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# Mandatory Minimum Sentencing Legislation in the 113<sup>th</sup> Congress

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## Summary

Defendants convicted of violating any certain federal criminal laws face the prospect of mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment. Bills offered during the 113<sup>th</sup> Congress would supplement, enhance, or eliminate some of these. In the most all-encompassing, H.R. 1695 (Representative Scott (Va.)) and S. 619 (Senator Paul) would permit federal courts to impose a sentence below an otherwise applicable mandatory minimum when necessary to avoid violating certain statutory directives.

Federal drug statutes feature a series of mandatory minimums. S. 1410 (Senator Durbin) would reduce several of the most severe of these. H.R. 3088 (Representative Waters) would eliminate virtually all of them. The Durbin bill would also enlarge the safety valve exception. The safety valve provision allows a federal court to sentence qualified defendants below the statutory mandatory minimum in drug cases, if the defendant has a virtually spotless criminal record, that is, not more than one criminal history point. S. 1410 would expand safety valve eligibility to defendants with a slightly more extensive criminal record. Elsewhere, H.R. 2372 (Representative Scott (Va.)) would drop the sentencing distinction between powder and crack cocaine by striking the cocaine base specific references. Two proposals address the Fair Sentencing Act's retroactive application. One, H.R. 2369 (Representative Scott (Va.)) would permit a court to reduce, consistent with the act, a previously imposed sentence for crack cocaine possession or trafficking. The second, S. 1410 (Senator Durbin), would also permit a court to reduce such sentences, but would limit the authority to instances in which the defendant had not been previously granted or denied a similar reduction.

The firearms bills are mixed. H.R. 2405 (Representative Scott (Va.)) would strip the mandatory minimums from §924(c) that outlaws possession of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence or serious drug offense. On the other hand, H.R. 722 (Representative King (N.Y.)) would add two years to each of §924(c)'s mandatory minimums, if the firearm were stolen or had had its serial number defaced. H.R. 404 (Representative Schiff) would establish a two-year mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for violation of either of the two firearm acquisition false statement (straw purchaser) proscriptions, if the offense involved two or more firearms and an intent to subsequently transfer them to an ineligible person. H.R. 117 (Representative Holt) would require the Attorney General to establish a system of handgun registration and licensing. Possession without a federal license or of an unregistered handgun would be punishable by imprisonment for not less than 15 years.

Several proposals add or enhance the mandatory minimums associated with individual offenses. For instance, H.R. 1468 (Representative Blackburn) would create a separate crime for anyone who, during and in relation to a computer fraud or abuse violation, substantially impaired or attempted to impair the operation of a critical infrastructure computer system or an associated critical infrastructure. H.R. 457 (Representative Issa) would establish mandatory minimum penalties for an alien previously removed from the U.S. for his criminal activities. H.R. 1577 (Representative Poe) and S. 698 (Senator Cornyn) would expand the class of protected public servants; increase the penalties associated with homicides committed against them; establish mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment for killing or assaulting them; and create a new flight-to-avoid-prosecution offense for fugitives accused of such crimes, punishable by a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.

## Contents

Introduction.....	1
A General Exception.....	1
Drug Offenses .....	2
Attorney General’s Approval.....	5
Safety Valve.....	5
Cocaine Sentencing .....	6
Fair Sentencing Retroactivity.....	7
Firearms .....	8
Stolen Firearms, Crimes of Violence, and Drug Trafficking .....	8
Straw Purchasers.....	9
Handguns.....	10
Aggravated Computer Abuse.....	10
Illegal Reentry .....	11
Violence Against Public Servants .....	12
Homicide .....	12
Flight to Avoid Prosecution .....	14
Assaulting a Federal Officer or Employee .....	14

## Tables

Table 1. Terms of Imprisonment: Controlled Substances .....	4
-------------------------------------------------------------	---

## Contacts

Author Contact Information.....	15
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## Introduction

Federal crimes are usually punishable by a statutory maximum term of imprisonment, for example, “imprisoned for not more than 5 years.”<sup>1</sup> A surprising number also have statutory minimum terms of imprisonment, for example, “imprisonment which may not be less than 10 years or for life.”<sup>2</sup> Under some circumstances, mandatory minimums have proven controversial.<sup>3</sup> Opponents contend that in some instances they can be arbitrary and unduly severe. Proponents contend that they ensure the offenders of the most serious offenses will receive at least some minimum punishment. Legislative proposals in the 113<sup>th</sup> Congress reflect both perspectives.

Some would establish or enhance mandatory minimums for a variety of offenses including violent attacks on law enforcement officers, firearms offenses, reentry into the United States by dangerous aliens, and computer attacks on the nation’s critical infrastructure. Others would repeal or mitigate the impact of existing mandatory minimums, particularly with regard to controlled substance offenses.

## A General Exception

Federal courts are required to weigh the factors listed in 18 U.S.C. 3553(a) before sentencing a defendant. The factors include things like “the need for the sentence imposed ... to provide just punishment for the offense” and “the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities ...”<sup>4</sup> In doing so, however, the courts may not disregard any applicable statutory mandatory minimums.

H.R. 1695 (Representative Scott (Va.)) and S. 619 (Senator Paul) would permit federal courts to impose a sentence below an otherwise applicable mandatory minimum when necessary to avoid violating the requirements of §3553(a).<sup>5</sup> When exercising the authority, the court would have to

<sup>1</sup> 18 U.S.C. 1001(a)(relating to false statements); see also, 18 U.S.C. 1955(a)(relating to operating an illegal gambling business); 18 U.S.C. 2339B(“imprisoned not more than 15 years”)(relating to providing material support to designated terrorist organizations); 18 U.S.C. 1341(“imprison not more than 20 years”)(relating to mail fraud).

<sup>2</sup> See generally, CRS Report RL32040, *Federal Mandatory Minimum Sentencing Statutes*.

<sup>3</sup> See generally, United States Sentencing Commission, *Report to the Congress: Mandatory Minimum Penalties in the Federal Criminal Justice System, Policy Views About Mandatory Minimum Penalties*, 85-103 (Oct. 2011), available at [http://www.ussc.gov/Legislative\\_and\\_Public\\_Affairs/Congressional\\_Testimony\\_and\\_Reports/Mandatory\\_Minimum-Penalties/20111031\\_Rtc\\_Mandatory\\_Minimum.cfm](http://www.ussc.gov/Legislative_and_Public_Affairs/Congressional_Testimony_and_Reports/Mandatory_Minimum-Penalties/20111031_Rtc_Mandatory_Minimum.cfm).

<sup>4</sup> 18 U.S.C. 3553(a)(“The court shall impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection. The court, in determining the particular sentence to be imposed, shall consider- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant; (2) the need for the sentence imposed- (A) to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense; (B) to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; (C) to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and (D) to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner; (3) the kinds of sentences available; (4) the kinds of sentence and the sentencing range established ... issued by the Sentencing Commission ... (5) any pertinent policy statement ... issued by the Sentencing Commission ... (6) the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct; and (7) the need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense”).

<sup>5</sup> H.R. 1695, §2, proposed 18 U.S.C. 3553(g)(1); S. 619, §2, proposed 18 U.S.C. 3553(g)(1).

provide the government and the defendant a chance to be heard and to provide a written statement of the §3553(a) factors that justify the decision to sentence below the mandatory minimum.<sup>6</sup>

## Drug Offenses

The Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act established a series of mandatory minimum sentences for violation of their prohibitions. Trafficking - that is, importing, exporting, or possessing with the intent to distribute - a very substantial amount of various highly addictive substances such as more than a kilogram of heroin is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 10 years or more than life.<sup>7</sup> A subsequent conviction carries a sentence of imprisonment for not less than 20 years or more than life.<sup>8</sup> When substantial but lesser amounts are involved, such as 100 grams of heroin, sentences of imprisonment for not less than five years or more than life are called for, and imprisonment for not less than 10 years or more than life in the case of a subsequent conviction.<sup>9</sup>

S. 1410 (Senator Durbin) would reduce those mandatory minimum sentences by half.<sup>10</sup> The 20-year mandatory minimums would become 10-year mandatory minimums; the 10-year mandatory minimums would become five-year mandatory minimums; and the five-year mandatory minimum would become a two-year mandatory minimum.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>6</sup> H.R. 1695, §2, proposed 18 U.S.C. 3553(g)(2), (3); S. 619, §2, proposed 18 U.S.C. 3553(g)(2), (3).

<sup>7</sup> 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A); 21 U.S.C. 960(b)(1). The threshold amounts covered by the sections in addition to a kilogram of heroin are: (ii) 5 kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of- (I) coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; (II) cocaine, its salts, optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; (III) ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or (IV) any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the substances referred to in subclauses (I) through (III); (iii) 280 grams or more of a mixture or substance described in clause (ii) which contains cocaine base; (iv) 100 grams or more of phencyclidine (PCP) or 1 kilogram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP); (v) 10 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD); (vi) 400 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of N-phenyl-N- [1- (2-phenylethyl) -4-piperidinyl] propanamide or 100 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of any analogue of N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyl] propanamide; (vii) 1,000 kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marihuana, or 1,000 or more marihuana plants regardless of weight; or (viii) 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers or 500 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers.” 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(ii)-(vii).

<sup>8</sup> 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A); 21 U.S.C. 960(b)(1)(“ ... If any person commits such a violation after a prior conviction for a felony drug offense has become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which of not less than 20 years and not more than life imprisonment.... ”).

<sup>9</sup> 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(B); 21 U.S.C. 960(b)(2). Beyond 100 grams of heroin, the threshold amounts for this lower sentencing plateau are: (ii) 500 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of ... cocaine ... (iii) 28 grams or more of a mixture or substance described in clause (ii) which contains cocaine base; (iv) 10 grams or more of phencyclidine (PCP) ... (v) 1 gram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD); (vi) 40 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of ... propanamide ... (vii) 100 kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marihuana ... or (viii) 5 grams or more of methamphetamine.... ” 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(B)(ii)-(vii).

<sup>10</sup> S. 1410, §4, proposed 21 U.S.C 841(b)(1) and proposed 21 U.S.C. 960(b).

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

H.R. 3088 (Representative Waters) would eliminate the mandatory minimum sentences so that each of those offenses would be punishable by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.<sup>12</sup> Unlike the Durbin bill (S. 1410), the Waters proposal (H.R. 3088) would eliminate virtually every other controlled substance mandatory minimum as well.<sup>13</sup>

Under present law, when a death or serious bodily injury results from the trafficking in a very substantial amount of a controlled substance like heroin, the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment is 20 years rather than 10 years.<sup>14</sup> When death or serious bodily injury results from trafficking in a substantial but somewhat lower amount of a controlled substance like heroin, the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment is 20 years rather than five years.<sup>15</sup> When an offender has two or more prior controlled substance convictions, trafficking a very substantial amount of a controlled substance like heroin carries a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment.<sup>16</sup> Without regard for the type or amount of the controlled substance, simple possession by an offender with a prior controlled substance conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 15 days and not more than two years.<sup>17</sup> The penalty is imprisonment for not less than 90 days and not more than three years when the offender has two or more prior convictions.<sup>18</sup> H.R. 3088 would repeal each of these mandatory minimums, but would leave the existing maximum penalties unchanged.<sup>19</sup>

Finally, penalties double when the commission of a controlled substance offense involves distribution to or using a child, or when it involves distribution near a school or other protected location.<sup>20</sup> These offenses often come with a one-year mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, when the underlying distribution crime would not otherwise carry a mandatory minimum because of the type or amount of the drugs involved.<sup>21</sup> The Waters bill (H.R. 3088) would dispose of these mandatory minimums as well.<sup>22</sup>

It leaves in place, however, a fairly unique provision found in the school distribution, repeat offender provision of 21 U.S.C. 860(b):

<sup>12</sup> H.R. 3088, §4(b), (c), proposed 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1) and proposed 21 U.S.C. 960(b).

<sup>13</sup> H.R. 3088, §4, proposed 21 U.S.C. 841(b); proposed 21 U.S.C. 844; proposed 21 U.S.C. 859; proposed 21 U.S.C. 860; proposed 21 U.S.C. 861; and proposed 21 U.S.C. 960(b).

<sup>14</sup> 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A), 21 U.S.C. 960(b)(1).

<sup>15</sup> 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(B), 21 U.S.C. 960(b)(2).

<sup>16</sup> 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A), 21 U.S.C. 960(b)(1).

<sup>17</sup> 21 U.S.C. 844.

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> H.R. 3088, §4, proposed 21 U.S.C. 841(b); proposed 21 U.S.C. 844; and proposed 21 U.S.C. 960(b).

<sup>20</sup> 21 U.S.C. 859 (distribution to a child under 21 years of age)(penalties for repeat offenders are tripled); 21 U.S.C. 860 (trafficking “within one thousand feet of, the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school or a public or private college, junior college, or university, or a playground, or housing facility owned by a public housing authority, or within 100 feet of a public or private youth center, public swimming pool, or video arcade facility”)(penalties for repeat offenders are tripled); 21 U.S.C. 861 (use of a child for controlled substance violations or distribution to a pregnant individual)(penalties for repeat offenders are tripled).

<sup>21</sup> E.g., 21 U.S.C. 859(a) (“ ... Except to the extent a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided by section 841(b) of this title, a term of imprisonment under this subsection shall be not less than one year ... ”); similar provisions apply with respect to 21 U.S.C. 859 (b); 21 U.S.C. 860(a); 21 U.S.C. 861(b), (c), (f). Repeat offenders under 21 U.S.C. 860 face a mandatory minimum of imprisonment of not less than three years in the absence of a higher otherwise applicable mandatory minimum, 21 U.S.C. 860(b).

<sup>22</sup> H.R. 3088, §4, proposed 21 U.S.C. 859(a), (b); 21 U.S.C. 860(a), (b); proposed 21 U.S.C. 861(b), (c).

Any person who violates section 841(a)(1) of this title ... by distributing, possessing with intent to distribute, or manufacturing a controlled substance in or on, or within one thousand feet of ... a ... school ... or housing facility owned by a public housing authority, or within 100 feet of a public or private youth center, public swimming pool, or video arcade facility, after a prior conviction under subsection (a) of this section has become final is punishable (1) by the greater of (A) a term of imprisonment of not less than three years and not more than life imprisonment or (B) three times the maximum punishment authorized by section 841(b) of this title. . . .

A summary of the changes in the existing controlled substance mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment, proposed in the Durbin (S. 1410) and Waters (H.R. 3088) proposals, appears in the following chart.

**Table I. Terms of Imprisonment: Controlled Substances**

Offense	Present Law	S. 1410	H.R. 3088
I. (a)(i) Trafficking: Sec. 841 (b)(1)(A) substances (e.g. 1 kilo. + of heroin)	not less than 10 years or more than life	not less than 5 years or more than life	any term of years or life (no mandatory minimum)
(ii) if death or serious injury results	not less than 20 years or more than life	no change	any term of years or life (no mandatory minimum)
(b)(i) one prior violation	not less than 20 years or more than life	not less than 10 years or more than life	any term of years or life (no mandatory minimum)
(ii) and death or serious injury results	life	no change	any term of years or life (no mandatory minimum)
(c) two or more prior violations	life	no change	any term of years or life (no mandatory minimum)
II. (a)(i) Trafficking: Sec. 841 (b)(1)(B) substance (e.g. 100g + of heroin)	not less than 5 years or more than 40 years	not less than 2 years or more than 40 years	not more than 40 years (no mandatory minimum)
(ii) if death or serious injury results	not less than 20 years or more than life	no change	any term of years or life (no mandatory minimum)
(b)(i)one prior violation	not less than 10 years or more than life	not less than 5 years or more than life	any term of years or life (no mandatory minimum)
(ii) and death or serious injury results	life	life	any term of years or life (no mandatory minimum)
III. (a) Trafficking to a child where no mandatory minimum otherwise applies	not less than 1 year	no change	no mandatory minimum
(b) Using a child to traffic or trafficking to a pregnant person where no mandatory minimum otherwise applies	not less than 1 year	no change	no mandatory minimum
(c)(i) Trafficking near a school or protected location where no mandatory minimum otherwise applies	not less than 1 year	no change	no mandatory minimum

Offense	Present Law	S. 1410	H.R. 3088
(ii) with a prior conviction	not less than 3 years	no change	no mandatory minimum
(iii) with a prior conviction	the greater of (A) imprisonment for not less than 3 years or more than life or (B) three times the otherwise applicable penalty	no change	no change
IV. (a) Simple possession and prior conviction	not less than 15 days or more than 2 years	no change	no mandatory minimum
(b) Simple possession and 2 or more prior convictions	not more than 90 days or more than 3 years	no change	no mandatory minimum

**Source:** Congressional Research Service, based on S. 1410; H.R. 3088; and 21 U.S.C. 841, 844, 859, 860, 861, 960.

## Attorney General's Approval

The Waters bill (H.R. 3088) also contains a proposal apparently designed to reserve federal prosecutions to the most serious cases. It would require the Attorney General's written approval for any prosecution for possession or trafficking in amounts less than those necessary to trigger the most severe mandatory minimums (e.g., less than a kilogram of heroin), or in the case of cocaine, less than 500 grams.<sup>23</sup>

## Safety Valve

The so-called safety valve provision of 18 U.S.C. 3553(f) allows a court to sentence qualified defendants below the statutory mandatory minimum in controlled substance trafficking and possession cases.<sup>24</sup> To qualify, a defendant may not have used violence in the course of the offense.<sup>25</sup> He must not have played a managerial role in the offense if it involved group participation.<sup>26</sup> The offense must not have resulted in a death or serious bodily injury.<sup>27</sup> The

<sup>23</sup> H.R. 3088, §3. The limitation would apply to prosecution of any offense or conspiracy to commit any offense under the Controlled Substances Act or the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act.

<sup>24</sup> 18 U.S.C. 3553(f) (“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of an offense under section 401, 404, or 406 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841, 844, 846) or section 1010 or 1013 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960, 963), the court shall impose a sentence pursuant to guidelines promulgated by the United States Sentencing Commission under section 994 of title 28 without regard to any statutory minimum sentence, if the court finds at sentencing, after the Government has been afforded the opportunity to make a recommendation ...”).

<sup>25</sup> 18 U.S.C. 3553(f)(2) (“... if the court finds at sentencing ... that ... (2) the defendant did not use violence or credible threats of violence or possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon (or induce another participant to do so) in connection with the offense”).

<sup>26</sup> 18 U.S.C. 3553(f)(4) (“... if the court finds at sentencing ... that ... (4) the defendant was not an organizer, leader, manager, or supervisor of others in the offense, as determined under the sentencing guidelines and was not engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise, as defined in section 408 of the Controlled Substances Act”).

<sup>27</sup> 18 U.S.C. 3553(f)(3) (“... if the court finds at sentencing ... that ... (3) the offense did not result in death or serious bodily injury to any person”).

defendant must make full disclosure of his involvement in the offense, providing the government with all the information and evidence at his disposal.<sup>28</sup> Finally, the defendant must have a virtually spotless criminal record, that is, not more than 1 criminal history point.<sup>29</sup>

Criminal history points are a feature of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's Sentencing Guidelines. The Guidelines assign points based on the sentences imposed for prior state and federal convictions. For example, the Guidelines assign 1 point for any past conviction that resulted in a sentence of less than incarceration for 60 days; 2 points for any conviction resulting in a sentence of incarceration for at least 60 days; and 3 points for any conviction resulting in a sentence of incarceration of more than a year and a month.<sup>30</sup>

The Sentencing Commission's report on mandatory minimum sentences suggested that Congress consider expanding safety valve eligibility to defendants with 2 or possible 3 criminal history points.<sup>31</sup> The report indicated that under the Guidelines a defendant's criminal record "can have a disproportionate and excessively severe cumulative sentencing impact on certain drug offenders."<sup>32</sup> It explained that the Guidelines are construed to ensure that the sentence they recommend in a given case calls for a term of imprisonment that is not less than an applicable mandatory minimum.<sup>33</sup> In addition, the drug offenses have escalated mandatory minimums for repeat offenders.<sup>34</sup> Moreover, similarly situated drug offenders may be treated differently, because states punish simple drug possession differently and prosecutors decide when to press recidivism qualifications differently.<sup>35</sup>

The Durbin bill (S. 1410) would expand safety valve eligibility from defendants with no more than 1 criminal history point to those with no more than 3 points.<sup>36</sup>

## Cocaine Sentencing

Originally, the Controlled Substances Act made no distinction between powder cocaine and crack cocaine (cocaine base).<sup>37</sup> The 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act introduced a 100-1 sentencing ratio

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<sup>28</sup> 18 U.S.C. 3553(f)(5) ("... if the court finds at sentencing ... that ... (5) not later than the time of the sentencing hearing, the defendant has truthfully provided to the Government all information and evidence the defendant has concerning the offense or offenses that were part of the same course of conduct or of a common scheme or plan, but the fact that the defendant has no relevant or useful other information to provide or that the Government is already aware of the information shall not preclude a determination by the court that the defendant has complied with this requirement").

<sup>29</sup> 18 U.S.C. 3553(f)(1) ("... if the court finds at sentencing ... that - (1) the defendant does not have more than 1 criminal history point, as determined under the sentencing guidelines").

<sup>30</sup> U.S.S.G. §4A1.1.

<sup>31</sup> United States Sentencing Commission, *Report to the Congress: Mandatory Minimum Penalties in the Federal Criminal Justice System*, 355 (Oct. 2011).

<sup>32</sup> *Id.* at 352.

<sup>33</sup> *Id.*

<sup>34</sup> *Id.*

<sup>35</sup> *Id.* at 353 ("Interviews of prosecutors and defense attorneys in 13 districts confirm that different districts have adopted different practices with respect to filing the necessary information required to seek an enhanced penalty under 21 U.S.C. §851[relating to proof of a prior conviction] in part because of its severity. The structure of the recidivist provisions in 21 U.S.C. §§841 and 960 fosters inconsistent application, in part, because their applicability turns on the varying statutory maximum penalties for state drug offenses").

<sup>36</sup> S. 1410, §2, proposed 18 U.S.C. 3553(f)(1). The bill sets the ceiling at criminal history category II, that is, not more than 3 criminal history points, U.S.S.G. ch.5, pt. A.

between the two, so that trafficking in 50 grams of crack cocaine carried the same penalties trafficking in 5,000 grams of powder cocaine.<sup>38</sup> The 2010 Fair Sentencing Act introduced the present 500-28 ratio, so that trafficking in 280 grams of crack cocaine carries the same penalties as 5,000 grams of powder cocaine.<sup>39</sup> It also abolished the mandatory minimum for simple crack cocaine possession that the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act had established.<sup>40</sup> The Sentencing Commission subsequently revised the Sentencing Guidelines to reflect the change and made the modification retroactively applicable at the discretion of the sentencing court.<sup>41</sup>

H.R. 2372 (Representative Scott (Va.)) would eliminate the sentencing distinction between powder and crack cocaine by eliminating the cocaine base specific references.<sup>42</sup> Trafficking in cocaine would carry the same penalties regardless whether the substance was powder or crack cocaine.<sup>43</sup>

### Fair Sentencing Retroactivity

The Fair Sentencing Act reductions apply to offenses committed thereafter. They also apply to offenses committed beforehand when sentencing occurs after the time of enactment.<sup>44</sup> Federal courts have discretion to reduce a sentence imposed under a Sentencing Guideline that was subsequently substantially reduced.<sup>45</sup> The Fair Sentencing Act, however, does not apply to sentences imposed prior to its enactment,<sup>46</sup> and it does not apply in sentence reduction hearings triggered by new Sentencing Guidelines.<sup>47</sup> In such proceedings, the courts remain bound by the mandatory minimums in effect prior to enactment of the Fair Sentencing Act.<sup>48</sup>

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(...continued)

<sup>37</sup> P.L. 91-513, §§401, 1010; 84 Stat. 1260, 1290 (1970); 21 U.S.C. 841, 960 (1970 ed.).

<sup>38</sup> P.L. 99-570, §§1002, 1004; 100 Stat. 3207-2, 3207-6; 21 U.S.C. 841, 960 (1988 ed.).

<sup>39</sup> P.L. 111-220, §2, 124 Stat. 2372, 21 U.S.C. 841, 960.

<sup>40</sup> P.L. 111-220, §3, 124 Stat. 2372, 21 U.S.C. 844.

<sup>41</sup> 18 U.S.C. 3582(c); U.S.S.G. 1B1.10; U.S.S.G. App. C, Amends. 750, 759.

<sup>42</sup> H.R. 2372, §2, proposed 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A), 841(b)(1)(B), 960(b)(1), 960(b)(2).

<sup>43</sup> *Id.*

<sup>44</sup> *Dorsey v. United States*, 132 S.Ct. 2321, 2326 (2012).

<sup>45</sup> 18 U.S.C. 3582(c)(2).

<sup>46</sup> *United States v. Rivera*, 726 F.3d 17, \*28 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2013)(internal citations omitted)(“[I]n *United States v. Goncalves*, we joined ten of our fellow Circuit Courts of Appeal in concluding that the FSA is not retroactive for the benefit of a defendant like Carrasquillo-Ocasio, whose criminal conduct and sentencing occurred before the FSA became law”); see also, *United States v. Hodge*, 721 F.3d 1279, 1281 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013).

<sup>47</sup> *United States v. Swangin*, 726 F.3d 205, 208 (D.C.Cir. 2013)(“Finally, we note that every circuit that has addressed the question post-*Dorsey* has likewise concluded that courts cannot retroactively apply the Fair Sentencing Act’s new mandatory minimums in §3582(c)(2) proceedings to defendants who were sentenced before the Act’s effective date”); *United States v. Hodge*, 721 F.3d at 1281 (“As an initial matter, the FSA does not provide an independent basis for a sentence reduction; only the statutory exceptions in 18 U.S.C. §3582 provide such grounds. In a §3582 proceeding, the court applies the statutory penalties in effect at the time of the original sentencing”).

<sup>48</sup> *United States v. Reeves*, 717 F.3d 647, 650 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013)(“[E]ight of the nine federal circuits to address the issue have held that the statutory provisions applicable when the defendant was originally sentenced – not the statutory provisions in the Fair Sentencing Act – apply in section 3582(c)(2) proceedings”). The single contrary opinion was later vacated for en banc rehearing, *United States v. Blewett*, 719 F.3d 482 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013). The divided *Blewett* panel held that defendants sentenced prior to the Fair Sentencing Act’s enactment were entitled to its reductions are a matter of equal protection, *United States v. Blewett*, 719 F.3d at 494.

Two proposals address the Fair Sentencing Act's retroactive application. One, H.R. 2369 (Representative Scott (Va.)), begins with an expression of concern that some district courts may not be applying the act to pending cases.<sup>49</sup> It would then make it clear that the act's amendments apply to cases in which sentencing has yet to occur and to cases in which an appellate court remands for sentencing consistent with the act.<sup>50</sup> It would also permit a court to reduce, consistent with the act, a previously imposed sentence for crack cocaine possession or trafficking.<sup>51</sup>

The second, S. 1410 (Senator Durbin), would also permit a court to reduce such sentences, but would limit the authority to instances in which the defendant has not been previously granted or denied a similar reduction.<sup>52</sup>

## Firearms

### Stolen Firearms, Crimes of Violence, and Drug Trafficking

Section 924(c), in its current form, imposes one of several different minimum sentences when a firearm is used or possessed in furtherance of another federal crime of violence or of drug trafficking.<sup>53</sup> The mandatory minimums, imposed in addition to the sentence imposed for the underlying crime of violence or drug trafficking, vary depending upon the circumstances:

- imprisonment for not less than five years, unless one of higher mandatory minimums below applies;
- imprisonment for not less than seven years, if a firearm is brandished;
- imprisonment for not less than 10 years, if a firearm is discharged;
- imprisonment for not less than 10 years, if a firearm is a short-barreled rifle or shotgun or is a semi-automatic weapon;
- imprisonment for not less than 15 years, if the offense involves the armor piercing ammunition;
- imprisonment for not less than 25 years, if the offender has a prior conviction for violation of §924(c);
- imprisonment for not less than 30 years, if the firearm is a machine gun or destructive device or is equipped with a silencer; and
- imprisonment for life, if the offender has a prior conviction for violation of §924(c) and if the firearm is a machine gun or destructive device or is equipped with a silencer.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> H.R. 2369, §2.

<sup>50</sup> H.R. 2369, §3.

<sup>51</sup> H.R. 2369, §4.

<sup>52</sup> S. 1410, §3.

<sup>53</sup> 18 U.S.C. 924(c).

<sup>54</sup> 18 U.S.C. 924(c)(1), (5).

H.R. 2405 (Representative Scott (Va.)) would strip §924(c) of its mandatory minimum penalties. Each of its not-less-than penalties would become not-more-than penalties.<sup>55</sup> So, for example, possession of a shotgun in furtherance of a crime of violence or of drug trafficking would be punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years. Possession of a machine gun in furtherance of such an offense would be punishable by imprisonment for not more than 25 years, and so forth.

The Scott bill would also append in large measure the procedure used in Controlled Substance Act cases to establish the existence of a qualifying prior conviction, 21 U.S.C. 851.<sup>56</sup> It would, however, drop the provision in §851 that affords the defendant the right to have the question presented to the grand jury in the case of serious enhancements.<sup>57</sup> It would also abandon the provision that bars questioning the validity of remote convictions.<sup>58</sup>

H.R. 722 (Representative King (N.Y.)) would add two years to each of these base mandatory minimums of §924(c)(1)(A), if the firearm were stolen or had had its serial number defaced. Thus, use of a stolen firearm or one with a defaced serial number during or in relation to a federal crime of violence or drug trafficking would be punishable by imprisonment for not less than seven years.<sup>59</sup> If a stolen or defaced firearm were brandished under such circumstances, the mandatory minimum would be nine years.<sup>60</sup> If a stolen or defaced firearm were discharged, the mandatory minimum would be 12 years.<sup>61</sup>

## Straw Purchasers

Federal law now punishes false statements in conjunction with a firearm's purchase under two sections. Section 924(a)(1) imposes a term of imprisonment of not more than five years for false statements relating to information required for licensing or record-keeping purposes.<sup>62</sup> Section 922(a)(6) outlaws false statements in the acquisition of a firearm.<sup>63</sup> Section 924(a)(2) makes the offense punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>55</sup> H.R. 2405, §2(1), (2), proposed 18 U.S.C. 924(c)(1)(A), (B), (C), (5)(A).

<sup>56</sup> H.R. 2405, §2(3), proposed 18 U.S.C. 924(c)(6).

<sup>57</sup> *Id.* (“The provisions of ... 21 U.S.C. 851, other than subsections (a)(2) and (e) ... shall apply to sentencing for convictions under this subsection....”). 21 U.S.C. 851(a)(2) provides: “An information may not be filed under this section if the increased punishment which may be imposed is imprisonment for a term in excess of three years unless the person either waived or was afforded prosecution by indictment for the offense for which such increased punishment may be imposed.”

<sup>58</sup> *Id.* (“The provisions of ... 21 U.S.C. 851, other than subsections (a)(2) and (e) ... shall apply to sentencing for convictions under this subsection....”). 21 U.S.C. 851(e) provides: “No person who stands convicted of an offense under this part may challenge the validity of any prior conviction alleged under this section which occurred more than five years before the date of the information alleging such prior conviction.”

<sup>59</sup> H.R. 722, §8, proposed 18 U.S.C. 924(c)(1)(A)(i).

<sup>60</sup> H.R. 722, §8, proposed 18 U.S.C. 924(c)(1)(A)(ii).

<sup>61</sup> H.R. 722, §8, proposed 18 U.S.C. 924(c)(1)(A)(iii).

<sup>62</sup> 18 U.S.C. 924(a)(1)(A)(“[W]hoever - (A) knowingly makes any false statement or representation with respect to the information required by this chapter to be kept in the records of a person licensed under this chapter or in applying for any license or exemption or relief from disability under the provisions of this chapter; ... shall be ... imprisoned not more than five years”).

<sup>63</sup> 18 U.S.C. 922(a)(6)(“It shall be unlawful ... (6) for any person in connection with the acquisition or attempted acquisition of any firearm or ammunition from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector, knowingly to make any false or fictitious oral or written statement or to furnish or exhibit any false, fictitious, (continued...)”).

H.R. 404 (Representative Schiff) would establish a two-year mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for violation of either false statement proscription if the offense involved two or more firearms and an intent to subsequently transfer them to an ineligible person.<sup>65</sup>

## Handguns

H.R. 117 (Representative Holt) would require the Attorney General to establish a system of handgun registration and licensing.<sup>66</sup> The system would be inapplicable in states that already had a comparable system as long as the state outlawed possession of unlicensed or unregistered handguns or the failure to complete required firearms safety training.<sup>67</sup> Elsewhere, possession without a federal license or of an unregistered handgun would be punishable by imprisonment for not less than 15 years.<sup>68</sup>

## Aggravated Computer Abuse

Federal law prohibits various forms of computer abuse in 18 U.S.C. 1030, ranging from espionage to hacking to computer fraud to damaging computer systems.<sup>69</sup>

H.R. 1468 (Representative Blackburn) would create a separate crime for anyone who, during and in relation to a violation of §1030 substantially impaired or attempted to impair the operation of a critical infrastructure computer system or an associated critical infrastructure.<sup>70</sup> The bill defines the term “critical infrastructure computer” to mean “a computer that manages or controls systems or assets vital to national defense, national security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters, whether publicly or privately owned or operated, including - (A) oil and gas production, storage, conversion, and delivery systems; (B) water

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(...continued)

or misrepresented identification, intended or likely to deceive such importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector with respect to any fact material to the lawfulness of the sale or other disposition of such firearm or ammunition under the provisions of this chapter”).

<sup>64</sup> 18 U.S.C. 924(a)(2).

<sup>65</sup> H.R. 404, §2, proposed 18 U.S.C. 924(q)(1).

<sup>66</sup> H.R. 117, §2, proposed 18 U.S.C. 932(a)(1).

<sup>67</sup> H.R. 117, §2, proposed 18 U.S.C. 932(b).

<sup>68</sup> H.R. 117, §2, proposed 18 U.S.C. 924(a)(7). In what may have been a scrivener’s error, the bill attaches the penalty not to a violation of its provisions (proposed 18 U.S.C. 932), but to a violation of 18 U.S.C. 931 (relating to possession of body armor by convicted violent felons). That construction is complicated by the fact that although the drafters of H.R. 117 believed that no 18 U.S.C. 924(a)(7) now exists (“Section 924(a) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following: (7) ...”), the section not only exists but applies to violations of 18 U.S.C. 931.

<sup>69</sup> More precisely, the seven crimes defined in 18 U.S.C. 1030 are (1) computer trespassing (e.g., hacking) in a government computer; (2) computer trespassing (e.g., hacking) resulting in exposure to certain governmental, credit, financial, or computer-housed information; (3) damaging a government computer, a bank computer, or a computer used in, or affecting, interstate or foreign commerce (e.g., a worm, computer virus, Trojan horse, time bomb, a denial of service attack, and other forms of cyberattack, cybercrime, or cyberterrorism); (4) committing fraud an integral part of which involves unauthorized access to a government computer, a bank computer, or a computer used in, or affecting, interstate or foreign commerce; (5) threatening to damage a government computer, a bank computer, or a computer used in, or affecting, interstate or foreign commerce; (6) trafficking in passwords for a government computer, or when the trafficking affects interstate or foreign commerce; and (7) accessing a computer to commit espionage.

<sup>70</sup> H.R. 1468, §305(a), proposed 18 U.S.C. 1030A(b).

supply systems; (C) telecommunication networks; (D) electrical power generation and delivery systems; (E) finance and banking systems; (F) emergency services; (G) transportation systems and services; and (H) government operations that provide essential services to the public.”<sup>71</sup>

The offense would be punishable by imprisonment for not less than three years or more than 20 years.<sup>72</sup> Some of the federal statutes calling for imposition of a minimum term of imprisonment suggest the possibility of a fine as an alternative to imprisonment. For example, the penalty for trafficking in 1,000 grams or more of heroin is “a term of imprisonment which may not be less than 10 years or more than life ... a fine not to exceed ... \$10,000,000 ... or both.”<sup>73</sup> The bill would suggest the possibility of a fine as an alternative to imprisonment as well.<sup>74</sup> Experience with other mandatory minimums, coupled with implementing Sentencing Guidelines, suggests that this alternative may be more hypothetical than real.<sup>75</sup>

## Illegal Reentry

Foreign nationals who reenter or attempt to reenter the United States after having been deported, excluded, or otherwise removed are punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years.<sup>76</sup> If the alien was removed following conviction for an aggravated felony, the penalty is increased to imprisonment for not more than 20 years.<sup>77</sup> If removed following conviction for a misdemeanor involving drugs or crimes against the person or for a lesser felony, the penalty is imprisonment for not more than 10 years.<sup>78</sup> The same 10-year maximum term of imprisonment attends reentry or attempted reentry following removal prior to completion of service of imprisonment for a non-violent felony.<sup>79</sup>

Those who aid and abet the commission of a federal crime are subject to the same penalties as those who actually commit the underlying offenses.<sup>80</sup> Those who conspire to violate federal law are liable not only for conspiracy but for any crimes committed by one of their conspirators in furtherance of the plot.<sup>81</sup>

<sup>71</sup> H.R. 1468, §305(a), proposed 18 U.S.C. 1030A(a)(2).

<sup>72</sup> H.R. 1468, §305(a), proposed 18 U.S.C. 1030A(c).

<sup>73</sup> 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A); see also, 21 U.S.C. 960(b)(2).

<sup>74</sup> H.R. 1468, §305(a), proposed 18 U.S.C. 1030A(c) (“Any person who violates subsection (b) shall be – (1) fined under this title; (2) imprisoned for not less than 3 years but not more than 29 years; or (3) penalized under paragraphs (1) and (2)”).

<sup>75</sup> U.S.S.G. §5G1.1(b) (“Where a statutorily required minimum sentence is greater than the maximum of the applicable guideline range, the statutorily required minimum sentence shall be the guideline sentence”).

<sup>76</sup> 8 U.S.C. 1326(a).

<sup>77</sup> 8 U.S.C. 1326(b)(2).

<sup>78</sup> 8 U.S.C. 1326(b)(1).

<sup>79</sup> 8 U.S.C. 1326(b)(4).

<sup>80</sup> 18 U.S.C. 2.

<sup>81</sup> 18 U.S.C. 371; *Pinkerton v. United States*, 328 U.S. 640, 645-48 (1946); *United States v. Grasso*, 724 F.3d 1077, 1089 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013); *United States v. Walker*, 721 F.3d 828, 836 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013); *United States v. Clark*, 717 F.3d 790, 808-809 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013).

H.R. 457 (Representative Issa) would establish mandatory minimum penalties for each of these reentry offenses.<sup>82</sup> The minimums would be pegged at half the maximum. Thus, simple reentry would carry a one-year mandatory minimum term.<sup>83</sup> Reentry following an aggravated felony conviction would be punishable with a mandatory minimum of 10 years.<sup>84</sup> Finally, the mandatory minimums for the reentry offenses with 10-year maximums would be set at five years.<sup>85</sup>

The Issa bill would also make accessory and conspirator liability more specific. Anyone who aided or abetted an alien's unlawful reentry or conspired to accomplish it would be subject to the same penalties including mandatory minimums as the reentering alien.<sup>86</sup>

## Violence Against Public Servants

Federal law protects federal judges and employees against murder, manslaughter, attempted murder or manslaughter, and assault. With the exception of first degree murder which is punishable by death or imprisonment for life, none of the prohibitions carry a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment. Flight to avoid prosecution is also a federal crime, but it does not come with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment either.

H.R. 1577 (Representative Poe) and S. 698 (Senator Cornyn) would expand the class of protected public servants; increase the penalties associated with homicides committed against them; establish mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment for killing or assaulting them; and create a new flight-to-avoid-prosecution offense for fugitives accused of such crimes, punishable by a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.<sup>87</sup>

## Homicide

Federal law outlaws killing any federal officer or employee, including federal judges, during or on account of the performance of their duties.<sup>88</sup> It also protects anyone assisting them.<sup>89</sup> The penalties imposed depend on the nature of the homicide:

- first degree murder: death or life imprisonment;<sup>90</sup>
- second degree murder: imprisonment for any term years or for life;<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> H.R. 457, §2(b), proposed 8 U.S.C. 1326.

<sup>83</sup> H.R. 457, §2(b)(1), proposed 8 U.S.C. 1326(a).

<sup>84</sup> H.R. 457, §2(b)(2)(B), proposed 8 U.S.C. 1326(b)(2).

<sup>85</sup> H.R. 457, §2(b)(2)(A), (C), proposed 8 U.S.C. 1326(b)(1), (b)(4).

<sup>86</sup> H.R. 457, §2(C), proposed 8 U.S.C. 1327(b).

<sup>87</sup> The bills as introduced were identical and consequently will be referred to hereafter as H.R. 1577/S. 698.

<sup>88</sup> 18 U.S.C. 1114 (“Whoever kills or attempts to kill any officer or employee of the United States or of any agency in any branch of the United States Government (including any member of the uniformed services) while such officer or employee is engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties, or any person assisting such an officer or employee in the performance of such duties or on account of that assistance, shall be punished ...”).

<sup>89</sup> *Id.*

<sup>90</sup> 18 U.S.C. 1114, 1111.

<sup>91</sup> *Id.*

- voluntary manslaughter: imprisonment for not more than 15 years;<sup>92</sup>
- involuntary manslaughter: imprisonment for not more than eight years;<sup>93</sup>
- attempted murder: imprisonment for not more than 20 years;<sup>94</sup>
- attempted manslaughter: imprisonment for not more than seven years;<sup>95</sup> and
- conspiracy to murder: imprisonment for any term of years or for life.<sup>96</sup>

Federal law outlaws the murder of state or local officers or employees assisting in a federal investigation.<sup>97</sup> Offenders are punishable by death or life imprisonment.<sup>98</sup> It also outlaws the murder of a state correctional officer by a federal prisoner or while the officer is transporting a prisoner in interstate commerce.<sup>99</sup> Offenders are punishable by imprisonment for not less than 20 years or for life or by death.<sup>100</sup> Murder of a federal, state, or local law enforcement officer in furtherance of a violation of the Controlled Substances Act or the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act is punishable as well by imprisonment for not less than 20 years or for life or by death.<sup>101</sup>

H.R. 1577/S. 698 would establish 30-year mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment for killing, attempting to kill, or conspiring to kill three classes of public servants: (1) federal judges and federal law enforcement officers, regardless of whether the crime occurred during or on

<sup>92</sup> 18 U.S.C. 1114, 1112.

<sup>93</sup> *Id.*

<sup>94</sup> 18 U.S.C. 1114, 1113.

<sup>95</sup> *Id.*

<sup>96</sup> 18 U.S.C. 1117.

<sup>97</sup> 18 U.S.C. 1121(a)(“Whoever intentionally kills- (1) a State or local official, law enforcement officer, or other officer or employee while working with Federal law enforcement officials in furtherance of a Federal criminal investigation- (A) while the victim is engaged in the performance of official duties; (B) because of the performance of the victim’s official duties; or (C) because of the victim’s status as a public servant; or (2) any person assisting a Federal criminal investigation, while that assistance is being rendered and because of it, shall be sentenced according to the terms of section 1111, including by sentence of death or by imprisonment for life”).

<sup>98</sup> *Id.* 18 U.S.C. 1111.

<sup>99</sup> 18 U.S.C. 1121(b)(“Whoever, in a circumstance described in paragraph (3) of this subsection, while incarcerated, intentionally kills any State correctional officer engaged in, or on account of the performance of such officer’s official duties, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which shall not be less than 20 years, and may be sentenced to life imprisonment or death. (2) As used in this section, the term, ‘State correctional officer’ includes any officer or employee of any prison, jail, or other detention facility, operated by, or under contract to, either a State or local governmental agency, whose job responsibilities include providing for the custody of incarcerated individuals. (3) The circumstance referred to in paragraph (1) is that- (A) the correctional officer is engaged in transporting the incarcerated person interstate; or (B) the incarcerated person is incarcerated pursuant to a conviction for an offense against the United States”).

<sup>100</sup> *Id.*

<sup>101</sup> 21 U.S.C. 848(e)(1)(B)(“[A]ny person, during the commission of, in furtherance of, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution or service of a prison sentence for, a felony violation of this subchapter or subchapter II of this chapter who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer engaged in, or on account of, the performance of such officer’s official duties and such killing results, shall be sentenced to any term of imprisonment, which shall not be less than 20 years, and which may be up to life imprisonment, or may be sentenced to death. 2) As used in paragraph (1)(B), the term ‘law enforcement officer’ means a public servant authorized by law or by a Government agency or Congress to conduct or engage in the prevention, investigation, prosecution or adjudication of an offense, and includes those engaged in corrections, probation, or parole functions”).

account of the performance of their duties;<sup>102</sup> (2) federally funded public servants (state, local, territorial, and tribal law enforcement officers, firefighters, chaplains, rescue squad and ambulance crew members) during or on account of the performance of their official duties;<sup>103</sup> and (3) former federal judges, former law enforcement officers, and former federally funded public servants, killed on account of performance of their official duties.<sup>104</sup>

In addition to the 30-year mandatory minimum, the offense would carry the prospect of imprisonment for life and, if a killing occurred, of the death penalty.<sup>105</sup>

## Flight to Avoid Prosecution

It is a federal crime punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years to travel in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of avoiding state or federal prosecution.<sup>106</sup>

H.R. 1577/S. 698 would create an additional flight statute that would proscribe flights to avoid prosecution for killing, attempting to kill, or conspiring to kill a federal judge, federal law enforcement officer, or federally funded public servant.<sup>107</sup> The offense would be punishable by imprisonment for any term of years not less than 10 years.<sup>108</sup>

## Assaulting a Federal Officer or Employee

Section 111 prohibits assaulting a federal officer or employee during or on account of his or her official duties.<sup>109</sup> Simple assault is punishable under the provision by imprisonment for not more than one year.<sup>110</sup> If the assault results in physical contact or is committed with the intent to commit another felony, the penalty increases to imprisonment for not more than eight years.<sup>111</sup> If the assault involves the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or results in bodily injury, the penalty becomes imprisonment for not more than 20 years.<sup>112</sup>

If the assault resulted in substantial bodily injury (temporary but substantial disfigurement or loss of bodily or mental capacity) to a federal judge or federal law enforcement officer, H.R. 1577/ S. 698 would make the offense punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years or more than

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<sup>102</sup> H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(a), proposed 18 U.S.C.1123(a)(1), (b)(1)(A), (B).

<sup>103</sup> H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(a), proposed 18 U.S.C.1123(a)(2), (7), (b)(1)(C).

<sup>104</sup> H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(a), proposed 18 U.S.C.1123 (b)(2). The proposal does not include attempts to kill or conspiracies to kill members of this class of former judges, officers, or public servants.

<sup>105</sup> H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(a), proposed 18 U.S.C.1123(c).

<sup>106</sup> 18 U.S.C. 1073.

<sup>107</sup> H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(b), proposed 18 U.S.C.1075(a).

<sup>108</sup> H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(b), proposed 18 U.S.C.1075(b).

<sup>109</sup> 18 U.S.C. 111.

<sup>110</sup> 18 U.S.C. 111(a).

<sup>111</sup> *Id.* H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(e), proposed 18 U.S.C. 111(b)(2)(B)(ii) would increase the maximum penalty to imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

<sup>112</sup> 18 U.S.C. 111(b). H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(e), proposed 18 U.S.C. 111(b)(2)(B)(iv) would increase the maximum penalty to imprisonment for not more than 30 years when the assault resulted in substantial bodily injury or involved the use or possession of a dangerous weapon.

30 years.<sup>113</sup> If the assault resulted in serious bodily injury (risk of death, extreme pain, etc.) or involves possession or use of a dangerous weapon, H.R. 1577/S. 698 would make the offense punishable by imprisonment for any term of years not less than 10 years or for life.<sup>114</sup>

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<sup>113</sup> H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(e), proposed 18 U.S.C.111(b)(1)(A). H.R. 1577/S. 698 would adopt the definition of “substantial bodily injury” found in 18 U.S.C. 113(b)(1): “the term ‘substantial bodily injury’ means bodily injury which involves - (A) a temporary but substantial disfigurement; or (B) a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.”

<sup>114</sup> H.R. 1577/S. 698, §3(e), proposed 18 U.S.C.111(b)(1)(B). H.R. 1577/S. 698 would adopt the definition of “serious bodily injury” found in 18 U.S.C. 1365(h)(3): “the term ‘serious bodily injury’ means bodily injury which involves - (A) a substantial risk of death; (B) extreme physical pain; (C) protracted and obvious disfigurement; or (D) protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.”