1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES		
2	x		
3	TONY HENDERSON, :		
4	Petitioner : No. 13-1487		
5	v. :		
6	UNITED STATES. :		
7	x		
8	Washington, D.C.		
9	Tuesday, February 24, 2015		
10			
11	The above-entitled matter came on for oral		
12	argument before the Supreme Court of the United States		
13	at 10:09 a.m.		
14	APPEARANCES:		
15	DANIEL R. ORTIZ, ESQ., Charlottesville, Va.; on behalf		
16	of Petitioner.		
17	ANN O'CONNELL, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor General		
18	Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on behalf of		
19	Respondent.		
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1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	(10:09 a.m.)	
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument	
4	first this morning in Case 1314-87, Henderson v. The	
5	United States.	
6	Mr. Ortiz.	
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF DANIEL R. ORTIZ	
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER	
9	MR. ORTIZ: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it	
10	please the Court:	
11	This case asks whether the felon in	
12	possession statute prevents the court from ordering the	
13	government to transfer firearms in its possession that	
14	are owned by a felon to to a suitable third party. The	
15	government now concedes that a court can order transfer	
16	to a licensed gun dealer, who will then sell the	
17	firearms on the owner's behalf.	
18	That concession alone requires reversal.	
19	Neither court below understood that it had such power.	
20	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Why isn't is that	
21	enough for your client? He wants to sell the firearms	
22	to the government is willing to let a licensed	
23	firearms dealer sell them for him?	
24	MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor. He that's	
25	not his preferred remedy, but that is an acceptable	

- 1 remedy for him. In fact, it is one of the remedies that
- 2 he -- he suggested below.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Did -- I didn't -- I
- 4 thought that before the district court there was only
- 5 first, his friend, then his mother, and then another
- 6 friend. Where -- where did he ask the court to allow
- 7 the guns to be sold by a licensed gun dealer?
- 8 MR. ORTIZ: Your Honor, you can see the
- 9 references on page 71, 170, 132 and page 195 of the
- 10 joint appendix. On page 71 in his renewed request for
- 11 disposition of property, Mr. Henderson said that the --
- 12 said that the owners quote, "have property interest in
- 13 the firearms which must be accommodated by the sale,
- 14 transfer, or storage of the firearms in spite of his own
- 15 possessor rights having been curtailed." On page 170 --
- 16 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But that doesn't mention
- 17 anything about a gun dealer, and he had been quite
- 18 specific about the persons to whom he wanted the guns
- 19 transferred.
- 20 MR. ORTIZ: Well, Your Honor, the -- in
- 21 the -- in the Miller case, which he cites there for the
- 22 proposition that a sale would be an appropriate remedy,
- 23 the sale was through -- license -- one of the
- 24 possibilities was sale through a licensed gun dealer.
- 25 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Is there any point in the

- 1 references that you made where he said to the court, "I
- 2 would like these guns to be consigned to a licensed gun
- 3 dealer?"
- 4 MR. ORTIZ: He, twice, Your Honor, did
- 5 not -- he did not mention the word licensed gun dealer,
- 6 but he said transfer for sale, did not limit it to any
- 7 particular person. And on page 132 in his objections to
- 8 the magistrate judge's report and recommendation, he
- 9 asked the court to grant the request that this Court
- 10 ordered that a person lawfully titled-- entitled to own
- 11 the subject firearms collection be awarded possession
- 12 and control and direct that the payment --
- 13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Wasn't he on a futile
- 14 mission in this circuit?
- 15 MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor, he was on a
- 16 futile mission in this circuit.
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Because this circuit had
- 18 already ruled that any kind of sale by anyone was
- 19 prohibited, because he was a felon.
- 20 MR. ORTIZ: That is clear, Justice
- 21 Sotomayor. It is also --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And when he went up on
- 23 appeal, he cited the Brown case to the court -- to the
- 24 circuit court, which had held that a court-ordered sale
- 25 was okav.

- 1 MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor.
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And despite him citing
- 3 the Brown case, the Eighth Circuit continued with its
- 4 own precedent and said no one can sell it, not even the
- 5 court.
- 6 MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor. He he -- he
- 7 did make that clear to the Eleventh Circuit, but nowhere
- 8 in his request for sale or transfer below did he
- 9 specifically limit it to someone who was not a licensed
- 10 gun dealer. This request at the end of his objections
- 11 to magistrate judge's report is broad enough to
- 12 contemplate that. He --
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I would have
- 14 thought -- I would have thought you would oppose the
- 15 notion that that would be an adequate -- adequate
- 16 relief. If we're talking about an attribute of
- 17 ownership, the owner gets to decide who -- to whom he's
- 18 going to sell what he owns.
- 19 MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor. It is -- it
- 20 may, in this particular case, because it was one of the
- 21 remedies that he actually requested be possible, but it
- 22 was not his preferred remedy. This Court should have
- 23 the power to approve sales and transfers so long as the
- 24 recipients are not under the control or influence of the
- owner, so long as they themselves are legally entitled

- 1 to own and possess the guns, and so long --
- 2 JUSTICE GINSBURG: How do you -- how does
- 3 one tell -- let's take the two people -- two friends
- 4 that you opposed -- suggested transferring them to, or
- 5 his wife so they could stay within the family. How does
- 6 the Court know whether that transfer will give him
- 7 access to the guns so that he will have possession?
- 8 MR. ORTIZ: Your Honor, it's up to the
- 9 district court to hold a hearing on the issue. The
- 10 standard is reasonableness. There's no equitable
- 11 analysis. The court can notify the suggested
- 12 transferees that they are giving the -- allowing
- 13 Mr. Henderson any access to the guns would constitute a
- 14 criminal violation. The court can, as the Seventh
- 15 Circuit suggested, resign-- required signed statements
- 16 from the proposed transferees that they will never let
- 17 the owner again have control or influence over the use
- 18 of the guns.
- 19 There are example -- it's a case-by-case
- 20 determination however. In some cases the court may be
- 21 persuaded that such transfers would be appropriate. In
- 22 other cases, the court may well not, and that begins --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: And under what statutory
- 24 rule or authority does the court hold that hearing?
- 25 MR. ORTIZ: This is under its traditional

- 1 equitable principles or authority, Your Honor.
- 2 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Is there a black-letter
- 3 case you can cite for the proposition that the court has
- 4 this general equitable authority?
- 5 MR. ORTIZ: Well, Your Honor --
- 6 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Because I'm wondering if
- 7 the government wants to sue under the Tucker Act or
- 8 something. That's what I'm asking.
- 9 MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor. No. The lower
- 10 courts that have done this, Your Honor, have cited in
- 11 cases like Wilson and Wright from the D.C. Circuit
- 12 before Rule 41 was amended in 1989, pointed out that
- 13 they had ancillary jurisdiction to this, and since which
- 14 does not violate Kokkonen or Peacock v. Thomas because
- in this case, the -- Mr. Henderson was ordered to give
- 16 up the guns as a condition of his release. The court's
- 17 returning of the property can be seen as its giving
- 18 effect to its own orders and decrees.
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: You agree that --
- 20 JUSTICE KENNEDY: And 41(q) is too much of a
- 21 stretch?
- MR. ORTIZ: No, Your Honor, we believe that
- 23 Rule 41(g) would also work here. The government takes a
- 24 much narrower view of the course.
- 25 Mr. Henderson did not actually ask for

- 1 relief under 41(q) himself. He asked for it under
- 2 general equitable principles, which other courts have
- 3 allowed. It is the government that tried to narrowly
- 4 characterize his request as one under Rule 41(g) and now
- 5 takes a ver-- narrow approach towards the word return,
- 6 and suggests that he is unable -- he should be unable to
- 7 seek transfers of his guns for that reason.
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: But it's not just return;
- 9 right? It's return the property to the movant.
- 10 MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor.
- 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: So how does this fit under
- 12 41(q)?
- MR. ORTIZ: Well, it's a kind of complicated
- 14 transaction under Rule 41(g), Your Honor. He is asking
- 15 for the guns to be transferred, and as part of that
- 16 transfer, for him to receive payment. He is not asking
- 17 for the gun itself, admittedly. But he is asking the
- 18 court to structure the transaction in such a way that he
- 19 would receive the economic benefit.
- 20 JUSTICE KENNEDY: He's asking for the stick
- 21 and the bundle that's called ownership and -- and the
- 22 funds from the transfer.
- 23 MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor. He is asking
- 24 for the ownership; in particular, the right to transfer.
- 25 And that -- the Eleventh Circuit held that the right, by

- 1 transferring the property, he was necessarily receiving
- 2 constructive possession of it. And that holding is
- 3 wrong for at least six different independent reasons.
- 4 It violates the plain language of the statute. It
- 5 violates traditional understanding, common law
- 6 understandings of what possession entails. It violates
- 7 the statutory structure and at least two canons of
- 8 statutory interpretation. It violates the statutory's
- 9 purpose by preventing felons from completely alienating
- 10 their interest in their guns.
- 11 It also allows the government to accomplish
- 12 a forfeiture without any due process at all. And, Your
- 13 Honors, it raises serious takings, due process, Fourth
- 14 Amendment, Second Amendment, and Eighth Amendment
- 15 concerns.
- 16 JUSTICE KAGAN: Just so I understand the
- 17 scope of your position, you say that the district court
- 18 has discretion to figure out, you know, whether a
- 19 particular person whom your client or someone else wants
- 20 to sell the gun to is an appropriate recipient of the
- 21 gun. But in the absence of that, does the district
- 22 court just have discretion or must the district court
- 23 ensure that the gun is sold through a gun dealer?
- In other words, if -- if your client says
- 25 really I want it sold through a gun dealer, is that

- 1 discretionary on the district court's part or is that
- 2 required?
- 3 MR. ORTIZ: That would be required, Your
- 4 Honor, although there might be some argument about the
- 5 particular gun dealer. Maybe the one is -- one is
- 6 proposed that petitioner believes would be inappropriate
- 7 for some reason.
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, would you
- 9 repeat that?
- 10 MR. ORTIZ: Sorry. The court -- lower
- 11 court, Your Honor, would be required under those
- 12 circumstances that Justice Kagan had proposed to order a
- 13 sale by a licensed gun dealer. It's possible that there
- 14 might be some argument about a particular -- whether a
- 15 particular gun dealer would be appropriate or not.
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: Can I ask you a question
- 17 about your argument that a district court would have the
- 18 discretion to prevent the transfer of a gun from the
- 19 convicted felon to a third party who has some
- 20 acquaintance with the convicted felon? A friend, let's
- 21 say. Let's say it's a friend who lives two blocks away.
- 22 Now, if this friend doesn't -- is not himself a
- 23 convicted felon or doesn't have some other aspect of his
- 24 record that would prevent him from buying a firearm, he
- 25 could go to a licensed firearm dealer, presumably, and

- 1 purchase it directly; right?
- 2 MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor.
- 3 JUSTICE ALITO: So why should the
- 4 situation -- and that would be true even though he is a
- 5 friend of the convicted felon, and there might be some
- 6 risk that he would allow the convicted felon to use the
- 7 firearm.
- 8 So why should the situation be different
- 9 when the district court is considering whether the
- 10 firearm can be transferred from the convicted felon to
- 11 this individual?
- 12 MR. ORTIZ: It shouldn't be any different.
- 13 JUSTICE ALITO: But I thought you
- 14 understood -- I thought you were saying that the district
- 15 court would have the discretion to prevent that transfer
- 16 if the district court thought there was some risk that
- 17 this individual would allow the convicted felon to have
- 18 access to the firearm.
- 19 MR. ORTIZ: If, in its hearing, the district
- 20 court is not -- insufficiently convinced that there is
- 21 independence between the owner and the transferee, it
- 22 might, as an exercise of its equitable
- 23 discretion because it is a question of equity, refuse
- 24 the direct transfer and put it up for -- put the
- 25 firearms for sale through a licensed gun dealer.

- 1 JUSTICE ALITO: And then that individual
- 2 could go to the --the licensed firearm dealer and buy
- 3 exactly the same gun.
- 4 MR. ORTIZ: Yes, Your Honor.
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: So I don't see how the two
- 6 positions are --
- 7 MR. ORTIZ: Well, at -- at the extreme -- at
- 8 the extreme, Justice -- Justice Alito, imagine a situation
- 9 where someone in this position is proposing transfer to an
- 10 unindicted drug kingpin, something like that. The
- 11 government presumably would object to the transfer, not
- 12 because the person is indicted, the drug kingpin hasn't
- 13 yet, but because they have suspicions about his
- 14 activity. The drug kingpin, in that position, could
- 15 presumably go to a gun dealer and buy whatever firearms
- 16 the drug ping -- kingpin wanted. But it is not outside
- 17 of the court's authority to take that fact into account.
- 18 Those circumstances, I believe, would be
- 19 very few and far between. In most cases, so long as
- 20 the -- the transferee is not under the owner's control
- 21 and the transferee has the legal ability to own and
- 22 possess the guns, the district court, normal course,
- 23 should approve the transfer. But there may --
- 24 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And who -- who makes the
- 25 arrangement? Who selects the gun dealer and makes the

- 1 arrangement for the consignment? Does the court do
- 2 that --
- 3 MR. ORTIZ: I believe --
- 4 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- or does Henderson do
- 5 it?
- 6 MR. ORTIZ: In the cases where the district
- 7 courts have -- or the courts below have taken this
- 8 approach, Your Honor, it's usually a matter of
- 9 negotiation between the government and the felon.
- 10 JUSTICE KAGAN: And, Mr. --
- 11 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, I would assume it
- 12 ought to be the gun owner's first preference. I mean,
- 13 why -- why wouldn't that be the normal situation? His
- 14 first preference is that it -- it should be sold to --
- 15 to individual X. And if the court cannot reject that,
- 16 it should go there. And his second preference is, well,
- 17 if you reject that, give it to Y. Wouldn't that be the
- 18 normal?
- 19 MR. ORTIZ: That would be the normal, Your
- 20 Honor. We certainly believe that Petitioner should have
- 21 that right and the Petitioner's nominee of the gun
- 22 dealer should be accepted.
- 23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I think Justice Alito's
- 24 question is basically why would the district court have
- 25 equitable power to turn down any named buyer so long as

- 1 it is an actual buyer. Meaning I can understand he
- 2 can't just designate someone who's himself, okay, but if
- 3 he's making a good faith sale, why should the district
- 4 court have any power to turn that person down?
- 5 MR. ORTIZ: Justice Sotomayor, the district
- 6 court shouldn't have that power unless the public
- 7 interest, which is always a concern in equity, would be
- 8 violated by it, and those cases would be few and far
- 9 between. The one I mentioned, the sale -- the proposed
- 10 transfer to an unindicted drug ping -- kingpin might be
- 11 extreme enough for that to be possible, but ordinarily,
- 12 the district court should have -- not have that power.
- 13 JUSTICE KAGAN: And, Mr. Ortiz, why -- why
- 14 is it required that the court arrange for some transfer,
- 15 whether to a gun dealer or otherwise? Is it principles
- of equity that require that? Is it something else?
- 17 MR. ORTIZ: Well, Your Honor, there's no
- 18 statutory bar to it. There's always --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Right.
- 20 MR. ORTIZ: -- principles of equity and
- 21 there's no --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: There -- there's no
- 23 statutory bar, but I guess I'm asking a further question
- 24 because you said in response to my earlier question it's
- 25 not just discretionary, it's required, you know, at

- 1 least to a gun dealer. And -- and I guess I'm asking:
- 2 What is the source of that requirement?
- 3 MR. ORTIZ: Well, that requirement has
- 4 several sources. Part of it is the Due Process Clause
- 5 where the government can't basically effect a forfeiture
- 6 without affording any process, which the Eleventh
- 7 Circuit rule would allow.
- 8 There are also concerns under the Takings
- 9 Clause. There's -- there also may well be an
- 10 unreasonable seizure under the Fourth Amendment. There
- 11 are Excessive Fine Clause issues. In fact, this Court
- 12 has all of those constitutional doubts and concerns that
- 13 argue in favor of the remedy that Mr. Henderson
- 14 requested.
- 15 If there are no further questions, Your
- 16 Honor, we'd like to reserve the remaining time for
- 17 rebuttal.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- 19 Ms. O'Connell.
- 20 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ANN O'CONNELL
- ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
- MS. O'CONNELL: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
- 23 it please the Court:
- 24 If a convicted felon selects a recipient of
- 25 his firearms and negotiates the terms of a transfer but

- 1 then relies on someone else to deliver the firearms, he
- 2 still has the power and intention at a given time to
- 3 exercise dominion and control over those firearms, which
- 4 amounts to constructive possession.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Where did it -- the
- 6 ability to sell something depends upon ownership, not
- 7 possession. If I leave my car with a garage for a
- 8 month, the garage has possession, but they can't sell
- 9 the car. I don't have possession, but I can sell the
- 10 car.
- In other words, I don't see how it gets to
- 12 be constructive possession. All he's asserting is a
- 13 right to ownership, which carries with it the right to
- 14 sell.
- 15 MS. O'CONNELL: The definition of
- 16 constructive possession, which everybody agrees is
- 17 included within the word "possession" in 922(g), is when
- 18 a person has the power and intention at a given time to
- 19 exercise dominion and control over the property, either
- 20 directly or through others.
- 21 And it's our position that if he is
- 22 selecting the recipient, excluding others from receiving
- 23 it, and negotiating the terms of the sale, that he has
- 24 the power and intention at that time to exercise
- 25 dominion and control over those firearms.

- 1 We've cited some papers --
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But he doesn't -- he
- 3 doesn't have much control when the government is holding
- 4 them. He's -- he's just trying to sell them. He
- 5 doesn't want to control them. He doesn't want to use
- 6 them. He doesn't want to possess them, constructively
- 7 or otherwise. In fact, he wants to get rid of them,
- 8 which is what the statute is supposed to accomplish.
- 9 MS. O'CONNELL: Right. So we agree that the
- 10 convicted felon can sell the firearms. They can be
- 11 sold. There's a question of who should be selling them.
- 12 On our end, we think that they should go to a licensed
- 13 firearms dealer, a Federal firearms licensed dealer, or
- 14 an FFL, who is licensed and expected to sell firearms.
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: But do you think that the --
- 16 the person can pick the firearms dealer?
- 17 MS. O'CONNELL: Yes. We think that's fine.
- 18 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, then your -- your
- 19 position is internally contradictory, right? You think
- 20 he can pick the firearms dealer. Well, that's -- that
- 21 fits within your very broad definition of control.
- MS. O'CONNELL: I -- I don't think so, and
- 23 let me explain why. When he picks the firearm dealer,
- 24 he is not exercising any control over where the firearms
- 25 land. The firearms dealer is an expected and a licensed

- 1 seller of firearms, so we don't expect him to keep them
- 2 or be subject to the convicted felon's control at all.
- 3 If he's nominating someone or selling them
- 4 to a specific person, then he has exercised control over
- 5 where they're going. He has excluded others. And we
- 6 think that amounts to constructive possession.
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, then suppose his
- 8 friend comes forward and says, I don't really intend to
- 9 possess this. I'm going to sell it.
- 10 That wouldn't be control?
- 11 MS. O'CONNELL: Well, I think there's -- so
- 12 as I was saying, there's a question over who sells it.
- 13 We think the FFL. The Petitioner thinks he can sell it
- 14 himself to -- to a friend, and we think that amounts to
- 15 constructive possession.
- In the middle, there's a question of can a
- 17 neutral third party sell them. And as -- as we think
- 18 the -- the Federal firearms licensed dealer is the right
- 19 one to sell. But on my theory of constructive
- 20 possession I've just laid out, you point out, yes, any
- 21 third party could, if the Court determines that they are
- 22 not subject to the felon's control, execute this sale.
- 23 However, a Court sitting in equity should
- 24 not be required to accept the convicted felon's
- 25 designation of somebody who's going to sell --

- 1 JUSTICE SCALIA: Why -- well, why do you say 2 that constructive possession only consists of being able to decide where they go? Why isn't it constructive 3 4 possession to be able to decide who gets them for later 5 transfer? Why doesn't -- why isn't that an exercise --6 MS. O'CONNELL: I think --7 JUSTICE SCALIA: -- of -- of dominion over them to some extent? 8 9 MS. O'CONNELL: I think it's harder to say that you're exercising dominion and control over 10 11 something by saying, I want to get rid of these and 12 please -- please do it. 13 JUSTICE SCALIA: I want so-and-so to sell 14 them. I -- I don't know why that isn't exercising dominion and control. It seems to me you're drawing a 15 16 very artificial line. You only -- you -- you can only 17 exercise dominion and control when you determine where they end up, but I -- I don't see that that comes 18 within -- within the term "constructive possession." 19 20 MS. O'CONNELL: If he is just -- if there is just a party that's appointed to sell the firearms for 21 22 him, and we -- we have to get rid of them somehow, and 23 so we think the best way to do it is to give them to a
- 25 And -- and, Justice Scalia, you know --

licensed firearms dealer.

24

- 1 JUSTICE SCALIA: I'm not saying it doesn't
- 2 make sense. I mean, it may make a lot of sense and may
- 3 be a very good policy had it been written into this
- 4 statute. But you're building this whole -- this -- this
- 5 whole palace upon the word "constructive possession."
- 6 And I don't see how constructive possession makes --
- 7 makes that distinction. It really doesn't.
- 8 MS. O'CONNELL: We -- it -- it's just
- 9 more -- it's -- it's harder to say he's exercising
- 10 dominion and control when they are just being given to a
- 11 neutral third party who's going to sell them in an
- 12 arm's-length transaction to the entire universe of
- 13 buyers that are eligible to --
- 14 JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't think it's harder
- 15 at all. He's deciding where they go for sale. Why
- isn't that exercising dominion and control?
- 17 MS. O'CONNELL: We think you can draw a
- 18 distinction. I think it's also -- the -- the reason
- 19 that we think it's okay -- a practical reason why we
- 20 think it's okay for the felon to suggest or say where
- 21 he -- which firearms dealer he thinks they should go to
- 22 is because the government, when we -- when we said, how
- 23 about if we just select it, we've said we -- we don't
- 24 really have the resources and the power to be going out
- 25 and finding firearms dealers, so we're happy if the

- 1 felon wants to appoint one.
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What if -- what if
- 3 he wants to donate them to someone? He wants to donate
- 4 them to the Texas National Guard? Could he do that? I
- 5 mean, the -- the Federal firearms dealer doesn't help
- 6 you there.
- 7 MS. O'CONNELL: No. I mean, I think any --
- 8 when it comes --
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: No, I mean, no, he
- 10 can't do it or --
- 11 MS. O'CONNELL: He cannot. I think anything
- 12 that it comes -- where it comes down to he is exercising
- 13 dominion and control over the firearms through the sale
- 14 amounts to constructive --
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: To the Federal
- 16 government he says, I -- I'm sorry about the conviction.
- 17 I want to give these to the Federal government.
- 18 Can he do that?
- MS. O'CONNELL: Well, I --
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I -- I guess that's
- 21 what he's doing.
- MS. O'CONNELL: He -- he -- he's not. He
- 23 could abandon them to the Federal government, and -- and
- 24 he's chosen not to.
- 25 But I think in that situation --

- 1 JUSTICE SCALIA: Why isn't that exercising
- 2 dominion and control? I mean, he says, I'm not going to
- 3 propose anything. I'm going to let the Federal
- 4 government have them.
- 5 Why isn't that exercising dominion --
- 6 MS. O'CONNELL: The reason why is because we
- 7 already have them, frankly. So he doesn't have to
- 8 transfer possession to us in order for us to have them.
- 9 All he would be doing is abandoning any interest in
- 10 them.
- 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, lucky you.
- 12 (Laughter.)
- MS. O'CONNELL: Right. We don't -- and --
- 14 and let me -- I also want to make clear --
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: Ms. O'Connell, can I ask
- 16 why -- why it is that we're looking at it in terms of
- 17 the sale? I mean, this is -- this constructive
- 18 possession question, it would seem to me to make a lot
- 19 more sense to ask the person who's going to end up
- 20 getting it, is there a chance that the original owner
- 21 can control what that person does with it.
- In other words, you know, I give it to my
- 23 wife, I give it to my best friend, and I'm really in a
- 24 position where I'm controlling the use of the firearm.
- 25 And that seems to me to make perfect sense, not the

- 1 question of, like, who controls the sale mechanism.
- 2 MS. O'CONNELL: I -- I agree with you,
- 3 Justice Kagan, that it makes perfect sense to look at
- 4 whether the felon has control over the person that gets
- 5 the firearms, but I think there's a separate time period
- 6 that we need to look at during the sale to determine
- 7 whether he's exercising dominion and control over the --
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: Where does all this come
- 9 from? I mean, to me, when somebody uses the word
- 10 "constructive X," that just means it's not X and -- and
- it's a way of pretending that it's X when it isn't.
- 12 So I start with that and say what you're
- 13 worried about here -- of course, he doesn't have any
- 14 possession of it. You have possession of it. And what
- 15 he wants to do is he wants to put it somewhere so he
- 16 can't get ahold of it as long as the law prevents him
- 17 from having it. And you took it from him. You made him
- 18 give it to him.
- 19 So what's wrong with his saying, you go give
- 20 it to somebody? Now, if it's too much trouble, the
- 21 judge can say he can't make you go to a lot of trouble.
- 22 If it's giving it to somebody who might really do
- 23 everything he wants, we'll guard against that. That's
- 24 the job of the district judge. End of case.
- Now, what -- what's -- what's -- simple,

- 1 realistic, preserves the government's interest. What's
- 2 wrong with it?
- 3 MS. O'CONNELL: I think, Justice Breyer,
- 4 that we are not pulling our constructive possession
- 5 position out of thin air.
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: I --
- 7 MS. O'CONNELL: If there are --
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: -- things like that, and I
- 9 don't understand any piece of it that has something in
- 10 that like it.
- 11 MS. O'CONNELL: We have -- the cases we've
- 12 cited -- I want to draw your attention to the cases
- 13 we've cited on pages 25 and 26 of our brief that involve
- 14 convicted felons who are out in the world and they are
- 15 negotiating sales of firearms.
- 16 And they are saying, Hey, buyer, do you want
- 17 to buy this firearm? Let's negotiate the terms. And
- 18 then since I can't possess them, I'm going to have
- 19 somebody else drop them off.
- 20 And courts have concluded in those
- 21 circumstances that's constructive possession.
- 22 JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. So we don't want
- 23 them. So we'll say to the district judge, Judge, use
- 24 some common sense. Don't let this gun get into the
- 25 hands of the crime boss of the area. Don't let the

- 1 things that you were just talking about happen.
- 2 And you look to see how much trouble it is,
- 3 what's likely to happen, and where it makes sense. And
- 4 if it isn't likely for these bad things to happen, fine.
- 5 MS. O'CONNELL: Those cases, though, are not
- 6 concerned with we -- we want to double check on who the
- 7 buyer is and see if that buyer is going to be subject to
- 8 the convicted felon's control. They are looking at the
- 9 felon's ability to move guns around throughout the
- 10 world.
- 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: But that seems to me very
- 12 different than the situation here, Ms. O'Connell,
- 13 because in that case, what the gang leader has is a
- 14 situation where somebody else is holding a gun for him
- 15 and he can say anything to that person. He can say, Use
- 16 the gun. He can say, Keep the gun in your closet. He
- 17 can say, Sell it to Person A or Person B or Person C.
- 18 He has total freedom over it.
- 19 And that's very different from the situation
- 20 here where the only thing that a person would -- a
- 21 person in Mr. Henderson's position can do is to sell the
- 22 gun to a person whom the court approves.
- 23 MS. O'CONNELL: I don't -- I don't think
- 24 that any of the cases that I was just referring to
- 25 involve situations where the convicted felon has control

- 1 over the person that's receiving the gun. All of them
- 2 just have to do with the convicted felon's ability make
- 3 a gun appear somewhere when he says to and to show that
- 4 he -- he -- he's exercising dominion and control over
- 5 the guns by negotiating the terms of their sale and
- 6 identifying buyers for them.
- 7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Yeah, but he doesn't -- he
- 8 doesn't have to get anybody to approve the buyer. I
- 9 think what Justice Kagan is saying, it's -- it's a lot
- 10 harder to say you have dominion and control when you
- 11 have to come before an equity court and say, Please, may
- 12 I, you know -- please may I have -- have the gun given
- 13 to my best friend or to somebody else. That doesn't
- 14 sound much like dominion and control to me.
- 15 MS. O'CONNELL: We -- we acknowledge that
- 16 because the guns are in our possession and the
- 17 Petitioner needs a court order in order for them to go
- 18 somewhere, that the court is exercising, also, some
- 19 control over the weapons; but by reserving this right to
- 20 nominate somebody to receive them, the convicted felon
- 21 is also exercising control over the weapons.
- I'll point out that in the Petitioner's
- 23 opening brief when he described the main attributes of
- 24 possession, he said the right to control and the right
- 25 to exclude. And his theory in the reply brief that, oh,

- 1 I'm just nominating somebody, is certainly an exercise
- 2 of the right to exclude other people from getting their
- 3 hands on the firearms.
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, the reality is --
- 5 JUSTICE SCALIA: Is this --
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The reality is that the
- 7 world is not going to know the guns are there, so -- but
- 8 there's no exclusion. If I wanted to go into that case
- 9 and ask the court to consider me rather than the
- 10 nominee, it's a court of equity. And the court could
- 11 say I'm the better owner than the person they nominated.
- So I don't know what this -- why this
- 13 nomination becomes control over the sale if it's the
- 14 judge who's approving the sale.
- 15 MS. O'CONNELL: Well, I think because -- I
- 16 don't -- I don't know that it's true that any other
- 17 person could just come in and ask for the firearms. I'm
- 18 not aware of that.
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, you're saying the
- 20 court is the one who decides whether the person who's
- 21 nominated is appropriate or not.
- 22 MS. O'CONNELL: Right. The court -- the
- 23 court can say yes or no after weighing equitable
- 24 factors; but if it says yes, then the felon is
- 25 exercising a right to control and to exclude --

- 1 JUSTICE BREYER: But what is it you want to
- 2 have happen; that is, the gun was taken away from him.
- 3 MS. O'CONNELL: Yes.
- 4 JUSTICE BREYER: He can't possess it
- 5 anymore. It's in the hands of the court, I guess, or
- 6 the government. Okay.
- 7 Now, it's his. It's a 1891 collector's
- 8 item; he's a gun collector. Nobody is claiming it's
- 9 forfeitable, or anything. Okay. What do you think
- 10 should happen?
- 11 MS. O'CONNELL: We think it should go to a
- 12 Federal firearms licensed dealer for a sale. And I -- I
- 13 want to make clear that if the -- if the Court disagrees
- 14 with our constructive possession theory, I think that's
- 15 probably where Justice Scalia is and I don't know how
- 16 many other people are in that boat, but I think the
- 17 Court should certainly make clear in its opinion that
- 18 because the -- the district court looking at this relief
- 19 is sitting in equity, it is not required to broker a
- 20 sale between a convicted felon and his friend. The
- 21 court could still order that the firearms instead be
- 22 sent to an FFL.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But the idea -- the
- 24 idea that it should be sold through a Federal firearms
- 25 dealer is a late idea. This was not something the

- 1 government proposed at any stage below until the case
- 2 came here, right?
- 3 MS. O'CONNELL: Right. We certainly didn't
- 4 propose it, but I -- I also don't think it's correct to
- 5 say that the Petitioner was -- was proposing this as
- 6 relief that he wanted. He did say in the --
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what did you
- 8 anticipate -- what was your position before you changed
- 9 it here in this Court about what should happen to the
- 10 guns?
- 11 MS. O'CONNELL: I mean, I think in the
- 12 Eleventh Circuit, Federal law enforcement officers that
- 13 have these guns and are trying to decide what to do with
- 14 them when they get the request coming in from the felons
- 15 were -- were certainly under the impression that Howell
- 16 controlled and that they certainly couldn't give it to
- 17 somebody that was selected by the convicted felon, but
- 18 also that they couldn't sell it. And --
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Has the Federal
- 20 government ever used these guns?
- MS. O'CONNELL: No, and if we --
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Not these particular
- 23 ones but guns that were forfeited by a convicted felon
- 24 and someone who couldn't sell them to anyone, at least
- 25 until you changed the position and said they could sell

- 1 them to a firearms dealer? They just sat around
- 2 gathering dust?
- 3 MS. O'CONNELL: They -- they do, because we
- 4 don't -- if the opinion is affirmed, if there's, you
- 5 know, nothing to do with these guns, we don't gain title
- 6 to them. I think there would need to be an extra step.
- 7 In a lot of the court of appeals cases that present this
- 8 issue, when the convicted felon filed his Rule 41(g)
- 9 motion, the government filed, in response, a motion to
- 10 prefer permission to destroy the firearms, or something
- 11 like that. But there is nothing like that in this case.
- 12 We wouldn't gain title to them.
- But -- but we think -- we do agree that our
- 14 position, maybe not necessarily in this case, because
- 15 the relief that Petitioner was asking for was always to
- 16 have it transferred to somebody in specific; but I
- 17 completely agree that we have said in briefs before, we
- 18 understood Howell to also prohibit a sale.
- 19 So what I think the appropriate relief for
- 20 this Court to -- what the Court should do to dispose of
- 21 the case would be to affirm the Eleventh Circuit's
- 22 holding that the convicted felon cannot select somebody
- 23 to receive his firearms, but then remand for -- if the
- 24 Court adopts our Federal licensed firearms dealer
- 25 position, to determine whether that relief --

- 1 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, that wouldn't --
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But the same trap that
- 3 you're -- I'm a little bit upset at your brief, frankly,
- 4 because in that circuit, he couldn't know that there was
- 5 any permissible sale, because that circuit had said
- 6 none.
- 7 And so to come back and say to us that we
- 8 should leave it in their discretion as to whether it
- 9 should go to a -- a Federal -- a federally licensed
- 10 firearms dealer seems as if the government has set a
- 11 trap for a pro se litigant.
- MS. O'CONNELL: We are -- we are certainly
- 13 not trying to do that. The position that I think I've
- 14 just articulated was if the Court agrees with what we've
- 15 said in our brief and our view of constructive
- 16 possession, it should affirm what the Eleventh Circuit
- 17 said with respect to he cannot transfer the firearms to
- 18 a person of his choosing. But we -- we would not oppose
- 19 a remand for the court of appeals to -- or the district
- 20 court to look at this at that --
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: That's not -- that's
- 22 not going to get it done. You still have the problem of
- 23 the court below's view of the Unclean Hands Doctrine.
- 24 Do you have a position, the Federal government -- does
- 25 the Federal Government have a position on that doctrine

- 1 now?
- 2 MS. O'CONNELL: We do not think the Unclean
- 3 Hands Doctrine applies in this case. I'm sorry if that
- 4 was not clear from the footnote in our brief, but we
- 5 disavowed that holding of the Eleventh Circuit. We are
- 6 perfectly fine with you writing an opinion, and you
- 7 should, saying that the Eleventh Circuit should not have
- 8 relied on that doctrine. The Unclean Hands Doctrine
- 9 typically requires the -- the uncleanliness of your
- 10 hands, to be tied to the equitable relief you are
- 11 seeking.
- 12 JUSTICE BREYER: Is that going to be your --
- 13 your position -- I mean, because I'm getting away from
- 14 the -- what I call the legal mumbo-jumbo. Looking at
- 15 the word "possessed" there, fine. It's a question of
- 16 interpreting that. And now where I thought, well, he
- 17 can't just have it sold to anybody. I mean, it could be
- 18 sold -- you don't want it sold to somebody who's going
- 19 to do his bidding every five minutes. I mean, maybe
- 20 he'd even agree with that.
- 21 And that now you're taking the opposite
- 22 extreme. You're saying the only way to administer this,
- 23 is the only thing really you can do with it, is you can
- 24 sell it to a Federal -- through a Federal firearms
- 25 dealer. And there are probably intermediate positions.

- 1 You know, I mean, somebody has a very valuable antique
- 2 weapon the Normans used to shoot or something. And he
- 3 says, I don't want to sell it. I'm going to be able to
- 4 possess it again in ten years. They'll forgive me for
- 5 whatever it is, and maybe you should accommodate that,
- 6 or maybe you shouldn't.
- 7 I have no feeling for how important it is to
- 8 have an absolute rule. You've given some good reasons
- 9 for it. What am I supposed to do? Just say everybody
- 10 agrees here you can't sell it your best friend who will
- 11 keep it to you, so they're wrong on that rule. The
- 12 government's position's is now let's do something else
- 13 with it. Maybe absolute. Maybe not. Go work it out,
- 14 Eleventh Circuit. Go work it out, lower court. What
- 15 should we do?
- MS. O'CONNELL: Yeah, I think that's -- that
- 17 is a perfectly fine solution. I think whatever the
- 18 Court is going to hold with respect to constructive
- 19 possession, we certainly hope that the Court will agree
- 20 with us that a transfer to a person selected by the
- 21 convicted felon is an act of constructive possession.
- 22 But we are totally fine with the licensed firearms
- 23 dealer option, and I don't -- it's not something we
- 24 could have worked out with him now, because he is still
- 25 presenting in this Court the -- the preferred option

- 1 that they be given to his friend.
- 2 JUSTICE BREYER: Is this Federal license --
- 3 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Sold -- that is -- is it
- 4 the government's position that it's the licensed firearm
- 5 dealer or -- in effect, forfeited to the government? Is
- 6 there any other transferee in the government's view that
- 7 would be appropriate?
- 8 MS. O'CONNELL: No. We think it would have
- 9 to be sold, and that the -- he could obtain the economic
- 10 value of it because 922(g) only extinguishes his
- 11 possessory interest.
- 12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But it would have to be
- 13 sold, but the sale would be -- or the consignment would
- 14 be to a licensed dealer. You're rejecting the friends.
- 15 You're rejecting the wife.
- 16 MS. O'CONNELL: I'm -- I'm rejecting his
- 17 ability to decide who to sell it to. I think I -- I
- 18 tried to explain in a -- in response to a question from
- 19 Justice Kagan earlier, I don't think it's -- it's
- 20 necessarily true that the firearms dealer is the only
- 21 neutral third party that can sell firearms. And under
- 22 our theory of constructive possession, he wouldn't be
- 23 controlling the destination of the firearms if they were
- 24 given to somebody other than a licensed firearms dealer,
- 25 who was not subject to the control of the convicted

- 1 felon. But we certainly think that given the statutory
- 2 backdrop where firearms are typically sold through an
- 3 FFL, that we think that is what Court should do.
- 4 JUSTICE SCALIA: Can he select the FFL? Can
- 5 he select the Federal -- I mean, you know, suppose the
- 6 government says we want it sold by a firearms dealer in
- 7 San Francisco and he says, what? You know, they don't
- 8 sell any guns in San Francisco. I want it -- you know,
- 9 I want it in -- in Dallas.
- 10 (Laughter.)
- 11 JUSTICE SCALIA: Can -- can he pick the
- 12 firearms dealer?
- MS. O'CONNELL: What we have said is yes, he
- 14 can -- the district court has to figure out who's going
- 15 to sell these firearms. And maybe the parties can
- 16 nominate firearms dealers. What I -- what I tried to
- 17 say before was that I don't -- the Federal government,
- 18 certainly the agencies that I am here representing, have
- 19 said they don't necessarily have the resources to, in
- 20 every case like this, go out and try to find a firearms
- 21 dealer to do this. So we don't -- and we don't think
- 22 it's an act of constructive possession for him to pick
- 23 the neutral third party that's going to make an arm's
- 24 length transaction to the entire universe of eligible
- 25 buyers.

- 1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice -- Justice
- 2 Alito.
- 3 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, what would happen if
- 4 someone is on trial for a felony and has in -- in his
- 5 house a number of firearms and then the person is
- 6 convicted? So what -- how can that person deal with the
- 7 firearms in the house without exercising constructive
- 8 possession in your view?
- 9 MS. O'CONNELL: So, this is probably the one
- 10 scenario where somebody like -- I don't know that he
- 11 couldn't have made arrangements beforehand, but we don't
- 12 really expect him to because he could be holding out
- 13 hope he's going to be acquitted. I think if he has
- 14 firearms in the house and then he is convicted and he
- 15 becomes a convicted felon, I mean, maybe he's -- I
- 16 presume he's going to jail. Maybe he will stay home
- 17 first. But you're right. That does propose sort of a
- 18 dilemma where we're saying he can't tell somebody else
- 19 what to do with the firearms.
- 20 I think if courts were looking at that
- 21 below -- and, of course, it's not something that is a
- 22 problem in this case because this Petitioner pleaded
- 23 guilty. And he acknowledged in his plea agreement that
- he was about to become prohibited from possessing
- 25 firearms. But I think that if courts determined in a

- 1 particular case that it was a problem, like all of a
- 2 sudden I am in a status where I can't possess firearms
- 3 and if I go home, I'm immediately in violation of the
- 4 statute, that courts could determine that there's like a
- 5 statutory background principle that you have a
- 6 reasonable amount of time to come into compliance with
- 7 this.
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, then why can't we do
- 9 that here?
- MS. O'CONNELL: Well, because that -- that
- 11 is not the type of -- a petitioner who pleads guilty is
- 12 not in that position. He knew when he pleaded quilty
- that he was about to lose his ability to possess
- 14 firearms.
- 15 JUSTICE BREYER: I mean, your whole
- 16 argument -- the reason I took it that the government
- 17 wants this firearm thing, firearm dealer, is they say,
- 18 look, there are a lot of guns and these guns should be
- 19 safe and we're afraid he'll give them to a friend, and
- 20 we're afraid maybe the gang boss will get them, and the
- 21 only safe thing to do is really the firearms dealer.
- Okay. But now we think of a similar kind of
- 23 case. It's just happened that the government didn't get
- 24 the guns first, they're in his house. And then you say
- 25 well, the solution there is it's a reasonable time. He

- 1 has a reasonable time to do with them what he wants.
- 2 MS. O'CONNELL: No.
- 3 JUSTICE KENNEDY: As long as he gets them
- 4 out of his possession.
- 5 MS. O'CONNELL: I think if he --
- 6 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Are you going to say he
- 7 has to give them to a firearms dealer? This is very
- 8 complicated, more so than I ever thought, and it seems
- 9 to me that it might best be worked out by lower courts
- 10 under the principle that we don't want these guns back
- in the hands of either his control or people who might
- 12 misuse them.
- MS. O'CONNELL: I think if he is a person
- 14 who pleaded guilty, and so he -- he had advance
- 15 knowledge that he was about to become somebody who
- 16 couldn't possess firearms, including constructive
- 17 possession where he couldn't exercise dominion and
- 18 control over them, then he should be required to -- to
- 19 get rid of those firearms before he pleads guilty. And
- 20 if he still has them in his house after he does so,
- 21 there is no reasonable period of time for that person
- 22 to, you know, exercise his own control over what he
- 23 wants to do with them. I think those do have to go to a
- 24 firearms dealer.
- 25 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Can you tell me -- it's

- 1 not this case, but suppose -- somewhat like Justice
- 2 Alito's hypothetical -- a man's living at home with his
- 3 wife. Wife owns the firearms. The firearms are in the
- 4 bedroom. He's convicted of an offense where 922(g)
- 5 controls. Is he in constructive possession of those in
- 6 violation of the statute?
- 7 MS. O'CONNELL: There is a whole body of
- 8 case law on that, Justice Kennedy, where the -- the
- 9 answer is can the convicted felon exercise dominion and
- 10 control over the firearms in -- in their location. So
- if they're in like the master bedroom and they're not
- 12 locked up and he has access to them any time he wants
- 13 it, then he would -- he would be a felon in possession
- 14 of a firearm.
- 15 JUSTICE SCALIA: But the mere fact that his
- 16 wife has them is not enough --
- 17 MS. O'CONNELL: Right.
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: -- for constructive
- 19 possession.
- MS. O'CONNELL: Right.
- 21 JUSTICE SCALIA: But you say that in this
- 22 context, the mere fact that a friend of his would have
- them is enough for constructive possession.
- 24 MS. O'CONNELL: Yes. And it's because --
- 25 JUSTICE SCALIA: Why is that?

- 1 MS. O'CONNELL: Because he is the one that
- 2 is selling the firearms to the friend. He is selecting
- 3 the friend. He's excluding other people from owning
- 4 them. He is exercising control over the sale or the
- 5 transfer to his friend.
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: Ms. O'Connell, I think it's
- 7 implicit in what you're saying, but I just wanted to
- 8 make it clear. Although you say that Rule 41(g) is not
- 9 the appropriate mechanism, you have no doubt that courts
- 10 do have the equitable authority to do this. Is that
- 11 correct?
- 12 MS. O'CONNELL: That's correct. And I -- I
- 13 mean, I hope that, Justice Sotomayor, that it's not the
- 14 case that people are upset with -- with the government's
- 15 brief. I think that in our brief, we tried to correct
- 16 some wrongs that had happened in this case. We have
- 17 abandoned that 41(q) argument, we have abandoned the
- 18 Unclean Hands argument. The weapons that are not
- 19 firearms were -- have been returned to Mr. Henderson.
- 20 And we think we've come up with a solution transferring
- 21 the weapons to a Federal licensed firearms dealer that
- 22 allows him to obtain the economic value of the firearms
- 23 without exercising control over them.
- 24 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Would you agree that the
- Unclean Hands part, that should not remain the law of

- 1 the circuit?
- 2 MS. O'CONNELL: Right.
- 3 JUSTICE GINSBURG: So we should -- we should
- 4 address that and reject it?
- 5 MS. O'CONNELL: Yes. In our footnote on the
- 6 unclean hands, we did describe that if these are if
- 7 the -- obviously, if the if the property that we have
- 8 is contraband, it's not being returned to anybody. But
- 9 we also would reserve the right to make arguments in cases
- 10 where the property we're holding is derivative contraband,
- 11 like it's a firearm that's been used to shoot somebody or
- it's something that is used to for drugs --
- 13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But you have to file for
- 14 forfeiture in those situations.
- MS. O'CONNELL: Well, what I'm saying is, if
- 16 we miss those deadlines or something like that, we would
- 17 reserve the right in a derivative contraband case to
- 18 make an unclean hands argument --
- 19 JUSTICE BREYER: What about just forgetting
- 20 the words "dominion" and "constructive" and just look to
- 21 the word "possession" and say that that sometimes
- 22 includes control? And what you want to prevent is that
- 23 he disposes of these arms in a way that allows him,
- 24 possibly, to control them in the future or control them
- 25 now in a way that likely puts them in the hands of bad

- 1 people for the future.
- Now, that way, all we have to do is look at
- 3 the word possession. We have to add that it includes,
- 4 for purposes of this statute, certain kinds of control.
- 5 And then you have to say this is the simple rule, and
- 6 this will prevent two bad kinds of control.
- 7 Now, is there something wrong with that? If
- 8 so, we then send it back so that you can argue to the
- 9 district court why your rule is necessary to prevent
- 10 these two bad kinds of control.
- 11 MS. O'CONNELL: Justice Breyer, I think
- 12 your -- your second part we would go a little bit
- 13 further under the government's theory. Surely we think
- 14 that if the firearms are given back to somebody over
- 15 whom the convicted felon is going to exercise control,
- 16 that would be constructive possession. But we also
- 17 think that regardless of the person who's on the
- 18 receiving end of the firearms is a good person or a bad
- 19 person, is an exercise of dominion.
- 20 JUSTICE BREYER: I know, that's the part
- 21 that it's hard for me to accept.
- MS. O'CONNELL: Well --
- 23 JUSTICE BREYER: Because you're willing to
- 24 allow that control in the case that Justice Alito put
- 25 where he was convicted and it's in his house. And I

- 1 don't see anything bad that flows from that kind of
- 2 control. And I don't see why you have to read the
- 3 statute to include that kind of control to achieve any
- 4 purpose that the statute has. So therefore, I tend,
- 5 tentatively, to reject that kind of control as falling
- 6 within what the statute forbids.
- 7 MS. O'CONNELL: If you are going to reject
- 8 that kind of control --
- 9 JUSTICE BREYER: What bad will happen?
- 10 MS. O'CONNELL: -- then we would just ask
- 11 that the Court, you know, make clear in its opinion that
- 12 a district court acting in equity is not required to
- 13 accept the convicted felon's choice or direction about
- 14 where he wants the firearms to go, and that, instead of
- 15 having to broker that transaction between a convicted
- 16 felon and his friends, that the Court say, you know --
- 17 JUSTICE BREYER: That might be another way
- 18 to do it, you know. All right. You have a difficult
- 19 conceptual case.
- 20 MS. O'CONNELL: And I don't think, you know,
- 21 even if you don't think that it's bad to have firearms
- go to necessarily anybody or maybe there's a very good
- 23 person that the convicted felon knows and wants to have
- 24 it, the line is drawn when you become a convicted felon.
- 25 JUSTICE ALITO: Would the firearms dealer

- 1 charge a commission for selling these guns?
- 2 MS. O'CONNELL: Yes.
- 3 JUSTICE ALITO: And who would pay that?
- 4 MS. O'CONNELL: It would -- it would come
- 5 out of the -- the sale price.
- 6 JUSTICE ALITO: So that if the -- if the
- 7 convicted felon could sell this without going through a
- 8 dealer for a certain amount, then that person would lose
- 9 the commission by having it sold through a firearms
- 10 dealer?
- 11 MS. O'CONNELL: Yes. And we simply think
- 12 that that's -- I mean, if the economic value is, you
- 13 know, that we're selling them through a firearms dealer
- 14 and he's going to charge a commission, then that's just
- 15 part of determining what the economic value of the guns
- 16 is. But -- but we certainly think -- I mean, this is --
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You can finish your
- 18 sentence.
- 19 MS. O'CONNELL: There's Montana -- or
- 20 State v. Fadness, one of the Montana Supreme Court
- 21 cases, includes a fact scenario where the person wanted
- 22 to designate their father to sell them and the court
- 23 said, I'm not required -- the father has no plan to sell
- 24 them, I'm going to give that, the felon said.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

- 1 Mr. Ortiz, you have 14 minutes remaining.
- 2 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF DANIEL R. ORTIZ
- 3 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
- 4 MR. ORTIZ: Your Honor, just four very quick
- 5 points:
- 6 First, on the question of whether
- 7 Mr. Henderson asked with sufficient particularity for
- 8 relief, please remember that he was proceeding pro se.
- 9 And second, the law is clear that post-conviction
- 10 motions for return of transfer of property are treated
- 11 as civil actions. Under Rule 54(c) of the Federal Rules
- 12 of Civil Procedure, he's entitled to whatever relief is
- 13 appropriate even if he did not request it. Second --
- 14 JUSTICE SCALIA: You -- you started off --
- 15 you were going to give us five pages in -- in the record,
- 16 and you only got to two of them, I think. You want --
- MR. ORTIZ: Oh, sorry.
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: Just in case I'm
- 19 unfortunate enough to get assigned this opinion.
- 20 (Laughter.)
- 21 MR. ORTIZ: Justice Scalia, on page 71 and
- 22 on page 170. The first was a reference to his renewed
- 23 motion for return/disposition of property, and the
- 24 second was the motion hearing itself. He said that
- 25 he -- he claimed -- he argued that he had a property of

- 1 some firearms which must be accommodated by the sale,
- 2 transfer or storage of the firearms. But Justice
- 3 Ginsburg is correct, he did not particularly reference a
- 4 licensed gun dealer. His objections to the magistrate
- 5 judge's report and recommendation which appears on
- 6 page 132 of the joint appendix, he asks the court for
- 7 the relief -- to grant the request that this Court
- 8 ordered that a person lawfully entitled to own the
- 9 subject firearms collection be awarded possession and
- 10 control and direct the payment for the firearms be
- 11 awarded to Petitioner or his wife.
- 12 And finally, in his Eleventh Circuit brief,
- 13 he said, "Alternatively, I request the court recognize
- 14 my continued ownership interest in the property value
- and order its sale for my benefit or my wife's or adult
- 16 children's benefit or allow me to designate a neutral
- 17 third party to take possession as his own."
- 18 Second, remind the Court that the
- 19 government's proposed Federal firearms dealer
- 20 remedy would allow an owner's friend to take -- to buy
- 21 the firearms without the lecture and warning from the
- 22 district court that might be a criminal offense.
- 23 Third, in this case, the firearms were
- 24 turned over long before Petitioner pleaded guilty. They
- 25 were turned over by order of the court setting the

- 1 conditions of his release, pretrial.
- 2 And finally, despite my friend's suggestion,
- 3 Petitioner firmly does not believe that affirmance is
- 4 appropriate relief here. Thank you.
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Ortiz, you do
- 6 understand -- I thought it was clear from what the
- 7 government said earlier, that it's waived any claim --
- 8 that you waived the request for this relief.
- 9 MR. ORTIZ: No --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So that's not at issue.
- 11 You think there's still --
- MR. ORTIZ: Your Honor --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- they're going to go
- 14 back down and say that you're not entitled to the relief
- 15 because you didn't ask for the right relief?
- 16 MR. ORTIZ: That's one fear . If this Court
- 17 were to dispose of the case other than by reversal,
- 18 there's also the other problem that -- not only would
- 19 that not resolve the circuit conflict, because the
- 20 government is taking a very different view of the
- 21 Eleventh Circuit's role than the Eleventh Circuit itself
- 22 does, but there is also the issue of unclean hands,
- 23 which would still be out there. And that would bar
- 24 going forward anyone in Petitioner's position from
- 25 taking advantage of the government's new position.

1	If there are no further questions, we rest
2	our case. Thank you.
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
4	The case is submitted.
5	(Whereupon, at 10:58 a.m., the case in the
6	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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