1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF	THE UNITED STATES
2		x
3	UNITED STATES,	:
4	Petitioner	: No. 08-1569
5	v.	:
6	MARTIN O'BRIEN AND ARTHUR I	BURGESS.:
7		x
8	Wasl	nington, D.C.
9	Tues	sday, February 23, 2010
10		
11	The above-en	titled matter came on for oral
12	argument before the Supreme	e Court of the United States
13	at 11:14 a.m.	
14	APPEARANCES:	
15	BENJAMIN HORWICH, ESQ., As:	sistant to the Solicitor
16	General, Department of	Justice, Washington, D.C.; on
17	behalf of Petitioner.	
18	JEFFREY L. FISHER, ESQ., St	canford, California; on
19	behalf of Respondents.	
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1	CONTENTS	
2	ORAL ARGUMENT OF	PAGE
3	BENJAMIN HORWICH, ESQ.	
4	On behalf of the Petitioner	3
5	JEFFREY L. FISHER, ESQ.	
6	On behalf of the Respondents	26
7	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF	
8	BENJAMIN HORWICH, ESQ.	
9	On behalf of the Petitioner	46
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(11:14 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument next in Case 08-1569, United States v. O'Brien.
5	Mr. Horwich.
6	ORAL ARGUMENT OF BENJAMIN HORWICH
7	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
8	MR. HORWICH: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
9	please the Court:
10	Section 924(c)(1) starts by defining a
11	single crime of using or carrying a firearm during and
12	in relation to a crime of violence or a drug trafficking
13	crime.
14	Next, it addresses sentencing, and it does
15	that by giving the judge some rules to channel his
16	discretion in particular cases, and among those is a
17	requirement that a, quote, "person convicted of a
18	violation" "shall be sentenced" to a greater minimum
19	sentence when the firearm is of a particular type.
20	And
21	JUSTICE SCALIA: Well wait. There's
22	there's some sentencing stuff in in the first part
23	as well. There's sentencing stuff in (A). You can't
24	say that (A) deals only with elements and (B) deals
25	with sentencing.

- MR. HORWICH: Well, no, and, of course --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: I mean, (A) says, "shall be
- 3 sentenced to 5 years." Or to 7 years, or to 10 years.
- 4 So there's sentencing stuff in (A).
- 5 MR. HORWICH: Well, I agree with you that
- 6 the phrase "be sentenced" certainly appears in (A) as
- 7 well. To the extent a statute is going to direct a
- 8 particular sentence, it's going to use those words.
- 9 But I think the -- we're relying a lot
- 10 more on the language in the beginning of subparagraph (B),
- 11 that says, "if the firearm possessed by a person convicted
- of a violation," which necessarily presupposes, then, that
- 13 there has been a conviction --
- 14 JUSTICE SCALIA: So does -- so does the language
- of (A)(ii) and (A)(iii), which is the same language: "if
- 16 the firearm is brandished"; "if the firearm is
- 17 discharged" -- they all apply to a conviction for carrying
- 18 the firearm. There has to be a conviction before those
- 19 things apply.
- 20 MR. HORWICH: Well, I agree. That's true.
- 21 That is certainly an accurate statement --
- 22 JUSTICE SCALIA: So that makes (A) the same
- 23 as (B). And -- and you don't claim that the elements in (A)
- 24 are just sentencing elements, do you?
- MR. HORWICH: Well, I certainly don't claim

- 1 that they -- that the elements in the principal
- 2 paragraph of (A) are. The point I'm -- the point I'm
- 3 trying to make is that, with respect to firearm type,
- 4 which is at issue here, is that the firearm type
- 5 provisions are introduced by specific language that
- 6 says -- that tells the reader these are relevant to a
- 7 person convicted of a violation; these are not relevant
- 8 to whether --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, but you're
- 10 forgetting the words of this subsection. I mean --
- MR. HORWICH: Well --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- the subsection would be
- 13 (B) itself. If you're convicted of carrying a machinegun,
- 14 you get -- I'm sorry -- a short-barrel rifle, et cetera,
- 15 you get 10 years. If it's a machinegun, you get 30.
- 16 What's -- what's irrational about reading
- 17 the statute that way when it uses the word "subsection"?
- 18 It didn't use "subparagraph."
- MR. HORWICH: Well, I agree it doesn't use
- 20 "subparagraph." And "subsection" certainly in
- 21 conventional use in drafting would refer actually to
- 924(c) as a whole.
- 23 But -- but looking to the word "this
- 24 subsection, " Justice Sotomayor, is not -- is not useful
- 25 for distinguishing among the elements and the sentencing

- 1 factors, because of course there are, I think --
- 2 certainly this Court's holding in Harris says that the
- 3 brandishing and the discharge provisions are sentencing
- 4 factors. They are part of this subsection.
- 5 All the courts of appeals have held, and
- 6 it's the entirely natural inference of the recidivism
- 7 provisions in subparagraph (C), which is also part of
- 8 this subsection, are -- are themselves sentencing
- 9 factors. So saying that something is in this subsection
- 10 means that it might be part of a violation doesn't
- 11 actually answer what is or is not part of the violation
- 12 versus --
- 13 JUSTICE SCALIA: But still and all, if -- if
- 14 Congress were being precise and if the statute is to be
- 15 read the way you suggest, the introduction to capital
- 16 (B) should have been "if the firearm possessed by a
- 17 person convicted of a violation of paragraph (A) above,"
- 18 and then pick it up, "is," so forth.
- 19 Right? I mean, that would -- would be more
- 20 precise.
- 21 MR. HORWICH: That -- that I think would be so
- 22 precise that we wouldn't be here discussing it today. I
- 23 agree with that.
- 24 But, of course, Congress has also used that
- 25 same reference to "subsection" throughout -- throughout the

- 1 entire statute, even if it's not being used in the most
- 2 precise sense, in the sense that a violation of this
- 3 subsection appears in subparagraph (C), it appears in
- 4 subparagraph (D), which is not --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Yes.
- 6 MR. HORWICH: -- which is not then to say that
- 7 this subsection -- that everything in this subsection is an
- 8 element. The Court has held otherwise already.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: I quess I agree with you
- 10 that if (B) is -- if (B) is an element, (C) would be an
- 11 element, too.
- MR. HORWICH: Well, that certainly would be
- 13 the inference. And that would be quite contrary to the
- 14 traditional treatment of recidivism.
- 15 But, more generally, the tradition that
- 16 Congress is working within in this new statute -- which,
- 17 I want to point out, is significantly different in -- in
- 18 a very substantive way from the old statute -- that the
- 19 new statute proscribes a statutory maximum of life in
- 20 all cases. That is different from the old statute. The
- 21 old statute --
- 22 JUSTICE BREYER: What is this to do -- I
- 23 mean, the obvious question, to me, is -- since I wrote
- 24 the -- I think I wrote the opinion in Castillo -- is we
- 25 looked at the language of the statute, very similar to

- 1 this, and we said: Machinegun means a separate crime.
- 2 And they recodified it. And it looks to me as if all
- 3 they did was take the things that we previously said
- 4 were separate crimes and put them in (B), and take the
- 5 things that are obviously sentencing factors and put
- 6 them in (A) and (C).
- 7 All right. Now, that's what it looks like
- 8 if you just read the statute. I didn't find anything in
- 9 the history that suggested any other intent. So why do
- 10 you think that that change makes the difference?
- 11 MR. HORWICH: Well, I think there are --
- 12 there are several specific changes that Congress made.
- 13 And I think it would be, perhaps, useful to look at the
- 14 old statute and the new one, the old statute and the new
- 15 one together and see why the things that -- that the
- 16 Court said in Castillo are gone in the new one. So the
- 17 old statute is in the petition appendix at 11a.
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: Right.
- MR. HORWICH: And then the new statute is in
- 20 the appendix to the government's opening brief at 1a and
- 21 2a, so you can look at them side by side.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Isn't the old one in your
- 23 brief, too, in your --
- MR. HORWICH: It is.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: It's 3a of the government's

- 1 brief.
- MR. NORWICH: It is, although, of course,
- 3 you have to turn the page, and I --
- 4 JUSTICE SCALIA: All right. Okay.
- 5 MR. HORWICH: Perhaps it's helpful to look
- 6 at them next to each other, because the differences are
- 7 quite stark --
- 8 JUSTICE SCALIA: All right.
- 9 MR. HOWICH: -- when you do that.
- 10 So the first thing is, as you suggested,
- 11 Justice Breyer, the firearm type provisions were moved.
- 12 But I think that that move signals something contrary to
- 13 what this Court had perceived in Castillo. In Castillo,
- 14 the firearm type provisions were part of the initial
- 15 sentence that defined the elements. The sentence is
- 16 rolling along, talking about using or carrying a
- 17 firearm, and then in the same breath it goes on to start
- 18 talking about specific weapons. And that is what, in my
- 19 reading of Castillo, drove the Court's impression that
- 20 the they -- that the machinegun provision there should be
- 21 an element.
- 22 The difference in the new statute is -- is
- 23 that Congress has moved it away, textually,
- 24 conceptually, structurally, away from the elements,
- 25 which ought to suggest that Congress doesn't think --

- 1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But it didn't. It kept
- 2 in (A) the subdivisions of use and brandishing, which
- 3 we all agree are elements of the crime. So I don't know
- 4 what it means to say that it moved it away from the
- 5 elements. It mixed up in (A) elements and sentencing
- 6 factors, and so what we have to discern was, did it
- 7 intend to make (B) sentencing factors or not?
- 8 And I think what Justice Breyer was asking
- 9 you: What in the legislative history shows that? Where
- 10 do we read, outside of Castillo, a conclusion that
- 11 somehow Congress radically changed the assumptions we
- 12 identified in Castillo, which is historically it's not a
- 13 sentencing element?
- 14 MR. HORWICH: So a few answers there.
- 15 First of all, in the new -- in the new
- 16 structure of the statute, on the government's view, the
- 17 elements finish in the principal paragraph, and then --
- 18 then we're into sentencing factors. So brandishing and
- 19 discharge were held in Harris and acknowledged in Dean
- 20 to be sentencing factors. So we are sort of, at that
- 21 point, on to sentencing factors.
- 22 So I take from what this Court said in
- 23 Harris, about the separation of brandishing and discharge
- 24 from the elements in the principal paragraph to indicate
- 25 that they are sentencing factors, would apply even more

- 1 strongly to subparagraph (C), which is even farther
- 2 away. There's -- there's a period, a structural break,
- 3 a new sentence. The thought in the principal paragraph is
- 4 certainly complete. We've already been through some
- 5 other sentencing factors, and now we're --
- 6 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, except that with --
- 7 with (C), you -- you could say that traditionally
- 8 recidivism has been a sentencing factor, and you cannot
- 9 say with respect to (B) that whether it's a
- 10 short-barreled rifle or a machinegun has traditionally
- 11 been a sentencing factor. To the contrary, it was an
- 12 element.
- MR. HORWICH: Well, I disagree with that,
- 14 Justice Scalia, because the tradition, as I understand
- 15 it, is relevant because it might indicate what Congress
- 16 was thinking or what suppositions it had in mind when it
- 17 passed a statute.
- 18 And there's a very -- there was a very
- 19 different tradition at the time of the 1986 enactment of
- 20 the old statute and the 1998 enactment of the new one,
- 21 which is -- the big difference is that the sentencing
- 22 quidelines came into effect in between those two times.
- 23 And the sentencing guidelines -- sentencing
- 24 guideline 2K2.1, the principal determinant of base
- 25 offense level in the sentencing guidelines for

- 1 firearm-centric offenses in the Federal criminal law, was
- 2 firearm type. So it was unmistakably that -- it was
- 3 unmistakable at the time in 1998 when Congress enacted
- 4 these -- these firearm-type provisions, that the
- 5 sentencing guidelines were already making firearm type a
- 6 sentencing consideration for the judge.
- 7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Let's -- let's talk about
- 8 the guidelines. Without the application of (B), the
- 9 guidelines would provide for a much shorter sentence,
- 10 wouldn't they?
- 11 MR. HORWICH: Well, the guidelines -- as
- 12 before and as now for this offense, the guidelines level
- 13 is the minimum.
- 14 JUSTICE SCALIA: The guidelines -- do you
- 15 think that if under the guidelines the sentence was
- 16 30 years because of a machinegun, do you think that that
- 17 would be upheld?
- 18 MR. HORWICH: I'm sorry. And your -- if I
- 19 understand you --
- 20 JUSTICE SCALIA: Do you think it would be
- 21 upheld as a reasonable sentence under our Booker/Fanfan
- 22 theory of -- of how the guidelines are to be applied?
- MR. HORWICH: A reasonable -- well,
- 24 certainly courts have, since Booker, imposed even up to
- 25 a life sentence for offenses that did not otherwise

- 1 trigger the elevated minimums. There's at least one
- 2 case in the few years since Booker that implied a --
- 3 that imposed a life sentence for a -- for an offense
- 4 that would have been subject only to the base 5-year
- 5 maximum. There are several that imposed -- imposed a
- 6 life sentence for --
- 7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Where -- where is the life
- 8 sentence maximum, by the way? I -- you say this is a
- 9 minimum. It's just a mandatory minimum because the
- 10 maximum is specified to be life. Where is that specified?
- 11 MR. HORWICH: The -- the maximum is not
- 12 textually in the statute, but all courts that have looked
- 13 at this have understood that. Certainly, it seems to be
- 14 the supposition of this Court's statutory holding in Harris
- 15 that the nature of -- the structure of this -- of the
- 16 sentencing provision here is that there's a life maximum,
- 17 and then the firearm --
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: Where -- where do you get
- 19 the life maximum? I -- I'm reading through, and there's
- 20 -- it mentions nothing about life.
- MR. HORWICH: Well, it is certainly the
- 22 case, if we simply take (a)(1) --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: And if it mentions nothing
- 24 about life, then these are not mandatory minimums. To
- 25 the contrary, they are -- they are new maximums.

- 1 MR. HORWICH: I absolutely disagree. If it
- 2 says "at least," that can only mean that there can be some
- 3 -- a sentence higher than that.
- 4 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Is the life part of
- 5 the --
- 6 MR. HORWICH: Or not less than.
- 7 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- what the substantive
- 8 crime was? Is it the attempted robbery or whatever it was?
- 9 Is that -- because this is -- you're -- you're saying this
- 10 is an add-on to an underlying offense.
- 11 MR. HORWICH: Well, I wouldn't describe it
- 12 as an add-on. It is a separate Federal crime, in -- in
- 13 the sense -- in the sense that it is bad enough and
- 14 dangerous enough to commit a drug trafficking offense
- 15 or engage in a crime of --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Well, then -- then you
- 17 wouldn't be relying on what might be a life sentence
- 18 for the underlying crime.
- 19 MR. HORWICH: I -- oh, I'm sorry. I -- I
- 20 may have -- may have misspoken.
- In response to Justice Scalia's question, my
- 22 answer -- my answer was directed to imposing a life
- 23 sentence on the 924(c) conviction, separate from
- 24 whatever sentence may have been imposed on the --
- 25 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Yes, but where do you get

- 1 the maximum? You say, oh, these are just minimums.
- 2 MR. HORWICH: Well, they are minimums
- 3 because they say "not less than 5 years." That applies --
- 4 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But where is -- where is
- 5 the maximum?
- 6 MR. HORWICH: The -- well, because there is
- 7 no stated maximum, the -- the assumption then must be
- 8 that a sentence higher than 5 years is appropriate.
- 9 There is no --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Is there a Sixth
- 11 Amendment problem with reading a statute this way,
- 12 with -- with reading a statute to provide for an
- 13 unlimited maximum when Congress hasn't specified it, and
- 14 now you're going to have the judge find the minimum and
- 15 the maximum?
- MR. HORWICH: Well, I don't -- I disagree
- 17 that the judge is finding the maximum. The -- the
- 18 implied maximum term here is -- is life. Congress --
- 19 JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't find that implied
- 20 at all. I don't see why it's implied.
- MR. HORWICH: Well, the trouble,
- 22 Justice Scalia, is then that I don't otherwise know what
- 23 the maximum would be.
- 24 JUSTICE SCALIA: That's right. That's --
- 25 MR. HORWICH: The maximum --

- 1 JUSTICE SCALIA: That's her question.
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But isn't there a Sixth
- 3 Amendment problem with not knowing what you are exposed
- 4 to? And then doesn't the minimum in that case sort of
- 5 become de facto the maximum?
- 6 JUSTICE SCALIA: I think what you are
- 7 exposed to, as I read the statute, (c)(1)(A) does not
- 8 impose a new sentence at all. It just says there will
- 9 be added to whatever the sentence is for the crime of
- 10 violence or the drug trafficking crime -- there will be
- 11 added to that sentence. Then it says you'll add 7
- 12 years; you'll add 25 years; you'll add 30 years.
- 13 Those are not mandatory minimums. Those are
- 14 add-ons to the sentence provided by the substantive
- 15 crime to which (c)(1)(A) refers. That way, the whole
- 16 thing makes sense.
- MR. HORWICH: Well, I don't think it would
- 18 make sense to treat them, as you are describing them, as
- 19 add-ons. There's no question that this -- that this
- 20 statute defines an offense that someone can be convicted
- 21 of. That certainly is the implication of this Court's
- 22 holding in Deal. It is a separate offense which
- 23 therefore should carry its own punishment. And the
- 24 contrast --
- 25 JUSTICE SCALIA: I'll amend what I said.

- 1 It is a mandatory minimum if the substantive crime
- 2 referred to in (c)(1)(A) is above what is specified
- 3 in -- in this statute. But if it -- if it is below
- 4 that, if the drug trafficking crime only provided for
- 5 15 years, and you did the crime with a machinegun, you
- 6 get 30 years, that's an add-on.
- 7 MR. HORWICH: Well, I -- I think it would be
- 8 helpful then to compare this to the -- the language of
- 9 the prior statute, which describes exactly what you are
- 10 describing.
- 11 JUSTICE SCALIA: I got it.
- MR. HORWICH: Which is -- which is that
- 13 whoever during or in relation, et cetera, et cetera,
- 14 uses or carries a firearm --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Can you give us the page?
- MR. HORWICH: I'm sorry, this is at 11a of
- 17 the petition appendix.
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: It's also on 3a of the
- 19 government's brief.
- 20 MR. HORWICH: Or 3a of the -- of the
- 21 government's -- the government's brief.
- 22 The old statute said exactly what you are
- 23 describing, Justice Scalia, which is that whoever during
- 24 or in relation to a crime of violence, et cetera, uses
- 25 or carries a firearm shall, in addition to the

- 1 punishment provided for such crime of violence, et
- 2 cetera -- and then it specifies --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Right.
- 4 MR. HORWICH: -- particular determinate
- 5 sentences.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Right.
- 7 MR. HORWICH: If Congress had wanted to
- 8 continue that approach, I assume it would have kept that
- 9 language. It didn't. It changed the language. The new
- 10 language says "be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of
- 11 not less than 5 years," which leaves -- which leaves --
- 12 JUSTICE SCALIA: It says "in addition to" at
- 13 the end of (c)(1)(A): "Who, in furtherance ... possesses a
- 14 firearm shall, in addition to the punishment provided
- 15 for by such crime of violence, be sentenced to" 5
- 16 years, 7 years, 10 years. And then if the
- 17 firearm, blah, blah, is blah, blah, blah -- since
- 18 your -- I assume that that introductory language "in
- 19 addition to the punishment provided for" is implicit in
- 20 (B). It's expressed in (A), but I think it's implicit
- 21 in (B).
- 22 MR. HORWICH: That -- I understand that
- 23 language, the in -- the "in addition to" language, to
- 24 have -- to have been to make clear that this is a
- 25 separate offense. There is separate punishment for a

- 1 separate conviction of this separate offense.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Yes.
- 3 MR. HORWICH: And that then it is a
- 4 separate -- then from there it is a question what is the
- 5 appropriate sentence for a conviction on the offense
- 6 described in 924(c)(1), which is to say, well, it's a
- 7 term of imprisonment of not less than 5 years, which
- 8 holds open --
- 9 JUSTICE SCALIA: In addition to the term
- 10 that's -- that exists for the substantive offense.
- 11 MR. HORWICH: I -- I agree. And if you look
- in subparagraph (D)(ii) it says that the term of
- imprisonment imposed under this subsection shall run
- 14 consecutive to the other one, which -- which again shows
- 15 that -- that the considerations for sentencing in this
- 16 -- in this law are distinct from the -- it is a -- it is
- 17 a separate question what the sentence on the 924(c) --
- 18 JUSTICE BREYER: To make your life a little
- 19 more complicated and difficult, though perhaps it makes
- 20 it easier, we reach the questions that Justice Scalia
- 21 was raising, I think, and they are important only if you
- 22 win, only if we say that it is a sentencing factor. If
- 23 it is a new crime, we don't have any problem, because if
- 24 it's a new crime, the jury has to find the fact.
- 25 But if it's a sentencing factor, then we get

- 1 into the problem of Harris versus Apprendi. And then you
- 2 have to decide whether it's maximum, minimum, et cetera.
- 3 But in Harris, I said that I thought Apprendi does cover
- 4 mandatory minimums, but I don't accept Apprendi. Well,
- 5 at some point I guess I have to accept Apprendi, because
- 6 it's the law and has been for some time.
- 7 So if and in fact, unfortunately for
- 8 everyone, I was -- it was 5-4 in that, I think, so my vote
- 9 mattered, and I don't know what other people think
- 10 but in -- on this Court. But if that becomes an issue,
- if that should become an issue about whether mandatory
- 12 minimums are treated like the maximums for Apprendi
- 13 purposes, should we reset the case for argument? Or do
- 14 you feel, in your opinion that -- that you've had
- 15 enough of an argument because you devoted two or three
- 16 pages to this topic?
- MR. HORWICH: Well, to answer -- well, first
- 18 of all, there certainly has not been in -- in the
- 19 briefing or argument here, any opportunity for this Court
- 20 to consider what it would need to consider to overrule
- 21 McMillan. We're not talking about overruling Harris.
- 22 We're talking about overruling McMillan. And --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I think basically
- 24 Apprendi did significantly change McMillan, but that's --
- 25 MR. HORWICH: Well, and that's -- and that

- 1 would be my -- my second point, is that -- is that since
- 2 -- I think it has been become clearer since Harris that
- 3 the rule in McMillan and the rule in Apprendi coexist
- 4 quite well and coexist in a principled fashion, and
- 5 that there is -- and that there is no -- Harris was
- 6 correct in light of Apprendi, which is -- which is in
- 7 the following respect.
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: Does the government believe
- 9 that it has sufficiently argued this, or would you suggest
- 10 on the government's behalf that if it becomes an issue
- 11 it's set for reargument? That was really my question.
- MR. HORWICH: Well, yes, we would certainly
- 13 want to set it for reargument --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: That's the right answer.
- MR. HORWICH: -- obviously.
- 16 (Laughter.)
- MR. HORWICH: But -- but I -- again, I don't
- 18 even think that's necessary. Respondents have offered
- 19 nothing in the way of a justification for overruling
- 20 Harris. And again, the distinction is --
- 21 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Why can't we just say, as
- 22 Judge Boudin did, they weren't -- this revision was on
- 23 the books before Castillo was decided, so obviously
- 24 Congress wasn't trying to adjust the statute in response
- 25 to Castillo. And they -- they made it read more easily.

- 1 We know the one thing Congress was concerned with was adding
- 2 possession, which was not there before. So they added
- 3 possession. They made it more readable.
- 4 Some of the concerns that were expressed in
- 5 Castillo are certainly present here. There is a huge
- 6 jump from a 5-year add-on to a 30-year add-on for -- for
- 7 the machinegun. So why don't we just say, well, this
- 8 statute has been revised, but it wasn't in response to
- 9 Castillo? It's not all that different.
- 10 MR. HORWICH: Well, I disagree that it's
- 11 not all that different. And -- and for the following
- 12 three -- for three reasons. First of all, setting aside
- 13 my disagreement with Justice Scalia, if you accept that
- 14 the statutory maximum is life, as I believe every court
- 15 to have confronted this understands it to be, then this
- 16 statute belongs to an entirely different tradition than
- 17 the tradition that Castillo belonged to, which is to
- 18 say that this statute -- the -- the role of firearm type
- in this statute is to channel the sentencing judge's
- 20 discretion by ruling out certain low sentences when
- 21 certain facts are present, such as the presence of a
- 22 machinegun.
- 23 That is something that when Congress wants
- 24 to channel --
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Isn't a minimum always a

- 1 maximum?
- 2 MR. HORWICH: No, I --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: In -- to the person who
- 4 would otherwise, in the judge's discretion, qualify for a
- 5 lower sentence, doesn't it become that person's maximum
- 6 once you have indiscretion?
- 7 MR. HORWICH: I disagree with that because
- 8 the principle -- the background -- the basic principle
- 9 behind Apprendi and our criminal law is that what you
- 10 can rely on is what Congress has said in the statute or
- 11 in -- as Booker holds --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What you can rely on in
- 13 an indeterminate sentencing regime without a minimum is
- 14 that you've got a statutory maximum, whatever it may
- 15 be, but a judge's discretion to start from zero. If
- 16 that judge was inclined to give you zero, isn't the
- 17 minimum then your statutory maximum? You're -- because
- 18 that's what the judge has to give you.
- MR. HORWICH: I disagree with that, because
- 20 it is not the only thing the judge can give you. The
- 21 full range of punishment above those minimums is
- 22 available. I was indicating earlier that --
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel -- counsel,
- 24 I think you had said you had three responses to Justice
- 25 Ginsburg --

- 1 MR. HORWICH: Yes.
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- and only got one out.
- 3 MR. HORWICH: Right, and perhaps only
- 4 half of that one, which is -- which is that in the -- on
- 5 the question of -- of tradition, Congress apparently
- 6 exclusively uses sentencing factors when it wants to do
- 7 nothing more than give some rules to the judge to
- 8 channel his discretion with minimum sentences. We
- 9 observed this in our opening brief, and Respondents said
- 10 nothing in response.
- 11 As far as we know, every time Congress wants
- 12 to channel a sentencing judge's discretion, it does it
- 13 with a sentencing factor. That is a difference.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: All right. Number two?
- 15 MR. HORWICH: Number two is that the -- is
- 16 that the -- the -- the linguistic change here, the
- 17 textual change, the fact that subparagraph (D) says "a
- 18 person convicted of a violation of this subsection."
- 19 That presupposes there has been a conviction, that the
- 20 jury has been charged with whatever the elements of the
- 21 offense are and that now what's going to be stated in
- 22 clauses (B)(i) and (B)(ii) are things that are relevant
- 23 at sentencing.
- 24 And then the third -- and then the third
- 25 point is -- is that -- is essentially the structural

- change from -- that I alluded to earlier, of moving
- 2 firearm type wholly away from the elements of the
- 3 offense. That made a difference to this Court in
- 4 Harris. It is -- it would be, I think, irreconcilable
- 5 with this Court's holding in Harris to say that
- 6 brandishing and discharge have been moved far enough
- 7 away from the elements to make them sentencing factors,
- 8 or rather are stated far enough away from the elements,
- 9 structurally separated enough to make them
- 10 sentencing factors, but then to --
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Those are all -- all
- 12 three of those are -- are pretty subtle ways for
- 13 Congress to change the view in Castillo.
- 14 MR. HORWICH: Well, I would agree that --
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Moving something
- 16 from the body of the paragraph to a separate section and
- 17 so on.
- 18 MR. HORWICH: Well, I would -- I would point
- 19 out -- of course, one has to -- one has to recognize what
- 20 Congress had before it when it -- when it made the
- 21 change, which is to say, when it -- when it embarked on
- these revisions, there was a one-to-one circuit split on
- 23 the question. And by the time it had finished making
- 24 the changes, it was actually three to one in favor of
- 25 sentencing factor interpretation in the old statute.

1	Now, I	agree	that	if	Castillo	had	been	on

- 2 the books and Congress had said nothing about it, that
- 3 might be a basis to say that Congress was acquiescing in
- 4 that interpretation. But it's -- it's -- Congress was
- 5 certainly concerned with much more substantial issues in
- 6 the revisions. And the fact that it did not comment
- 7 further should not be a reason to -- to not pay
- 8 attention to the structural and textural changes that it
- 9 did make.
- 10 I'd like to reserve.
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- 12 JUSTICE SCALIA: We have tall lawyers today.
- 13 What is this, tall lawyer day?
- 14 (Laughter.)
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Fisher.
- 16 ORAL ARGUMENT OF JEFFREY L. FISHER
- 17 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS
- 18 MR. FISHER: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 19 please the Court:
- 20 I think it's important at the outset to set
- 21 the context for this case. The government cannot point
- 22 to a single defendant under this provision for the
- 23 conduct at issue who has ever received more than
- 24 10 years in prison absent the use of a machinequn.
- We cited a long string of cases in the

- 1 O'Brien brief and the government's response in its reply
- 2 brief was silent. So, therefore, the government is here
- 3 today claiming that it is entitled, based on the fact of
- 4 a machinegun, to get 20 years more than any defendant
- 5 that perpetrated this conduct has ever gotten, and
- 6 indeed 18 more years than the government itself asked
- 7 the district judge in this case for, once the machinegun
- 8 provision was off the table, under the guise that this
- 9 is nothing more than a sentencing factor.
- We think that this Court's statutory
- 11 interpretation jurisprudence as well, if necessary, this
- 12 Court's constitutional jurisprudence foreclose such a
- 13 result.
- 14 Let me start with statutory interpretation.
- 15 On the government's theory in 1998, Congress stepped in
- 16 and took a statute that made machinegun use an element
- 17 and transformed it into -- into a sentencing factor. In
- 18 other words, Congress, without a peep, a mutter, or
- 19 anything, and in -- in the course of doing something
- 20 entirely different, which was reacting to this Court's
- 21 Bailey decision, stepped in and took a fact that
- 22 formerly had to be proved to a jury beyond a reasonable
- 23 doubt to trigger a 30-year sentence and left that same
- 24 sentence in place but now allowed it to be proved to a
- 25 judge by a preponderance, based on a presentence report,

- 1 and, indeed, according to the government, also stripped
- 2 away the mens rea requirement that attached to the
- 3 statute when it was an element.
- 4 JUSTICE GINSBURG: How about the short --
- 5 what is it, the one that gets 10 years, the
- 6 short-barreled rifle? That's -- that's -- those two
- 7 are together in the statute, and you said that it would
- 8 be startling because of the difference between 10 years
- 9 and the 30 years, but the short-barreled rifle is the
- 10 same amount of time in discharging, and discharging is a
- 11 sentencing factor.
- MR. FISHER: We think, Justice Ginsburg,
- 13 that if this Court had to construe that statute in a
- 14 different case, that provision, it would find it's still
- 15 an element. Now, I grant that it's a difference, a
- 16 very significant difference between 10 and 30 years, but
- 17 structurally it is an element.
- 18 And I think an -- a good way to go about
- 19 understanding this -- I heard my -- my opponent today say
- 20 that this would be indistinguishable from Harris or fly
- 21 in the face of Harris.
- Well, there's three very important
- 23 differences between the machinegun provision at issue
- 24 here and the discharge provision in Dean and the
- 25 brandishing provision in Harris. The first difference

- 1 is that this an entirely separate subparagraph.
- Now, if you imagine somebody amending the
- 3 statute and wanting to accomplish what the government
- 4 says was accomplished here, why wouldn't the firearm
- 5 type provisions just have been (iv) and (v) under
- 6 capital letter (A)? They're not.
- 7 What the draftsperson did instead is break
- 8 them out into an entirely separate, stand-alone
- 9 provision. As the AUSA described it, when he charged
- 10 them in the alternative in the district of
- 11 Massachusetts, he said I think it's a greater and lesser
- 12 offense situation. And that's what we think.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Oh, I quess I'm not
- 14 following the ball here. I thought the government had
- 15 conceded that sub (i), sub (ii), sub (iii) under (A) are
- 16 not sentencing factors but are elements. Is that not --
- MR. FISHER: I don't understand that to be
- 18 what the government has said. I believe the
- 19 government's argument is that the big paragraph with
- 20 capital letter (A) sets forth the elements, and then sub
- 21 (i), (ii), and (iii) are merely sentencing factors.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Now, they have to because
- 23 that's what Harris said, brandished --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: That's -- yes, that's Harris.
- 25 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- brandished is a

- 1 sentencing factor.
- 2 MR. FISHER: That's right. That's right,
- 3 Justice Ginsburg.
- 4 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, that's even worse,
- 5 then. I agree with you.
- 6 (Laughter.)
- 7 MR. FISHER: So what sub (B) does, as I
- 8 said, is it creates a greater offense, and so, it's
- 9 broken out in a way that incorporates the earlier
- 10 elements up above in the main paragraph by using the
- 11 phrase: If a "firearm possessed by a person
- 12 convicted of a violation of this subsection."
- 13 That phrase, we believe, incorporates the
- 14 earlier elements. Remember in Harris this Court
- 15 emphasized that the brandishing provision just kept
- 16 going in the sentence and did not incorporate earlier
- 17 elements.
- 18 So when the government stands here today and
- 19 says, well, when you incorporate the earlier elements,
- 20 that shows it's a sentencing factor, too, it seems to me a
- 21 situation of heads, I win; tails, you lose.
- 22 JUSTICE BREYER: No, their -- their -- their
- 23 basic argument is look at the statute. (A) has what is
- 24 undoubtedly a set of sentencing factors. Brandishing and
- 25 discharging are as traditional as they come. Then look

- 1 at (C), and you find some other ones that are sentencing
- 2 factors, because recidivism is as traditional as it
- 3 comes. And between those two they put (B).
- 4 So since the neighbors, (A) and (C), are
- 5 certainly sentencing, they must have meant (B) to be a
- 6 sentencing factor, too. I -- as I understand it, that
- 7 is one of their basic arguments.
- 8 MR. FISHER: Right. And let me -- let me
- 9 give two responses to that. First of all, if you --
- 10 if you look again at the appendix of the government's
- 11 main brief, which is 1a and 2a, the guts of the
- 12 statute is the "use or carry" language or "possesses a firearm"
- 13 language in the main paragraph.
- 14 And then, the -- from the "possessed" language
- down through sub (iii), what you have is the Bailey fix
- 16 right there. So, then what happens --
- 17 JUSTICE SCALIA: And you believe there is a
- 18 background of life sentence? You agree with the
- 19 government that --
- 20 MR. FISHER: I don't think that's
- 21 necessarily the case, Justice Scalia. This Court --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, it either is or
- 23 isn't. You --
- 24 MR. FISHER: -- has said a couple of times
- 25 that this is a theoretical maximum sentence, but, surely,

- 1 if nothing else, the Sentencing Reform Act sets a
- 2 maximum sentence here if it's not just a straight
- 3 determinant sentence.
- 4 And we've argued at length in the O'Brien
- 5 brief that the reasonableness requirement under 3553 of
- 6 the Sentencing Reform Act would have to set a maximum
- 7 sentence. And for the reason I said at the outset,
- 8 given that no one has ever received more than 10 years
- 9 absent a machinegun here, certainly that maximum
- 10 sentence would be far less than life and far less than
- 11 30 years. But --
- 12 JUSTICE KENNEDY: What's the -- I don't want
- 13 to interrupt your nice organization here. But what is
- 14 the principle, the general rule, that you articulate to
- 15 support the distinction between 30 being necessarily an
- 16 element and 7 a sentencing factor? What's the general
- 17 rule here?
- 18 MR. FISHER: Let me answer it --
- 19 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Other than, this is
- 20 just --
- 21 MR. FISHER: If I might say one more --
- 22 JUSTICE KENNEDY: -- other than how awful this is.
- 23 MR. FISHER: If I might say one more
- 24 sentence to Justice Breyer, and then I'll answer that.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Please.

1	MR.	FISHER:	Justice	Brever	, the	other	thing

- 2 I'd point out is that, so therefore, once you make the
- 3 Bailey fix, you just come -- in the old statute, then
- 4 you come to the machinegun provision, and you just leave
- 5 it where it was. And, in fact, there are plenty of
- 6 statutes that we've cited in both briefs where there are
- 7 elements in the middle, sandwiched between sentencing
- 8 factors.
- 9 Now, Justice Kennedy, you asked the general
- 10 principle. The general principle is this, at least in
- 11 terms of this Court's Sixth Amendment law, is that: The
- 12 critical question to ask is whether the defendant could
- 13 receive the sentence the government seeks without the
- 14 fact at issue.
- 15 Seven years is a sentence the defendant here
- 16 could receive without the machinegun finding. Thirty years
- is absolutely off bounds.
- 18 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Is that just based on
- 19 empirical studies or is there guideline support for
- 20 that?
- 21 MR. FISHER: There is both, Your Honor. Of
- 22 course, the guidelines are not binding --
- 23 JUSTICE KENNEDY: I understand. I understand
- 24 that.
- 25 MR. FISHER: -- but the guideline sentences

- 1 as -- as to this statute are pegged exactly to the
- 2 mandatory minimums.
- 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm sorry. Could
- 4 otherwise receive under what? The sentence -- you say
- 5 7 years is a sentence he could otherwise receive.
- 6 MR. FISHER: Under the facts that either we
- 7 prove to the jury or are admitted by the defendant.
- 8 So -- so in this case, the defendant could receive 7
- 9 years, and we've conceded that.
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: There must be some
- 11 statutory provision that you -- that you -- that you
- 12 rely upon.
- 13 MR. FISHER: Oh, certainly, Justice Scalia.
- 14 JUSTICE SCALIA: Where does 7 years come
- 15 from?
- 16 MR. FISHER: Seven years comes from -- comes
- 17 from the statute, for brandishing, which is what both
- 18 defendants had admitted that they did. Seven years --
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes, but we know
- 20 that's a sentencing factor.
- 21 MR. FISHER: But they've admitted it. So
- 22 they've waived any Sixth Amendment right as to that
- 23 sentencing factor. We're willing to concede that. But
- 24 then you go to the guidelines, which sets a
- 25 7-year -- a 7-year recommended sentence.

1	Under	this	Court's	jurisprudence	following

- 2 Booker, we know that we take that recommendation and we
- 3 plug it into section 3553(a), which, if you want the
- 4 statutory language, directs that a sentence "no greater
- 5 than necessary to serve the following factors" be
- 6 introduced -- I'm sorry, be imposed. And when you look
- 7 at those factors, disparity is a factor this Court has
- 8 left in place and emphasized at every term since Booker,
- 9 and the guideline sentence. And when you put -- plug
- 10 those things into the facts here, we simply suggest
- 11 there is no way that it would be upheld as substantively
- 12 reasonable if the defendant got 30 years absent the
- 13 machinegun fact here.
- 14 And we've also cited in our brief several
- 15 places where the government itself makes this -- the
- 16 mirror image of the argument that I'm making in the
- 17 post-Booker, Gall, Rita world, when judges deviate
- 18 downward from the quidelines. They emphasize -- we
- 19 quoted one Eleventh Circuit case in our brief where the
- 20 government got overturned, as substantively unreasonable,
- 21 a downward variance from a guideline recommendation,
- 22 because no defendant had ever received such a low
- 23 sentence.
- 24 But I don't have to, of course, hang my hat
- 25 on this -- on the strict application of Apprendi here.

- 1 We think there's also an even deeper problem that
- 2 predates this Court's Apprendi jurisprudence, which was
- 3 flagged by this Court as early as McMillan, where this
- 4 Court said that if what Congress does is step in
- 5 and manipulate the elements of a crime in order
- 6 to relieve the government of its obligation to prove
- 7 ordinary and traditional elements, then we have a pure
- 8 due process problem, irrespective of any Sixth Amendment
- 9 problem.
- 10 Now, this Court has never found such a
- 11 problem, but I would emphasize that the --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: How do we find it with
- this statute, if there's a 10-year minimum/maximum
- 14 under (A) subdivision (iii) if the firearm is
- 15 discharged, and it's 10 years; and if it's a
- 16 short-barreled rifle under (B), it's also an equal
- 17 amount, of 10 years? I think that's what
- 18 Justice Ginsburg was pointing to.
- 19 So the question I have for you is: How do
- 20 we find substantive unreasonableness?
- 21 MR. FISHER: How do we find substantively
- 22 unreasonable after Booker?
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Unreasonableness, that
- there was an act of manipulation here, or intent to
- 25 manipulate.

- 1 MR. FISHER: Well, if you're asking me the
- 2 question -- I want to be sure I understand and answer the
- 3 question. If you're asking me how applying the
- 4 principle this Court first articulated in McMillan, and
- 5 you apply it here --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Exactly.
- 7 MR. FISHER: I don't think you have to look
- 8 any further -- well, there is two places you can look.
- 9 You can look both at the intent of Congress and the
- 10 effect of what it did.
- 11 The intent of Congress, at least as
- 12 hypothesized by the Solicitor General, is laid out at
- 13 page 33 of its merits brief, where it says: What
- 14 Congress was intending to do here is, quote, "simplify
- and streamline guilt-stage proceedings" by relieving the
- 16 government of its burden to prove this case -- this fact
- 17 beyond a reasonable doubt to the judge. So that strikes
- 18 one as, as this Court put it in Harris, an intent to
- 19 evade the ordinary requirements in the Fifth and Sixth
- 20 Amendments.
- Then, as to effect, you can look at what
- 22 I've also -- what I've already emphasized, which is that
- 23 this sentence simply is not otherwise available, absent
- 24 that fact. And that, on its own, ought to tell this Court
- 25 that it's dealing with an element.

1	But	if	it	wants	to	dig	even	deeper,	it	could
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- 2 -- it could describe it in terms of a 20-year increase
- 3 over what the defendant would otherwise get or what,
- 4 indeed, as we've said, anyone has ever gotten for this act,
- 5 absent a machinegun. It could do it in terms of percentage
- 6 and say it's 83 percent higher; the Court used the phrase once,
- 7 "tail wagging the dog." I don't think it matters
- 8 exactly what exact avenue this Court would pick. Again,
- 9 if it were doing a constitutional analysis -- I'm
- 10 speaking right now constitutionally instead of
- 11 statutorily -- it would all end up at the same place.
- 12 But I want to make sure that I understood
- 13 your question also, with due respect to you, Justice
- 14 Ginsburg, because what I was talking about was 10 years under
- 15 (A)(iii), of course, is a sentencing factor, as this Court
- 16 held in Dean, whereas under (B)(i), the same length of a
- 17 sentence might be an element. That was a matter -- that
- 18 was a statutory answer, and I think, as a matter of
- 19 statutory construction, which is, of course, the first
- 20 thing you're going to address in this case, what we
- 21 think we can win on without even reaching the
- 22 constitutional questions. And the differences would be,
- 23 apart from the same sentence, you have the structural
- 24 difference that I've emphasized. You have the tradition.
- 25 And let me say a word about tradition, if I

- 1 might. The government emphasizes the guidelines and
- 2 other kinds of statutes. When this Court applies the
- 3 tradition canon that it established in Almendarez-Torres
- 4 and Castillo, I don't know why you have to look any
- 5 further than Castillo itself to answer the tradition
- 6 question. In Jones, as this Court put it, the reason we
- 7 look to tradition is because if it's a close case, we're
- 8 going to not assume that Congress intended a radical
- 9 departure from past practice. Well, the past practice
- 10 here is absolutely unequivocal. This Court held in
- 11 Castillo, 9-0, that Congress intended this to be an
- 12 element.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, the Court's --
- 14 the Court's opinion in Castillo quite carefully noted
- 15 that it wasn't addressing this statute. I think it's a
- 16 little bit of a bait-and-switch to say that, well,
- 17 Castillo decides this case.
- 18 MR. FISHER: I don't contend that Castillo
- 19 absolutely decides the case. My contention that I was
- 20 trying to make is that when this Court looks to
- 21 tradition for purposes of construing the new amendments,
- 22 that Castillo gives the answer on -- at least on
- 23 tradition, at least as applying that particular
- 24 question. Because Congress, we know, intended it to be
- 25 an element at least until 1998.

- 1 But I think that even -- even if you were to
- 2 step back from the Castillo analysis itself and the
- 3 Castillo factors themselves, you would also, I think, do
- 4 well to give -- again, not dispositive, but -- but
- 5 careful treatment to Castillo, because Congress steps
- 6 in, of course, and amends statutes all the time. They
- 7 step in and they amend one portion of a statute, and
- 8 while they are at it, we know from the manuals that we've
- 9 cited and from the examples in the back of the O'Brien
- 10 brief that Congress often, while they're amending one
- 11 part, they reorganize or reword other parts of the
- 12 statute.
- 13 And this Court, across its statutory
- 14 interpretation jurisprudence, within criminal law and
- 15 outside, has always said that once we say the law means
- 16 something, we're not going to assume that Congress
- 17 changed the law unless we get some sort of clear
- 18 indication from Congress that it -- that it intended to
- 19 change the law.
- Now, here, as I think has been emphasized,
- 21 but I'll just reiterate, there's not a peep of
- 22 anything in the legislative history or anything to
- 23 suggest that Congress was -- was intending to change the
- 24 law here. And, in fact, it's not even a mere silence
- 25 case. We know quite clearly and affirmatively that

- 1 Congress was intending to do something entirely
- 2 different, which was respond to this Court's Bailey
- 3 decision.
- But even in the language -- and the only
- 5 thing I think the Solicitor General even has for it in
- 6 this case is the language and structure, which are some
- 7 different words and different placement that it can at
- 8 least build an argument off of, because the other four
- 9 of the five Castillo factors are entirely unchanged.
- 10 But even the language, we submit, is a far cry from the
- 11 kind of change this Court ought to require before it
- does a 180-degree switch as to what it had said the
- 13 prior law meant.
- 14 Just for purposes of stability in the law,
- 15 if nothing else, I think this -- it behooves this Court
- 16 to take its prior decisions seriously and to -- and to
- 17 engage in a dialogue with Congress that encourages
- 18 Congress to be clear when it wants to change what the
- 19 prior law is.
- 20 JUSTICE SCALIA: The prior statute -- which
- 21 was 18 U.S.C. 924(c)(1), right? That did deal with
- 22 short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun,
- 23 machinegun, and so forth, but that's -- that provision
- 24 didn't say anything about brandishing or discharge.
- 25 Where -- what was -- how were they treated under the

- 1 prior law?
- 2 MR. FISHER: They -- as you say, they were
- 3 not in the statute itself. My understanding is that
- 4 judges as -- on an ad hoc basis, would have treated
- 5 those as sentencing factors.
- And what Congress did -- when it came in to
- 7 respond to this Court's Bailey decision, I think it
- 8 codified all of the different manners of using the gun
- 9 in the context of one of these crimes. So it not just
- 10 dealt with, yes, possessing ought to be covered, but it
- 11 talked about other manners, brandishing and discharging.
- 12 In Castillo, this Court emphasized again the big
- 13 difference between manner of using a gun and the type of
- 14 firearm which lies at the core of this offense.
- 15 If I would turn -- if I would leave the
- 16 Court with nothing else, let me emphasize again to the
- 17 Court the difference between this statute, which I think
- 18 the government wants you to think is no different in
- 19 intent, effect, or operation than the two that this
- 20 Court prior -- dealt with in Harris, as a matter of both
- 21 statutory construction and constitutional law, and in
- 22 McMillan, as a matter of constitutional law.
- 23 What this Court emphasized in both of those
- 24 cases was that there was a preexisting law on the books
- 25 that criminalized certain activity. And then a

- 1 legislature later stepped in and set a mandatory minimum
- 2 for a particular fact that could accompany the crime at
- 3 issue. And it did so in a very minor way. For example,
- 4 in Pennsylvania, the various crimes covered by the
- 5 firearm mandatory minimum in that case gave 10-, 20-year
- 6 sentences routinely, and all the Pennsylvania
- 7 legislature did was step in and say: If he uses a gun,
- 8 we want at least 5 years. And in Harris, as I've
- 9 just emphasized, I think, in discussing with
- 10 Justice Scalia, the Court dealt with a bump of just 2
- 11 years. Again, what judges were already customarily
- 12 doing, I think, under the statute.
- Here, this is entirely and dramatically
- 14 different. Here, the fact allows a sentence -- indeed,
- 15 requires a sentence -- that is 20 years longer than
- 16 anyone has ever gotten for this conduct at issue. That
- 17 is a difference not just -- it's not a minor difference.
- 18 It is a categorically different difference that we think
- 19 is enough, combined with other principles of statutory
- 20 and constitutional interpretation, to -- I'm sorry,
- 21 statutory interpretation to resolve this case on the
- 22 statute alone.
- But if you need to look to the Constitution,
- 24 we think that the Sixth Amendment, either as the
- 25 bright-line rule articulated in Apprendi dictates that

- 1 any fact that allows a greater sentence than the
- 2 defendant could otherwise receive is subject to the
- 3 Sixth Amendment, or sort of plain, pure due process,
- 4 tail-that-wags-the-dog analysis, that this Court
- 5 emphasized in McMillan -- either of those would be
- 6 enough, and indeed require, a finding of
- 7 unconstitutionality here and a finding this Court
- 8 can avoid.
- 9 And if nothing else, Justice Breyer, I would
- 10 say that we think that this case can be resolved on statutory
- 11 grounds. We think there are narrower constitutional
- 12 arguments that would either require reading it narrowly
- or striking it down if you had to, on even narrower
- 14 grounds. But if nothing else, then we would ask this
- 15 Court to revisit Harris, if necessary.
- 16 We don't think it's necessary to resolve the
- 17 case for us here, but we think that would be appropriate
- 18 if it -- if it needed to get there.
- 19 JUSTICE KENNEDY: It's a collateral point:
- 20 Does the government have to show, or does the -- don't
- 21 you have to find that the machinegun is operable?
- 22 MR. FISHER: I assume so, but I don't know
- 23 the specific answer to that, Justice Kennedy. What
- 24 there is a dispute about, of course, is whether the --
- 25 if it were a sentencing factor, whether the government

- 1 has to prove knowledge. And we do emphasize that that
- 2 would be an alternative basis for this Court to decide
- 3 this case, by saying you at least have to prove
- 4 knowledge even if it's a sentencing factor.
- 5 And let me just leave you with this, unless
- 6 there are any further questions: The government makes a
- 7 couple points in its reply brief suggesting that certain
- 8 arguments were not preserved or made properly in this
- 9 case. The knowledge argument that I just referred to is
- 10 raised in the brief in opposition for Mr. O'Brien at
- 11 pages 23 to 25. So under rule 15 of this Court, that
- 12 argument was properly presented at the cert stage. You
- will also find that argument at pages 34 to 37 of the Joint
- 14 Appendix.
- 15 Also with respect to the Sixth Amendment
- 16 substantive reasonableness as-applied argument, the
- 17 government suggests that for some reason, that would be
- 18 inappropriate for this Court to reach or rely on.
- 19 Again, we disagree. First of all, we can't understand
- 20 why it would be inappropriate to reach or rely on that
- 21 constitutional argument, whereas it is apparently
- 22 appropriate for this Court to address the McMillan
- 23 argument or the "overrule Harris" argument. They're
- 24 all three constitutional arguments that are present in
- 25 this case. And, again, if there were any doubt they

- 1 were raised below, pages 38 and 39 of Mr. Burgess's
- 2 First Circuit brief, pages 32 to 35 of Mr. O'Brien's
- 3 First Circuit brief, and in the brief in opposition,
- 4 which the government, in its reply brief at the cert
- 5 stage, responded to without claiming any error or any
- 6 waiver problems. So we think absolutely all the
- 7 arguments that are made in the blue -- in the red briefs
- 8 are clearly before you.
- 9 If the Court has any additional questions, I
- 10 would be happy to entertain them. Otherwise, I am
- 11 prepared to submit the case.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 13 Mr. Fisher.
- 14 Mr. Horwich, you have 4 minutes remaining.
- 15 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF BENJAMIN HORWICH
- ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
- MR. HORWICH: Thank you.
- 18 Justice Kennedy, just to answer your
- 19 question: The definition of "firearm" in 921(a)(3)
- 20 includes a weapon that is designed to expel a
- 21 projectile, so one that can be restored to do so also
- 22 qualifies as a firearm for purposes of the statute.
- 23 My friend made the comment that brandishing
- 24 and discharge would have been treated, under the old
- 25 statute, as sentencing factors. But they couldn't be,

- 1 because the old statute had determinant sentences, and
- 2 brandishing and discharge weren't relevant to it. So
- 3 there wouldn't be a higher sentence for those.
- 4 And that -- that reveals sort of a basic
- 5 flaw in this notion that somehow those can be treated as
- 6 sentencing factors, but Congress wasn't embarking on a
- 7 general litany of sentencing factors. Congress inserted
- 8 those to be sentencing factors, as the Court recognized
- 9 in Harris. Then what it did is move the firearm-type
- 10 provisions next in line, because that's what it thought
- 11 of them as, not as elements. It moved them away. And
- 12 then it goes on to recidivism, which is also a sentencing
- 13 factor.
- 14 So the overall result, then, of the statute
- 15 is that it's sort of an instruction manual. The first
- 16 thing that comes up is the elements; that's what the
- 17 judge uses to charge the jury or take a plea. That
- 18 ends. The statute takes up the next topic, which is
- 19 sentencing. The judge needs to ascertain the limits of
- 20 his discretion. And then the statute ends with some
- 21 technical considerations.
- 22 That -- that approach is entirely in line
- 23 with the sentencing factor tradition, and that's --
- that seems to be what Congress intended. But my friend's
- 25 understanding of the statute is sort of this disorganized

- 1 jumble, and he's making very much of the idea that when
- 2 Congress revises a statute, it tries to confront -- it
- 3 tries to make it better, on his view.
- 4 JUSTICE BREYER: Is there anything
- 5 other -- do we have anything other than the statute
- 6 itself? When I looked at the statute itself, I thought,
- 7 well, all that's happened here is nobody's thought of
- 8 this issue at all; nobody's read Castillo. What really
- 9 happened is somebody in the legislative drafting section
- 10 was focusing on what he said they were focusing on,
- 11 Bailey, and then they have a form manual. So they
- 12 followed the form manual.
- Now, is there anything to suggest that isn't
- 14 what happened?
- MR. HORWICH: Well, there is no legislative
- 16 history, but there is the fact that the form manual says
- if you're going to embark on this, here are some ideas
- 18 for how to do it. But it doesn't tell you -- it does
- 19 not tell Congress substantively what it should do.
- 20 Someone had to make a choice to write that introductory
- 21 language, "a person convicted of a violation." And that
- 22 is what Congress passed, and so Congress intended that
- 23 those things, firearm type, that follow that are
- 24 relevant after the person has been convicted of a
- 25 violation.

1	One	final	answer	to	vour	question

- 2 Justice Scalia, about the life maximum. This Court
- 3 held -- in Custis v. United States interpreted the same
- 4 language, "not less than" a certain number of years.
- 5 That's in 924(e) of the Armed Career Criminal Act. The
- 6 Court held that to have a life maximum sentence there.
- 7 So I think the same would apply -- the same would apply
- 8 here.
- 9 And so the final thing I would want the
- 10 Court to take away then from this is that Congress is
- 11 using firearm type to channel a sentencing judge's
- 12 discretion. The life maximum exists in all cases.
- 13 There have been cases sentenced up to life even where
- 14 that was far above the minimum. And when Congress does
- 15 that, it uses a sentencing factor. It doesn't create
- 16 greater and lesser included offenses for the jury; it
- 17 does it by addressing the person who is in charge of
- 18 sentencing, which is the judge, and giving him a rule of
- 19 decision. That's what the text and the structure
- 20 indicate here and that's what the Court should hold.
- Thank you.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- The case is submitted.
- 24 (Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the case in the
- above-entitled matter was submitted.)

	6 22 7 0 10 2	15 2 20 2	.44. 1. 100.0	100 17
A	6:23 7:9 10:3	<b>applies</b> 15:3 39:2	attached 28:2	belonged 22:17
above-entitled	19:11 25:14	apply 4:17,19	attempted 14:8	belongs 22:16
1:11 49:25	26:1 30:5 31:18	10:25 37:5 49:7	attention 26:8	BENJAMIN
absent 26:24	allowed 27:24	49:7	AUSA 29:9	1:15 2:3,8 3:6
32:9 35:12	<b>allows</b> 43:14 44:1	applying 37:3	available 23:22	46:15
37:23 38:5	alluded 25:1	39:23	37:23	better 48:3
absolutely 14:1	Almendarez-T	<b>Apprendi</b> 20:1,3	avenue 38:8	<b>beyond</b> 27:22
33:17 39:10,19	39:3	20:4,5,12,24	avoid 44:8	37:17
46:6	alternative 29:10	21:3,6 23:9	awful 32:22	<b>big</b> 11:21 29:19
accept 20:4,5	45:2	35:25 36:2	<b>a.m</b> 1:13 3:2	42:12
22:13	<b>amend</b> 16:25	43:25	B	binding 33:22
accompany 43:2	40:7	approach 18:8		<b>bit</b> 39:16
accomplish 29:3	amending 29:2	47:22	<b>B</b> 3:24 4:10,23	<b>blah</b> 18:17,17,17
accomplished	40:10	appropriate 15:8	5:13 6:16 7:10	18:17,17,17
29:4	Amendment	19:5 44:17	7:10 8:4 10:7	<b>blue</b> 46:7
accurate 4:21	15:11 16:3	45:22	11:9 12:8 18:20	<b>body</b> 25:16
acknowledged	33:11 34:22	<b>argued</b> 21:9 32:4	18:21 24:22,22	<b>Booker</b> 12:24
10:19	36:8 43:24 44:3	argument 1:12	30:7 31:3,5	13:2 23:11 35:2
acquiescing 26:3	45:15	2:2,7 3:4,6	36:16 38:16	35:8 36:22
act 32:1,6 36:24	amendments	20:13,15,19	back 40:2,9	Booker/Fanfan
38:4 49:5	37:20 39:21	26:16 29:19	background	12:21
activity 42:25	amends 40:6	30:23 35:16	23:8 31:18	<b>books</b> 21:23 26:2
ad 42:4	<b>amount</b> 28:10	41:8 45:9,12,13	<b>bad</b> 14:13	42:24
add 16:11,12,12	36:17	45:16,21,23,23	Bailey 27:21	<b>Boudin</b> 21:22
added 16:9,11	analysis 38:9	46:15	31:15 33:3 41:2	<b>bounds</b> 33:17
22:2	40:2 44:4	arguments 31:7	42:7 48:11	<b>brandished</b> 4:16
adding 22:1	answer 6:11	44:12 45:8,24	bait-and-switch	29:23,25
addition 17:25	14:22,22 20:17	46:7	39:16	<b>brandishing</b> 6:3
18:12,14,19,23	21:14 32:18,24	<b>Armed</b> 49:5	<b>ball</b> 29:14	10:2,18,23 25:6
19:9	37:2 38:18 39:5	<b>ARTHUR</b> 1:6	base 11:24 13:4	28:25 30:15,24
additional 46:9	39:22 44:23	articulate 32:14	based 27:3,25	34:17 41:24
address 38:20	46:18 49:1	articulated 37:4	33:18	42:11 46:23
45:22	answers 10:14	43:25	basic 23:8 30:23	47:2
addresses 3:14	<b>apart</b> 38:23	ascertain 47:19	31:7 47:4	<b>break</b> 11:2 29:7
addressing	apparently 24:5	aside 22:12	basically 20:23	breath 9:17
39:15 49:17	45:21	<b>asked</b> 27:6 33:9	basis 26:3 42:4	<b>Breyer</b> 7:22 9:11
add-on 14:10,12	appeals 6:5	<b>asking</b> 10:8 37:1	45:2	10:8 19:18
17:6 22:6,6	APPEARAN	37:3	beginning 4:10	20:23 21:8
add-ons 16:14,19	1:14	Assistant 1:15	<b>behalf</b> 1:17,19	30:22 32:24
adjust 21:24	<b>appears</b> 4:6 7:3,3	<b>assume</b> 18:8,18	2:4,6,9 3:7	33:1 44:9 48:4
<b>admitted</b> 34:7,18	appendix 8:17	39:8 40:16	21:10 26:17	<b>brief</b> 8:20,23 9:1
34:21	8:20 17:17	44:22	46:16	17:19,21 24:9
affirmatively	31:10 45:14	assumption 15:7	behooves 41:15	27:1,2 31:11
40:25	application 12:8	assumptions	believe 21:8	32:5 35:14,19
<b>agree</b> 4:5,20 5:19	35:25	10:11	22:14 29:18	37:13 40:10
	applied 12:22	as-applied 45:16	30:13 31:17	45:7,10 46:2,3
	I	I	I	I

				rage J
46:3,4	25:13 26:1 39:4	35:14 40:9	25:13,20 26:2,3	4:17,18 14:23
briefing 20:19	39:5,11,14,17	claim 4:23,25	26:4 27:15,18	19:1,5 24:19
<b>briefs</b> 33:6 46:7	39:18,22 40:2,3	claiming 27:3	36:4 37:9,11,14	core 42:14
bright-line 43:25	40:5 41:9 42:12	46:5	39:8,11,24 40:5	correct 21:6
broken 30:9	48:8	clauses 24:22	40:10,16,18,23	counsel 23:23,23
<b>build</b> 41:8	categorically	clear 18:24 40:17	41:1,17,18 42:6	26:11 49:22
<b>bump</b> 43:10	43:18	41:18	47:6,7,24 48:2	<b>couple</b> 31:24
<b>burden</b> 37:16	cert 45:12 46:4	clearer 21:2	48:19,22,22	45:7
BURGESS 1:6	certain 22:20,21	clearly 40:25	49:10,14	course 4:1 6:1,24
Burgess's 46:1	42:25 45:7 49:4	46:8	consecutive	9:2 25:19 27:19
	certainly 4:6,21	close 39:7	19:14	33:22 35:24
C	4:25 5:20 6:2	codified 42:8	consider 20:20	38:15,19 40:6
<b>c</b> 2:1 3:1 6:7 7:3	7:12 11:4 12:24	coexist 21:3,4	20:20	44:24
7:10 8:6 11:1,7	13:13,21 16:21	collateral 44:19	consideration	<b>court</b> 1:1,12 3:9
16:7,15 17:2	20:18 21:12	combined 43:19	12:6	7:8 8:16 9:13
18:13 31:1,4	22:5 26:5 31:5	<b>come</b> 30:25 33:3	considerations	10:22 20:10,19
California 1:18	32:9 34:13	33:4 34:14	19:15 47:21	22:14 25:3
<b>canon</b> 39:3	<b>cetera</b> 5:14 17:13	<b>comes</b> 31:3 34:16	Constitution	26:19 28:13
capital 6:15 29:6	17:13,24 18:2	34:16 47:16	43:23	30:14 31:21
29:20	20:2	comment 26:6	constitutional	35:7 36:3,4,10
Career 49:5	change 8:10	46:23	27:12 38:9,22	37:4,18,24 38:6
careful 40:5	20:24 24:16,17	<b>commit</b> 14:14	42:21,22 43:20	38:8,15 39:2,6
carefully 39:14	25:1,13,21	compare 17:8	44:11 45:21,24	39:10,20 40:13
carries 17:14,25	40:19,23 41:11	complete 11:4	constitutionally	41:11,15 42:12
carry 16:23	41:18	complicated	38:10	42:16,17,20,23
31:12	changed 10:11	19:19	construction	43:10 44:4,7,15
<b>carrying</b> 3:11	18:9 40:17	concede 34:23	38:19 42:21	45:2,11,18,22
4:17 5:13 9:16	changes 8:12	conceded 29:15	construe 28:13	46:9 47:8 49:2
case 3:4 13:2,22	25:24 26:8	34:9	construing 39:21	49:6,10,20
16:4 20:13	channel 3:15	conceptually	contend 39:18	<b>courts</b> 6:5 12:24
26:21 27:7	22:19,24 24:8	9:24	contention 39:19	13:12
28:14 31:21 34:8 35:19	24:12 49:11	concerned 22:1	context 26:21	Court's 6:2 9:19
37:16 38:20	<b>charge</b> 47:17	26:5	42:9	13:14 16:21
39:7,17,19	49:17	concerns 22:4	continue 18:8	25:5 27:10,12
40:25 41:6 43:5	charged 24:20	conclusion 10:10	<b>contrary</b> 7:13	27:20 33:11
43:21 44:10,17	29:9	conduct 26:23	9:12 11:11	35:1 36:2 39:13
45:3,9,25 46:11	Chief 3:3,8 23:23	27:5 43:16	13:25	39:14 41:2 42:7
49:23,24	24:2,14 25:11	confront 48:2	contrast 16:24	cover 20:3
cases 3:16 7:20	25:15 26:11,15	confronted 22:15	conventional	covered 42:10
26:25 42:24	26:18 34:3,19	Congress 6:14	5:21	43:4
49:12,13	39:13 46:12	6:24 7:16 8:12	convicted 3:17	create 49:15
Castillo 7:24	49:22	9:23,25 10:11	4:11 5:7,13	creates 30:8
8:16 9:13,13,19	choice 48:20	11:15 12:3	6:17 16:20	<b>crime</b> 3:11,12,13
10:10,12 21:23	circuit 25:22	15:13,18 18:7	24:18 30:12	8:1 10:3 14:8
21:25 22:5,9,17	35:19 46:2,3 cited 26:25 33:6	21:24 22:1,23	48:21,24 <b>conviction</b> 4:13	14:12,15,18
	citeu 20.23 33:0	23:10 24:5,11	Conviction 4:13	16:9,10,15 17:1
L				

				Page 5.
17:4,5,24 18:1	1:16	28:24 41:24	<b>E</b> 2:1 3:1,1	ends 47:18,20
18:15 19:23,24	departure 39:9	46:24 47:2	earlier 23:22	engage 14:15
36:5 43:2	describe 14:11	discharged 4:17	25:1 30:9,14,16	41:17
crimes 8:4 42:9	38:2	36:15	30:19	entertain 46:10
43:4	described 19:6	discharging	<b>early</b> 36:3	entire 7:1
criminal 12:1	29:9	28:10,10 30:25	easier 19:20	entirely 6:6
23:9 40:14 49:5	describes 17:9	42:11	easily 21:25	22:16 27:20
criminalized	describing 16:18	discretion 3:16	effect 11:22	29:1,8 41:1,9
42:25	17:10,23	22:20 23:4,15	37:10,21 42:19	43:13 47:22
critical 33:12	designed 46:20	24:8,12 47:20	either 31:22 34:6	entitled 27:3
<b>cry</b> 41:10	determinant	49:12	43:24 44:5,12	<b>equal</b> 36:16
Custis 49:3	11:24 32:3 47:1	discussing 6:22	<b>element</b> 7:8,10	error 46:5
customarily	determinate	43:9	7:11 9:21 10:13	<b>ESQ</b> 1:15,18 2:3
43:11	18:4	disorganized	11:12 27:16	2:5,8
	deviate 35:17	47:25	28:3,15,17	essentially 24:25
D	devoted 20:15	disparity 35:7	32:16 37:25	established 39:3
<b>D</b> 3:1 7:4 19:12	dialogue 41:17	dispositive 40:4	38:17 39:12,25	et 5:14 17:13,13
24:17	dictates 43:25	dispute 44:24	elements 3:24	17:24 18:1 20:2
dangerous 14:14	difference 8:10	distinct 19:16	4:23,24 5:1,25	<b>evade</b> 37:19
day 26:13	9:22 11:21	distinction 21:20	9:15,24 10:3,5	exact 38:8
<b>de</b> 16:5	24:13 25:3 28:8	32:15	10:5,17,24	<b>exactly</b> 17:9,22
<b>deal</b> 16:22 41:21	28:15,16,25	distinguishing	24:20 25:2,7,8	34:1 37:6 38:8
dealing 37:25	38:24 42:13,17	5:25	29:16,20 30:10	example 43:3
deals 3:24,24	43:17,17,18	district 27:7	30:14,17,19	examples 40:9
<b>dealt</b> 42:10,20	differences 9:6	29:10	33:7 36:5,7	exclusively 24:6
43:10	28:23 38:22	dog 38:7	47:11,16	exists 19:10
<b>Dean</b> 10:19 28:24	different 7:17,20	<b>doing</b> 27:19 38:9	elevated 13:1	49:12
38:16	11:19 22:9,11	43:12	Eleventh 35:19	<b>expel</b> 46:20
<b>decide</b> 20:2 45:2	22:16 27:20	doubt 27:23	<b>embark</b> 48:17	exposed 16:3,7
decided 21:23	28:14 41:2,7,7	37:17 45:25	embarked 25:21	expressed 18:20
<b>decides</b> 39:17,19	42:8,18 43:14	downward 35:18	embarking 47:6	22:4
decision 27:21	43:18	35:21	emphasize 35:18	extent 4:7
41:3 42:7 49:19	difficult 19:19	drafting 5:21	36:11 42:16	
decisions 41:16	<b>dig</b> 38:1	48:9	45:1	<b>F</b>
<b>deeper</b> 36:1 38:1	direct 4:7	draftsperson	emphasized	<b>face</b> 28:21
defendant 26:22	directed 14:22	29:7	30:15 35:8	<b>fact</b> 19:24 20:7
27:4 33:12,15	directs 35:4	dramatically	37:22 38:24	24:17 26:6 27:3
34:7,8 35:12,22	disagree 11:13	43:13	40:20 42:12,23	27:21 33:5,14
38:3 44:2	14:1 15:16	drove 9:19	43:9 44:5	35:13 37:16,24
defendants	22:10 23:7,19	<b>drug</b> 3:12 14:14	emphasizes 39:1	40:24 43:2,14
34:18	45:19	16:10 17:4	empirical 33:19	44:1 48:16
defined 9:15	disagreement	due 36:8 38:13	enacted 12:3	<b>facto</b> 16:5
defines 16:20	22:13	44:3	enactment 11:19	<b>factor</b> 11:8,11
defining 3:10	discern 10:6	<b>D.C</b> 1:8,16	11:20	19:22,25 24:13
<b>definition</b> 46:19	discharge 6:3		encourages	25:25 27:9,17
Department	10:19,23 25:6	E	41:17	28:11 30:1,20
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

				Page 53
31:6 32:16	46:19,22 48:23	<b>further</b> 26:7 37:8	27:1,15 29:19	held 6:5 7:8
34:20,23 35:7	49:11	39:5 45:6	31:10	10:19 38:16
38:15 44:25	firearm-centric	furtherance	government's	39:10 49:3,6
45:4 47:13,23	12:1	18:13	17:21	<b>helpful</b> 9:5 17:8
49:15	firearm-type		grant 28:15	higher 14:3 15:8
<b>factors</b> 6:1,4,9	12:4 47:9	G	greater 3:18	38:6 47:3
8:5 10:6,7,18	<b>first</b> 3:22 9:10	<b>G</b> 3:1	29:11 30:8 35:4	historically
10:20,21,25	10:15 20:17	<b>Gall</b> 35:17	44:1 49:16	10:12
11:5 24:6 25:7	22:12 28:25	general 1:16	grounds 44:11	<b>history</b> 8:9 10:9
25:10 29:16,21	31:9 37:4 38:19	32:14,16 33:9	44:14	40:22 48:16
30:24 31:2 33:8	45:19 46:2,3	33:10 37:12	guess 7:9 20:5	hoc 42:4
35:5,7 40:3	47:15	41:5 47:7	29:13	<b>hold</b> 49:20
41:9 42:5 46:25	<b>Fisher</b> 1:18 2:5	generally 7:15	guideline 11:24	holding 6:2
47:6,7,8	26:15,16,18	Ginsburg 14:4,7	33:19,25 35:9	13:14 16:22
facts 22:21 34:6	28:12 29:17	14:16,25 15:4	35:21	25:5
35:10	30:2,7 31:8,20	21:21 23:25	guidelines 11:22	<b>holds</b> 19:8 23:11
<b>far</b> 24:11 25:6,8	31:24 32:18,21	28:4,12 29:22	11:23,25 12:5,8	<b>Honor</b> 33:21
32:10,10 41:10	32:23 33:1,21	29:25 30:3	12:9,11,12,14	<b>Horwich</b> 1:15 2:3
49:14	33:25 34:6,13	36:18 38:14	12:15,22 33:22	2:8 3:5,6,8 4:1
farther 11:1	34:16,21 36:21	give 17:15 23:16	34:24 35:18	4:5,20,25 5:11
fashion 21:4	37:1,7 39:18	23:18,20 24:7	39:1	5:19 6:21 7:6
<b>favor</b> 25:24	42:2 44:22	31:9 40:4	guilt-stage 37:15	7:12 8:11,19,24
February 1:9	46:13	given 32:8	guise 27:8	9:5 10:14 11:13
Federal 12:1	<b>five</b> 41:9	<b>gives</b> 39:22	gun 42:8,13 43:7	12:11,18,23
14:12	<b>fix</b> 31:15 33:3	<b>giving</b> 3:15 49:18	<b>guts</b> 31:11	13:11,21 14:1,6
<b>feel</b> 20:14	flagged 36:3	<b>go</b> 28:18 34:24		14:11,19 15:2,6
<b>Fifth</b> 37:19	flaw 47:5	<b>goes</b> 9:17 47:12	H	15:16,21,25
<b>final</b> 49:1,9	<b>fly</b> 28:20	<b>going</b> 4:7,8 15:14	half 24:4	16:17 17:7,12
<b>find</b> 8:8 15:14,19	focusing 48:10	24:21 30:16	hang 35:24	17:16,20 18:4,7
19:24 28:14	48:10	38:20 39:8	happened 48:7,9	18:22 19:3,11
31:1 36:12,20	<b>follow</b> 48:23	40:16 48:17	48:14	20:17,25 21:12
36:21 44:21	followed 48:12	<b>good</b> 28:18	happens 31:16	21:15,17 22:10
45:13	following 21:7	gotten 27:5 38:4	happy 46:10	23:2,7,19 24:1
<b>finding</b> 15:17	22:11 29:14	43:16	<b>Harris</b> 6:2 10:19	24:3,15 25:14
33:16 44:6,7	35:1,5	government	10:23 13:14	25:18 46:14,15
<b>finish</b> 10:17	foreclose 27:12	21:8 26:21 27:2	20:1,3,21 21:2	46:17 48:15
finished 25:23	forgetting 5:10	27:6 28:1 29:3	21:5,20 25:4,5	HOWICH 9:9
<b>firearm</b> 3:11,19	<b>form</b> 48:11,12,16	29:14,18 30:18	28:20,21,25	huge 22:5
4:11,16,16,18	formerly 27:22	31:19 33:13	29:23,24 30:14	hypothesized
5:3,4 6:16 9:11	<b>forth</b> 6:18 29:20	35:15,20 36:6	37:18 42:20	37:12
9:14,17 12:2,5	41:23	37:16 39:1	43:8 44:15	
13:17 17:14,25	<b>found</b> 36:10	42:18 44:20,25	45:23 47:9	I
18:14,17 22:18	<b>four</b> 41:8	45:6,17 46:4	hat 35:24	idea 48:1
25:2 29:4 30:11	<b>friend</b> 46:23	government's	heads 30:21	ideas 48:17
31:12 36:14	friend's 47:24	8:20,25 10:16	hear 3:3	identified 10:12
42:14 43:5	<b>full</b> 23:21	17:19,21 21:10	<b>heard</b> 28:19	<b>ii</b> 4:15 19:12
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		I

24:22 29:15,21	intend 10:7	23:16,18,20	36:23 37:6	<b>lawyer</b> 26:13
iii 4:15 29:15,21	<b>intended</b> 39:8,11	24:7 27:7,25	38:13 39:13	lawyers 26:12
31:15 36:14	39:24 40:18	37:17 47:17,19	41:20 43:10	leave 33:4 42:15
38:15	47:24 48:22	49:18	44:9,19,23	45:5
<b>image</b> 35:16	intending 37:14	<b>judges</b> 35:17	46:12,18 48:4	leaves 18:11,11
imagine 29:2	40:23 41:1	42:4 43:11	49:2,22	<b>left</b> 27:23 35:8
implication	<b>intent</b> 8:9 36:24	<b>judge's</b> 22:19	justification	legislative 10:9
16:21	37:9,11,18	23:4,15 24:12	21:19	40:22 48:9,15
<b>implicit</b> 18:19,20	42:19	49:11		legislature 43:1
implied 13:2	interpretation	<b>jumble</b> 48:1	<u>K</u>	43:7
15:18,19,20	25:25 26:4	<b>jump</b> 22:6	Kennedy 17:15	<b>length</b> 32:4 38:16
important 19:21	27:11,14 40:14	jurisprudence	29:24 32:12,19	lesser 29:11
26:20 28:22	43:20,21	27:11,12 35:1	32:22,25 33:9	49:16
impose 16:8	interpreted 49:3	36:2 40:14	33:18,23 44:19	<b>letter</b> 29:6,20
imposed 12:24	interrupt 32:13	<b>jury</b> 19:24 24:20	44:23 46:18	let's 12:7,7
13:3,5,5 14:24	introduced 5:5	27:22 34:7	kept 10:1 18:8	level 11:25 12:12
19:13 35:6	35:6	47:17 49:16	30:15	lies 42:14
imposing 14:22	introduction	<b>Justice</b> 1:16 3:3	kind 41:11	life 7:19 12:25
impression 9:19	6:15	3:8,21 4:2,14	kinds 39:2	13:3,6,7,10,16
imprisonment	introductory	4:22 5:9,12,24	know 10:3 15:22	13:19,20,24
18:10 19:7,13	18:18 48:20	6:13 7:5,9,22	20:9 22:1 24:11	14:4,17,22
inappropriate	irrational 5:16	8:18,22,25 9:4	34:19 35:2 39:4	15:18 19:18
45:18,20	irreconcilable	9:8,11 10:1,8	39:24 40:8,25	22:14 31:18
inclined 23:16	25:4	11:6,14 12:7,14	44:22	32:10 49:2,6,12
included 49:16	irrespective 36:8	12:20 13:7,18	knowing 16:3	49:13
includes 46:20	issue 5:4 20:10	13:23 14:4,7,16	knowledge 45:1	<b>light</b> 21:6
incorporate	20:11 21:10	14:21,25 15:4	45:4,9	<b>limits</b> 47:19
30:16,19	26:23 28:23	15:10,19,22,24	L	line 47:10,22
incorporates	33:14 43:3,16	16:1,2,6,25	L 1:18 2:5 26:16	linguistic 24:16
30:9,13	48:8	17:11,15,18,23	laid 37:12	litany 47:7
increase 38:2	issues 26:5	18:3,6,12 19:2	language 4:10,14	<b>little</b> 19:18 39:16
indeterminate	it's 4:8 28:15	19:9,18,20	4:15 5:5 7:25	long 26:25
23:13	30:8,20 45:4	20:23 21:8,14	17:8 18:9,9,10	<b>longer</b> 43:15
indicate 10:24	iv 29:5	21:21 22:13,25	18:18,23,23	look 8:13,21 9:5
11:15 49:20	<b>I'd</b> 26:10	23:3,12,23,24	31:12,13,14	19:11 30:23,25
indicating 23:22	I'll 16:25 32:24	24:2,14 25:11	35:4 41:4,6,10	31:10 35:6 37:7
indication 40:18	40:21	25:15 26:11,12	48:21 49:4	37:8,9,21 39:4
indiscretion 23:6	I'm 5:2 38:9	26:15,18 28:4	Laughter 21:16	39:7 43:23
indistinguisha	J	28:12 29:13,22	26:14 30:6	looked 7:25
28:20	<b>JEFFREY</b> 1:18	29:24,25 30:3,4	law 12:1 19:16	13:12 48:6
inference 6:6	2:5 26:16	30:22 31:17,21	20:6 23:9 33:11	looking 5:23
7:13	Joint 45:13	31:22 32:12,19	40:14,15,17,19	looks 8:2,7 39:20
initial 9:14	Jones 39:6	32:22,24,25	40:24 41:13,14	lose 30:21
inserted 47:7	judge 3:15 12:6	33:1,9,18,23	41:19 42:1,21	lot 4:9
instruction	15:14,17 21:22	34:3,10,13,14	42:22,24	low 22:20 35:22
47:15	13.17,17 21.22	34:19 36:12,18	,	lower 23:5
	•	•	•	•

	maximums	nomovyly 44.12	Olyan O. 4	
M	13:25 20:12	narrowly 44:12 natural 6:6	Okay 9:4 old 7:18,20,21	P
machinegun	McMillan 20:21	natura 0:0 nature 13:15	8:14,14,17,22	<b>P</b> 3:1
5:13,15 8:1		necessarily 4:12	11:20 17:22	page 2:2 9:3
9:20 11:10	20:22,24 21:3 36:3 37:4 42:22	31:21 32:15		17:15 37:13
12:16 17:5 22:7			25:25 33:3	<b>pages</b> 20:16
22:22 26:24	44:5 45:22	necessary 21:18	46:24 47:1	45:11,13 46:1,2
27:4,7,16 28:23	mean 4:2 5:10	27:11 35:5	once 23:6 27:7	paragraph 5:2
32:9 33:4,16	6:19 7:23 14:2	44:15,16	33:2 38:6 40:15	6:17 10:17,24
35:13 38:5	means 6:10 8:1	need 20:20 43:23	ones 31:1	11:3 25:16
41:23 44:21	10:4 40:15	needed 44:18	one-to-one 25:22	29:19 30:10
<b>main</b> 30:10 31:11	meant 31:5 41:13	needs 47:19	open 19:8	31:13
31:13	mens 28:2	neighbors 31:4	opening 8:20	part 3:22 6:4,7
making 12:5	mentions 13:20	<b>never</b> 36:10	24:9	6:10,11 9:14
25:23 35:16	13:23	new 7:16,19 8:14	operable 44:21	14:4 40:11
48:1	mere 40:24	8:14,16,19 9:22	operation 42:19	particular 3:16
mandatory 13:9	merely 29:21	10:15,15 11:3	opinion 7:24	3:19 4:8 18:4
13:24 16:13	merits 37:13	11:20 13:25	20:14 39:14	39:23 43:2
17:1 20:4,11	middle 33:7	16:8 18:9 19:23	opponent 28:19	parts 40:11
34:2 43:1,5	<b>mind</b> 11:16	19:24 39:21	opportunity	passed 11:17
manipulate 36:5	minimum 3:18	nice 32:13	20:19	48:22
36:25	12:13 13:9,9	<b>nobody's</b> 48:7,8	opposition 45:10	<b>pay</b> 26:7
manipulation	15:14 16:4 17:1	NORWICH 9:2	46:3	peep 27:18 40:21
36:24	20:2 22:25	<b>noted</b> 39:14	<b>oral</b> 1:11 2:2 3:6	pegged 34:1
manner 42:13	23:13,17 24:8	notion 47:5	26:16	Pennsylvania
manners 42:8,11	43:1,5 49:14	<b>number</b> 24:14,15	order 36:5	43:4,6
<b>manual</b> 47:15	minimums 13:1	49:4	ordinary 36:7	people 20:9
48:11,12,16	13:24 15:1,2		37:19	perceived 9:13
manuals 40:8	16:13 20:4,12	0	organization	percent 38:6
MARTIN 1:6	23:21 34:2	O 2:1 3:1	32:13	percentage 38:5
Massachusetts	minimum/ma	<b>obligation</b> 36:6	ought 9:25 37:24	period 11:2
29:11	36:13	observed 24:9	41:11 42:10	perpetrated 27:5
matter 1:11	minor 43:3,17	obvious 7:23	outset 26:20 32:7	person 3:17 4:11
38:17,18 42:20	minutes 46:14	obviously 8:5	outside 10:10	5:7 6:17 23:3
42:22 49:25	<b>mirror</b> 35:16	21:15,23	40:15	24:18 30:11
mattered 20:9	misspoken 14:20	offense 11:25	overall 47:14	48:21,24 49:17
matters 38:7	<b>mixed</b> 10:5	12:12 13:3	overrule 20:20	person's 23:5
maximum 7:19	move 9:12 47:9	14:10,14 16:20	45:23	petition 8:17
13:5,8,10,11,16	moved 9:11,23	16:22 18:25	overruling 20:21	17:17
13:19 15:1,5,7	10:4 25:6 47:11	19:1,5,10 24:21	20:22 21:19	Petitioner 1:4,17
15:13,15,17,18	moving 25:1,15	25:3 29:12 30:8	overturned	2:4,9 3:7 46:16
15:23,25 16:5	<b>mutter</b> 27:18	42:14	35:20	phrase 4:6 30:11
20:2 22:14 23:1		<b>offenses</b> 12:1,25	<b>O'Brien</b> 1:6 3:4	30:13 38:6
23:5,14,17	N	49:16	27:1 32:4 40:9	pick 6:18 38:8
31:25 32:2,6,9	N 2:1,1 3:1	offered 21:18	45:10	place 27:24 35:8
49:2,6,12	narrower 44:11	<b>oh</b> 14:19 15:1	<b>O'Brien's</b> 46:2	38:11
17.2,0,12	44:13	29:13 34:13		30.11
	l		l	<u> </u>

		ĺ		
placement 41:7	principal 5:1	<b>put</b> 8:4,5 31:3	reason 26:7 32:7	reorganize 40:11
<b>places</b> 35:15 37:8	10:17,24 11:3	35:9 37:18 39:6	39:6 45:17	<b>reply</b> 27:1 45:7
<b>plain</b> 44:3	11:24	<b>p.m</b> 49:24	reasonable 12:21	46:4
<b>plea</b> 47:17	principle 23:8,8	0	12:23 27:22	<b>report</b> 27:25
<b>please</b> 3:9 26:19	32:14 33:10,10		35:12 37:17	require 41:11
32:25	37:4	qualifies 46:22	reasonableness	44:6,12
plenty 33:5	principled 21:4	qualify 23:4	32:5 45:16	requirement
<b>plug</b> 35:3,9	principles 43:19	<b>question</b> 7:23	reasons 22:12	3:17 28:2 32:5
<b>point</b> 5:2,2 7:17	<b>prior</b> 17:9 41:13	14:21 16:1,19	REBUTTAL 2:7	requirements
10:21 20:5 21:1	41:16,19,20	19:4,17 21:11	46:15	37:19
24:25 25:18	42:1,20	24:5 25:23	receive 33:13,16	requires 43:15
26:21 33:2	<b>prison</b> 26:24	33:12 36:19	34:4,5,8 44:2	reserve 26:10
44:19	problem 15:11	37:2,3 38:13	received 26:23	reset 20:13
pointing 36:18	16:3 19:23 20:1	39:6,24 46:19	32:8 35:22	resolve 43:21
points 45:7	36:1,8,9,11	49:1	recidivism 6:6	44:16
portion 40:7	problems 46:6	questions 19:20	7:14 11:8 31:2	resolved 44:10
possessed 4:11	proceedings	38:22 45:6 46:9	47:12	respect 5:3 11:9
6:16 30:11	37:15	quite 7:13 9:7	recodified 8:2	21:7 38:13
31:14	process 36:8	21:4 39:14	recognize 25:19	45:15
possesses 18:13	44:3	40:25	recognized 47:8	respond 41:2
31:12	projectile 46:21	quote 3:17 37:14	recommendati	42:7
possessing 42:10	<b>properly</b> 45:8,12	<b>quoted</b> 35:19	35:2,21	responded 46:5
possession 22:2	proscribes 7:19	R	recommended	Respondents
22:3	<b>prove</b> 34:7 36:6	R3:1	34:25	1:19 2:6 21:18
post-Booker	37:16 45:1,3	radical 39:8	<b>red</b> 46:7	24:9 26:17
35:17	<b>proved</b> 27:22,24	radically 10:11	<b>refer</b> 5:21	response 14:21
practice 39:9,9	provide 12:9	raised 45:10 46:1	reference 6:25	21:24 22:8
<b>precise</b> 6:14,20	15:12	raising 19:21	referred 17:2	24:10 27:1
6:22 7:2	provided 16:14	range 23:21	45:9	responses 23:24
predates 36:2	17:4 18:1,14,19	rea 28:2	<b>refers</b> 16:15	31:9
preexisting	provision 9:20	reach 19:20	<b>Reform</b> 32:1,6	restored 46:21
42:24	13:16 26:22	45:18,20	<b>regime</b> 23:13	result 27:13
prepared 46:11	27:8 28:14,23	reaching 38:21	reiterate 40:21	47:14
preponderance	28:24,25 29:9	reacting 27:20	relation 3:12	reveals 47:4
27:25	30:15 33:4	read 6:15 8:8	17:13,24	revised 22:8
presence 22:21	34:11 41:23	10:10 16:7	relevant 5:6,7	revises 48:2
<b>present</b> 22:5,21	provisions 5:5	21:25 48:8	11:15 24:22	revision 21:22
45:24	6:3,7 9:11,14	readable 22:3	47:2 48:24	revisions 25:22
presented 45:12	12:4 29:5 47:10	reader 5:6	relieve 36:6	26:6
presentence	punishment	reading 5:16	relieving 37:15	revisit 44:15
27:25	16:23 18:1,14	9:19 13:19	rely 23:10,12	reword 40:11
preserved 45:8	18:19,25 23:21	15:11,12 44:12	34:12 45:18,20	<b>rifle</b> 5:14 11:10
presupposes	<b>pure</b> 36:7 44:3	really 21:11 48:8	<b>relying</b> 4:9 14:17	28:6,9 36:16
4:12 24:19	purposes 20:13	reargument	remaining 46:14	41:22
<b>pretty</b> 25:12	39:21 41:14	21:11,13	Remember	<b>right</b> 6:19 8:7,18
previously 8:3	46:22	21.11,13	30:14	9:4,8 15:24
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ı

				Page 5
18:3,6 21:14	31:17,21,22	29:16,21 30:1	<b>simply</b> 13:22	<b>States</b> 1:1,3,12
24:3,14 30:2,2	34:10,13,14	30:20,24 31:1,5	35:10 37:23	3:4 49:3
31:8,16 34:22	41:20 43:10	31:6 32:1,6,16	single 3:11 26:22	statute 4:7 5:17
38:10 41:21	49:2	33:7 34:20,23	situation 29:12	6:14 7:1,16,18
<b>Rita</b> 35:17	Scalia's 14:21	38:15 42:5	30:21	7:19,20,21,25
robbery 14:8	second 21:1	44:25 45:4	<b>Sixth</b> 15:10 16:2	8:8,14,14,17,19
ROBERTS 3:3	section 3:10	46:25 47:6,7,8	33:11 34:22	9:22 10:16
23:23 24:2,14	25:16 35:3 48:9	47:12,19,23	36:8 37:19	11:17,20 13:12
25:11,15 26:11	see 8:15 15:20	49:11,15,18	43:24 44:3	15:11,12 16:7
26:15 34:3,19	seeks 33:13	separate 8:1,4	45:15	16:20 17:3,9,22
39:13 46:12	sense 7:2,2 14:13	14:12,23 16:22	Solicitor 1:15	21:24 22:8,16
49:22	14:13 16:16,18	18:25,25 19:1,1	37:12 41:5	22:18,19 23:10
role 22:18	<b>sentence</b> 3:19 4:8	19:4,17 25:16	somebody 29:2	25:25 27:16
rolling 9:16	9:15,15 11:3	29:1,8	48:9	28:3,7,13 29:3
routinely 43:6	12:9,15,21,25	separated 25:9	sorry 5:14 12:18	30:23 31:12
rule 21:3,3 32:14	13:3,6,8 14:3	separation 10:23	14:19 17:16	33:3 34:1,17
32:17 43:25	14:17,23,24	seriously 41:16	34:3 35:6 43:20	36:13 39:15
45:11 49:18	15:8 16:8,9,11	serve 35:5	sort 10:20 16:4	40:7,12 41:20
rules 3:15 24:7	16:14 19:5,17	set 21:11,13	40:17 44:3 47:4	42:3,17 43:12
ruling 22:20	23:5 27:23,24	26:20 30:24	47:15,25	43:22 46:22,25
run 19:13	30:16 31:18,25	32:6 43:1	Sotomayor 5:9	47:1,14,18,20
	32:2,3,7,10,24	sets 29:20 32:1	5:12,24 10:1	47:25 48:2,5,6
S	33:13,15 34:4,5	34:24	15:10 16:2	statutes 33:6
<b>S</b> 2:1 3:1	34:25 35:4,9,23	setting 22:12	22:25 23:3,12	39:2 40:6
sandwiched 33:7	37:23 38:17,23	<b>Seven</b> 33:15	36:12,23 37:6	statutorily 38:11
<b>saying</b> 6:9 14:9	43:14,15 44:1	34:16,18	speaking 38:10	statutory 7:19
45:3	47:3 49:6	<b>short</b> 28:4	<b>specific</b> 5:5 8:12	13:14 22:14
says 4:2,11 5:6	sentenced 3:18	shorter 12:9	9:18 44:23	23:14,17 27:10
6:2 14:2 16:8	4:3,6 18:10,15	short-barrel	specified 13:10	27:14 34:11
16:11 18:10,12	49:13	5:14	13:10 15:13	35:4 38:18,19
19:12 24:17	sentences 18:5	short-barreled	17:2	40:13 42:21
29:4 30:19	22:20 24:8	11:10 28:6,9	specifies 18:2	43:19,21 44:10
37:13 48:16	33:25 43:6 47:1	36:16 41:22,22	split 25:22	step 36:4 40:2,7
<b>Scalia</b> 3:21 4:2	sentencing 3:14	shotgun 41:22	stability 41:14	43:7
4:14,22 6:13	3:22,23,25 4:4	<b>show</b> 44:20	stage 45:12 46:5	<b>stepped</b> 27:15,21
7:5,9 8:18,22	4:24 5:25 6:3,8	<b>shows</b> 10:9 19:14	<b>stands</b> 30:18	43:1
8:25 9:4,8 11:6	8:5 10:5,7,13	30:20	stand-alone 29:8	<b>steps</b> 40:5
11:14 12:7,14	10:18,20,21,25	side 8:21,21	Stanford 1:18	straight 32:2
12:20 13:7,18	11:5,8,11,21,23	signals 9:12	stark 9:7	streamline 37:15
13:23 15:19,22	11:23,25 12:5,6	significant 28:16	<b>start</b> 9:17 23:15	<b>strict</b> 35:25
15:24 16:1,6,25	13:16 19:15,22	significantly	27:14	strikes 37:17
17:11,18,23	19:25 22:19	7:17 20:24	startling 28:8	striking 44:13
18:3,6,12 19:2	23:13 24:6,12	silence 40:24	starts 3:10	<b>string</b> 26:25
19:9,20 21:14	24:13,23 25:7	silent 27:2	stated 15:7 24:21	stripped 28:1
22:13 26:12	25:10,25 27:9	similar 7:25	25:8	strongly 11:1
29:13 30:4	27:17 28:11	simplify 37:14	statement 4:21	structural 11:2
			I	I

	1	i	1	·
24:25 26:8	suggesting 45:7	that's 15:24	22:12 23:24	42:19
38:23	suggests 45:17	19:10 20:24,25	25:12,24 28:22	<b>type</b> 3:19 5:3,4
structurally 9:24	support 32:15	29:24,24 31:20	45:24	9:11,14 12:2,5
25:9 28:17	33:19	theoretical 31:25	time 11:19 12:3	22:18 25:2 29:5
structure 10:16	supposition	theory 12:22	20:6 24:11	42:13 48:23
13:15 41:6	13:14	27:15	25:23 28:10	49:11
49:19	suppositions	there's 3:21,22	40:6	
studies 33:19	11:16	3:23 4:4 11:2,2	times 11:22	<u>U</u>
stuff 3:22,23 4:4	<b>Supreme</b> 1:1,12	11:18 13:1	31:24	unchanged 41:9
<b>sub</b> 29:15,15,15	sure 37:2 38:12	16:19 36:13	today 6:22 26:12	unconstitution
29:20 30:7	<b>surely</b> 31:25	40:21	27:3 28:19	44:7
31:15	switch 41:12	they're 29:6	30:18	underlying
subdivision		40:10 45:23	<b>topic</b> 20:16 47:18	14:10,18
36:14	$\frac{\mathbf{T}}{\mathbf{T}}$	<b>thing</b> 9:10 16:16	tradition 7:15	understand
subdivisions	T 2:1,1	22:1 23:20 33:1	11:14,19 22:16	11:14 12:19
10:2	table 27:8	38:20 41:5	22:17 24:5	18:22 29:17
<b>subject</b> 13:4 44:2	tail 38:7	47:16 49:9	38:24,25 39:3,5	31:6 33:23,23
<b>submit</b> 41:10	tails 30:21	things 4:19 8:3,5	39:7,21,23	37:2 45:19
46:11	tail-that-wags	8:15 24:22	47:23	understanding
submitted 49:23	44:4	35:10 48:23	traditional 7:14	28:19 42:3
49:25	take 8:3,4 10:22	think 4:9 6:1,21	30:25 31:2 36:7	47:25
subparagraph	13:22 35:2	7:24 8:10,11,13	traditionally	understands
4:10 5:18,20	41:16 47:17	9:12,25 10:8	11:7,10	22:15
6:7 7:3,4 11:1	49:10	12:15,16,20	trafficking 3:12	understood
19:12 24:17	takes 47:18	16:6,17 17:7	14:14 16:10	13:13 38:12
29:1	talk 12:7	18:20 19:21	17:4	undoubtedly
subsection 5:10	talked 42:11	20:8,9,23 21:2	transformed	30:24
5:12,17,20,24	talking 9:16,18	21:18 23:24	27:17	unequivocal
6:4,8,9,25 7:3,7	20:21,22 38:14	25:4 26:20	<b>treat</b> 16:18	39:10
7:7 19:13 24:18	tall 26:12,13	27:10 28:12,18	treated 20:12	unfortunately
30:12	technical 47:21	29:11,12 31:20	41:25 42:4	20:7
substantial 26:5	tell 37:24 48:18	36:1,17 37:7	46:24 47:5	<b>United</b> 1:1,3,12
substantive 7:18	48:19	38:7,18,21	treatment 7:14	3:4 49:3
14:7 16:14 17:1	tells 5:6	39:15 40:1,3,20	40:5	unlimited 15:13
19:10 36:20	term 15:18 18:10	41:5,15 42:7,17	tries 48:2,3	unmistakable
45:16	19:7,9,12 35:8	42:18 43:9,12	trigger 13:1	12:3
substantively	terms 33:11 38:2	43:18,24 44:10	27:23	unmistakably
35:11,20 36:21	38:5	44:11,16,17	trouble 15:21	12:2
48:19	text 49:19	46:6 49:7	true 4:20	unreasonable
<b>subtle</b> 25:12	textual 24:17	thinking 11:16	<b>trying</b> 5:3 21:24	35:20 36:22
sufficiently 21:9	textually 9:23	third 24:24,24	39:20	unreasonable
suggest 6:15	13:12	<b>Thirty</b> 33:16	Tuesday 1:9	36:20,23
9:25 21:9 35:10	textural 26:8	thought 11:3	turn 9:3 42:15	<b>upheld</b> 12:17,21
40:23 48:13	Thank 26:11	20:3 29:14	<b>two</b> 11:22 20:15	35:11
suggested 8:9	46:12,17 49:21	47:10 48:6,7	24:14,15 28:6	use 4:8 5:18,19
9:10	49:22	three 20:15 22:12	31:3,9 37:8	5:21 10:2 26:24
	I	I	I	I

				Page 5
27:16 31:12	35:11 43:3	35:12 36:15,17	<b>26</b> 2:6	
useful 5:24 8:13	ways 25:12	38:14 43:8,11		
uses 5:17 17:14	weapon 46:20	43:15 49:4	3	
17:24 24:6 43:7	weapons 9:18	you'll 16:11,12	<b>3</b> 2:4	
47:17 49:15	weren't 21:22	16:12	<b>3a</b> 8:25 17:18,20	
<b>U.S.C</b> 41:21	47:2	you're 5:9 14:9	<b>30</b> 5:15 12:16	
	we're 10:18	15:14 37:1,3	16:12 17:6 28:9	
V	34:23 40:16	48:17	28:16 32:11,15	
<b>v</b> 1:5 3:4 29:5	we've 32:4 34:9	you've 20:14	35:12	
49:3	40:8	23:14	<b>30-year</b> 22:6	
variance 35:21	<b>We'll</b> 3:3		27:23	
various 43:4	we're 4:9 11:5	Z	<b>32</b> 46:2	
versus 6:12 20:1	20:21,22 39:7	zero 23:15,16	<b>33</b> 37:13	
view 10:16 25:13	we've 11:4 33:6		<b>34</b> 45:13	
48:3	35:14 38:4	0 15(0.1.4.2.4	<b>35</b> 46:2	
violation 3:18	wholly 25:2	<b>08-1569</b> 1:4 3:4	<b>3553</b> 32:5	
4:12 5:7 6:10	<b>willing</b> 34:23	1	<b>3553</b> (a) 35:3	
6:11,17 7:2	win 19:22 30:21	1 13:22 16:7,15	<b>37</b> 45:13	
24:18 30:12	38:21	17:2 18:13	<b>38</b> 46:1	
48:21,25	word 5:17,23	1a 8:20 31:11	<b>39</b> 46:1	
violence 3:12	38:25	<b>10</b> 4:3 5:15 18:16	4	
16:10 17:24	words 4:8 5:10	26:24 28:5,8,16	<b>4</b> 46:14	
18:1,15	27:18 41:7	32:8 36:15,17		
vote 20:8	working 7:16	38:14 43:5	<b>46</b> 2:9	
$\mathbf{w}$	world 35:17	<b>10-year</b> 36:13	5	
	worse 30:4	<b>11a</b> 8:17 17:16	<b>5</b> 4:3 15:3,8 18:11	
wagging 38:7 wait 3:21	wouldn't 6:22	<b>11:14</b> 1:13 3:2	18:15 19:7 43:8	
waived 34:22	12:10 14:11,17	<b>12:05</b> 49:24	5-year 13:4 22:6	
waiver 46:6	29:4 47:3	<b>15</b> 17:5 45:11	<b>5-4</b> 20:8	
want 7:17 21:13	write 48:20	<b>18</b> 27:6 41:21		
32:12 35:3 37:2	wrote 7:23,24	180-degree	7	
38:12 43:8 49:9	X	41:12	<b>7</b> 4:3 16:11 18:16	
wanted 18:7		<b>1986</b> 11:19	32:16 34:5,8,14	
wanting 29:3	<b>x</b> 1:2,7	<b>1998</b> 11:20 12:3	<b>7-year</b> 34:25,25	
wants 22:23 24:6	Y	27:15 39:25	8	
24:11 38:1	years 4:3,3,3			
41:18 42:18	5:15 12:16 13:2	2	<b>83</b> 38:6	
Washington 1:8	15:3,8 16:12,12	<b>2</b> 43:10	9	
1:16	16:12 17:5,6	2a 8:21 31:11	<b>9-0</b> 39:11	
wasn't 21:24	18:11,16,16,16	<b>2K2.1</b> 11:24	<b>921(a)(3)</b> 46:19	
22:8 39:15 47:6	19:7 26:24 27:4	<b>20</b> 27:4 43:15	<b>924(c)</b> 5:22 14:23	
way 5:17 6:15	27:6 28:5,8,9	<b>20-year</b> 38:2	19:17	
7:18 13:8 15:11	28:16 32:8,11	43:5	<b>924(c)(1)</b> 3:10	
16:15 21:19	33:15,16 34:5,9	<b>2010</b> 1:9	19:6 41:21	
28:18 30:9	34:14,16,18	<b>23</b> 1:9 45:11	<b>924(e)</b> 49:5	
	, ,	<b>25</b> 16:12 45:11		