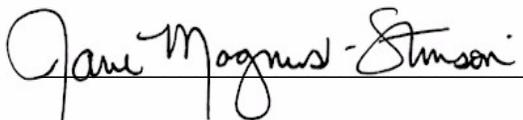


adjust to and prepare for the reentry of that prisoner into the community. Such conditions may include a community correctional facility”).

Further, while the Court may “correct a sentence that resulted from arithmetical, technical, or other clear error,” it must do so within fourteen days after sentencing. *See Fed. R. Crim. P. 35(a)*. The time limit included in Rule 35 “is jurisdictional.” *United States v. Wisch*, 275 F.3d 620, 626 (7th Cir. 2001); *see also United States v. Baldwin*, 414 F.3d 791, 797 (7th Cir. 2005) (“The Supreme Court has held that [Rule 35] operate[s] to deprive the court of authority to act after the time period specified in the rule has elapsed”). The Court sentenced Ms. Sibande on August 6, 2014, [*see Filing No. 477*], so does not have jurisdiction to revise the sentence at this point.

To the extent Ms. Sibande may have additional arguments that are not based on the Second Chance Act, she has not articulated them and the Court cannot craft any such arguments for her. Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, the Court **DENIES** Ms. Sibande’s Request, [*Filing No. 544*].

Date: November 13, 2015


Hon. Jane Magnus-Stinson, Judge
United States District Court
Southern District of Indiana

Distribution via ECF only to all counsel of record

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