





BNA, Inc.

Criminal Law

REPORTER

Volume 81 Number 08 Wednesday, May 23, 2007 ISSN 1525-2213

> **Supreme Court - Cases Docketed Summaries of Recently Filed Cases**

Sentencing--Federal guidelines--Enhancements based on judicial findings of fact--Crack-to-powder cocaine sentencing disparity.

06-1311 Stratton v. United States

Ruling below (11th Cir., 205 Fed. Appx. 791):

Under advisory U.S. Sentencing Guidelines scheme mandated by *United States* v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220, 76 CrL 251 (2005), district judge may enhance defendant's sentence on basis of facts found by judge at sentencing by preponderance of evidence; *Booker* does not implicate ex post facto or due process concerns where defendant is aware of statutory maximum sentence applicable to his offense; guidelines' 100:1 crack-to-powder cocaine sentencing ratio is appropriate factor in determining sentence, since it reflects congressional policy decision that crack offenders should be punished more severely.

Questions presented: (1) Did application of *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220, 76 CrL 251 (2005), remedy result in de facto Sixth Amendment violation? (2) Under reasoning of Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466, 67 CrL 459 (2000), Ring v. Arizona, 536 U.S. 584, 71 CrL 373 (2002), Blakely v. Washington, 542 U. S. 296, 75 CrL 284 (2004), and *Booker*, must any fact essential to imposition of sentence be established by proof beyond reasonable doubt? (3) Did use of 100:1 crack to powder cocaine ratio in determining guideline range on facts of defendant's case result in unreasonable sentence and did district court err in concluding that under *Booker* it was not free to disregard guideline-mandated disparity?

Petition for certiorari filed 3/28/07, by William Mallory Kent, of Jacksonville, Fla.

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