

No. 04-1227

In the Supreme Court of the United States

TIMOTHY H. BRADLEY, AND KATHLEEN MARY
O'DELL, PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES

PAUL D. CLEMENT
*Acting Solicitor General
Counsel of Record
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001
(202) 514-2217*

In the Supreme Court of the United States

No. 04-1227

TIMOTHY H. BRADLEY, AND KATHLEEN MARY
O'DELL, PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES

OPINIONS BELOW

Petitioners contend that their sentences under the federal Sentencing Guidelines were imposed in violation of the rule announced in *United States v. Booker* and *United States v. Fanfan*, 125 S. Ct. 738 (2005). In *Booker* and *Fanfan*, this Court held that the Sixth Amendment, as construed in *Blakey v. Washington*, 124 S. Ct. 2531 (2004), applies to the federal Sentencing Guidelines. *Booker*, 125 S. Ct. at 748-756 (Stevens, J., for the Court). In answering the remedial question in those cases, the Court then applied severability analysis and held that the Guidelines are advisory rather than mandatory, and that federal sentences are reviewable for reasonableness. *Booker*, 125 S. Ct. at 757-769 (Breyer, J., for the Court). Accordingly, the appropriate

(1)

disposition is to grant certiorari, vacate the judgment of the court of appeals, and remand the case for further consideration in light of *Booker* and *Fanfan*. The court of appeals can then decide what effect, if any, those decisions have on petitioners' sentence, taking into account any applicable doctrines of waiver, forfeiture, and harmless error.* See *id.* at 769.

Respectfully submitted.

PAUL D. CLEMENT
Acting Solicitor General

MAY 2005

* The government waives any further response to the petition unless the Court requests otherwise.