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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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AVONDALE LOCKHART, :

Petitioner : No. 14-8358

v. :

UNITED STATES. :

- - - - - x

Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, November 3, 2015

The above-entitled matter came on for oral argument before the Supreme Court of the United States at 10:04 a.m.

APPEARANCES:

EDWARD S. ZAS, ESQ., Assistant Federal Defender, New York, N.Y.; on behalf of Petitioner.

ANN O'CONNELL, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on behalf of Respondent.

1	C O N T E N T S	
2	ORAL ARGUMENT OF	PAGE
3	EDWARD S. ZAS, ESQ.	
4	On behalf of the Petitioner	3
5	ORAL ARGUMENT OF	
6	ANN O'CONNELL, ESQ.	
7	On behalf of the Respondent	23
8	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF	
9	EDWARD S. ZAS, ESQ.	
10	On behalf of the Petitioner	47
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (10:04 a.m.)

3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument
4 first this morning in Case 14-8358, Lockhart v.
5 United States.

6 Mr. Zas.

7 ORAL ARGUMENT OF EDWARD S. ZAS

8 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER

9 MR. ZAS: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
10 please the Court:

11 This case concerns the ten-year mandatory
12 minimum prison sentence that Section 2252(b)(2)
13 sometimes requires Federal judges to impose.

14 The statutory language in dispute reserves
15 the severe punishment for a defendant with a prior State
16 conviction for an offense relating to any kind of sexual
17 abuse involving a minor or ward. Because Petitioner's
18 prior offense did not involve a minor or ward, the
19 statute's mandatory minimum penalty does not apply to
20 him.

21 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Suppose the conviction
22 had been, under Federal law, the -- the conviction for
23 sexual abuse of an adult and we have the same question:
24 Does the mandatory minimum apply?

25 I take it if it had been under Federal law,

1 then the mandatory minimum would apply.

2 MR. ZAS: That's correct. If the conviction
3 had been under Chapter 109A of Title XVIII, which covers
4 sexual abuse offenses, then it would trigger the
5 mandatory penalty. But Congress, in this statute, since
6 the time it was first enacted in 1978, has never sought
7 to create symmetry or parity between the Federal
8 predicates and the State predicates.

9 This may be most clear now in
10 Subsection 2252(b)(1), where you can see that a prior
11 Federal conviction for sex trafficking of anyone, which
12 is a violation of Section 1591, the corresponding State
13 analogue, is textually limited to sex trafficking of
14 children.

15 So this decision to treat prior State and
16 Federal predicates differently is inescapable, and it's
17 been true ever since the first statute.

18 So from 1970 --

19 JUSTICE KENNEDY: I -- I don't -- why -- why
20 is it in this case -- it -- it does seem to me that
21 Congress, eight years later, when it wrote the -- the
22 second statute, used the -- the -- the same style and
23 that this very much favors the government. But then you
24 say that that's inapplicable, because?

25 MR. ZAS: Because when this language was

1 first added -- first, it was added in 1994.

2 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Yes.

3 MR. ZAS: The Federal predicates. At that
4 time there were still no State law predicates at all.

5 In 1996, when the language was first
6 introduced, and it was then introduced in Section --
7 Subsection (b)(1), which applies to the distribution and
8 receipt offenses, even then the penalty for simple
9 possession of child pornography was the only Federal
10 predicate.

11 So someone in Mr. Lockhart's position at
12 that time would not have faced the mandatory minimum
13 penalty even if people who -- who committed the
14 distribution offenses would or even if -- even if he had
15 a conviction for -- under Chapter 109A.

16 So -- and then in 1998, when this language
17 in dispute was then added at the government's urging to
18 Subsection (b)(2), even at that time Congress clearly
19 wasn't aiming for parity because then they added a new
20 Federal predicate, Chapter 117 offenses, which are
21 violations of the Man Act: Transportation for illegal
22 sexual activity.

23 But at that time it didn't add any State
24 law -- State offense analogue for that offense.

25 This has continued up to the present day.

1 So in 2003, there were amendments to add the obscenity
2 offenses, the Federal obscenity offenses in Chapter 71
3 to the list of Federal predicates, but no corresponding
4 State crime for obscenity offenses.

5 The --

6 JUSTICE GINSBURG: How do you say it works
7 now for the manufacturing and distribution offenses? We
8 have your position on the possession -- well, you said
9 there's a disparity between a Federal conviction and a
10 State conviction. How about a conviction, either the
11 manufacturing or distribution?

12 MR. ZAS: Yes. So -- so that offense is
13 covered by the different provision of Section 2251(e).
14 That's the penalty provision for the much more serious
15 crime of actually using minors or children to produce
16 this material.

17 The language in 2251(e) as amended in 2006
18 is -- it does seem to track, to qualify the predicates
19 to include State-law abuse offenses that involve adults
20 as well as children. But that's because there's an
21 important textual difference between Section 2251(e) and
22 the statute we're talking about.

23 So if you go back to Section 2252(b)(2),
24 you'll see an important textual point here, which is the
25 word "or." This may be easier to follow if you actually

1 look at the statute if you don't have it open in the
2 statutory appendix to the blue brief at pages -- at
3 page 10A. You'll see that the list is written as
4 aggravated sexual abuse, sexual abuse, abuse of
5 sexual -- I'm sorry, or abusive sexual conduct involving
6 a minor or ward or a bunch of other offenses.

7 The "or" before abusive sexual conduct would
8 not be there on the government's reading. That is, if
9 abusive sexual conduct involving a minor or ward were an
10 independent stand-alone offense, the "or" does no work.
11 It's unnatural to be. Then the list would just read,
12 aggravated sexual abuse, sexual abuse, abusive sexual
13 conduct involving a minor or ward, or -- and it would
14 continue.

15 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, there's another
16 possible explanation for that, because the last item in
17 the list itself involves a great many -- itself involves
18 a list. So the second "or" could be a substitute for a
19 semicolon.

20 But let me ask you another question about
21 the language that you just read. As I understand your
22 argument, this provision would apply to sexual abuse
23 involving a minor and also abusive sexual conduct
24 involving a minor.

25 Is there any difference between those two

1 things?

2 MR. ZAS: No, Your Honor. We --

3 JUSTICE ALITO: So why did Congress put them
4 both in?

5 MR. ZAS: Well, because I think the first
6 point here is it must be for the same reason it used
7 aggravated sexual abuse at the beginning of the list,
8 which -- which I think both sides agree does no
9 independent work. It's already covered.

10 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, there's something that
11 jumps out. It's a strange list, aggravated sexual
12 abuse, sexual abuse. Sexual abuse would include
13 aggravated sexual abuse. So that seems to be -- the
14 reference to aggravated sexual abuse seems to be
15 redundant. And abusive sexual conduct, if understood in
16 ordinary -- in the terms of ordinary language, does seem
17 to duplicate sexual abuse.

18 But there's an explanation that jumps out,
19 and that is that this -- almost this precise terminology
20 appears in Sections 2241, 2242, and 2243. And in those
21 provisions, all those terms are defined so that they
22 mean something different.

23 So it seems to jump out at the reader that
24 that's what Congress was doing in this list.

25 Why is -- what is wrong with that?

1 MR. ZAS: Well, first, if you go back to the
2 time this -- this language we're talking about was first
3 added in 1996, that Congress not only knew how to -- how
4 to do what Your Honor is suggesting, that is, to be
5 tracking the Federal predicates exactly. Because in a
6 different provision, the provision that became 2241(c),
7 it did exactly that. It -- it describes State offenses
8 whose conduct would constitute a Federal crime if
9 committed within Federal jurisdiction.

10 So they didn't do that here, and they didn't
11 do it again when they added the particular language in
12 1998 to (b) (2) again.

13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm sorry, I don't
14 follow that. I --

15 MR. ZAS: Yes.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: As I see it, they
17 did, as Justice Alito said, track pretty much exactly
18 2241, 42, and 43 in developing the list that they --
19 they add -- that's before us today. I didn't understand
20 your response.

21 MR. ZAS: Mr. Chief Justice, there are
22 really two responses. One, the one I gave to Justice
23 Alito is that this Congress, in 1996 and '98, knew how
24 to track when they wanted to track. They did so
25 explicitly in other provisions of the same legislation.

1 In 1996, the other provision was 2241(c). In 1998, the
2 other provision was 2426(b). So it knew -- it knew how
3 to do it, and didn't do it, and has never done it.

4 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, it could have done it
5 more clearly. That's certainly the answer to this whole
6 case. They could have handled this issue a lot more
7 clearly.

8 But that is the -- the idea that they were
9 picking up the definitions in the Federal provisions is
10 one explanation for this rather strange -- this list.
11 The other makes the list terribly redundant, and I
12 haven't heard your explanation as to why they would do
13 that.

14 Why include both sexual abuse and aggravated
15 sexual abuse? Why include sexual abuse and abusive
16 sexual conduct?

17 MR. ZAS: Two responses, Your Honor.

18 First -- and this goes to the Chief
19 Justice's question as well -- this list does not track
20 the Federal predicates as precisely, I think, as some
21 have suggested. The Federal list of predicates has four
22 crimes, sexual -- aggravated sexual abuse, sexual abuse,
23 sexual abuse of a minor or ward, and abusive sexual
24 contact. If Congress had meant to track those, they
25 surely would have used the same four-prong list. They

1 didn't do that. Instead, they used a different term,
2 "abusive sexual conduct."

3 JUSTICE KENNEDY: I don't understand how
4 that answers the redundancy question. There's
5 redundancy in both interpretations, but much more in
6 yours than in the government's.

7 MR. ZAS: Well, I -- I disagree with that.
8 I think the government reads the modifying clause out of
9 this statute in terms of doing any operative work at
10 all. But -- but let me respond --

11 JUSTICE KENNEDY: I'm not sure how your
12 answer was responsive to Justice Alito's redundancy
13 question.

14 MR. ZAS: It wasn't. But that's the second
15 part of the answer.

16 The redundancy here was meant to go very
17 broadly, to pick up, not the Federal predicates, but any
18 terms or crimes that the States might create.

19 So we cited this in the yellow brief in
20 reply. You'll see that the States call sexual abuse a
21 variety of different things, including aggravated sexual
22 abuse of a minor, sexual abuse of a minor, abusive
23 sexual misconduct. So Congress is using these redundant
24 terms as it sometimes does to emphasize inclusiveness.
25 Whatever the label is, Congress wanted to protect

1 children by picking those up.

2 But it limited. It limited the reach of the
3 terms by setting a bright line floor. And that floor
4 was at children. The statute, after all, its principal
5 purpose as its title, as the title of Chapter 110
6 suggests, is about protecting against sexual
7 exploitation and other abuse of children.

8 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Zas, is it possible when
9 you read these three terms, as you say, Congress might
10 have meant to be just trying to pick up every
11 conceivable State statute it could think of. But it's
12 possible also to think of these as the aggravated sexual
13 abuse is the worst offense; the sexual abuse is the
14 medium offense; and the abusive sexual conduct is
15 actually somewhat a more minor offense, in other words,
16 might include things that are not sexual abuse
17 themselves. Let's say indecent exposure or something
18 like that.

19 And if you understand the provisions in that
20 way as sort of going from the top to the bottom and
21 meant to pick up everything, then it would seem that the
22 involving a minor or ward really ought to refer to all
23 of them. Right? That there's no reason why the
24 involving a minor or ward would -- would refer only to
25 the most minor offenses as the others.

1 MR. ZAS: Well, I think -- I think Your
2 Honor makes a good point. We have not been able to --

3 JUSTICE KAGAN: Maybe I said that wrong. I
4 think I said the exact opposite of what I meant.

5 (Laughter.)

6 JUSTICE SCALIA: It makes sense to me,
7 though.

8 (Laughter.)

9 JUSTICE KAGAN: What?

10 If you read -- if you read them going --
11 going down, right -- well, what do you think would
12 follow?

13 (Laughter.)

14 What do you think would follow from that
15 understanding of this list?

16 MR. ZAS: Well, Your Honor, we have tried to
17 figure out what -- what in the world the difference is
18 between sexual abuse and abusive sexual conduct when you
19 give these terms their ordinary meaning. There is no
20 meaningful difference. Sexual abuse, as ordinarily
21 defined, is just the misuse, physical or nonphysical, of
22 another --

23 JUSTICE KAGAN: But just presume with me
24 that abusive sexual conduct is supposed to be -- is
25 supposed to include some things that sexual abuse would

1 not.

2 What do you think follows from that?

3 MR. ZAS: Well, again, first, even with that
4 assumption, you have this prefatory language to the list
5 here, "relating to," which this Court has described --
6 has defined, has interpreted, to be very broad. It only
7 means "to stand in some relation to."

8 JUSTICE SCALIA: When I think -- what I
9 think you would say is that if it's in descending order
10 like that, you don't have to make the third one, which
11 is already less than the second, which is less than the
12 first. You don't have to make the third one a teeny,
13 teeny, teeny third one by tagging on children only to
14 the third and not to the other two.

15 It seems to me much more regular to assume,
16 as you do, that the limitation to children applies to
17 all three of these descending crimes. And -- and isn't
18 that the answer?

19 MR. ZAS: Yes, Your Honor.

20 JUSTICE SCALIA: Your answer.

21 MR. ZAS: It -- it is the answer. And --
22 and it is essentially an instance of the principle that
23 has -- that has come to be known as the series
24 qualifier.

25 JUSTICE SCALIA: But -- but the -- the

1 problem with that is -- maybe I'm wrong, but I think you
2 have conceded that there is no difference between the
3 last two, that it -- it's -- it's not descending. I
4 mean, it's -- it's Justice Kagan who's suggested that
5 abusive sexual conduct could mean exposure, for example,
6 indecent exposure, which would probably not fit the
7 second -- the second term. Haven't you conceded that
8 the two are the same?

9 MR. ZAS: Yes, we have, but we don't view
10 it --

11 JUSTICE SCALIA: What did you do that for?

12 MR. ZAS: We do not view it as -- we don't
13 view it as a concession. We have allowed for the
14 possibility, as -- as Justice Kagan, I think, is trying
15 to do, of trying to come up with some fine distinction
16 in meaning between the last two terms, but whether there
17 is or isn't a little bit of daylight between those
18 terms, it's all overcome by the terms "relating to."
19 Anything relating to one is going to relate to the
20 other.

21 And pity the poor district judge who would
22 have to decide in cases around the country, does this
23 offense relate to sexual abuse, in which case on the
24 government's reading, it doesn't matter whether a minor
25 or ward was involved; or does it relate to this other

1 category of abusive sexual conduct, which as far as we
2 can --

3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But just to be
4 clear, it's abusive sexual contact, right?

5 MR. ZAS: Not in our list. That's the
6 language from --

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: (e)?

8 MR. ZAS: -- the Federal predicates. The
9 separate crime in 2244 is abusive sexual contact.

10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I see.

11 MR. ZAS: Our list is abusive sexual
12 conduct. As far as we can tell, no one has ever
13 explained what in the world the difference is.

14 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, we might be -- when
15 did they write? We're looking at, call it "your
16 section," which is (a)(4); is that right? Or what is
17 it? It's -- for the three things in it. The one you're
18 interested in is -- let's -- I don't want a name for it.

19 MR. ZAS: Yes. It's --

20 JUSTICE BREYER: I call it "your section."

21 MR. ZAS: It's the penalty provision.

22 JUSTICE BREYER: All right. I'm going to
23 call it "your section."

24 MR. ZAS: You can, Your Honor.

25 JUSTICE BREYER: Your section.

1 Then think of several other sections, which
2 are the one I hadn't thought about which Justice Alito
3 raised. That's really suspicious the way that looks
4 there. 41, 42, 43. Now, when you pull up 41, 42, 43,
5 law or written before the relevant parts of your section
6 were written.

7 MR. ZAS: They were, Federal predicates
8 prior to --

9 JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. If that's so -- and
10 I don't know if this helps you or hurts you, but it
11 seems to me that there is a ready-made right there for a
12 drafter explanation of why he uses these words. Because
13 we first look to 41, and that's aggravated. And then we
14 look to 42, and that's sexual abuse without aggravated.
15 And conduct is just the same as contact, but the drafter
16 is thinking maybe we should go a little bit bigger.
17 Now, the difficulty is in each of the sections I've
18 mentioned, there is a special related section for
19 children.

20 So the difference between the two for adults
21 is the nature of the force requiring a person to perform
22 a sexual act. A threat of violence, et cetera. That's
23 one. Right?

24 And then the next section, abuse, it can be
25 some other kind of threat. Then we get to the way it

1 deals with children, and it deals with children under
2 the 12 -- under 12. That's one. And it deals 12 to 16.
3 That's the next. And then we have a section called
4 contact, and that has to do with sex acts basically that
5 really weren't sex acts but for a certain kind of
6 conduct which is defined. All right.

7 So I read this, I say, hey, that's what they
8 picked up. They just -- a drafter just picked it up and
9 changed a little bit, but that's what he had in mind.
10 Then the question is: Your question. And in your
11 favor, I think, is the fact that each of these earlier
12 sections does have a special section dealing with
13 children under the same number.

14 Now, don't tell me I'm right if I'm not
15 right, but that's what I suddenly saw when Justice Alito
16 asked his question. Just tell me your reaction.

17 MR. ZAS: Well --

18 JUSTICE SCALIA: You're not going to tell
19 him he's right.

20 (Laughter.)

21 MR. ZAS: I wouldn't do that, Your Honor.

22 The courts of appeals that have addressed
23 this precise question, just -- just so it's clear, none
24 of them -- they've all rejected the idea that I -- that
25 I think starts the premise here, which is that Congress

1 meant to -- meant for courts to interpret these terms by
2 reference to the Federal predicates. In fact, that's
3 the government's position here as well.

4 So the parties are on common ground in
5 saying that these weren't meant to track the Federal
6 predicates. And as I pointed out earlier, Congress not
7 only knew how to do it when they wanted to, they did it
8 in these two pieces of legislation in '96 and '98.

9 Now, it's true that these terms existed in
10 the Federal predicates before they were added to this
11 section. But they also exist all around the country in
12 the 50 States. So Congress wasn't -- wasn't trying to
13 track them. It could have just said, any State offense
14 that would be a violation of Federal law if -- if in
15 Federal jurisdiction. It -- it -- it didn't do that.

16 It was recognizing that States do all kinds
17 of things. And it's using these terms to say, anything
18 relating to it. It doesn't have to even be sexual
19 abuse; it just has to relate to sexual abuse. But
20 because that could pick up misdemeanor sex offenses
21 around the country, committed only against an adult.

22 Public lewdness would be an example.
23 That -- that crime, we sited one statute in the briefs.
24 That's -- the statutory maximum is 30 days in jail. But
25 if that were picked up, suddenly someone who is in

1 Federal court with their first offense, the first
2 Federal offense of possessing child pornography, is
3 suddenly going to have their sentence go --

4 JUSTICE ALITO: But your -- your argument is
5 that it is just a coincidence that Congress came up with
6 this list of three terms that are redundant and that
7 just so happen to be almost exactly the same three terms
8 in the same order that appear in the Federal provisions.

9 MR. ZAS: No, I -- I -- I don't mean to say
10 that. It's -- it's not a coincidence. Congress would
11 naturally use terms that it is familiar with, that are
12 in the Federal -- the Federal -- Federal chapter, but
13 that's very different.

14 JUSTICE SCALIA: They didn't use the same
15 terms.

16 MR. ZAS: That's -- that's right.

17 JUSTICE SCALIA: The third term is
18 different.

19 JUSTICE ALITO: But they used -- they
20 used --

21 JUSTICE SCALIA: Do you think it was an
22 accident that the third term was different?

23 MR. ZAS: No. I think the court presumes
24 that when Congress uses a different term, it -- it acts
25 deliberately -- and I -- I think --

1 JUSTICE ALITO: When they use "sexual abuse"
2 and "sexually abusive conduct," they were not -- they --
3 they had in mind the Federal provisions, but they didn't
4 want those terms in this provision to mean the same
5 thing as they mean in the Federal provision, even
6 though, according to you, there is no generally accepted
7 understanding of the difference between sexual abuse and
8 abusive sexual conduct.

9 MR. ZAS: That's right. That's right.
10 They -- they didn't.

11 Sex -- I'm sorry. Chapter 110, the chapter
12 that contains the statute, has its own definitional
13 section. There is no definition there of any of these
14 terms. The only potentially pertinent term that's
15 defined is the term "minor," which is defined
16 differently in this chapter than it's defined or used --

17 JUSTICE ALITO: Sexual abuse is defined, and
18 abusive sexual contact is defined, are they not?

19 MR. ZAS: They are -- they are defined in
20 Chapter 109A. But as Justice -- as Justice Scalia
21 pointed out, they didn't use abusive sexual contact.
22 They used abusive sexual conduct. So it -- it could be
23 viewed as, that's going broader, but with a floor. We
24 want to brightline it. If you commit any kind of sexual
25 abuse, not -- not only sexual abuse, but anything

1 relating to sexual abuse, you're going to face these
2 severe penalties, so long as it involves a minor or
3 ward. That's the focus. Congress was trying to protect
4 children, and to punish and deter those who would harm
5 them.

6 There is nothing in the history or the
7 understanding of these provisions at the time of
8 enactment to suggest that they were also focused on
9 sexual abuse -- State sexual-abuse crimes against
10 adults. Now, that's a serious crime. No one disputes
11 that. But it wasn't the focus of this legislation.

12 JUSTICE KAGAN: But why would they be
13 focused on Federal sexual abuse involving adults but not
14 State sexual abuse involving adults?

15 MR. ZAS: Because the 1996 Congress was
16 focused on a very specific problem that they identify.
17 And that's the link, the connection between child
18 pornography and other sex offenses against children.

19 So that was their focus. And given that
20 focus and given that the other State law predicates in
21 this statute are also limited to -- to crimes against
22 children, they naturally limited these offenses as well
23 to children.

24 JUSTICE KAGAN: No, but the -- the Federal
25 predicate, the Section 109, I believe it is, does apply

1 to adults as well. So why would they be focused on
2 adults with respect to Federal offenses but not with
3 respect to State offenses?

4 MR. ZAS: Because, I think most importantly,
5 Congress controls the Federal -- Federal crime. It
6 creates them, it knows what they are, they're a finite
7 set, and it knows that those predicates are not going to
8 change without congressional action.

9 Once the national legislature has to
10 consider 50 penal codes around the country which can
11 change at any time and can cover things that may relate
12 to sexual abuse or abusive sexual conduct, Congress
13 reasonably may have decided that it didn't want to sweep
14 that broadly, so it, again, created this floor.
15 "Involving a minor or ward" was the key phrase. And our
16 reading is the only one proposed that gives it some
17 operative work to do.

18 I'd like to reserve the balance of my time
19 for rebuttal.

20 Thank you.

21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

22 Ms. O'Connell.

23 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ANN O'CONNELL

24 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT

25 MS. O'CONNELL: Mr. Chief Justice, and may

1 it please the Court:

2 This case involves two competing canons of
3 statutory interpretation, and there are four basic
4 reasons why we think the government's interpretation is
5 correct.

6 First, Petitioner's interpretation creates
7 an unexplained redundancy where the Court would have to
8 conclude that Congress created a list of three things,
9 two of which are the same.

10 Second, our interpretation is consistent
11 with the only possible reading of Section --

12 JUSTICE SCALIA: Excuse me. Let's do them
13 one by one.

14 On the first one, even under your
15 interpretation, two of the three are the same, aren't
16 they?

17 MS. O'CONNELL: Under our interpretation,
18 what -- what we've said is that the first category and
19 the third category are logically subsets of the more
20 general category of sexual abuse.

21 JUSTICE SCALIA: Right.

22 MS. O'CONNELL: But there's a couple of
23 explanations for why Congress may have done that.

24 The first is that, when they added these
25 State law predicates to the Section 2252(b)(1) for the

1 first time in 1996, there already were Federal
2 predicates on the list that included aggravated sexual
3 abuse, sexual abuse, and sexual abuse of a minor or
4 ward. So even though it may be true that Congress could
5 have covered everything it wanted to cover in the State
6 law crimes by just saying "sexual abuse," it would have
7 opened itself up to arguments if it had just said all of
8 those Federal crimes and then any State law relating to
9 sexual abuse, that those other types of sexual abuse
10 under State law were not covered.

11 Especially with respect to the third
12 category, sexual abuse or abusive sexual conduct
13 involving a minor or ward, Congress made clear when it
14 included that third category that it was picking up
15 State law offenses where a person is deemed incapable of
16 consenting to sexual contact or sexual conduct, because
17 of their status as either a minor or a ward.

18 So our interpretation can be explained.
19 There is redundancy, and we're not asking for just an --
20 a straight invocation of the canon against surplusage.
21 Both interpretations contain surplusage. But it's a
22 reason why it doesn't make sense to apply the
23 series-qualifier canon here, because it --

24 JUSTICE ALITO: Why do you resist -- why --
25 why do you resist the argument that what Congress was

1 doing was picking up basically the definitions of the
2 Federal offenses that are worded almost identically? If
3 that's what they are doing, then it's understandable
4 what is meant by all three terms. If that's not what
5 they were doing, it's a strange coincidence.

6 And not only is there redundancy, but
7 there's ambiguity about what is meant by sexual abuse as
8 opposed to abusive sexual conduct, and why they had to
9 put in aggravated sexual abuse in addition to sexual
10 abuse.

11 MS. O'CONNELL: Justice Alito, we -- we
12 don't think that Congress was trying to pick up the
13 exact definitions of the three Federal statutes. And we
14 think that's most clear, as Petitioner pointed out, by
15 the fact that there are other provision in this chapter
16 where Congress used different language when it wanted to
17 do so.

18 The most clear example is the recidivist
19 provision for the sexual abuse offenses.

20 JUSTICE ALITO: Yes, they could have done it
21 more clearly, of course. The -- the statute is -- is
22 poorly drafted. You know, we give them a "D" for their
23 drafting of this statute.

24 But what is the difference between sexual
25 abuse and abusive sexual conduct? Putting aside the

1 definitions of those -- of those terms or similar terms
2 in Chapter 109.

3 MS. O'CONNELL: I don't think there is any
4 difference between those two terms.

5 And -- and Petitioner agrees, which is
6 why --

7 JUSTICE ALITO: So why did they put -- why
8 did they do that?

9 MS. O'CONNELL: I think because the --

10 JUSTICE ALITO: Just catchy phrases that
11 came to their mind?

12 MS. O'CONNELL: No. I think the last
13 category, "sexual abusive conduct involving a minor or
14 ward," was meant to -- to indicate and make clear that
15 Congress was picking up State offenses where a person is
16 deemed incapable of giving consent because they are a
17 minor or a ward. They are deemed incapable by the law
18 even though, under a generic definition of "sexual
19 abuse" that may apply to everyone --

20 JUSTICE SCALIA: Ward -- a ward can't --
21 why -- why would you say a -- why would you add "ward"
22 if -- if that was the reason for it? Why wouldn't you
23 just say of "a minor"?

24 MS. O'CONNELL: Well, Congress added "ward."
25 And --

1 JUSTICE SCALIA: I know. Why? That's what
2 I'm asking.

3 MS. O'CONNELL: Right. Well, we think the
4 most --

5 JUSTICE SCALIA: To achieve what -- what you
6 say they were achieving, it would -- it would have
7 sufficed to say "minor."

8 MS. O'CONNELL: No, I don't think so.

9 JUSTICE SCALIA: No?

10 MS. O'CONNELL: A minor -- a ward is not
11 just a person who is a minor or a foster child, or a
12 person who's been placed under a guardianship because of
13 mental incompetence or something like that. Those
14 people are all wards, but as we've explained in our
15 brief, a ward also very clearly includes a prisoner, and
16 Congress would have known that.

17 And the -- the
18 Federal sexual abuse of a ward provision refers
19 basically to --

20 JUSTICE SCALIA: But that -- that's not
21 somebody who could not -- who could not give consent.

22 MS. O'CONNELL: Under --

23 JUSTICE SCALIA: You're -- you're saying the
24 reason for it was they wanted to pick up people who
25 could not consent to the thing. But to do that, all

1 they had to say was "minor."

2 MS. O'CONNELL: No -- no. I think that a --
3 a ward is also basically deemed incapable of giving
4 consent --

5 JUSTICE SCALIA: Prisoners -- prisoners are
6 deemed incapable of giving consent?

7 MS. O'CONNELL: The law has the same sort of
8 operation, yes. It -- it deems the conduct abusive even
9 if it's consensual. The Section 2243 does that, the
10 Federal sexual abuse of a ward statute. And we've cited
11 in footnote 14 a lot of State laws that prohibit the
12 same thing.

13 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And "concrete" would mean
14 that, if it was a prison guard and a prisoner --

15 MS. O'CONNELL: Right.

16 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- even if the prisoner
17 said, "Yes."

18 MS. O'CONNELL: Exactly. That that would be
19 deemed abusive sexual conduct. It would be --

20 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But a ward -- a ward could
21 also be a 40-year-old person who is incompetent.

22 MS. O'CONNELL: Correct. A ward could
23 certainly be an adult.

24 And I think this is a -- a key point that
25 Petitioner has never really answered is that Petitioner

1 is trying to say that there is this clear pattern that
2 Congress had when it was creating the -- these lists,
3 and that the Federal crimes can involve both adults and
4 minors, but it was always limiting the State law crimes
5 to crimes against children. And it just isn't the case.
6 And even under his interpretation, because "wards" are
7 included, there is at least some adult sexual-abuse
8 crimes against adults that are being swept up even if it
9 applies to all three categories.

10 And also in Section 2251(e), the --
11 the enhancement for child pornography production
12 offenses, the only way that you could read that
13 provision is to include sexual abuse offenses against
14 adults.

15 And so it's not the case that there is this
16 very clear pattern where Congress was only including
17 child victim counterparts to all of the Federal offenses
18 that it was putting on the list.

19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Ms. O'Connell --

20 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Is Petitioner right when
21 Petitioner says that it was the Department of Justice's
22 original view that involving a minor or ward, it
23 modified all three categories? That that was -- the
24 first position that the government took and then the
25 government changed?

1 MS. O'CONNELL: No. I -- I -- I don't think
2 that that is an official position that the government
3 took. We never took that position in a brief. Any time
4 we were confronted with actually interpreting the
5 statute as a legal matter, we have contended that
6 involving a minor or ward applies only to the last
7 category.

8 JUSTICE SCALIA: Where did you get that idea
9 from, then?

10 Where did he get that idea? What -- what
11 had the Department said that -- that suggested the
12 opposite?

13 MS. O'CONNELL: There was the -- this letter
14 submitted in 1998 that the Petitioner cites where, when
15 the -- the author of the letter -- the -- the point of
16 the paragraph is to say, look, Congress, in the -- the
17 sexual abuse provision or the recidivist provision
18 for -- for receipt and distribution offenses in
19 2252(b)(1), you have all these State law crimes that you
20 didn't include on the -- on the list of predicate
21 offenses for 2252(b)(2), the possession offenses, and we
22 think you should line them up.

23 In summarizing that argument, the drafter of
24 the letter referred to them as "child molestation
25 crimes" or "child abuse crimes." It was an -- it was an

1 underinclusive, inaccurate, short -- it -- it wasn't
2 inaccurate. They do involve child molestation crimes.
3 But it was just a useful way of summarizing what was
4 there and what would have been most --

5 JUSTICE SCALIA: Surely it shows --

6 MS. O'CONNELL: -- for Congress.

7 JUSTICE SCALIA: -- that -- that an
8 intelligent person could think that that's what this
9 involved.

10 MS. O'CONNELL: I --

11 JUSTICE SCALIA: I assume that the person
12 read this and -- and thought that that's what it meant.

13 MS. O'CONNELL: And -- and, Justice Scalia,
14 I think that's why the canons of interpretation don't
15 get anybody a hundred percent of the way there.

16 JUSTICE SCALIA: I agree. And what I worry
17 about is the rule of lenity. You have these dueling
18 canons, and you have a rule that when the government
19 sends somebody to jail for ten years, it has to turn
20 sharp corners. It has to dot every I and cross every T.
21 It has to be clear.

22 And, you know, I -- we've been discussing
23 this dueling canons and so forth. My goodness, I have
24 no -- I have no assurance what the right answer is. But
25 I know that somebody could read this and think that it

1 means what the petitioner says it means. And if that's
2 the case, it seems to me the rule of lenity comes into
3 play. That's -- that's what concerns me most about this
4 case, not the dueling canons.

5 MS. O'CONNELL: Justice Scalia, I think if
6 you read the text of the statute once, you may think, I
7 don't know what this means. It could go either way.
8 But if you just read the rest of the list of things that
9 Congress included and take a look at it, we think
10 there's four things that jump out that make clear that
11 involving a minor or ward only is modifying the last
12 category. The first is the -- the redundancy problem
13 that Petitioner's interpretation creates.

14 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, could I ask about
15 your -- your basic theory as to that, which, if I
16 understand it, says the reason why we shouldn't worry
17 about the redundancy you create is because Congress just
18 wanted to make absolutely clear that the sexual abuse
19 was also sexual abuse involving somebody who couldn't
20 consent. That's basically your theory.

21 And there is a very easy way to do that, and
22 it would have completely made this -- I mean, made this
23 a hundred percent clear. Congress would just have said
24 aggravated sexual abuse, sexual abuse, or sexual abuse
25 involving a minor or ward. And just by using the exact

1 same language, it would have been clear, but the
2 distinction was between sexual abuse and sexual abuse
3 involving a minor or ward.

4 But Congress doesn't do that, right?
5 Congress changes the language of the third noun. And
6 that's what creates the puzzlement. And -- and so it
7 seems to me that your theory doesn't really cohere with
8 the fact that this third term -- although, nobody can
9 say exactly what it means that is different -- the third
10 term is linguistically dissimilar from the second one.

11 MS. O'CONNELL: It is, but -- but under a
12 generic interpretation of sexual abuse, any generic
13 definition that a court has come up with, I think one
14 that is a typical one is sexual conduct that uses or
15 misuses or injures a victim so as to cause harm or
16 damage. They all include sexual conduct. And so
17 regardless of whether sexual conduct is -- you know,
18 under the Federal law, sexual conduct could be both a
19 sexual act or a sexual contact, anything that's defined
20 within the Federal provision. But the term "sexual
21 abuse" was already broad enough to cover abusive sexual
22 conduct.

23 I can't say that I know why Congress didn't
24 say "sexual abuse of a minor or ward" as opposed to
25 "abusive sexual conduct involving a minor or ward." But

1 I think the key part of it to focus on is the fact that
2 they use the term "involving a minor or ward." It's the
3 same category or category of people that they are trying
4 to pick up that's reflected in the prohibitions on
5 sexual --

6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, why not just say
7 -- drop the "abusive"? Just say "sexual conduct with a
8 minor or a ward"? Because now you have to deal with the
9 adjective "abusive." So how does that get you to
10 consent or no consent?

11 MS. O'CONNELL: I think Congress could have
12 done this without saying abusive, but, you know, the
13 Federal sexual-abuse statute of -- of a minor or ward is
14 called sexual abuse of a minor or ward. They also
15 include the word "abusive." I think it's just -- the
16 ambiguity really is that abuse could mean different
17 things depending on who the victim is. Something could
18 be abusive because it's done to or in front of a child
19 but not an adult. And so that may be -- it's not a
20 reason why Congress wouldn't -- needed to use the word
21 "abusive," but there -- there is a reason -- it is a
22 reason why there could be some daylight between the two
23 categories.

24 JUSTICE BREYER: What were the -- what were
25 the other three? You said there were four reasons. I

1 started where I think Justice Scalia did. Of course, I
2 might more often than he think that the canons don't
3 help us all that much. And this -- this is a poster
4 child, I think, for that proposition.

5 And so you said, no, there are four things
6 here that show that this isn't ambiguous. You shouldn't
7 end up that way. Now, one was a redundancy, which I'm
8 not sure what it was, and then you didn't get to the
9 other three, which I'd like to hear.

10 MS. O'CONNELL: Okay.

11 JUSTICE SCALIA: I apologize for that. I
12 jumped in on it.

13 MS. O'CONNELL: No apology necessary.

14 JUSTICE BREYER: No, it wasn't.

15 MS. O'CONNELL: The second reason why we
16 think the Petitioner's interpretation doesn't make sense
17 is because in the penalty provision for production
18 offenses Section 2251(e), Petitioner agrees that the
19 only way you can read that penalty provision is to
20 include State sexual abuse offenses against adults,
21 because Congress worded it slightly differently. They
22 included all the same crimes, but the way that provision
23 is -- reads, it says, "State laws relating to aggravated
24 sexual abuse, sexual abuse, abusive sexual contact
25 involving a minor or a ward or sex trafficking of

1 children."

2 So it's no longer -- involving a minor or
3 ward is no longer a modifier that appears at the end of
4 a list. This is at page 13A of the appendix to the gray
5 brief.

6 And so there's only one possible
7 interpretation of the list of State sexual-abuse
8 offenses in Section 2251(e), and there's two possible
9 interpretations of the -- the same three crimes in the
10 next provision. And so the Court would have a choice
11 between saying that those -- the State sexual abuse
12 offenses have different scopes in the two provisions.

13 Third is that it ignores -- Petitioner's
14 interpretation ignores the clear parallel between the --
15 the three main categories of sexual abuse offenses in
16 Chapter 109A, the Federal offenses.

17 JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah. And the other?

18 MS. O'CONNELL: That's the -- and the three
19 categories that it created for State sexual offenses.

20 JUSTICE BREYER: Right. And the fourth.

21 JUSTICE SCALIA: Which is not a parallel
22 if -- if you read the word, right?

23 MS. O'CONNELL: It's not exactly parallel.

24 JUSTICE SCALIA: Contact is not conduct.

25 MS. O'CONNELL: I -- I think that's -- that

1 is debatable. I mean, there's -- there's sexual conduct
2 --

3 JUSTICE SCALIA: It's debatable that contact
4 and conduct are different words? That's not debatable.

5 MS. O'CONNELL: Not that they're different
6 words. But I think even Petitioner points out that in
7 the abusive sexual contact provision, sexual contact
8 is -- they start out by calling it sexual conduct in
9 circumstances where it didn't amount to a sexual act.
10 It's all --

11 JUSTICE KAGAN: You're not suggesting this
12 is just a scrivener's error, are you? That it was meant
13 to be contact?

14 MS. O'CONNELL: I think the -- they both do
15 the same job. So I don't -- I don't know why it was
16 changed, but I don't think there is a reason why it's --

17 JUSTICE BREYER: Fourth, fourth.

18 MS. O'CONNELL: The fourth is that
19 Petitioner's interpretation would frustrate the purpose
20 of the statute because under the categorical approach,
21 it would exclude as predicates any sexual abuse crimes
22 that were committed against children if the defendant
23 was convicted under a generally applicable sexual-abuse
24 statute.

25 JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. So he'll say "or" is

1 in this one and it's not in the other one for a reason.
2 He'll say they're superfluous reading both ways. He'll
3 say that -- I can't remember the third -- but the fourth
4 he's going to say, yeah, it's underinclusive versus
5 overinclusive. Yours is it would be somewhat
6 under-inclusive for the reason you say, and you take
7 your reading, it will be overinclusive for the reason he
8 says.

9 So if we're at -- this is the only place
10 that -- if we are absolutely at equipoise, which I can't
11 say we are now, but I think it through -- if we are
12 absolutely at equipoise, before turning to the rule of
13 lenity, I would like your comment on my temptation to
14 say at least here, the legislative history helps. And
15 indeed --

16 JUSTICE SCALIA: I knew you were going to
17 say that.

18 (Laughter.)

19 JUSTICE BREYER: Indeed --

20 JUSTICE SCALIA: I knew it.

21 JUSTICE BREYER: -- it isn't just a letter
22 from the Justice Department. It is that the report, the
23 way these are actually written is that a general idea is
24 given to a person whose job it is to draft. And that
25 drafter tries to put in words the general intention

1 that's been described, and the report is used to
2 describe what the general intention was. I'm not saying
3 a hundred percent, but very often with technical
4 statutes, that's how it works.

5 So I read that report, and what do I
6 discover? A repeat offender with a prior conviction
7 under da-ta-da, or under any State child abuse law, or
8 law relating to the production receipt or distribution
9 of child pornography. And it is only two years later
10 after they pass that that the Justice Department writes
11 its letter noting that the provision they just passed
12 involved individuals with prior convictions for child
13 abuse. And recommending an enhanced penalty as well if
14 they had a prior conviction for sexual abuse of a minor.

15 Okay. So I read that and said, short, but
16 clear. And that's what the drafter would have been
17 looking at when -- the first one, anyway -- working with
18 the staff of the committee when trying to translate
19 general intentions of senators and representatives into
20 actual language. And I think it's not contrary to
21 popular belief to say that senators and representatives
22 do hire staff to do such things and do not sit there
23 with pen and pencil thinking, where does the "or" go?

24 Okay? So what is -- what is the Justice
25 Department's response to that?

1 MS. O'CONNELL: I think there are two
2 things. The first is the response I gave before, which
3 is just that this may have been a useful shorthand way
4 to describe the conduct that Congress would have been
5 most concerned about, for the person writing the report
6 and for the Department of Justice trying to convince
7 Congress to add these State law crimes to the child
8 pornography possession recidivist enhancement.

9 And I think the other response is just that,
10 even if you think the letter is against us, you look at
11 what Congress actually did. And they created a -- a
12 provision that basically parallels the three Federal
13 offenses. They included many Federal offenses that can
14 involve adult victims. And then eight years later, when
15 they added State law predicates to Section 2251(e), they
16 made very clear they understood the modifier to apply
17 only to the last category.

18 JUSTICE SCALIA: Ms. O'Connell, you -- you
19 don't think Congress can leave it to its staff to decide
20 what a statute means, do you?

21 MS. O'CONNELL: No.

22 JUSTICE SCALIA: Isn't legislative power
23 nondelegable?

24 MS. O'CONNELL: Right. We think the -- the
25 most important thing here is to look at the text of the

1 --

2 JUSTICE BREYER: You asked a really quite
3 broad -- I don't know what the 4,000 people over there
4 are doing, if -- if they're not entrusted by their
5 principals to write words on paper that would reflect
6 the general idea.

7 You think they can't do that?

8 MS. O'CONNELL: Justice Breyer, I think
9 it -- as we explained in the brief, it -- it may have
10 just been a useful shorthand way to describe the most
11 serious conducts included in that provision.

12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Who is -- who is the
13 author of this?

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I don't know what
15 the hundred people --

16 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Who is the author?

17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- are doing over
18 there if they're delegating everything to the staff.

19 JUSTICE GINSBURG: This -- this -- this
20 letter that so much discussion has revolved around, who
21 was it in the Department of Justice that wrote?

22 MS. O'CONNELL: It was the Acting Assistant
23 Attorney General Ann Harkins.

24 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Could you talk about the
25 rule of lenity? Does the rule of lenity apply with the

1 same force when the question is the substantive
2 definition of a crime as distinct from the penalty
3 that's attached?

4 MS. O'CONNELL: The Court --

5 JUSTICE KENNEDY: It seems to me there's an
6 argument that it should apply equally, but have we
7 talked about that?

8 MS. O'CONNELL: I think the Court has
9 typically applied the same-strength rule of lenity to
10 both substantive provisions and penalty provisions.

11 JUSTICE KENNEDY: That -- that makes a great
12 deal of sense. It -- other than that rule of lenity to
13 the extent it's based on notice, it seems to have
14 somewhat more force when it applies to the substantive
15 definition of the offense as opposed to the punishment.
16 But I -- you could argue it either -- either way.

17 But have we -- have we talked about any
18 distinction?

19 MS. O'CONNELL: There has not been a
20 distinction in the Court's cases. There have been a few
21 times where criminal defendants have tried to say that
22 there should be a supercharged rule of lenity in a case
23 that's talking about mandatory minimums or maximums or
24 consecutive sentence. And the Court has resisted that.

25 And I think this would be not a -- not a

1 good case for the Court to go down that path because
2 the -- the guidelines range for this particular criminal
3 defendant was 78 to 97 months. His minimum was 120.
4 It's not actually a huge difference. And under -- under
5 current law, the statutory maximum would have been the
6 same, regardless of -- of whether this enhancement
7 applied.

8 Justice Breyer has helpfully walked me
9 through all of my points; so if the Court has no further
10 questions.

11 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, can I go back to
12 the -- to the language? You know, it's confusing
13 language. And I showed it to all my clerks and -- and
14 basically said how would you read it. And two came out
15 on one side, and two came out on the other side. But --
16 but I'm sort of left with this feeling that it -- we're
17 not in -- in a situation where there are dueling canons.
18 We actually might be in a situation where one canon
19 trumps the other.

20 I mean, you have this last-antecedent rule,
21 and it's an important rule. But it gives way when a
22 certain -- when there is a certain quality to all the
23 antecedents when they're all parallel and when the last
24 modifier equally sensibly refers to them all, right?
25 And that that's a situation, so that series-qualifier

1 rule is in some sense a rule about when the
2 last-antecedent rule doesn't apply.

3 So I guess I would ask you to comment on
4 that.

5 MS. O'CONNELL: There -- I have a couple of
6 different responses.

7 The first one is that the context is the
8 most important thing. And it's not the case that the
9 Court hasn't applied the last-antecedent rule in cases
10 where the statute involves a list of parallel terms.

11 I think the FTC v. Mandel Brothers is the
12 best example of that. There's a list of a purchaser,
13 consignee, factor, bailee, correspondent or agent, or
14 any other person who is engaged in dealing commercially
15 in fur products or fur.

16 And the Court said it didn't make sense to
17 only apply this to a purchaser who is also dealing in
18 the -- in the fur products, and so we're going to apply
19 it only to the last antecedent. The series-qualifier
20 principle, you know, petitioner relies quite heavily on
21 the explanation in -- in Justice Scalia's book that goes
22 through all of the canons. And the book even says that
23 the series qualifier principle more so than others is
24 highly dependent on context and can be overcome if
25 something doesn't feel right about the way that it --

1 the statute reads when you apply it.

2 And we think the clearest indication here
3 that it doesn't make sense for the qualifier to apply to
4 all three of the categories is that it -- it literally
5 renders categories B and C the same.

6 I'll -- I'll point out just one other thing.

7 Justice Breyer, you mentioned during the
8 Petitioner's argument that you noticed that each of the
9 Federal predicates, 2241, 2242, 2243, have a provision
10 that applies to minors and wards. Section 2242 does
11 not.

12 JUSTICE BREYER: No. But it's followed by
13 what could be taken as. They just gave it a different
14 number; isn't that right? 2243 does, in fact, deal with
15 minors?

16 MS. O'CONNELL: 2243 is the sexual abuse of
17 a minor or ward provision.

18 JUSTICE BREYER: Right.

19 MS. O'CONNELL: 2241, aggravated sexual
20 abuse, has a special subsection dealing with very young
21 children. Section 2242, the general sexual abuse crime,
22 does not include any specific for minors or wards.

23 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes, yes, yes, yes. I -- I
24 saw that.

25 MS. O'CONNELL: All right. Thank you.

1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
2 Mr. Zas, you have four minutes.

3 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF EDWARD S. ZAS
4 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER

5 MR. ZAS: Justice Alito, Justice Scalia, and
6 Justice Breyer I think all echoed the same theme, which
7 is, at the very least, this statute is not unambiguously
8 correct, which is the standard language this Court used
9 in Granderson for when the rule of lenity must apply.

10 So under that rule --

11 JUSTICE ALITO: I don't think I actually
12 said anything about the rule of lenity.

13 MR. ZAS: No, no. Your -- Your Honor did
14 say --

15 JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't think he ever
16 mentioned the rule of lenity.

17 MR. ZAS: But he did say -- he did use the
18 word "ambiguity," and he did say that the statute was
19 poorly drafted. And I think -- I think we certainly
20 would agree that this is -- this is not a model of the
21 drafter's art, by any means. But --

22 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, you -- you are making
23 an argument that an awful lot of this big book is -- is
24 subject to the rule of lenity because a lot of it is
25 very poorly drafted.

1 MR. ZAS: Well, this is -- this is -- this
2 is not just poorly drafted. We -- both sides have gone
3 through all the canons, all the tools, legislative
4 history. And at the end of the day, as Justice Kagan
5 pointed out, you can read it reasonably both ways. But
6 we think as a matter of text we actually have the better
7 reading.

8 My colleague from the Solicitor General's
9 office conceded when she was up here that there is no
10 difference between sexual abuse and abusive sexual
11 conduct. So the parties agree on that, and yet we draw
12 radically different conclusions.

13 The government says the solution is to just
14 limit the modifier to the second term, but that doesn't
15 eliminate surplusage. It causes the entire modifying
16 phrase, the entire category, abusive sexual conduct
17 involving a minor or ward, to effectively drop out of
18 the statute.

19 Our solution is to say, give the
20 nonredundant portion of the statute involving a minor or
21 ward some meaning. Congress used those words for a
22 reason. And the reason was the problem they were
23 focused on, which is the danger to children.

24 So the way to preserve effect for the --
25 that modifying phrase is to apply it to all three terms,

1 which makes perfect sense. If two of them mean exactly
2 the same thing, why in the world would Congress limit
3 only one to minors and children? They're synonyms. It
4 makes sense --

5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: My problem is, why would
6 they include adults as a predicate for the minimum in
7 Federal crimes but not in straight State crimes.

8 MR. ZAS: Because --

9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I know they have done it
10 in other situations.

11 MR. ZAS: Yes.

12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But why here? If
13 they're worried about the abuse of children, why would
14 they not capture every conceivable person or every
15 conceivable abusive act towards kids?

16 MR. ZAS: Well, in -- in addition to the
17 fairness and administrability problems we've identified,
18 Congress reasonably could have determined that people
19 who commit abuse offenses against adults, as bad as that
20 is, don't pose the same level of danger to children.

21 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, she's saying why --
22 but they -- they do include the sexual abuse adult when
23 you're talking about prior conviction of a Federal
24 crime.

25 MR. ZAS: Yes.

1 JUSTICE BREYER: And the answer, I guess,
2 has to be that you -- the drafters know what they're
3 getting into with the Federal crimes, and they have no
4 idea what they're getting into when they're dealing with
5 50 State crimes. Is that your response?

6 MR. ZAS: That's --

7 JUSTICE BREYER: I'm not trying to put words
8 in your mouth. I want to know what -- that's what I
9 read in the --

10 MR. ZAS: Your Honor, that's one answer.

11 JUSTICE ALITO: Let's take a -- an offense
12 as to which there isn't much ambiguity: Rape. All
13 right? Under the -- the ordinary meaning, why would
14 rape in a Federal enclave qualify; rape a few yards
15 away, perhaps, in State territory, not -- not qualify?

16 MR. ZAS: Because Congress was not focused
17 on symmetry in that way. The -- the Federal predicates
18 were added by the 1994 Congress. They were -- they
19 were -- yes. They were made Federal predicates. The
20 later Congress, 1996 Congress, was the one that added
21 the State law predicates.

22 So it's not as if the same legislators are
23 making this decision at the same time: Should we cover
24 Federal and -- and --

25 Mr. Chief Justice, I'm sorry. I see my

1 light is on.

2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

3 The case is submitted.

4 MR. ZAS: Thank you.

5 (Whereupon, at 10:59 a.m., the case in the
6 above-entitled matter was submitted.)

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16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>a.m 1:13 3:2 51:5 able 13:2 above-entitled 1:11 51:6 absolutely 33:18 39:10,12 abuse 3:17,23 4:4 6:19 7:4,4,4,12,12 7:22 8:7,12,12,12 8:13,14,17 10:14 10:15,15,22,22,23 11:20,22,22 12:7 12:13,13,16 13:18 13:20,25 15:23 17:14,24 19:19,19 21:1,7,17,25,25 22:1,9,13,14 23:12 24:20 25:3 25:3,3,6,9,9,12 26:7,9,10,19,25 27:19 28:18 29:10 30:13 31:17,25 33:18,19,24,24,24 34:2,2,12,21,24 35:14,16 36:20,24 36:24 37:11,15 38:21 40:7,13,14 46:16,20,21 48:10 49:13,19,22 abusive 7:5,7,9,12 7:23 8:15 10:15 10:23 11:2,22 12:14 13:18,24 15:5 16:1,4,9,11 21:2,8,18,21,22 23:12 25:12 26:8 26:25 27:13 29:8 29:19 34:21,25 35:7,9,12,15,18 35:21 36:24 38:7 48:10,16 49:15 accepted 21:6 accident 20:22 achieve 28:5 achieving 28:6</p>	<p>act 5:21 17:22 34:19 38:9 49:15 Acting 42:22 action 23:8 activity 5:22 acts 18:4,5 20:24 actual 40:20 add 5:23 6:1 9:19 27:21 41:7 added 5:1,1,17,19 9:3,11 19:10 24:24 27:24 41:15 50:18,20 addition 26:9 49:16 addressed 18:22 adjective 35:9 administrability 49:17 adult 3:23 19:21 29:23 30:7 35:19 41:14 49:22 adults 6:19 17:20 22:10,13,14 23:1 23:2 30:3,8,14 36:20 49:6,19 agent 45:13 aggravated 7:4,12 8:7,11,13,14 10:14,22 11:21 12:12 17:13,14 25:2 26:9 33:24 36:23 46:19 agree 8:8 32:16 47:20 48:11 agrees 27:5 36:18 aiming 5:19 Alito 7:15 8:3,10 9:17,23 10:4 17:2 18:15 20:4,19 21:1,17 25:24 26:11,20 27:7,10 47:5,11,22 50:11 Alito's 11:12 allowed 15:13 ambiguity 26:7 35:16 47:18 50:12</p>	<p>ambiguous 36:6 amended 6:17 amendments 6:1 amount 38:9 analogue 4:13 5:24 Ann 1:17 2:6 23:23 42:23 answer 10:5 11:12 11:15 14:18,20,21 32:24 50:1,10 answered 29:25 answers 11:4 antecedent 45:19 antecedents 44:23 anybody 32:15 anyway 40:17 apologize 36:11 apology 36:13 appeals 18:22 appear 20:8 APPEARANCES 1:14 appears 8:20 37:3 appendix 7:2 37:4 applicable 38:23 applied 43:9 44:7 45:9 applies 5:7 14:16 30:9 31:6 43:14 46:10 apply 3:19,24 4:1 7:22 22:25 25:22 27:19 41:16 42:25 43:6 45:2,17,18 46:1,3 47:9 48:25 approach 38:20 argue 43:16 argument 1:12 2:2 2:5,8 3:3,7 7:22 20:4 23:23 25:25 31:23 43:6 46:8 47:3,23 arguments 25:7 art 47:21 aside 26:25 asked 18:16 42:2</p>	<p>asking 25:19 28:2 Assistant 1:15,17 42:22 assume 14:15 32:11 assumption 14:4 assurance 32:24 attached 43:3 Attorney 42:23 author 31:15 42:13 42:16 AVONDALE 1:3 awful 47:23</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>b 5:7,18 9:12 46:5 back 6:23 9:1 44:11 bad 49:19 bailee 45:13 balance 23:18 based 43:13 basic 24:3 33:15 basically 18:4 26:1 28:19 29:3 33:20 41:12 44:14 beginning 8:7 behalf 1:16,18 2:4 2:7,10 3:8 23:24 47:4 belief 40:21 believe 22:25 best 45:12 better 48:6 big 47:23 bigger 17:16 bit 15:17 17:16 18:9 blue 7:2 book 45:21,22 47:23 bottom 12:20 Breyer 16:14,20,22 16:25 17:9 35:24 36:14 37:17,20 38:17,25 39:19,21 42:2,8 44:8 46:7 46:12,18,23 47:6</p>	<p>49:21 50:1,7 brief 7:2 11:19 28:15 31:3 37:5 42:9 briefs 19:23 bright 12:3 brightline 21:24 broad 14:6 34:21 42:3 broader 21:23 broadly 11:17 23:14 Brothers 45:11 bunch 7:6</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>C 2:1 3:1 46:5 call 11:20 16:15,20 16:23 called 18:3 35:14 calling 38:8 canon 25:20,23 44:18 canons 24:2 32:14 32:18,23 33:4 36:2 44:17 45:22 48:3 capture 49:14 case 3:4,11 4:20 10:6 15:23 24:2 30:5,15 33:2,4 43:22 44:1 45:8 51:3,5 cases 15:22 43:20 45:9 catchy 27:10 categorical 38:20 categories 30:9,23 35:23 37:15,19 46:4,5 category 16:1 24:18,19,20 25:12 25:14 27:13 31:7 33:12 35:3,3 41:17 48:16 cause 34:15</p>
---	---	--	--	--

<p>causes 48:15 certain 18:5 44:22 44:22 certainly 10:5 29:23 47:19 cetera 17:22 change 23:8,11 changed 18:9 30:25 38:16 changes 34:5 chapter 4:3 5:15,20 6:2 12:5 20:12 21:11,11,16,20 26:15 27:2 37:16 Chief 3:3,9 9:13,16 9:21 10:18 16:3,7 16:10 23:21,25 42:14,17 47:1 50:25 51:2 child 5:9 20:2 22:17 28:11 30:11 30:17 31:24,25 32:2 35:18 36:4 40:7,9,12 41:7 children 4:14 6:15 6:20 12:1,4,7 14:13,16 17:19 18:1,1,13 22:4,18 22:22,23 30:5 37:1 38:22 46:21 48:23 49:3,13,20 choice 37:10 circumstances 38:9 cited 11:19 29:10 cites 31:14 clause 11:8 clear 4:9 16:4 18:23 25:13 26:14 26:18 27:14 30:1 30:16 32:21 33:10 33:18,23 34:1 37:14 40:16 41:16 clearest 46:2 clearly 5:18 10:5,7 26:21 28:15 clerks 44:13</p>	<p>codes 23:10 cohere 34:7 coincidence 20:5 20:10 26:5 colleague 48:8 come 14:23 15:15 34:13 comes 33:2 comment 39:13 45:3 commercially 45:14 commit 21:24 49:19 committed 5:13 9:9 19:21 38:22 committee 40:18 common 19:4 competing 24:2 completely 33:22 conceded 15:2,7 48:9 conceivable 12:11 49:14,15 concerned 41:5 concerns 3:11 33:3 concession 15:13 conclude 24:8 conclusions 48:12 concrete 29:13 conduct 7:5,7,9,13 7:23 8:15 9:8 10:16 11:2 12:14 13:18,24 15:5 16:1,12 17:15 18:6 21:2,8,22 23:12 25:12,16 26:8,25 27:13 29:8,19 34:14,16 34:17,18,22,25 35:7 37:24 38:1,4 38:8 41:4 48:11 48:16 conducts 42:11 confronted 31:4 confusing 44:12</p>	<p>Congress 4:5,21 5:18 8:3,24 9:3,23 10:24 11:23,25 12:9 18:25 19:6 19:12 20:5,10,24 22:3,15 23:5,12 24:8,23 25:4,13 25:25 26:12,16 27:15,24 28:16 30:2,16 31:16 32:6 33:9,17,23 34:4,5,23 35:11 35:20 36:21 41:4 41:7,11,19 48:21 49:2,18 50:16,18 50:20,20 congressional 23:8 connection 22:17 consecutive 43:24 consensual 29:9 consent 27:16 28:21,25 29:4,6 33:20 35:10,10 consenting 25:16 consider 23:10 consignee 45:13 consistent 24:10 constitute 9:8 contact 10:24 16:4 16:9 17:15 18:4 21:18,21 25:16 34:19 36:24 37:24 38:3,7,13 contain 25:21 contains 21:12 contended 31:5 context 45:7,24 continue 7:14 continued 5:25 contrary 40:20 controls 23:5 convicted 38:23 conviction 3:16,21 3:22 4:2,11 5:15 6:9,10,10 40:6,14 49:23</p>	<p>convictions 40:12 convince 41:6 corners 32:20 correct 4:2 24:5 29:22 47:8 correspondent 45:13 corresponding 4:12 6:3 counsel 23:21 47:1 51:2 counterparts 30:17 country 15:22 19:11,21 23:10 couple 24:22 45:5 course 26:21 36:1 court 1:1,12 3:10 14:5 20:1,23 24:1 24:7 34:13 37:10 43:4,8,24 44:1,9 45:9,16 47:8 Court's 43:20 courts 18:22 19:1 cover 23:11 25:5 34:21 50:23 covered 6:13 8:9 25:5,10 covers 4:3 create 4:7 11:18 33:17 created 23:14 24:8 37:19 41:11 creates 23:6 24:6 33:13 34:6 creating 30:2 crime 6:4,15 9:8 16:9 19:23 22:10 23:5 43:2 46:21 49:24 crimes 10:22 11:18 14:17 22:9,21 25:6,8 30:3,4,5,8 31:19,25,25 32:2 36:22 37:9 38:21 41:7 49:7,7 50:3,5 criminal 43:21 44:2</p>	<p>cross 32:20 current 44:5</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">D</p> <hr/> <p>D 3:1 26:22 D.C 1:8,18 da-ta-da 40:7 damage 34:16 danger 48:23 49:20 day 5:25 48:4 daylight 15:17 35:22 days 19:24 deal 35:8 43:12 46:14 dealing 18:12 45:14 45:17 46:20 50:4 deals 18:1,1,2 debatable 38:1,3,4 decide 15:22 41:19 decided 23:13 decision 4:15 50:23 deemed 25:15 27:16,17 29:3,6 29:19 deems 29:8 defendant 3:15 38:22 44:3 defendants 43:21 Defender 1:15 defined 8:21 13:21 14:6 18:6 21:15 21:15,16,17,18,19 34:19 definition 21:13 27:18 34:13 43:2 43:15 definitional 21:12 definitions 10:9 26:1,13 27:1 delegating 42:18 deliberately 20:25 Department 1:18 30:21 31:11 39:22 40:10 41:6 42:21 Department's</p>
---	---	---	---	--

<p>40:25 dependent 45:24 depending 35:17 descending 14:9,17 15:3 describe 40:2 41:4 42:10 described 14:5 40:1 describes 9:7 deter 22:4 determined 49:18 developing 9:18 difference 6:21 7:25 13:17,20 15:2 16:13 17:20 21:7 26:24 27:4 44:4 48:10 different 6:13 8:22 9:6 11:1,21 20:13 20:18,22,24 26:16 34:9 35:16 37:12 38:4,5 45:6 46:13 48:12 differently 4:16 21:16 36:21 difficulty 17:17 disagree 11:7 discover 40:6 discussing 32:22 discussion 42:20 disparity 6:9 dispute 3:14 5:17 disputes 22:10 dissimilar 34:10 distinct 43:2 distinction 15:15 34:2 43:18,20 distribution 5:7,14 6:7,11 31:18 40:8 district 15:21 doing 8:24 11:9 26:1,3,5 42:4,17 dot 32:20 draft 39:24 drafted 26:22 47:19,25 48:2</p>	<p>drafter 17:12,15 18:8 31:23 39:25 40:16 drafter's 47:21 drafters 50:2 drafting 26:23 draw 48:11 drop 35:7 48:17 dueling 32:17,23 33:4 44:17 duplicate 8:17</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">E</p> <hr/> <p>e 2:1 3:1,1 16:7 earlier 18:11 19:6 easier 6:25 easy 33:21 echoed 47:6 EDWARD 1:15 2:3 2:9 3:7 47:3 effect 48:24 effectively 48:17 eight 4:21 41:14 either 6:10 25:17 33:7 43:16,16 eliminate 48:15 emphasize 11:24 enacted 4:6 enactment 22:8 enclave 50:14 engaged 45:14 enhanced 40:13 enhancement 30:11 41:8 44:6 entire 48:15,16 entrusted 42:4 equally 43:6 44:24 equipoise 39:10,12 error 38:12 Especially 25:11 ESQ 1:15,17 2:3,6 2:9 essentially 14:22 et 17:22 exact 13:4 26:13 33:25</p>	<p>exactly 9:5,7,17 20:7 29:18 34:9 37:23 49:1 example 15:5 19:22 26:18 45:12 exclude 38:21 Excuse 24:12 exist 19:11 existed 19:9 explained 16:13 25:18 28:14 42:9 explanation 7:16 8:18 10:10,12 17:12 45:21 explanations 24:23 explicitly 9:25 exploitation 12:7 exposure 12:17 15:5,6 extent 43:13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">F</p> <hr/> <p>face 22:1 faced 5:12 fact 18:11 19:2 26:15 34:8 35:1 46:14 factor 45:13 fairness 49:17 familiar 20:11 far 16:1,12 favor 18:11 favors 4:23 Federal 1:15 3:13 3:22,25 4:7,11,16 5:3,9,20 6:2,3,9 9:5,8,9 10:9,20,21 11:17 16:8 17:7 19:2,5,10,14,15 20:1,2,8,12,12,12 21:3,5 22:13,24 23:2,5,5 25:1,8 26:2,13 28:18 29:10 30:3,17 34:18,20 35:13 37:16 41:12,13</p>	<p>46:9 49:7,23 50:3 50:14,17,19,24 feel 45:25 feeling 44:16 figure 13:17 fine 15:15 finite 23:6 first 3:4 4:6,17 5:1 5:1,5 8:5 9:1,2 10:18 14:3,12 17:13 20:1,1 24:6 24:14,18,24 25:1 30:24 33:12 40:17 41:2 45:7 fit 15:6 floor 12:3,3 21:23 23:14 focus 22:3,11,19,20 35:1 focused 22:8,13,16 23:1 48:23 50:16 follow 6:25 9:14 13:12,14 followed 46:12 follows 14:2 footnote 29:11 force 17:21 43:1,14 forth 32:23 foster 28:11 four 10:21 24:3 33:10 35:25 36:5 47:2 four-prong 10:25 fourth 37:20 38:17 38:17,18 39:3 front 35:18 frustrate 38:19 FTC 45:11 fur 45:15,15,18 further 44:9</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <hr/> <p>G 3:1 general 1:17 24:20 39:23,25 40:2,19 42:6,23 46:21</p>	<p>General's 48:8 generally 21:6 38:23 generic 27:18 34:12 34:12 getting 50:3,4 GINSBURG 3:21 6:6 29:13,16 30:20 42:12,16,19 give 13:19 26:22 28:21 48:19 given 22:19,20 39:24 gives 23:16 44:21 giving 27:16 29:3,6 go 6:23 9:1 11:16 17:16 20:3 33:7 40:23 44:1,11 goes 10:18 45:21 going 12:20 13:10 13:11 15:19 16:22 18:18 20:3 21:23 22:1 23:7 39:4,16 45:18 good 13:2 44:1 goodness 32:23 government 4:23 11:8 30:24,25 31:2 32:18 48:13 government's 5:17 7:8 11:6 15:24 19:3 24:4 Granderson 47:9 gray 37:4 great 7:17 43:11 ground 19:4 guard 29:14 guardianship 28:12 guess 45:3 50:1 guidelines 44:2</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">H</p> <hr/> <p>handled 10:6 happen 20:7 Harkins 42:23</p>
--	---	---	--	---

<p>harm 22:4 34:15 he'll 38:25 39:2,2 hear 3:3 36:9 heard 10:12 heavily 45:20 help 36:3 helpfully 44:8 helps 17:10 39:14 hey 18:7 highly 45:24 hire 40:22 history 22:6 39:14 48:4 Honor 8:2 9:4 10:17 13:2,16 14:19 16:24 18:21 47:13 50:10 huge 44:4 hundred 32:15 33:23 40:3 42:15 hurts 17:10</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>idea 10:8 18:24 31:8,10 39:23 42:6 50:4 identically 26:2 identified 49:17 identify 22:16 ignores 37:13,14 illegal 5:21 important 6:21,24 41:25 44:21 45:8 importantly 23:4 impose 3:13 inaccurate 32:1,2 inapplicable 4:24 incapable 25:15 27:16,17 29:3,6 include 6:19 8:12 10:14,15 12:16 13:25 30:13 31:20 34:16 35:15 36:20 46:22 49:6,22 included 25:2,14 30:7 33:9 36:22</p>	<p>41:13 42:11 includes 28:15 including 11:21 30:16 inclusiveness 11:24 incompetence 28:13 incompetent 29:21 indecent 12:17 15:6 independent 7:10 8:9 indicate 27:14 indication 46:2 individuals 40:12 inescapable 4:16 injures 34:15 instance 14:22 intelligent 32:8 intention 39:25 40:2 intentions 40:19 interested 16:18 interpret 19:1 interpretation 24:3 24:4,6,10,15,17 25:18 30:6 32:14 33:13 34:12 36:16 37:7,14 38:19 interpretations 11:5 25:21 37:9 interpreted 14:6 interpreting 31:4 introduced 5:6,6 invocation 25:20 involve 3:18 6:19 30:3 32:2 41:14 involved 15:25 32:9 40:12 involves 7:17,17 22:2 24:2 45:10 involving 3:17 7:5 7:9,13,23,24 12:22,24 22:13,14 23:15 25:13 27:13 30:22 31:6 33:11 33:19,25 34:3,25</p>	<p>35:2 36:25 37:2 48:17,20 issue 10:6 item 7:16</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">J</p> <p>jail 19:24 32:19 job 38:15 39:24 judge 15:21 judges 3:13 jump 8:23 33:10 jumped 36:12 jumps 8:11,18 jurisdiction 9:9 19:15 Justice 1:18 3:3,9 3:21 4:19 5:2 6:6 7:15 8:3,10 9:13 9:16,17,21,22 10:4 11:3,11,12 12:8 13:3,6,9,23 14:8,20,25 15:4 15:11,14 16:3,7 16:10,14,20,22,25 17:2,9 18:15,18 20:4,14,17,19,21 21:1,17,20,20 22:12,24 23:21,25 24:12,21 25:24 26:11,20 27:7,10 27:20 28:1,5,9,20 28:23 29:5,13,16 29:20 30:19,20 31:8 32:5,7,11,13 32:16 33:5,14 35:6,24 36:1,11 36:14 37:17,20,21 37:24 38:3,11,17 38:25 39:16,19,20 39:21,22 40:10,24 41:6,18,22 42:2,8 42:12,14,16,17,19 42:21,24 43:5,11 44:8,11 45:21 46:7,12,18,23 47:1,5,5,6,11,15</p>	<p>47:22 48:4 49:5,9 49:12,21 50:1,7 50:11,25 51:2 Justice's 10:19 30:21</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">K</p> <p>Kagan 12:8 13:3,9 13:23 15:4,14 22:12,24 30:19 33:14 38:11 44:11 48:4 KENNEDY 4:19 5:2 11:3,11 29:20 42:24 43:5,11 key 23:15 29:24 35:1 kids 49:15 kind 3:16 17:25 18:5 21:24 kinds 19:16 knew 9:3,23 10:2,2 19:7 39:16,20 know 17:10 26:22 28:1 32:22,25 33:7 34:17,23 35:12 38:15 42:3 42:14 44:12 45:20 49:9 50:2,8 known 14:23 28:16 knows 23:6,7</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">L</p> <p>label 11:25 language 3:14 4:25 5:5,16 6:17 7:21 8:16 9:2,11 14:4 16:6 26:16 34:1,5 40:20 44:12,13 47:8 last-antecedent 44:20 45:2,9 Laughter 13:5,8,13 18:20 39:18 law 3:22,25 5:4,24 17:5 19:14 22:20</p>	<p>24:25 25:6,8,10 25:15 27:17 29:7 30:4 31:19 34:18 40:7,8 41:7,15 44:5 50:21 laws 29:11 36:23 leave 41:19 left 44:16 legal 31:5 legislation 9:25 19:8 22:11 legislative 39:14 41:22 48:3 legislators 50:22 legislature 23:9 lenity 32:17 33:2 39:13 42:25,25 43:9,12,22 47:9 47:12,16,24 let's 12:17 16:18 24:12 50:11 letter 31:13,15,24 39:21 40:11 41:10 42:20 level 49:20 lewdness 19:22 light 51:1 limit 48:14 49:2 limitation 14:16 limited 4:13 12:2,2 22:21,22 limiting 30:4 line 12:3 31:22 linguistically 34:10 link 22:17 list 6:3 7:3,11,17,18 8:7,11,24 9:18 10:10,11,19,21,25 13:15 14:4 16:5 16:11 20:6 24:8 25:2 30:18 31:20 33:8 37:4,7 45:10 45:12 lists 30:2 literally 46:4 little 15:17 17:16</p>
--	---	--	--	---

<p>18:9 Lockhart 1:3 3:4 Lockhart's 5:11 logically 24:19 long 22:2 longer 37:2,3 look 7:1 17:13,14 31:16 33:9 41:10 41:25 looking 16:15 40:17 looks 17:3 lot 10:6 29:11 47:23,24</p>	<p>medium 12:14 mental 28:13 mentioned 17:18 46:7 47:16 mind 18:9 21:3 27:11 minimum 3:12,19 3:24 4:1 5:12 44:3 49:6 minimums 43:23 minor 3:17,18 7:6,9 7:13,23,24 10:23 11:22,22 12:15,22 12:24,25 15:24 21:15 22:2 23:15 25:3,13,17 27:13 27:17,23 28:7,10 28:11 29:1 30:22 31:6 33:11,25 34:3,24,25 35:2,8 35:13,14 36:25 37:2 40:14 46:17 48:17,20</p>	<p>name 16:18 national 23:9 naturally 20:11 22:22 nature 17:21 necessary 36:13 needed 35:20 never 4:6 10:3 29:25 31:3 new 1:15 5:19 nondelegable 41:23 nonphysical 13:21 nonredundant 48:20 notice 43:13 noticed 46:8 noting 40:11 noun 34:5 November 1:9 number 18:13 46:14</p>	<p>5:20 6:2,2,4,7,19 7:6 9:7 12:25 19:20 22:18,22 23:2,3 25:15 26:2 26:19 27:15 30:12 30:13,17 31:18,21 31:21 36:18,20 37:8,12,15,16,19 41:13,13 49:19 office 48:9 official 31:2 Okay 17:9 36:10 38:25 40:15,24 once 23:9 33:6 open 7:1 opened 25:7 operation 29:8 operative 11:9 23:17 opposed 26:8 34:24 43:15 opposite 13:4 31:12 oral 1:11 2:2,5 3:7 23:23 order 14:9 20:8 ordinarily 13:20 ordinary 8:16,16 13:19 50:13 original 30:22 ought 12:22 overcome 15:18 45:24 overinclusive 39:5 39:7</p>	<p>particular 9:11 44:2 parties 19:4 48:11 parts 17:5 pass 40:10 passed 40:11 path 44:1 pattern 30:1,16 pen 40:23 penal 23:10 penalties 22:2 penalty 3:19 4:5 5:8,13 6:14 16:21 36:17,19 40:13 43:2,10 pencil 40:23 people 5:13 28:14 28:24 35:3 42:3 42:15 49:18 percent 32:15 33:23 40:3 perfect 49:1 perform 17:21 person 17:21 25:15 27:15 28:11,12 29:21 32:8,11 39:24 41:5 45:14 49:14 pertinent 21:14 petitioner 1:4,16 2:4,10 3:8 26:14 27:5 29:25,25 30:20,21 31:14 33:1 36:18 38:6 45:20 47:4</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">M</p> <p>main 37:15 making 47:22 50:23 Man 5:21 mandatory 3:11,19 3:24 4:1,5 5:12 43:23 Mandel 45:11 manufacturing 6:7 6:11 material 6:16 matter 1:11 15:24 31:5 48:6 51:6 maximum 19:24 44:5 maximums 43:23 mean 8:22 15:4,5 20:9 21:4,5 29:13 33:22 35:16 38:1 44:20 49:1 meaning 13:19 15:16 48:21 50:13 meaningful 13:20 means 14:7 33:1,1 33:7 34:9 41:20 47:21 meant 10:24 11:16 12:10,21 13:4 19:1,1,5 26:4,7 27:14 32:12 38:12</p>	<p>minors 6:15 30:4 46:10,15,22 49:3 minutes 47:2 misconduct 11:23 misdeemeanor 19:20 misuse 13:21 misuses 34:15 model 47:20 modified 30:23 modifier 37:3 41:16 44:24 48:14 modifying 11:8 33:11 48:15,25 molestation 31:24 32:2 months 44:3 morning 3:4 mouth 50:8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N</p> <p>N 2:1,1 3:1 N.Y 1:16</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">O</p> <p>O 2:1 3:1 O'Connell 1:17 2:6 23:22,23,25 24:17 24:22 26:11 27:3 27:9,12,24 28:3,8 28:10,22 29:2,7 29:15,18,22 30:19 31:1,13 32:6,10 32:13 33:5 34:11 35:11 36:10,13,15 37:18,23,25 38:5 38:14,18 41:1,18 41:21,24 42:8,22 43:4,8,19 45:5 46:16,19,25 obscenity 6:1,2,4 offender 40:6 offense 3:16,18 5:24,24 6:12 7:10 12:13,14,15 15:23 19:13 20:1,2 43:15 50:11 offenses 4:4 5:8,14</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P</p> <p>P 3:1 page 2:2 7:3 37:4 pages 7:2 paper 42:5 paragraph 31:16 parallel 37:14,21 37:23 44:23 45:10 parallels 41:12 parity 4:7 5:19 part 11:15 35:1</p>	<p>perform 17:21 27:15 28:11,12 29:21 32:8,11 39:24 41:5 45:14 49:14 pertinent 21:14 petitioner 1:4,16 2:4,10 3:8 26:14 27:5 29:25,25 30:20,21 31:14 33:1 36:18 38:6 45:20 47:4 Petitioner's 3:17 24:6 33:13 36:16 37:13 38:19 46:8 phrase 23:15 48:16 48:25 phrases 27:10 physical 13:21 pick 11:17 12:10,21 19:20 26:12 28:24 35:4 picked 18:8,8 19:25</p>

<p>picking 10:9 12:1 25:14 26:1 27:15 pieces 19:8 pity 15:21 place 39:9 placed 28:12 play 33:3 please 3:10 24:1 point 6:24 8:6 13:2 29:24 31:15 46:6 pointed 19:6 21:21 26:14 48:5 points 38:6 44:9 poor 15:21 poorly 26:22 47:19 47:25 48:2 popular 40:21 pornography 5:9 20:2 22:18 30:11 40:9 41:8 portion 48:20 pose 49:20 position 5:11 6:8 19:3 30:24 31:2,3 possessing 20:2 possession 5:9 6:8 31:21 41:8 possibility 15:14 possible 7:16 12:8 12:12 24:11 37:6 37:8 poster 36:3 potentially 21:14 power 41:22 precise 8:19 18:23 precisely 10:20 predicate 5:10,20 22:25 31:20 49:6 predicates 4:8,8,16 5:3,4 6:3,18 9:5 10:20,21 11:17 16:8 17:7 19:2,6 19:10 22:20 23:7 24:25 25:2 38:21 41:15 46:9 50:17 50:19,21</p>	<p>prefatory 14:4 premise 18:25 present 5:25 preserve 48:24 presume 13:23 presumes 20:23 pretty 9:17 principal 12:4 principals 42:5 principle 14:22 45:20,23 prior 3:15,18 4:10 4:15 17:8 40:6,12 40:14 49:23 prison 3:12 29:14 prisoner 28:15 29:14,16 prisoners 29:5,5 probably 15:6 problem 15:1 22:16 33:12 48:22 49:5 problems 49:17 produce 6:15 production 30:11 36:17 40:8 products 45:15,18 prohibit 29:11 prohibitions 35:4 proposed 23:16 proposition 36:4 protect 11:25 22:3 protecting 12:6 provision 6:13,14 7:22 9:6,6 10:1,2 16:21 21:4,5 26:15,19 28:18 30:13 31:17,17 34:20 36:17,19,22 37:10 38:7 40:11 41:12 42:11 46:9 46:17 provisions 8:21 9:25 10:9 12:19 20:8 21:3 22:7 37:12 43:10,10 Public 19:22</p>	<p>pull 17:4 punish 22:4 punishment 3:15 43:15 purchaser 45:12,17 purpose 12:5 38:19 put 8:3 26:9 27:7 39:25 50:7 putting 26:25 30:18 puzzlement 34:6</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Q</p> <hr/> <p>qualifier 14:24 45:23 46:3 qualify 6:18 50:14 50:15 quality 44:22 question 3:23 7:20 10:19 11:4,13 18:10,10,16,23 43:1 questions 44:10 quite 42:2 45:20</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <hr/> <p>R 3:1 radically 48:12 raised 17:3 range 44:2 rape 50:12,14,14 reach 12:2 reaction 18:16 read 7:11,21 12:9 13:10,10 18:7 30:12 32:12,25 33:6,8 36:19 37:22 40:5,15 44:14 48:5 50:9 reader 8:23 reading 7:8 15:24 23:16 24:11 39:2 39:7 48:7 reads 11:8 36:23 46:1 ready-made 17:11 really 9:22 12:22</p>	<p>17:3 18:5 29:25 34:7 35:16 42:2 reason 8:6 12:23 25:22 27:22 28:24 33:16 35:20,21,22 36:15 38:16 39:1 39:6,7 48:22,22 reasonably 23:13 48:5 49:18 reasons 24:4 35:25 rebuttal 2:8 23:19 47:3 receipt 5:8 31:18 40:8 recidivist 26:18 31:17 41:8 recognizing 19:16 recommending 40:13 redundancy 11:4,5 11:12,16 24:7 25:19 26:6 33:12 33:17 36:7 redundant 8:15 10:11 11:23 20:6 refer 12:22,24 reference 8:14 19:2 referred 31:24 refers 28:18 44:24 reflect 42:5 reflected 35:4 regardless 34:17 44:6 regular 14:15 rejected 18:24 relate 15:19,23,25 19:19 23:11 related 17:18 relating 3:16 14:5 15:18,19 19:18 22:1 25:8 36:23 40:8 relation 14:7 relevant 17:5 relies 45:20 remember 39:3</p>	<p>renders 46:5 repeat 40:6 reply 11:20 report 39:22 40:1,5 41:5 representatives 40:19,21 requires 3:13 requiring 17:21 reserve 23:18 reserves 3:14 resist 25:24,25 resisted 43:24 respect 23:2,3 25:11 respond 11:10 Respondent 1:19 2:7 23:24 response 9:20 40:25 41:2,9 50:5 responses 9:22 10:17 45:6 responsive 11:12 rest 33:8 revolved 42:20 right 12:23 13:11 16:4,16,22 17:11 17:23 18:6,14,15 18:19 20:16 21:9 21:9 24:21 28:3 29:15 30:20 32:24 34:4 37:20,22 41:24 44:24 45:25 46:14,18,25 50:13 ROBERTS 3:3 9:13,16 16:3,7,10 23:21 42:14,17 47:1 51:2 rule 32:17,18 33:2 39:12 42:25,25 43:9,12,22 44:20 44:21 45:1,1,2,9 47:9,10,12,16,24</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">S</p> <hr/> <p>S 1:15 2:1,3,9 3:1,7</p>
--	---	--	--	---

<p>47:3 same-strength 43:9 saw 18:15 46:24 saying 19:5 25:6 28:23 35:12 37:11 40:2 49:21 says 30:21 33:1,16 36:23 39:8 45:22 48:13 Scalia 13:6 14:8,20 14:25 15:11 18:18 20:14,17,21 21:20 24:12,21 27:20 28:1,5,9,20,23 29:5 31:8 32:5,7 32:11,13,16 33:5 36:1,11 37:21,24 38:3 39:16,20 41:18,22 47:5,15 Scalia's 45:21 scopes 37:12 scrivener's 38:12 second 4:22 7:18 11:14 14:11 15:7 15:7 24:10 34:10 36:15 48:14 section 3:12 4:12 5:6 6:13,21,23 16:16,20,23,25 17:5,18,24 18:3 18:12 19:11 21:13 22:25 24:11,25 29:9 30:10 36:18 37:8 41:15 46:10 46:21 sections 8:20 17:1 17:17 18:12 see 4:10 6:24 7:3 9:16 11:20 16:10 50:25 semicolon 7:19 senators 40:19,21 sends 32:19 sense 13:6 25:22 36:16 43:12 45:1 45:16 46:3 49:1,4</p>	<p>sensibly 44:24 sentence 3:12 20:3 43:24 separate 16:9 series 14:23 45:23 series-qualifier 25:23 44:25 45:19 serious 6:14 22:10 42:11 set 23:7 setting 12:3 severe 3:15 22:2 sex 4:11,13 18:4,5 19:20 21:11 22:18 36:25 sexual 3:16,23 4:4 5:22 7:4,4,5,5,7,9 7:12,12,12,22,23 8:7,11,12,12,13 8:14,15,17 10:14 10:15,15,16,22,22 10:22,23,23 11:2 11:20,21,22,23 12:6,12,13,14,16 13:18,18,20,24,25 15:5,23 16:1,4,9 16:11 17:14,22 19:18,19 21:1,7,8 21:17,18,21,22,24 21:25 22:1,9,13 22:14 23:12,12 24:20 25:2,3,3,6,9 25:9,12,12,16,16 26:7,8,9,9,19,24 26:25 27:13,18 28:18 29:10,19 30:13 31:17 33:18 33:19,24,24,24 34:2,2,12,14,16 34:17,18,19,19,20 34:21,24,25 35:5 35:7,14 36:20,24 36:24,24 37:11,15 37:19 38:1,7,7,8,9 38:21 40:14 46:16 46:19,21 48:10,10</p>	<p>48:16 49:22 sexual-abuse 22:9 30:7 35:13 37:7 38:23 sexually 21:2 sharp 32:20 short 32:1 40:15 shorthand 41:3 42:10 show 36:6 showed 44:13 shows 32:5 side 44:15,15 sides 8:8 48:2 similar 27:1 simple 5:8 sit 40:22 sited 19:23 situation 44:17,18 44:25 situations 49:10 slightly 36:21 Solicitor 1:17 48:8 solution 48:13,19 somebody 28:21 32:19,25 33:19 somewhat 12:15 39:5 43:14 sorry 7:5 9:13 21:11 50:25 sort 12:20 29:7 44:16 SOTOMAYOR 35:6 49:5,9,12 sought 4:6 special 17:18 18:12 46:20 specific 22:16 46:22 staff 40:18,22 41:19 42:18 stand 14:7 stand-alone 7:10 standard 47:8 start 38:8 started 36:1</p>	<p>starts 18:25 State 3:15 4:8,12 4:15 5:4,23,24 6:4 6:10 9:7 12:11 19:13 22:9,14,20 23:3 24:25 25:5,8 25:10,15 27:15 29:11 30:4 31:19 36:20,23 37:7,11 37:19 40:7 41:7 41:15 49:7 50:5 50:15,21 State-law 6:19 States 1:1,6,12 3:5 11:18,20 19:12,16 statue 19:23 status 25:17 statute 4:5,17,22 6:22 7:1 11:9 12:4,11 21:12 22:21 26:21,23 29:10 31:5 33:6 35:13 38:20,24 41:20 45:10 46:1 47:7,18 48:18,20 statute's 3:19 statutes 26:13 40:4 statutory 3:14 7:2 19:24 24:3 44:5 straight 25:20 49:7 strange 8:11 10:10 26:5 style 4:22 subject 47:24 submitted 31:14 51:3,6 subsection 4:10 5:7 5:18 46:20 subsets 24:19 substantive 43:1,10 43:14 substitute 7:18 suddenly 18:15 19:25 20:3 sufficed 28:7 suggest 22:8</p>	<p>suggested 10:21 15:4 31:11 suggesting 9:4 38:11 suggests 12:6 summarizing 31:23 32:3 supercharged 43:22 superfluous 39:2 Suppose 3:21 supposed 13:24,25 Supreme 1:1,12 sure 11:11 36:8 surely 10:25 32:5 surplusage 25:20 25:21 48:15 suspicious 17:3 sweep 23:13 swept 30:8 symmetry 4:7 50:17 synonyms 49:3</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">T</p> <hr/> <p>T 2:1,1 32:20 tagging 14:13 take 3:25 33:9 39:6 50:11 taken 46:13 talk 42:24 talked 43:7,17 talking 6:22 9:2 43:23 49:23 technical 40:3 teeny 14:12,13,13 tell 16:12 18:14,16 18:18 temptation 39:13 ten 32:19 ten-year 3:11 term 11:1 15:7 20:17,22,24 21:14 21:15 34:8,10,20 35:2 48:14 terminology 8:19</p>
--	--	---	--	--

<p>terms 8:16,21 11:9 11:18,24 12:3,9 13:19 15:16,18,18 19:1,9,17 20:6,7 20:11,15 21:4,14 26:4 27:1,1,4 45:10 48:25 terribly 10:11 territory 50:15 text 33:6 41:25 48:6 textual 6:21,24 textually 4:13 Thank 23:20,21 46:25 47:1 51:2,4 theme 47:6 theory 33:15,20 34:7 thing 21:5 28:25 29:12 41:25 45:8 46:6 49:2 things 8:1 11:21 12:16 13:25 16:17 19:17 23:11 24:8 33:8,10 35:17 36:5 40:22 41:2 think 8:5,8 10:20 11:8 12:11,12 13:1,1,4,11,14 14:2,8,9 15:1,14 17:1 18:11,25 20:21,23,25 23:4 24:4 26:12,14 27:3,9,12 28:3,8 29:2,24 31:1,22 32:8,14,25 33:5,6 33:9 34:13 35:1 35:11,15 36:1,2,4 36:16 37:25 38:6 38:14,16 39:11 40:20 41:1,9,10 41:19,24 42:7,8 43:8,25 45:11 46:2 47:6,11,15 47:19,19 48:6 thinking 17:16</p>	<p>40:23 third 14:10,12,13 14:14 20:17,22 24:19 25:11,14 34:5,8,9 37:13 39:3 thought 17:2 32:12 threat 17:22,25 three 12:9 14:17 16:17 20:6,7 24:8 24:15 26:4,13 30:9,23 35:25 36:9 37:9,15,18 41:12 46:4 48:25 time 4:6 5:4,12,18 5:23 9:2 22:7 23:11,18 25:1 31:3 50:23 times 43:21 title 4:3 12:5,5 today 9:19 tools 48:3 top 12:20 track 6:18 9:17,24 9:24 10:19,24 19:5,13 tracking 9:5 trafficking 4:11,13 36:25 translate 40:18 Transportation 5:21 treat 4:15 tried 13:16 43:21 tries 39:25 trigger 4:4 true 4:17 19:9 25:4 trumps 44:19 trying 12:10 15:14 15:15 19:12 22:3 26:12 30:1 35:3 40:18 41:6 50:7 Tuesday 1:9 turn 32:19 turning 39:12 two 7:25 9:22 10:17</p>	<p>14:14 15:3,8,16 17:20 19:8 24:2,9 24:15 27:4 35:22 37:8,12 40:9 41:1 44:14,15 49:1 types 25:9 typical 34:14 typically 43:9</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">U</p> <hr/> <p>unambiguously 47:7 under-inclusive 39:6 underinclusive 32:1 39:4 understand 7:21 9:19 11:3 12:19 33:16 understandable 26:3 understanding 13:15 21:7 22:7 understood 8:15 41:16 unexplained 24:7 United 1:1,6,12 3:5 unnatural 7:11 urging 5:17 use 20:11,14 21:1 21:21 35:2,20 47:17 useful 32:3 41:3 42:10 uses 17:12 20:24 34:14</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">V</p> <hr/> <p>v 1:5 3:4 45:11 variety 11:21 versus 39:4 victim 30:17 34:15 35:17 victims 41:14 view 15:9,12,13 30:22</p>	<p>viewed 21:23 violation 4:12 19:14 violations 5:21 violence 17:22</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">W</p> <hr/> <p>walked 44:8 want 16:18 21:4,24 23:13 50:8 wanted 9:24 11:25 19:7 25:5 26:16 28:24 33:18 ward 3:17,18 7:6,9 7:13 10:23 12:22 12:24 15:25 22:3 23:15 25:4,13,17 27:14,17,20,20,21 27:24 28:10,15,18 29:3,10,20,20,22 30:22 31:6 33:11 33:25 34:3,24,25 35:2,8,13,14 36:25 37:3 46:17 48:17,21 wards 28:14 30:6 46:10,22 Washington 1:8,18 wasn't 5:19 11:14 19:12,12 22:11 32:1 36:14 way 12:20 17:3,25 30:12 32:3,15 33:7,21 36:7,19 36:22 39:23 41:3 42:10 43:16 44:21 45:25 48:24 50:17 ways 39:2 48:5 We'll 3:3 we're 6:22 9:2 16:15 25:19 39:9 44:16 45:18 we've 24:18 28:14 29:10 32:22 49:17 weren't 18:5 19:5 word 6:25 35:15,20</p>	<p>37:22 47:18 worded 26:2 36:21 words 12:15 17:12 38:4,6 39:25 42:5 48:21 50:7 work 7:10 8:9 11:9 23:17 working 40:17 works 6:6 40:4 world 13:17 16:13 49:2 worried 49:13 worry 32:16 33:16 worst 12:13 wouldn't 18:21 27:22 35:20 write 16:15 42:5 writes 40:10 writing 41:5 written 7:3 17:5,6 39:23 wrong 8:25 13:3 15:1 wrote 4:21 42:21</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <hr/> <p>x 1:2,7 XVIII 4:3</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Y</p> <hr/> <p>yards 50:14 yeah 37:17 39:4 years 4:21 32:19 40:9 41:14 yellow 11:19 York 1:16 young 46:20</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Z</p> <hr/> <p>Zas 1:15 2:3,9 3:6,7 3:9 4:2,25 5:3 6:12 8:2,5 9:1,15 9:21 10:17 11:7 11:14 12:8 13:1 13:16 14:3,19,21 15:9,12 16:5,8,11 16:19,21,24 17:7</p>
--	--	---	---	---

18:17,21 20:9,16	46:14,16		
20:23 21:9,19	2244 16:9		
22:15 23:4 47:2,3	2251(e) 6:13,17,21		
47:5,13,17 48:1	30:10 36:18 37:8		
49:8,11,16,25	41:15		
50:6,10,16 51:4	2252(b)(1) 4:10		
	24:25 31:19		
<hr/> 0 <hr/>	2252(b)(2) 3:12		
	6:23 31:21		
<hr/> 1 <hr/>	23 2:7		
1 5:7	2426(b) 10:2		
10:04 1:13 3:2			
10:59 51:5	<hr/> 3 <hr/>		
109 22:25 27:2	3 1:9 2:4		
109A 4:3 5:15	30 19:24		
21:20 37:16			
10A 7:3	<hr/> 4 <hr/>		
110 12:5 21:11	4 16:16		
117 5:20	4,000 42:3		
12 18:2,2,2	40-year-old 29:21		
120 44:3	41 17:4,4,13		
13A 37:4	42 9:18 17:4,4,14		
14 29:11	43 9:18 17:4,4		
14-8358 1:4 3:4	47 2:10		
1591 4:12			
16 18:2	<hr/> 5 <hr/>		
1970 4:18	50 19:12 23:10 50:5		
1978 4:6			
1994 5:1 50:18	<hr/> 6 <hr/>		
1996 5:5 9:3,23			
10:1 22:15 25:1	<hr/> 7 <hr/>		
50:20	71 6:2		
1998 5:16 9:12 10:1	78 44:3		
31:14			
<hr/> 2 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>		
2 5:18			
2)again 9:12	<hr/> 9 <hr/>		
2003 6:1	96 19:8		
2006 6:17	97 44:3		
2015 1:9	98 9:23 19:8		
2241 8:20 9:18 46:9			
46:19			
2241(c) 9:6 10:1			
2242 8:20 46:9,10			
46:21			
2243 8:20 29:9 46:9			