1	1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES		
2	2 x		
3	3 DERRICK KIMBROUGH, :		
4	4 Petitioner :		
5	5 v. : No. 06-6	5330	
6	6 UNITED STATES :		
7	7x		
8	8 Washington, D.C.		
9	9 Tuesday, October 2, 20	007	
LO	0		
L1	1 The above-entitled matter came	on for oral	
L2	2 argument before the Supreme Court of the Unit	ted States	
L3	3 at 11:06 a.m.		
L4	4 APPEARANCES:		
L5	5 MICHAEL S. NACHMANOFF, ESQ., Federal Public I	Defender, E.	
L6	6 District of Virginia Alexandria, Va.; on b	District of Virginia Alexandria, Va.; on behalf of	
L7	7 the Petitioner.		
L8	8 MICHAEL R. DREEBEN, ESQ., Deputy Solicitor		
L9	9 General, Department of Justice, Washington	n, D.C.; on	
20	0 behalf of the Respondent.		
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(11:06 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument
4	next in case 06-6330, Kimbrough versus United States.
5	Mr. Nachmanoff.
6	ORAL ARGUMENT OF MICHAEL NACHMANOFF
7	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
8	MR. NACHMANOFF: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
9	it please the Court:
10	Derrick Kimbrough's case is about what a
11	district court may consider when imposing sentence in
12	conformity with Section 3553(a).
13	That statute directs sentencing courts to do
14	exactly what Judge Jackson did in this case. He
15	properly calculated and considered the advisory
16	guideline range, the Sentencing Commission's reports,
17	Mr. Kimbrough's personal history and background, and the
18	offense itself, as directed by the statute. He then made
19	case-specific findings to impose an appropriate
20	sentence, and he did not make any categorical
21	determinations.
22	The Fourth Circuit reversed, applying a
23	per se rule prohibiting disagreement with the crack
24	cocaine guideline. The government, on the other hand,
25	argues that Congress has implicitly directed sentencing

- 1 courts to adhere to the crack guidelines.
- Both of these positions are wrong.
- With respect to the Fourth Circuit, the
- 4 Fourth Circuit applied a rigid rule that prohibited any
- 5 disagreement with the crack guideline, which is
- 6 determined solely by drug type and quantity. They then
- 7 prohibited the imposition of any sentence outside the
- 8 guideline range, either above it or below it, unless the
- 9 court identified facts specific to the defendant or the
- 10 offense.
- 11 This ruling is inconsistent with the Court's
- 12 holdings in Cunningham and Rita, which hold that the
- 13 courts must be free to disagree with policies.
- 14 Finally, the Fourth Circuit required that
- 15 those facts be atypical, which mirrors the exact
- language that was excised in 3553(b)(1).
- 17 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Could the Congress have
- 18 mandated the result and the rationale that the Fourth
- 19 Circuit used here?
- MR. NACHMANOFF: Your Honor, Congress can
- 21 certainly speak explicitly through its statutes to
- 22 impose further refinements on the penalty structure that
- 23 it set out in 841.
- Section 841, on its face, does no more than
- 25 set mandatory minimums and maximums at two triggering

- 1 quantities. If Congress wanted to specify further
- 2 triggering quantities which would cabin the discretion
- 3 of sentencing courts, they could do so, but they have
- 4 not done so and there is no canon of statutory
- 5 construction that the government identifies or that I'm
- 6 aware of that would justify the notion of the implicit
- 7 binding directive.
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: If Congress made a finding
- 9 that crack and cocaine are equally dangerous and passed
- 10 a statute that said, for sentencing purposes, every
- 11 district judge shall treat cases involving these two
- 12 substances exactly the same, would there be a Sixth
- 13 Amendment problem with that? Or do you think every
- 14 district judge gets the right to make that policy
- 15 decision individually?
- 16 MR. NACHMANOFF: Justice Alito, Congress
- 17 certainly can cabin the discretion of judges. But once
- 18 they set a floor and a ceiling, pursuant to this Court's
- 19 remedial holding in Booker, judges must be free to
- 20 consider the entire range of punishment. And Booker
- 21 relies on the notion that the Guidelines are now fully
- 22 advisory and, therefore, judges without having to
- 23 identify specific facts have to have the discretion to
- 24 disagree with policies or identify things unique to the
- 25 case in order to fashion an appropriate punishment.

1	JUSTICE SOUTER: What's your answer simply
2	to the very simple argument that because the floor was
3	set on the assumption of a 100 to 1 ratio, set by
4	Congress, that any other sentencing assumption,
5	regardless of the particular justifications in a given
6	case, is simply incoherent with the statutory scheme and
7	for that reason should be regarded as unreasonable?
8	MR. NACHMANOFF: Yes, Your Honor.
9	JUSTICE SOUTER: It is the coherence problem
LO	that is bothering us.
L1	MR. NACHMANOFF: Yes. There are several
L2	answers to that question, Justice Souter. The first is
L3	that this Court has recognized with the same statute
L4	which has the same structure that the government argues
L5	can only logically be understood one way, that with
L6	regard to the weight for LSD in the case of Neal versus
L7	United States, it is perfectly appropriate for there to
L8	be two different methods of calculating weight for
L9	purposes of punishment. The Guidelines calculate weight
20	based on a presumed weight of the combination of the LSD
21	and the blotter paper or the carrier medium. And the
22	statute defines the method for calculating the mandatory
23	minimum by the combined weight of the LSD and the
24	blotter paper, regardless of whether it is heavy or
25	whether it is light

1 JUSTICE SOUTER:	But is that an argument for
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- 2 saying, well, in the LSD case, you approved of
- 3 incoherence and irrationality, therefore, you want to do
- 4 it across the board? I mean, there is still an argument
- 5 here on the merits regardless of Neal that there is an
- 6 incoherence between the minimum and the kind of
- 7 discretion that you're talking about.
- MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, Your Honor, I think
- 9 what Neal reflects is that there's no implicit binding
- 10 policy directive in 841 itself that requires either the
- 11 Commission or sentencing courts to follow in lock step
- 12 on a graduated proportionate scheme, whatever it is that
- 13 Congress decided with respect to two specific triggers
- 14 should be the case.
- 15 JUSTICE SOUTER: Did we have the cliff
- 16 problem in the LSD case?
- 17 MR. NACHMANOFF: Yes, Your Honor. The Court
- 18 recognized that, in fact, cliffs are the inevitable
- 19 results of mandatory minimums.
- JUSTICE SOUTER: So we are in the same boat,
- 21 then, you say with Neal in that respect, too?
- MR. NACHMANOFF: Yes, and Your Honor, if I
- 23 could also point out that there really is a myth here
- 24 with regard to the 100 to 1 ratio as it stands now and
- 25 as the Commission created it in 1987. The 100 to 1

- 1 ratio describes the relative weight of crack cocaine and
- 2 powder cocaine with regard to the levels in the
- 3 sentencing table; so that if you compare, for example,
- 4 the 10-year mandatory minimum trigger, 50 grams of
- 5 crack, that gets you to a level 32 in the sentencing
- 6 table and it requires 5 kilos of powder cocaine or 5,000
- 7 grams. That's the 100 to 1 ratio.
- And it is true that if one compares the low
- 9 end of that table -- 5 kilos to 50 grams, you end up
- 10 with the same punishment, or likewise, if you compare
- 11 the top of the range, 15 kilos to a 150 grams.
- But the way the guidelines have been
- 13 written, there are a multitude of ratios that get
- 14 applied right now and were applied in the pre-Booker
- 15 quidelines scheme.
- In other words, 14.9 kilos of powder
- 17 compared to 51 grams of crack results in a 292 to 1
- 18 ratio. You get the exact same punishment, it is a level
- 19 32.
- Likewise if you flip it, and you compare 149
- 21 grams of crack to 5 kilos of powder cocaine, you are
- 22 still within a level 32, and it is a 34 to 1 ratio.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Maybe that was wrong.
- 24 Maybe the Sentencing Commission should have, in order to
- 25 be faithful to the Congressional determination, should

- 1 have done it quite proportionately. I mean, I'm not
- 2 hung up on what the Sentencing Commission said. I'm
- 3 hung up on what the courts should do now.
- 4 MR. NACHMANOFF: I agree, Justice Scalia.
- 5 And of course, the Sentencing Commission taken to the
- 6 ultimate extreme would have had to have a proportionate
- 7 sentencing table by gram or fraction of a gram in order
- 8 to preserve the 100 to 1 ratio, which simply points out
- 9 in combination with Neal the fact that this was a choice
- 10 made by the Commission, a choice, by the way, not
- 11 grounded on any empirical evidence or any other reason
- 12 other than what 841 originally indicated.
- 13 It could have been done differently. It is
- 14 done differently with regard to other drugs in 841, such
- 15 as LSD or such as marijuana plants, which have a
- 16 different method for calculation under the Guidelines as
- 17 they do for purposes of mandatory minimums. And, of
- 18 course, what that means is that there is no implicit
- 19 directive, which is the only rational --
- JUSTICE SOUTER: That just goes back to
- 21 Justice Scalia's point. There may very well be an
- 22 implicit Congressional directive that the Commission did
- 23 not follow.
- 24 MR. NACHMANOFF: Well -- Your Honor,
- 25 Congress has a method --

1	JUSTICE SOUTER: It did not reject them, you
2	are saying? So, therefore, in effect, there was a
3	Congressional ratification?
4	MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, Congress did not
5	reject the original table that was created by the
6	Commission in 1987. That is correct. But Congress also
7	did not at any time in Section 994, which is where it
8	has given other explicit directions to the Commission to
9	fashion guidelines in a particular way, say anything
10	about how to fashion the punishment for crack cocaine or
11	any of the other drugs in Section 841.
12	So Congress understands if it wants to give
13	further guidance to the Commission how to do it.
14	JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Nachmanoff, in the
15	absence of anything further from Congress, and accepting
16	your argument that there's no that the Guidelines did
17	not have to adopt the ratio that is applicable to the
18	mandatory minimum, could a district judge then say, I
19	see that this disparity is untenable, but I think drugs
20	are a very bad thing, so I'm going to sentence for
21	powder as high as for crack?
22	MR. NACHMANOFF: Justice Ginsburg, our rule
23	certainly contemplates the fact that there may be
24	circumstances in which district judges may come to
25	conclusions about the appropriate sentence, taking into

- 1 consideration the purposes of sentencing and the
- 2 parsimony provision --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: But if we throw out the
- 4 100 to 1, what is the range open to the district
- 5 judge -- hundred to one is okay, but I have to use
- 6 the -- I'm going to use the crack for both? Or say
- 7 there is a difference between the two, so I'm going to
- 8 set it at 20 to 1 and another judge 5 to 1.
- 9 What is -- are all those reasonable within
- 10 the position that you take in this case? Would all
- 11 those have to pass muster at the court of appeals level?
- 12 MR. NACHMANOFF: Well those certainly are
- 13 positions that judges could take. In this particular
- 14 case, the judge was presented with information that led
- 15 the court to conclude that reducing the sentence for
- 16 crack based on the Commission's overwhelming empirical
- 17 evidence and penological evidence and the statistical
- 18 evidence that was submitted was relevant to the various
- 19 factors in 3553(a), in particular the purposes of
- 20 sentencing. And that the Guidelines would not be
- 21 appropriate and, therefore, a lower sentence would be
- 22 appropriate.
- JUSTICE ALITO: What if the Fourth Circuit
- 24 sees a number of absolutely identical cases exactly like
- 25 Mr. Kimbrough's, and it is apparent in one, the

- 1 sentencing judge either explicitly or implicitly has
- 2 used a 1 to 1, and the next one used 20 to 1, the next
- 3 one has used 50 to 1, the next one has used 80 to 1, and
- 4 the next one has used 100 to 1, what is it to do under
- 5 reasonableness review?
- 6 MR. NACHMANOFF: The court of appeals has
- 7 been given explicit instruction by this Court that it is
- 8 to review all of those sentences under an abuse of
- 9 discretion, which means that its job is not to
- 10 substitute its judgment for the lower court.
- 11 And if those sentencing courts have
- 12 articulated reasons and have relied on relevant and
- 13 reliable --
- JUSTICE ALITO: But the cases are absolutely
- 15 identical. Everything is absolutely identical about
- 16 them, except for the sentences. Can't introduce any new
- 17 variables. What is the court of appeals to do?
- 18 This is not a hypothetical situation,
- 19 really. This is what courts of appeals who have to see
- 20 dozens of these cases have to do. There's a policy
- 21 question there. How severely should crack be treated?
- 22 What is the substantive review that the court of appeals
- 23 is supposed to provide in that situation?
- 24 MR. NACHMANOFF: Justice Alito, sentencing
- 25 courts now are free to consider the full range of

- 1 punishment and to consider the purposes of sentencing in
- 2 both issue-specific to the defendant and the offense and
- 3 also general policy issues. That is the clear holding
- 4 of the Booker remedial opinion and reaffirmed in
- 5 Cunningham and in Rita. When judges have that full
- 6 discretion to consider the guidelines and follow the
- 7 mandates of 3553(a), but then impose a sentence that
- 8 meets the purposes of sentencing and is consistent with
- 9 the parsimony provision, there may well be judges that
- 10 come to different conclusions, as your hypothetical
- 11 posits, about what people with similar or even identical
- 12 records and identical circumstances may -- may do.
- I would say that the reality is in the
- 14 lower courts no two cases are alike, and so there are
- 15 always reasons for judges to make reasoned distinctions
- 16 in imposing sentences, even where, for example, the drug
- 17 type and quantity is identical.
- 18 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I take it your answer
- 19 is that all or most of those cases would be affirmed
- 20 under reasonableness -- under abuse of discretion
- 21 review?
- MR. NACHMANOFF: If -- yes.
- JUSTICE SOUTER: If you were representing
- 24 the one who got the 80 to 1 ratio you would file an
- 25 amicus brief, no error in judgment?

1	MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, Justice Souter, if
2	the court followed the procedural requirements of
3	3553(a), if the information was subjected to the
4	adversarial process, and if the court imposed a sentence
5	consistent with the parsimony clause, it would be hard
6	to imagine a basis upon which to object.
7	JUSTICE BREYER: The basis is that that
8	would be the end of the Guidelines. I mean, that
9	every judge has his own view of policy and there is a
10	vast range. No point having advice I mean, fine,
11	but I don't think this Court said it, and I think that
12	the test is supposed to be reasonableness, and I think
13	3553(a) does have a lot of instructions, and one of the
14	major thrusts is follow the Guidelines. It doesn't make
15	them mandatory. But they're in there.
16	All right, so the problem for me is just
17	what Justice Alito was saying: Is there a path here
18	between saying, well, judge, leaving everything special
19	about your case out of it we're only talking about a
20	judge who says there's nothing special about my case
21	I disagree with the policy of the commission.
22	In such a case, is there a choice between
23	saying that no matter what the commission says, the
24	court of appeals must insist that their district judges

follow in terms of a policy; and the opposite, which is

25

- 1 to say they don't have to do anything that the
- 2 commission says, because the commission is always
- 3 choosing among reasonable choices. Very rarely -- maybe
- 4 you have one in this case -- but very rarely is it
- 5 totally unreasonable.
- 6 How do we thread the channel?
- 7 MR. NACHMANOFF: Justice Breyer, the Booker
- 8 remedial opinion makes it crystal-clear that to avoid
- 9 the Sixth Amendment problem with the mandatory
- 10 Guidelines, judges must be free to disagree with the
- 11 Guidelines.
- 12 JUSTICE BREYER: To the extent that it's
- 13 reasonable, and where we're talking about individual
- 14 cases we've already said, given the history of our legal
- 15 system, it's very reasonable to give lots of discretion
- 16 to the district judge.
- Now we're talking about what's reasonable in
- 18 the context of 3553(a); and I don't think Booker says
- 19 one way or the other on that, nor I do believe Rita says
- 20 one way or the other.
- 21 MR. NACHMANOFF: Your Honor, 3553(a) is
- 22 driven by the purposes of sentencing.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Driven by a Congress that
- 24 wrote guidelines; and at the last minute, in a separate
- 25 matter that we've taken out and wasn't put in the

- 1 initial draft added the word "mandatory." So the
- 2 history of 3553(a) is a history of a statute that is
- 3 seeking uniformity through guidelines.
- 4 At least that's my view of it. And for
- 5 purposes of the question, which is an important question
- 6 to me, let's assume that.
- 7 MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, Your Honor, the
- 8 appellate courts still have a role to play and that role
- 9 is to ensure that the sentencing courts have followed
- 10 the mandate of 3553(a), and that --
- 11 JUSTICE SCALIA: Indeed, it may be quite
- 12 impossible to achieve uniformity through advisory
- 13 guidelines, which is why Congress made them mandatory.
- 14 (Laughter.)
- 15 MR. NACHMANOFF: That very well may be,
- 16 Justice Scalia. In -- this Court even in the remedial
- 17 opinion in Booker recognized that uniformity as it was
- 18 understood in the pre-Booker days would be reduced, and
- 19 that there might be more sentences that have different
- 20 results --
- 21 JUSTICE BREYER: In other words, I'm
- 22 assuming now you have not -- you don't have a good
- 23 answer to my question. You're saying either we have to
- 24 make it unconstitutional, which I don't think they are,
- 25 or you have to say anything goes, and that my question

- 1 has no answer in your view?
- 2 MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, Justice Breyer, your
- 3 question certainly is a difficult one. Let me say this:
- 4 With regard to uniformity, Congress has the power to
- 5 make sentences more uniform. They can do it in a
- 6 variety of ways and they have done it where they've
- 7 thought it was important. They haven't done it with
- 8 regard to the 100 to 1 ratio beyond the mandatory
- 9 minimum or the statutory maximum.
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: And you don't say -- you
- 11 don't say anything goes. I mean, the hypothetical that
- 12 Justice Alito gave is -- is easy, only because Congress
- 13 has created the 100 to 1 ratio as presumably reasonable.
- 14 If Congress enacted it as a statute, it has to be
- 15 reasonable.
- 16 So that enables you to say anything from 1
- 17 to 1 to 100 to 1 is reasonable. But your position is
- 18 not anything goes. It's anything that's reasonable
- 19 goes.
- 20 MR. NACHMANOFF: That is correct, Justice
- 21 Scalia. And --
- 22 JUSTICE KENNEDY: And is "reasonable"
- 23 defined as an appropriate interpretation of
- 24 congressional intent, or does "reasonable" mean
- 25 something else, like a just sentence? What -- how do we

- 1 define "reasonable"?
- 2 MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, Your Honor, I think
- 3 that that --
- 4 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Whether or not the
- 5 commission and then the district judge reasonably
- 6 interpret the congressional intent, and if the
- 7 commission reasonably interprets the congressional
- 8 intent is the district court allowed to disregard that?
- 9 MR. NACHMANOFF: Sentencing courts must be
- 10 able to disagree with the commission's conclusions about
- 11 congressional intent.
- 12 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Assuming the commission
- was reasonable, can they still disagree?
- MR. NACHMANOFF: Yes, Your Honor. I think
- 15 that is the essence of the Booker remedial holding, that
- in order to cure the constitutional problem with
- 17 mandatory guidelines, judges must be free to reject,
- 18 must be free to reject those guidelines. And in fact
- 19 Cunningham makes that clear, that in the California
- 20 determinate sentencing area it was the inability of
- 21 judges to impose a higher sentence based on the general
- 22 objectives of sentencing, as opposed to particular
- 23 factors or circumstances in aggravation, that made it
- 24 unconstitutional. So whether the commission concluded
- 25 that the congressional intent was to import the 100 to 1

- 1 ratio or not -- and clearly there is no statutory
- 2 construction that can be inferred or understood from 841
- 3 by itself. It is not explicit and the government
- 4 concedes that.
- 5 JUSTICE KENNEDY: So in your case you ask us
- 6 to establish the proposition that in any case, a
- 7 sentencing judge must always be free to disregard a
- 8 reasonable interpretation of the Commission, a
- 9 reasonable interpretation of a congressional statute?
- 10 JUSTICE STEVENS: May I interrupt before you
- 11 answer. The question isn't whether they can justify a
- 12 reasonable. It's whether they can justify not following
- one that creates unwarranted disparities within the
- 14 meaning of the statute.
- 15 MR. NACHMANOFF: That's -- that's correct,
- 16 Justice Stevens.
- 17 JUSTICE KENNEDY: You would go further --
- 18 you would go further and -- and submit to us the
- 19 proposition that I -- that I just stated?
- MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, Your Honor, if -- if
- 21 I understood it correctly, the question is whether or
- 22 not when the commission concludes this is what Congress
- 23 intended --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Reasonably.
- 25 MR. NACHMANOFF: -- reasonably -- does it

- 1 somehow imbue that particular guideline with some
- 2 special binding nature. And my response would be that
- 3 the Booker remedial opinion makes it clear that the
- 4 Guidelines as a whole must be viewed as advisory. The
- 5 government tries to argue that if some Guidelines are
- 6 special and are binding, and others are advisory,
- 7 there's no Sixth Amendment problem. But that ignores
- 8 the fundamental principle of the Booker remedial hearing
- 9 -- holding, which is that the Guidelines as a whole must
- 10 be advisory and judges must be able to disagree with
- 11 them. And of course here is perhaps the paradigmatic
- 12 example of a time when the commission's original
- 13 guidelines got it wrong, didn't further the purposes of
- 14 sentencing; and, of course, they themselves have made
- 15 that conclusion, and for sentencing purposes --
- 16 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But -- and I take it your
- 17 submission is that the district court must be able to
- 18 make the determination that the commission's policy is
- 19 to be disregarded in every case to come before the
- 20 court?
- 21 MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, Your Honor, 3553(a)
- 22 requires individualized sentencing. There's no question
- 23 that judges are required to follow in every case the
- 24 mandates of 3553(a) and to calculate the advisory
- 25 Guidelines correctly.

- 1 Now, there is no reason why judges cannot in
- 2 a certain class of cases conclude that the Guideline
- 3 gets it wrong; that it overstates the seriousness of the
- 4 offense; that it creates an unwarranted disparity; and
- 5 that they are going to impose a sentence outside of that
- 6 quideline range.
- 7 That does not in any way remove the
- 8 requirement that they subject every sentencing to the
- 9 adversarial process to give the parties the opportunity
- 10 to convince them that the guidelines should be followed,
- or not followed, or to be reconsidered.
- 12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And Mr. Nachmanoff, I
- 13 think that you are agreeing, although you don't want to
- 14 come right out and say it, with Justice Scalia's point;
- 15 that is, anything from a hundred to one down to one to
- 16 one is open to the district judge; and within that
- 17 range, there is no abuse of discretion.
- 18 MR. NACHMANOFF: Your Honor, I certainly
- 19 agree that that full range is available to the
- 20 sentencing court.
- 21 JUSTICE SCALIA: Only because Congress has
- 22 said 100 to 1. That strikes me as utterly unreasonable.
- 23 But if Congress has said it, it can't be unreasonable.
- 24 That's what makes that an easy hypothetical, but that
- 25 would not be the normal case, that a 100 to 1 disparity

- 1 wouldn't be -- would not be unreasonable.
- 2 MR. NACHMANOFF: Yes, Your Honor.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: In any case, your answer
- 4 is anything from what Congress has said, down to one to
- 5 one, would be a reasonable sentence that would be --
- 6 that would pass muster on appeal because it is not an
- 7 abuse of discretion.
- 8 MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, if I can be clear,
- 9 Justice Ginsburg, sentencing courts must have available
- 10 to them the full range of punishment as defined by
- 11 Congress. And that range, for purposes of 841, are
- 12 broad ranges based on triggering quantities at 5 grams
- 13 and 50 grams for crack cocaine. Within those ranges, as
- long as the court follows the requirements of 3553(a),
- 15 considers all the purposes of sentencing, engages in an
- 16 individualized sentencing process, and relies on
- 17 relevant and reliable information, there would be no
- 18 basis under abuse of discretion review to reverse the
- 19 sentencing court in that instance.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: But you've given me a
- 21 bunch of hand holds that, quite frankly, are quite easy
- 22 for a district judge to say: Here's my laundry list;
- 23 and I'm going to go through every one of them; but in
- 24 the end I think the ratio should be 20 to 1; and that's
- 25 what I'm going to impose.

- 1 MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, again, Your Honor,
- 2 Congress certainly has the power to cabin that
- 3 discretion. They just need to do it explicitly, and
- 4 they have not done so.
- 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: So -- Congress not having
- 6 done that, then the range is open to the district
- 7 judges, 100 to 1 to 1 to 1.
- 8 MR. NACHMANOFF: That's correct, Your Honor.
- 9 If if may reserve the remainder of my time for rebuttal.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, Mr.
- 11 Nachmanoff. Mr. Dreeben?
- 12 ORAL ARGUMENT BY MICHAEL R. DREEBEN
- 13 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
- MR. DREEBEN: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 15 please the court:
- 16 The question in this case is essentially,
- 17 can a district court reasonably disagree with the
- 18 judgment of Congress concerning the ratio between the
- 19 quantity-based sentences for crack and powder.
- JUSTICE STEVENS: Mr. Dreeben, can I ask a
- 21 question right at the outset that is critical for me. I
- 22 think this case may well be controlled by the decision
- 23 in Neal against the United States, which is not cited in
- 24 the government brief and wasn't cited in the blue brief.
- 25 But there the Court held that a policy

- 1 judgment by Congress fixing mandatory minimums on the
- 2 basis of the weight of the carrier rather than the drug
- 3 did not justify guidelines based on that ratio -- based
- 4 on the same principle -- if that would produce
- 5 unwarranted disparities.
- And, as I understand the facts of this case,
- 7 the Commission has told us actually in some of its
- 8 reports that the 100 to 1 ratio does produce unwarranted
- 9 disparities. Therefore, we should disregard the entire
- 10 quideline as we did in Neal, and the reason the Neal
- 11 case is controlling in this case.
- 12 MR. DREEBEN: Justice Stevens, let me start
- 13 with the Neal decision, because I think Neal is
- 14 fundamentally unlike this case. In Neal this Court had
- 15 to determine whether its prior construction of a
- 16 statute, Section 841, survived the Commission's
- 17 decision --
- 18 JUSTICE STEVENS: But that is a construction
- 19 of what Congress intended, and for purposes of decision
- 20 we assumed that Congress intended what we held the
- 21 statute meant.
- 22 MR. DREEBEN: Justice Stevens, the only
- 23 question presented in Neal was, did the Commission's
- 24 weight guideline for LSD require this Court to change
- 25 its interpretation of Section 841. And the Court held

- 1 no.
- 2 There was no question before the Court about
- 3 whether the Sentencing Commission had legitimately
- 4 adopted a different formula than the mixture or
- 5 substance rule that this Court had held governed the
- 6 statute.
- 7 The LSD guideline was not in play in Neal.
- 8 The government never challenged it. Its rationality was
- 9 not at issue. All the Court had to hold was that
- 10 whatever the Sentencing Commission did --
- 11 JUSTICE STEVENS: It does hold that a
- 12 guideline that does not conform with a congressional
- 13 judgment merely expressed in a mandatory minimum is a
- 14 guideline that would survive.
- 15 MR. DREEBEN: Well, I disagree with that,
- 16 Justice Stevens, because no one challenged the guideline
- 17 in Neal. There was nothing at issue in the Court to
- 18 decide about whether that Guideline was valid. But even
- 19 if the Court thought that Neal does involve some sort of
- 20 a principle that the Sentencing Commission has greater
- 21 freedom to vary from the procedures laid out in a
- 22 mandatory minimum sentencing statute, Neal does not
- 23 control this case, because there is more data about what
- 24 Congress intended the ratio between crack and powder to
- 25 be, and because Congress changed the basic, organic

- 1 statute that governs the Sentencing Commission's --
- JUSTICE STEVENS: Yes, but there's also more
- 3 data that the Commission has reflected on all this and
- 4 still concludes that the 100 to 1 ratio creates an
- 5 unwarranted disparity which is contrary to the statute.
- 6 MR. DREEBEN: Well, the statute, itself,
- 7 Section 841, establishes the ratio of a 100 to 1. When
- 8 the Commission first considered creating drug
- 9 guidelines --
- 10 JUSTICE STEVENS: It establishes the ratio
- 11 for mandatory minimum purposes only, is what Neal held.
- 12 MR. DREEBEN: Well I disagree with that,
- 13 Justice Stevens, and I'm trying to explain why the legal
- 14 context is different from the legal context in Neal.
- 15 Let me start with a couple of points about
- 16 this. First of all, when the Commission promulgated the
- 17 drug Guideline initially, it conformed it to the 100 to
- 18 1 ratio that existed under the mandatory minimum
- 19 sentencing statute, because it recognized -- and these
- 20 were the Commission's words -- that a logical and
- 21 coherent sentencing scheme required that there be
- 22 consistent proportionality throughout the sentencing
- 23 process.
- 24 When the Commission later studied the
- 25 crack-powder ratio and concluded that Congress had

- 1 gotten it wrong and, therefore, the Commission, itself,
- 2 had gotten it wrong by conforming to what Congress did,
- 3 it proposed a Guideline that would have changed the
- 4 ratio for Guideline's purposes only to one to one
- 5 between crack and powder.
- 6 And Congress, for the first time in the
- 7 history of its review of Guidelines amendments, rejected
- 8 that proposal; and it did so with legislation that made
- 9 clear that it believed that if the commission wanted to
- 10 come back with something new, it should propose
- 11 something that would change both the Guidelines and the
- 12 sentencing statutes so that they would continue to work
- in tandem -- that it would preserve a higher ratio of
- 14 punishment for crack than powder because it believed
- 15 that crack was more serious, and that it believed that
- 16 any ratio should apply consistently across the
- 17 Guidelines and the statute.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And if -- you're
- 19 talking about Public Law 104-38?
- 20 MR. DREEBEN: That's correct.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, they also
- 22 said, quote, "The sentence imposed for trafficking in
- 23 crack cocaine should generally exceed the sentence for
- 24 powder cocaine."
- MR. DREEBEN: Correct.

- 1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, that's fine,
- 2 but that's pretty far from 100 to 1. "Generally
- 3 exceed," it suggests to me that Congress itself, in
- 4 terms -- you are relying on this implicit directive from
- 5 Congress. And that's the latest expression of
- 6 congressional implicit direction, and it just says
- 7 "generally exceed." So, you know, two to one.
- 8 MR. DREEBEN: This, Mr. Chief Justice, is
- 9 what Congress instructed the Commission to consider in
- 10 making recommendations to change the existing state of
- 11 the law.
- 12 We don't dispute --
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well I know, but you
- 14 are relying on an implicit directive anyway. So as you
- 15 are looking at that vague direction, it seems to me that
- 16 their last expression on what they wanted the Commission
- 17 to do is more probative than a much older pre-existing
- 18 100 to 1 ratio.
- 19 MR. DREEBEN: But they have never changed
- 20 the 100 to 1 ratio. And what I think is significant
- 21 about this statute is what it continues to say, and this
- is on page 124-A of the government's brief -- that "the
- 23 recommendations concerning an appropriate change to the
- 24 ratio that the Commission might believe is warranted
- 25 shall apply both to the relevant statutes and to the

- 1 Guidelines." This is on the carryover sentence on pages
- 2 24-A to 25-A.
- 3 And what I think that this reflects is
- 4 Congress' recognition that, so long as the mandatory
- 5 minimum statutes are pegged at 100 to 1, the Guidelines
- 6 need to follow suit. Now if they're going to change,
- 7 that's fine. But they should change in a manner that's
- 8 consistent so as to avoid unwarranted disparities
- 9 between defendants who are governed by the literal
- 10 mandatory minimum statute and defendants who are not.
- 11 The alternative is you end up with various
- 12 serious cliff effects which the Commission itself was
- 13 trying to avoid, where a defendant who has 50 grams of
- 14 crack is sentenced to a minimum of 10 years. But if you
- 15 drop the ratio to one to one, a defendant who has
- 16 49.9 grams --
- JUSTICE STEVENS: But those are the same
- 18 cliff effects that are the product of Neal, precisely
- 19 the same.
- 20 MR. DREEBEN: But this Court didn't consider
- 21 whether those cliff effects were legally valid in Neal
- 22 because it had no guideline before it. And I did went
- 23 to get to the other point that I think distinguishes the
- 24 legal context in Neal from the legal context today, and
- 25 that is, in 2003, Congress amended the organic statute

- 1 that governs the Sentencing Commission's promulgation of
- 2 Guidelines to require that the commission make AUDIO
- 3 STARTS its Guidelines consistent with all pertinent
- 4 provisions of the United States Code.
- 5 At the time of Neal, that statute only
- 6 required the commission to be consistent with Title 18
- 7 and Title 28, and the drug statute is found in Title 21.
- 8 And the legislative evolution of this provision reflects
- 9 that there was concern that the commission did not have
- 10 to honor --
- 11 JUSTICE STEVENS: In response to that
- 12 statute, did the commission revise the guideline that
- 13 was involved in Neal?
- MR. DREEBEN: It did not, and the government
- 15 --
- 16 JUSTICE STEVENS: Shouldn't it have done it?
- 17 MR. DREEBEN: I think it should have, and I
- 18 think that the commission's decoupling of its guidelines
- 19 from the mandatory minimums that Congress has provided
- 20 produces an irrational disconnect between guideline
- 21 sentencing and sentencing --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Well, that's because of the
- 23 cliff. But the cliff is undoubledly a negative, but the
- 24 cliff is not as important as sometimes suggested, for
- 25 the numbers after all, which relate punishment to

- 1 amounts of drug, reflect, (a), more seriousness than
- 2 what you have -- I mean more people likely to take it --
- 3 but also the role that the person is likely to play in
- 4 the organization, high or low, and the likelihood that
- 5 he is or this -- these groups of people are big deal
- 6 offenders or not, and many other things.
- 7 Therefore, a system that really is basically
- 8 flat or only rises slowly until you get to the cliff,
- 9 and then it again rises slowly to the next rise, is not
- 10 an irrational system. It depends on what those other
- 11 correlations are. I say that because suppose a judge,
- 12 noticing the horrendous effects of this -- that the
- 13 commission itself has listed and understanding that
- 14 cliffs are not the end-all and the be-all of Guidelines
- 15 that are rough correlations, suppose a judge said: My
- 16 system, which we have before us, which doesn't have the
- 17 absolute numerical progression, is far more reasonable
- 18 than the commission's system. There it is. He's
- 19 reviewed the commission's policy.
- 20 Well, Rita says sometimes courts could. And
- 21 so what is the law that forbids the judge from doing
- 22 that, at least on occasion?
- MR. DREEBEN: Justice Breyer, as a general
- 24 matter, the government accepts that a sentencing judge
- 25 can revisit, challenge the Sentencing Commission's

- 1 policy determinations as an intrinsic feature of an
- 2 advisory quideline system. It's not because we welcome
- 3 that result, but because we think that it followed from
- 4 this Court's decision in Cunningham and that was
- 5 expressly stated in Rita.
- 6 But this is not an area where the sentencing
- 7 courts would be merely second-guessing a commission
- 8 judgment. They would be second-guessing a judgment of
- 9 Congress itself.
- 10 JUSTICE BREYER: No, because Congress has
- 11 nowhere said that you can't have cliffs.
- 12 You see, Congress could say, our rough
- 13 judgment is that 5 Gs of hard -- of crack really is kind
- of a correlation with a medium-level gang, and 50 Gs is
- 15 probably a correlation with a fairly high-level gang.
- 16 And what has Congress actually thought about this?
- 17 Nothing. They never thought about it.
- 18 So I can't find an instruction there that
- 19 tells the commission that they can't do it this way.
- MR. DREEBEN: But, Justice Breyer, the one
- 21 time when the commission tried to do that --
- JUSTICE BREYER: They wanted to abolish the
- 23 whole thing.
- MR. DREEBEN: They wanted to make it one to
- 25 one, and Congress recognized that that would produce

- 1 severe cliffs and said not appropriate; if you want to
- 2 change the sentencing statutes and guidelines in tandem,
- 3 that's fine, make a recommendation. And so the
- 4 government's fundamental position here is that Congress
- 5 has made a judgment that until it says otherwise,
- 6 sentencing ratios of 100 to 1 are appropriate to reflect
- 7 the increased harms of crack.
- 8 JUSTICE SOUTER: Isn't your answer also to
- 9 Justice Breyer's question the post-Neal amendment to the
- 10 statute which in effect says, you know, make your
- 11 Guidelines consistent with the statute?
- MR. DREEBEN: Yes, it --
- 13 JUSTICE SOUTER: Quite -- quite apart from
- 14 the specific rejection of the proposal they came up
- 15 with.
- 16 MR. DREEBEN: The two of them work together
- 17 in tandem, I think.
- 18 JUSTICE BREYER: Why? Why? That's my
- 19 question. Everyone's assuming that "consistent with the
- 20 statute" means a sentencing system that's smooth without
- 21 cliffs. And I'm sure every mathematician would agree
- 22 with you, but I'm not at all certain that prosecutors
- 23 and defendants who have actual experience in this would
- 24 agree with you, because there are lots of arguments that
- 25 it's perfectly consistent with the objective of the stat

- 1 tute to have a few cliffs.
- 2 MR. DREEBEN: Well, I think I want to rely
- 3 on what the Sentencing Commission itself did before it
- 4 concluded that it disagreed with the 100 to 1 ratio in
- 5 the statute. And this is set forward -- forth at page
- 6 50A of the same brief, the Kimbrough brief. This was
- 7 the commission's original commentary where it explained,
- 8 in the first full paragraph, how it set the basic levels
- 9 for drug crimes. And it said that it set them because
- 10 they were either provided directly by Section 841 of
- 11 Title 21 or, quote, "are proportional to the levels
- 12 established by statute, " and it said, further refinement
- of the drug amounts beyond those mandatory minimums was
- 14 essential to provide a logical sentencing structure for
- 15 drug offenses. And I think what the commission --
- 16 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, that's why -- and the
- 17 1993 statute that you said, that you referred to, did
- 18 indeed require the guidelines to track the -- the
- 19 statutory prescriptions for sentencing.
- MR. DREEBEN: 2003, I believe.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Pardon me?
- 22 MR. DREEBEN: It's 2003.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: 2003. Sorry. I misspoke.
- 24 But -- but the fact remains that the
- 25 Guidelines are only guidelines and that still doesn't--

- 1 doesn't convert to an obligation for the district courts
- 2 to follow that scheme so long as that scheme is only
- 3 reflected in the guidelines. The guidelines themselves
- 4 are still just advisory.
- 5 MR. DREEBEN: What distinguishes this area,
- 6 Justice Scalia, I believe, from other guidelines is that
- 7 the backdrop for sentencing for drug crimes is a
- 8 mandatory minimum statute that goes directly to the
- 9 sentencing court. It's not subject to the commission's
- 10 intervention and it's not subject to a district court's
- 11 power to disagree with. The sentencing court must use a
- 12 100 to 1 ratio in applying the mandatory minimums.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, why don't you just
- 14 skip the Guidelines and say that the effect of the
- 15 sentencing statute is to make it unreasonable for a
- 16 sentencing judge -- never mind the Guidelines -- to do
- 17 anything other than follow the 100 to 1 prescription
- 18 that Congress has established?
- MR. DREEBEN: Well, I'm happy to do just --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't know what the
- 21 Guidelines add to -- to your game except another --
- 22 another stage.
- 23 MR. DREEBEN: Well, if -- if it's sufficient
- 24 for the Court that Section 841 itself establishes the
- 25 100 to 1 ratio and that's something that's off-limits

- 1 for the district courts to disagree with, I'm content.
- 2 I think there is additional data that
- 3 indicates that Congress vetoed attempts by the
- 4 Sentencing Commission to vary from that range and made
- 5 it clear that the Guidelines formulations and the
- 6 statute worked in tandem, which together expresses a
- 7 notion of quantity proportionality tied to the 100 to 1
- 8 ratio.
- 9 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, I would say that that
- 10 statute reflects Congress's desire that sentencing,
- 11 whether it's through the commission or not, be based on
- 12 the 100 to 1 ratio.
- MR. DREEBEN: And I agree with that, Justice
- 14 Scalia. And the upshot of disagreeing with that, which
- 15 is what various district courts have done but no court
- of appeals has endorsed, is that every district court
- 17 could come up with its own ratio and that that ratio
- 18 would have to be accepted as reasonable so long as there
- 19 is a cogent, logical data support for it. And here --
- 20 JUSTICE STEVENS: But is it not true that
- 21 that only affects about 20 percent of the crack cocaine
- 22 cases, because they say -- maybe I'm wrong on this --
- 23 that 80 percent of the sentences are actually fixed by
- 24 the mandatory minimum?
- 25 MR. DREEBEN: There's a floor in the

- 1 mandatory minimum, but I think that there are quite a
- 2 few sentences that are above the mandatory minimum and
- 3 there are sentences that are below the mandatory
- 4 minimum. And in those cases --
- 5 JUSTICE STEVENS: I was -- and correct me if
- 6 I'm wrong. I was under the impression that 80 percent
- 7 of the sentences that are actually imposed are at the
- 8 mandatory minimum.
- 9 MR. DREEBEN: I didn't get that out of my
- 10 attempt to plumb the data, Justice Stevens. The
- 11 Sentencing Commission's most recent report has a chart
- 12 that didn't, to my mind, break down adequately the
- 13 figures so I could answer your question.
- But I do think that, even if it's true, even
- 15 if 80 percent were at the mandatory minimum, that would
- 16 mean that as to those 20 percent that are not governed
- 17 by a mandatory minimum, you could have one district
- 18 judge say, I'm going to use one to one, like the
- 19 commission proposed in 1995. Another could say I'm
- 20 going to use five to one, like the commission proposed
- 21 in 1997. A third could use 20 to 1, as the commission
- 22 proposed in 2002. And each one of those would have a
- 23 reasonable --
- 24 JUSTICE STEVENS: Isn't this another
- 25 alternative? If the district judge concluded, as some

- 1 scholars have, that the 100 to 1 ratio itself creates
- 2 unwarranted disparities, could not a district judge
- 3 sentence by just disregarding the guideline for this
- 4 particular substance? And then use just ordinary
- 5 principles, what's appropriate sentencing in this case.
- 6 MR. DREEBEN: I don't think so, because I
- 7 think here we're talking about a matter of statutory
- 8 construction. Because the courts of appeals are
- 9 reviewing sentences for reasonableness.
- 10 JUSTICE STEVENS: You have a conflict in the
- 11 statute. One says await the guideline. Another says
- 12 avoid unwarranted disparities.
- 13 MR. DREEBEN: That wasn't the two statutes I
- 14 was thinking of. What I was thinking of is that
- 15 Congress itself has said a 100 to 1 disparity --
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: No, Mr. Dreeben,
- 17 your office used to argue that when Congress wants to do
- 18 something, there's a way to do it. They pass a law
- 19 through both houses, then the President signs it.
- 20 That's the only way they can give legal effect to their
- 21 intent.
- Now you are arguing that there's some
- 23 binding intent simply because they set mandatory
- 24 minimums and mandatory maximums that carry beyond that.
- 25 I'm wondering how that's consistent with the positions

- 1 the office has taken before.
- 2 MR. DREEBEN: Our position here, I think, is
- 3 consistent with our view that you read statutes both for
- 4 what they say and for what they mean. And here we are
- 5 not relying just on Section 841, although I'm certainly
- 6 happy if members of the Court believe that 841 alone
- 7 dictates a proportionality rule, I'm also relying on the
- 8 fact that Congress vetoed the Commission's attempt to
- 9 break apart the Guidelines in the sentencing --
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We should read a
- 11 negative pregnant in the Congress' vetoing of what the
- 12 Commission wanted to do?
- 13 MR. DREEBEN: At least the Court should do
- 14 this much, that when a court of appeals is reviewing for
- 15 reasonableness a sentence imposed by a district judge,
- 16 the court of appeals should refract the Section 3553(a)
- 17 factors through Congress' existing judgment that a 100
- 18 to 1 ratio is warranted.
- JUSTICE BREYER: If Congress passes a
- 20 statute that says the mandatory minimum sentence of
- 21 eight years for possessing a 12-inch shotgun unlawfully,
- 22 does that mean it wants four years for a 6-inch shotgun?
- 23 (Laughter.)
- 24 MR. DREEBEN: It doesn't. But, Justice
- 25 Breyer, that's, for two different reasons, not an apt

- 1 analogy for this. First of all, Congress applied the
- 2 100 to 1 ratio at two different points in the sentencing
- 3 spectrum.
- 4 Then if there was a rational basis for
- 5 viewing shotgun culpability as turning on the length of
- 6 the barrel, then perhaps there would be a better
- 7 analogy. But I think here what Congress was focused on
- 8 was the relative culpability of crack offenders and
- 9 powder offenders.
- 10 JUSTICE BREYER: At the cliff. But, of
- 11 course, I've been through -- I hope not being hypnotized
- 12 by numbers myself -- that these numbers reflect
- 13 underlying realities that are far closer to the shotgun
- 14 case than you are prepared to admit.
- 15 MR. DREEBEN: No, but I think that Congress
- 16 doesn't view the Guidelines quantity determinations as
- 17 being independent from its mandatory minimum
- 18 determinations. And that's why it vetoed the
- 19 Commission's unilateral attempt to impose a one to one
- 20 ratio --
- 21 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And then are you saying
- 22 that either the guidelines are out of it and the statute
- 23 controls, the ratio is a 100 to 1, or that Congress has,
- 24 in effect, made a particular guideline, the one setting
- 25 the drug quantity, made that mandatory? That

- 1 guideline -- I mean, it sounds to me that if you must
- 2 adhere to the 100 to 1, then that's a mandatory
- 3 quideline.
- 4 MR. DREEBEN: They do come down to the same
- 5 thing, Justice Ginsburg, in the sense that the guideline
- 6 as it exists today incorporates the 100 to 1 ratio. And
- 7 I believe that Congress well understood that it was
- 8 preserving a guideline that maintains fidelity and
- 9 consistency with its sentencing statute while sending
- 10 the Commission back to the drawing board and saying if
- 11 we're going to change this scheme, let's change it in a
- 12 consistent coherent way. And every district court does
- 13 not get the power to say we're going to change what
- 14 Congress has prohibited the Commission from changing,
- 15 even though we can't change the mandatory minimum
- 16 statute.
- 17 That is Congress' sentencing policy. We
- 18 have to impose that in cases at the mandatory minimum.
- 19 But in cases that aren't at the mandatory minimum, the
- 20 position of the petitioner is basically district judges
- 21 can say to Congress, you're completely wrong. And our
- 22 position is that under a sympathetic attempt to
- 23 construct reasonableness review that is consistent with
- 24 Congressional intent, a district court can't do that.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Why doesn't

- 1 Congress -- why didn't Congress, in fact, do what you
- 2 say they implicitly did explicitly? They could impose
- 3 the 100 to 1 ratio throughout as opposed to simply as a
- 4 minimum and a maximum. And they did not do that.
- 5 MR. DREEBEN: Because they had no reason to
- 6 do it. Until this Court decided Booker, the Guidelines
- 7 were mandatory. And they fully understood by leaving in
- 8 place a crack guideline that mirrored the statutory --
- 9 JUSTICE SOUTER: Congress has legislated in
- 10 this area after Booker. They have not imposed the 100
- 11 to 1 ratio throughout the -- other than as a mandatory
- 12 minimum and maximum.
- MR. DREEBEN: I'm not aware that they have
- 14 legislated in this area after Booker, Mr. Chief Justice.
- 15 And I think that since all the court of appeals have
- 16 agreed with the single position that district courts are
- 17 not free to substitute their own ratios for the 100 to 1
- 18 ratio, Congress would not have had a great deal of
- 19 reason to intervene in this area.
- 20 And what this case will tell Congress and
- 21 sentencing courts is within an advisory guidelines
- 22 regime, can Congress make certain policy judgments and
- 23 place certain limits on what a district court can do
- 24 that it otherwise would have freedom to do in an
- 25 advisory range.

1	JUSTICE SOUTER: But that, as you say, in
2	effect, makes a certain element mandatory. And why
3	doesn't that come up against the same Sixth Amendment
4	judgement that we made in Booker?
5	MR. DREEBEN: The only requirement, I
6	believe, that exists under Booker is that judge not in
7	all cases be required to find a fact in order to exceed
8	the guidelines range that would be based on the jury
9	verdict alone or the admission of guilt alone.
10	Booker did not say that Congress had to
11	tolerate every single policy judgment that individual
12	district courts might make to vary upward. For example,
13	socioeconomic status. If a particular judge felt in my
14	courtroom college students and white collar
15	professionals deserve an automatic bump up in their
16	sentences above what I would give anyone else because
17	they betrayed the advantages that they have, I think
18	Congress could come along and say that's not right. We
19	don't want socioeconomic status to be a variable that
20	affects how long someone goes to prison.
21	JUSTICE SCALIA: It seems to me that the gap
22	in your argument is that whatever Congress legislated,
23	it did not legislate the manner in which you transferred

And as your opponent points out, it isn't

this 100 to 1 ratio onto the sentencing chart.

24

25

- 1 done proportionally. It could have been done in a lot
- 2 of different ways.
- 3 MR. DREEBEN: It is done in a logically
- 4 proportional manner --
- 5 JUSTICE SCALIA: Maybe. But there are other
- 6 logically proportional manners of doing it. Why would
- 7 the district court be bound to the particular one that
- 8 the Sentencing Commission chose?
- 9 MR. DREEBEN: The Sentencing Commission at
- 10 least started where Congress did.
- 11 JUSTICE SCALIA: That's fine. I'm granting
- 12 that they got a start where Congress did. I'm assuming
- 13 that. But why do they have to follow it through the way
- 14 the Sentencing Guidelines did?
- 15 MR. DREEBEN: I don't think they do have to
- 16 follow it through exactly the way the Sentencing
- 17 Commission did it, because they don't -- sentencing
- 18 courts today which are sentencing under advisory
- 19 quidelines need not use exactly the same base offense
- 20 levels when they come down to final sentences after
- 21 they've considered what the Commission has done. But
- 22 what they cannot do, I submit -- and it is more of a
- 23 negative -- they cannot say fundamentally the Commission
- 24 has pointed this out and Congress has enacted, but the
- 25 crack and powder guidelines are way out of whack. I

- 1 think that they're wrong.
- I think Congress was wrong. And I'm going
- 3 to do everything I can to try to eliminate that degree
- 4 of disparity. And I may not be able to do everything I
- 5 want to. This judge here was limited by the 120 months
- 6 that was the mandatory minimum. But essentially, he, as
- 7 I read the sentencing transcript, thought it was crazy
- 8 for Congress to treat crack and powder differently. For
- 9 a judge to say Congress is crazy, I think, is a sort of
- 10 textbook example of an unreasonable sentencing factor.
- 11 The ultimate sentence will turn on how the
- 12 judge applies all of the facts of the case to the
- 13 particular --
- 14 JUSTICE STEVENS: Is it not a fact that this
- 15 guideline is also unique in that it was not based on a
- 16 history of other similar crimes like all the other --
- 17 most of the guidelines were? There's no expert
- 18 interpretation of the history of sentencing in this
- 19 particular area?
- 20 MR. DREEBEN: True. But this is an area
- 21 where I don't think Congress chose to rely on the
- 22 administrative expertise of the commission. It made its
- 23 own policy judgment on crack.
- 24 JUSTICE STEVENS: I understand. This
- 25 guideline is pretty much unique in that regard. It is

- 1 not based on experience in sentencing in comparable
- 2 cases.
- 3 MR. DREEBEN: Well, the drug guideline was
- 4 based on --
- 5 JUSTICE STEVENS: The 100 to 1 ratio is not
- 6 based on history?
- 7 MR. DREEBEN: No. But entire drug --
- JUSTICE STEVENS: Therefore, none of the
- 9 sentencing guidelines relating to crack are based on
- 10 history.
- 11 MR. DREEBEN: They are based on the fact
- 12 that Congress made a supervening policy judgment. And
- in our system, the policy judgments ultimately
- 14 pertaining to sentencing belong to Congress.
- 15 JUSTICE STEVENS: So there is really an
- 16 entirely different rationale for defending these
- 17 quidelines than any other quidelines in the system?
- 18 MR. DREEBEN: Well, there are some other
- 19 quidelines where Congress has directly intervened, but
- 20 my fundamental point here is that so long as Congress
- 21 has made a determination that it has not changed, that
- 22 it wants 100 to 1 as a mandatory minimum set point,
- 23 district courts should not be free to say I think
- 24 Congress got it wrong, I'm going to sentence on a
- 25 different paradigm. The Commission didn't think that

- 1 was appropriate when it promulgated the original drug
- 2 guideline, which is why that guideline is not based on
- 3 the same sorts of empirical data that other guidelines
- 4 might be deemed to be responsive to. But that only
- 5 reflected that the Commission in its original guideline
- 6 respected that its role was to carry out congressional
- 7 policy, not to disagree with or supplant congressional
- 8 policy, and so long as the Commission was operating in
- 9 that vein -- which I think was correct -- it follows a
- 10 fortiori that sentencing courts should do the same
- 11 thing.
- 12 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Does the Guidelines
- 13 supersede the parsimony provision, because the parsimony
- 14 provision is general and the Guidelines -- the ratio is
- 15 specific?
- MR. DREEBEN: Well, I would put it
- 17 differently, Justice Kennedy. I would say that Congress
- 18 has made a legislative judgment that for crack purposes,
- 19 this ratio is what is needed to have a sufficient
- 20 sentence, and the Congress that decided that might be
- 21 wrong. And if the present-day Congress decides to
- 22 change that, a new policy will be established, but I
- 23 think that reading the two statutes together, Section
- 24 3553(a) and Section 841, produces the conclusion that
- 25 this is a legislative judgment of reasonableness; and

- 1 even if every judge in the Federal system holds a
- 2 different personal view, that doesn't mean that the
- 3 statute has validated their position over the one that
- 4 Congress expressed in Title 21, in a manner that binds
- 5 sentencing courts irrespective of how the Commission
- 6 sorts out its policy judgments.
- 7 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Suppose experience shows
- 8 that the ratio is not consistent with the parsimony
- 9 provision -- we find that over a course of time?
- 10 MR. DREEBEN: Well, I don't think that the
- 11 Court can interpret Congress in Section 3553(a) to make
- 12 unreasonable what Congress did in Section 841. I think
- 13 reading all of the statutes together would produce the
- 14 conclusion that Congress deemed that this was the way to
- 15 achieve the purposes of sentencing.
- 16 Crack is more corrosive in the inner cities.
- 17 It has different kinds of problems than powder. They
- 18 should be addressed in this more severe sentencing
- 19 manner, and if that's a policy judgment that warrants
- 20 being revisited, the appropriate body to do it is
- 21 Congress, not each individual sentencing judge,
- 22 formulating his or her own ratio, subject to blanket
- 23 affirmance by the court of appeals.
- Thank you.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,

- 1 Mr. Dreeben.
- 2 Mr. Nachmanoff, you have three minutes
- 3 remaining.
- 4 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT BY MICHAEL S. NACHMANOFF
- 5 ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER
- 6 MR. NACHMANOFF: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- 7 Justice.
- 8 If I can respond, Justice Stevens, I think
- 9 -- you asked about the percentage of cases in crack that
- 10 are at the mandatory minimum or near it. I would point
- 11 the Court to page 33, footnote 10 of our opening brief.
- 12 It is approximately 70 percent or just over that that
- 13 hit at the mandatory minimum or just one or two levels
- 14 above that.
- 15 So the large majority of cases involving
- 16 crack cocaine end up being subjected to the mandatory
- 17 minimum.
- 18 With regard to the Government's argument
- 19 regarding Section 994(a) and the fact that direction was
- 20 given to the Commission to be consistent with pertinent
- 21 statutes, of course, that's reflected in Section 5(g)
- 22 which says that mandatory minimums trump the Guidelines,
- 23 and the Commission recognizes that and of course
- 24 sentencing judges recognize that, and Judge Jackson
- 25 recognized it here.

- 1 To suggest that Judge Jackson concluded that
- 2 Congress was crazy, I think is unfair. What Judge
- 3 Jackson did was, in a very reasoned opinion, explained
- 4 that the information from the Sentencing Commission,
- 5 which has been persuasive not just to Judge Jackson, but
- 6 to judges across the country and to many others, was
- 7 that the 100 to 1 ratio overstates the seriousness of
- 8 the offense, and he understood that Congress had spoken
- 9 clearly with regard to mandatory minimums, and he
- 10 honored them.
- 11 Finally, Mr. Chief Justice, you point out
- 12 the heart of the problem with the Government's case.
- 13 Congress has not spoken explicitly in the way the
- 14 Government suggests. They are --
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But I was wrong that
- 16 they legislated after Booker.
- 17 MR. NACHMANOFF: Well, Your Honor, Congress
- 18 has failed completely to address this particular
- 19 problem, and they have understood since Booker that if
- 20 they wanted to address the issue of the discretion that
- 21 sentencing courts must have with regard to the advisory
- 22 guidelines, they have a way of fixing the problem. They
- 23 can change the statute. And so long as they then
- 24 require the Government to include in the indictment and
- 25 prove to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt the specific

- 1 drug type and drug quantity over and above the current
- 2 mandatory minimum and maximums, they're free to do that,
- 3 and there would no Sixth Amendment problem and there
- 4 would no problem with the advisory guidelines.
- In other words, right now, the Government
- 6 simply alleges that a person engaged in the distribution
- 7 of either 5 grams or 50 grams of crack cocaine -- that's
- 8 what they have to do to meet the thresholds for the
- 9 5-year and the 10-year mandatory minimums -- in
- 10 virtually every case the Government will present
- 11 evidence or a court will find under relevant conduct
- 12 that there was some greater quantity. And if the
- 13 Government's theory were to be accepted, those
- 14 guidelines would be mandatory, and it would be in direct
- 15 conflict with the remedial holding in Booker to require
- 16 courts to adhere to that, absent the procedural
- 17 protections which are not currently in place.
- 18 Judge Jackson did it right in this case. He
- 19 imposed a sentence consistent with the parsimony
- 20 provision and the purposes of sentencing and all of the
- 21 factors in 3553(a).
- He imposed a long sentence, 15 years, but he
- 23 honored Congress's explicit mandate, and we would ask
- 24 the Court to reverse the court of appeals and affirm the
- 25 district court.

1	Thank you.
2	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, Mr.
3	Nachmanoff. The case is submitted.
4	(Whereupon, at 12:06 p.m., the case in the
5	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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