF: -- before we move into the presentence investigation report and a sentencing itself, there are two motions that have been filed relatively recently that I think you should rule on as well. On May 5th Mr. Lawrence, as I said, ostensibly pro se filed a request to file an interlocutory appeal relating to the invalidity of Title 18 and Title 21.

THE COURT: I believe I already denied that.

MR. HUFF: All right.

THE COURT: I have in the past. In fact, I think that was even affirmed.

MR. HUFF: Well, it actually --

THE COURT: There could have been a second request. Maybe you could even go on the docket, Tresa, and see.

However, my intention -- I have denied the right to interlocutory appeals in this case previously. And I believe the Court of Appeals has addressed that issue in one or two instances in this case.

MR. HUFF: The Court of Appeals has addressed the

issue of whether it was proper to bring an interlocutory appeal at this time. And they ruled that there was no jurisdiction --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HUFF: -- in the Court of Appeals at this time.

I think that this one was filed after that ruling.

THE COURT: If it was, I am going to deny it for the reasons I previously gave.

MR. HUFF: All right.

THE COURT: And generally speaking, except under very rare circumstances, the Court of Appeals wants to review an entire record, so they want us to complete our work and then anything that we do that is appealable can be appealed. So when they deny an interlocutory appeal, that does not mean they are denying the merits of the appeal. They are saying to me, finish your work so we can look at the whole body of decisions you made in this case and then, whether it is a one-page opinion or 50-page opinion, address the issues that are presented to them on appeal all at once.

MR. HUFF: Correct.

THE COURT: So --

MR. HUFF: Yesterday -- I think it was yesterday, June 12, again, ostensibly pro se Mr. Lawrence filed a motion for reconsideration and request for dismissal of indictment, raising the same issues. As you can tell from the title, it

is a motion for reconsideration, objecting that Title 18, portions of Title 21 are unconstitutional and were never properly passed. The Government stands on its prior submissions on this issue and would ask that you deny that.

MR. TURNER: Judge, I have just-- this is Mr. -- as Mr. Huff pointed out, the Texas people -- I think this is -- I will just look at it now closely. This is a CV matter and I think this one was assigned to Judge Gettleman.

MR. HUFF: Well, actually, it says 06 CV 200. Our case is 02-200. It says "Judge Wayne Andersen" at the top. If it it is supposed to go to Judge Gettleman, you know, that is fine. It will get to him.

THE COURT: It is not, to my knowledge.

But my intention -- I am -- so that this is final and Mr. Lawrence can take up whatever my decision is here on appeal, I am going to deny the pending motions, all the pending motions from both sides and -- other than the motion for forfeiture, in which case, as I indicated earlier, I will enter a preliminary order. And if Mr. Turner and the U.S. Attorney want to reach an agreement to exempt some property, that is fine with me. Or if Mr. Turner wants to file a motion to modify the preliminary order by July 7th, I will treat that on a de novo basis.

MR. TURNER: And, Judge, just to make sure, I know you have said all these outstanding motions on both sides

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have been denied and I know that includes all the motions for new trial.

THE COURT: That Troy has filed.

MR. TURNER: And the motion regarding that Title 3 issue that I brought, I know that that all has been denied. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Lawrence.

(Defendant sworn.)

THE COURT: You can put your hand down.

Did you have a chance to read and study the presentence investigation and talk with Mr. Turner about it?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did, Mr. Andersen.

THE COURT: Counsel, are there any facts summarizing his offense behavior that the probation officer put in the report that you think are -- that you wish to challenge?

MR. TURNER: Well, Judge, obviously, there has been a jury verdict in the case. And the defendant disagrees with the jury verdict and disagrees with these facts because these facts are based on the jury verdict.

> THE COURT: Okay. Here is --

MR. TURNER: However, but you have to accept that.

THE COURT: Well, here is my conclusion, the Court's conclusion: The summary of facts in the presentence investigation are consistent with the evidence at trial and

the verdict of the jury with respect to the various counts for which Mr. Lawrence was found guilty. And I am not expecting at this point in time for Mr. Lawrence to say that he did it or that this is accurate.

But I will retain the presentence investigation. I will direct that counsel on appeal be permitted access to it, except for the recommendation section.

Let me run through what I think are the correct Guideline calculations. And then if anybody wants to object to them -- obviously, I have read some of the objections already and considered them -- you can let the Court know.

The defendant was found guilty of Counts 1, 11, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 27, 35, 36, 37 and 38, namely, conspiracy to possess and possession with intent to distribute cocaine, cocaine base, within a thousand feet of an elementary school and use of a telephone in connection with a drug conspiracy. For these particular offenses, when I group these counts together under 3D1.2(d) for a -- violations of 841(a)(1), 843(b) and 846, I look to 2D1.2. I determine that under 2D1.1 -- I look to the drug quantity table and under 2D1.1 (c)(1) there is a base offense level of 38 because the defendant was involved in the packaging of at least one and a half kilograms of crack cocaine.

My own view of the evidence is that that is a very low number, that he was in -- that Mr. Lawrence was involved

in way more than that. It's not even a -- a close call.

And I don't think that there is any dispute that whatever cocaine was sold was sold within a thousand feet of an elementary school. So under 2D1.2(a)(1) there is an upward adjustment of two.

Absent the convictions for the weapons offenses, there would be an enhancement for that. But because there is a weapons offense convictions, there is no enhancement for the use of weapons in connection with these drug offenses.

However, under 3B1.1(a) Mr. Lawrence merits a four-level upward adjustment as a leader and organizer of a criminal conspiracy in excess of five individuals.

Approximately 20 -- I believe 20 people -- or 19 pled people guilty and five -- six other people were found guilty of charges. All the guilty pleas and all the evidence at trial indicated that Mr. Lawrence really was the coordinator and leader of the entire activity. So I don't see any evidence that would undermine the imposition of that four-level upward adjustment.

Also, the PSI has suggested, and the Court agrees, that because of Mr. Lawrence's attempt to alter Mr. Small's testimony, there should be a two-level upward adjustment for willful obstruction of justice under 3C1.1.

Now, these issues, the Small issue, the amount of the drug issue, have been argued in various forums in this

- ·  Court. I have certainly considered the arguments that everybody has made from all perspectives on these when reaching these particular conclusions.

If there is anything that the U.S. Attorney or Mr. Turner would like to add to the arguments they have already made, you are welcome to do so, but I -- I understand the significance of each -- each of these upward adjustments and I want to assure everyone that I have independently studied them, with respect to the Small matter, revisited the testimony on that and done my own research and examination of the record to see whether or not these particular adjustments are appropriate.

Mr. Huff, is there anything you would like to add to the record?

MR. HUFF: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Turner?

MR. TURNER: Judge, just for the record that the defendant objects to all Guideline enhancements, maintains the position that the -- any application or use of the Guidelines is a violation of the Sixth Amendment, the Constitution, adopts all of the motions that were previously made and by codefendants regarding these matters. And, Judge, obviously, Mr. Lawrence objects -- well, to the specific enhancements also, for example, the Small matter. And I can go into reasons, but I think the Court has already

heard all of those already, so I won't take up more of the Court's time on that. I know the Court has denied --

THE COURT: Well, we have. And I think -- you know, that is on appeal. If you want the Court of Appeals to examine the record on that, they are welcome to do that. I, obviously, examined this --

MR. TURNER: I understand.

THE COURT: -- at the time of the trial and in subsequent sentencings.

MR. TURNER: Right.

THE COURT: And I do think that --

MR. TURNER: I understand.

THE COURT: -- the evidence supports that.

MR. TURNER: I understand, Judge.

THE COURT: And I believe that evidence.

MR. TURNER: I understand, Judge.

THE COURT: With respect -- I just want to say with respect to the possibility that Booker or Blakely supersedes the Guidelines or invalidates the Guidelines, they may invalidate the mandatory aspect of the Guidelines, but the Supreme Court explicitly stated that we are to go ahead and make Guideline calculations. And I have done that in every sentencing since then. They may change -- the Supreme Court may change it.

But in my mind even though we lived through a

period of a year, let's say, of doubt about what the outcome of that would be, when it was finally resolved and the extent to which it has been resolved to this point in time, the Supreme Court stated that it wasn't invalidating the Guidelines, that trial judges are to make Guidelines calculations. And that is why I am going through that regiment here.

So they may change that. Obviously, it was -- there were five to four decisions involved there. And I am not sure what the 7th Circuit will do.

But we researched this issue -- actually, I get daily bulletins of cases on it. And I have not seen this position -- the position you have advanced here accepted so far by those cases. So that is another thing you might want to test on appeal.

So with respect to those counts, I am going to determine that there is an adjusted offense level of 46. For Counts 18 and 25, use of a firearm arm during a drug trafficking offense, there is a term of imprisonment of at least five years and up to life on Count 18 and a minimum of 25 years and up to life and Count 25. Both to run consecutive to the sentence imposed on the other counts.

With respect to Counts 19 and 26, unlawful possession of firearm after felony conviction, there is a base offense level of 40 for the convictions on Counts 19 and

26 pursuant to 3D1.2(d). If I look to a violation of 922(g)(1) and the Guideline for that, 2K2.1(a)(2), I see that there is a base offense level of -- of 24.

However, because the defendant committed this offense after sustaining at least two felony convictions for controlled substance -- and those are the two that you are challenging because of age, which I suggest that if you appeal the mandatory life conclusion that those convictions drive us to, you might also want to appeal those as predicate offenses, but I think the law is clear that the two Circuit Court cases apply.

And then under 2K2.1(c)(1)(A), because the defendant used or possessed any firearm in connection with the commission of another offense, I am supposed to apply 2X1.1 with respect to that to determine if that is greater or less than 2K2.1.

In this case the underlying offense is the possession with intent to distribute crack cocaine or cocaine and the offense will be greater than the offense level under 2K2.1. Therefore, under 2X1.1 I look at the base offense level and the Guideline levels for violations of 841(a)(1), 843(b) and 846 under 2D1.1 and because of the school being nearby, I get to the conclusion that the appropriate offense level for unlawful possession of a firearm after a felony conviction is a level 40.

Making that into simple English, if that is possible, what that basically says is that if a person uses a -- if a convicted felon uses a gun to commit another felony, the -- the base offense level for that conviction can't be less than it would be for the felony he used the gun to commit. So that is why it gets back to the same base offense level when you add the elementary school on as it did for the drug offense itself.

I don't think there should be any enhancement for a dangerous weapon.

Clearly he doesn't meet the safety valve.

I think he gets an upward adjustment of four as a leader and upward adjustment of two for obstruction of justice for the same reasons previously stated, which leaves us at an adjusted offense level of 46.

Also, because of the number of counts here, we get into the possibility of a multiple-count adjustment. So as indicated above, Count 1, 11, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 27, 35, 36,37 and 38 are grouped together under 3B1.2(d). When those get grouped with Count 19 and 26, under 3D1.1(b), because they involve the same victim, namely, society, and there is two or more acts or transactions that are connected by a common criminal objective, they -- they get grouped.

However, Counts 18 and 25 are exempt from that. Two units get added here, which has a net effect of not

increasing the offense total.

So I end up with a combined adjusted offense level of 46 for all of these offenses.

There is no Chapter 4 enhancements. However, because the 46 is actually off the charts, so to speak, and the top level that the Guidelines provide for is 43, that is what the Guideline calculation finally will be, a 43. And there is a criminal history category of VI based on these levels and his past record. That -- those will be the findings of the Court with respect to the Guideline calculations and criminal history level.

Now, you know, obviously, we are going through a lot of legal machinations here in terms of explanation. But I think as long as we are together for these few moments we ought to focus on the significance of what has transpired. Under the law I don't think I have any discretion but to sentence Troy Lawrence to life in prison. I find this to be a profoundly sad thing.

And -- well, you know, Mr. Lawrence, that I think you have a lot of ability that could have been used in a much different way. Indeed, for some of your life it was. I have actually grown to have an affection for your mother and your children insofar as I have been -- had a chance to be exposed to them and some of your friends and Stacia who I have been forced to sentence.

I think it is worthwhile for each one of us to have a chance to address what the Court is going to end up having to do today. And then, obviously, an appeal will ensue. My normal process is to ask the U.S. Attorney what he thinks a fair sentence would be and why, then go to Mr. Turner and Mr. Lawrence for their view of this whole situation and then ultimately to impose a sentence.

Mr. Huff, the floor is yours.

MR. HUFF: Thank you, Judge. This has been a long time coming and we have all spent a lot of time, both during trial and post-trial, discussing this case, the implications on the community. I am not going to go into detail about the drug trade generally, but I think it is appropriate to discuss the specifics of this case and how Mr. Lawrence's organization affected the specific community in which he was raised and lived.

As your Honor knows, at least in the last several years of Mr. Lawrence's organization he chose to participate in this and run this within a stone's throw from an elementary school. Those kids who came and went to school day in and day out grew up with a skewed view of what is appropriate and ought to be in society and, that is, gangbangers slinging dime bags across the street from where they are trying to be educated and learn what is right and wrong. That is why there is the adjustment in the Sentencing

Guidelines that there is.

The violence in this case -- I am sure that there are more violent cases out there. I haven't personally been involved in them. Through both the testimony of the witnesses in this case, the plea colloquys of the cooperating defendants, as well as other evidence that was submitted, you heard about many, many gun battles. In addition to being across the street from the school, this occurred in a public housing project where people were trying to live their lives and lived in fear of having to duck the bullets.

The violence occurred not only outside but within Mr. Lawrence's own organization. He ordered beatings of people who worked for him when they didn't do what he wanted them to do. You heard about the beating of Jemel Young, put him in the hospital. You heard that he tried to beat Darren Stewart, but Darren Stewart was able to get away. And you heard that was just a common practice within this organization.

As I said, there were the gun battles that you heard about. And I believe this is referred to in the presentence investigation report, but Mr. Lawrence himself was shot back in 1998, but, nevertheless, that was not enough to deter him from continuing to act as he had always acted.

The amount of drugs, as you have indicated, in this case were, you know, staggering.

And probably most important that you have got to consider not just the effect on Troy Lawrence in this case but all of the families that have been destroyed. And there is a number of them. Families and people's lives just being thrown away. There are the people in the public housing project that were terrorized. There are the people who -- and you have referred to this many times, both today and in prior sentencings -- and I am not sure that I necessarily disagree with you -- he is affable. He, apparently, is able to convince people to do things that they otherwise -- maybe they wouldn't do.

And I compare him to the Sirens. You know, they were affable and attractive as well. And they sucked people in to their -- their death. That is more or less what Troy Lawrence is able to do. He sucked in people who trusted him, who were friends to him, who loved him.

And you have referred to the fact that you have had to sentence a number of those people. You know, at least three women, maybe four, in this case probably never would have gotten messed up in this if they hadn't fallen in love with Troy Lawrence. You heard about Tasha Deere who was one of his admirers. You had to sentence her to about ten years, I think it was. Toni Hollins, another girlfriend of Troy Lawrence's, who, as you saw during the course of her proceedings, you know, other than her involvement with him,

pretty good kid and, you know, went on to do some things with her life and, hopefully, will continue to do that.

And maybe most tragically, and I think your Honor believes it is most tragically, Stacia Smith. At least the arguments that were made by her counsel were that, you know, she was just under the thumb of Troy Lawrence and she stuck by her man and did what her man told her to do. And it took her down to a 20-year sentence. It is going to affect her children and Troy's children. And that is terrible. I mean that is devastating. They are going to grow up without their parents. And there is only two people that can be blamed for that and they are the two people that you sentenced or will sentence.

The effects on the community in general cannot be overstated. A reasonable sentence in this case is life imprisonment. And whether the statutory mandatory minimums are life, whether you look at the Guidelines or whether you just look in general at the factors that you will look at, the reasonable sentence in this case is life imprisonment, and that is what the Government is asking you to impose.

THE COURT: Mr. Turner.

MR. TURNER: Judge, obviously, at this point, although the defendant disagrees with it, he has to accept the jury verdict, and the jury found him guilty. The question, apart from the statutory requirements, would be

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under 3558, a reasonable sentence.

THE COURT: 53.

MR. TURNER: 53. I am sorry. A reasonable sentence.

It is a very sad -- sad affair. Obviously, the Court heard conduct and the jury accepted that conduct in its verdict.

Judge, I know that in the course of these sentencings you have heard from a lot of people. You heard from Mr. Pincham a lot about the philosophy and the things about, you know, drugs and the drug trade and all those things, and I am not going to rehash those things.

Based on the jury's verdict, I mean Mr. Lawrence has done some very bad things and -- but I think -- I will only make one statement about this. To a great degree he is a product of many years and many generations of all kinds of things happening, and that is a problem we have in our society which people grapple to address.

Obviously, for you as a trial court judge and the requirements that you are bound by, there is nothing that you can do about those things in a situation like this. And I know that you take no glee, no pleasure or anything else, in being required to do what you believe the law requires.

If -- if there were -- if you would have accepted the arguments and the other things, I believe a reasonable

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sentence would have been, obviously, in excess of 30 years, but less than 40 years, something that would have given this young man who was just a kid -- just a kid in life a chance to, obviously, think about what he has done for a long time, punish him in a way that sends a message to everyone else that if you get caught or you do these things, you are going to sit for a long time and wreck your life but not close off the possibility that he can -- he can come back to society some day.

So I would argue that a reasonable sentence would not be life imprisonment for someone like this, especially based on his prior criminal activity, and that is those convictions when he was a very young person.

THE COURT: Not to cut you short, but, obviously, as the evidence was unfolding in the case and as the -- after the jury verdicts came in, now a long time ago --

> MR. TURNER: Sure.

THE COURT: -- I focused on, you know, exactly what you are saying now and -- and what I assume Mr. Huff would say. And I believe that your position is an extremely reasonable position. In my gut, in my heart, the -- the decision in my mind was, should Troy Lawrence be sentenced to life or should he receive some lesser sentence so that he and the people who care about him -- and anybody who notices know that our Government authors hope as well as punishment.

I maintained that debate for a long time.

The difficulty I have with it -- and you have seen that if you have come to all the other sentencings. Mr. Huff and Mr. Schar and Miss Scott, you know, maybe think I tilt in that direction too much.

But be that as it may, in this particular situation I am driven really by the statute. It seems to me that the statute is unambiguous. So what you say is reasonable. It might be -- maybe a Supreme Court would buy it or Congress would buy it or maybe there is a day in the future when, because of the social problems that led to some of this, Congress will change the law and liberate lots of people who were incarcerated during a time when Congress chose to pass laws that take people out of society when they have committed certain deeds.

Actually, Mr. Lawrence is young enough so that -- and so you are -- so it probably -- well, you know, I think as time goes on one ought to keep one's eye on that ball. And, obviously, there is options, potentially, for pardons and clemency and things like that.

But the debate in my mind as a trial judge had to end when I thought -- when I realized that the statute didn't give me any choice and -- but I accept the reasonableness of what you have to say as a policy-making position.

Mr. Lawrence, you have lived through six years of

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this, almost now, or five and a half years, and because of the way things have played out, you have never really had an opportunity to say anything to me, which is -- obviously, other than good morning, which you have always said nicely. And your mom is here. And, obviously, others will report -receive statements of what you want to say. Is there some statement you would like to make

about this whole matter?

And thank you for your courtesies.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I was not going to address the Court, but Mr. Huff gave me the opportunity to say something. I have addressed this Court many times about the jurisdiction that they have over me. And I understand that -- what society expects and what you expect and what your position is.

My position is that when I hear Mr. Huff talk about the individual that -- or the character that I was and the lies I effected and whatever he said that -- the outcome of the decisions that I made and the position you are in and the position that the Guidelines place you in, I realize you already made up your mind. And the things Mr. Huff said about about the things that I have done or the things I orchestrated, when I hear him talk about the person, I don't like him. So I understand how the Court feels.

But there is one thing I want to address.

people who were in my life, especially my beautiful mother, God has given me the ability to understand that all struggles produce growth. And this struggle that I am in, whatever sentence the Court impose today, that God is not finished.

And I understand that you must do your job, Mr. Huff had to do his, Mr. Turner also. But whoever life that was affected by any decision that I made, my position is that I apologize for whatever anybody may say or think that I have done. But I believe that everybody has a decision to make and everybody has a place in their life choices. And I believe that this situation was given to every individual to find their position and place in God.

And I have found mine. And I am at peace with whatever you -- sentence you make for me because I understand that you are not the final individual who governs my life. I understand whatever Congress and whatever the Appellate Courts I have addressed the situation -- I tell my mother every day, no matter what transpire today, that this day was already ordained by me for me and I am just walking through this situation.

So whatever sentence -- and I understand that you is bounded, again by the Guidelines, to impose a life sentence, but I thank you for the patience you have had with me and this case and I thank you for giving the ability to speak.

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And I just want to tell my mother and my daughter's mother that I love them dearly and all this is going to pass eventually. So I am ready for you to sentence me so the Appellate Courts can rule on my case so I can start the process of getting back home to my family.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: I thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. And re -- in your time, you got some time, you might read the book of Jonah.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Jonah is not a long book.

MS. TOLLE: Sorry, your Honor.

THE COURT: Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it is the judgment of the Court that the defendant Troy Lawrence is hereby sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of Bureau of Prisons for a term of life on Counts 17, 24, 35, 37 and 38, 48 months per count on Counts 11, 16, 21, 23, 27 and 36, 120 months on Counts 19 and 26, with the sentence imposed on all these counts to run concurrently.

Additionally, the defendant shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of Bureau of Prisons for 16 months on Count 18 and 300 months on Count 25, both to run consecutively to other counts.

I am going to waive any fines.

One thing -- here is just a thought. Just a thought. In prison you may be able to make some money, obviously, pathetically little money. But insofar as you can take an portion of that and on a monthly basis, as sure as the moon turns full every month, send a modest amount of money to these children that you have created -- you know, they all know you are their dad; they are old enough to know that -- this is going to be difficult, but I actually think it will help them cope with life to know that you care about them despite all these difficulties. And a regular little bit of money and with -- with a letter for each of them will help them cope with the difficulties that they are going to have being in this situation.

That is your decision. But my intention is not to fine you so that if there is some little bit of money available, then you can -- my hope is that you are able to use it for that purpose.

And I do agree with you, by the way, that ultimately there is a higher authority that works out all of this. And, hopefully, that authority will help them deal with the situation they are in as well.

Within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons Mr. Lawrence shall report in person to the Probation Office in which the district -- in the district to which he is released.

While on supervised release, he shall not commit another federal, state or local crime, shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by the Court and shall comply with the following additional conditions: He shall not possess a firearm or destructive device, he shall pay any financial penalty imposed by the judgment.

There are none except for the \$100.00 per count assessment, although was filed in 2002, so I guess we were up to \$100.00. There is a special assessment of \$1600.00. If that -- it is due now, but if it can't be paid by the defendant, then he will have to pay it based on the amount of income he earns while in prison and afterwards, if he is released.

Costs of incarceration, supervision, interest are waived.

He shall refrain from any unlawful use or possession of a controlled substance as required by the statute.

If he is on supervised release, he shall submit to drug testing as ordered by the Probation Office.

Do you have a -- now, I think the Bureau of Prisons is going to do whatever they choose to do. My suggestion is that we try -- that we recommend that he be assigned to a facility as close to his family as possible.

MR. TURNER: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Now, they might -- well, you may know more about it than I do by now, but they might -- that might take some time. I am not sure what their plan is. But over time, hopefully, you will be able to work yourself into a better situation than they might choose to put you in to begin with. I am not sure.

That will be the judgment of the Court. If you want to appeal this judgment, you have from ten days after the filing of the judgment on the docket to file a notice of appeal.

Mr. Turner, I am not sure if you are going to represent him on appeal, but if you would like, we will give you a call when we enter the judgment on the docket so that you will file a notice of appeal.

MR. TURNER: I appreciate that, Judge.

THE COURT: And if you don't have the resources to afford an appeal, you can ask for leave to appeal in forma pauperis.

MR. TURNER: And, Judge, I think you already granted that. You gave him leave to file in forma pauperis.

THE COURT: Well, I am saying it again now for purposes of this judgment.

MR. TURNER: Okay.

THE COURT: So thank you all very much.

1	Okay. Thanks to the Marshals too.		
2	MR. TURNER: And, Judge, the order will reflect		
3	that all my objections and things are denied, right?		
4	THE COURT: Yes.		
5	MR. TURNER: Great.		
6	THE COURT: All pending motions are denied.		
7	MR. TURNER: Okay. Thank you, Judge.		
8	THE COURT: And any of the Court's rulings on them		
9	will be appealed.		
10	THE DEFENDANT: I love you.		
11	THE COURT: Mr. Lawrence, good luck.		
12	Mrs. Lawrence?		
13	MRS. LAWRENCE: Yes?		
14	THE COURT: I am sorry for all this.		
15	MRS. LAWRENCE: That is quite all right, Judge.		
16	THE COURT: Good Tuck.		
17	MRS. LAWRENCE: As my son said, he will be all		
18	right.		
19	THE COURT: Good luck with those children. How are		
20	they doing?		
21	MRS. LAWRENCE: Well, I am like any other		
22	grandmother. Everyone in the world is having problems with		
23	their children, so I am just like everybody else. Thanks for		
24	asking, though.		
25	THE COURT: Thank you. Bye-bye.		

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1	Mr. Huff, thanks for coming in for this.
2	MR. HUFF: Of course. Thank you, Judge.
3	THE COURT: See you, Phil.
4	(Which were all the proceedings heard.)
5	CERTIFICATE
6	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
7	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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9	Rosemary Scarpelli Date
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#### **United States District Court Northern District of Illinois**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	
v.	)	Case Number: 02-CR-200-1 Judge: Wayne R. Andersen
TROY LAWRENCE, SR.	)	Judge. Wayne K. Andersen
		Phillip Turner, Defendant's Attorney Bart Huff, AUSA

#### JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

(For Offenses Committed On or After November 1, 1987)

#### THERE WAS A:

jury verdict of guilty as to count(s) ONE (1), ELEVEN (11), SIXTEEN (16) through NINETEEN (19), TWENTY-ONE (21), TWENTY-THREE (23) through TWENTY-SEVEN (27), THIRTY-FIVE (35) through THIRTY-EIGHT (38) of the INDICTMENT.

Defendant was found not guilty as to count TWENTY-EIGHT (28).

#### THE DEFENDANT IS CONVICTED OF THE OFFENSES(S) OF:

Title & Section	Description of Offense	Date Offense <u>Concluded</u>	Count <u>Number(s)</u>
21:846	Narcotics Conspiracy	05/05/2002	ONE (1)
21:843(b)	Use of Telephone in Drug Conspiracy  A TRUE COPY-ATTEST MICHAEL W DOBBINS, CLERK  BY DEPUTY CLERK U.S DISTRICT COURT, NOR DISTRICT OF ILLINOI  DATE: JUN 2 6 2006	RTHERN	ELEVEN (11), SIXTEEN (16) , TWENTY- ONE, TWENTY- THREE (23), TWENTY- SEVEN (27), THIRTY-SIX (36)

21:841(a)(1)	Possess with intent to distribute cocaine & cocaine base	Various dates	SEVENTEEN (17), TWENTY- FOUR (24), THIRTY- FIVE (35), THIRTY- SEVEN (37), THIRTY- EIGHT (38)
18:924(c)(1)(A)	Using/carrying a firearm in relation to drug offense	Various dates	EIGHTEEN (18)
18:922(g)(1)	Unlawful possession of firearm after previous felony conviction	Various dates	NINETEEN (19), TWENTY- SIX (26)
18:924(c)(1)(A)	Using/Carrying a firearm in relation to drug offense	Various dates	TWENTY- FIVE (25)

The defendant is sentenced as provided in the following pages of this judgment.

LAWRENCE, SR., TROY 2 CR 200-1

Page 3 of 12

#### **IMPRISONMENT**

#### IT IS THE JUDGMENT OF THIS COURT THAT:

the defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total uninterrupted term of **Life Imprisonment** .

As to Count ONE (1), SEVENTEEN (17), TWENTY-FOUR (24), THIRTY-FIVE (35), THIRTY-SEVEN (37), THIRTY-EIGHT (38), the defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total uninterrupted term of Life. As to Count ELEVEN (11), SIXTEEN (16), TWENTY-ONE (21), TWENTY-THREE (23), TWENTY-SEVEN (27), THIRTY-SIX (36), the defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total uninterrupted term of FORTY-EIGHT (48) MONTHS per count to run concurrent to all other counts, except count eighteen (18) and twenty-five (25). As to Count NINETEEN (19), TWENTY-SIX (26), the defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total uninterrupted term of ONE HUNDRED TWENTY (120) MONTHS per count to run concurrent to all other counts except count eighteen (18) and twenty-five (25). As to Count EIGHTEEN (18), the defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total uninterrupted term of SIXTY (60) MONTHS to run consecutive to all other counts. As to Count TWENTY-FIVE (25), the defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total uninterrupted term of THREE HUNDRED (300) MONTHS to run consecutive to all other counts.

The Court recommends to the Bureau of Prisons:

As close to Chicago as possible

#### SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for the periods specified for each count of conviction.

The defendant is sentenced on all count(s) of conviction to Supervised Release, said periods to run concurrent as follows:

Count ELEVEN (11), a period of THREE (3) year(s) Supervised Release.

SIXTEEN (16), EIGHTEEN (18), NINETEEN (19), TWENTY-ONE (21), TWENTY-THREE (23), TWENTY-SIX (26), TWENTY-SEVEN (27), THIRTY-SIX (36)

Count TWENTY-FIVE (25) a period of FIVE (5) YEARS year(s) Supervised Release.

The defendant shall report to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released within seventy-two hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons. In addition, see the attached page(s) defining the mandatory, standard and discretionary conditions of supervised release that apply in this case.

Page 5 of 12

Based on the defendant's inability to pay, the costs of incarceration are waived.

The defendant shall report immediately to the probation office in the district in which the defendant is to be supervised, but no later than seventy-two hours after sentencing. In addition, see the attached page(s) defining the mandatory, standard and discretionary conditions of probation that apply in this case.

#### MANDATORY CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISED RELEASE (as set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3583 and U.S.S.G. § 5D1.3)

- 1) For any offense, the defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime;
- 2) for any offense, the defendant shall not unlawfully possess a controlled substance;
- for offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994, the defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance and submit to one drug test within fifteen days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter for use of a controlled substance as determined by the court:
- for a domestic violence crime committed on or after September 13, 1994, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 3561(b) by a defendant convicted of such an offense for the first time, the defendant shall attend a rehabilitation program in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3583(d);
- for a defendant classified as a sex offender pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 4042(c)(4), the defendant shall comply with the reporting and registration requirements set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3583(d);
- 6) the defendant shall cooperate in the collection of a DNA sample from the defendant if the collection of such a sample is authorized pursuant to section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 and the Justice for All Act of 2004; and
- 7) The defendant shall pay any balance on the special assessment, restitution and/or fine imposed against the defendant.

#### STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISED RELEASE

- For any felony or other offense, the defendant shall not possess a firearm, ammunition, or destructive device as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921;
- 2) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer (travel outside the continental United States requires court authorization);
- the defendant shall report to the probation officer as directed by the court or the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
- 4) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
- 5) the defendant shall provide to the probation officer access to any requested financial information including, but not limited to, tax returns, bank statements, credit card statements, credit applications, etc.;
- the defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
- 7) the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation, unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other acceptable reasons;
- 8) the defendant shall notify the probation officer ten (10) days prior to any change in residence or employment;
- 9) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol;
- the defendant shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any narcotic or other controlled substance, or any paraphernalia related to such substances, except as prescribed by a physician, and shall submit to periodic urinalysis tests as requested by the probation officer to determine the use of any controlled substance;
- the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;

LAWRENCE, SR., TROY 2 CR 200-1 Page 7 of 12

- the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
- the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view by the probation officer;
- the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two (72) hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer:
- the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer or a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
- as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics, and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement; and
- if this judgment imposes a special assessment, restitution or a fine, it shall be a condition of probation or supervised release that the defendant pay any such special assessment, restitution or fine in accordance with the court's order set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penalties sheet of this judgment.

#### Other conditions imposed by the court:

While on supervised release, the defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime, shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this Court, and shall comply with the following additional conditions: The defendant shall not possess a firearm or destructive device. The costs of incarceration, supervision are waived. The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use or possession of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one urine screen within 15 days of release from custody and random drug tests thereafter, not to exceed 104 tests per year.

Page 8 of 12

#### CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant shall pay the following total criminal monetary penalties in accordance with the "Schedule of Payments." Unless waived, the defendant shall pay interest on any restitution and/or fine of more than \$2,500, unless the restitution and/or fine is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). The payment options may be subject to penalties for default and delinquency pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).

Total Assessment(s)	Total Fine	Restitution	Mandatory Costs of Prosecution
\$1,600.00	Fine Waived	\$	\$

The defendant shall notify the United States Attorney's Office having jurisdiction over the defendant within thirty days of any change of name, residence or mailing address until all special assessments, restitution, fines, and costs imposed by this judgment are fully paid.

#### SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

- Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment, (2) restitution principal, (3) restitution interest, (4) fine principal, (5) community restitution, (6) fine interest, (7) penalties, and (8) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs. If this judgment imposes a period of imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties shall be due during the period of imprisonment.
- All criminal monetary penalty payments, except those payments made through the Bureau of Prisons' Inmate financial Responsibility Program, are to be by money order or certified check payable to the Clerk of the Court, U.S. District Court, unless otherwise directed by the Court.
- Unless waived, the defendant shall pay interest on any fine and/or restitution of more than \$2,500, unless the same is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). Payment options included herein may be subject to penalties of default and delinquency pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).
- Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 3613(b) and ©) and 3664(m), restitution and/or fine obligations extend for twenty years after release from imprisonment, or from the date of entry of judgment if not sentenced to a period of imprisonment.

Payment of the total criminal monetary penalties shall be due as follows:

In full:

Due immediately.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(k) the defendant must notify the court of any material changes in the defendant's economic circumstances. Upon such notice, the court may adjust the installment payment schedule.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(n), if a person is obligated to provide restitution, or pay a fine, received substantial resources from any source, including inheritance, settlement, or other judgment, during a period of incarceration, such person shall be required to apply the value of such resources to any restitution or fine still owed.

LAWRENCE, SR., TROY 2 CR 200-1

#### **FORFEITURE**

The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:

The Court enters preliminary order of forfeiture in the amount of 10 million dollars without prejudice.

Page 10 of 12

The defendant is immediately remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

Date of Imposition of Judgment/Sentencing: June 14, 2006

WAYNE R. ANDERSEN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated at Chicago, Illinois this day of June, 2006

# Louisiana Technical College

On the recommendation of the faculty and by virtue of the authority vested in them, the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana Community and Technical College System has conferred upon

Troy Lawrence

Technical Diploma

Ausiness Office Technology

In testimony whereof, the seal of the College and the signatures of its officers are hereunto affixed the 10th day of December, 2012.

Chancellor

Vice Chancellor of Academic and Student Affairs

TECHNICAT COLLEGE

President, Louisiana Community

Chair Board of Supervisors

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## 

for completion of

# Coping Skills

Presented this Toth day of April, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## Troy Lawrence #14313-424

for completion of

# 

Presented this 10th day of April, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## Trov Latinence #14313-424

for completion of

## Key Elements of Change

Presented this 10th day of April, 2014

M. Rhodes, M.A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

#### My Change Plan

Presented this 24th day of December, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## Trov Lativence # 14313-424

for completion of

# Strengthing the Spirit

Presented this 24th day of December, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

Way it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## Thor Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

## What's Going On In My Life?

Presented this 24th day of December, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

# Breaking Free

Presented this 31st day of December, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

# Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

Special Management Unit - Psychology Level Two:
Introduction to Functional Thinking
Faulty Thinking and Functional Thinking
Reasons to Change

Presented this 30th day of September, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

#### Certificate of Achievement

This certifies that

Troy Lawrence

Has satisfactorily completed

The Oldest Fossil Evidence of Life

This certificate is hereby issued this 30th day of September, 2014.

M. Freeman, Teacher

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

# Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

Special Management Unit - Psychology Level One:
My Life Story
Anger

Presented this 18th day of September, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

# Troy Lattrence # 14313-424

for completion of

# Anger

Presented this 31st day of October, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

#### Certificate of Achievement

This certifies that

Troy Lawrence

Has satisfactorily completed

Money Smart: Checking

This certificate is hereby issued this 1st day of December, 2014.

M. Freeman, Teacher

CH 224

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of the self-help library selection

# The Power of Now

Presented this 8th day of August, 2014

M. Rhodes/M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented



for completion of

### Thinking Errors

Presented this 31st day of October, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented



for completion of

# Basic Cognitive Skills

Presented this 31st day of October, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

#### CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

**Everyday Grammar Skills: Nouns** 

This certificate is hereby issued this 25th day of March, 2014 USP Florence, Colorado

6/13ellen In

**Supervisor of Education** 

B. Potes, Education Specialist

#### CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### **Get Right With Your Taxes**

This certificate is hereby issued this 25th day of March, 2014 USP Florence, Colorado

6 Bellen In

Supervisor of Education

**B. Potes, Education Specialist** 

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented



for completion of

## Life Management

Presented this 31st day of October, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

# Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

#### Feelings

Presented this 31st day of October, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented



for completion of

### Managing Co-Occuring Disorders: an Integrated Approach

Presented this 24th day of October, 2014

M. Marks, Psy.D.

Psychologist

#### Certificate of Achievement

This certifies that

Troy Lawrence

Has satisfactorily completed
Understanding Children's Fears for Effective Parenting

This certificate is hereby issued this 28th day of August, 2014.

М. Freeman, Teacher

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### Expert Job Search Strategies for the Ex-offender

This certificate is hereby issued this 25th day of March, 2014

USP Florence, Colorado

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

6 Mellen To

**Supervisor of Education** 

**B. Potes, Education Specialist** 

C1R7.060

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### **Building Your Child's Self-Esteem**

This certificate is hereby issued this 28th day of February, 2014 USP Florence, Colorado

OMercan

J. Bellantoni, Supervisor of Education

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

has satisfactorily completed

#### **Communication for Effective Parenting**

This certificate is hereby issued this 12th day of November, 2013
USP Florence, Colorado

J. Bellantoni, Supervisor of Education

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### CHILD SUPPORT & INCARCERATION

This certificate is hereby issued this 22nd day of October, 2013 USP Florence, Colorado

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

J. Bellantoni, Supervisor of Education

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

**Money Smart (Re-Entry Course)** 

This certificate is hereby issued this 22nd day of October, 2013 USP Florence, Colorado

J. Bellantoni, Supervisor of Education

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### Social Security Benefits for Reentry

This certificate is hereby issued this 22nd day of October, 2013

USP Florence, Colorado

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

J. Bellantoni, Supervisor of Education

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This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### **Stress Management for Parents**

This certificate is hereby issued this 6th day of June, 2014 USP Florence, Colorado

6 Mellow To

**Supervisor of Education** 

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

Special Management Unit - Psychology Level Three:
Living a Non-Violent Life
Problematic Behaviors

Presented this 28th day of February, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

# Shame

Presented this, 25th day of February, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

Special Management Unit - Psychology Level Four: Understanding Yourself, Parts 1 & 2 Change Plan

Presented this 15th day of April, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Latirelice #14313-424

for completion of

#### Introduction to Self-Discovery

Presented this 10th day of April, 2014

M/Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May It be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Latinetics #14313-424

for completion of

#### Anxiety and Fear

Presented this 10th day of April, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## Troy Lawrence #14313-424

for completion of

## Self-Awareness: Preventing Relapse by Increasing Sensitivity to Your Patterns/Cycles

Presented this 10th day of April, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented



for completion of

## Compulsive Gambling

Presented this 13th day of November, 2014

M. Marks, Psy.D.

Psychologist

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

# Self-Worth

Presented this 31st day of October, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

This certifies that

#### TROY LAWRENCE

satisfactorily completed

#### Introduction to Commercial Driver's License

This certificate is hereby issued this 29th day of July, 2014

USP Florence, Colorado

**Assistant Supervisor of Education** 

Way it be known that this Certificate has been presented



for completion of

# Dealing With People In New Ways

Presented this 24th day of December, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

# Functional Behaviors: Making Choices That Work

Presented this 12th day of March, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Latinence # 14313-424

for completion of

## Getting Close to Getting Out

Presented this 24th day of December, 2013

M. Rhodes, M.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### TROY LAWRENCE # 14313-424

for completion of

Self-Awareness: Examining Your Patterns or Cycle in Detail

Presented this 12th day of March, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Latinetice # 14313-424

for completion of

# Coping Skills for Relapse Prevention - Techniques for use when you are at Greatest Risk

Presented this 12th day of March, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

## Managing Your Stress

Presented this 12th day of March, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

#### Becoming Realistic and Honest with Yourself

Presented this 25th day of February, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lativence # 14313-424

for completion of

## Giving Your Thinking a Reality Check

Presented this 25th day of February, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

## Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

# Steps to Spirituality

Presented this 26th day of February, 2014

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

**Everyday Grammar: Punctuation** 

This certificate is hereby issued this 6th day of June, 2014 USP Florence, Colorado

6 Belleva

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Supervisor of Education

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lativence # 14313-424

for completion of

What's Wrong With Holding In My Anger?

Presented this 24th day of December, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented



for completion of

## What's Wrong With Being Tough Minded?

Presented this 24th day of December, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented

### Troy Lawrence # 14313-424

for completion of

## Problems with Authority

Presented this 24th day of December, 2013

M. Khodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician



This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### Get Right With Your Taxes 2

This certificate is hereby issued this 4th day of January, 2014 USP Florence, Colorado

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

6 Bellow

J. Bellantoni, Supervisor of Education

May it be known that this Certificate has been presented



for completion of

# Relationships/Communication

Presented this 24th day of December, 2013

M. Rhodes, M. A.

Psychology Technician

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### HOW TO READ FOOD LABELS

This certificate is hereby issued this 22nd day of May, 2014 USP Florence, Colorado

6 Miller In

**Supervisor of Education** 

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### **COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS**

This certificate is hereby issued this 31st day of January, 2014 USP Florence, Colorado

Omerwa.

J. Bellantoni, Supervisor of Education

#### Certificate of Achievement

This certifies that

Troy Lawrence

Has satisfactorily completed

Money Smart: Bank On It

This certificate is hereby issued this 30th day of October, 2014.

M. Freeman, Teacher

CA 230

This certifies that

#### LAWRENCE, TROY SR

satisfactorily completed

#### **Personal Hygiene Basics**

This certificate is hereby issued this 25th day of March, 2014 USP Florence, Colorado

OMsellow w

Supervisor of Education



CB200



#### U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Prisons
Federal Correctional Complex
□ Administrative Maximum Security
Institution
□ High Security Institution
□ Medium Security Institution

5880 State Highway 67 South P.O. Box 6500 Florence, CO 81226

☐ Minimum Security Institution

July 22, 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR: OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY

From:

E.A. Earwin, Associate Warden, USP Florence, Co

SUBJECT:

Troy Lawrence, Reg. No. 14313-424

I am writing this letter of recommendation on behalf of Troy Lawrence's Clemency petition. I know Troy to be a mature, middle aged man who has lived according to the institution rules for a long time. Mr. Lawrence is a positive force here at USP Florence, mentoring younger prisoners, and being a model of consistence by receiving his GED, taking college courses, and participating in many vocational programs.

Troy has also proved to be a hard and reliable worker as an Orderly in his housing unit (Echo/B), a Recreation Orderly organizing intermural sports and other activities. I am confident, if granted Clemency, Troy Lawrence would quickly become a productive member of society. He has served a sufficiently long sentence of 14 years (10 of which have been incident report free), and deserves the chance to re-unite with his family.