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5 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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8 UNITED STATE OF AMERICA,
9 Plaintiff/Respondent,

No. CR 84-0104-1 SI
No. C 97-1854 SI

ORDER DENYING MOTION

10 v.

11 BERNEST COLLINS,
12 Defendant/Petitioner.
13 _____/

14 Bernest Collins has filed a Motion to Correct a Constitutionally Illegal Sentence pursuant to rule
15 35(A). He argues that it was unconstitutional for the district court to sentence him to serve 80 years
16 after he was convicted of one count of conspiracy and nine separate counts of armed bank robbery. He
17 argues that the maximum statutory sentence for armed bank robbery was twenty-five years, and that
18 twenty-five years is the total maximum sentence that was permitted no matter how many separate counts
19 he was convicted of, and that the district court did not have the discretion to sentence him to consecutive
20 rather than concurrent terms. In particular, he argues that the rule of lenity requires the Court to
21 substitute the word “all” for the word “any” in 18 U.S.C. § 2113(d), which he then argues would mean
22 that twenty-five years is the maximum possible sentence no matter how many armed bank robberies he
23 commits.¹

24 Collins raised a nearly identical argument over ten years ago, when he argued his sentencing
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26 ¹ The relevant portion of the text of Section 2113(d) was the same when Collins committed
27 his crimes as it is today: “Whoever, in committing, or in attempting to commit, any offense defined in
28 subsections (a) and (b) of this section, assaults any person, or puts in jeopardy the life of any person by
the use of a dangerous weapon or device, shall be fined . . . or imprisoned not more than twenty-five
years, or both.”


1 counsel failed to provide effective assistance because he failed to object to what Collins called an
2 “illegally imposed eighty year sentence.” The Court denies this motion for the same reasons that it
3 denied the motion in 1999. *See* Doc. 352.

4 In 1962, the Ninth Circuit squarely held that a separate consecutive sentence may be imposed
5 for each offense unless precluded by the particular statute defining the substantive offense; that the
6 power to impose consecutive sentences is inherent in the sentencing court; and that the bank robbery
7 and conspiracy statutes under which Collins was convicted did not preclude separate and consecutive
8 sentences. *See Hill v. United States*, 306 F.2d 245, 247 (9th Cir. 1962). This was still good law when
9 Collins was sentenced. While Collins did receive consecutive sentences on some counts of his
10 conviction, this was not unconstitutional, illegal, or otherwise an abuse of discretion: nothing in the
11 conspiracy and bank robbery statutes precluded the district court from sentencing Collins to separate
12 consecutive sentences, and none of the sentences imposed by the district court exceeded the statutory
13 limits for armed bank robbery and conspiracy. The statutes are not ambiguous, and substituting the
14 word “all” for the word “any” in 18 U.S.C. § 2113(d) would not change this result.

15 Collins’ motion is DENIED. (Doc. 396.)

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17 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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19 Dated: June 23, 2011



SUSAN ILLSTON
United States District Judge

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