

# **SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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JOE FERNANDEZ, )  
Petitioner, )  
v. ) No. 24-556  
UNITED STATES )  
Respondent. )  
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Pages: 1 through 86

Place: Washington, D.C.

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3 JOE FERNANDEZ, )

4 Petitioner, )

5 v. ) No. 24-556

6 UNITED STATES )

7 Respondent. )

8 - - - - -

9

10 Washington, D.C.

11 Wednesday, November 12, 2025

12

13 The above-entitled matter came on for  
14 oral argument before the Supreme Court of the  
15 United States at 10:03 a.m.

16

17 APPEARANCES:

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19 behalf of the Petitioner.

20 ERIC J. FEIGIN, Deputy Solicitor General, Department  
21 of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on behalf of the  
22 Respondent.

23

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# 1 PROCEEDINGS

2 (10:03 a.m.)

3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We will hear  
4 argument first this morning in Case 24-556,  
5 Fernandez versus United States.

6 Mr. Gruenstein.

7 ORAL ARGUMENT OF BENJAMIN GRUENSTEIN

8 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER

11 When Congress estab

extraordinary and compelling reasons standard for sentence reductions under Section 3582, it chose words that set a high bar for when courts may grant such motions. It also chose words that do not prescribe what types of reasons will qualify. Instead, it delegated that task to the Sentencing Commission and required that district courts comply with the Commission's guidance when exercising their discretion under the statute.

22                   This case presents the question  
23                   whether Congress has implicitly prohibited  
24                   district courts and the Sentencing Commission  
25                   from considering any reasons that may also be

1       alleged as grounds for habeas relief. It has  
2       not.

3               Under the plain meaning of the  
4       statute, if a court finds an error that  
5       significantly increased the length of the  
6       defendant's sentence, that fact can contribute  
7       to a finding of extraordinary and compelling  
8       reasons to reduce the sentence. And even when  
9       a court finds no error, it may nonetheless  
10      decide that the circumstances surrounding the  
11      defendant's sentence were so unusual and unfair  
12      as to be extraordinary and compelling. That's  
13      what happened here.

14               The government's position is extreme.  
15      It contends that no argument related to a  
16      defendant's judgment may even be considered in  
17      the extraordinary and compelling calculus. It  
18      posits that only personal circumstances, like  
19      age and illness, are relevant.

20               Our position is modest. We recognize  
21      that personal circumstances are common reasons  
22      that courts find to be extraordinary and  
23      compelling. But we reject the government's  
24      view that courts can never consider an error or  
25      unfairness in a defendant's sentence in that

1 analysis. Allowing courts to grant a sentence  
2 reduction in rare cases, based in part on  
3 circumstances that could have been addressed on  
4 habeas, will not frustrate the habeas statute's  
5 procedural limitations. There is no basis to  
6 adopt the government's non-literal reading of  
7 3582.

8 I welcome the Court's questions.

9 JUSTICE THOMAS: Do you think the term  
10 "compassionate release" suggests the  
11 circumstances that you have in this case?

12 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Your Honor, the --  
13 the term "compassionate release" is a term that  
14 has been used colloquially and was used at one  
15 point in a Department of Justice regulation.  
16 We certainly concede that that term does seem  
17 to relate to personal circumstances, but it  
18 doesn't necessarily foreclose the possibility  
19 that courts would consider other issues related  
20 to the fairness of the defendant's sentence.

21 JUSTICE THOMAS: So, during the years  
22 that the Bureau of Prisons actually initiated  
23 this process, were there any circumstances in  
24 which an -- a trial error would be the basis of  
25 the motion?

1                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: Certainly, there were  
2 very few cases, period, when the -- the BOP was  
3 involved.

4                   JUSTICE THOMAS: But were -- even in  
5 the few cases, were there any of this nature?

6                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: There were not, Your  
7 Honor.

8                   JUSTICE THOMAS: What were -- what  
9 were the -- what was the nature of those?

10                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: It -- those were  
11 generally where a -- a prisoner was terminally  
12 ill or old, and the BOP --

13                  JUSTICE THOMAS: In other words,  
14 personal circumstance?

15                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: They were certainly  
16 personal circumstances. But we also saw, as --  
17 our amicus, FAMM, on page 15 of their brief,  
18 they cite the Diaco case, which relates to the  
19 predecessor, 4205(g), where, there, there were  
20 cases relating -- there -- there was one case  
21 relating to sentencing disparities, and that  
22 was one of the only two cases that are  
23 published about the use of 4205(g).

24                  JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So there were two  
25 cases by BOP where they basically reference as

1 part of the circumstances a change in law,  
2 correct? Banks, U.S. versus Banks, 428 F.  
3 Supp. 1088, 1977, and in that case, the court  
4 considered rehabilitation, which is now  
5 prohibited by the new policy statement, as  
6 being a sole ground, correct?

7 MR. GRUENSTEIN: That -- that's  
8 correct, and the case that Your Honor referred  
9 to is -- is --

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But, nevertheless,  
11 back then, BOP relied on rehabilitation,  
12 correct?

13 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Rehabilitation,  
14 absolutely. Yes.

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And the Diaco  
16 case -- I think you're minimizing it -- that  
17 also was a New Jersey case where BOP made a  
18 motion to the court for compassionate release,  
19 and one of the factors was a -- a change of  
20 sentencing, correct?

21 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Absolutely, Your  
22 Honor.

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So the two  
24 published opinions were both BOP and weren't  
25 limited to just personal circumstances?

1                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: That -- that's  
2 certainly correct. Absolutely.

3                   CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, you  
4 say the situations in which these would arise  
5 will be rare and unusual. Why in the world  
6 would that be the case? You've got somebody  
7 sitting in jail and they got 20 more -- 20 more  
8 years to look at, and you go in and say, gosh,  
9 I think there's, like, a 1 percent chance, you  
10 know, you might be able to get out. The  
11 prisoner is going to say, oh, okay, it's only  
12 1 percent, let's forget about it.

13                  You know, every lawyer would bring  
14 these -- these -- these claims. And some  
15 judges are going to grant them, and some are  
16 not going to grant them. And I -- I'm -- I'm  
17 not sure this factor is not something that  
18 Congress took into account. And it does seem  
19 that this is -- well, you'll have -- why  
20 would -- why would this remain fair -- rare?

21                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: Certainly, Your  
22 Honor, and the reason it would be rare is  
23 precisely because of the habeas statute, that  
24 the defendant did have an opportunity  
25 potentially to raise these issues on habeas.

1 Maybe he procedurally defaulted. He will then  
2 have to show why the -- why he procedurally  
3 defaulted, what were the circumstances  
4 surrounding that, because merely procedurally  
5 defaulting on a potentially meritorious claim  
6 normally would not be found to be compelling.

7 JUSTICE ALITO: Did the meaning of  
8 "extraordinary and compelling reasons" change  
9 in 2018 when Congress enacted the First Step  
10 Act?

11 MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's not our  
12 position. Our position is that it has meant  
13 the same thing, and that would be the  
14 dictionary definitions of "extraordinary" and  
15 "compelling," since 1984.

16 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, until 1980 --  
17 until 2018, only the director of the Bureau of  
18 Prisons could invoke this statute, right?

19 MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's correct, Your  
20 Honor.

21 JUSTICE ALITO: And is it plausible  
22 that Congress intended for the -- the director  
23 of the Bureau of Prisons to make motions for a  
24 sentencing reduction based on an assessment of  
25 the strength of the evidence or any factor that

1 has to do with the trial proceedings or the  
2 sentence that was imposed?

3 MR. GRUENSTEIN: I do believe so, that  
4 it was at least possible, Your Honor, as  
5 referring back to the cases that Justice  
6 Sotomayor discussed.

7 JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah, they're two  
8 isolated cases, but doesn't that seem to be far  
9 outside of the area of the director of the  
10 Bureau of Prisons' expertise?

11 MR. GRUENSTEIN: It -- well, there  
12 could be issues --

13 JUSTICE ALITO: And responsibility?

14 MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's certainly  
15 true, Your Honor, but I would suggest that the  
16 other agency that is involved in 3582 is the  
17 Sentencing Commission, and there was a  
18 delegation to the Sentencing Commission, whose  
19 expertise, of course, goes far beyond the  
20 Bureau of Prisons' to set up guidelines.

21 Congress did not delegate that task to the BOP.

22 JUSTICE JACKSON: And why would our  
23 consideration be limited necessarily to what  
24 was in the purview of the BOP? I understand  
25 that there was an amendment that allowed the

1       statute or allowed these motions to be brought  
2       by a defendant and essentially bypass the BOP,  
3       so I'm wondering if that doesn't indicate  
4       Congress's intent to allow for the  
5       consideration of factors that the BOP either  
6       wasn't able to or wasn't considering --

7                    MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, certainly --

8                    JUSTICE JACKSON: -- previously.

9                    MR. GRUENSTEIN: I'm sorry.

10                  JUSTICE JACKSON: Yes.

11                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: Certainly, Justice  
12                  Jackson, we do agree that when Congress amended  
13                  the statute, the reason it did so -- and it was  
14                  quite explicit about this -- was to allow more  
15                  circumstances to be raised. It's our position  
16                  it's not because the BOP was not able by law to  
17                  do so but that the BOP was not bringing enough  
18                  of these sorts of motions.

19                  JUSTICE ALITO: Well, counsel, you  
20                  can't have it both ways. Either extraordinary  
21                  and compelling reasons remained the same after  
22                  the enactment of the First Step Act, which is  
23                  what I understood you to tell me, or it changed  
24                  in 2018, which is what you seem to have  
25                  suggested in response to Justice Jackson.

1                   So which is it?

2                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: No, I'm not saying  
3                   that the meaning of the words changed. I'm  
4                   saying that what Congress intended in the First  
5                   Step Act was to allow these sorts of motions to  
6                   be made more broadly. If --

7                   JUSTICE JACKSON: And in any event, I  
8                   thought your argument was that Congress never  
9                   gave content to "extraordinary and compelling  
10                   circumstances" in the first instance.

11                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's absolutely --

12                  JUSTICE JACKSON: That it, in fact,  
13                  ceded that authority to the Sentencing  
14                  Commission.

15                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: Absolutely. And --  
16                  and Congress used words that were intentionally  
17                  broad to allow the Sentencing Commission to  
18                  give guidance on circumstances that it might  
19                  not have anticipated when it passed the First  
20                  Step Act.

21                  JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel --

22                  JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But the Sentencing  
23                  Commission has not authorized this kind of  
24                  activity, has it?

25                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: At this point,

1 certainly, for our case, the Sentencing  
2 Commission hadn't spoken. The current policy  
3 that was passed --

4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Has spoken or --

5 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Has -- has not for  
6 purposes of our case.

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right. And in  
8 your opening, you, therefore, said the question  
9 is whether they implicitly prohibited. Isn't  
10 the question rather whether they authorized  
11 this kind of motion?

12 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Yes. In our -- in --  
13 in our view, by using words that are as  
14 open-ended as "extraordinary and compelling"  
15 and then by explicitly delegating to the  
16 Sentencing Commission the authority to give  
17 guidance, that is the authorization.

22 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right, but the  
23 Commission --

24 JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel, the --

25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I'm sorry.

1 JUSTICE BARRETT: No, no. Finish.

2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But the Commission  
3 hasn't in turn said that this kind of legal  
4 error is a basis for this kind of motion,  
5 correct?

6 MR. GRUENSTEIN: At -- at this point,  
7 the Commission has not spoken to that. The  
8 Commission --

9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And -- and -- and  
10 isn't -- shouldn't that be -- or how relevant  
11 should that be in -- in how we think about  
12 this?

13 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well --

14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: In other words,  
15 the Commission could, subject to legal  
16 challenge, but it could identify this kind of  
17 circumstance as the basis for such a motion,  
18 but it has not done so, even though it has been  
19 authorized, as you say, by Congress to  
20 elaborate on what -- what the authorization  
21 means.

22 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Yes, Your Honor.

23 In -- from 2018 until 2023, the Commission had  
24 provided no guidance that applied to  
25 defendant-initiated motions. So, at that

1 point, courts were simply acting under the  
2 meaning of the statute.

3 So, yes, we certainly expect and we  
4 would hope that the Commission could provide  
5 further guidance on this issue, but it has not  
6 yet taken that opportunity.

7 JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel, can I ask  
8 you a question about whether you have to go to  
9 2255 first or whether you can go straight to  
10 the compassionate release statute?

11 You answered when the Chief was asking  
12 you questions, in that interchange, you  
13 suggested that the prisoner would have to go to  
14 2255 first because, otherwise, it wouldn't be a  
15 compelling circumstance for release.

16 So are you reading kind of an  
17 exhaustion requirement into compelling so that  
18 someone in your client's position would have to  
19 try to get relief through 2020 -- 2255 first  
20 before invoking this other procedure or no?

21 MR. GRUENSTEIN: No, Your Honor,  
22 that's not our position.

23 Our position is that as part of the  
24 extraordinary and compelling analysis, courts  
25 would consider whether a defendant sat on his

1       rights or whether he's taken all opportunities  
2       to enforce his rights.

3           Even if a defendant did not go through  
4       2255, he would still have the option to argue  
5       under 3582 that his -- his situation is  
6       extraordinary and compelling. But his position  
7       would be weakened by the fact that he did not  
8       take the opportunity to enforce his rights.

9           JUSTICE BARRETT: Why -- why would you  
10       ever bother with 2255? Seems like it would be  
11       a lot easier to just go the other route as long  
12       as you have some other circumstances to invoke.

13           MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, the first  
14       reason would be that 3582 sets a very high bar  
15       for defendants. It has to be extraordinary and  
16       compelling.

17           Also, the relief that a defendant can  
18       obtain under 3582 is limited. He can only  
19       correct -- he can only reduce the sentence,  
20       whereas the relief under 2255 is much broader.  
21       He can attack his conviction.

22           Also, there will be plenty of  
23       sentence -- plenty of errors where a court will  
24       not feel comfortable simply releasing somebody  
25       but rather would want to correct the error by

1 remanding to the --

2 JUSTICE BARRETT: But a --

3 MR. GRUENSTEIN: -- by having a new  
4 trial.

5 JUSTICE BARRETT: But a First Step Act  
6 error, I mean, you made the position, and it's  
7 true, Congress changed it because those  
8 sentences were extreme, right? They were  
9 extremely long.

10 And it -- it seems to me that if,  
11 indeed, that's extraordinary and compelling,  
12 the disparity between similarly situated  
13 defendants who get the benefit of the act and  
14 who don't, I mean, why wouldn't that be  
15 extraordinary and compelling on its own terms?

16 And plus, you know, there are  
17 downsides too to attacking the validity of your  
18 conviction, because then you could be subject  
19 to retrial.

20 MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's right, Your  
21 Honor. And it certainly can be extraordinary  
22 and compelling. But, to date, courts have  
23 interpreted the phrase narrowly.

24 There have only been, by our count,  
25 12 cases since 2018, when the First Step was

1 enacted, where a court, based on an argument  
2 that could have been raised on 2255, in part  
3 granted a sentence reduction.

4 So courts have been using this very  
5 infrequently to -- to grant relief.

6 JUSTICE KAGAN: But 2255 has some  
7 harsh limitations. You know, there's a short  
8 statute of limitations. There is preclusion of  
9 second and successive petitions for the most  
10 part.

11 You know, can't you imagine that  
12 defendants who face those limitations and,  
13 you -- you know, they -- they file their 2255  
14 motion three days late or something like that,  
15 that this would then be used essentially as an  
16 end-run around those prohibitions?

17 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Your Honor, I don't  
18 think it would be an end-run precisely because  
19 a 3582, even if you do claim an error, will not  
20 necessarily be granted. It will be difficult  
21 for that.

22 And -- and I agree with Your Honor  
23 that there are harsh limitations associated  
24 with 2255, and Congress has stated those --  
25 that those limitations are appropriate, but it

1        doesn't mean that in every case, as applied to  
2        every defendant, that those limitations are  
3        fair.

4                And, under certain circumstances, if a  
5        defendant misses a limitation by three days, he  
6        may not be able to challenge his conviction,  
7        but he should at least be able to argue this  
8        unfairness.

9                The error and the unfairness of him  
10        not having been able to bring it under 2255 is  
11        part of all --

12               JUSTICE KAGAN: I suppose what I'm  
13        suggesting is that, you know, Congress, for  
14        better or for worse, made a determination that  
15        those are the limitations that it wanted, and  
16        even to the extent that a judge thinks that  
17        they are unfair in all cases, in most cases,  
18        that I -- I doubt that Congress meant for  
19        individual judges to override its own judgment.

20               MR. GRUENSTEIN: Absolutely, Your  
21        Honor. And that's certainly a limitation that  
22        should be placed on 3582 that a judge cannot  
23        simply second-guess a decision made by  
24        Congress.

25               But, even where Congress creates a

1 generally applicable law such as a mandatory  
2 minimum, it doesn't mean that Congress even  
3 believed that in every case that would be fair  
4 to the defendant. And all we're asking for is  
5 that a judge can consider that the way the law  
6 has been applied to this defendant has been  
7 unfair or even potentially erroneous.

8 JUSTICE JACKSON: And I thought in  
9 response as well to Justice Kagan's point is  
10 the thought that the limitations that exist in  
11 the habeas context are relative to the actual  
12 aim of habeas and goal of habeas, which is  
13 vacatur of the sentence.

14 It's also not discretionary. Where  
15 the -- the -- the defendant has satisfied the  
16 criteria of demonstrating that his sentence is  
17 unlawful, the court has to, according to the  
18 statute, give him habeas. And so, yes, there  
19 are strict limitations, but there's also this  
20 particular goal.

21 It seems to me that compassionate  
22 release is a totally different thing, and so,  
23 to the extent that compassionate release is  
24 about the court's consideration of a sentence  
25 reduction, one might think that the same

1       limitations aren't intended to apply, that it's  
2       not actually an end-run in any meaningful  
3       sentence. These are just two different  
4       regimes, and it doesn't seem to necessarily  
5       follow that the considerations in one are  
6       mutually exclusive such that they can't arise  
7       in the other.

8                    MR. GRUENSTEIN: That -- that's  
9       absolutely correct, Justice Jackson, and  
10       it's -- it's worth remembering that Section  
11       3582 is as much an act of Congress as Section  
12       2255 and should be given respect.

13                  JUSTICE JACKSON: Is there anything  
14       in the statute or the legislative history to  
15       suggest that Congress wanted the 3582 sentence  
16       reduction dynamic to be limited in some way by  
17       what could have been raised in habeas or what  
18       is happening in the habeas scheme?

19                  Is there anything that links those two  
20       in the text or even in the legislative history?

21                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: Absolutely not,  
22       Your Honor. And, in fact, the Court has given  
23       guidance about how, when there's a potential  
24       tension between two statutes, how that tension  
25       should be resolved, and that's the Preiser line

1 of cases. And it's not simply that one statute  
2 can be seen in some circumstances to evade the  
3 other.

4 What happened in Preiser and that line  
5 of cases was that 90 -- 1983 was seen as a  
6 potential end-run around every single  
7 constitutional 2255 motion. And that's why the  
8 Court found that a literal reading of 1983  
9 would swamp the habeas statute. It would  
10 wholly frustrate Congress's goals.

11 Here, allowing defendants to bring  
12 motions under 3582(c)(1)(A) in the rare  
13 circumstances that -- that they could get  
14 relief, having a sentence reduction under those  
15 circumstances would certainly not frustrate the  
16 habeas -- the procedural limitations under  
17 habeas. And for reasons I said earlier, courts  
18 should actually take into account those  
19 procedural limitations.

20 JUSTICE JACKSON: And, in fact, it  
21 would enable the kind of "safety valve" that  
22 Congress expressly in its reports, et cetera,  
23 in describing compassionate release -- that's,  
24 I think, the design of it.

25 MR. GRUENSTEIN: That -- that's

1       absolutely correct, Your Honor, and that's  
2       precisely how the two statutes sit one next to  
3       the other and not in conflict. Habeas applies  
4       generally to claims of error relating to a  
5       conviction or a sentence. 3582 is the safety  
6       valve that can be applied to reduce a sentence  
7       should all of the other avenues of relief fail.

8                   JUSTICE KAGAN: But the -- but the  
9       question is safety valve for what? I mean, not  
10       every safety valve is a safety valve for  
11       everything. And I would not have thought that  
12       it's a safety valve in order to relitigate  
13       trial errors in the way that a 22-5 motion is.  
14       That's the entire point of a 2255 motion.

15                  So, you know, I -- I guess I don't see  
16       any -- any evidence that Congress meant for  
17       this to be a kind of do-over statute.

18                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, Your Honor,  
19       the -- perhaps the best evidence of it is the  
20       words that Congress used. They said  
21       "extraordinary and compelling." Those are  
22       words that don't have a specific meaning, and  
23       it's given to the Court to decide what is an  
24       extraordinary and compelling circumstance.

25                  So there are cases we cited, the

1 Trenkler case, where someone had been sitting  
2 in jail for years. He was sentenced to a life  
3 sentence even though the statute under which he  
4 was convicted, which had been amended just  
5 slightly after his verdict, and that's why no  
6 one picked up on it, said that he could not be  
7 convict -- not be sentenced to life.

8 So, in that situation, yes, could --  
9 if he could have raised it under 2255, he  
10 should have. And maybe that detracts slightly  
11 from a finding of extraordinary and compelling,  
12 but, when he's sitting in jail serving a life  
13 sentence that is unlawful, that -- all we're  
14 saying is that that's something that courts  
15 should be able to consider as one of the  
16 factors, just as much as age and illness.

17 JUSTICE ALITO: Suppose that a  
18 defendant, a prisoner claims that there was a  
19 fatal error at trial but doesn't bring a 22 --  
20 after -- you know, after the direct appeal,  
21 does not bring a 2255 for three years;  
22 therefore, misses the statute of limitations.

23 What would be extraordinary about that  
24 situation and would allow the -- the prisoner  
25 then to try to get the -- to get a lot of the

1 relief that could have been obtained, maybe all  
2 of the relief that could have been obtained,  
3 under 2255 by filing a 3582 motion?

4 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, Your Honor,  
5 certainly, there can be some things that are  
6 extraordinary and compelling about those  
7 circumstances. One, we would have to  
8 understand what is the prejudice that that  
9 fatal error had on the verdict. Did it change  
10 it from an -- from an acquittal to a -- a  
11 guilty verdict?

12 Then why did the defendant -- if this  
13 was such a glaring error, why did the defendant  
14 not bring a -- a 2255? Maybe he had a mental  
15 breakdown and -- and couldn't speak to his  
16 lawyers during that time. We don't know the  
17 circumstances.

18 All we're saying is that all of the  
19 circumstances should be considered as part of  
20 the extraordinary and compelling analysis, the  
21 same way that personal circumstances are.

22 JUSTICE ALITO: I understand that.

23 To go back to your answer to the Chief  
24 Justice's question, suppose you're advising a  
25 whole string of prisoners who have been

1       convicted, they've lost on direct appeal, and  
2       for one reason or -- they all have claims of  
3       trial error or some other flaw in their  
4       conviction, but they've all -- they're all  
5       barred from proceeding under 2255 because of  
6       the statute of limitations or some other  
7       factor, and you look at their claims and you  
8       think this is not a ridiculous claim.

9                   Would there be any circumstances in  
10       which you would not file a motion for sentence  
11       reduction?

12                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, Your Honor, I  
13       think the same could be asked of -- of anyone  
14       who has any medical illness or is approaching  
15       older age: Is there any reason they wouldn't?  
16       And this is precisely what the Sentencing  
17       Commission is authorized to do, is to put in  
18       guardrails.

19                  But, to Your Honor's question, I think  
20       the close calls when there's, you know,  
21       potential error, I'm not sure that that's the  
22       sort of unfairness that courts would typically  
23       find extraordinary and compelling.

24                  JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I'm not even  
25       talking exclusively about close calls. I'm

1 talking about arguments that are not so  
2 frivolous as to damage your professional  
3 reputation if you brought them.

4 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, I -- I --

5 JUSTICE ALITO: Wouldn't you always do  
6 that?

7 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Absolutely, Your  
8 Honor. And, similarly --

9 JUSTICE ALITO: So this isn't going to  
10 be unusual.

11 MR. GRUENSTEIN: I think what would --

12 JUSTICE ALITO: This is going to be  
13 standard.

14 MR. GRUENSTEIN: I think what would be  
15 unusual is that courts would find the  
16 compelling circumstances that we're talking  
17 about. The First Circuit I cited in -- in our  
18 reply brief -- after Trenkler in 2022, there  
19 has not been a single case that we found where  
20 a court has granted a compassionate release  
21 motion in a situation where a -- an argument  
22 that could have been raised on habeas was the  
23 basis for that -- for that motion.

24 So we haven't seen that level of -- of  
25 motions being filed, but we certainly

1 anticipate and Congress anticipated that the  
2 Sentencing Commission can put the guardrails,  
3 the same way that Congress --

4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, you --

5 MR. GRUENSTEIN: -- that -- that the  
6 Sentencing Commission -- I'm sorry.

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Keep going.

8 Sorry.

9 MR. GRUENSTEIN: I was just going to  
10 say the same way the Sentencing Commission  
11 dealt with the flood of these compassionate  
12 release motions during COVID.

13 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But the Sentencing  
14 Commission, like Congress, has not authorized  
15 or envisioned or articulated anything close to  
16 this kind of legal error being the basis for  
17 this kind of relief, and that concerns me  
18 because, as Justice Kagan said, you don't see  
19 anything suggesting that Congress wanted a  
20 do-over kind of statute, but you don't see  
21 anything from the Commission either. Your case  
22 would be obviously quite a bit stronger if you  
23 had the Commission having identified this as  
24 they have with some other things.

25 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Certainly, Your

1 Honor. But I think the -- what we should read  
2 into the Commission's silence on this is that  
3 these will be cases that will be few and far  
4 between where a court would actually find the  
5 circumstances to be extraordinary.

6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, how do we  
7 know that? I mean, first of all, as Justice  
8 Alito says, I think they'll be far more common  
9 that they are -- they're brought, so that'll be  
10 a whole new docket, one imagines, of -- of  
11 these kinds of motions. But -- but how do we  
12 know that individual district judges are going  
13 to, as your word, be modest or routinely deny  
14 these?

15 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, Your Honor,  
16 certainly, we haven't seen -- in the circuits  
17 that have allowed it, we haven't seen --

18 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But, if you win  
19 this case, one imagines that could, you know,  
20 super-charge the -- the efforts --

21 MR. GRUENSTEIN: That -- that --

22 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- to use this.

23 MR. GRUENSTEIN: -- that -- that's  
24 correct.

25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: In fact, you would

1 want that, wouldn't you? Wouldn't you want  
2 this to be used more often?

3 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, I'm just  
4 representing my -- my current client.

5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah.

6 MR. GRUENSTEIN: But --

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Your legal  
8 position would say that?

9 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Our legal position is  
10 that it should be -- this should be something  
11 that should be in the mix. And, certainly,  
12 courts will take into account several things  
13 that I think would limit their exercise of  
14 discretion.

15 First, they would take into the fact  
16 that there's the law of the case. If an issue  
17 had been raised, courts should not be  
18 revisiting it.

19 Second, I think it's likely that these  
20 sorts of arguments will be made mostly in cases  
21 of mandatory minimum sentences, where the  
22 element of unfairness that arises from the  
23 error could not have been considered before.  
24 So we're seeing how the -- the universe of  
25 cases where this sort of argument would be made

1 is getting smaller and smaller.

2                   And rehabilitation is certainly an  
3 area where you would expect many motions to be  
4 brought, and there have been, but still, the  
5 number of total compassionate release motions  
6 is modest and, if the Commission speaks more,  
7 will be even more modest.

8                   CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,  
9 counsel.

10                  Justice Thomas?

11                  Justice Alito?

12                  JUSTICE ALITO: Well, you just  
13 mentioned mandatory minimum sentences. There  
14 are a lot of district judges and other federal  
15 judges who don't like mandatory minimums. So,  
16 if a -- if a prisoner has been sentenced to a  
17 mandatory minimum sentence, could a district  
18 judge say, if a motion under 3582 is made, you  
19 know what, that mandatory minimum is -- is too  
20 much under the circumstances of this case, so  
21 I'm going to grant a sentence reduction?

22                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, Your Honor,  
23 Section 3582 does allow sentencing under  
24 3582 -- I'm sorry, under the mandatory minimum  
25 for any extraordinary and compelling reason.

1       But we -- certainly, it's our position that a  
2       court could not just say I don't like mandatory  
3       minimums and, therefore, I won't apply them.  
4       It has to be something about the unfairness of  
5       that mandatory minimum in a particular case.

6                   JUSTICE ALITO: Would you agree that  
7       one of the principal goals or a -- a major goal  
8       of the Sentencing Reform Act was finality?

9                   The Sentencing Reform Act got rid of  
10       parole. It didn't like the situation where  
11       someone would be sentenced to 30 years in  
12       prison, this was standard at the time,  
13       maximum -- a -- a life sentence was considered  
14       to be 30 years, but then, after -- after 10  
15       years, the person would be -- would be paroled.  
16       It got rid of all that.

17                   Would you agree that that was a major  
18       goal of the -- a major objective of the  
19       Sentencing Reform Act?

20                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: Absolutely, Your  
21       Honor. But it was also a goal in 3582 to have  
22       a safety valve where judges could still  
23       exercise discretion at a later point in the  
24       process.

25                   JUSTICE ALITO: Thank you.

1                   CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice  
2 Sotomayor?

3                   JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, I -- I'm  
4 assuming here that a basic part of your  
5 argument is that actual innocence claims are  
6 not cognizable under 2020 -- 2255 at all?

7                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: That -- that's based  
8 on our understanding of what the Court has said  
9 to date.

10                  JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We've never said  
11 they are?

12                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's correct, Your  
13 Honor.

14                  JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And so whether  
15 2255 would be implicated in some other claim is  
16 irrelevant to your claim? This is an issue  
17 that couldn't even be raised there, not because  
18 of a procedural bar or anything else, but it's  
19 just not cognizable?

20                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's correct, Your  
21 Honor. And that's one of the difficulties in  
22 this case, is that the courts --

23                  JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Now --

24                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: Yeah.

25                  JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- may I go back

1 to a -- a problem I have with your case, which  
2 is all of the facts that Judge Hellerstein  
3 relied upon were known to him at trial. He  
4 knew what your client's claim of innocence was.  
5 He knew all the evidentiary weaknesses that he  
6 wrote about in his current opinion. He knew  
7 that only one shot came from your client's gun,  
8 et cetera, et cetera.

9 The only thing he did not know was the  
10 exact reduced sentence that the co-conspirators  
11 would receive because they were sentenced after  
12 your client, but he knew they were going to get  
13 a substantial reduction because they were  
14 cooperators.

15 How do we call that new and compelling  
16 evidence, compelling or extraordinary evidence?  
17 It's all -- there's nothing new. I -- I would  
18 have an easier time if I thought that actual  
19 innocence had been proven after the fact.

20 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Yes, Your Honor.

21 There was another fact that Judge Hellerstein  
22 did take into account that he had not focused  
23 on previously, which is that the getaway driver  
24 was sentenced to two years in prison, and that  
25 suggested to him that the government itself had

1 concerns about the credibility and the  
2 reliability of the cooperators' testimony.

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Now  
4 you said earlier -- and I agree with you --  
5 both age and medical condition -- or any other  
6 reason doesn't ever stand alone because there  
7 are old people who are not released from  
8 prison, there are sick people who are not  
9 released from prison. It's one among many  
10 circumstances.

11 Your claim of -- and I put it in  
12 quotes -- "actual innocence" doesn't stand  
13 alone. But what does it stand with in this  
14 case? There certainly was no medical need.  
15 There's no age need. There's no extraordinary  
16 circumstance to this individual. So why isn't  
17 it only one factor?

18 MR. GRUENSTEIN: What it stands with,  
19 Your Honor, is the fact that despite the --  
20 despite the judge's concern about innocence,  
21 that this defendant was sentenced to a life in  
22 prison.

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That -- that is --  
24 that is what bothers me --

25 MR. GRUENSTEIN: But, Your Honor --

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- is that -- that  
2 it's a judge's disquiet as opposed to an  
3 individual circumstance, because no matter how  
4 you look at extraordinary and compelling, it  
5 focuses on the individual, not on the judge's  
6 disquiet.

7                   By the way, I was a district court  
8        judge, and I have a great deal of respect for  
9        the disquiet that sometimes judges feel. It  
10      happens to every district court judge. There's  
11      a case where you really struggle.

12                   But can we in the facts of this case  
13    denote that that is an extraordinary  
14    circumstance?

15 MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, what I would  
16 say, Your Honor, is that this is the sort of  
17 discretion that judges generally have in  
18 sentencing, and it's reviewed on appeal for  
19 abuse of discretion.

20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But --

21 MR. GRUENSTEIN: The court of appeals  
22 didn't review it for abuse of discretion.

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, I agree with  
24 you, and maybe that's what they should have  
25 done. But I -- but I am troubled by this.

1       Thank you.

2                   CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?

3                   JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, just to  
4        continue in that vein, do you think that the  
5        district court here on the initial trial could  
6        have received the jury's verdict of guilt and  
7        said, you know, I'm not going to overturn that  
8        verdict of guilt, I have no basis for doing  
9        that, but, in the sentencing, I'm going to  
10      reduce the sentence because I feel disquiet  
11      with respect to that verdict?

12                Could the district court have done  
13      that?

14                MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, certainly not  
15      in this case, Your Honor, because it was a  
16      mandatory life sentence. But, as a general  
17      matter, while the court does have to take the  
18      verdict as given when conducting the -- the  
19      guidelines analysis and the 3553 analysis, how  
20      the court weighs the different factors, such as  
21      personal circumstances, the nature and -- and  
22      the characteristics and history of the  
23      defendant, it can certainly weigh those factors  
24      differently.

25                JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, personal

1       circumstances, you broadened it out. I really  
2       was limiting it to would it be appropriate for  
3       a district court to say, I'm not overturning  
4       the jury verdict, but I'm not sure I agree with  
5       it; therefore, I'm going to reduce the sentence  
6       beyond -- below what I would ordinarily give.

7                    MR. GRUENSTEIN: I think, in weighing  
8       the 3553 factors, as long as the court  
9       recognizes that the verdict was guilty and  
10       takes that into consideration, how it weighs  
11       the verdict and the offense with the personal  
12       circumstances could be taken into account and  
13       can result in a lower sentence.

14                  JUSTICE KAGAN: Thank you.

15                  CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice  
16       Gorsuch?

17                  JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm not sure I  
18       understood that last answer. I -- I -- I don't  
19       doubt 3553(a) factors are very broad and give  
20       the district judge rightly lots of discretion  
21       in sentencing when there's not a mandatory  
22       minimum.

23                  But I -- I wouldn't have thought that  
24       one of the circumstances, personal  
25       circumstances, that a judge could take into

1 account has, as Justice Sotomayor says, really  
2 nothing to do with the defendant. It has to do  
3 with the judge's own disquiet, perhaps  
4 reasonably so, about the jury's verdict.

5 And I thought, in our legal system,  
6 the jury's verdict on the facts is not  
7 something a court can impeach unless it's  
8 clearly erroneous.

9 MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's correct, Your  
10 Honor. And what I was referring to in -- in  
11 answering Justice Kagan is that the judge here,  
12 for example, referenced the -- the fact that  
13 the defendant had no history of violence.

14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Sure.

15 MR. GRUENSTEIN: That he was a working  
16 man, that he --

17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: All of that's fair  
18 game. I agree with you. I'm not -- again,  
19 I -- I -- I don't question any of that.

20 But the appropriate remedy for  
21 disquiet about a jury verdict is to set it  
22 aside as -- as, you know, beyond the pale. It  
23 isn't to say, I disagree with the jury about  
24 the facts, and, therefore, I'm reducing the  
25 sentence, is it?

1                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: Well, normally, it  
2 isn't, but, under 3582 --

3                   JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, I understand  
4 30 -- your 3582 argument, but, under 3553,  
5 that's not an appropriate consideration, is it?

6                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: It's -- it -- it  
7 could be a consideration when weighing all the  
8 factors, deciding how much weight to give to  
9 questions like protecting the public from the  
10 defendant or the --

11                  JUSTICE GORSUCH: I think, in that,  
12 protecting the defendant from the public, you  
13 have to take as given, again, the jury verdict.  
14 I don't think you get to impeach it by saying,  
15 I just disagree with it, can you?

16                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: Right. But -- no, I  
17 agree with that, Your Honor.

18                  JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay.

19                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: But the question is  
20 how to weigh it.

21                  JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.

22                  CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice  
23 Kavanaugh?

24                  JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just one more on  
25 the role of the Commission. Do you think the

1       Commission could, under 994(t), say that claims  
2       of error in the -- in the conviction or  
3       sentence are not cognizable, are not  
4       extraordinary and compelling circumstances for  
5       purposes of these motions?

6                    MR. GRUENSTEIN: Yes, Your Honor. The  
7       Commission has the discretion to decide what is  
8       within the -- the meaning of the words and --  
9       and to take the position that certain things  
10      are off the table, yes.

11                  JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And you think, if  
12      they said that as to this issue, that would  
13      be -- that you wouldn't be able to challenge  
14      that?

15                  MR. GRUENSTEIN: That's correct, Your  
16      Honor. District courts would have to comply  
17      with that guidance.

18                  JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

19                  CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice  
20      Barrett?

21                  Justice Jackson?

22                  JUSTICE JACKSON: So, as I see the  
23      question presented as we've crafted it, we are  
24      not actually being asked in the context of this  
25      case to make a determination about whether a

1       district court's disquiet or concerns about  
2       actual innocence can qualify as extraordinary  
3       or compelling circumstances. I mean, this was  
4       the exchange you just had with Justice  
5       Kavanaugh. If the Commission said those things  
6       are off the table, then they'd be off the  
7       table.

8                   Instead, I read our revised question  
9       presented to be saying that anything that could  
10       possibly be raised in the context of a habeas  
11       petition is off the table, and I guess I'm a  
12       little worried about the workability of that  
13       when we think about what could be raised in the  
14       context of a habeas petition. Ordinarily, the  
15       habeas petition raises a claim that the  
16       defendant has the right to be released on the  
17       grounds that the sentence or the conviction is  
18       unlawful.

19                   Here, the judge said the conviction is  
20       not unlawful. He -- he made an express  
21       statement that he wasn't relying on any claims  
22       about the lawfulness of the conviction. He  
23       just had these other concerns.

24                   So I guess I'm -- this is a  
25       long-winded question, but it's -- it worries me

1       that we would have a rule that says anything  
2       that arises in the context of habeas can't be  
3       considered in this proceeding because I don't  
4       know how you would do that from a workability  
5       perspective.

6                    MR. GRUENSTEIN: Your Honor, I agree  
7       there is a workability problem. And then  
8       there's also the perverseness of having claims  
9       that could not be brought in habeas would not  
10      fall within that rule, which I think is why the  
11      government went to a rule that it's only  
12      personal circumstances are allowed to be  
13      considered, and --

14                   JUSTICE JACKSON: That was their way  
15      of -- of solving my work -- my workability  
16      concerns?

17                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: I -- I -- I think  
18      that is, Your Honor. And there's no way to  
19      read that out of the statute.

20                   JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.

21                   CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,  
22      counsel.

23                   Mr. Feigin.

24

25

1 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ERIC J. FEIGIN

2 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT

3 MR. FEIGIN: Thank you, Mr. Chief

4 Justice, and may it please the Court:

5 Section 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) is a narrow  
6 exception to sentencing finality that allows a  
7 court to reduce a valid sentence in limited  
8 exceptional circumstances that aren't otherwise  
9 addressed by the criminal justice system. I  
10 think what you've just heard and what's in  
11 their briefs is a proposal to make it instead  
12 an open-ended loophole to challenge the  
13 validity of sentences continuously through a  
14 potentially endless series of collateral  
15 attacks on the criminal judgment.

16 The question whether a collateral  
17 attack on the criminal judgment compels relief  
18 is a question that's addressed by Section 2255,  
19 which draws a careful and deliberate line  
20 between finality and error correction. And,  
21 yes, Justice Kagan, it's a strict line, and,  
22 ordinarily, a prisoner's claim isn't going to  
23 be compelling enough to meet it. But that  
24 doesn't mean that the claim can be wrenched out  
25 of context and, although procedurally and

1       substantively deficient, can be used to create  
2       extraordinary and compelling circumstances that  
3       warrant reducing a valid sentence, whether or  
4       not it's window-dressed with other factors that  
5       aren't themselves extraordinary and compelling  
6       reasons that warrant a sentence reduction and  
7       would be irrelevant under Section 2255.

8               If you could do that, then it would  
9       really eradicate all the substantive,  
10       procedural, and temporal limits on Section 2255  
11       claims and on collateral attacks on criminal  
12       judgments in general. And they say they can't  
13       find a single case in which that's happened. I  
14       think the Court has one in front of it right  
15       now.

16               It may be true that disquiet would get  
17       you -- a claim of disquiet would get you  
18       nowhere under Section 2255, Justice Sotomayor,  
19       but I don't think that's to its benefit as a  
20       recycled claim under Section 3582(c)(1)(A)(i).

21               I'm sorry, Justice Thomas.

22               JUSTICE THOMAS: Mr. Feigin, the --  
23       there was some discussion earlier about several  
24       district court cases where the sentence had  
25       been reduced. Was the provision there -- I

1 think it was 4205(g) -- is that the equivalent  
2 of the provision here, the compassionate  
3 release provision here?

4 MR. FEIGIN: It's not an equivalent.

5 It's more like an ancestor to this particular  
6 provision. And let me -- so one big difference  
7 is that the exact language I was just  
8 referencing that requires extraordinary and  
9 compelling reasons that warrant a sentence  
10 reduction is language you'll see in the current  
11 statute and the one -- and it's language from  
12 the original Sentencing Reform Act that wasn't  
13 in 4205(g).

14 But let me address the two cases that  
15 were brought up this morning. Banks is a case  
16 of rehabilitation, and -- and that was the  
17 reason for release. And that's one thing we  
18 absolutely know for sure -- and this Court has  
19 several cases on this topic -- that Congress  
20 was trying to cut off as a reason for release,  
21 and 994(t) will tell you that as well, when it  
22 enacted the Sentencing Reform Act.

23 The other case is Diaco, which was  
24 decided several years before the Sentencing  
25 Reform Act was enacted. With all due respect

1 to the District of New Jersey, we're not a  
2 hundred percent certain that Congress would  
3 have been aware of it. And, frankly, we think  
4 it's wrong. And even then, it's a very  
5 exceptional circumstance where, essentially,  
6 what happened was another district judge went  
7 beyond that district judge's authority to grant  
8 relief to all the co-defendants of this one  
9 defendant and without any other mechanism to  
10 kind of effectuate the original sentencing  
11 intent, which had gotten frustrated by ultra  
12 vires action by another district court.

13 The district judge urged the BOP to  
14 file a motion to allow for early release on  
15 parole if the Parole Commission were to grant  
16 it. And the district judge in the case decided  
17 to grant it because it was -- I think he viewed  
18 it as the least bad thing he could do to solve  
19 the rather unusual circumstance that came up  
20 there.

21 But I don't think it's the camel's  
22 nose under the tent to allow legal claims. And  
23 just to answer one question you asked my -- my  
24 friend on the other side, Justice Thomas, the  
25 word "compassionate release" actually is the

1 title of the provision in the First Step Act  
2 that enacted the amendments to Section 3582(c)  
3 that we're talking about, you know, some of  
4 which are -- are at issue today.

5 And I think the 2018 enactment of the  
6 First Step Act actually reinforces the original  
7 intent of Congress that this be for exceptional  
8 circumstances, not that it just be a loophole  
9 for Section 2255.

10 JUSTICE JACKSON: It does say  
11 exceptional circumstances, but it doesn't say  
12 solely personal circumstances. So I don't  
13 really know -- I mean, I appreciate the  
14 government intuiting that, but we do have some  
15 indication that Congress was thinking beyond  
16 just personal circumstances from the  
17 legislative history.

18 We have a case -- and I'll find the  
19 case name in a moment -- but in which Justice  
20 Scalia indicated that compassionate release  
21 might be available -- you might know the case  
22 I'm talking about -- for --

23 MR. FEIGIN: Setser?

24 JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah. For, you  
25 know, an unusually long sentence. So where's

1 the personal circumstances limit that the  
2 government is relying on here?

3 MR. FEIGIN: So I think there are --  
4 there's a lot -- a lot of reasons to think  
5 that, Your Honor. And there's a lot packed  
6 into that question or a few parts packed into  
7 that question.

8 But, first of all, I think the very  
9 language, "extraordinary and compelling  
10 circumstances that warrant a sentence  
11 reduction," requires a court to look at the  
12 backdrop of sentencing law. It's not  
13 extraordinary and compelling in a vacuum. It's  
14 extraordinary and compelling reasons that  
15 warrant a sentence reduction.

16 Second, I think there's a category  
17 mismatch when we're talking about these kinds  
18 of legal claims here because, as has been noted  
19 this morning, when you raise a Section 2255  
20 claim, you're challenging the validity of the  
21 criminal judgment. And Section  
22 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) -- we talk about this in our  
23 brief -- presumes that the judgment is valid  
24 and it's about reducing a valid sentence. And  
25 there's kind of a category mismatch with taking

1 a reason why the sentence is invalid --

2 JUSTICE JACKSON: But isn't that --

3 why doesn't -- but why doesn't that cut against  
4 you? That was the point I was trying to make  
5 to your colleague on the other side, which is  
6 that to the extent these are two different  
7 things and that compassionate release assumes a  
8 valid sentence and that you need to have it or  
9 you're asking for a sentence reduction  
10 notwithstanding that, why then are we  
11 evaluating your ability to get one of those  
12 vis-à-vis what you could do in the other world,  
13 where you'd be claiming that your sentence or  
14 conviction is invalid?

15 MR. FEIGIN: I think it cuts entirely  
16 in our favor, Your Honor, because it shows that  
17 these are meant for personal circumstances  
18 because it's a -- it doesn't really make any  
19 logical sense to reduce a valid sentence  
20 because of a procedurally or substantively  
21 deficient claim, the -- the point of -- the  
22 point of the claim being that the sentence was  
23 actually invalid.

24 That is, you're taking, to use a  
25 slightly pejorative term, a kind of half-baked

1 claim of legal error in a conviction or  
2 sentence and saying, okay, yeah, it's not quite  
3 there, but that's a reason for taking the  
4 sentence as given and reducing it. That -- I  
5 don't think that makes sense. And that points,  
6 again, toward personal circumstances.

7 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, one of the  
8 things --

9 MR. FEIGIN: But other --

10 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- that I find  
11 perplexing about this statute is that I would  
12 have thought that this statute would have  
13 required changed circumstances, you know, more  
14 even than personal circumstances, that it would  
15 have required changed circumstances, that  
16 that's the reason for reducing a sentence.

17 Why doesn't the statute say that? And  
18 is that what you're suggesting the statute  
19 really is all about?

20 MR. FEIGIN: I do think it is for  
21 changed circumstances, Your Honor. I think, if  
22 you look at the legislative history, that's  
23 what Congress was anticipating. I think that's  
24 why the BOP filed these motions to begin with  
25 and continues to have a gatekeeper role today.

1                   I think we see that in 3582(d), which  
2    are the notification requirements for the BOP  
3    which require notifications in cases of  
4    terminal illness, which is actually kind of the  
5    canonical example that Congress was thinking  
6    of. You can look at the original Senate report  
7    for the Sentencing Reform Act at pages 55, 121,  
8    and 173 if you want some evidence of that.

9                   And I -- and I --

10                  JUSTICE KAGAN: The -- the --

11                  MR. FEIGIN: -- think we find -- we  
12    find -- and the other notification circumstance  
13    would be when someone is too medically or  
14    mentally infirm to file one.

15                  JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, there might be  
16    changed circumstances that are not personal in  
17    nature, that are, in fact, legal in nature and  
18    so that there would be a divide between your  
19    personal circumstances line and the changed  
20    circumstances line.

21                  And the -- the example I'll  
22    give you is, you know, suppose the statutory  
23    construction the way the courts interpret a  
24    given statute have changed since the initial  
25    sentencing such that somebody was sentenced to,

1 let's say, a long sentence, and then the courts  
2 say, no, if he were coming up today, actually,  
3 he wouldn't be found guilty at all.

4 What do you do with that? Is that the  
5 kind of thing that can be taken into account  
6 under this statute?

7 MR. FEIGIN: No, Your Honor, it's not  
8 the kind of thing that can be taken into  
9 account because that's something that's  
10 otherwise addressed in the legal system. And  
11 the Court had a case about this a few years  
12 ago, it was Jones against Hendrix.

13 And in Jones against Hendrix, the  
14 question was whether someone who had -- or we  
15 didn't think he actually had a valid claim, but  
16 who had a claim that there was a statutory  
17 error in his conviction, but he'd already  
18 raised it once on 2255, could get relief under  
19 2255.

20 And what the Court said in Jones was  
21 no because Congress specifically thought about  
22 when someone in that situation should be able  
23 to get relief, and it allowed relief on a  
24 second or successive only for constitutional  
25 claims, not for statutory claims.

1                   Now, on their view --

2                   JUSTICE KAGAN: Yeah. So that's  
3                   right, the 22 -- you couldn't do this by way of  
4                   a 2255 motion. But, gosh, it does seem as  
5                   though, there, a safety valve would be  
6                   appropriate given that somebody is serving a  
7                   lengthy sentence for something that is not a  
8                   crime at all.

9                   And if we're sort of thinking of this  
10                   statute as a changed circumstances statute, not  
11                   as a kind of general do-over for all your  
12                   claims that you could have brought way back  
13                   when but as a changed circumstances statute,  
14                   that would seem to me to be potentially  
15                   appropriate.

16                   MR. FEIGIN: Well, Your Honor, if  
17                   Congress wants to allow a remedial mechanism  
18                   for that, it would be free to do so. It could  
19                   add and at points the Department has either  
20                   proposed or at least considered proposing a new  
21                   2255(h)(3) that would allow that.

22                   It is the kind of claim you might be  
23                   able to bring on a first 2255, and it would be,  
24                   you know, provided it were brought in time.  
25                   And Congress can change the limitations on 2255

1 that it has.

2                   But it's drawn a line between finality  
3 and error correction. And I don't think it  
4 meant for Section 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) to be kind  
5 of a loophole for whatever --

6                   JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, could  
7 they -- I'm sorry.

8                   MR. FEIGIN: I'm sorry. For  
9 whatever --

10                  JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Could --

11                  MR. FEIGIN: -- it -- it had --  
12 limitations it had imposed.

13                  Sorry, Justice --

14                  JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Do you have more?

15                  MR. FEIGIN: -- Kavanaugh. That was  
16 not important --

17                  JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Could --

18                  MR. FEIGIN: -- enough to interrupt  
19 you.

20                  JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: No, it -- it was.

21                  Could the Commission do that?

22                  MR. FEIGIN: Could the Commission?

23                  JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Could -- could the  
24 Commission, under its authority under 994(t) --

25                  MR. FEIGIN: No. I mean, I think this

1 gets a little bit --

2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- do -- let me  
3 finish.

4 MR. FEIGIN: Oh, sorry.

5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- do what Justice  
6 Kagan was talking about?

7 In other words, your -- your answer to  
8 Justice Kagan: Well, Congress could do that.

9 My question is: Could the Commission,  
10 under its broad authority under 994(t), do the  
11 same thing or not and, if not, why not?

12 MR. FEIGIN: No, we don't think that  
13 the Commission, in a post-Loper Bright world,  
14 has the authority to make something that's not  
15 an extraordinary and compelling reason that  
16 warrants a sentence reduction into something  
17 that is an extraordinary and compelling reason  
18 that warrants a sentence reduction.

19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I don't know how  
20 Loper Bright affects that, but extraordinary  
21 and compelling are both capacious terms and  
22 leave a lot of discretion, aren't they?

23 MR. FEIGIN: Well, let -- then let me  
24 give you a longer answer to this, Your Honor,  
25 which goes probably a little bit more to the

1 next case.

2                   But, first of all, it's just a pure  
3 question of statutory interpretation. If these  
4 words don't cover it, then the Commission can't  
5 add them.

6                   Second, the Commission's required to  
7 comply with all provisions of law under 994(a).  
8 And they acknowledge that. They actually  
9 accept something from their new Rule (b)(6)  
10 because it's covered by 3582(c)(2), and they  
11 don't think they can expand on that.

12                  But, even beyond that, Your Honor, the  
13 Commission doesn't -- the Commission doesn't  
14 have just general authority to override general  
15 provisions of sentencing law because the  
16 Commission's role -- the Commission isn't the  
17 exclusive interpreter of extraordinary and  
18 compelling circumstances.

19                  JUSTICE JACKSON: But doesn't --

20                  MR. FEIGIN: If you look at --

21                  JUSTICE JACKSON: -- the statute make  
22 them that --

23                  MR. FEIGIN: It does --

24                  JUSTICE JACKSON: -- in some way? I  
25 mean, this goes to a question about the

1 ordering and the steps and -- and what the  
2 government's view is about --

3 MR. FEIGIN: Exactly --

4 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- how much -- how  
5 much judges have to defer to the Commission's  
6 view -- views on this.

7 MR. FEIGIN: That's exactly where I  
8 was going, Your Honor.

9 So, if you look at Section  
10 3582(c)(1)(A)(i), you'll see that there's  
11 actually two threshold findings that a court  
12 needs to make before the court is going to be  
13 empowered to look at the 3553(a) factors and  
14 reduce the sentence.

15 One of them is that the court has to  
16 find extraordinary and compelling  
17 circumstances, and the other one is that the  
18 court has to find that a reduction would be  
19 consistent with the policy statements of the  
20 Sentencing Commission.

21 This Court's decision in Koons against  
22 United States -- I know there are two cases  
23 with similar names, I'm talking about the one  
24 with an "s" -- addresses exactly identical  
25 language that appears in 3582(c)(2) and calls

1       it language of limitation. And I think it's  
2       even more so here because the court, district  
3       court, has to make an independent evaluation  
4       even if there is a policy statement addressing  
5       it of extraordinary and compelling  
6       circumstances.

7               And, of course, I'm sure Petitioner  
8       would agree that the court has to make an  
9       independent determination of it because,  
10      otherwise, if there were no applicable policy  
11      statement, which is what the Second Circuit  
12      found in the context of Petitioner's case,  
13      there would be no way to grant any sentence  
14      reductions at all because no sentence  
15      reduction --

16               JUSTICE JACKSON: No. You -- you --  
17      you'd -- you'd certainly have to make an  
18      independent judgment where there were no  
19      circumstance -- or no policy statement. But I  
20      understood Petitioner to agree with Justice  
21      Kavanaugh that if there were such a policy  
22      statement, the court would have to defer to it.

23               MR. FEIGIN: Well, that if there were  
24      such a policy statement, Your Honor, it  
25      wouldn't change the structure of the statute,

1 and the structure of the statute very clearly  
2 and explicitly lays these out as two separate  
3 steps.

4 So the court has to itself find  
5 extraordinary and compelling reasons, and  
6 then it has to see whether its finding or the  
7 other base -- any of its other bases --  
8 anything else it -- it might do with regard to  
9 the sentence reduction -- there are some  
10 additional constraints the Sentencing  
11 Commission has replaced on -- on reductions --  
12 are consistent with what the Sentencing  
13 Commission does.

14 My -- my point is that we know they're  
15 independent steps. And the reason that someone  
16 like Petitioner was able, we think incorrectly,  
17 to get a sentence reduction even in the absence  
18 of any policy statement, that is, the absence  
19 of any Commission definition at all of what its  
20 view of extraordinary and compelling  
21 circumstances are, is that these are, in fact,  
22 two separate steps.

23 So it's a particularly inappropriate  
24 circumstance to completely defer to the  
25 Commission because, of course, the Commission

1 is only telling us what it thinks are  
2 extraordinary and compelling circumstances for  
3 purposes -- reasons, I'm sorry -- for purposes  
4 of limiting the statute under its own policy  
5 statements when the court gets to that second  
6 step.

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On that second  
8 step, if the Commission has not said that  
9 something is extraordinary and compelling, so,  
10 in other words, it's been silent on it, it said  
11 other things are extraordinary and compelling  
12 but has not said this is, would it be  
13 permissible for a district judge then to say  
14 that such a reduction is consistent with the  
15 applicable policy statements?

16 In other words, how do you read  
17 Commission silence on the particular issue?

18 MR. FEIGIN: We read it as preclusive,  
19 Your Honor. We don't think that this could be  
20 brought today under the Commission's current  
21 policy statement.

22 I mean, maybe there would be some  
23 debate about that, but I don't think -- I don't  
24 think there would be much. I think it's always  
25 been understood that the Commission's -- that

1 the Commission's limited.

2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And that's kind of  
3 the end of it then for this case, isn't it,  
4 under your view?

5 I mean, that's one way that's the end  
6 of it, which is the Commission has not issued a  
7 policy statement that authorizes or that  
8 suggests something like this is extraordinary  
9 and compelling and that's an independent  
10 requirement of the statute and that's the end  
11 of it? Is that one of your arguments?

12 MR. FEIGIN: Well, that's not going to  
13 be the end of this case because it arose when  
14 the policy statement wasn't in effect, so we  
15 wouldn't apply the policy statement to --

16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But there's never  
17 been a --

18 MR. FEIGIN: -- to him unless  
19 they're --

20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- there's never  
21 been a policy statement that authorizes this --  
22 this --

23 MR. FEIGIN: That's correct, Your  
24 Honor. But I don't think the Court can rest on  
25 that as a potential limitation to the loophole

1 because, as we'll get into more in the next  
2 case, there's always the possibility that the  
3 Sentencing Commission could do that.

4 We could have another period where,  
5 for some reason, there isn't a policy statement  
6 and then it becomes a free-for-all.

7 There also is -- and we think it's a  
8 quite limited one, there is a subsection (b)(5)  
9 to the current policy statement, 1B1.13, which  
10 is an other reasons statement. And we could  
11 imagine prisoners, correctly or not, trying  
12 to -- we think incorrectly, but I'm sure they  
13 would assert correctly -- trying to jam in what  
14 are their recycled 2255 claims under that.

15 And the real problem with that -- and  
16 this gets to something you were discussing with  
17 Petitioner's counsel, Justice Kagan -- is what  
18 we're doing is we're taking the limitations  
19 that 2255 imposes and we're replacing them with  
20 Section 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) considerations to make  
21 some kind of Frankenstein monster that I don't  
22 think is what Congress intended.

23 For instance, take your example of  
24 someone who misses the filing deadline by three  
25 days or three weeks or even three years. And

1 the person says, well, okay, there is a  
2 doctrine that would handle that under 2255.  
3 It's equitable tolling. And I can't show you  
4 any circumstances that are sufficient for  
5 equitable tolling, but what I can show you is  
6 that I've really rehabilitated in prison, so  
7 that's the reason to let me out.

8 That is nothing but a complete  
9 end-around to a Section 2255 claim. You are  
10 using the 2255 claim there as essentially the  
11 sole reason for reducing the sentence, except  
12 for rehabilitation, which is the one thing we  
13 know Congress did not want to be the reason  
14 that people are granted early release.

15 JUSTICE JACKSON: But I guess I  
16 can't -- I'm trying to understand how your --  
17 how your rule is workable in any real way even  
18 with that example.

19 So suppose you have an 80-year-old  
20 prisoner who has cancer, and I -- I take it  
21 that your rule is that that's the kind of  
22 classic personal circumstance that can be  
23 considered in the context of compassionate  
24 release.

25 But that could also be considered in

1 the context of a habeas motion with respect to  
2 something like the tolling issue that you  
3 raised. So I guess I don't understand why  
4 you're saying or how you could be saying that  
5 anything that comes up in the context of habeas  
6 can't be ever considered in this context, and  
7 maybe I have your rule -- I'm not  
8 understanding.

9 MR. FEIGIN: We're not saying anything  
10 that could ever be relevant to habeas --

11 JUSTICE JACKSON: Okay. So what are  
12 you saying?

13 MR. FEIGIN: So I'm not saying, like,  
14 for example, equitable tolling like I was in a  
15 coma, you know, that could -- I -- I suppose  
16 that might affect someone's claim of illness  
17 under a Section 3582 motion. Our -- our  
18 argument is that something that would be  
19 grounds for attacking the validity of the  
20 original criminal judgment, that is, the kind  
21 of thing that would be raised as a Section 2255  
22 claim, this would be the -- the claim, not just  
23 some attendant circumstance to the claim that  
24 might be used for something like equitable  
25 tolling, can't be advanced as a -- as an

1       extraordinary and compelling reason.

2                   JUSTICE JACKSON: Even if you're not  
3       trying to advance it to attack your sentence in  
4       this context, even if you accept that your  
5       sentence is valid and that you would like it to  
6       be --

7                   MR. FEIGIN: That's right, Your Honor,  
8       because, by hypothesis, anything else the  
9       prisoner is alleging, for this question ever to  
10       make a difference, nothing else the prisoner  
11       alleges is itself going to be extraordinary and  
12       compelling enough. So what gets them over the  
13       line in these kinds of cases, in order for the  
14       question presented in this case to matter, the  
15       thing that gets them over the line has to be  
16       the Section 2255 claim.

17                  I don't think what Congress wanted was  
18       for someone to come in and take -- and have  
19       reasons that aren't enough to get them over the  
20       line, so the canonical example being  
21       rehabilitation, the court says no, and the  
22       prisoner says: Well, here's my ace in the  
23       hole. It's a Section 2255 claim. Now it would  
24       never get anywhere because it's substantively  
25       deficient, and it would be wildly out of time,

1 and I've already filed a Section 2255 motion,  
2 but, hey, here's what I got, and if you add  
3 this to my rehabilitation, which is  
4 insufficient to --

5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Except,  
6 Mr. Feigin --

7 MR. FEIGIN: Yeah.

8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- what you're  
9 assuming is bad faith, really, because --  
10 and -- and that's not the way we function.  
11 What you want is a rule that says not only if  
12 it can be brought in -- or should have been  
13 brought under 25 -- 2255, but even if it  
14 couldn't have but might have been -- and I  
15 don't know how far your conflict articulation  
16 is going to go -- then it could never be an  
17 exceptional circumstance standing alone.

18 Well, nothing standing alone is ever  
19 an exceptional circumstance. Neither age nor  
20 medical condition standing alone qualifies you  
21 for a reduction. It does have to be  
22 extraordinary and compelling, and for that, you  
23 need something more.

24 So I understand in this case the  
25 argument that the judge's disquiet standing

1 alone should not permit him to modify a  
2 sentence, that it had to have been with  
3 something else, and I can accept the argument  
4 that the something else wasn't much here.

5 But you want a more absolute rule, and  
6 I fear that an absolute rule will be twisted  
7 and create its own nightmare because there is  
8 nothing that standing alone is extraordinary  
9 and compelling.

10 MR. FEIGIN: Your Honor, that's not --  
11 the rule that we're asking for is the rule I  
12 was articulating to Justice Jackson or at least  
13 attempting to articulate to Justice Jackson,  
14 which is that attacks on the validity of the  
15 conviction or sentence --

16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, you're  
17 saying --

18 MR. FEIGIN: -- are excluded.

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No --

20 MR. FEIGIN: No, I --

21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- what you're  
22 trying to say is you can't even consider it.  
23 And that's what I'm asking you.

24 MR. FEIGIN: And --

25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Is your rule

1       absolute that way? There -- there are  
2       circumstances where it could be one among many  
3       factors that lead a court to a sentencing  
4       reduction, as it can be one among other factors  
5       where the court says no, I'm not going to do it  
6       anyway.

7                    MR. FEIGIN: Well, Your Honor, I think  
8       there -- first of all, I don't think there  
9       would be any kind of nightmare because this is  
10      the way it has worked for the entire history of  
11      Section 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) until the First  
12      Circuit decision in I think it was 2022. So I  
13      don't think there would be anything new. If  
14      anything, I think their rule would be very  
15      complicated and unworkable because all of a  
16      sudden we would see any of the 5,000 prisoners  
17      who --

18                    JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But you haven't  
19       seen -- you haven't seen any of that there.

20                    MR. FEIGIN: Your Honor, on their  
21       rule -- on --

22                    JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I -- I love  
23       the scare -- the scare tactic, but I look for  
24       reality, and it just hasn't happened. And what  
25       I look at is the amicus who provides us with

1 case after case where courts are taking their  
2 responsibility very seriously. They're writing  
3 50-page, 60-, 70-page opinions analyzing  
4 care -- cases with extreme care.

5 MR. FEIGIN: And, Your Honor, I think  
6 that's exactly the problem because any of the  
7 5,000 prisoners who file 2255 motions in a year  
8 could just keep bringing these same claims or  
9 new ones under 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) and forcing  
10 district courts to respond to --

11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We have -- we  
12 have --

13 MR. FEIGIN: -- what are essentially  
14 new habeas --

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We have -- we have  
16 plenty of ways to handle frivolous filings,  
17 counsel. We do it all the time --

18 MR. FEIGIN: The question is  
19 whether --

20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- and quickly.

21 MR. FEIGIN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I  
22 think the question is whether Congress was  
23 trying to encourage the recycling or the  
24 renewal or the creation of new --

25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What we do know is

1       that Congress was permitting sentences to be  
2       reopened, and in none of the words it's used  
3       does it put in any of the limitations that  
4       you're proposing.

5               It does not limit this to personal  
6       circumstances, and, in fact, the examples  
7       don't. It hasn't limited it to only questions  
8       of fact and not law, which is what you're  
9       suggesting. It has -- and it has always  
10      included that there might be other reasons, and  
11      it's permitted the Sentencing Commission to  
12      define those other reasons.

13              MR. FEIGIN: Well, Your Honor, I think  
14      there is a very strong principle -- I think  
15      Preiser and other cases are an example of it,  
16      and we have some of the others in our brief --  
17      that statute -- statutory schemes should be  
18      interpreted in a harmonious whole. And I think  
19      reasons warranting a sentence reduction points  
20      to that harmonious whole. And the idea that --

21              JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Except -- except  
22      our Heck line of cases make very clear that  
23      we -- 1983 and 2255 are not invalid if there's  
24      a way to read both where the validity of the  
25      sentence and conviction are not challenged.

1                   And, here, this is not challenging the  
2 validity of the conviction or sentence. It's  
3 asking for a modification under a separate  
4 statutory authorization, but it's not  
5 challenging the validity.

6                   MR. FEIGIN: But the reason for the  
7 reduction is a challenge to the validity. Even  
8 something like disquiet is, of course,  
9 questioning the validity of the original  
10 criminal judgment.

11                  And, yes, that claim would not be  
12 cognizable under Section 2255 because it would  
13 be substantively deficient because it's not  
14 even clear you can do an actual innocence  
15 claim, and if you could, it would require that  
16 no reasonable juror would find that the  
17 defendant is --

18                  JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And the judge  
19 never --

20                  MR. FEIGIN: -- not guilty.

21                  JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- did that and  
22 under motion after motion, he denied relief,  
23 legal relief, invalidating the conviction and  
24 the sentence, but he didn't grant that. He did  
25 something totally different.

1 MR. FEIGIN: And then --

2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you,

3 Mr. Feigin.

4 MR. FEIGIN: Yeah. Your Honor,  
5 and then what he does do -- and this is what we  
6 see in this case -- is he eventually grants a  
7 different statutory mechanism for relief under  
8 his -- the basis being disquiet with the  
9 verdict and sentencing disparities that are  
10 related to his disquiet with the verdict.

11 And, again, that is simply just a  
12 recycled and, frankly, non-cognizable Section  
13 2255 claim. An actual innocence assertion was  
14 made on 2255 before. And there's another --  
15 there's another Section 2255 claim pending in  
16 the district court right now that makes the  
17 same assertion.

18 I think another way to think about it,  
19 in addition to the kind of ace in the hole  
20 being a procedurally or substantively deficient  
21 attack, will need to wait for another day  
22 because I'm out of time, Mr. Chief Justice.

23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice  
24 Thomas?

25 Justice Alito?

## 1 Justice Sotomayor?

2 Justice Kagan?

3 JUSTICE KAGAN: So what you just said,  
4 Mr. Feigin, is one of the confusing parts of  
5 this case to me, is that when I read your  
6 brief, the formulation of the test that you  
7 offer is could the claim of error have been  
8 raised under 2255.

22 So the rule doesn't really seem to fit  
23 the case if you understand what I mean.

24 MR. FEIGIN: Well, two points, Your  
25 Honor. I -- I -- you might, I think, more

1 usefully use the formulation that it would be a  
2 claim that attack or an asserted reason that  
3 attacks the validity of the conviction or  
4 sentence. And I think this one would fall into  
5 that.

6 And when we talk about Section 2255  
7 claims --

8 JUSTICE KAGAN: So there -- there is a  
9 real difference between that formulation and  
10 the one you most often give in your brief. So  
11 you're now switching from the one you give in  
12 your brief to saying does this attack the  
13 validity of the conviction or sentence.

14 MR. FEIGIN: Well, we -- we said both  
15 in our brief, Your Honor, and to the extent  
16 we're focusing on Section 2255 claims, I mean,  
17 frankly, that's largely as a result of the  
18 Court written question presented that we were  
19 trying to work within, which I assume kind of  
20 was written in a way the Court intended to  
21 apply to this case, but the second thing I'd  
22 say is, to the extent you would include things  
23 that would attack the validity of the  
24 conviction or sentence like a claim of disquiet  
25 that just aren't even substantively meaningful

1 enough to get past the -- you know, the first  
2 marker on a Section 2255 claim, that's all the  
3 worse for prisoners in this position.

4                   So I think you would write it a bit  
5 more broadly. But I -- I would take  
6 something -- I would -- I would take this as  
7 something that could be alleged under Section  
8 2255 and it would simply lose.

9                   I think it would make absolutely no  
10 sense to have a rule that if you could win or  
11 you -- you could have made your claim under  
12 Section 2255 and it would be substantively  
13 valid, then you're precluded, but if you would  
14 have had a substantively invalid claim, you  
15 wouldn't be.

16                   JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. Thank you.

17                   CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice  
18 Gorsuch?

19                   Justice Kavanaugh?

20                   JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just so I have the  
21 government's position clear, where does a  
22 prisoner go who has a claim of actual innocence  
23 based on newly discovered evidence?

24                   MR. FEIGIN: So, as this Court has  
25 explained in, among other cases, Herrera

1 against Collins, if you have a claim of actual  
2 innocence, it's got to be paired with another  
3 constitutional claim. Now Congress has made an  
4 exception in Section 2255(h) --

5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So I think your  
6 answer there is nowhere other than a pardon.

7 MR. FEIGIN: Well, you could if it's  
8 paired with a claim of constitutional error --

9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: If it's not  
10 paired -- if it's not paired. It's just a  
11 freestanding --

12 MR. FEIGIN: If it's not paired with a  
13 claim of constitutional error, I think it's  
14 going to have to be addressed through the  
15 clemency procedure.

16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

17 JUSTICE BARRETT: So just to follow up  
18 on that point, Mr. Feigin, would the idea be  
19 that if an actual innocence claim, a  
20 freestanding claim, is not available under  
21 2255, it's because Congress has implicitly  
22 precluded it by not giving a route to raise  
23 such a challenge under 2255?

24 MR. FEIGIN: Well, I think there --  
25 there are a couple of -- there are a couple of

1       reasons. First, the -- the -- I don't think  
2       Congress has disturbed this Court's -- this  
3       Court has never squarely addressed whether  
4       there's a freestanding claim of actual  
5       innocence.

6               And I think, if the Court were to,  
7       contrary to the skepticism I think the Court --  
8       I -- I -- I read in the Court's opinion in  
9       Herrera against Collins, the Court were to  
10      decide that such a claim exists, I don't think  
11      Congress has precluded it under Section 2255.

12              But, if it's not a -- a -- an existing  
13      route to post-conviction relief, then I don't  
14      think it can be read into Section 2255. That  
15      is, Congress wasn't trying to create some new  
16      ground for relief.

17              Congress did enact Section 2255(h)(1),  
18      which kind of mirrors the actual innocence  
19      exception as a reason why someone -- as -- as a  
20      showing that a particular prisoner could make  
21      to bring a second or successive claim that  
22      would otherwise be precluded, but I don't read  
23      Section 2255(h)(1) to authorize that kind of  
24      claim as a freestanding claim divorced from  
25      constitutional error. I think what it does is,

1 if you can meet the actual innocence bar, it is  
2 allowing a second or successive claim that  
3 relies on some constitutional ground.

4 JUSTICE BARRETT: I guess I'm just  
5 trying to figure out how to articulate the  
6 rule. I mean, you offer one way. If we say  
7 that if you're going to challenge the validity  
8 of a conviction or a sentence, 2255 is your  
9 option. You know, that -- that rule I can see  
10 making sense.

11 Otherwise, it feels like we would have  
12 to decide if we peg it to 2255 very  
13 specifically, like, if you could bring this  
14 as -- if this is a cognizable claim under 2255  
15 and you can't raise it under the compassionate  
16 release statute, it seems to me that we have to  
17 decide whether an actual innocence claim in a  
18 freestanding way is available under 2255, which  
19 I take Justice Kagan to be pressing you on.

20 MR. FEIGIN: That's why I'd go with  
21 the other formulation, Justice Barrett. In  
22 answer to both you and Justice Kagan, if this  
23 helps, we don't really conceive of those things  
24 as being different.

25 Section 2255 is the vehicle for

1       raising claims or challenges to the validity of  
2       a conviction or sentence. So I think the  
3       phrase Section 2255 claim one might think of as  
4       something that has some chance of succeeding if  
5       it's brought at the proper time.

6               I think the right way to think about  
7       it in this context is just the type of thing  
8       that would be -- is the proper office of  
9       Section 2255.

10               And the space that 2255 fills, the  
11       role that it fills within the sentencing scheme  
12       is it's the place you go when you have a  
13       challenge to the validity of your conviction or  
14       sentence. That place is not 3582(c)(1)(A)(i).

15               There's no way that Congress wanted  
16       the BOP originally or as the gatekeeper now or  
17       district courts to be relitigating claims of  
18       actual innocence under Section  
19       3582(c)(1)(A)(i), let alone just a mere  
20       argument about disquiet.

21               CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice  
22       Jackson?

23               JUSTICE JACKSON: I guess it seems to  
24       me that that argument really only works if that  
25       is the only concern in the 3582 world. I mean,

1 what if we have the 80-year-old defendant who  
2 has cancer and other ailments and there's this  
3 concern about whether or not his conviction is  
4 valid? Why -- why would the government say  
5 that that couldn't be part of the overall  
6 analysis if there's more than one factor?

7 MR. FEIGIN: Well, I think there's two  
8 reasons for that, Your Honor. One is one I was  
9 suggesting earlier, which is that if you have  
10 other claims -- and I just take -- taking your  
11 hypo, I -- I will assume for the sake of  
12 argument that those other reasons would not  
13 themselves be extraordinary and compelling.

14 JUSTICE JACKSON: Well, I mean,  
15 Congress has said in 9 -- 994(t), like, even  
16 when it looked at rehabilitation, it just said  
17 it can't be used alone. It took it off the  
18 table in its sole form.

19 And I guess I just don't understand  
20 why the government isn't doing that sort of  
21 thing as opposed to saying you can never look  
22 at it.

23 MR. FEIGIN: So -- so I -- I have two  
24 answers to your -- to your question, Justice  
25 Jackson. I mean, the -- the first way to look

1 at it is, assuming those other reasons are not  
2 sufficient on their own, like, you gave the  
3 80-year-old and -- and she has cancer. If that  
4 weren't enough on its own, then I don't think  
5 the ace in the hole can be a procedurally or  
6 substantively deficient challenge to the  
7 validity of the conviction or sentence.

8 And the reason for that is that  
9 wouldn't warrant a sentence reduction. It's  
10 not an exceptional and compelling --

11 JUSTICE JACKSON: I understand that.

12 MR. FEIGIN: It's there's nothing  
13 exceptional and compelling to the mix.

14 The second answer that I -- I was -- I  
15 would give, which is actually what I was about  
16 to say when my red light came on, is the other  
17 way of thinking about this is this is a  
18 repackaged Section 2255 claim. The statute  
19 that tells us when there can be relief on a  
20 challenge to the validity of a conviction or a  
21 sentence is Section 2255, and it tells us the  
22 circumstances that are relevant.

23 JUSTICE JACKSON: I understand. Thank  
24 you.

25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,

1       counsel.

2                   Rebuttal, Mr. Gruenstein?

3                   REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF BENJAMIN GRUENSTEIN  
4                   ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER

5                   MR. GRUENSTEIN: I'd like to start by  
6        talking about a question that Justice Kagan  
7        asked, whether the government's position would  
8        be workable. And what the government's  
9        position to exclude habeas-like claims would  
10      require would be an analysis in each case of  
11      whether a claim could be brought under habeas.  
12      And what the colloquy about actual innocence  
13      shows is that that's not always an obvious  
14      question. And to the extent a petitioner under  
15      3582 could not raise actual innocence, which  
16      seems to me like it would be the ultimate  
17      extraordinary and compelling circumstance,  
18      shows how the -- the government gets things  
19      backwards.

20                  The government ultimately tries to  
21        deal with the unworkability problem by saying  
22        that the rule really is personal circumstances.  
23        Not only is that nowhere in the language of the  
24        statute, but, clearly, cases will fall through  
25        the cracks. The Setser case is one of them

1 where the -- the Court considered using 3582 to  
2 deal with a -- a state sentence that was not --  
3 that was going to run consecutive.

4 Also, of course, the cancer patient  
5 that Justice Jackson referred to, if someone  
6 had cancer and was serving a 30-year sentence  
7 and had five years left to live, it certainly  
8 should be relevant that the -- the conviction  
9 that he had was no longer valid or would not be  
10 valid today.

11 The only reason to read the statute in  
12 a way that is not according to its literal  
13 terms is if there's another statute that  
14 conflicts. The government talks about how  
15 these issues are otherwise addressed in the  
16 legal system.

17 That is not the test. The test is  
18 whether there is an irreconcilable conflict and  
19 whether this reading of 3582 would wholly  
20 frustrate the habeas statute. That's what  
21 Jones v. Hendrix was, where allowing a 2241  
22 would entirely undermine the -- the 22-5 --  
23 2255 restrictions.

24 As to Justice Sotomayor's point about  
25 the work that justices -- that judges are doing

1       in these sorts of cases, judges are doing very  
2       comprehensive work, and it's not surprising  
3       because this is very similar to the work judges  
4       do every day in sentencing when they  
5       previously looked at heartland departures.  
6       They look at what it -- what makes this case  
7       extraordinary. And judges are well suited to  
8       do that subject to the -- to review by courts  
9       of appeals.

10           And, finally, I would -- as to Justice  
11       Kavanaugh's point about the Commission not  
12       speaking yet on this issue, I think it's  
13       relevant to go back to the language of the  
14       statute first, which is the words are  
15       "extraordinary and compelling." They are, in  
16       Your Honor's words, capacious. They leave a  
17       lot of discretion to the district courts.

18           But there's another very important  
19       feature to the statute, which is that there's a  
20       delegation to the Sentencing Commission to --  
21       if there are things to be taken off the table,  
22       if changed circumstances should be the -- the  
23       touchstone, that is for the Sentencing  
24       Commission to do.

25           CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,

1       counsel.

2                    MR. GRUENSTEIN: Thank you, Your  
3       Honor.

4                    CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: The case is  
5       submitted.

6                    (Whereupon, at 11:25 a.m., the case  
7       was submitted.)

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