



Amendments to the Sentencing Guidelines

April 30, 2024

Effective Date
November 1, 2024

This compilation contains unofficial text of amendments to the sentencing guidelines, policy statements, commentary, and Statutory Index submitted to Congress, and is provided only for the convenience of the user. Official text of the amendments can be found on the Commission's website at www.ussc.gov and will appear in a forthcoming edition of the *Federal Register*.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The United States Sentencing Commission is an independent agency in the judicial branch of the United States Government. The Commission promulgates sentencing guidelines and policy statements for federal sentencing courts pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(a). The Commission also periodically reviews and revises previously promulgated guidelines pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(o) and generally submits guideline amendments to the Congress not later than the first day of May each year pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(p). Absent action of the Congress to the contrary, submitted amendments become effective by operation of law on the date specified by the Commission (generally November 1 of the year in which the amendments are submitted to Congress).

The Commission specified an effective date of **November 1, 2024**, for the amendments listed above and included in this compilation.

2024 AMENDMENTS TO THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES, POLICY STATEMENTS, AND OFFICIAL COMMENTARY

1. ACQUITTED CONDUCT

Reason for Amendment: This amendment revises §1B1.3 (Relevant Conduct (Factors that Determine the Guideline Range)) to exclude acquitted conduct from the scope of relevant conduct used in calculating a sentence range under the federal guidelines. Acquitted conduct is unique, and this amendment does not comment on the use of uncharged, dismissed, or other relevant conduct as defined in §1B1.3 for purposes of calculating the guideline range.

The use of acquitted conduct to increase a defendant’s sentence has been a persistent concern for many within the criminal justice system and the subject of robust debate over the past several years. A number of jurists, including current and past Supreme Court Justices, have urged reconsideration of acquitted-conduct sentencing. *See, e.g., McClinton v. United States*, 143 S. Ct. 2400, 2401 & n.2 (2023) (Sotomayor, J., Statement respecting the denial of certiorari) (collecting cases and statements opposing acquitted-conduct sentencing). In denying certiorari last year in *McClinton*, multiple Justices suggested that it would be appropriate for the Commission to resolve the question of how acquitted conduct is considered under the guidelines. *See id.* at 2402–03; *id.* at 2403 (Kavanaugh, J., joined by Gorsuch, J. and Barrett, J., Statement respecting the denial of certiorari), *but see id.* (Alito, J., concurring in the denial of certiorari). Many states have prohibited consideration of acquitted conduct. *See id.* at 2401 n.2 (collecting cases). And, currently, Congress is considering bills to prohibit its consideration at sentencing, with bipartisan support. *See* Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act of 2023, S. 2788, 118th Cong. (1st Sess. 2023); Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act of 2023, H.R. 5430, 118th Cong. (1st Sess. 2023).

First, the amendment revises §1B1.3 by adding new subsection (c), which provides that “[r]elevant conduct does not include conduct for which the defendant was criminally charged and acquitted in federal court unless such conduct also establishes, in whole or in part, the instant offense of conviction.” This rule seeks to promote respect for the law, which is a statutory obligation of the Commission. *See* 28 U.S.C § 994(a)(2); *id.* § 991(b)(1)(A) & (B); 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2).

This amendment seeks to promote respect for the law by addressing some of the concerns that numerous commenters have raised about acquitted-conduct sentencing, including those involving the “perceived fairness” of the criminal justice system. *McClinton*, 143 S. Ct. at 2401 (Sotomayor, J., Statement respecting the denial of certiorari). Some commenters were concerned that consideration of acquitted conduct to increase the guideline range undermines the historical role of the jury and diminishes “the public’s perception that justice is being done, a concern that is vital to the legitimacy of the criminal justice system.” *McClinton*, 143 S. Ct. at 2402–03 (Sotomayor, J., Statement respecting the denial of certiorari); *see United States v. Settles*, 530 F.3d 920, 924 (D.C. Cir. 2008) (expressing concern that “using acquitted conduct to increase a defendant’s sentence undermines respect for the law and the jury system”). They argue that consideration of acquitted conduct at sentencing contributes to the erosion of the jury-trial right and enlarges the already formidable power of the government, reasoning that

defendants who choose to put the government to its proof “face all the risks of conviction, with no practical upside to acquittal unless they . . . are absolved of *all* charges.” *United States v. Bell*, 808 F.3d 926, 932 (D.C. Cir. 2015) (Millett, J., concurring in the denial of reh’g en banc). For these reasons, “acquittals have long been ‘accorded special weight,’ distinguishing them from conduct that was never charged and passed upon by a jury,” *McClinton*, 143 S. Ct. at 2402 (Sotomayor, J., Statement respecting the denial of certiorari (quoting *United States v. DiFrancesco*, 449 U.S. 117, 129 (1980))) and viewed as “inviolable,” *McElrath v. Georgia*, 601 U.S. 87, 94 (2024).

Second, the amendment adds new Application Note 10 to §1B1.3(c), which instructs that in “cases in which certain conduct underlies both an acquitted charge and the instant offense of conviction . . . , the court is in the best position to determine whether such overlapping conduct establishes, in whole or in part, the instant offense of conviction and therefore qualifies as relevant conduct.” The amendment thus clarifies that while “acquitted conduct” cannot be considered in determining the guideline range, any conduct that establishes—in whole or in part—the instant offense of conviction is properly considered, even as relevant conduct and even if that same conduct also underlies a charge of which the defendant has been acquitted. During the amendment cycle, commenters raised questions about how a court would be able to parse out acquitted conduct in a variety of specific scenarios, including those involving “linked or related charges” or “overlapping conduct” (e.g., conspiracy counts in conjunction with substantive counts or obstruction of justice counts in conjunction with substantive civil rights counts). Commission data demonstrate that cases involving acquitted conduct will be rare. In fiscal year 2022, of 62,529 sentenced individuals, 1,613 were convicted and sentenced after a trial (2.5% of all sentenced individuals), and of those, only 286 (0.4% of all sentenced individuals) were acquitted of at least one offense or found guilty of only a lesser included offense.

To ensure that courts may continue to appropriately sentence defendants for conduct that establishes counts of conviction, rather than define the specific boundaries of “acquitted conduct” and “convicted conduct” in such cases, the Commission determined that the court that presided over the proceeding will be best positioned to determine which conduct can properly be considered as part of relevant conduct based on the individual facts in those cases.

The amendment limits the scope of “acquitted conduct” to only those charges of which the defendant has been acquitted in federal court. This limitation reflects the principles of the dual-sovereignty doctrine and responds to concerns about administrability. The chief concern regarding administrability raised by commenters throughout the amendment cycle was whether courts would be able to parse acquitted conduct from convicted conduct in cases in which some conduct relates to both the acquitted and convicted counts. The Commission appreciates that federal courts may have greater difficulty making this determination if it involves proceedings that occurred in another jurisdiction and at different times.

Third, and finally, the amendment makes corresponding changes to §6A1.3 (Resolution of Disputed Factors (Policy Statement)), restating the principle provided in §1B1.3(c) and further clarifying that “nothing in the Guidelines Manual abrogates a court’s authority under 18 U.S.C. § 3661.”

Amendment:

§1B1.3. Relevant Conduct (Factors that Determine the Guideline Range)

- (a) CHAPTERS TWO (OFFENSE CONDUCT) AND THREE (ADJUSTMENTS).—Unless otherwise specified, (i) the base offense level where the guideline specifies more than one base offense level, (ii) specific offense characteristics and (iii) cross references in Chapter Two, and (iv) adjustments in Chapter Three, shall be determined on the basis of the following:
- (1) (A) all acts and omissions committed, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or willfully caused by the defendant; and
- (B) in the case of a jointly undertaken criminal activity (a criminal plan, scheme, endeavor, or enterprise undertaken by the defendant in concert with others, whether or not charged as a conspiracy), all acts and omissions of others that were—
- (i) within the scope of the jointly undertaken criminal activity,
- (ii) in furtherance of that criminal activity, and
- (iii) reasonably foreseeable in connection with that criminal activity;
- that occurred during the commission of the offense of conviction, in preparation for that offense, or in the course of attempting to avoid detection or responsibility for that offense;
- (2) solely with respect to offenses of a character for which §3D1.2(d) would require grouping of multiple counts, all acts and omissions described in subdivisions (1)(A) and (1)(B) above that were part of the same course of conduct or common scheme or plan as the offense of conviction;
- (3) all harm that resulted from the acts and omissions specified in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) above, and all harm that was the object of such acts and omissions; and
- (4) any other information specified in the applicable guideline.
- (b) CHAPTERS FOUR (CRIMINAL HISTORY AND CRIMINAL LIVELIHOOD) AND FIVE (DETERMINING THE SENTENCE).—Factors in Chapters Four and Five that establish the guideline range shall be determined on the basis of the conduct and information specified in the respective guidelines.

(c) **ACQUITTED CONDUCT.**—Relevant conduct does not include conduct for which the defendant was criminally charged and acquitted in federal court, unless such conduct also establishes, in whole or in part, the instant offense of conviction.

Commentary

Application Notes:

* * *

10. **Acquitted Conduct.**—Subsection (c) provides that relevant conduct does not include conduct for which the defendant was criminally charged and acquitted in federal court, unless such conduct establishes, in whole or in part, the instant offense of conviction. There may be cases in which certain conduct underlies both an acquitted charge and the instant offense of conviction. In those cases, the court is in the best position to determine whether such overlapping conduct establishes, in whole or in part, the instant offense of conviction and therefore qualifies as relevant conduct.

* * *

§6A1.3. Resolution of Disputed Factors (Policy Statement)

- (a) When any factor important to the sentencing determination is reasonably in dispute, the parties shall be given an adequate opportunity to present information to the court regarding that factor. In resolving any dispute concerning a factor important to the sentencing determination, the court may consider relevant information without regard to its admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable at trial, provided that the information has sufficient indicia of reliability to support its probable accuracy.
- (b) The court shall resolve disputed sentencing factors at a sentencing hearing in accordance with Rule 32(i), Fed. R. Crim. P.

Commentary

Although lengthy sentencing hearings seldom should be necessary, disputes about sentencing factors must be resolved with care. When a dispute exists about any factor important to the sentencing determination, the court must ensure that the parties have an adequate opportunity to present relevant information. Written statements of counsel or affidavits of witnesses may be adequate under many circumstances. *See, e.g., United States v. Ibanez*, 924 F.2d 427 (2d Cir. 1991). An evidentiary hearing may sometimes be the only reliable way to resolve disputed issues. *See, e.g., United States v. Jimenez Martinez*, 83 F.3d 488, 494–95 (1st Cir. 1996) (finding error in district court’s denial of defendant’s motion for evidentiary hearing given questionable reliability of affidavit on which the district court relied at sentencing); *United States v. Roberts*, 14 F.3d 502, 521(10th Cir. 1993) (remanding because district court did not hold evidentiary hearing to address defendants’ objections to drug quantity determination or make requisite findings of fact regarding drug quantity); *see also, United States v. Fatico*, 603 F.2d 1053, 1057 n.9 (2d Cir. 1979), *cert. denied*, 444 U.S. 1073

(1980). The sentencing court must determine the appropriate procedure in light of the nature of the dispute, its relevance to the sentencing determination, and applicable case law.

In determining the relevant facts, sentencing judges are not restricted to information that would be admissible at trial. See 18 U.S.C. § 3661; ~~see also *United States v. Watts*, 519 U.S. 148, 154 (1997) (holding that lower evidentiary standard at sentencing permits sentencing court's consideration of acquitted conduct); *Witte v. United States*, 515 U.S. 389, 399-401 (1995) (noting that sentencing courts have traditionally considered wide range of information without the procedural protections of a criminal trial, including information concerning criminal conduct that may be the subject of a subsequent prosecution)~~ noting that sentencing courts have traditionally considered a wide range of information without the procedural protections of a criminal trial, including information concerning uncharged criminal conduct, in sentencing a defendant within the range authorized by statute); *Nichols v. United States*, 511 U.S. 738, 747-48 (1994) (noting that district courts have traditionally considered defendant's prior criminal conduct even when the conduct did not result in a conviction). Any information may be considered, so long as it has sufficient indicia of reliability to support its probable accuracy. ~~*Watts*, 519 U.S. at 157; *Witte*, 515 U.S. at 399-401; *Nichols*, 511 U.S. at 748; *United States v. Zuleta-Alvarez*, 922 F.2d 33 (1st Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 500 U.S. 927 (1991); *United States v. Beaulieu*, 893 F.2d 1177 (10th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 497 U.S. 1038 (1990). Reliable hearsay evidence may be considered. *United States v. Petty*, 982 F.2d 1365 (9th Cir. 1993), *cert. denied*, 510 U.S. 1040 (1994); *United States v. Sciarrino*, 884 F.2d 95 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 493 U.S. 997 (1989). Out-of-court declarations by an unidentified informant may be considered where there is good cause for the non-disclosure of the informant's identity and there is sufficient corroboration by other means. *United States v. Rogers*, 1 F.3d 341 (5th Cir. 1993); *see also United States v. Young*, 981 F.2d 180 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 508 U.S. 980 (1993); *United States v. Fatico*, 579 F.2d 707, 713 (2d Cir. 1978), *cert. denied*, 444 U.S. 1073 (1980). Unreliable allegations shall not be considered. *United States v. Ortiz*, 993 F.2d 204 (10th Cir. 1993).~~

The Commission believes that use of a preponderance of the evidence standard is appropriate to meet due process requirements and policy concerns in resolving disputes regarding application of the guidelines to the facts of a case. Acquitted conduct, however, is not relevant conduct for purposes of determining the guideline range. See §1B1.3(c) (Relevant Conduct). Nonetheless, nothing in the Guidelines Manual abrogates a court's authority under 18 U.S.C. § 3661.

* * *

2. RULE FOR CALCULATING LOSS

Reason for Amendment: This amendment is a result of the Commission’s continued study of the *Guidelines Manual* to address case law concerning the validity and enforceability of guideline commentary. In *Stinson v. United States*, 508 U.S. 36, 38 (1993), the Supreme Court held that commentary “that interprets or explains a guideline is authoritative unless it violates the Constitution or a federal statute, or is inconsistent with, or a plainly erroneous reading of, that guideline.” Following *Kisor v. Wilkie*, 139 S. Ct. 2400, 2415 (2019), which limited deference to executive agencies’ interpretation of regulations to situations in which the regulation is “genuinely ambiguous,” the deference afforded to various guideline commentary provisions has been debated and is the subject of conflicting court decisions.

Applying *Kisor*, the Third Circuit has held that Application Note 3(A) of the commentary to §2B1.1 (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud) is not entitled to deference. *See United States v. Banks*, 55 F.4th 246 (3d Cir. 2022). Application Note 3(A) provides a general rule that “loss is the greater of actual loss or intended loss” for purposes of the loss table in §2B1.1(b)(1), which increases an individual’s offense level based on loss amount. In *Banks*, the Third Circuit held that “the term ‘loss’ [wa]s unambiguous in the context of §2B1.1” and that it unambiguously referred to “actual loss.” The Third Circuit reasoned that “the commentary expand[ed] the definition of ‘loss’ by explaining that generally ‘loss is the greater of actual loss or intended loss,’ ” and therefore “accord[ed] the commentary no weight.” *Banks*, 55 F.4th at 253, 258.

The loss calculations for individuals in the Third Circuit are now computed differently than elsewhere, where other circuit courts have uniformly applied the general rule in Application Note 3(A). The Commission estimates that before the *Banks* decision approximately 50 individuals per year were sentenced using intended loss in the Third Circuit.

To ensure consistent loss calculation across circuits, the amendment creates Notes to the loss table in §2B1.1(b)(1) and moves the general rule establishing loss as the greater of actual loss or intended loss from the commentary to the guideline itself as part of the Notes. The amendment also moves rules providing for the use of gain as an alternative measure of loss, as well as the definitions of “actual loss,” “intended loss,” “pecuniary harm,” and “reasonably foreseeable pecuniary harm,” from the Commentary to the Notes. In addition, the amendment makes corresponding changes to the Commentary to §§2B2.3 (Trespass), 2C1.1 (Offering, Giving, Soliciting, or Receiving a Bribe; Extortion Under Color of Official Right; Fraud Involving the Deprivation of the Intangible Right to Honest Services of Public Officials; Conspiracy to Defraud by Interference with Governmental Functions), and 8A1.2 (Application Instructions — Organizations), which calculate loss by reference to the Commentary to §2B1.1.

While the Commission may undertake a comprehensive review of §2B1.1 in a future amendment cycle, this amendment aims to ensure consistent guideline application in the meantime without taking a position on how loss may be calculated in the future.

Amendment:

§2B1.1. Larceny, Embezzlement, and Other Forms of Theft; Offenses Involving Stolen Property; Property Damage or Destruction; Fraud and Deceit; Forgery; Offenses Involving Altered or Counterfeit Instruments Other than Counterfeit Bearer Obligations of the United States

(a) Base Offense Level:

- (1) **7**, if (A) the defendant was convicted of an offense referenced to this guideline; and (B) that offense of conviction has a statutory maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more; or
- (2) **6**, otherwise.

(b) Specific Offense Characteristics

- (1) If the loss exceeded \$6,500, increase the offense level as follows:

LOSS (APPLY THE GREATEST)	INCREASE IN LEVEL
(A) \$6,500 or less	no increase
(B) More than \$6,500	add 2
(C) More than \$15,000	add 4
(D) More than \$40,000	add 6
(E) More than \$95,000	add 8
(F) More than \$150,000	add 10
(G) More than \$250,000	add 12
(H) More than \$550,000	add 14
(I) More than \$1,500,000	add 16
(J) More than \$3,500,000	add 18
(K) More than \$9,500,000	add 20
(L) More than \$25,000,000	add 22
(M) More than \$65,000,000	add 24
(N) More than \$150,000,000	add 26
(O) More than \$250,000,000	add 28
(P) More than \$550,000,000	add 30 .

***Notes to Table:**

(A) **Loss.**—Loss is the greater of actual loss or intended loss.

(B) **Gain.**—The court shall use the gain that resulted from the offense as an alternative measure of loss only if there is a loss but it reasonably cannot be determined.

(C) For purposes of this guideline—

(i) “**Actual loss**” means the reasonably foreseeable pecuniary harm that resulted from the offense.

(ii) “**Intended loss**” (I) means the pecuniary harm that the defendant purposely sought to inflict; and (II) includes intended pecuniary harm that would have been impossible or unlikely to occur (*e.g.*, as in a government sting operation, or an insurance fraud in which the claim exceeded the insured value).

(iii) “**Pecuniary harm**” means harm that is monetary or that otherwise is readily measurable in money. Accordingly, pecuniary harm does not include emotional distress, harm to reputation, or other non-economic harm.

(iv) “**Reasonably foreseeable pecuniary harm**” means pecuniary harm that the defendant knew or, under the circumstances, reasonably should have known, was a potential result of the offense.

(2) (Apply the greatest) If the offense—

(A) (i) involved 10 or more victims; (ii) was committed through mass-marketing; or (iii) resulted in substantial financial hardship to one or more victims, increase by **2** levels;

(B) resulted in substantial financial hardship to five or more victims, increase by **4** levels; or

(C) resulted in substantial financial hardship to 25 or more victims, increase by **6** levels.

(3) If the offense involved a theft from the person of another, increase by **2** levels.

- (4) If the offense involved receiving stolen property, and the defendant was a person in the business of receiving and selling stolen property, increase by **2** levels.
- (5) If the offense involved theft of, damage to, destruction of, or trafficking in, property from a national cemetery or veterans' memorial, increase by **2** levels.
- (6) If (A) the defendant was convicted of an offense under 18 U.S.C. § 1037; and (B) the offense involved obtaining electronic mail addresses through improper means, increase by **2** levels.
- (7) If (A) the defendant was convicted of a Federal health care offense involving a Government health care program; and (B) the loss under subsection (b)(1) to the Government health care program was (i) more than \$1,000,000, increase by **2** levels; (ii) more than \$7,000,000, increase by **3** levels; or (iii) more than \$20,000,000, increase by **4** levels.
- (8) (Apply the greater) If—
 - (A) the offense involved conduct described in 18 U.S.C. § 670, increase by **2** levels; or
 - (B) the offense involved conduct described in 18 U.S.C. § 670, and the defendant was employed by, or was an agent of, an organization in the supply chain for the pre-retail medical product, increase by **4** levels.
- (9) If the offense involved (A) a misrepresentation that the defendant was acting on behalf of a charitable, educational, religious, or political organization, or a government agency; (B) a misrepresentation or other fraudulent action during the course of a bankruptcy proceeding; (C) a violation of any prior, specific judicial or administrative order, injunction, decree, or process not addressed elsewhere in the guidelines; or (D) a misrepresentation to a consumer in connection with obtaining, providing, or furnishing financial assistance for an institution of higher education, increase by **2** levels. If the resulting offense level is less than level **10**, increase to level **10**.
- (10) If (A) the defendant relocated, or participated in relocating, a fraudulent scheme to another jurisdiction to evade law enforcement or regulatory officials; (B) a substantial part of a fraudulent scheme

was committed from outside the United States; or (C) the offense otherwise involved sophisticated means and the defendant intentionally engaged in or caused the conduct constituting sophisticated means, increase by **2** levels. If the resulting offense level is less than level **12**, increase to level **12**.

- (11) If the offense involved (A) the possession or use of any (i) device-making equipment, or (ii) authentication feature; (B) the production or trafficking of any (i) unauthorized access device or counterfeit access device, or (ii) authentication feature; or (C)(i) the unauthorized transfer or use of any means of identification unlawfully to produce or obtain any other means of identification, or (ii) the possession of 5 or more means of identification that unlawfully were produced from, or obtained by the use of, another means of identification, increase by **2** levels. If the resulting offense level is less than level **12**, increase to level **12**.
- (12) If the offense involved conduct described in 18 U.S.C. § 1040, increase by **2** levels. If the resulting offense level is less than level **12**, increase to level **12**.
- (13) If the defendant was convicted under 42 U.S.C. § 408(a), § 1011(a), or § 1383a(a) and the statutory maximum term of ten years' imprisonment applies, increase by **4** levels. If the resulting offense level is less than **12**, increase to level **12**.
- (14) (Apply the greater) If the offense involved misappropriation of a trade secret and the defendant knew or intended—
 - (A) that the trade secret would be transported or transmitted out of the United States, increase by **2** levels; or
 - (B) that the offense would benefit a foreign government, foreign instrumentality, or foreign agent, increase by **4** levels.

If subparagraph (B) applies and the resulting offense level is less than level **14**, increase to level **14**.

- (15) If the offense involved an organized scheme to steal or to receive stolen (A) vehicles or vehicle parts; or (B) goods or chattels that are part of a cargo shipment, increase by **2** levels. If the resulting offense level is less than level **14**, increase to level **14**.

- (16) If the offense involved (A) the conscious or reckless risk of death or serious bodily injury; or (B) possession of a dangerous weapon (including a firearm) in connection with the offense, increase by **2** levels. If the resulting offense level is less than level **14**, increase to level **14**.
- (17) (Apply the greater) If—
- (A) the defendant derived more than \$1,000,000 in gross receipts from one or more financial institutions as a result of the offense, increase by **2** levels; or
 - (B) the offense (i) substantially jeopardized the safety and soundness of a financial institution; or (ii) substantially endangered the solvency or financial security of an organization that, at any time during the offense, (I) was a publicly traded company; or (II) had 1,000 or more employees, increase by **4** levels.
 - (C) The cumulative adjustments from application of both subsections (b)(2) and (b)(17)(B) shall not exceed **8** levels, except as provided in subdivision (D).
 - (D) If the resulting offense level determined under subdivision (A) or (B) is less than level **24**, increase to level **24**.
- (18) If (A) the defendant was convicted of an offense under 18 U.S.C. § 1030, and the offense involved an intent to obtain personal information, or (B) the offense involved the unauthorized public dissemination of personal information, increase by **2** levels.
- (19) (A) (Apply the greatest) If the defendant was convicted of an offense under:
- (i) 18 U.S.C. § 1030, and the offense involved a computer system used to maintain or operate a critical infrastructure, or used by or for a government entity in furtherance of the administration of justice, national defense, or national security, increase by **2** levels.
 - (ii) 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(A), increase by **4** levels.
 - (iii) 18 U.S.C. § 1030, and the offense caused a substantial disruption of a critical infrastructure, increase by **6** levels.

(B) If subdivision (A)(iii) applies, and the offense level is less than level **24**, increase to level **24**.

(20) If the offense involved—

(A) a violation of securities law and, at the time of the offense, the defendant was (i) an officer or a director of a publicly traded company; (ii) a registered broker or dealer, or a person associated with a broker or dealer; or (iii) an investment adviser, or a person associated with an investment adviser; or

(B) a violation of commodities law and, at the time of the offense, the defendant was (i) an officer or a director of a futures commission merchant or an introducing broker; (ii) a commodities trading advisor; or (iii) a commodity pool operator,

increase by 4 levels.

(c) Cross References

(1) If (A) a firearm, destructive device, explosive material, or controlled substance was taken, or the taking of any such item was an object of the offense; or (B) the stolen property received, transported, transferred, transmitted, or possessed was a firearm, destructive device, explosive material, or controlled substance, apply §2D1.1 (Unlawful Manufacturing, Importing, Exporting, or Trafficking (Including Possession with Intent to Commit These Offenses); Attempt or Conspiracy), §2D2.1 (Unlawful Possession; Attempt or Conspiracy), §2K1.3 (Unlawful Receipt, Possession, or Transportation of Explosive Materials; Prohibited Transactions Involving Explosive Materials), or §2K2.1 (Unlawful Receipt, Possession, or Transportation of Firearms or Ammunition; Prohibited Transactions Involving Firearms or Ammunition), as appropriate.

(2) If the offense involved arson, or property damage by use of explosives, apply §2K1.4 (Arson; Property Damage by Use of Explosives), if the resulting offense level is greater than that determined above.

(3) If (A) neither subdivision (1) nor (2) of this subsection applies; (B) the defendant was convicted under a statute proscribing false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations generally (*e.g.*, 18 U.S.C. § 1001, § 1341, § 1342, or § 1343); and (C) the conduct set forth in the count of conviction establishes an offense specifically covered by

another guideline in Chapter Two (Offense Conduct), apply that other guideline.

- (4) If the offense involved a cultural heritage resource or a paleontological resource, apply §2B1.5 (Theft of, Damage to, or Destruction of, Cultural Heritage Resources or Paleontological Resources; Unlawful Sale, Purchase, Exchange, Transportation, or Receipt of Cultural Heritage Resources or Paleontological Resources), if the resulting offense level is greater than that determined above.

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

* * *

- 3. **Loss Under Subsection (b)(1).**—This application note applies to the determination of loss under subsection (b)(1).

~~(A) **General Rule.**—Subject to the exclusions in subdivision (D), loss is the greater of actual loss or intended loss.~~

~~(i) **Actual Loss.**—“*Actual loss*” means the reasonably foreseeable pecuniary harm that resulted from the offense.~~

~~(ii) **Intended Loss.**—“*Intended loss*” (I) means the pecuniary harm that the defendant purposely sought to inflict; and (II) includes intended pecuniary harm that would have been impossible or unlikely to occur (e.g., as in a government sting operation, or an insurance fraud in which the claim exceeded the insured value).~~

~~(iii) **Pecuniary Harm.**—“*Pecuniary harm*” means harm that is monetary or that otherwise is readily measurable in money. Accordingly, pecuniary harm does not include emotional distress, harm to reputation, or other non-economic harm.~~

~~(iv) **Reasonably Foreseeable Pecuniary Harm.**—For purposes of this guideline, “*reasonably foreseeable pecuniary harm*” means pecuniary harm that the defendant knew or, under the circumstances, reasonably should have known, was a potential result of the offense.~~

(v) Rules of Construction in Certain Cases.—In the cases described in subdivisions **(i)** through **(iii)**, reasonably foreseeable pecuniary harm shall be considered to include the pecuniary harm specified for those cases as follows:

(i) Product Substitution Cases.—In the case of a product substitution offense, the reasonably foreseeable pecuniary harm includes the reasonably foreseeable costs of making substitute transactions and handling or disposing of the product delivered, or of retrofitting the product so that it can be used for its intended purpose, and the

reasonably foreseeable costs of rectifying the actual or potential disruption to the victim's business operations caused by the product substitution.

(Hii) Procurement Fraud Cases.—In the case of a procurement fraud, such as a fraud affecting a defense contract award, reasonably foreseeable pecuniary harm includes the reasonably foreseeable administrative costs to the government and other participants of repeating or correcting the procurement action affected, plus any increased costs to procure the product or service involved that was reasonably foreseeable.

(Hiii) Offenses Under 18 U.S.C. § 1030.—In the case of an offense under 18 U.S.C. § 1030, actual loss includes the following pecuniary harm, regardless of whether such pecuniary harm was reasonably foreseeable: any reasonable cost to any victim, including the cost of responding to an offense, conducting a damage assessment, and restoring the data, program, system, or information to its condition prior to the offense, and any revenue lost, cost incurred, or other damages incurred because of interruption of service.

~~**(B) Gain.** The court shall use the gain that resulted from the offense as an alternative measure of loss only if there is a loss but it reasonably cannot be determined.~~

(CB) Estimation of Loss.—The court need only make a reasonable estimate of the loss. The sentencing judge is in a unique position to assess the evidence and estimate the loss based upon that evidence. For this reason, the court's loss determination is entitled to appropriate deference. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3742(e) and (f).

The estimate of the loss shall be based on available information, taking into account, as appropriate and practicable under the circumstances, factors such as the following:

- (i) The fair market value of the property unlawfully taken, copied, or destroyed; or, if the fair market value is impracticable to determine or inadequately measures the harm, the cost to the victim of replacing that property.
- (ii) In the case of proprietary information (*e.g.*, trade secrets), the cost of developing that information or the reduction in the value of that information that resulted from the offense.
- (iii) The cost of repairs to damaged property.
- (iv) The approximate number of victims multiplied by the average loss to each victim.
- (v) The reduction that resulted from the offense in the value of equity securities or other corporate assets.
- (vi) More general factors, such as the scope and duration of the offense and revenues generated by similar operations.

(D) Exclusions from Loss.—Loss shall not include the following:

- (i) Interest of any kind, finance charges, late fees, penalties, amounts based on an agreed-upon return or rate of return, or other similar costs.
- (ii) Costs to the government of, and costs incurred by victims primarily to aid the government in, the prosecution and criminal investigation of an offense.

(E) Credits Against Loss.—Loss shall be reduced by the following:

- (i) The money returned, and the fair market value of the property returned and the services rendered, by the defendant or other persons acting jointly with the defendant, to the victim before the offense was detected. The time of detection of the offense is the earlier of (I) the time the offense was discovered by a victim or government agency; or (II) the time the defendant knew or reasonably should have known that the offense was detected or about to be detected by a victim or government agency.
- (ii) In a case involving collateral pledged or otherwise provided by the defendant, the amount the victim has recovered at the time of sentencing from disposition of the collateral, or if the collateral has not been disposed of by that time, the fair market value of the collateral at the time of sentencing.
- (iii) Notwithstanding clause (ii), in the case of a fraud involving a mortgage loan, if the collateral has not been disposed of by the time of sentencing, use the fair market value of the collateral as of the date on which the guilt of the defendant has been established, whether by guilty plea, trial, or plea of *nolo contendere*.

In such a case, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the most recent tax assessment value of the collateral is a reasonable estimate of the fair market value. In determining whether the most recent tax assessment value is a reasonable estimate of the fair market value, the court may consider, among other factors, the recency of the tax assessment and the extent to which the jurisdiction's tax assessment practices reflect factors not relevant to fair market value.

(F) Special Rules.—Notwithstanding subdivision (A), the following special rules shall be used to assist in determining loss in the cases indicated:

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§2B2.3. Trespass

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Commentary

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Application Notes:

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2. **Application of Subsection (b)(3).**—Valuation of loss is discussed in §2B1.1 (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud) and the Commentary to §2B1.1 (~~Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud~~).

* * *

§2C1.1. Offering, Giving, Soliciting, or Receiving a Bribe; Extortion Under Color of Official Right; Fraud Involving the Deprivation of the Intangible Right to Honest Services of Public Officials; Conspiracy to Defraud by Interference with Governmental Functions

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Commentary

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Application Notes:

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3. **Application of Subsection (b)(2).**—“*Loss*”, for purposes of subsection (b)(2), shall be determined in accordance with §2B1.1(b)(1) (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud) and Application Note 3 of the Commentary to §2B1.1 (~~Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud~~). The value of “*the benefit received or to be received*” means the net value of such benefit. **Examples:** (A) A government employee, in return for a \$500 bribe, reduces the price of a piece of surplus property offered for sale by the government from \$10,000 to \$2,000; the value of the benefit received is \$8,000. (B) A \$150,000 contract on which \$20,000 profit was made was awarded in return for a bribe; the value of the benefit received is \$20,000. Do not deduct the value of the bribe itself in computing the value of the benefit received or to be received. In the preceding examples, therefore, the value of the benefit received would be the same regardless of the value of the bribe.

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§8A1.2. Application Instructions – Organizations

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Commentary

Application Notes:

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3. The following are definitions of terms used frequently in this chapter:

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- (I) ***Pecuniary loss*** is derived from 18 U.S.C. § 3571(d) and is equivalent to the term “loss” as used in Chapter Two (Offense Conduct). See §2B1.1 (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud) and the Commentary to §2B1.1—(Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud), and definitions of “tax loss” in Chapter Two, Part T (Offenses Involving Taxation).

* * *

3. CIRCUIT CONFLICTS

Reason for Amendment: This amendment addresses circuit conflicts involving §2K2.1 (Unlawful Receipt, Possession, or Transportation of Firearms or Ammunition; Prohibited Transactions Involving Firearms or Ammunition) and §2K2.4 (Use of Firearm, Armor-Piercing Ammunition, or Explosive During or in Relation to Certain Crimes). Part A addresses whether the serial number of a firearm must be illegible for application of the enhancement for an “altered or obliterated” serial number at §2K2.1(b)(4)(B), and Part B addresses whether subsection (c) of §3D1.2 (Groups of Closely Related Counts) permits grouping of a firearms count under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) with a drug trafficking count, where the defendant also has an 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) conviction.

Part A – Section 2K2.1(b)(4)(B) Enhancement

Part A of the amendment resolves the differences in how the circuits interpret the term “altered” in the 4-level enhancement at §2K2.1(b)(4)(B), which applies when the serial number of a firearm has been “altered or obliterated.” A circuit conflict has arisen as to whether the serial number must be illegible for this enhancement to apply and as to what test for legibility should be employed.

The Sixth and Second Circuits have adopted the naked eye test. The Sixth Circuit held that a serial number must be illegible, noting that “a serial number that is defaced but remains visible to the naked eye is not ‘altered or obliterated’ under the guideline.” *United States v. Sands*, 948 F.3d 709, 719 (6th Cir. 2020). The Sixth Circuit reasoned that “[a]ny person with basic vision and reading ability would be able to tell immediately whether a serial number is legible,” and may be less inclined to purchase a firearm without a legible serial number. *Id.* at 717. The Second Circuit followed the Sixth Circuit in holding that “altered” means illegible for the same reasons. *United States v. St. Hilaire*, 960 F.3d 61, 66 (2d Cir. 2020).

By contrast, the Fourth, Fifth, and Eleventh Circuits have upheld the enhancement where a serial number is “less legible.” The Fourth Circuit held that “a serial number that is made less legible is made different and therefore is altered for purposes of the enhancement.” *United States v. Harris*, 720 F.3d 499, 501 (4th Cir. 2013). The Fifth Circuit similarly affirmed the enhancement even though the damage did not render the serial number unreadable because “the serial number of the firearm [] had been materially changed in a way that made its accurate information less accessible.” *United States v. Perez*, 585 F.3d 880, 884 (5th Cir. 2009). In an unpublished opinion, the Eleventh Circuit reasoned that an interpretation where “altered” means illegible “would render ‘obliterated’ superfluous.” *United States v. Millender*, 791 F. App’x 782, 783 (11th Cir. 2019).

This amendment resolves this circuit conflict by amending the enhancement to adopt the holdings of the Second and Sixth Circuits. As amended, the enhancement applies if “any firearm had a serial number that was modified such that the original information is rendered illegible or unrecognizable to the unaided eye.” This amendment is consistent with the Commission’s recognition in 2006 of “both the difficulty in tracing firearms with altered and obliterated serial numbers, and the increased market for these types of weapons.” See USSG, App. C, amend. 691 (effective Nov. 1, 2006). By employing the “unaided eye” test for legibility, the amendment also seeks to resolve the circuit split and ensure uniform application.

Part B – Grouping: §2K2.4, Application Note 4

Part B resolves a difference among circuits concerning whether subsection (c) of §3D1.2 (Groups of Closely Related Counts) permits grouping of a firearms count under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) with a drug trafficking count, where the defendant also has a separate count under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). Section 3D1.2 (Grouping of Closely Related Counts) contains four rules for determining whether multiple counts should group because they are closely related. Subsection (c) states that counts are grouped together “[w]hen one of the counts embodies conduct that is treated as a specific offense characteristic in, or other adjustment to, the guideline applicable to another of the counts.” The Commentary to §3D1.2 further explains that “[s]ubsection (c) provides that when conduct that represents a separate count, *e.g.*, bodily injury or obstruction of justice, is also a specific offense characteristic in or other adjustment to another count, the count represented by that conduct is to be grouped with the count to which it constitutes an aggravating factor.”

While there is little disagreement that the felon-in-possession and drug trafficking counts ordinarily group under §3D1.2(c), courts differ regarding the extent to which the presence of the count under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) prohibits grouping under the guidelines. Section 2K2.4 (Use of Firearm, Armor-Piercing Ammunition, or Explosive During or in Relation to Certain Crimes) is applicable to certain statutes with mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment (*e.g.*, 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)). The Commentary to §2K2.4 provides that “[i]f a sentence under this guideline is imposed in conjunction with a sentence for an underlying offense, do not apply any specific offense characteristic for possession, brandishing, use, or discharge of an explosive or firearm when determining the sentence for the underlying offense.”

The Sixth, Eighth, and Eleventh Circuits have held that such counts can group together under §3D1.2(c) because the felon-in-possession convictions and drug trafficking convictions each include conduct that is treated as specific offense characteristics in the other offense, even if those specific offense characteristics do not apply due to §2K2.4. *United States v. Gibbs*, 395 F. App’x 248, 250 (6th Cir. 2010); *United States v. Bell*, 477 F.3d 607, 615–16 (8th Cir. 2007); *United States v. King*, 201 F. App’x 715, 718 (11th Cir. 2006). By contrast, the Seventh Circuit has held that felon-in-possession and drug trafficking counts do not group under these circumstances because the grouping rules apply only after the offense level for each count has been determined and “by virtue of §2K2.4, [the counts] did not operate as specific offense characteristics of each other, and the enhancements in §§2D1.1(b)(1) and 2K2.1(b)(6)(B) did not apply.” *United States v. Sinclair*, 770 F.3d 1148, 1157–58 (7th Cir. 2014).

This amendment revises Application Note 4 to §2K2.4 and reorganizes it into three subparagraphs. Subparagraph A retains the same instruction on the non-applicability of certain enhancements; subparagraph B explains the impact on grouping; and subparagraph C retains the upward departure provision. As amended, subparagraph B resolves the circuit conflict by explicitly instructing that “[i]f two or more counts would otherwise group under subsection (c) of §3D1.2 (Groups of Closely Related Counts), the counts are to be grouped together under §3D1.2(c) despite the non-applicability of certain enhancements under Application Note 4(A).”

This amendment aligns with the holdings of the majority of circuits involved in the circuit conflict. Additionally, this amendment clarifies the Commission’s view that promulgation of this Application Note originally was not intended to place any limitations on grouping.

Amendment:

Part A (§2K2.1(b)(4)(B) Enhancement)

§2K2.1. Unlawful Receipt, Possession, or Transportation of Firearms or Ammunition; Prohibited Transactions Involving Firearms or Ammunition

* * *

(b) Specific Offense Characteristics

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- (4) If (A) any firearm was stolen, increase by **2** levels; or (B)(i) any firearm had ~~an altered or obliterated serial number~~ a serial number that was modified such that the original information is rendered illegible or unrecognizable to the unaided eye; or (ii) the defendant knew that any firearm involved in the offense was not otherwise marked with a serial number (other than a firearm manufactured prior to the effective date of the Gun Control Act of 1968) or was willfully blind to or consciously avoided knowledge of such fact, increase by **4** levels.

The cumulative offense level determined from the application of subsections (b)(1) through (b)(4) may not exceed level **29**, except if subsection (b)(3)(A) applies.

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Commentary

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Application Notes:

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8. Application of Subsection (b)(4).—

- (A) **Interaction with Subsection (a)(7).**—If the only offense to which §2K2.1 applies is 18 U.S.C. § 922(i), (j), or (u), or 18 U.S.C. § 924(l) or (m) (offenses involving a stolen firearm or stolen ammunition) and the base offense level is determined under subsection (a)(7), do not apply the enhancement in subsection (b)(4)(A). This is because the base offense level takes into account that the firearm or ammunition was stolen. However, if the offense involved a firearm with ~~an altered or obliterated serial number~~ a serial number that was modified such that the original information is rendered illegible or unrecognizable to the

unaided eye, or if the defendant knew that any firearm involved in the offense was not otherwise marked with a serial number (other than a firearm manufactured prior to the effective date of the Gun Control Act of 1968) or was willfully blind to or consciously avoided knowledge of such fact, apply subsection (b)(4)(B)(i) or (ii).

Similarly, if the offense to which §2K2.1 applies is 18 U.S.C. § 922(k) or 26 U.S.C. § 5861(g) or (h) (offenses involving an altered or obliterated serial number) and the base offense level is determined under subsection (a)(7), do not apply the enhancement in subsection (b)(4)(B)(i). ~~This is because the base offense level takes into account that the firearm had an altered or obliterated serial number.~~ However, if the offense involved a stolen firearm or stolen ammunition, or if the defendant knew that any firearm involved in the offense was not otherwise marked with a serial number (other than a firearm manufactured prior to the effective date of the Gun Control Act of 1968) or was willfully blind to or consciously avoided knowledge of such fact, apply subsection (b)(4)(A) or (B)(ii).

- (B) **Defendant's State of Mind.**—Subsection (b)(4)(A) or (B)(i) applies regardless of whether the defendant knew or had reason to believe that the firearm was stolen or had ~~an altered or obliterated serial number~~ a serial number that was modified such that the original information is rendered illegible or unrecognizable to the unaided eye. However, subsection (b)(4)(B)(ii) only applies if the defendant knew that any firearm involved in the offense was not otherwise marked with a serial number (other than a firearm manufactured prior to the effective date of the Gun Control Act of 1968) or was willfully blind to or consciously avoided knowledge of such fact.

* * *

Part B (Interaction between §2K2.4 and §3D1.2(c))

§2K2.4. Use of Firearm, Armor-Piercing Ammunition, or Explosive During or in Relation to Certain Crimes

- (a) If the defendant, whether or not convicted of another crime, was convicted of violating section 844(h) of title 18, United States Code, the guideline sentence is the term of imprisonment required by statute. Chapters Three (Adjustments) and Four (Criminal History and Criminal Livelihood) shall not apply to that count of conviction.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if the defendant, whether or not convicted of another crime, was convicted of violating section 924(c) or section 929(a) of title 18, United States Code, the guideline sentence is the minimum term of imprisonment required by statute. Chapters Three and Four shall not apply to that count of conviction.
- (c) If the defendant (1) was convicted of violating section 924(c) or section 929(a) of title 18, United States Code; and (2) as a result of that conviction (alone or in addition to another offense of conviction), is determined to be a career offender under §4B1.1 (Career Offender), the guideline sentence shall be determined under §4B1.1(c). Except for §§3E1.1 (Acceptance of Responsibility), 4B1.1, and 4B1.2 (Definitions of

Terms Used in Section 4B1.1), Chapters Three and Four shall not apply to that count of conviction.

(d) Special Instructions for Fines

- (1) Where there is a federal conviction for the underlying offense, the fine guideline shall be the fine guideline that would have been applicable had there only been a conviction for the underlying offense. This guideline shall be used as a consolidated fine guideline for both the underlying offense and the conviction underlying this section.

Commentary

Statutory Provisions: 18 U.S.C. §§ 844(h), (o), 924(c), 929(a).

Application Notes:

1. **Application of Subsection (a).**—Section 844(h) of title 18, United State Code, provides a mandatory term of imprisonment of 10 years (or 20 years for the second or subsequent offense). Accordingly, the guideline sentence for a defendant convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 844(h) is the term required by that statute. Section 844(h) of title 18, United State Code, also requires a term of imprisonment imposed under this section to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment.
2. **Application of Subsection (b).**—
 - (A) **In General.**—Sections 924(c) and 929(a) of title 18, United States Code, provide mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment (*e.g.*, not less than five years). Except as provided in subsection (c), in a case in which the defendant is convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) or § 929(a), the guideline sentence is the minimum term required by the relevant statute. Each of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c) and 929(a) also requires that a term of imprisonment imposed under that section shall run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment.
 - (B) **Upward Departure Provision.**—In a case in which the guideline sentence is determined under subsection (b), a sentence above the minimum term required by 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) or § 929(a) is an upward departure from the guideline sentence. A departure may be warranted, for example, to reflect the seriousness of the defendant’s criminal history in a case in which the defendant is convicted of an 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) or § 929(a) offense but is not determined to be a career offender under §4B1.1.
3. **Application of Subsection (c).**—In a case in which the defendant (A) was convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) or 18 U.S.C. § 929(a); and (B) as a result of that conviction (alone or in addition to another offense of conviction), is determined to be a career offender under §4B1.1 (Career Offender), the guideline sentence shall be determined under §4B1.1(c). In a case involving multiple counts, the sentence shall be imposed according to the rules in subsection (e) of §5G1.2 (Sentencing on Multiple Counts of Conviction)
4. **Non-Applicability of Certain Enhancements.**—
 - (A) **Weapon Enhancement In General.**—If a sentence under this guideline is imposed in conjunction with a sentence for an underlying offense, do not apply any specific offense characteristic for possession, brandishing, use, or discharge of an explosive or firearm when

determining the sentence for the underlying offense. A sentence under this guideline accounts for any explosive or weapon enhancement for the underlying offense of conviction, including any such enhancement that would apply based on conduct for which the defendant is accountable under §1B1.3 (Relevant Conduct). Do not apply any weapon enhancement in the guideline for the underlying offense, for example, if (A) a co-defendant, as part of the jointly undertaken criminal activity, possessed a firearm different from the one for which the defendant was convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c); or (B) in an ongoing drug trafficking offense, the defendant possessed a firearm other than the one for which the defendant was convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). However, if a defendant is convicted of two armed bank robberies, but is convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) in connection with only one of the robberies, a weapon enhancement would apply to the bank robbery which was not the basis for the 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) conviction.

A sentence under this guideline also accounts for conduct that would subject the defendant to an enhancement under §2D1.1(b)(2) (pertaining to use of violence, credible threat to use violence, or directing the use of violence). Do not apply that enhancement when determining the sentence for the underlying offense.

If the explosive or weapon that was possessed, brandished, used, or discharged in the course of the underlying offense also results in a conviction that would subject the defendant to an enhancement under §2K1.3(b)(3) (pertaining to possession of explosive material in connection with another felony offense) or §2K2.1(b)(6)(B) (pertaining to possession of any firearm or ammunition in connection with another felony offense), do not apply that enhancement. A sentence under this guideline accounts for the conduct covered by these enhancements because of the relatedness of that conduct to the conduct that forms the basis for the conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), § 924(c) or § 929(a). For example, if in addition to a conviction for an underlying offense of armed bank robbery, the defendant was convicted of being a felon in possession under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g), the enhancement under §2K2.1(b)(6)(B) would not apply.

(B) Impact on Grouping.—If two or more counts would otherwise group under subsection (c) of §3D1.2 (Groups of Closely Related Counts), the counts are to be grouped together under §3D1.2(c) despite the non-applicability of certain enhancements under Application Note 4(A). Thus, for example, in a case in which the defendant is convicted of a felon-in-possession count under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) and a drug trafficking count underlying a conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c), the counts shall be grouped pursuant to §3D1.2(c). The applicable Chapter Two guidelines for the felon-in-possession count and the drug trafficking count each include “conduct that is treated as a specific offense characteristic” in the other count, but the otherwise applicable enhancements did not apply due to the rules in §2K2.4 related to 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) convictions.

(C) Upward Departure Provision.—In a few cases in which the defendant is determined not to be a career offender, the offense level for the underlying offense determined under the preceding paragraphs may result in a guideline range that, when combined with the mandatory consecutive sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), § 924(c), or § 929(a), produces a total maximum penalty that is less than the maximum of the guideline range that would have resulted had there not been a count of conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), § 924(c), or § 929(a) (*i.e.*, the guideline range that would have resulted if the enhancements for possession, use, or discharge of a firearm had been applied). In such a case, an upward departure may be warranted so that the conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), § 924(c), or § 929(a) does not result in a decrease in the total punishment. An upward departure under this paragraph shall not exceed the maximum of the guideline range that would have

resulted had there not been a count of conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), § 924(c), or § 929(a).

5. **Chapters Three and Four.**—Except for those cases covered by subsection (c), do not apply Chapter Three (Adjustments) and Chapter Four (Criminal History and Criminal Livelihood) to any offense sentenced under this guideline. Such offenses are excluded from application of those chapters because the guideline sentence for each offense is determined only by the relevant statute. *See* §§3D1.1 (Procedure for Determining Offense Level on Multiple Counts) and 5G1.2. In determining the guideline sentence for those cases covered by subsection (c): (A) the adjustment in §3E1.1 (Acceptance of Responsibility) may apply, as provided in §4B1.1(c); and (B) no other adjustments in Chapter Three and no provisions of Chapter Four, other than §§4B1.1 and 4B1.2, shall apply.
6. **Terms of Supervised Release.**—Imposition of a term of supervised release is governed by the provisions of §5D1.1 (Imposition of a Term of Supervised Release).
7. **Fines.**—Subsection (d) sets forth special provisions concerning the imposition of fines. Where there is also a conviction for the underlying offense, a consolidated fine guideline is determined by the offense level that would have applied to the underlying offense absent a conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), § 924(c), or § 929(a). This is required because the offense level for the underlying offense may be reduced when there is also a conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), § 924(c), or § 929(a) in that any specific offense characteristic for possession, brandishing, use, or discharge of a firearm is not applied (*see* Application Note 4). The Commission has not established a fine guideline range for the unusual case in which there is no conviction for the underlying offense, although a fine is authorized under 18 U.S.C. § 3571.

Background: Section 844(h) of title 18, United States Code, provides a mandatory term of imprisonment. Sections 924(c) and 929(a) of title 18, United States Code, provide mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment. A sentence imposed pursuant to any of these statutes must be imposed to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment. To avoid double counting, when a sentence under this section is imposed in conjunction with a sentence for an underlying offense, any specific offense characteristic for explosive or firearm discharge, use, brandishing, or possession is not applied in respect to such underlying offense.

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4. YOUTHFUL INDIVIDUALS

Reason for Amendment: This amendment makes several revisions to §5H1.1 (Age (Policy Statement)), which addresses the relevance of age in sentencing. Before the amendment, §5H1.1 provided, in relevant part, that “[a]ge (including youth) may be relevant in determining whether a departure is warranted, if considerations based on age, individually or in combination with other offender characteristics, are present to an unusual degree and distinguish the case from the typical cases covered by the guidelines.”

The amendment revises the first sentence in §5H1.1 to provide more broadly that “[a]ge may be relevant in determining whether a departure is warranted.” It also adds language specifically providing that a downward departure may be warranted in cases in which the defendant was youthful at the time of the instant offense or any prior offenses. In line with the Commission’s statutory duty to establish sentencing policies that reflect “advancement in knowledge of human behavior as it relates to the criminal justice process,” 28 U.S.C. § 991(b)(1)(C), this amendment reflects the evolving science and data surrounding youthful individuals, including recognition of the age-crime curve and that cognitive changes lasting into the mid-20s affect individual behavior and culpability. The amendment also reflects expert testimony to the Commission indicating that certain risk factors may contribute to youthful involvement in criminal justice systems, while protective factors, including appropriate interventions, may promote desistance from crime.

Amendment:

§5H1.1. Age (Policy Statement)

~~Age (including youth) may be relevant in determining whether a departure is warranted, if considerations based on age, individually or in combination with other offender characteristics, are present to an unusual degree and distinguish the case from the typical cases covered by the guidelines.~~

Age may be a reason to depart downward in a case in which the defendant is elderly and infirm and where a form of punishment such as home confinement might be equally efficient as and less costly than incarceration.

A downward departure also may be warranted due to the defendant’s youthfulness at the time of the offense or prior offenses. Certain risk factors may affect a youthful individual’s development into the mid-20’s and contribute to involvement in criminal justice systems, including environment, adverse childhood experiences, substance use, lack of educational opportunities, and familial relationships. In addition, youthful individuals generally are more impulsive, risk-seeking, and susceptible to outside influence as their brains continue to develop into young adulthood. Youthful individuals also are more amenable to rehabilitation.

The age-crime curve, one of the most consistent findings in criminology, demonstrates that criminal behavior tends to decrease with age. Age-appropriate interventions and other protective factors may promote desistance from crime. Accordingly, in an appropriate case, the court may consider whether a form of punishment other than imprisonment might be sufficient to meet the purposes of sentencing.

Physical condition, which may be related to age, is addressed at §5H1.4 (Physical Condition, Including Drug or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse; Gambling Addiction).

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5. MISCELLANEOUS

Reason for Amendment: This multi-part amendment responds to recently enacted legislation and miscellaneous guideline application issues.

Part A – Export Control Reform Act of 2018

Part A of the amendment amends Appendix A (Statutory Index) to reference the new statutory provisions from the Export Control Reform Act (ECRA) of 2018, enacted as part of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, Pub. L. 115–232 (Aug. 13, 2018), to §2M5.1 (Evasion of Export Controls; Financial Transactions with Countries Supporting International Terrorism). The ECRA repealed the Export Administration Act (EAA) of 1979 regarding dual-use export controls, previously codified at 50 U.S.C. §§ 4601–4623. At the same time, the Act promulgated new provisions, codified at 50 U.S.C. §§ 4811–4826, relating to export controls for national security and foreign policy purposes. Section 4819 prohibits a willful violation of the Act or attempts and conspiracies to violate any regulation, order, license, or other authorization issued under the Act, with a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years. Section 4819 replaced the penalty provision of the repealed Act, at 50 U.S.C. § 4610 (Violations), which had been referenced in Appendix A to §2M5.1. The Commission determined that §2M5.1 remains the most analogous guideline for the offenses prohibited under the new section 4819. As such, the amendment revises Appendix A to delete the reference to 50 U.S.C. § 4610 and replaces it with a reference to 50 U.S.C. § 4819, with conforming changes in the Commentary.

Part B – Offenses Involving Records and Reports on Monetary Instruments Transactions

Part B of the amendment revises the 2-level enhancement at subsection (b)(2)(B) of §2S1.3 (Structuring Transactions to Evade Reporting Requirements; Failure to Report Cash or Monetary Transactions; Failure to File Currency and Monetary Instrument Report; Knowingly Filing False Reports; Bulk Cash Smuggling; Establishing or Maintaining Prohibited Accounts) to better account for certain enhanced penalty provisions in subchapter II (Records and Reports on Monetary Instruments Transactions) of chapter 53 (Monetary Transactions) of title 31 (Money and Finance), United States Code (“subchapter II”).

Most substantive criminal offenses in subchapter II are punishable at 31 U.S.C. § 5322 (Criminal penalties). Section 5322(a) provides a maximum term of imprisonment of five years for a simple violation. Section 5322(b) provides an enhanced maximum term of imprisonment of ten years if the offense was committed while “violating another law of the United States or as part of a pattern of any illegal activity involving more than \$100,000 in a 12-month period.” Two additional criminal offenses in subchapter II provide substantially similar enhanced maximum terms of imprisonment, at sections 5324(d)(2) (Structuring transactions to evade reporting requirement prohibited) and 5336(h)(3)(B)(ii)(II) (Beneficial ownership information reporting requirements).

While §2S1.3(b)(2)(B) accounted for offenses involving a “a pattern of any illegal activity involving more than \$100,000,” the Department of Justice raised concerns that it does not

address the other aggravating statutory condition of committing the offense while “violating another law of the United States.” Addressing these concerns, the Commission determined that an amendment to §2S1.3(b)(2)(B) that expressly provides for this additional alternative factor more fully gives effect to the enhanced penalty provisions provided for in sections 5322(b), 5324(d)(2), and 5336(h)(3)(B)(ii)(II).

Part C – Antitrust Offenses

Part C of the amendment responds to concerns raised by the Department of Justice relating to the statutes referenced in Appendix A to §2R1.1 (Bid-Rigging, Price-Fixing or Market-Allocation Agreements Among Competitors). In 2002, Congress amended 15 U.S.C. § 3 to create a new criminal offense. *See* Section 14102 of the Antitrust Technical Corrections Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107–273 (Nov. 2, 2002). Prior to the Antitrust Technical Corrections Act of 2002, 15 U.S.C. § 3 contained only one provision prohibiting any contract or combination in the form of trust or otherwise (or any such conspiracy) in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or the District of Columbia. The Act redesignated the existing provision as section 3(a) and added a new criminal offense at a new section 3(b). Section 3(b) prohibits monopolization, attempts to monopolize, and combining or conspiring with another person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce in or involving any territory of the United States or the District of Columbia. 15 U.S.C. § 3(b). At the time, the Commission referenced section 3(b) in Appendix A to §2R1.1 but did not reference section 3(a) to any guideline.

Part C of the amendment amends Appendix A and the Commentary to §2R1.1 to replace the reference to 15 U.S.C. § 3(b) with a reference to 15 U.S.C. § 3(a). This change reflects the fact that §2R1.1 is intended to apply to antitrust offenses involving agreements among competitors, such as horizontal price-fixing (including bid-rigging) and horizontal market-allocation, the type of conduct proscribed at section 3(a), and does not address monopolization offenses, the type of conduct prohibited by section 3(b).

Part D – Enhanced Penalties for Drug Offenders

Part D of the amendment clarifies that the alternative enhanced base offense levels at §2D1.1 (Unlawful Manufacturing, Importing, Exporting, or Trafficking (Including Possession with Intent to Commit These Offenses); Attempt or Conspiracy) are based on the offense of conviction, not relevant conduct. Sections 841 and 960 of title 21, United States Code, contain crimes with mandatory minimum penalties for defendants whose instant offense resulted in death or serious bodily injury and crimes with mandatory minimum penalties for defendants with the combination of both an offense resulting in death or serious bodily injury and prior convictions for certain specified offenses. The Commission received public comment and testimony that it was unclear whether the Commission intended for §§2D1.1(a)(1)–(4) to apply only when the defendant was convicted of one of these crimes or whenever a defendant meets the applicable requirements based on relevant conduct.

The amendment resolves the issue by amending §§2D1.1(a)(1)–(4) to clarify that the base offense levels in those provisions apply only when the individual is convicted of an offense under sections 841(b) or 960(b) to which the applicable enhanced statutory mandatory minimum term of imprisonment applies, or when the parties have stipulated to: (i) such an

offense for purposes of calculating the guideline range under §1B1.2 (Applicable Guidelines); or (ii) such base offense level. The amendment is intended to clarify the Commission’s original intent that the enhanced base offense levels apply because the statutory elements have been established and the defendant was convicted under the enhanced penalty provision provided in sections 841(b) or 960(b). The amendment also responds to comments made by the Federal Public and Community Defenders and the Department of Justice that the enhanced penalties should also apply when the parties stipulate to their application. The amendment also amends the Commentary to §2D1.1 to add an application note explaining the applicable mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment that apply “based upon the quantity of the controlled substance involved, the defendant’s criminal history, and whether death or serious bodily injury resulted from the offense.”

Part E – “Sex Offense” Definition in §4C1.1 (Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders)

Part E of the amendment responds to concerns that the definition of “sex offense” in subsection (b)(2) of §4C1.1 (Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders) was too restrictive because it applied only to offenses perpetrated against minors.

In 2023, the Commission added a new Chapter Four guideline at §4C1.1 that provides a 2-level decrease from the offense level determined under Chapters Two and Three for “zero-point” offenders who meet certain criteria. *See* USSG App. C, amend. 821 (effective Nov. 1, 2023). The 2-level decrease applies only if none of the exclusionary criteria set forth in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(10) apply. Among the exclusionary criteria is subsection (a)(5), requiring that “the [defendant’s] instant offense of conviction is not a sex offense.” Section 4C1.1(b)(2) defined “sex offense” as “(A) an offense, perpetrated against a minor, under (i) chapter 109A of title 18, United States Code; (ii) chapter 110 of title 18, not including a recordkeeping offense; (iii) chapter 117 of title 18, not including transmitting information about a minor or filing a factual statement about an alien individual; or (iv) 18 U.S.C. § 1591; or (B) an attempt or a conspiracy to commit any offense described in subparagraphs (A)(i) through (iv) of this definition.”

The amendment revises the definition of “sex offense” at §4C1.1(b)(2) by striking the phrase “perpetrated against a minor” to ensure that any individual who commits a covered sex offense against any victim, regardless of age, is excluded from receiving the 2-level reduction under §4C1.1. In making this revision, the Commission determined that expanding the definition to cover all conduct in the provisions listed in the definition regardless of the victim’s age was appropriate for two reasons. First, given the egregious nature of sexual assault and the gravity of the physical, emotional, and psychological harms that victims experience, the Commission determined that its initial policy determination to treat adult and minor victims differently for purposes of the 2-level reduction should be revised. Second, the Commission concluded that while some individuals would already be excluded from the 2-level reduction if they employed violence or their conduct resulted in death or serious bodily injury to the victim (conduct which is taken into account at §4C1.1(a)(3) and (a)(4), respectively), many serious sex offenses are committed through coercion and other non-violent means and can leave lasting consequences on victims.

Amendment:

Part A (Export Control Reform Act of 2018)

2M5.1. Evasion of Export Controls; Financial Transactions with Countries Supporting International Terrorism

- (a) Base Offense Level (Apply the greater):
- (1) **26**, if (A) national security controls or controls relating to the proliferation of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons or materials were evaded; or (B) the offense involved a financial transaction with a country supporting international terrorism; or
 - (2) **14**, otherwise.

Commentary

Statutory Provisions: 18 U.S.C. § 2332d; 22 U.S.C. § 8512; 50 U.S.C. §§ 1705, 4819; ~~50 U.S.C. §§ 4601–4623~~. For additional statutory provision(s), see Appendix A (Statutory Index).

Application Notes:

[The proposed amendment would rearrange the order of the application notes as follows with the changes shown in revision marks.]

- 41. Definition.**—For purposes of subsection (a)(1)(B), “*a country supporting international terrorism*” means a country designated under ~~section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. § 4605)~~ section 1754 of the Export Controls Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. § 4813).
- 32. Additional Penalties.**—In addition to the provisions for imprisonment, 50 U.S.C. § 4610~~4819~~ contains provisions for criminal fines and forfeiture as well as civil penalties. ~~The maximum fine for individual defendants is \$250,000. In the case of corporations, the maximum fine is five times the value of the exports involved or \$1 million, whichever is greater. When national security controls are violated, in addition to any other sanction, the defendant is subject to forfeiture of any interest in, security of, or claim against: any goods or tangible items that were the subject of the violation; property used to export or attempt to export that was the subject of the violation; and any proceeds obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the violation.~~

3. Departure Provisions.—

- 2. (A) In General.**—In determining the sentence within the applicable guideline range, the court may consider the degree to which the violation threatened a security interest of the United States, the volume of commerce involved, the extent of planning or sophistication, and whether there were multiple occurrences. Where such factors are present in an extreme form, a departure from the guidelines may be warranted. See Chapter Five, Part K (Departures).
- 1. (B) War or Armed Conflict.**—In the case of a violation during time of war or armed conflict, an upward departure may be warranted.

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50 U.S.C. § 3937(e) 2X5.2

50 U.S.C. § 4610~~4819~~ 2M5.1

52 U.S.C. § 10307(c) 2H2.1

* * *

Part B (Offenses Involving Records and Reports on Monetary Instruments Transactions)

§2S1.3. Structuring Transactions to Evade Reporting Requirements; Failure to Report Cash or Monetary Transactions; Failure to File Currency and Monetary Instrument Report; Knowingly Filing False Reports; Bulk Cash Smuggling; Establishing or Maintaining Prohibited Accounts

(a) Base Offense Level:

- (1) **8**, if the defendant was convicted under 31 U.S.C. § 5318 or § 5318A; or
- (2) **6** plus the number of offense levels from the table in §2B1.1 (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud) corresponding to the value of the funds, if subsection (a)(1) does not apply.

(b) Specific Offense Characteristics

- (1) If (A) the defendant knew or believed that the funds were proceeds of unlawful activity, or were intended to promote unlawful activity; or (B) the offense involved bulk cash smuggling, increase by **2** levels.
- (2) If the defendant (A) was convicted of an offense under subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code; and (B) committed the offense **while violating another law of the United States or** as part of a pattern of unlawful activity involving more than \$100,000 in a 12-month period, increase by **2** levels.

- (3) If (A) subsection (a)(2) applies and subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) do not apply; (B) the defendant did not act with reckless disregard of the source of the funds; (C) the funds were the proceeds of lawful activity; and (D) the funds were to be used for a lawful purpose, decrease the offense level to level **6**.

(c) Cross Reference

- (1) If the offense was committed for the purposes of violating the Internal Revenue laws, apply the most appropriate guideline from Chapter Two, Part T (Offenses Involving Taxation) if the resulting offense level is greater than that determined above.

Commentary

Statutory Provisions: 18 U.S.C. § 1960 (but only with respect to unlicensed money transmitting businesses as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1960(b)(1)(A) and (B)); 26 U.S.C. §§ 7203 (if a violation based upon 26 U.S.C. § 6050I), 7206 (if a violation based upon 26 U.S.C. § 6050D); 31 U.S.C. §§ 5313, 5314, 5316, 5318, 5318A(b), 5322, 5324, 5326, 5331, 5332, 5335, 5336. For additional statutory provision(s), see Appendix A (Statutory Index).

Application Notes:

1. **Definition of “Value of the Funds”.**—For purposes of this guideline, “*value of the funds*” means the amount of the funds involved in the structuring or reporting conduct. The relevant statutes require monetary reporting without regard to whether the funds were lawfully or unlawfully obtained.
2. **Bulk Cash Smuggling.**—For purposes of subsection (b)(1)(B), “*bulk cash smuggling*” means (A) knowingly concealing, with the intent to evade a currency reporting requirement under 31 U.S.C. § 5316, more than \$10,000 in currency or other monetary instruments; and (B) transporting or transferring (or attempting to transport or transfer) such currency or monetary instruments into or outside of the United States. “United States” has the meaning given that term in Application Note 1 of the Commentary to §2B5.1 (Offenses Involving Counterfeit Bearer Obligations of the United States).
3. **Enhancement for Pattern of Unlawful Activity.**—For purposes of subsection (b)(2), “*pattern of unlawful activity*” means at least two separate occasions of unlawful activity involving a total amount of more than \$100,000 in a 12-month period, without regard to whether any such occasion occurred during the course of the offense or resulted in a conviction for the conduct that occurred on that occasion.

Background: Some of the offenses covered by this guideline relate to records and reports of certain transactions involving currency and monetary instruments. These reports include Currency Transaction Reports, Currency and Monetary Instrument Reports, Reports of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts, and Reports of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business.

This guideline also covers offenses under 31 U.S.C. §§ 5318 and 5318A, pertaining to records, reporting and identification requirements, prohibited accounts involving certain foreign jurisdictions, foreign institutions, and foreign banks, and other types of transactions and types of accounts.

* * *

Part C (Antitrust Offenses)

§2R1.1. Bid-Rigging, Price-Fixing or Market-Allocation Agreements Among Competitors

- (a) Base Offense Level: **12**
- (b) Specific Offense Characteristics
 - (1) If the conduct involved participation in an agreement to submit non-competitive bids, increase by **1** level.
 - (2) If the volume of commerce attributable to the defendant was more than \$1,000,000, adjust the offense level as follows:

VOLUME OF COMMERCE (APPLY THE GREATEST)	ADJUSTMENT TO OFFENSE LEVEL
(A) More than \$1,000,000	add 2
(B) More than \$10,000,000	add 4
(C) More than \$50,000,000	add 6
(D) More than \$100,000,000	add 8
(E) More than \$300,000,000	add 10
(F) More than \$600,000,000	add 12
(G) More than \$1,200,000,000	add 14
(H) More than \$1,850,000,000	add 16 .

For purposes of this guideline, the volume of commerce attributable to an individual participant in a conspiracy is the volume of commerce done by him or his principal in goods or services that were affected by the violation. When multiple counts or conspiracies are involved, the volume of commerce should be treated cumulatively to determine a single, combined offense level.

- (c) Special Instruction for Fines
 - (1) For an individual, the guideline fine range shall be from one to five percent of the volume of commerce, but not less than \$20,000.
- (d) Special Instructions for Fines – Organizations
 - (1) In lieu of the pecuniary loss under subsection (a)(3) of §8C2.4 (Base Fine), use 20 percent of the volume of affected commerce.

- (2) When applying §8C2.6 (Minimum and Maximum Multipliers), neither the minimum nor maximum multiplier shall be less than 0.75.
- (3) In a bid-rigging case in which the organization submitted one or more complementary bids, use as the organization's volume of commerce the greater of (A) the volume of commerce done by the organization in the goods or services that were affected by the violation, or (B) the largest contract on which the organization submitted a complementary bid in connection with the bid-rigging conspiracy.

Commentary

Statutory Provisions: 15 U.S.C. §§ 1, ~~3(b)~~3(a). For additional statutory provision(s), see Appendix A (Statutory Index).

Application Notes:

1. **Application of Chapter Three (Adjustments).**—Sections 3B1.1 (Aggravating Role), 3B1.2 (Mitigating Role), 3B1.3 (Abuse of Position of Trust or Use of Special Skill), and 3C1.1 (Obstructing or Impeding the Administration of Justice) may be relevant in determining the seriousness of the defendant's offense. For example, if a sales manager organizes or leads the price-fixing activity of five or more participants, the 4-level increase at §3B1.1(a) should be applied to reflect the defendant's aggravated role in the offense. For purposes of applying §3B1.2, an individual defendant should be considered for a mitigating role adjustment only if he were responsible in some minor way for his firm's participation in the conspiracy.
2. **Considerations in Setting Fine for Individuals.**—In setting the fine for individuals, the court should consider the extent of the defendant's participation in the offense, the defendant's role, and the degree to which the defendant personally profited from the offense (including salary, bonuses, and career enhancement). If the court concludes that the defendant lacks the ability to pay the guideline fine, it should impose community service in lieu of a portion of the fine. The community service should be equally as burdensome as a fine.
3. **Fines for Organizations.**—The fine for an organization is determined by applying Chapter Eight (Sentencing of Organizations). In selecting a fine for an organization within the guideline fine range, the court should consider both the gain to the organization from the offense and the loss caused by the organization. It is estimated that the average gain from price-fixing is 10 percent of the selling price. The loss from price-fixing exceeds the gain because, among other things, injury is inflicted upon consumers who are unable or for other reasons do not buy the product at the higher prices. Because the loss from price-fixing exceeds the gain, subsection (d)(1) provides that 20 percent of the volume of affected commerce is to be used in lieu of the pecuniary loss under §8C2.4(a)(3). The purpose for specifying a percent of the volume of commerce is to avoid the time and expense that would be required for the court to determine the actual gain or loss. In cases in which the actual monopoly overcharge appears to be either substantially more or substantially less than 10 percent, this factor should be considered in setting the fine within the guideline fine range.
4. **Another Consideration in Setting Fine.**—Another consideration in setting the fine is that the average level of mark-up due to price-fixing may tend to decline with the volume of commerce involved.

5. **Use of Alternatives Other Than Imprisonment.**—It is the intent of the Commission that alternatives such as community confinement not be used to avoid imprisonment of antitrust offenders.
6. **Understatement of Seriousness.**—Understatement of seriousness is especially likely in cases involving complementary bids. If, for example, the defendant participated in an agreement not to submit a bid, or to submit an unreasonably high bid, on one occasion, in exchange for his being allowed to win a subsequent bid that he did not in fact win, his volume of commerce would be zero, although he would have contributed to harm that possibly was quite substantial. The court should consider sentences near the top of the guideline range in such cases.
7. **Defendant with Previous Antitrust Convictions.**—In the case of a defendant with previous antitrust convictions, a sentence at the maximum of the applicable guideline range, or an upward departure, may be warranted. *See* §4A1.3 (Departures Based on Inadequacy of Criminal History Category (Policy Statement)).

Background: ~~These guidelines apply~~ **This guideline applies** to violations of the antitrust laws. Although they are not unlawful in all countries, there is near universal agreement that restrictive agreements among competitors, such as horizontal price-fixing (including bid-rigging) and horizontal market-allocation, can cause serious economic harm. There is no consensus, however, about the harmfulness of other types of antitrust offenses, which furthermore are rarely prosecuted and may involve unsettled issues of law. Consequently, only one guideline, which deals with horizontal agreements in restraint of trade, has been promulgated.

The agreements among competitors covered by this section are almost invariably covert conspiracies that are intended to, and serve no purpose other than to, restrict output and raise prices, and that are so plainly anticompetitive that they have been recognized as illegal *per se*, *i.e.*, without any inquiry in individual cases as to their actual competitive effect.

Under the guidelines, prison terms for these offenders should be much more common, and usually somewhat longer, than typical under pre-guidelines practice. Absent adjustments, the guidelines require some period of confinement in the great majority of cases that are prosecuted, including all bid-rigging cases. The court will have the discretion to impose considerably longer sentences within the guideline ranges. Adjustments from Chapter Three, Part E (Acceptance of Responsibility) and, in rare instances, Chapter Three, Part B (Role in the Offense), may decrease these minimum sentences; nonetheless, in very few cases will the guidelines not require that some confinement be imposed. Adjustments will not affect the level of fines.

Tying the offense level to the scale or scope of the offense is important in order to ensure that the sanction is in fact punitive and that there is an incentive to desist from a violation once it has begun. The offense levels are not based directly on the damage caused or profit made by the defendant because damages are difficult and time consuming to establish. The volume of commerce is an acceptable and more readily measurable substitute. The limited empirical data available as to pre-guidelines practice showed that fines increased with the volume of commerce and the term of imprisonment probably did as well.

The Commission believes that the volume of commerce is liable to be an understated measure of seriousness in some bid-rigging cases. For this reason, and consistent with pre-guidelines practice, the Commission has specified a 1-level increase for bid-rigging.

Substantial fines are an essential part of the sentence. For an individual, the guideline fine range is from one to five percent of the volume of commerce, but not less than \$20,000. For an organization, the guideline fine range is determined under Chapter Eight (Sentencing of Organizations), but

pursuant to subsection (d)(2), the minimum multiplier is at least 0.75. This multiplier, which requires a minimum fine of 15 percent of the volume of commerce for the least serious case, was selected to provide an effective deterrent to antitrust offenses. At the same time, this minimum multiplier maintains incentives for desired organizational behavior. Because the Department of Justice has a well-established amnesty program for organizations that self-report antitrust offenses, no lower minimum multiplier is needed as an incentive for self-reporting. A minimum multiplier of at least 0.75 ensures that fines imposed in antitrust cases will exceed the average monopoly overcharge.

The Commission believes that most antitrust defendants have the resources and earning capacity to pay the fines called for by this guideline, at least over time on an installment basis.

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15 U.S.C. § 1	2R1.1
15 U.S.C. § 3(b) 3(a)	2R1.1
15 U.S.C. § 50	2B1.1, 2J1.1, 2J1.5

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Part D (Enhanced Penalties for Drug Offenders)

§2D1.1. Unlawful Manufacturing, Importing, Exporting, or Trafficking (Including Possession with Intent to Commit These Offenses); Attempt or Conspiracy

(a) Base Offense Level (Apply the greatest):

(1) ~~43~~, if—

~~(A) the defendant is convicted under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(B), or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(1) or (b)(2), and the offense of conviction establishes that death or serious bodily injury resulted from the use of the substance and that the defendant committed the offense after one or more prior convictions for a serious drug felony or serious violent felony; or~~

~~(B) the defendant is convicted under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(C) or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(3) and the offense of conviction establishes that death or serious bodily injury resulted from the use of the substance and that the defendant committed the offense after one or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense; or~~

- 43**, if (A) the defendant is convicted of an offense under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(1)(C), or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3), to which the mandatory statutory term of life imprisonment applies; or (B) the parties stipulate to (i) such an offense for purposes of calculating the guideline range under §1B1.2 (Applicable Guidelines); or (ii) such base offense level; or
- (2) **38**, if (A) the defendant is convicted of an offense under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(1)(C), or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3), ~~and the offense of conviction establishes that death or serious bodily injury resulted from the use of the substance; or to~~ which the statutory term of imprisonment of not less than 20 years to life applies; or (B) the parties stipulate to (i) such an offense for purposes of calculating the guideline range under §1B1.2 (Applicable Guidelines); or (ii) such base offense level; or
- (3) **30**, if (A) the defendant is convicted of an offense under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(E) or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(5), ~~and the offense of conviction establishes that death or serious bodily injury resulted from the use of the substance and that the defendant committed the offense after one or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense; or to~~ which the statutory maximum term of imprisonment of 30 years applies; or (B) the parties stipulate to (i) such an offense for purposes of calculating the guideline range under §1B1.2 (Applicable Guidelines); or (ii) such base offense level; or
- (4) **26**, if (A) the defendant is convicted of an offense under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(E) or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(5), ~~and the offense of conviction establishes that death or serious bodily injury resulted from the use of the substance; or to~~ which the statutory maximum term of imprisonment of 15 years applies; or (B) the parties stipulate to (i) such an offense for purposes of calculating the guideline range under §1B1.2 (Applicable Guidelines); or (ii) such base offense level; or
- (5) the offense level specified in the Drug Quantity Table set forth in subsection (c), except that if (A) the defendant receives an adjustment under §3B1.2 (Mitigating Role); and (B) the base offense level under subsection (c) is (i) level **32**, decrease by **2** levels; (ii) level **34** or level **36**, decrease by **3** levels; or (iii) level **38**, decrease by **4** levels. If the resulting offense level is greater than level **32** and the defendant receives the 4-level (“minimal participant”) reduction in §3B1.2(a), decrease to level **32**.

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Commentary

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Application Notes:

1. **Definitions** **Definition of “Plant”**.—

For purposes of the guidelines, a “*plant*” is an organism having leaves and a readily observable root formation (e.g., a marihuana cutting having roots, a rootball, or root hairs is a marihuana plant).

~~For purposes of subsection (a), “*serious drug felony*,” “*serious violent felony*,” and “*felony drug offense*” have the meaning given those terms in 21 U.S.C. § 802.~~

2. **Application of Subsection (a)**.—Subsection (a) provides base offense levels for offenses under 21 U.S.C. §§ 841 and 960 based upon the quantity of the controlled substance involved, the defendant’s criminal history, and whether death or serious bodily injury resulted from the offense.

Subsection (a)(1) provides a base offense level of 43 for offenses under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(1)(C), or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3), to which the mandatory statutory term of life imprisonment applies because death or serious bodily injury resulted from the use of the controlled substance and the defendant committed the offense after one or more prior convictions for a serious drug felony, serious violent felony, or felony drug offense.

Subsection (a)(2) provides a base offense level of 38 for offenses under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(1)(C), or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3), to which the statutory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 20 years to life applies because death or serious bodily injury resulted from the use of the controlled substance.

Subsection (a)(3) provides a base offense level of 30 for offenses under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(E) or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(5) to which the statutory maximum term of imprisonment of 30 years applies because death or serious bodily injury resulted from the use of the controlled substance and the defendant committed the offense after one or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense.

Subsection (a)(4) provides a base offense level of 26 for offenses under 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(E) or 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(5) to which the statutory maximum term of imprisonment of 15 years applies because death or serious bodily injury resulted from the use of the controlled substance.

The terms “serious drug felony,” “serious violent felony,” and “felony drug offense” are defined in 21 U.S.C. § 802. The base offense levels in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) would also apply if the parties stipulate to the applicable offense described in those provisions for purposes of calculating the guideline range under §1B1.2 (Applicable Guidelines) or to any such base offense level.

23. **“Mixture or Substance”**.—“*Mixture or substance*” as used in this guideline has the same meaning as in 21 U.S.C. § 841, except as expressly provided. Mixture or substance does not include materials that must be separated from the controlled substance before the controlled substance can be used. Examples of such materials include the fiberglass in a cocaine/fiberglass bonded suitcase, beeswax in a cocaine/beeswax statue, and waste water from an illicit laboratory used to manufacture a controlled substance. If such material cannot readily be separated from the mixture or substance that appropriately is counted in the Drug Quantity Table, the court

may use any reasonable method to approximate the weight of the mixture or substance to be counted.

An upward departure nonetheless may be warranted when the mixture or substance counted in the Drug Quantity Table is combined with other, non-countable material in an unusually sophisticated manner in order to avoid detection.

Similarly, in the case of marihuana having a moisture content that renders the marihuana unsuitable for consumption without drying (this might occur, for example, with a bale of rain-soaked marihuana or freshly harvested marihuana that had not been dried), an approximation of the weight of the marihuana without such excess moisture content is to be used.

34. In General.—

(A) Classification of Controlled Substances.—Certain pharmaceutical preparations are classified as Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substances by the Drug Enforcement Administration under 21 C.F.R. § 1308.13–15 even though they contain a small amount of a Schedule I or II controlled substance. For example, Tylenol 3 is classified as a Schedule III controlled substance even though it contains a small amount of codeine, a Schedule II opiate. For the purposes of the guidelines, the classification of the controlled substance under 21 C.F.R. § 1308.13–15 is the appropriate classification.

~~4~~**(B) Applicability to “Counterfeit” Substances.**—The statute and guideline also apply to “*counterfeit*” substances, which are defined in 21 U.S.C. § 802 to mean controlled substances that are falsely labeled so as to appear to have been legitimately manufactured or distributed.

* * *

Part E (“Sex Offense” Definition in §4C1.1 (Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders))

§4C1.1. Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders

- (a) ADJUSTMENT.—If the defendant meets all of the following criteria:
- (1) the defendant did not receive any criminal history points from Chapter Four, Part A;
 - (2) the defendant did not receive an adjustment under §3A1.4 (Terrorism);
 - (3) the defendant did not use violence or credible threats of violence in connection with the offense;
 - (4) the offense did not result in death or serious bodily injury;
 - (5) the instant offense of conviction is not a sex offense;
 - (6) the defendant did not personally cause substantial financial hardship;

- (7) the defendant did not possess, receive, purchase, transport, transfer, sell, or otherwise dispose of a firearm or other dangerous weapon (or induce another participant to do so) in connection with the offense;
- (8) the instant offense of conviction is not covered by §2H1.1 (Offenses Involving Individual Rights);
- (9) the defendant did not receive an adjustment under §3A1.1 (Hate Crime Motivation or Vulnerable Victim) or §3A1.5 (Serious Human Rights Offense); and
- (10) the defendant did not receive an adjustment under §3B1.1 (Aggravating Role) and was not engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise, as defined in 21 U.S.C. § 848;

decrease the offense level determined under Chapters Two and Three by 2 levels.

(b) DEFINITIONS AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—

- (1) “*Dangerous weapon*,” “*firearm*,” “*offense*,” and “*serious bodily injury*” have the meaning given those terms in the Commentary to §1B1.1 (Application Instructions).
- (2) “*Sex offense*” means (A) ~~an offense, perpetrated against a minor, an~~ **offense** under (i) chapter 109A of title 18, United States Code; (ii) chapter 110 of title 18, not including a recordkeeping offense; (iii) chapter 117 of title 18, not including transmitting information about a minor or filing a factual statement about an alien individual; or (iv) 18 U.S.C. § 1591; or (B) an attempt or a conspiracy to commit any offense described in subparagraphs (A)(i) through (iv) of this definition.
- (3) In determining whether the defendant’s acts or omissions resulted in “*substantial financial hardship*” to a victim, the court shall consider, among other things, the non-exhaustive list of factors provided in Application Note 4(F) of the Commentary to §2B1.1 (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud).

Commentary

Application Notes:

1. **Application of Subsection (a)(6).**—The application of subsection (a)(6) is to be determined independently of the application of subsection (b)(2) of §2B1.1 (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud).
2. **Upward Departure.**—An upward departure may be warranted if an adjustment under this guideline substantially underrepresents the seriousness of the defendant’s criminal history. For

example, an upward departure may be warranted if the defendant has a prior conviction or other comparable judicial disposition for an offense that involved violence or credible threats of violence.

* * *

6. TECHNICAL

Reason for Amendment: This amendment makes technical, stylistic, and other non-substantive changes to the *Guidelines Manual*.

The amendment makes technical and conforming changes in response to the recent promulgation of §4C1.1 (Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders), which provides a 2-level decrease for certain defendants who have zero criminal history points. The decrease applies only if none of the exclusionary criteria set forth in subsection (a) applies. Currently, the exclusionary criteria include subsection (a)(10), requiring that “the defendant did not receive an adjustment under §3B1.1 (Aggravating Role) and was not engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise, as defined in 21 U.S.C. § 848.” Since promulgation of §4C1.1, several stakeholders have questioned whether either condition in subsection (a)(10) is disqualifying or whether only the combination of both conditions is disqualifying. The Commission intended §4C1.1(a)(10) to track the safety valve criteria at 18 U.S.C. § 3553(f)(4), such that defendants are ineligible for safety valve relief if they either have an aggravating role or engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise. It is not required to demonstrate both. *See, e.g., United States v. Bazel*, 80 F.3d 1140, 1143 (6th Cir. 1996); *United States v. Draheim*, 958 F.3d 651, 660 (7th Cir. 2020). To clarify the Commission’s intention that a defendant is ineligible for the adjustment if the defendant meets either of the disqualifying conditions in the provision, the amendment makes technical changes to §4C1.1 to divide subsection (a)(10) into two separate provisions (subsections (a)(10) and (a)(11)).

The amendment also adds references to Chapter Four, Part C (Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders) in §1B1.1 (Application Instructions), the Introductory Commentary to Chapter Two (Offense Conduct), and the Commentary to §§3D1.1 (Procedure for Determining Offense Level on Multiple Counts) and 3D1.5 (Determining the Total Punishment). These guidelines and commentaries refer to the order in which the provisions of the *Guidelines Manual* should be applied.

Finally, the amendment makes technical and clerical changes to—

- the Commentary to §1B1.1 (Application Instructions), to add headings to some application notes, provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated, and correct a typographical error;
- §2B1.1 (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud), to provide consistency in the use of capitalization and how subdivisions are designated, and to correct a reference to the term “equity security”;
- the Commentary to §2B1.6 (Aggravated Identity Theft), to correct some typographical errors and provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated;

- §2B3.1 (Robbery), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated and add headings to the application notes in the Commentary;
- §2B3.2 (Extortion by Force or Threat of Injury or Serious Damage), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated and add headings to some application notes in the Commentary;
- §2C1.8 (Making, Receiving, or Failing to Report a Contribution, Donation, or Expenditure in Violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act; Fraudulently Misrepresenting Campaign Authority; Soliciting or Receiving a Donation in Connection with an Election While on Certain Federal Property), to provide consistency in the use of capitalization;
- §2D1.1 (Unlawful Manufacturing, Importing, Exporting, or Trafficking (Including Possession with Intent to Commit These Offenses)), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated, make clerical changes to some controlled substance references in the Drug Conversion Tables at Application Note 8(D) and the Typical Weight Per Unit Table at Application Note 9, and correct a reference to a statute in the Background Commentary;
- the Background Commentary to §2D1.2 (Drug Offenses Occurring Near Protected Locations or Involving Underage or Pregnant Individuals; Attempt or Conspiracy), to correct a reference to a statute;
- the Commentary to §2D1.5 (Continuing Criminal Enterprise; Attempt or Conspiracy), to add headings to application notes and correct a reference to a statutory provision;
- §2E2.1 (Making or Financing an Extortionate Extension of Credit; Collecting an Extension of Credit by Extortionate Means), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated and add headings to the application notes in the Commentary;
- §2E3.1 (Gambling Offenses; Animal Fighting Offenses), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated and correct a reference to a statutory provision in the Commentary;
- §2H2.1 (Obstructing an Election or Registration), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated and add a heading to the application note in the Commentary;
- §2K1.4 (Arson; Property Damage by Use of Explosives), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated;

- the Commentary to §2K2.4 (Use of Firearm, Armor-Piercing Ammunition, or Explosive During or in Relation to Certain Crimes), to correct typographical errors;
- the Commentary to §2S1.1 (Laundering of Monetary Instruments; Engaging in Monetary Transactions in Property Derived from Unlawful Activity), to provide consistency in the use of capitalization and how subdivisions are designated;
- §3B1.1 (Aggravating Role), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated, add headings to the application notes in the Commentary, and correct a typographical error;
- the Commentary to §3D1.1 (Procedure for Determining Offense Level on Multiple Counts), to add a heading to an application note;
- §4A1.1 (Criminal History Category), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated and correct the headings of the application notes in the Commentary;
- §4A1.2 (Definitions and Instructions for Computing Criminal History), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated;
- the Commentary to §5G1.2 (Sentencing on Multiple Counts of Conviction), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated, fix typographical errors in the Commentary, and update an example that references 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) (which was amended by the First Step Act of 2018, Public Law 115–391 (Dec. 21, 2018) to limit the “stacking” of certain mandatory minimum penalties imposed under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) for multiple offenses that involve using, carrying, possessing, brandishing, or discharging a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence or drug trafficking offense);
- the Commentary to §5K1.1 (Substantial Assistance to Authorities (Policy Statement)), to add headings to application notes and correct a typographical error;
- §5K2.0 (Grounds for Departure (Policy Statement)), to correct a typographical error and provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated;
- §5E1.2 (Fines for Individual Defendants), to provide stylistic consistency in how subdivisions are designated;
- §5F1.6 (Denial of Federal Benefits to Drug Traffickers and Possessors), to provide consistency in the use of capitalization and add a heading to an application note in the Commentary;
- §6A1.5 (Crime Victims’ Rights (Policy Statement)), to provide consistency in the use of capitalization; and

- the Commentary to §8B2.1 (Effective Compliance and Ethics Program), to provide consistency in the use of capitalization.

Amendment:

§1B1.1. Application Instructions

- (a) The court shall determine the kinds of sentence and the guideline range as set forth in the guidelines (*see* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(4)) by applying the provisions of this manual in the following order, except as specifically directed:

* * *

- (6) Determine the defendant’s criminal history category as specified in Part A of Chapter Four. Determine from ~~Part B~~ **Parts B and C** of Chapter Four any other applicable adjustments.

* * *

Commentary

Application Notes:

1. **Frequently Used Terms Defined.**—The following are definitions of terms that are used frequently in the guidelines and are of general applicability (except to the extent expressly modified in respect to a particular guideline or policy statement):

* * *

- (F) “**Departure**” means (i) for purposes other than those specified in ~~subdivision clause~~ (ii), imposition of a sentence outside the applicable guideline range or of a sentence that is otherwise different from the guideline sentence; and (ii) for purposes of §4A1.3 (Departures Based on Inadequacy of Criminal History Category), assignment of a criminal history category other than the otherwise applicable criminal history category, in order to effect a sentence outside the applicable guideline range. “**Depart**” means grant a departure.

* * *

2. **Definition of Additional Terms.**—Definitions of terms also may appear in other sections. Such definitions are not designed for general applicability; therefore, their applicability to sections other than those expressly referenced must be determined on a ~~case-by-case~~ **case-by-case** basis.

The term “**includes**” is not exhaustive; the term “**e.g.**” is merely illustrative.

3. **List of Statutory Provisions.**—The list of “Statutory Provisions” in the Commentary to each offense guideline does not necessarily include every statute covered by that guideline. In addition, some statutes may be covered by more than one guideline.

4. **Cumulative Application of Multiple Adjustments.—**
 - (A) **Cumulative Application of Multiple Adjustments within One Guideline.—**The offense level adjustments from more than one specific offense characteristic within an offense guideline are applied cumulatively (added together) unless the guideline specifies that only the greater (or greatest) is to be used. Within each specific offense characteristic subsection, however, the offense level adjustments are alternative; only the one that best describes the conduct is to be used. For example, in §2A2.2(b)(3), pertaining to degree of bodily injury, the subdivision that best describes the level of bodily injury is used; the adjustments for different degrees of bodily injury (subdivisions subparagraphs (A) – (E)) are not added together.
 - (B) **Cumulative Application of Multiple Adjustments from Multiple Guidelines.—**Absent an instruction to the contrary, enhancements under Chapter Two, adjustments under Chapter Three, and determinations under Chapter Four are to be applied cumulatively. In some cases, such enhancements, adjustments, and determinations may be triggered by the same conduct. For example, shooting a police officer during the commission of a robbery may warrant an injury enhancement under §2B3.1(b)(3) and an official victim adjustment under §3A1.2, even though the enhancement and the adjustment both are triggered by the shooting of the officer.
5. **Two or More Guideline Provisions Equally Applicable.—**Where two or more guideline provisions appear equally applicable, but the guidelines authorize the application of only one such provision, use the provision that results in the greater offense level. *E.g.*, in §2A2.2(b)(2), if a firearm is both discharged and brandished, the provision applicable to the discharge of the firearm would be used.

* * *

CHAPTER TWO

OFFENSE CONDUCT

Introductory Commentary

Chapter Two pertains to offense conduct. The chapter is organized by offenses and divided into parts and related sections that may cover one statute or many. Each offense has a corresponding base offense level and may have one or more specific offense characteristics that adjust the offense level upward or downward. Certain factors relevant to the offense that are not covered in specific guidelines in Chapter Two are set forth in Chapter Three, Parts A (Victim-Related Adjustments), B (Role in the Offense), and C (Obstruction and Related Adjustments); Chapter Four, Part Parts B (Career Offenders and Criminal Livelihood) and C (Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders); and Chapter Five, Part K (Departures).

* * *

§2B1.1. Larceny, Embezzlement, and Other Forms of Theft; Offenses Involving Stolen Property; Property Damage or Destruction; Fraud and Deceit; Forgery; Offenses Involving Altered or Counterfeit Instruments Other than Counterfeit Bearer Obligations of the United States

* * *

(b) Specific Offense Characteristics

* * *

- (7) If (A) the defendant was convicted of a ~~Federal~~ **federal** health care offense involving a ~~Government~~ **government** health care program; and (B) the loss under subsection (b)(1) to the ~~Government~~ **government** health care program was (i) more than \$1,000,000, increase by **2** levels; (ii) more than \$7,000,000, increase by **3** levels; or (iii) more than \$20,000,000, increase by **4** levels.

* * *

(17) (Apply the greater) If—

* * *

- (C) The cumulative adjustments from application of both subsections (b)(2) and (b)(17)(B) shall not exceed **8** levels, except as provided in ~~subdivision~~ **subparagraph** (D).
- (D) If the resulting offense level determined under ~~subdivision~~ **subparagraph** (A) or (B) is less than level **24**, increase to level **24**.

* * *

(19) (A) (Apply the greatest) If the defendant was convicted of an offense under:

- (i) 18 U.S.C. § 1030, and the offense involved a computer system used to maintain or operate a critical infrastructure, or used by or for a government entity in furtherance of the administration of justice, national defense, or national security, increase by **2** levels.
- (ii) 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(A), increase by **4** levels.
- (iii) 18 U.S.C. § 1030, and the offense caused a substantial disruption of a critical infrastructure, increase by **6** levels.

(B) If subdivision subparagraph (A)(iii) applies, and the offense level is less than level 24, increase to level 24.

* * *

(c) Cross References

* * *

(3) If (A) neither subdivision paragraph (1) nor (2) of this subsection applies; (B) the defendant was convicted under a statute proscribing false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations generally (*e.g.*, 18 U.S.C. § 1001, § 1341, § 1342, or § 1343); and (C) the conduct set forth in the count of conviction establishes an offense specifically covered by another guideline in Chapter Two (Offense Conduct), apply that other guideline.

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

1. **Definitions.**—For purposes of this guideline:

* * *

“*Equity securities security*” has the meaning given that term in section 3(a)(11) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. § 78c(a)(11)).

* * *

3. **Loss Under Subsection (b)(1).**—This application note applies to the determination of loss under subsection (b)(1).

* * *

(F) **Special Rules.**—Notwithstanding subdivision subparagraph (A), the following special rules shall be used to assist in determining loss in the cases indicated:

(i) **Stolen or Counterfeit Credit Cards and Access Devices; Purloined Numbers and Codes.**—In a case involving any counterfeit access device or unauthorized access device, loss includes any unauthorized charges made with the counterfeit access device or unauthorized access device and shall be not less than \$500 per access device. However, if the unauthorized access device is a means of telecommunications access that identifies a specific telecommunications instrument or telecommunications account (including an electronic serial number/mobile identification number (ESN/MIN) pair), and that means was only possessed, and not used, during the commission of the offense, loss shall be not less than \$100 per unused means. For

purposes of this subdivision clause, “*counterfeit access device*” and “*unauthorized access device*” have the meaning given those terms in Application Note 10(A).

* * *

(viii) **Federal Health Care Offenses Involving Government Health Care Programs.**—In a case in which the defendant is convicted of a Federal federal health care offense involving a Government government health care program, the aggregate dollar amount of fraudulent bills submitted to the Government government health care program shall constitute prima facie evidence of the amount of the intended loss, *i.e.*, is evidence sufficient to establish the amount of the intended loss, if not rebutted.

* * *

4. **Application of Subsection (b)(2).**—

* * *

(C) **Undelivered United States Mail.**—

* * *

(ii) **Special Rule.**—A case described in subdivision subparagraph (C)(i) of this note that involved—

(I) a United States Postal Service relay box, collection box, delivery vehicle, satchel, or cart, shall be considered to have involved at least 10 victims.

(II) a housing unit cluster box or any similar receptacle that contains multiple mailboxes, whether such receptacle is owned by the United States Postal Service or otherwise owned, shall, unless proven otherwise, be presumed to have involved the number of victims corresponding to the number of mailboxes in each cluster box or similar receptacle.

* * *

§2B1.6. Aggravated Identity Theft

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

1. **Imposition of Sentence.**—

(A) **In General.**—Section 1028A of title 18, United State States Code, provides a mandatory term of imprisonment. Accordingly, the guideline sentence for a defendant convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 1028A is the term required by that statute. Except as provided in

subdivision subparagraph (B), 18 U.S.C. § 1028A also requires a term of imprisonment imposed under this section to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment.

- (B) **Multiple Convictions Under Section 1028A.**—Section 1028A(b)(4) of title 18, United States Code, provides that in the case of multiple convictions under 18 U.S.C. § 1028A, the terms of imprisonment imposed on such counts may, in the discretion of the court, run concurrently, in whole or in part, with each other. See the Commentary to §5G1.2 (Sentencing on Multiple Counts of Conviction) for guidance regarding imposition of sentence on multiple counts of 18 U.S.C. § 1028A.

* * *

§2B3.1. Robbery

* * *

- (b) Specific Offense Characteristics

* * *

- (3) If any victim sustained bodily injury, increase the offense level according to the seriousness of the injury:

DEGREE OF BODILY INJURY	INCREASE IN LEVEL
(A) Bodily Injury	add 2
(B) Serious Bodily Injury	add 4
(C) Permanent or Life-Threatening Bodily Injury	add 6
(D) If the degree of injury is between that specified in subdivisions subparagraphs (A) and (B),	add 3 levels; or
(E) If the degree of injury is between that specified in subdivisions subparagraphs (B) and (C),	add 5 levels.

Provided, however, that the cumulative adjustments from application of paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not exceed 11 levels.

* * *

Commentary

Statutory Provisions: 18 U.S.C. §§ 1951, 2113, 2114, 2118(a), 2119. For additional statutory provision(s), see Appendix A (Statutory Index).

Application Notes:

- Definitions.**—“*Firearm*,” “*destructive device*,” “*dangerous weapon*,” “*otherwise used*,” “*brandished*,” “*bodily injury*,” “*serious bodily injury*,” “*permanent or life-threatening bodily injury*,” “*abducted*,” and “*physically restrained*” are defined in the Commentary to §1B1.1 (Application Instructions).

“**Carjacking**” means the taking or attempted taking of a motor vehicle from the person or presence of another by force and violence or by intimidation.

2. **Dangerous Weapon.**—Consistent with Application Note 1(E)(ii) of §1B1.1 (Application Instructions), an object shall be considered to be a dangerous weapon for purposes of subsection (b)(2)(E) if (A) the object closely resembles an instrument capable of inflicting death or serious bodily injury; or (B) the defendant used the object in a manner that created the impression that the object was an instrument capable of inflicting death or serious bodily injury (e.g., a defendant wrapped a hand in a towel during a bank robbery to create the appearance of a gun).
3. **Definition of “Loss”.**—“**Loss**” means the value of the property taken, damaged, or destroyed.
4. **Cumulative Application of Subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3).**—The combined adjustments for weapon involvement and injury are limited to a maximum enhancement of 11 levels.
5. **Upward Departure Provision.**—If the defendant intended to murder the victim, an upward departure may be warranted; see §2A2.1 (Assault with Intent to Commit Murder; Attempted Murder).
6. **“A Threat of Death”.**—“A threat of death,” as used in subsection (b)(2)(F), may be in the form of an oral or written statement, act, gesture, or combination thereof. Accordingly, the defendant does not have to state expressly his intent to kill the victim in order for the enhancement to apply. For example, an oral or written demand using words such as “Give me the money or I will kill you”, “Give me the money or I will pull the pin on the grenade I have in my pocket”, “Give me the money or I will shoot you”, “Give me your money or else (where the defendant draws his hand across his throat in a slashing motion)”, or “Give me the money or you are dead” would constitute a threat of death. The court should consider that the intent of this provision is to provide an increased offense level for cases in which the offender(s) engaged in conduct that would instill in a reasonable person, who is a victim of the offense, a fear of death.

* * *

§2B3.2. Extortion by Force or Threat of Injury or Serious Damage

* * *

(b) Specific Offense Characteristics

* * *

- (3) (A)(i) If a firearm was discharged, increase by **7** levels; (ii) if a firearm was otherwise used, increase by **6** levels; (iii) if a firearm was brandished or possessed, increase by **5** levels; (iv) if a dangerous weapon was otherwise used, increase by **4** levels; or (v) if a dangerous weapon was brandished or possessed, increase by **3** levels; or

(B) If (i) the offense involved preparation to carry out a threat of (I) death; (II) serious bodily injury; (III) kidnapping; (IV) product tampering; or (V) damage to a computer system used to maintain or operate a critical infrastructure, or by or for a government entity in

furtherance of the administration of justice, national defense, or national security; or (ii) the participant(s) otherwise demonstrated the ability to carry out a threat described in any of subdivisions clauses (i)(I) through (i)(V), increase by 3 levels.

- (4) If any victim sustained bodily injury, increase the offense level according to the seriousness of the injury:

DEGREE OF BODILY INJURY	INCREASE IN LEVEL
(A) Bodily Injury	add 2
(B) Serious Bodily Injury	add 4
(C) Permanent or Life-Threatening Bodily Injury	add 6
(D) If the degree of injury is between that specified in subdivisions subparagraphs (A) and (B),	add 3 levels; or
(E) If the degree of injury is between that specified in subdivisions subparagraphs (B) and (C),	add 5 levels.

Provided, however, that the cumulative adjustments from application of paragraphs (3) and (4) shall not exceed 11 levels.

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

* * *

2. **Threat of Injury or Serious Damage.**—This guideline applies if there was any threat, express or implied, that reasonably could be interpreted as one to injure a person or physically damage property, or any comparably serious threat, such as to drive an enterprise out of business. Even if the threat does not in itself imply violence, the possibility of violence or serious adverse consequences may be inferred from the circumstances of the threat or the reputation of the person making it. An ambiguous threat, such as “pay up or else,” or a threat to cause labor problems, ordinarily should be treated under this section.
3. **Offenses Involving Public Officials and Other Extortion Offenses.**—Guidelines for bribery involving public officials are found in Part C, Offenses Involving Public Officials. “Extortion under color of official right,” which usually is solicitation of a bribe by a public official, is covered under §2C1.1 unless there is use of force or a threat that qualifies for treatment under this section. Certain other extortion offenses are covered under the provisions of Part E, Offenses Involving Criminal Enterprises and Racketeering.
4. **Cumulative Application of Subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4).**—The combined adjustments for weapon involvement and injury are limited to a maximum enhancement of 11 levels.
5. **Definition of “Loss to the Victim.”**—“*Loss to the victim*,” as used in subsection (b)(2), means any demand paid plus any additional consequential loss from the offense (e.g., the cost of defensive measures taken in direct response to the offense).

6. **Defendant’s Preparation or Ability to Carry Out a Threat.**—In certain cases, an extortionate demand may be accompanied by conduct that does not qualify as a display of a dangerous weapon under subsection (b)(3)(A)(v) but is nonetheless similar in seriousness, demonstrating the defendant’s preparation or ability to carry out the threatened harm (e.g., an extortionate demand containing a threat to tamper with a consumer product accompanied by a workable plan showing how the product’s tamper-resistant seals could be defeated, or a threat to kidnap a person accompanied by information showing study of that person’s daily routine). Subsection (b)(3)(B) addresses such cases.
7. **Upward Departure Based on Threat of Death or Serious Bodily Injury to Numerous Victims.**—If the offense involved the threat of death or serious bodily injury to numerous victims (e.g., in the case of a plan to derail a passenger train or poison consumer products), an upward departure may be warranted.
8. **Upward Departure Based on Organized Criminal Activity or Threat to Family Member of Victim.**—If the offense involved organized criminal activity, or a threat to a family member of the victim, an upward departure may be warranted.

* * *

§2C1.8. Making, Receiving, or Failing to Report a Contribution, Donation, or Expenditure in Violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act; Fraudulently Misrepresenting Campaign Authority; Soliciting or Receiving a Donation in Connection with an Election While on Certain Federal Property

* * *

(b) Specific Offense Characteristics

* * *

- (3) If (A) the offense involved the contribution, donation, solicitation, expenditure, disbursement, or receipt of governmental funds; or (B) the defendant committed the offense for the purpose of obtaining a specific, identifiable non-monetary **Federal** benefit, increase by 2 levels.

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

* * *

2. **Application of Subsection (b)(3)(B).**—Subsection (b)(3)(B) provides an enhancement for a defendant who commits the offense for the purpose of achieving a specific, identifiable non-monetary **Federal** benefit that does not rise to the level of a bribe or a gratuity. Subsection (b)(3)(B) is not intended to apply to offenses under this guideline in which the defendant’s only motivation for commission of the offense is generally to achieve increased visibility with, or

heightened access to, public officials. Rather, subsection (b)(3)(B) is intended to apply to defendants who commit the offense to obtain a specific, identifiable non-monetary ~~Federal~~ **federal** benefit, such as a ~~Presidential~~ **presidential** pardon or information proprietary to the government.

* * *

§2D1.1. Unlawful Manufacturing, Importing, Exporting, or Trafficking (Including Possession with Intent to Commit These Offenses); Attempt or Conspiracy

* * *

(b) Specific Offense Characteristics

(14) (Apply the greatest):

* * *

(C) If—

* * *

(ii) the offense involved the manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine and the offense created a substantial risk of harm to (I) human life other than a life described in ~~subdivisions~~ **subparagraph** (D); or (II) the environment,

increase by **3** levels. If the resulting offense level is less than level **27**, increase to level **27**.

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

* * *

8. Use of Drug Conversion Tables.—

* * *

(D) Drug Conversion Tables.—

* * *

LSD, PCP, AND OTHER SCHEDULE I AND II HALLUCINOGENS (AND THEIR IMMEDIATE PRECURSORS)*	CONVERTED DRUG WEIGHT
1 gm of 1-Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile (PCC) =	680 gm
1 gm of 4-Bromo-2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine (DOB) =	2.5 kg
1 gm of 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine (DOM) =	1.67 gm
1 gm of 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) =	500 gm
1 gm of 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) =	500 gm
1 gm of 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine (MDEA) =	500 gm
1 gm of 4-Bromo-2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine (DOB) =	2.5 kg

Technical

1 gm of Bufotenine =	70 gm
1 gm of D-Lysergic Acid Diethylamide/Lysergide (LSD) =	100 kg
1 gm of Diethyltryptamine (DET) =	80 gm
1 gm of Dimethyltryptamine (DM) =	100 gm
1 gm of Mescaline =	10 gm
1 gm of Mushrooms containing Psilocin and/or Psilocybin (dry) =	1 gm
1 gm of Mushrooms containing Psilocin and/or Psilocybin (wet) =	0.1 gm
1 gm of N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine (PCE) =	1 kg
1 gm of Paramethoxymethamphetamine (PMA) =	500 gm
1 gm of Peyote (dry) =	0.5 gm
1 gm of Peyote (wet) =	0.05 gm
1 gm of Phencyclidine (PCP) =	1 kg
1 gm of Phencyclidine (PCP) (actual) =	10 kg
1 gm of Psilocin =	500 gm
1 gm of Psilocybin =	500 gm
1 gm of Pyrrolidine Analog of Phencyclidine (PHP) =	1 kg
1 gm of Thiophene Analog of Phencyclidine (TCP) =	1 kg

**Provided*, that the minimum offense level from the Drug Quantity Table for any of these controlled substances individually, or in combination with another controlled substance, is level 12.

* * *

SCHEDULE III SUBSTANCES (EXCEPT KETAMINE)***	CONVERTED DRUG WEIGHT
1 unit of a Schedule III Substance (except Ketamine) =	1 gm

****Provided*, that the combined converted weight of all Schedule III substances (except ketamine), Schedule IV substances (except flunitrazepam), and Schedule V substances shall not exceed 79.99 kilograms of converted drug weight.

* * *

9. **Determining Quantity Based on Doses, Pills, or Capsules.**—If the number of doses, pills, or capsules but not the weight of the controlled substance is known, multiply the number of doses, pills, or capsules by the typical weight per dose in the table below to estimate the total weight of the controlled substance (e.g., 100 doses of Mescaline at 500 milligrams per dose = 50 grams of mescaline). The Typical Weight Per Unit Table, prepared from information provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration, displays the typical weight per dose, pill, or capsule for certain controlled substances. Do not use this table if any more reliable estimate of the total weight is available from case-specific information.

TYPICAL WEIGHT PER UNIT (DOSE, PILL, OR CAPSULE) TABLE

HALLUCINOGENS	
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine (STP, DOM)*	3 mg
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	250 mg
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	250 mg
Mescaline	500 mg
Phencyclidine (PCP)*	5 mg
Peyote (dry)	12 gm
Peyote (wet)	120 gm
Psilocin*	10 mg
Psilocybe mushrooms (dry)	5 gm
Psilocybe mushrooms (wet)	50 gm
Psilocybin*	10 mg

* * *

Background: Offenses under 21 U.S.C. §§ 841 and 960 receive identical punishment based upon the quantity of the controlled substance involved, the defendant’s criminal history, and whether death or serious bodily injury resulted from the offense.

* * *

Subsection (b)(3) is derived from ~~Section~~ **section** 6453 of the ~~Anti Drug Abuse Act of 1988~~ **Public Law 100–690**.

* * *

§2D1.2. Drug Offenses Occurring Near Protected Locations or Involving Underage or Pregnant Individuals; Attempt or Conspiracy

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Background: This section implements the direction to the Commission in ~~Section~~ **section** 6454 of the ~~Anti Drug Abuse Act of 1988~~ **Public Law 100–690**.

* * *

§2D1.5. Continuing Criminal Enterprise; Attempt or Conspiracy

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

1. **Inapplicability of Chapter Three Adjustment.**—Do not apply any adjustment from Chapter Three, Part B (Role in the Offense).
2. **Upward Departure Provision.**—If as part of the enterprise the defendant sanctioned the use of violence, or if the number of persons managed by the defendant was extremely large, an upward departure may be warranted.
3. **“Continuing Series of Violations”.**—Under 21 U.S.C. § 848, certain conduct for which the defendant has previously been sentenced may be charged as part of the instant offense to establish a “continuing series of violations.” A sentence resulting from a conviction sustained prior to the last overt act of the instant offense is to be considered a prior sentence under §4A1.2(a)(1) and not part of the instant offense.

4. **Multiple Counts.**—Violations of 21 U.S.C. § 848 will be grouped with other drug offenses for the purpose of applying Chapter Three, Part D (Multiple Counts).

Background: Because a conviction under 21 U.S.C. § 848 establishes that a defendant controlled and exercised authority over one of the most serious types of ongoing criminal activity, this guideline provides a minimum base offense level of 38. An adjustment from Chapter Three, Part B is not authorized because the offense level of this guideline already reflects an adjustment for role in the offense.

Title 21 U.S.C. § 848, Section 848 of title 21, United States Code, provides a 20-year minimum mandatory penalty for the first conviction, a 30-year minimum mandatory penalty for a second conviction, and a mandatory life sentence for principal administrators of extremely large enterprises. If the application of the guidelines results in a sentence below the minimum sentence required by statute, the statutory minimum shall be the guideline sentence. See §5G1.1(b).

* * *

§2E2.1. Making or Financing an Extortionate Extension of Credit; Collecting an Extension of Credit by Extortionate Means

* * *

(b) Specific Offense Characteristics

* * *

- (2) If any victim sustained bodily injury, increase the offense level according to the seriousness of the injury:

DEGREE OF BODILY INJURY	INCREASE IN LEVEL
(A) Bodily Injury	add 2
(B) Serious Bodily Injury	add 4
(C) Permanent or Life-Threatening Bodily Injury	add 6
(D) If the degree of injury is between that specified in subdivisions subparagraphs (A) and (B),	add 3 levels; or
(E) If the degree of injury is between that specified in subdivisions subparagraphs (B) and (C),	add 5 levels.

Provided, however, that the combined increase from application of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not exceed **9** levels.

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

1. **Definitions.**—Definitions of “*firearm*,” “*dangerous weapon*,” “*otherwise used*,” “*brandished*,” “*bodily injury*,” “*serious bodily injury*,” “*permanent or life-threatening bodily injury*,” “*abducted*,” and “*physically restrained*” are found in the Commentary to §1B1.1 (Application Instructions).
2. **Interpretation of Specific Offense Characteristics.**—*See also* Commentary to §2B3.2 (Extortion by Force or Threat of Injury or Serious Damage) regarding the interpretation of the specific offense characteristics.

* * *

§2E3.1. Gambling Offenses; Animal Fighting Offenses

- (a) Base Offense Level: (Apply the greatest)
 - (1) **16**, if the offense involved an animal fighting venture, except as provided in subdivision paragraph (3) below;

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

1. **Definition.**—For purposes of this guideline, “*animal fighting venture*” has the meaning given that term in 7 U.S.C. § 2156(e)(f).

* * *

§2H2.1. Obstructing an Election or Registration

- (a) Base Offense Level (Apply the greatest):
 - (2) **12**, if the obstruction occurred by forgery, fraud, theft, bribery, deceit, or other means, except as provided in paragraph (3) below; or

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Note:

1. **Upward Departure Provision.**—If the offense resulted in bodily injury or significant property damage, or involved corrupting a public official, an upward departure may be warranted. See Chapter Five, Part K (Departures).

* * *

§2K1.4. Arson; Property Damage by Use of Explosives

* * *

(b) Specific Offense Characteristics

* * *

- (2) If the base offense level is not determined under subsection (a)(4), and the offense occurred on a national cemetery, increase by 2 levels.

* * *

§2K2.4. Use of Firearm, Armor-Piercing Ammunition, or Explosive During or in Relation to Certain Crimes

* * *

Commentary

Statutory Provisions: 18 U.S.C. §§ 844(h), (o), 924(c), 929(a).

Application Notes:

1. **Application of Subsection (a).**—Section 844(h) of title 18, United States Code, provides a mandatory term of imprisonment of 10 years (or 20 years for the second or subsequent offense). Accordingly, the guideline sentence for a defendant convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 844(h) is the term required by that statute. Section 844(h) of title 18, United States Code, also requires a term of imprisonment imposed under this section to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment.

* * *

§2S1.1. Laundering of Monetary Instruments; Engaging in Monetary Transactions in Property Derived from Unlawful Activity

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

1. **Definitions.**—For purposes of this guideline:

* * *

“*Criminally derived funds*” means any funds derived, or represented by a law enforcement officer, or by another person at the direction or approval of an authorized Federal federal official, to be derived from conduct constituting a criminal offense.

* * *

4. **Enhancement for Business of Laundering Funds.**—

* * *

(B) **Factors to Consider.**—The following is a non-exhaustive list of factors that may indicate the defendant was in the business of laundering funds for purposes of subsection (b)(2)(C):

* * *

- (vi) During the course of an undercover government investigation, the defendant made statements that the defendant engaged in any of the conduct described in subdivisions clauses (i) through (iv).

* * *

§3B1.1. Aggravating Role

Based on the defendant’s role in the offense, increase the offense level as follows:

* * *

- (c) If the defendant was an organizer, leader, manager, or supervisor in any criminal activity other than described in subsection (a) or (b), increase by 2 levels.

* * *

Commentary

Application Notes:

1. **Definition of “Participant”.**—A “*participant*” is a person who is criminally responsible for the commission of the offense, but need not have been convicted. A person who is not criminally responsible for the commission of the offense (e.g., an undercover law enforcement officer) is not a participant.
2. **Organizer, Leader, Manager, or Supervisor of One or More Participants.**—To qualify for an adjustment under this section, the defendant must have been the organizer, leader, manager, or supervisor of one or more other participants. An upward departure may be warranted, however, in the case of a defendant who did not organize, lead, manage, or supervise another

participant, but who nevertheless exercised management responsibility over the property, assets, or activities of a criminal organization.

3. **“Otherwise Extensive”.**—In assessing whether an organization is “otherwise extensive,” all persons involved during the course of the entire offense are to be considered. Thus, a fraud that involved only three participants but used the unknowing services of many outsiders could be considered extensive.
4. **Factors to Consider.**—In distinguishing a leadership and organizational role from one of mere management or supervision, titles such as “kingpin” or “boss” are not controlling. Factors the court should consider include the exercise of ~~decision-making~~ **decision-making** authority, the nature of participation in the commission of the offense, the recruitment of accomplices, the claimed right to a larger share of the fruits of the crime, the degree of participation in planning or organizing the offense, the nature and scope of the illegal activity, and the degree of control and authority exercised over others. There can, of course, be more than one person who qualifies as a leader or organizer of a criminal association or conspiracy. This adjustment does not apply to a defendant who merely suggests committing the offense.

* * *

§3D1.1. Procedure for Determining Offense Level on Multiple Counts

* * *

Commentary

Application Notes:

1. **In General.**—For purposes of sentencing multiple counts of conviction, counts can be (A) contained in the same indictment or information; or (B) contained in different indictments or informations for which sentences are to be imposed at the same time or in a consolidated proceeding.
2. **Application of Subsection (b).**—Subsection (b)(1) applies if a statute (A) specifies a term of imprisonment to be imposed; and (B) requires that such term of imprisonment be imposed to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment. *See, e.g.,* 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) (requiring mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment, based on the conduct involved, to run consecutively). The multiple count rules set out under this part do not apply to a count of conviction covered by subsection (b). However, a count covered by subsection (b)(1) may affect the offense level determination for other counts. For example, a defendant is convicted of one count of bank robbery (18 U.S.C. § 2113), and one count of use of a firearm in the commission of a crime of violence (18 U.S.C. § 924(c)). The two counts are not grouped together pursuant to this guideline, and, to avoid unwarranted double counting, the offense level for the bank robbery count under §2B3.1 (Robbery) is computed without application of the enhancement for weapon possession or use as otherwise required by subsection (b)(2) of that guideline. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 924(c), the mandatory minimum five-year sentence on the weapon-use count runs consecutively to the guideline sentence imposed on the bank robbery count. *See* §5G1.2(a).

Unless specifically instructed, subsection (b)(1) does not apply when imposing a sentence under a statute that requires the imposition of a consecutive term of imprisonment only if a term of imprisonment is imposed (*i.e.*, the statute does not otherwise require a term of imprisonment to be imposed). *See, e.g.,* 18 U.S.C. § 3146 (Penalty for failure to appear); 18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(4) (regarding penalty for 18 U.S.C. § 922(q) (possession or discharge of a firearm in a school zone));

18 U.S.C. § 1791(c) (penalty for providing or possessing a controlled substance in prison). Accordingly, the multiple count rules set out under this part do apply to a count of conviction under this type of statute.

* * *

Background: This section outlines the procedure to be used for determining the combined offense level. After any adjustments from Chapter Three, Part E (Acceptance of Responsibility) and Chapter Four, ~~Part~~ Parts B (Career Offenders and Criminal Livelihood) and C (Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders) are made, this combined offense level is used to determine the guideline sentence range. Chapter Five (Determining the Sentence) discusses how to determine the sentence from the (combined) offense level; §5G1.2 deals specifically with determining the sentence of imprisonment when convictions on multiple counts are involved. References in Chapter Five (Determining the Sentence) to the “offense level” should be treated as referring to the combined offense level after all subsequent adjustments have been made.

* * *

3D1.5. Determining the Total Punishment

Use the combined offense level to determine the appropriate sentence in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Five.

Commentary

This section refers the court to Chapter Five (Determining the Sentence) in order to determine the total punishment to be imposed based upon the combined offense level. The combined offense level is subject to adjustments from Chapter Three, Part E (Acceptance of Responsibility) and Chapter Four, ~~Part~~ Parts B (Career Offenders and Criminal Livelihood) and C (Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders).

* * *

§4A1.1. Criminal History Category

The total points from subsections (a) through (e) determine the criminal history category in the Sentencing Table in Chapter Five, Part A.

* * *

- (b) Add **2** points for each prior sentence of imprisonment of at least sixty days not counted in **subsection** (a).
- (c) Add **1** point for each prior sentence not counted in **subsection** (a) or (b), up to a total of **4** points for this subsection.
- (d) Add **1** point for each prior sentence resulting from a conviction of a crime of violence that did not receive any points under **subsection** (a), (b), or (c)

above because such sentence was treated as a single sentence, up to a total of 3 points for this subsection.

* * *

Commentary

* * *

Application Notes:

1. **§4A1.1(a).** Three points are added for each prior sentence of imprisonment exceeding one year and one month. There is no limit to the number of points that may be counted under this subsection. The term “*prior sentence*” is defined at §4A1.2(a). The term “*sentence of imprisonment*” is defined at §4A1.2(b). Where a prior sentence of imprisonment resulted from a revocation of probation, parole, or a similar form of release, *see* §4A1.2(k).

* * *

2. **§4A1.1(b).** Two points are added for each prior sentence of imprisonment of at least sixty days not counted in §4A1.1(a). There is no limit to the number of points that may be counted under this subsection. The term “*prior sentence*” is defined at §4A1.2(a). The term “*sentence of imprisonment*” is defined at §4A1.2(b). Where a prior sentence of imprisonment resulted from a revocation of probation, parole, or a similar form of release, *see* §4A1.2(k).

* * *

3. **§4A1.1(c).** One point is added for each prior sentence not counted under §4A1.1(a) or (b). A maximum of four points may be counted under this subsection. The term “*prior sentence*” is defined at §4A1.2(a).

* * *

4. **§4A1.1(d).** In a case in which the defendant received two or more prior sentences as a result of convictions for crimes of violence that are treated as a single sentence (*see* §4A1.2(a)(2)), one point is added under §4A1.1(d) for each such sentence that did not result in any additional points under §4A1.1(a), (b), or (c). A total of up to 3 points may be added under §4A1.1(d). For purposes of this guideline, “*crime of violence*” has the meaning given that term in §4B1.2(a). *See* §4A1.2(p).

* * *

5. **§4A1.1(e).** One point is added if the defendant (1) receives 7 or more points under §4A1.1(a) through (d), and (2) committed any part of the instant offense (*i.e.*, any relevant conduct) while under any criminal justice sentence, including probation, parole, supervised release, imprisonment, work release, or escape status. Failure to report for service of a sentence of imprisonment is to be treated as an escape from such sentence. *See* §4A1.2(n). For the purposes of this subsection, a “*criminal justice sentence*” means a sentence countable under §4A1.2 (Definitions and Instructions for Computing Criminal History) having a custodial or supervisory component, although active supervision is not required for this subsection to apply. For example, a term of unsupervised probation would be included; but a sentence to pay a fine, by itself, would not be included. A defendant who commits the instant offense while a violation warrant from a prior sentence is outstanding (*e.g.*, a probation, parole, or supervised release violation warrant) shall be deemed to be under a criminal justice sentence for the purposes of this provision if that

sentence is otherwise countable, even if that sentence would have expired absent such warrant. See §4A1.2(m).

* * *

§4A1.2. Definitions and Instructions for Computing Criminal History

(a) PRIOR SENTENCE

* * *

- (2) If the defendant has multiple prior sentences, determine whether those sentences are counted separately or treated as a single sentence. Prior sentences always are counted separately if the sentences were imposed for offenses that were separated by an intervening arrest (*i.e.*, the defendant is arrested for the first offense prior to committing the second offense). If there is no intervening arrest, prior sentences are counted separately unless (A) the sentences resulted from offenses contained in the same charging instrument; or (B) the sentences were imposed on the same day. Treat any prior sentence covered by **subparagraph** (A) or (B) as a single sentence. See also §4A1.1(d).

* * *

(d) OFFENSES COMMITTED PRIOR TO AGE EIGHTEEN

* * *

- (2) In any other case,

* * *

- (B) add 1 point under §4A1.1(c) for each adult or juvenile sentence imposed within five years of the defendant's commencement of the instant offense not covered in **subparagraph** (A).

* * *

§4C1.1. Adjustment for Certain Zero-Point Offenders

(a) ADJUSTMENT.—If the defendant meets all of the following criteria:

- (1) the defendant did not receive any criminal history points from Chapter Four, Part A;
- (2) the defendant did not receive an adjustment under §3A1.4 (Terrorism);

- (3) the defendant did not use violence or credible threats of violence in connection with the offense;
- (4) the offense did not result in death or serious bodily injury;
- (5) the instant offense of conviction is not a sex offense;
- (6) the defendant did not personally cause substantial financial hardship;
- (7) the defendant did not possess, receive, purchase, transport, transfer, sell, or otherwise dispose of a firearm or other dangerous weapon (or induce another participant to do so) in connection with the offense;
- (8) the instant offense of conviction is not covered by §2H1.1 (Offenses Involving Individual Rights);
- (9) the defendant did not receive an adjustment under §3A1.1 (Hate Crime Motivation or Vulnerable Victim) or §3A1.5 (Serious Human Rights Offense); ~~and~~
- (10) the defendant did not receive an adjustment under §3B1.1 (Aggravating Role)~~and~~; **and**
- (11) **the defendant** was not engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise, as defined in 21 U.S.C. § 848;

decrease the offense level determined under Chapters Two and Three by 2 levels.

(b) DEFINITIONS AND ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—

- (1) “***Dangerous weapon,***” “***firearm,***” “***offense,***” and “***serious bodily injury***” have the meaning given those terms in the Commentary to §1B1.1 (Application Instructions).
- (2) “***Sex offense***” means (A) an offense, perpetrated against a minor, under (i) chapter 109A of title 18, United States Code; (ii) chapter 110 of title 18, not including a recordkeeping offense; (iii) chapter 117 of title 18, not including transmitting information about a minor or filing a factual statement about an alien individual; or (iv) 18 U.S.C. § 1591; or (B) an attempt or a conspiracy to commit any offense described in subparagraphs (A)(i) through (iv) of this definition.
- (3) In determining whether the defendant’s acts or omissions resulted in “***substantial financial hardship***” to a victim, the court shall consider, among other things, the non-exhaustive list of factors

provided in Application Note 4(F) of the Commentary to §2B1.1 (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud).

Commentary

Application Notes:

1. **Application of Subsection (a)(6).**—The application of subsection (a)(6) is to be determined independently of the application of subsection (b)(2) of §2B1.1 (Theft, Property Destruction, and Fraud).
2. **Upward Departure.**—An upward departure may be warranted if an adjustment under this guideline substantially underrepresents the seriousness of the defendant’s criminal history. For example, an upward departure may be warranted if the defendant has a prior conviction or other comparable judicial disposition for an offense that involved violence or credible threats of violence.

* * *

§5E1.2. Fines for Individual Defendants

* * *

- (c) (1) The minimum of the fine guideline range is the amount shown in column A of the table below.
- (2) Except as specified in **paragraph** (4) below, the maximum of the fine guideline range is the amount shown in column B of the table below.

* * *

§5F1.6. Denial of Federal Benefits to Drug Traffickers and Possessors

The court, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 862, may deny the eligibility for certain **Federal** **federal** benefits of any individual convicted of distribution or possession of a controlled substance.

Commentary

Application Note:

1. **Definition of “Federal Benefit”.**—“*Federal benefit*” is defined in 21 U.S.C. § 862(d) to mean “any grant, contract, loan, professional license, or commercial license provided by an agency of the United States or by appropriated funds of the United States” but “does not include any retirement, welfare, Social Security, health, disability, veterans benefit, public housing, or other similar benefit, or any other benefit for which payments or services are required for eligibility.”

* * *

§5G1.2. Sentencing on Multiple Counts of Conviction

* * *

Commentary

Application Notes:

1. **In General.**—This section specifies the procedure for determining the specific sentence to be formally imposed on each count in a multiple-count case. The combined length of the sentences (“total punishment”) is determined by the court after determining the adjusted combined offense level and the Criminal History Category and determining the defendant’s guideline range on the Sentencing Table in Chapter Five, Part A (Sentencing Table).

Note that the defendant’s guideline range on the Sentencing Table may be affected or restricted by a statutorily authorized maximum sentence or a statutorily required minimum sentence not only in a single-count case, *see* §5G1.1 (Sentencing on a Single Count of Conviction), but also in a multiple-count case. *See* **Application** Note 3, below.

* * *

2. **Mandatory Minimum and Mandatory Consecutive Terms of Imprisonment (Not Covered by Subsection (e)).**—

(A) **In General.**—Subsection (a) applies if a statute (i) specifies a term of imprisonment to be imposed; and (ii) requires that such term of imprisonment be imposed to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment. *See, e.g.*, 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) (requiring mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment, based on the conduct involved, and also requiring the sentence imposed to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment) and 18 U.S.C. § 1028A (requiring a mandatory term of imprisonment of either two or five years, based on the conduct involved, and also requiring, except in the circumstances described in **subdivision subparagraph** (B), the sentence imposed to run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment). Except for certain career offender situations in which subsection (c) of §4B1.1 (Career Offender) applies, the term of years to be imposed consecutively is the minimum required by the statute of conviction and is independent of the guideline sentence on any other count. *See, e.g.*, the Commentary to §§2K2.4 (Use of Firearm, Armor-Piercing Ammunition, or Explosive During or in Relation to Certain Crimes) and 3D1.1 (Procedure for Determining Offense Level on Multiple Counts) regarding the determination of the offense levels for related counts when a conviction under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) is involved. Subsection (a) also applies in certain other instances in which an independently determined and consecutive sentence is required. *See, e.g.*, Application Note 3 of the Commentary to §2J1.6 (Failure to Appear by Defendant), relating to failure to appear for service of sentence.

* * *

4. **Career Offenders Covered under Subsection (e).**—

* * *

(B) **Examples.**—The following examples illustrate the application of subsection (e) in a multiple count situation:

- (i) The defendant is convicted of one count of violating 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) for possessing a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking offense (5-year mandatory minimum), and one count of violating 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(C) (20-year statutory maximum). Applying §4B1.1(c), the court determines that a sentence of 300 months is appropriate (applicable guideline range of 262–327). The court then imposes a sentence of 60 months on the 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) count, subtracts that 60 months from the total punishment of 300 months and imposes the remainder of 240 months on the 21 U.S.C. § 841 count. As required by statute, the sentence on the 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) count is imposed to run consecutively.
- (ii) The defendant is convicted of one count of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) (5-year mandatory minimum), and one count of violating 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(C) (20-year statutory maximum). Applying §4B1.1(c), the court determines that a sentence of 327 months is appropriate (applicable guideline range of 262–327). The court then imposes a sentence of 240 months on the 21 U.S.C. § 841 count and a sentence of 87 months on the 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) count to run consecutively to the sentence on the 21 U.S.C. § 841 count.
- (iii) The defendant is convicted of two counts of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) (5-year mandatory minimum on first count, 25-year mandatory minimum on second count each count) and one count of violating 18 U.S.C. § 113(a)(3) (10-year statutory maximum). Applying §4B1.1(c), the court determines that a sentence of 460-262 months is appropriate (applicable guideline range of 460–485-262–327 months). The court then imposes (I) a sentence of 60-82 months on the first 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) count; (II) a sentence of 300-60 months on the second 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) count; and (III) a sentence of 100-120 months on the 18 U.S.C. § 113(a)(3) count. The sentence on each count is imposed to run consecutively to the other counts.

* * *

§5K1.1. Substantial Assistance to Authorities (Policy Statement)

* * *

Commentary

Application Notes:

1. **Sentence Below Statutorily Required Minimum Sentence.**—Under circumstances set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e) and 28 U.S.C. § 994(n), as amended, substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of another person who has committed an offense may justify a sentence below a statutorily required minimum sentence.
2. **Interaction with Acceptance of Responsibility Reduction.**—The sentencing reduction for assistance to authorities shall be considered independently of any reduction for acceptance of responsibility. Substantial assistance is directed to the investigation and prosecution of criminal activities by persons other than the defendant, while acceptance of responsibility is directed to the defendant’s affirmative recognition of responsibility for his own conduct.
3. **Government’s Evaluation of Extent of Defendant’s Assistance.**—Substantial weight should be given to the government’s evaluation of the extent of the defendant’s assistance, particularly where the extent and value of the assistance are difficult to ascertain.

Background: A defendant’s assistance to authorities in the investigation of criminal activities has been recognized in practice and by statute as a mitigating sentencing factor. The nature, extent, and significance of assistance can involve a broad spectrum of conduct that must be evaluated by the court on an individual basis. Latitude is, therefore, afforded the sentencing judge to reduce a sentence based upon variable relevant factors, including those listed above. The sentencing judge must, however, state the reasons for reducing a sentence under this section. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c). The court may elect to provide its reasons to the defendant ~~in camera~~ **in camera** and in writing under seal for the safety of the defendant or to avoid disclosure of an ongoing investigation.

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§5K2.0. Grounds for Departure (Policy Statement)

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- (e) **REQUIREMENT OF SPECIFIC WRITTEN REASONS FOR DEPARTURE.**—If the court departs from the applicable guideline range, it shall state, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c), its specific reasons for departure in open court at the time of sentencing and, with limited exception in the case of statements received ~~in camera~~ **in camera**, shall state those reasons with specificity in the statement of reasons form.

Commentary

Application Notes:

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3. **Kinds and Expected Frequency of Departures under Subsection (a).**—As set forth in subsection (a), there generally are two kinds of departures from the guidelines based on offense characteristics and/or offender characteristics: (A) departures based on circumstances of a kind not adequately taken into consideration in the guidelines; and (B) departures based on circumstances that are present to a degree not adequately taken into consideration in the guidelines.

* * *

- (C) **Departures Based on Circumstances Identified as Not Ordinarily Relevant.**—Because certain circumstances are specified in the guidelines as not ordinarily relevant to sentencing (*see, e.g.*, Chapter Five, Part H (Specific Offender Characteristics)), a departure based on any one of such circumstances should occur only in exceptional cases, and only if the circumstance is present in the case to an exceptional degree. If two or more of such circumstances each is present in the case to a substantial degree, however, and taken together make the case an exceptional one, the court may consider whether a departure would be warranted pursuant to subsection (c). Departures based on a combination of not ordinarily relevant circumstances that are present to a substantial degree should occur extremely rarely and only in exceptional cases.

In addition, as required by subsection (e), each circumstance forming the basis for a departure described in this ~~subdivision~~ **subparagraph** shall be stated with specificity in the statement of reasons form.

* * *

§6A1.5. Crime Victims' Rights (Policy Statement)

In any case involving the sentencing of a defendant for an offense against a crime victim, the court shall ensure that the crime victim is afforded the rights described in 18 U.S.C. § 3771 and in any other provision of Federal federal law pertaining to the treatment of crime victims.

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§8B2.1. Effective Compliance and Ethics Program

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Commentary

Application Notes:

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4. Application of Subsection (b)(3).—

- (A) **Consistency with Other Law.**—Nothing in subsection (b)(3) is intended to require conduct inconsistent with any Federal federal, State state, or local law, including any law governing employment or hiring practices.

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