

No. 22-7755

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JEROME WILLIAMS, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

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Petitioner contends (Pet. 4-9, 12-15) that his prior marijuana and cocaine-related convictions under Missouri law, PSR ¶¶ 27, 52, 54, are not categorically “controlled substance offense[s]” under Sentencing Guidelines § 4B1.2(b) because he was convicted of those crimes at a time when the state definition of marijuana included hemp and the definition of cocaine included ioflupane, which had been removed from the state drug schedules by the time of his federal sentencing, Pet. 4-6. Petitioner argues (Pet. 6-9) that the classification of his prior state convictions as “controlled substance offense[s],” Sentencing Guidelines

§ 4B1.2(b), should depend on the drug schedules in effect at the time of his federal sentencing, rather than at the time of his state crimes.

As explained in the government's brief in opposition to the petition for a writ of certiorari in Baker v. United States, No. 22-7359 (July 26, 2023), which presents a similar claim, the correct approach in determining whether a defendant's prior state offense qualifies as a predicate under Section 4B1.2(b) is to look to the state drug schedules applicable at the time of that state crime. See Gov't Br. in Opp. at 11-15, Baker, supra (No. 22-7359).¹ As that brief also explains, any conflict on the question presented does not warrant this Court's review; this Court ordinarily does not review decisions interpreting the Guidelines because the Sentencing Commission can amend the Guidelines to eliminate any conflict or correct any error. Id. at 8-11.

Furthermore, although this Court has granted certiorari in Jackson v. United States, 143 S. Ct. 2457 (2023) (No. 22-6640), and Brown v. United States, 143 S. Ct. 2458 (2023) (No. 22-6389), to review a similar timing question in the context of the Armed Career Criminal Act of 1984 (ACCA), 18 U.S.C. 924(e), it is unnecessary to hold Guidelines cases pending the Court's decision on the ACCA question, because the ACCA and Guidelines questions

¹ The government has served petitioner with a copy of its brief in Baker, which is also available on this Court's online docket.

are distinct. See Gov't Br. in Opp. at 16-18, Baker, supra (No. 22-7359). On May 1, 2023, this Court denied the petition for a writ of certiorari in Altman v. United States, 143 S. Ct. 2437 (No. 22-5877), which, like petitioner's case, raised the timing question in the Guidelines context. See Pet. at i, 8-9, Altman, supra (No. 22-5877). It should do the same here.

To the extent that the Court may nevertheless perceive the Guidelines issue to be properly influenced by the ACCA issue, the Court could elect to hold petitions presenting the Guidelines issue pending its resolution of the ACCA issue in Jackson and Brown. But it need not do so, and the ACCA conflict provides no sound reason for plenary consideration of the separate Guidelines question.²

Respectfully submitted.

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² The government waives any further response to the petition for a writ of certiorari unless this Court requests otherwise.