

Syllabus

PEUGH *v.* UNITED STATESCERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 12–62. Argued February 26, 2013—Decided June 10, 2013

Petitioner Peugh was convicted of five counts of bank fraud for conduct that occurred in 1999 and 2000. At sentencing, he argued that the *Ex Post Facto* Clause required that he be sentenced under the 1998 version of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines in effect at the time of his offenses rather than under the 2009 version in effect at the time of sentencing. Under the 1998 Guidelines, Peugh’s sentencing range was 37 to 46 months, but the 2009 Guidelines assigned more severe consequences to his acts, yielding a range of 70 to 87 months. The District Court rejected Peugh’s *ex post facto* claim and sentenced him to 70 months’ imprisonment. The Seventh Circuit affirmed.

Held: The judgment is reversed, and the case is remanded.

675 F. 3d 736, reversed and remanded.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR delivered the opinion of the Court, except as to Part III–C, concluding that the *Ex Post Facto* Clause is violated when a defendant is sentenced under Guidelines promulgated after he committed his criminal acts and the new version provides a higher sentencing range than the version in place at the time of the offense. Pp. 535–544, 546–551.

(a) Though no longer mandatory, see *United States v. Booker*, 543 U. S. 220, the Guidelines still play an important role in sentencing procedures. A district court must begin “by correctly calculating the applicable Guidelines range,” *Gall v. United States*, 552 U. S. 38, 49, and then consider the parties’ arguments and factors specified in 18 U. S. C. § 3553(a). 552 U. S., at 49–50. The court “may not presume that the Guidelines range is reasonable,” *id.*, at 50, and must explain the basis for its sentence on the record, *ibid.* On appeal, a sentence is reviewed for reasonableness under an abuse-of-discretion standard. *Id.*, at 51. A district court is to apply the Guidelines “in effect on the date the defendant is sentenced,” § 3553(a)(4)(A)(ii), but, per the Guidelines, is to use the Guidelines in effect on the date the offense was committed should the Guidelines in effect on the sentencing date be found to violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. Pp. 535–538.

(b) The Constitution forbids the passage of *ex post facto* laws, a category including, as relevant here, “[e]very law that *changes the punishment*, and inflicts a *greater punishment*, than the law annexed to the

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crime, when committed.” *Calder v. Bull*, 3 Dall. 386, 390. The “scope of this Latin phrase” is given “substance by an accretion of case law.” *Dobbert v. Florida*, 432 U. S. 282, 292. The touchstone of the inquiry is whether a given change in law presents a “‘sufficient risk of increasing the measure of punishment attached to the covered crimes.’” *Garner v. Jones*, 529 U. S. 244, 250. Pp. 538–539.

(c) The most relevant prior decision is *Miller v. Florida*, 482 U. S. 423. There, the Court found an *ex post facto* violation when the petitioner was sentenced under Florida’s new sentencing guidelines, which yielded a higher sentencing range than the guidelines in place at the time of his crime. The pre-existing guidelines would have required the sentencing judge to provide clear and convincing reasons in writing for any departure, and the sentence would have been reviewable on appeal. But under the new guidelines, a sentence within the guidelines range required no explanation and was unreviewable. Variation in the sentence, though possible, was burdensome; so in the ordinary case, a defendant would receive a within-guidelines sentence. Thus, increasing the applicable guidelines range created a significant risk of a higher sentence.

The same principles apply to the post-*Booker* federal sentencing scheme, which aims to achieve uniformity by ensuring that sentencing decisions are anchored by the Guidelines. Normally, a “judge will use the Guidelines range as the starting point in the analysis and impose a sentence within the range.” *Freeman v. United States*, 564 U. S. 522, 529. That the court may impose a sentence outside that range does not deprive the Guidelines of force as the framework for sentencing. Uniformity is also promoted by appellate review for reasonableness with the Guidelines as a benchmark. Appellate courts may presume a within-Guidelines sentence is reasonable, see *Rita v. United States*, 551 U. S. 338, 347, and may “consider the extent of the deviation” from the Guidelines as part of their reasonableness review, *Gall*, 552 U. S., at 51. The sentencing regime also puts in place procedural hurdles that, in practice, make imposition of a non-Guidelines sentence less likely. Florida’s scheme and the federal regime differ, but those differences are not dispositive. Common sense indicates that the federal system generally will steer district courts to more within-Guidelines sentences, and considerable empirical evidence suggests that the Guidelines have that effect. A retrospective increase in an applicable Guidelines range thus creates a sufficient risk of a higher sentence to constitute an *ex post facto* violation. Pp. 540–544.

(d) The Government’s contrary arguments are unpersuasive. Its principal claim is that the Sentencing Guidelines lack sufficient legal effect to attain the status of a “law” within the meaning of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. Changes in law need not bind a sentencing authority for

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there to be an *ex post facto* violation, and “[t]he presence of discretion does not displace the protections of [that] Clause.” *Garner*, 529 U. S., at 253. As for contrasts between the Federal Guidelines and the Florida system in *Miller*, the difference between the two systems is one in degree, not in kind. The attributes of post-*Booker* sentencing fail to show that the Guidelines are but one among many persuasive sources a sentencing court may consult in making a decision. Recognizing an *ex post facto* violation here is consistent with post-*Booker* Sixth Amendment cases. The Court’s Sixth Amendment cases, which focus on when a given finding of fact is required to make a defendant legally eligible for a more severe penalty, are distinct from its *ex post facto* cases, which focus on whether a change in law creates a “significant risk” of a higher sentence. The *Booker* remedy was designed, and has been subsequently calibrated, to exploit precisely this distinction: promoting sentencing uniformity while avoiding a Sixth Amendment violation. Nothing in this case undoes the holdings of such cases as *Booker*, *Rita*, and *Gall*. Pp. 546–550.

SOTOMAYOR, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, except as to Part III–C. GINSBURG, BREYER, and KAGAN, JJ., joined that opinion in full, and KENNEDY, J., joined except as to Part III–C. THOMAS, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which ROBERTS, C. J., and SCALIA and ALITO, JJ., joined as to Parts I and II–C, *post*, p. 551. ALITO, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which SCALIA, J., joined, *post*, p. 563.

Stephen B. Kinnaird argued the cause for petitioner. With him on the briefs were *Stephanos Bibas*, *Allan A. Ackerman*, and *Katherine F. Murray*.

Eric J. Feigin argued the cause for the United States. With him on the brief were *Solicitor General Verrilli*, *Assistant Attorney General Breuer*, *Deputy Solicitor General Dreeben*, and *Nina Goodman*.*

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR delivered the opinion of the Court, except as to Part III–C.†

The Constitution forbids the passage of *ex post facto* laws, a category that includes “[e]very law that changes the pun-

**Adam K. Mortara* and *Steven A. Greenberg* filed a brief for the Illinois Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers as *amicus curiae* urging reversal.

†JUSTICE KENNEDY joins this opinion except as to Part III–C.

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ishment, and inflicts a greater punishment, than the law annexed to the crime, when committed.” *Calder v. Bull*, 3 Dall. 386, 390 (1798) (emphasis deleted). The U. S. Sentencing Guidelines set forth an advisory sentencing range for each defendant convicted in federal court. We consider here whether there is an *ex post facto* violation when a defendant is sentenced under Guidelines promulgated after he committed his criminal acts and the new version provides a higher applicable Guidelines sentencing range than the version in place at the time of the offense. We hold that there is.

I

Petitioner Marvin Peugh and his cousin, Steven Hollewell, ran two farming-related businesses in Illinois. Grainery, Inc., bought, stored, and sold grain; Agri-Tech, Inc., provided farming services to landowners and tenants. When the Grainery began experiencing cashflow problems, Peugh and Hollewell engaged in two fraudulent schemes. First, they obtained a series of bank loans by representing falsely the existence of contracts for future grain deliveries from Agri-Tech to the Grainery. When they failed to pay back the principal on these loans, the bank suffered losses of over \$2 million. Second, they artificially inflated the balances of accounts under their control by “check kiting,” or writing bad checks between their accounts. This scheme allowed them to overdraw an account by \$471,000. They engaged in their illicit conduct in 1999 and 2000.

When their acts were uncovered, Peugh and Hollewell were charged with nine counts of bank fraud, in violation of 18 U. S. C. § 1344. While Hollewell pleaded guilty to one count of check kiting, Peugh pleaded not guilty and went to trial, where he testified that he had not intended to defraud the banks. The jury found him guilty of five counts of bank fraud and acquitted him of the remaining counts.

At sentencing, Peugh argued that the *Ex Post Facto* Clause required that he be sentenced under the 1998 version

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of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines in effect at the time of his offenses, rather than under the 2009 version in effect at the time of sentencing. The two versions yielded significantly different results for Peugh's applicable Guidelines sentencing range. Under the 1998 Guidelines, Peugh's base offense level was 6. United States Sentencing Commission, Guidelines Manual §2F1.1 (Nov. 1998) (USSG). Thirteen levels were added for a loss amount of over \$2.5 million, *ibid.*, and two levels for obstruction of justice because of Peugh's perjury at trial, see USSG §3C1.1. The total offense level under the 1998 Guidelines was therefore 21. As a first-time offender, Peugh was in Criminal History Category I, and so his sentencing range under the 1998 Guidelines was 37 to 46 months. USSG, ch. 5, pt. A.

The 2009 Guidelines in effect when Peugh was sentenced in May 2010 assigned more severe consequences to his acts. First, the base offense level was raised from 6 to 7 for crimes, like Peugh's, that have a statutory maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more. See §2B1.1 (Nov. 2009); 18 U. S. C. §1344. Second, the enhancement for a loss exceeding \$2.5 million was 18, a 5-level increase from the 1998 Guidelines. USSG §2B1.1 (Nov. 2009). After adding the 2-level enhancement for obstruction of justice, Peugh's total offense level under the 2009 Guidelines was 27. With a Criminal History Category of I, Peugh's sentencing range rose under the 2009 Guidelines to 70 to 87 months. USSG, ch. 5, pt. A. The low end of the 2009 Guidelines range was 24 months higher than the high end of the 1998 Guidelines range.

At the sentencing hearing, the District Court rejected Peugh's argument that applying the 2009 Guidelines violated the *Ex Post Facto* Clause, noting that it was foreclosed by Seventh Circuit precedent. App. 30 (discussing *United States v. Demaree*, 459 F.3d 791 (2006)). The District Court declined to give Peugh a downward variance, concluding that "a sentence within the [G]uideline[s] range is the most appro-

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prorate sentence in this case,” App. 100. It sentenced Peugh to 70 months’ imprisonment, *ibid.*, the bottom of the 2009 Guidelines range.

The Seventh Circuit, in keeping with its decision in *Demaree*, rejected Peugh’s *ex post facto* claim and affirmed his conviction and sentence. 675 F. 3d 736 (2012). We granted certiorari to resolve a conflict among the Courts of Appeals over whether the *Ex Post Facto* Clause may be violated when a defendant is sentenced under the version of the Sentencing Guidelines in effect at the time of sentencing rather than the version in effect at the time the crime was committed, and the newer Guidelines yield a higher applicable sentencing range.¹ 568 U. S. 1006 (2012). We now reverse.

II

Prior to 1984, the broad discretion of sentencing courts and parole officers had led to significant sentencing disparities among similarly situated offenders. To address this problem, Congress created the United States Sentencing Commission. *Mistretta v. United States*, 488 U. S. 361, 362, 366–367 (1989). The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, 98 Stat. 1987, eliminated parole in the federal system and directed the Sentencing Commission to promulgate uniform guidelines that would be binding on federal courts at sentencing. *Mistretta*, 488 U. S., at 367. The Commission produced the now familiar Sentencing Guidelines: a system under which a set of inputs specific to a given case (the particular characteristics of the offense and offender) yielded a predetermined output (a range of months within which the defendant could be sentenced).

¹ Compare *United States v. Demaree*, 459 F. 3d 791, 795 (CA7 2006), with *United States v. Wetherald*, 636 F. 3d 1315, 1321–1322 (CA11 2011); *United States v. Ortiz*, 621 F. 3d 82, 87 (CA2 2010); *United States v. Lewis*, 606 F. 3d 193, 199–203 (CA4 2010); *United States v. Lanham*, 617 F. 3d 873, 889–890 (CA6 2010); *United States v. Turner*, 548 F. 3d 1094, 1099–1100 (CA9 2008).

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In *United States v. Booker*, 543 U. S. 220, 244 (2005), however, this Court held that mandatory Guidelines ran afoul of the Sixth Amendment by allowing judges to find facts that increased the penalty for a crime beyond “the maximum authorized by the facts established by a plea of guilty or a jury verdict.” See also *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U. S. 466, 490 (2000). The appropriate remedy for this violation, the Court determined, was to strike those portions of the Sentencing Reform Act that rendered the Guidelines mandatory. *Booker*, 543 U. S., at 245–258. Under the resulting scheme, a district court is still required to consult the Guidelines. See *id.*, at 259–260, 264; 18 U. S. C. § 3553(a)(4)(A). But the Guidelines are no longer binding, and the district court must consider all of the factors set forth in § 3553(a) to guide its discretion at sentencing, see *Booker*, 543 U. S., at 259–260, 264. The *Booker* remedy, “while not the system Congress enacted,” was designed to “continue to move sentencing in Congress’ preferred direction, helping to avoid excessive sentencing disparities while maintaining flexibility sufficient to individualize sentences where necessary.” *Id.*, at 264–265.

Our subsequent decisions have clarified the role that the Guidelines play in sentencing procedures, both at the district court level and when sentences are reviewed on appeal. First, “a district court should begin all sentencing proceedings by correctly calculating the applicable Guidelines range. As a matter of administration and to secure nationwide consistency, the Guidelines should be the starting point and the initial benchmark.” *Gall v. United States*, 552 U. S. 38, 49 (2007) (citation omitted). The district court must then consider the arguments of the parties and the factors set forth in § 3553(a). *Id.*, at 49–50. The district court “may not presume that the Guidelines range is reasonable,” *id.*, at 50; and it “may in appropriate cases impose a non-Guidelines sentence based on a disagreement with the [Sentencing] Commission’s views,” *Pepper v. United States*, 562 U. S. 476, 501

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(2011) (citing *Kimbrough v. United States*, 552 U. S. 85, 109–110 (2007)). The district court must explain the basis for its chosen sentence on the record. *Gall*, 552 U. S., at 50. “[A] major departure [from the Guidelines] should be supported by a more significant justification than a minor one.” *Ibid.*

On appeal, the district court’s sentence is reviewed for reasonableness under an abuse-of-discretion standard. See *id.*, at 51; *Booker*, 543 U. S., at 261–264. Failure to calculate the correct Guidelines range constitutes procedural error, as does treating the Guidelines as mandatory. *Gall*, 552 U. S., at 51. The court of appeals may, but is not required to, presume that a within-Guidelines sentence is reasonable. *Rita v. United States*, 551 U. S. 338, 347 (2007). The reviewing court may not apply a heightened standard of review or a presumption of unreasonableness to sentences outside the Guidelines range, although it “will, of course, take into account the totality of the circumstances, including the extent of any variance from the Guidelines range.” *Gall*, 552 U. S., at 49–51. We have indicated that “a district court’s decision to vary from the advisory Guidelines may attract greatest respect when” it is based on the particular facts of a case. *Kimbrough*, 552 U. S., at 109.² Overall, this system “requires a court to give respectful consideration to the Guidelines,” but it “permits the court to tailor the sentence in light of other statutory concerns as well.” *Id.*, at 101 (internal quotation marks omitted).

Under 18 U. S. C. § 3553(a)(4)(A)(ii), district courts are instructed to apply the Sentencing Guidelines issued by the United States Sentencing Commission that are “in effect

² We have left open the question whether “closer [appellate] review [of a non-Guidelines sentence] may be in order when the sentencing judge varies from the Guidelines based solely on the judge’s view that the Guidelines range ‘fails properly to reflect § 3553(a) considerations’ even in a mine-run case.” *Kimbrough*, 552 U. S., at 109 (quoting *Rita*, 551 U. S., at 351). Resolution of this case does not require us to assess the merits of this issue.

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on the date the defendant is sentenced.” The Sentencing Guidelines reiterate that statutory directive, with the proviso that “[i]f the court determines that use of the Guidelines Manual in effect on the date that the defendant is sentenced would violate the *[E]x [P]ost [F]acto [C]*lause of the United States Constitution, the court shall use the Guidelines Manual in effect on the date that the offense of conviction was committed.” USSG §§1B1.11(a), (b)(1) (Nov. 2012). Whether the *Ex Post Facto* Clause was violated by the use of the more onerous Guidelines in effect on the date of Peugh’s sentencing is the question presented here.

III

A

The Constitution prohibits both Federal and State Governments from enacting any “ex post facto Law.” Art. I, § 9, cl. 3; Art. I, § 10. The phrase “‘ex post facto law’ was a term of art with an established meaning at the time of the framing.” *Collins v. Youngblood*, 497 U. S. 37, 41 (1990). In *Calder v. Bull*, Justice Chase reviewed the definition that the term had acquired in English common law:

“1st. Every law that makes an action done before the passing of the law, and which was innocent when done, criminal; and punishes such action. 2d. Every law that aggravates a crime, or makes it greater than it was, when committed. 3d. Every law that changes the punishment, and inflicts a greater punishment, than the law annexed to the crime, when committed. 4th. Every law that alters the legal rules of evidence, and receives less, or different, testimony, than the law required at the time of the commission of the offence, in order to convict the offender.” 3 Dall., at 390 (emphasis deleted).

See also *Carmell v. Texas*, 529 U. S. 513, 521–525 (2000) (discussing *Calder v. Bull* and the common-law understanding of the term). Building on Justice Chase’s formulation of what constitutes an “*ex post facto* Law,” our cases “have not at-

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tempted to precisely delimit the scope of this Latin phrase, but have instead given it substance by an accretion of case law.” *Dobbert v. Florida*, 432 U. S. 282, 292 (1977).

At issue here is *Calder*’s third category of *ex post facto* laws, those that “chang[e] the punishment, and inflict a greater punishment, than the law annexed to the crime, when committed.” 3 Dall., at 390. Peugh’s claim is that the Clause was violated because the 2009 Guidelines call for a greater punishment than attached to bank fraud in 2000, when his crimes were completed. The Government counters that because the more punitive Guidelines applied at Peugh’s sentencing were only advisory, there was no *ex post facto* problem.

Each of the parties can point to prior decisions of this Court that lend support to its view. On the one hand, we have never accepted the proposition that a law must increase the maximum sentence for which a defendant is eligible in order to violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. See, e. g., *Lindsey v. Washington*, 301 U. S. 397 (1937). Moreover, the fact that the sentencing authority exercises some measure of discretion will also not defeat an *ex post facto* claim. See *Garner v. Jones*, 529 U. S. 244, 253 (2000). On the other hand, we have made it clear that mere speculation or conjecture that a change in law will retrospectively increase the punishment for a crime will not suffice to establish a violation of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. See *California Dept. of Corrections v. Morales*, 514 U. S. 499, 509 (1995). The touchstone of this Court’s inquiry is whether a given change in law presents a “‘sufficient risk of increasing the measure of punishment attached to the covered crimes.’” *Garner*, 529 U. S., at 250 (quoting *Morales*, 514 U. S., at 509). The question when a change in law creates such a risk is “a matter of degree”; the test cannot be reduced to a “single formula.” *Id.*, at 509 (internal quotation marks omitted).³

³JUSTICE THOMAS, raising the issue on his own initiative, would reject our established *Ex Post Facto* Clause framework. *Post*, at 558–563 (dissenting opinion). We decline to revisit settled precedent, and we reject

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B

The most relevant of our prior decisions for assessing whether the requisite degree of risk is present here is *Miller v. Florida*, 482 U.S. 423 (1987), in which this Court considered an *ex post facto* challenge to a sentencing guidelines scheme implemented by the State of Florida. Under Florida's system, a calculation under the guidelines yielded a presumptive sentencing range. *Id.*, at 426. This range was assumed to be appropriate, and the sentencing judge had discretion to fix a sentence within that range “without the requirement of a written explanation.” *Ibid.* (quoting Fla. Rule Crim. Proc. 3.701(d)(8) (1983)). If the court wished to depart from the guidelines range, however, it was required to give “clear and convincing reasons in writing for doing so.” 482 U.S., at 426. A within-guidelines sentence was unreviewable; a nonguidelines sentence was subject to appellate review. *Ibid.*

The petitioner in *Miller* had been sentenced under new guidelines that yielded a higher sentencing range than the guidelines that had been in place at the time of his crime, and he had received a sentence at the top of the new range. *Ibid.* This Court found an *ex post facto* violation. We emphasized that in order to impose the petitioner's sentence under the pre-existing guidelines, the sentencing judge would have been required to provide clear and convincing reasons in writing for the departure, and the sentence would then have been reviewable on appeal. *Id.*, at 432. In contrast, because the sentence imposed was within the new guidelines range, it required no explanation and was unreviewable. *Id.*, at 432–433. The fact that Florida's guidelines “create[d] a high hurdle that must be cleared before discretion can be exercised” was sufficient to render the changed guidelines an *ex post facto* law. *Id.*, at 435.

JUSTICE THOMAS' assertion that our case law has become “unworkab[le],” *post*, at 558, simply because it requires case-by-case judgments.

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Miller thus establishes that applying amended sentencing guidelines that increase a defendant's recommended sentence can violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause, notwithstanding the fact that sentencing courts possess discretion to deviate from the recommended sentencing range. The sentencing scheme in *Miller* was designed to channel sentences for similarly situated offenders into a specified range. Its reasoning requirements and standards of appellate review meant that while variation was possible, it was burdensome; and so in the ordinary case, a defendant would receive a within-guidelines sentence. Under the Florida system, therefore, an increase in the guidelines range applicable to an offender created a significant risk that he would receive a higher sentence.⁴ The same principles apply here.

The post-*Booker* federal sentencing scheme aims to achieve uniformity by ensuring that sentencing decisions are anchored by the Guidelines and that they remain a meaningful benchmark through the process of appellate review. See *Kimbrough*, 552 U. S., at 107. As we have described, “district courts *must* begin their analysis with the Guidelines and remain cognizant of them throughout the sentencing process.” *Gall*, 552 U. S., at 50, n. 6 (emphasis added). Failing to calculate the correct Guidelines range constitutes procedural error. *Id.*, at 51. A district court contemplating a non-Guidelines sentence “must consider the extent of the deviation and ensure that the justification is sufficiently compelling to support the degree of the variance.” *Id.*, at 50. See also *Pepper*, 562 U. S., at 508 (BREYER, J., concurring in part and concurring in judgment) (“[T]he law permits the

⁴ *Miller* employed a “substantial disadvantage” test that this Court has since abandoned. See *California Dept. of Corrections v. Morales*, 514 U. S. 499, 506–507, n. 3 (1995). The relevant question is whether the change in law creates a “‘sufficient’” or “‘significant’” risk of increasing the punishment for a given crime. *Garner v. Jones*, 529 U. S. 244, 250, 251 (2000). As we have made clear, however, the result in *Miller* remains sound. See *Morales*, 514 U. S., at 506–507, n. 3.

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court to disregard the Guidelines only where it is ‘reasonable’ for a court to do so” (citing *Booker*, 543 U. S., at 261–262)).

These requirements mean that “[i]n the usual sentencing, . . . the judge will use the Guidelines range as the starting point in the analysis and impose a sentence within the range.” *Freeman v. United States*, 564 U. S. 522, 529 (2011) (plurality opinion). Even if the sentencing judge sees a reason to vary from the Guidelines, “if the judge uses the sentencing range as the beginning point to explain the decision to deviate from it, *then the Guidelines are in a real sense a basis for the sentence.*” *Ibid.* (emphasis added). See also *id.*, at 535 (SOTOMAYOR, J., concurring in judgment) (stating that outside the context of a Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c)(1)(C) plea agreement, “in the normal course the district judge’s calculation of the Guidelines range applicable to the charged offenses will serve as the basis for the term of imprisonment imposed”). That a district court may ultimately sentence a given defendant outside the Guidelines range does not deprive the Guidelines of force as the framework for sentencing. Indeed, the rule that an incorrect Guidelines calculation is procedural error ensures that they remain the starting point for every sentencing calculation in the federal system.

Similarly, appellate review for reasonableness using the Guidelines as a benchmark helps promote uniformity by “tend[ing] to iron out sentencing differences.” *Booker*, 543 U. S., at 263. Courts of appeals may presume a within-Guidelines sentence is reasonable, see *Rita*, 551 U. S., at 347, and they may further “consider the extent of the deviation” from the Guidelines as part of their reasonableness review, *Gall*, 552 U. S., at 51. As in *Miller*, then, the post-*Booker* sentencing regime puts in place procedural “hurdle[s]” that, in practice, make the imposition of a non-Guidelines sentence less likely. See 482 U. S., at 435.

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This is a more difficult case than *Miller*, because there are relevant differences between Florida’s sentencing scheme and the current federal sentencing regime. The Florida Legislature had made a within-guidelines sentence unreviewable; whereas in the federal system, the courts of appeals may—but are not required to—presume that a within-Guidelines sentence is reasonable. And under Florida’s scheme, a sentencing court departing from the guideline range was required to provide “clear and convincing” reasons for the departure; whereas this Court has not, post-*Booker*, applied such an exacting across-the-board standard of review to variances. Rather, we have held that a district court varying from the Federal Guidelines should provide an explanation adequate to the extent of the departure. See *Gall*, 552 U. S., at 51.

But contrary to the arguments advanced by the Government and JUSTICE THOMAS’ dissent (hereinafter dissent), see Brief for United States 23–24; *post*, at 554–555, these differences are not dispositive. Although the federal system’s procedural rules establish gentler checks on the sentencing court’s discretion than Florida’s did, they nevertheless impose a series of requirements on sentencing courts that cabin the exercise of that discretion. Common sense indicates that in general, this system will steer district courts to more within-Guidelines sentences.

Peugh points to considerable empirical evidence indicating that the Sentencing Guidelines have the intended effect of influencing the sentences imposed by judges. Even after *Booker* rendered the Sentencing Guidelines advisory, district courts have in the vast majority of cases imposed either within-Guidelines sentences or sentences that depart downward from the Guidelines on the Government’s motion. See United States Sentencing Commission (USSC), 2011 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics 63 (16th ed.) (Figure G). In less than one-fifth of cases since 2007 have dis-

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strict courts imposed above- or below-Guidelines sentences absent a Government motion. See *ibid.* See also Baron-Evans & Stith, *Booker* Rules, 160 U. Pa. L. Rev. 1631, 1677 (2012). Moreover, the Sentencing Commission’s data indicate that when a Guidelines range moves up or down, offenders’ sentences move with it. See USSC, Final Quarterly Data Report, FY 2012, p. 32 (Figure C); USSC, Report on the Continuing Impact of *United States v. Booker* on Federal Sentencing, pt. A, pp. 60–68 (2012).⁵

The federal system adopts procedural measures intended to make the Guidelines the lodestone of sentencing. A retrospective increase in the Guidelines range applicable to a defendant creates a sufficient risk of a higher sentence to constitute an *ex post facto* violation.

C

Our holding today is consistent with basic principles of fairness that animate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. The Framers considered *ex post facto* laws to be “contrary to the first principles of the social compact and to every principle of sound legislation.” The Federalist No. 44, p. 282 (C. Rossiter ed. 1961) (J. Madison). The Clause ensures that individuals have fair warning of applicable laws and guards against vindictive legislative action. See *Weaver v. Graham*, 450 U. S. 24, 28–29 (1981); see also *post*, at 560–562. Even where these concerns are not directly implicated, however, the Clause also safeguards “a fundamental fairness interest . . . in having the government abide by the rules of law it establishes to govern the circumstances under which it can deprive a person of his or her liberty or life.” *Car-mell*, 529 U. S., at 533.

⁵The Government does not dispute these statistics. It argues instead that by relying on aggregated data, Peugh glosses over the fact that non-Guidelines sentences are more common for certain crimes and that some individual judges are less likely to follow the Guidelines than others. Brief for United States 49–50. But these arguments do not refute the basic point that the applicable Guidelines channel sentences toward the specified range, even if they do not fix them within it.

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The Sentencing Guidelines represent the Federal Government's authoritative view of the appropriate sentences for specific crimes. When Peugh committed his crime, the recommended sentence was 37 to 46 months. When he was sentenced, it was 70 to 87 months. "[T]he purpose and effect of the change in [the Guidelines calculation] was to increase the rates and length of incarceration for [fraud]." *Miller*, 482 U. S., at 431 (quoting *Florida Bar: Amendment to Rules of Criminal Procedure* (3.701, 3.988—*Sentencing Guidelines*), 451 So. 2d 824, n. (1984) (*per curiam*); internal quotation marks omitted; brackets added and deleted). Such a retrospective increase in the measure of punishment raises clear *ex post facto* concerns. We have previously recognized, for instance, that a defendant charged with an increased punishment for his crime is likely to feel enhanced pressure to plead guilty. See *Carmell*, 529 U. S., at 534, n. 24; *Weaver*, 450 U. S., at 32. This pressure does not disappear simply because the Guidelines range is advisory; the defendant will be aware that the range is intended to, and usually does, exert controlling influence on the sentence that the court will impose.

We are therefore not persuaded by the argument advanced by the Government and also suggested by the dissent that the animating principles of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause are not implicated by this case. While the Government argues that the Sentencing Commission is insulated from legislative interference, see Brief for United States 42–44, our precedents make clear that the coverage of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause is not limited to legislative acts, see *Garner*, 529 U. S., at 247, 257 (recognizing that a change in a parole board's rules could, given an adequate showing, run afoul of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause). It is true that we held, in *Irizarry v. United States*, 553 U. S. 708, 713–714 (2008), that a defendant does not have an "expectation subject to due process protection" that he will be sentenced within the Guidelines range. But, contrary to the dissent's view, see *post*, at 560–563, the *Ex Post Facto* Clause does not merely protect reliance interests.

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It also reflects principles of “fundamental justice.” *Carmell*, 529 U. S., at 531.⁶

IV

The Government’s principal argument that there is no constitutional violation in this case is that the Sentencing Guidelines lack sufficient legal effect to attain the status of a “law” within the meaning of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. Whereas the pre-*Booker* Guidelines “ha[d] the force and effect of laws,” *Booker*, 543 U. S., at 234, the post-*Booker* Guidelines, the Government contends, have lost that status due to their advisory nature. The dissent echoes this argument. *Post*, at 551–553, 556–558.

The distinction that the Government draws is necessarily a fine one, because our precedents firmly establish that changes in law need not bind a sentencing authority in order to violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. So, for example, a law can run afoul of the Clause even if it does not alter the statutory maximum punishment attached to a crime. In *Lindsey v. Washington*, 301 U. S. 397, this Court considered an *ex post facto* challenge to a Washington law altering the statutory penalty for grand larceny from a range of 0 to 15 years’ imprisonment to a mandatory term of 15 years’ imprisonment. Although the upper boundary of the sentencing court’s power to punish remained unchanged, it was enough that the petitioners were “deprived of all *opportunity* to receive a sentence which would give them freedom from custody and control prior to the expiration of the 15-year term.” *Id.*, at 402 (emphasis added).

In addition, our cases make clear that “[t]he presence of discretion does not displace the protections of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause.” *Garner*, 529 U. S., at 253. In a series of cases, for example, this Court has considered the validity

⁶ Of course, “while the principle of unfairness helps explain and shape the Clause’s scope, it is not a doctrine unto itself, invalidating laws under the *Ex Post Facto* Clause by its own force.” *Carmell*, 529 U. S., at 533, n. 23.

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under the *Ex Post Facto* Clause of state laws altering the terms on which discretionary parole or early release was available to prisoners. See *Garner*, 529 U.S. 244; *Morales*, 514 U.S. 499; *Weaver*, 450 U.S. 24. Although these cases reached differing conclusions with respect to whether there was an *ex post facto* violation, in none of them did we indicate that the mere fact that the prisoner was not guaranteed parole but rather received it at the will of the parole board was fatal to his claim. See *Garner*, 529 U.S., at 253; *Morales*, 514 U.S., at 508–510, and n. 6; *Weaver*, 450 U.S., at 30–31.

The Government does not challenge these holdings but rather argues, in essence, that the Guidelines are too much like guideposts and not enough like fences to give rise to an *ex post facto* violation. It contrasts the Sentencing Guidelines with the Florida system at issue in *Miller*, which, the Government indicates, really did place “a substantial legislative constraint on the judge’s exercise of sentencing discretion.” Brief for United States 21. But as we have explained at length, the difference between the federal system and the scheme the Court considered in *Miller* is one in degree, not in kind. The Florida system did not achieve its “binding legal effect,” Brief for United States 22, by mandating a within-guidelines sentence in every case. Rather, it achieved its “binding legal effect” through a set of procedural rules and standards for appellate review that, in combination, encouraged district courts to sentence within the guidelines. See *Miller*, 482 U.S., at 432–433. We have detailed all of the ways in which the federal sentencing regime after *Booker* does the same.⁷

⁷The Government likens the Sentencing Guidelines system to the United States Parole Commission’s Parole Release Guidelines, which established an advisory framework for parole decisions, see *United States Parole Comm’n v. Geraghty*, 445 U.S. 388, 391 (1980), and argues that *Miller* indicated that retrospectively applying more stringent parole guidelines would not have constituted an *ex post facto* violation. The

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The Government elaborates its argument that the Sentencing Guidelines do not have adequate legal force to constitute an *ex post facto* violation by reviewing the various features of the post-*Booker* sentencing regime that, in its view, tend to render the Guidelines purely advisory. As we have noted, district courts may not presume that a within-Guidelines sentence is reasonable; they may “in appropriate cases impose a non-Guidelines sentence based on a disagreement with the Commission’s views,” *Pepper*, 562 U.S., at 501; and all sentences are reviewed under a deferential abuse-of-discretion standard. See *supra*, at 537.

While the Government accurately describes several attributes of federal sentencing after *Booker*, the conclusion it draws by isolating these features of the system is ultimately not supportable. On the Government’s account, the Guidelines are just one among many persuasive sources a sentencing court can consult, no different from a “policy paper.” Brief for United States 28. The Government’s argument fails to acknowledge, however, that district courts are not required to consult any policy paper in order to avoid reversible procedural error; nor must they “consider the extent of [their] deviation” from a given policy paper and “ensure that the justification is sufficiently compelling to support the degree of the variance,” *Gall*, 552 U.S., at 50. Courts of appeals, in turn, are not permitted to presume that a sentence that comports with a particular policy paper is reasonable; nor do courts of appeals, in considering whether the district court’s sentence was reasonable, weigh the extent of any departure from a given policy paper in determining whether the district court abused its discretion, see *id.*, at 51. It is

issue of the constitutional validity of the retrospective application of the parole guidelines, however, was not before the Court in *Miller*. While the *Miller* Court did state that lower court cases discussing the federal parole guidelines were “inapposite” to its discussion of the Florida guidelines, 482 U.S., at 434–435, it had no occasion to address whether changes to the parole guidelines generated an *ex post facto* problem.

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simply not the case that the Sentencing Guidelines are merely a volume that the district court reads with academic interest in the course of sentencing.

Of course, as the Government and the dissent point out, notwithstanding a rule that retrospective application of a higher Guidelines range violates the *Ex Post Facto* Clause, sentencing courts will be free to give careful consideration to the current version of the Guidelines as representing the most recent views of the agency charged by Congress with developing sentencing policy. See *post*, at 558 (citing *Demaree*, 459 F. 3d, at 795). But this does not render our holding “purely semantic.” *Id.*, at 795. District courts must begin their sentencing analysis with the Guidelines in effect at the time of the offense and use them to calculate the sentencing range correctly; and those Guidelines will anchor both the district court’s discretion and the appellate review process in all of the ways we have described. The newer Guidelines, meanwhile, will have the status of one of many reasons a district court might give for *deviating* from the older Guidelines, a status that is simply not equivalent for *ex post facto* purposes.

Finally, the Government contends that a rule that the *Ex Post Facto* Clause is violated by the application of an increased Guidelines range would be in tension with this Court’s post-*Booker* cases and, indeed, would “largely undo . . . the *Booker* remedy” for the Sixth Amendment violation found there. Brief for United States 35. If the Guidelines are binding enough to trigger an *ex post facto* violation, the argument goes, then they must be binding enough to trigger a Sixth Amendment violation as well. The Government’s argument assumes that the Sixth Amendment and the *Ex Post Facto* Clause share a common boundary; that only where judge-found facts are the basis of a higher sentence in a manner that raises Sixth Amendment concerns can a set of sentencing rules be sufficiently determinate to run afoul of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. But the Sixth Amendment

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and *Ex Post Facto* Clause inquiries are analytically distinct. Our Sixth Amendment cases have focused on when a given finding of fact is required to make a defendant legally eligible for a more severe penalty. Our *ex post facto* cases, in contrast, have focused on whether a change in law creates a “significant risk” of a higher sentence; here, whether a sentence in conformity with the new Guidelines is substantially likely. The *Booker* remedy was designed, and has been subsequently calibrated, to exploit precisely this distinction: It is intended to promote sentencing uniformity while avoiding a Sixth Amendment violation. In light of the statistics invoked by petitioner, see *supra*, at 543–544, and n. 5, it appears so far to be achieving this balance. Nothing that we say today “undo[es]” the holdings of *Booker*, *Rita*, *Gall*, *Kimbrough*, or our other recent sentencing cases.

* * *

The arguments put forward by the Government and the dissent cannot unseat the conclusion that Peugh’s case falls within *Calder*’s third category of *ex post facto* violations. “[T]he *Ex Post Facto* Clause forbids the [government] to enhance the measure of punishment by altering the substantive ‘formula’ used to calculate the applicable sentencing range.” *Morales*, 514 U. S., at 505. That is precisely what the amended Guidelines did here. Doing so created a “significant risk” of a higher sentence for Peugh, *Garner*, 529 U. S., at 251, and offended “one of the principal interests that the *Ex Post Facto* Clause was designed to serve, fundamental justice,” *Carmell*, 529 U. S., at 531.⁸ For these reasons, we

⁸There may be cases in which the record makes clear that the district court would have imposed the same sentence under the older, more lenient Guidelines that it imposed under the newer, more punitive ones. In such a case, the *ex post facto* error may be harmless. See *Chapman v. California*, 386 U. S. 18 (1967). Here, however, the Government does not argue that any *ex post facto* violation was harmless. And indeed, any such argument would fail in light of the fact that the District Court rejected Peugh’s *ex post facto* claim in keeping with Circuit precedent, applied the new

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reverse the judgment of the Seventh Circuit and remand the case for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

It is so ordered.

JUSTICE THOMAS, with whom the CHIEF JUSTICE, JUSTICE SCALIA, and JUSTICE ALITO join as to Parts I and II-C, dissenting.

The Constitution prohibits Congress from passing *ex post facto* laws. Art. I, § 9, cl. 3. The retroactive application of the 2009 Guidelines did not alter the punishment affixed to petitioner’s crime and does not violate this proscription. I would affirm the Seventh Circuit’s decision denying petitioner’s *ex post facto* claim. Therefore, I respectfully dissent.

I

It is well established that an *ex post facto* law includes “[e]very law that changes the punishment, and inflicts a greater punishment, than the law annexed to the crime, when committed.” *Calder v. Bull*, 3 Dall. 386, 390 (1798) (opinion of Chase, J.) (emphasis deleted). Under our precedents, the relevant inquiry for determining whether a law “inflicts a greater punishment” is whether the “retroactive application of the change in [the] law created ‘a sufficient risk of increasing the measure of punishment attached to the covered crimes.’” *Garner v. Jones*, 529 U. S. 244, 250 (2000) (quoting *California Dept. of Corrections v. Morales*, 514 U. S. 499, 509 (1995)). The retroactive application of subsequently amended Guidelines does not create a “sufficient risk” of increasing a defendant’s punishment for two reasons. First, the Guidelines do not constrain the discretion of district courts and, thus, have no legal effect on a defendant’s sentence. Second, to the extent that the amended Guide-

Guidelines, and indicated at sentencing that “a sentence within the [G]uideline range is the most appropriate sentence in this case.” App. 30, 100.

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lines create a *risk* that a defendant might receive a harsher punishment, that risk results from the Guidelines' persuasive force, not any legal effect. The Guidelines help district judges to impose sentences that comply with 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). The risk of an increased sentence is, in essence, the risk of a more *accurate* sentence—*i. e.*, a sentence more in line with the statutory scheme's penological goals. Guideline changes that help district courts achieve such pre-existing statutory sentencing goals do not create a risk of an increased sentence cognizable under the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. We have never held that government action violates the *Ex Post Facto* Clause when it merely influences the exercise of the sentencing judge's discretion.

A

The Federal Sentencing Guidelines do not constrain the discretion of district courts. As we have said repeatedly, the Guidelines are “advisory.” *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220, 245 (2005) (remedial opinion for the Court by BREYER, J.). For this reason, district courts may not “presume” that a within-Guidelines sentence is appropriate. *Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 50 (2007); see also *Nelson v. United States*, 555 U.S. 350, 352 (2009) (*per curiam*) (the Guidelines range is “not to be *presumed* reasonable”); *Rita v. United States*, 551 U.S. 338, 351 (2007) (“[T]he sentencing court does not enjoy the benefit of a legal presumption that the Guidelines sentence should apply”). Rather, district courts must “make an individualized assessment” of the appropriate sentence “based on the facts presented.” *Gall*, *supra*, at 50. Moreover, a district court may freely depart from the range recommended by the Guidelines based not only on “an individualized determination that [the Guidelines] yield an excessive sentence in a particular case” but also based on “*policy* disagreement” with the Guidelines themselves. *Spears v. United States*, 555 U.S. 261, 264 (2009) (*per curiam*); see *Pepper v. United States*, 562 U.S.

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476, 501 (2011) (“[O]ur post-*Booker* decisions make clear that a district court may in appropriate cases impose a non-Guidelines sentence based on a disagreement with the Commission’s views”).

It is true that a district judge who “decides that an outside-Guidelines sentence is warranted” must “ensure that the justification is sufficiently compelling to support the degree of the variance” and that “a major departure should be supported by a more significant justification than a minor one.” *Gall*, 552 U.S., at 50. This does not demonstrate that the Guidelines constrain the judge’s discretion, but rather comports with the notion that an explanation is essential for “meaningful appellate review.” *Ibid.* And, when a district court departs from the recommended range, the court of appeals may not presume that such a sentence is unreasonable. *Id.*, at 47; *id.*, at 41 (“[C]ourts of appeals must review all sentences—whether inside, just outside, or significantly outside the Guidelines range—under a deferential abuse-of-discretion standard”). While “[t]he applicable guideline [may] nudg[e] [the sentencing judge] toward the sentencing range,” “his freedom to impose a reasonable sentence outside the range is unfettered.” *United States v. Demaree*, 459 F.3d 791, 795 (CA7 2006).

None of petitioner’s arguments to the contrary is persuasive. Petitioner first contends that the Guidelines constrain district courts’ discretion because improperly calculating the applicable guidelines is reversible error. Brief for Petitioner 20–21, and n. 7; 18 U.S.C. § 3742(f); cf. *Gall*, 552 U.S., at 51. This argument is a non sequitur. The Guidelines can only serve their advisory purpose if district courts consider the “range established” by the Guidelines, § 3553(a)(4). For this reason, district courts must “begin all sentencing proceedings by correctly calculating the applicable Guidelines range.” *Id.*, at 49. But the fact that courts must give due consideration to the recommendation expressed in the *correct* Guidelines does not mean that the Guidelines constrain

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the district court's discretion to impose an appropriate sentence; it simply means that district courts must consider the correct variables before exercising their discretion.

Petitioner next argues that the Guidelines limit district court discretion because sentences falling outside the Guidelines are more likely to be reversed for substantive unreasonableness. Brief for Petitioner 25. I doubt, however, that reversal is a likely outcome when a district judge can justify his sentence based on agreement with either of two Guidelines—the old or the new. If a district court calculated the sentencing range under the new Guidelines but sentenced the defendant to a below-Guidelines sentence that fell within the range provided by the old Guidelines, it would be difficult to label such a sentence “substantively unreasonable.” To do so would cast doubt on every within-Guidelines sentence issued under the old Guidelines. Similarly, it is hard to imagine that a court of appeals would reverse a sentence for substantive unreasonableness if it was above the range of the Guidelines in effect at the time of the offense but fell within the range of the most up-to-date Guidelines. This case provides an apt example. After considering all of the § 3553(a)(2) factors, the District Court concluded that a sentence within the amended Guidelines range was “the most appropriate sentence in this case.” App. 100. The same sentence would undoubtedly be upheld on appeal if the District Court, on remand, once again determined that a sentence within the amended Guidelines was appropriate in light of all the facts. The essential point is that once new Guidelines have been promulgated, reasonableness review does not meaningfully constrain the discretion of district courts to sentence offenders within either of the two ranges.

The majority argues that our opinion in *Miller v. Florida*, 482 U. S. 423 (1987), supports its conclusion that retroactive application of advisory Guidelines violates the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. See *ante*, at 541. But *Miller* leads to the opposite

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conclusion. There, Florida superimposed narrowed presumptive sentencing ranges on the statutory sentencing ranges for particular crimes. 482 U. S., at 425–426. If a judge imposed a sentence within that narrower presumptive range, he did not need to give a written explanation of his reasons for selecting that sentence, and the sentence was not subject to appellate review. *Ibid.* If the judge imposed a sentence outside the presumptive range, however, he was required to provide “‘clear and convincing reasons,’” *id.*, at 426 (quoting Fla. Rule Crim. Proc. 3.701(d)(11) (1983)), based “on facts proved beyond a reasonable doubt,” that justified the departure, 482 U. S., at 432. In concluding that retroactive application of this scheme violated the *Ex Post Facto* Clause, we reasoned that the Florida guidelines did not “simply provide flexible ‘guideposts’ for use in the exercise of discretion: instead, they create[d] a high hurdle that must be cleared before discretion c[ould] be exercised.” *Id.*, at 435.

The Court cites *Miller* for the proposition “that applying amended sentencing guidelines that increase a defendant’s recommended sentence can violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause, notwithstanding the fact that sentencing courts possess discretion to deviate from the recommended sentencing range.” *Ante*, at 541. But that claim is not supported by *Miller*. The guidelines in *Miller* violated the *Ex Post Facto* Clause precisely *because* they constrained the sentencing judge’s discretion.

The Federal Guidelines, by contrast, do no such thing. Indeed, our post-*Booker* opinions have made abundantly clear that the Guidelines do not create a “high hurdle”—or any hurdle at all—“that must be cleared before discretion can be exercised.” *Miller*, 482 U. S., at 435. Rather, the Guidelines are “flexible ‘guideposts’” which inform the district courts’ discretion. *Ibid.* Accordingly, their retroactive application cannot constitute a violation of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause.

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B

Notwithstanding the discretion district courts have to impose appropriate sentences anywhere within the statutory range, Guidelines do “influenc[e] the sentences imposed by judges.” *Ante*, at 543. But, the Guidelines do this by helping district courts impose sentences that are consistent with § 3553(a). It is difficult to see how an advisory Guideline, designed to lead courts to impose sentences more in line with fixed statutory objectives, could ever constitute an *ex post facto* violation. But that is exactly what the Court concludes.

District courts are charged with imposing sentences that are “‘sufficient, but not greater than necessary,’ to comply with the sentencing purposes set forth in” § 3553(a). *Pepper*, 562 U. S., at 491 (quoting § 3553(a)). The district court’s task is to impose sentences that reflect the punitive goals of justice, deterrence, protection of the public, and rehabilitation. 18 U. S. C. § 3553(a)(2). While easily stated, this goal is difficult to achieve. Enter the Sentencing Guidelines.

The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 instructs the Sentencing Commission to promulgate Guidelines that reflect the “same basic § 3553(a) objectives” that district courts must consider. *Rita*, 551 U. S., at 348; see also 28 U. S. C. § 991(b)(1)(A). In crafting the Guidelines, the Commission began with “an empirical examination of 10,000 presentence reports setting forth what judges had done in the past.” *Rita*, *supra*, at 349 (citing United States Sentencing Commission, Guidelines Manual § 1A1.1, comment., n. 3 (Nov. 2006) (USSG)). The Commission then “modif[ied] and adjust[ed] past practice in the interests of greater rationality, avoiding inconsistency, complying with congressional instructions, and the like.” *Rita*, *supra*, at 349. While an individual judge has limited experience upon which to draw, the Commission “has the capacity . . . to base its determinations on empirical data and national experience, guided by a professional staff with appropriate expertise.” *Kimbrough v.*

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United States, 552 U. S. 85, 109 (2007) (internal quotation marks omitted). And the Commission updates the Guidelines regularly as new information becomes available. It consults with “prosecutors, defenders, law enforcement groups, civil liberties associations, experts in penology, and others,” to ensure that the Guidelines continue to further § 3553(a)’s goals. *Rita*, *supra*, at 350; see also *Booker*, 543 U. S., at 263 (noting that the Commission would “modify its Guidelines in light of what it learns, thereby encouraging what it finds to be better sentencing practices”).

In light of this extensive study, amendments to the Guidelines should produce sentencing ranges that better comport with the § 3553(a) factors. If the Commission has fulfilled its mission of recommending sentences that are generally consistent with § 3553(a)(2), then sentences *should* fall within the Guidelines range most of the time. This, in part, explains why within-Guidelines sentences are presumed, on appeal, to reflect a “discretionary decision” by the district court that “accords with the Commission’s view.” *Rita*, *supra*, at 351.

Again, this case furnishes a ready example. Prior to petitioner’s sentencing, Congress directed the Commission “to consider” whether fraud guidelines were “‘sufficient to deter and punish’” particular offenses, in light of increases to statutory maximum penalties for certain fraud crimes other than bank fraud. USSG App. C, Amdt. 653 (Reason for Amendment) (effective Nov. 1, 2003) (quoting White-Collar Crime Penalty Enhancement Act of 2002, § 905(b)(2), 116 Stat. 805). This produced amended Guidelines, which were based on the Commission’s further assessment of “economic crime issues over a number of years.” USSG App. C, Amdt. 617 (Reason for Amendment) (effective Nov. 1, 2001). With an amended Guidelines sentencing range, the District Court concluded that a within-Guidelines sentence was “the most appropriate sentence.” App. 100. Neither the statutory sentencing range nor § 3553(a) changed between the time of petitioner’s

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offense and sentencing. Thus, it is quite incorrect to say that reliance on information reflected in the amended Guidelines violated the *Ex Post Facto* Clause.

This is underscored by the fact that even the Court's holding—which requires district courts to calculate the Guidelines range in effect at the time of the offense—will not eliminate the “risk” of a higher sentence. The district judge remains free to consider the range produced by the amended Guidelines. See *Demaree*, 459 F. 3d, at 795 (“A judge is certainly entitled to take advice from the Sentencing Commission”). Thus, the mere fact that new Guidelines have been promulgated creates *some* risk of an increased sentence, even if district courts are required to calculate the Guidelines in effect at the time of the offense. Petitioner has presented no evidence indicating what portion of the risk of an increased sentence flows from the retroactive *application* of the amended Guidelines and what portion flows from their very *existence*. In the absence of such evidence, even if I agreed that advisory Guidelines could be *ex post facto* laws, which I do not, I would not find the “risk” of an increased sentence created by the retroactive application of the Guidelines to be “sufficient” for *ex post facto* purposes.

II

Today's opinion also demonstrates the unworkability of our *ex post facto* jurisprudence. Under our current precedent, whenever a change in the law creates a “risk” of an increased sentence, we must determine whether the risk is “sufficient,” see *Morales*, 514 U. S., at 509, or sufficiently “‘significant,’” see *ante*, at 550, to violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. Our analysis under that test has devolved into little more than an exercise in judicial intuition. I would return to the original meaning of the Clause as stated in Justice Chase's classic *Calder* formulation, under which laws of this sort are *ex post facto* only when they retroactively increase the punishment “annexed to the crime.” 3 Dall., at 390.

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A

This Court addressed the *Ex Post Facto* Clause a mere decade after the Constitution was ratified. In *Calder*, Justice Chase described four types of *ex post facto* laws. *Ibid.* As relevant, Justice Chase's third category indicated that "[e]very law that changes the punishment, and inflicts a greater punishment, than the law annexed to the crime, when committed" violates the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. *Ibid.* (emphasis deleted). Justice Chase's emphasis on increases in the punishment "annexed to the crime" was grounded in the English common law and accurately reflected the original understanding of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. See Part II–B, *infra*. Unfortunately, the Court rapidly deviated from this formulation. In *Kring v. Missouri*, 107 U. S. 221 (1883), the Court declared that "any law passed after the commission of an offence which . . . 'in relation to that offence, or its consequences, alters the situation of a party to his disadvantage,' is an *ex post facto* law." *Id.*, at 235 (quoting Justice Washington's jury charge in *United States v. Hall*, 26 F. Cas. 84, 86 (No. 15,285) (CC Pa. 1809); emphasis added). It took nearly a century for the Court to decide that *Kring*'s "departure from *Calder*'s explanation of the original understanding of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause was . . . unjustified." *Collins v. Youngblood*, 497 U. S. 37, 49 (1990) (overruling *Kring*).

Following *Collins*' disavowal of *Kring*, the Court held that a law is *ex post facto* if it "produces a sufficient risk of increasing the measure of punishment attached to the covered crimes." *Morales*, *supra*, at 509. While *Morales* avoided the overbreadth of *Kring*'s "disadvantage the defendant" test, it failed to reconnect our *ex post facto* jurisprudence to the original understanding of the term.* The "sufficient risk" test also depends upon empirical analysis that can-

*As the author of *Morales*, failure to apply the original meaning was an error to which I succumbed.

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not yield determinative answers and which courts are ill equipped to handle. See, *e.g.*, *Garner*, 529 U.S., at 255 (“When the rule does not by its own terms show a significant risk, the respondent must demonstrate, by evidence drawn from the rule’s practical implementation by the agency charged with exercising discretion, that its retroactive application will result in a longer period of incarceration than under the earlier rule”). More fundamentally, the “sufficient risk” test, like the “disadvantage the defendant” test, wrongly focuses on the particular sentence that the defendant *might* receive, rather than on the punishment “annexed to the crime.”

The practical difficulties with the test are apparent even from our application in *Morales*, where we considered an amendment to California’s parole procedures that allowed, under certain circumstances, the board of prison terms to decrease the frequency of parole suitability hearings. Under the sufficient risk test, we were compelled to speculate about the possible effects of the new law on various individuals’ prison terms. Ultimately, we held that the amendment did not violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause because the “narrow class of prisoners covered by the amendment [could not] reasonably expect that their prospects for early release on parole would be enhanced by the opportunity of annual hearings.” *Morales*, *supra*, at 512. But nothing in the text or history of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause suggests that it should hinge on the expectations that prisoners and defendants have about how many days they will spend in prison.

B

“Although the Latin phrase ‘*ex post facto*’ literally encompasses any law passed ‘after the fact,’” *Collins*, 497 U.S., at 41, the Court has long recognized that the phrase “was a term of art with an established meaning” at the time of the founding, *ibid.* Blackstone offers the first key to understanding this “established meaning.” He explicitly opposed

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laws that rendered innocent conduct criminal after the fact. See 1 W. Blackstone, Commentaries *44. Such laws deprive citizens of notice and fair warning and are, therefore, an affront to man's "reason and freewill." *Id.*, at *39; see *id.*, at *46. Blackstone, thus, considered them illegitimate. *Id.*, at *44; see also The Federalist No. 44, p. 301 (J. Cooke ed. 1961) (J. Madison) ("[E]x post facto laws . . . are contrary to the first principles of the social compact, and to every principle of sound legislation"). For this reason, *ex post facto* laws have rightly been described as "formidable instruments of tyranny," *id.*, No. 84, at 577 (A. Hamilton), and their prohibition a "bulwark in favour of the personal security of the subject," *Calder*, 3 Dall., at 390 (opinion of Chase, J.).

Although Blackstone confined his discussion of *ex post facto* laws to those laws retroactively declaring innocent acts to be criminal, other authorities confirm that laws retroactively increasing the punishment were also understood to be *ex post facto* at the time of the founding. See, e.g., 2 R. Wooddeson, A Systematical View of the Laws of England; as treated of in a Course of Vinerian Lectures 638 (1792) (discussing "acts of parliament, which principally affect the punishment, making therein some innovation, or creating some forfeiture or disability, not incurred in the ordinary course of law"); J. Story, Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States § 679, p. 486 (Abr. ed. 1833) (The "prohibition" against *ex post facto* laws "reaches every law . . . whereby the act, if a crime, is aggravated in enormity, or punishment"). Justice Chase's formulation reflects this understanding. *Calder*, *supra*, at 390 ("Every law that changes the punishment, and inflicts a greater punishment, than the law annexed to the crime, when committed" is *ex post facto* (emphasis deleted)). Under this view, courts must compare the punishment affixed to the crime at the time of the offense with the punishment affixed at the time of sentencing. If the latter is harsher than the former, the court must apply the punishment in effect at the time of the offense.

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At common law, it was quite easy to identify when a law retroactively increased the punishment, because the criminal law generally “prescribed a particular sentence for each offense.” Langbein, *The English Criminal Trial Jury on the Eve of the French Revolution*, in *The Trial Jury in England, France, Germany 1700–1900*, pp. 13, 36 (A. Schioppa ed. 1987). In a world of determinate sentencing, a retroactive increase in the punishment affixed to a crime renders an act “punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed,” *Fletcher v. Peck*, 6 Cranch 87, 138 (1810), which is sufficient for an *ex post facto* violation. The key point is that “the *ex post facto* clause looks to the standard of punishment prescribed by a statute, rather than to the sentence actually imposed.” *Lindsey v. Washington*, 301 U. S. 397, 401 (1937).

Focusing on the punishment affixed by law, rather than on the specific sentence imposed, furthers the goals of notice and fair warning recognized by Blackstone as the rationales for the prohibition against *ex post facto* laws. See *Ross’ Case*, 19 Mass. 165, 170 (1824) (“A party ought to know, at the time of committing the offence, the whole extent of the punishment; for it may sometimes be a matter of calculation, whether he will commit the offence, considering the severity of the punishment”). Because increasing the punishment affixed to the crime deprives people of the opportunity to plan their conduct in light of the law, “[t]he enhancement of a crime, or penalty, seems to come within the same mischief as the creation of a crime or penalty; and therefore they may be classed together.” *Calder, supra*, at 397 (opinion of Paterson, J.).

Retroactive laws that merely create a *risk* that a defendant will receive a higher sentence, however, do not implicate traditional *ex post facto* concerns. An individual contemplating the commission of a given offense knows he may be sentenced anywhere within the legally prescribed range. He may *hope* to receive a lenient sentence, and he may even

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have good reasons for expecting leniency. But he does not have any guarantees. See *Garner*, 529 U. S., at 258 (SCALIA, J., concurring in judgment in part) (“Discretion to be compassionate or harsh is inherent in the sentencing scheme, and being denied compassion is one of the risks that the offender knowingly assumes”). The law provides the defendant with only one assurance: He will be sentenced within the range affixed to his offense by statute. Legal changes that alter the *likelihood* of a particular sentence within the legally prescribed range do not deprive people of notice and fair warning, or implicate the concerns about tyranny that animated the adoption of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause.

C

The statutory range in effect at the time of petitioner’s offense remained in effect at his sentencing. The Guidelines sentencing range is not the punishment affixed to the offense. See Part I–A, *supra*. Accordingly, sentencing petitioner under the amended Guidelines did not violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause. Because the Court concludes otherwise, I respectfully dissent.

JUSTICE ALITO, with whom JUSTICE SCALIA joins, dissenting.

I agree with JUSTICE THOMAS that retroactive application of amended advisory Guidelines does not violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause under our “sufficient risk” test. See *California Dept. of Corrections v. Morales*, 514 U. S. 499, 509 (1995). I do not have occasion in this case to reconsider that test’s merits or its relation to the original understanding of the Clause.