

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
	:	Case No. 22-cr-121 (TNM)
v.	:	
	:	
QUENTIN G. CANTRELL,	:	
	:	
Defendant	:	

**GOVERNMENT’S SENTENCING MEMORANDUM**

The United States of America, by and through its attorney, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, respectfully submits this sentencing memorandum in connection with the above-captioned matter. For the reasons set forth herein, the government requests that this Court sentence Defendant Quentin Cantrell to 60 days of home detention as part of a 36-month term of probation, a \$10,000 fine, 120 hours of community service, and \$500 in restitution.

**I. Introduction**

Defendant Quentin Cantrell, 55, an attorney for more than 20 years, participated in the January 6, 2021 attack on the United States Capitol—a violent attack that forced an interruption of Congress’s certification of the 2020 Electoral College vote count, threatened the peaceful transfer of power after the 2020 Presidential election, injured more than one hundred police officers, and resulted in more than 2.8 million dollars in losses.<sup>1</sup>

Defendant Quentin Cantrell was found guilty at trial of violating 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) (Count One) and 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G) (Count Four). As explained herein, a sentence of 60

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<sup>1</sup> Although the Statement of Offense in this matter reflects a sum of more than \$1.4 million dollars for repairs, as of October 17, 2022, the approximate losses suffered as a result of the siege at the United States Capitol was \$2,881,360.20. That amount reflects, among other things, damage to the United States Capitol building and grounds and certain costs borne by the United States Capitol Police.

days' home detention is appropriate in this case because Quentin Cantrell (1) reached the Capitol building after walking through torn scaffolding and past broken barriers; (2) spent 19 minutes on the Upper West Terrace watching the chaos unfold; (3) entered the Capitol building through an emergency exit door despite an alarm blaring; (4) has shown no remorse; and (5) he is an attorney who absolutely should have known his actions were illegal.

The Court must also consider that Quentin Cantrell's conduct on January 6, like the conduct of hundreds of other rioters, took place in the context of a large and violent riot that relied on numbers to overwhelm police officers who were trying to prevent a breach of the Capitol Building, and disrupt the proceedings. Here, the facts of and circumstances of Quentin Cantrell's crime support a sentence of 60 days of home detention and three years of probation.

## **II. Factual and Procedural Background**

### *The January 6, 2021 Attack on the Capitol*

To avoid unnecessary exposition, the government refers to the general summary of the attack on the U.S. Capitol. *See* Statement of Offense at 1–3.

### *Defendant Quentin Cantrell's Role in the January 6, 2021 Attack on the Capitol*

Jared Cantrell, Quentin Cantrell, and Eric Cantrell (all cousins, collectively “the Cantrells”)<sup>2</sup> attended the Stop the Steal rally and then marched down Constitution Avenue toward the West Lawn. The Cantrells reached the West Plaza of the Capitol grounds and ascended to the Upper West Terrace through the Northwest scaffolding. In several of the photos included in this memorandum, Eric Cantrell is circled in green, Quentin Cantrell is circled in yellow, and Jared Cantrell is circled in red.

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<sup>2</sup> The government charged all three Cantrells together in this case, 22-CR-121 (TNM). Eric Cantrell pled guilty and was sentenced to a term of three months' probation and 40 hours of community service on March 27, 2023.



*Image 1. Exhibit 6a, screenshot from Exhibit 6 at 20:47.*

At approximately 2:19 pm, the Cantrells exited the top of Northwest scaffolding and continued to ascend the stairs toward the Upper West Terrace.



*Image 2. Exhibit 9a, screenshot from Exhibit 9 at 0:07.*

When the Cantrells reached the Upper West Terrace, they observed broken police barriers. The following two images come from a single video recorded by a rioter following the Cantrells up to the Upper West Terrace.



*Images 3 and 4. Exhibits 10a and 10b, screenshots from Exhibit 10 at 0:15 and 0:30.*



The Cantrells spent approximately 19 minutes on the Upper West Terrace observing the chaos unfold outside of the Capitol building.



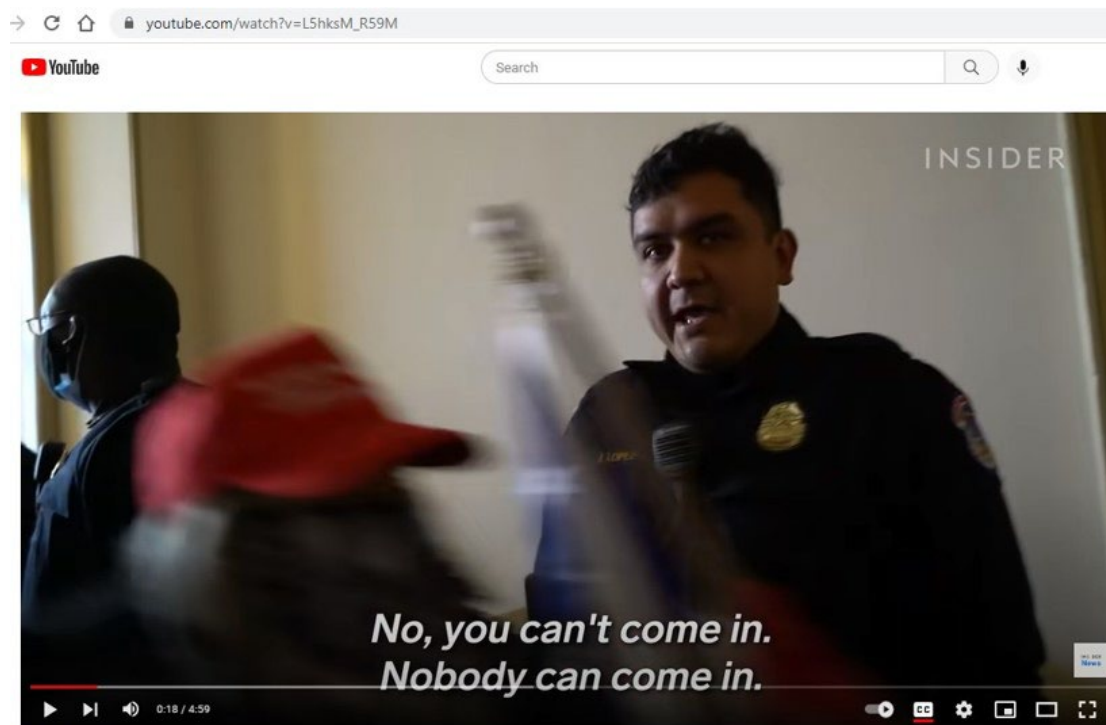
*Image 5. Exhibit 11a, screenshot from Exhibit 11 at 0:25.*

The Cantrells moved south on the Upper West Terrace, past the broken police barriers identified in Image 4. Their path was blocked by a makeshift barricade, beyond which was a line of police officers in riot gear. A video from a rioter shows the barricade, police, and then pans to the left to show the Cantrells ascending the stairs toward the Upper West Terrace door (the “UWT door”) where they entered the Capitol building.



*Images 6 and 7. Exhibits 15a and 15b, screenshots from Exhibit 15 at 0:58 and 1:15.*

At 2:37pm, an individual with a video camera talked to one of the five USCP officers who responded to the breach at the UWT door. The officer told that individual that no one was allowed inside the building.



Images 8 and 9. Exhibits 16a and 18a, screenshots from Exhibits 16 at 0:18 and 18 at 17:43.



At that same time, Jared Cantrell and Quentin Cantrell entered the Capitol building, mere feet from where that USCP officer told the rioters they were not permitted to enter the Capitol building. Nevertheless, Quentin Cantrell entered the building seconds later.



*Images 10 and 11. Exhibits 17a and 17b, screenshots from Exhibit 17 at 17:44 and 17:53.*



On their way inside the building, the Cantrells passed boxes lining both sides of the hall.



Images 12 and 13. Exhibits 18b and 18c, screenshots from Exhibit 18 at 17:59 and 18:13.

The Cantrells did not go through security and there was no indication that anyone was permitted to enter the Capitol building that day. To the contrary, alarms were blaring and the door was clearly marked “Emergency Exit Only.”

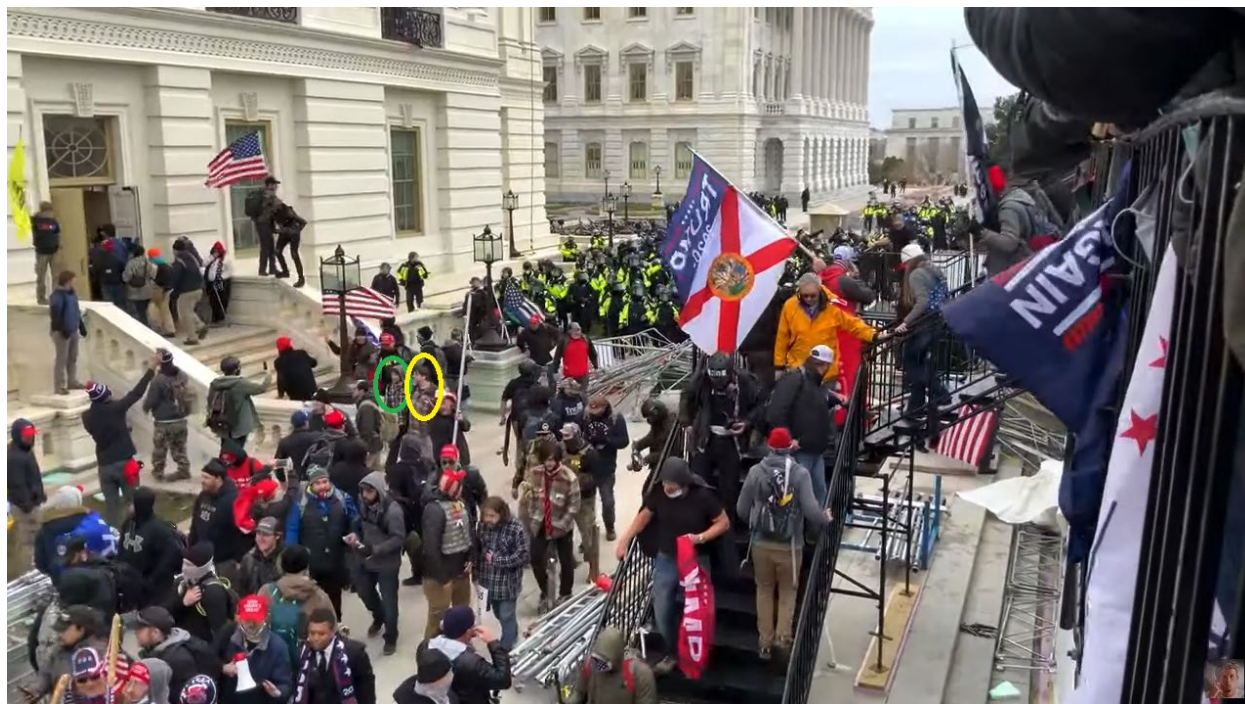
At 2:39 p.m., Quentin Cantrell and Eric Cantrell returned through the same set of doors and left the Capitol building.



*Images 14 and 15. Exhibits 18d and 17c, screenshots from Exhibits 18 at 19:31 and 17 at 19:36.*



Quentin and Eric Cantrell stepped out of the UWT doors and immediately saw a massive police presence on their left, beyond the broken police barriers and makeshift barrier erected by rioters. Nevertheless, they remained for approximately 6 minutes. It was not until the police began approaching the UWT doors from both sides in large numbers that Quentin decided to move away from the UWT doors.



*Image 16. Exhibit 19a, screenshot from Exhibit 19 at 0:12.*

Quentin and Eric Cantrell retraced their steps back to the Northwest stairs adjacent to the scaffolding. At 3:07 pm, they attempted to climb over the stair wall and down to the ground. Quentin Cantrell chose not to climb down all the way to the ground and instead remained on the stairs, but Eric Cantrell climbed over the wall and lowered himself to the ground below.





*Image 17. Exhibit 22a, screenshot from Exhibit 22 at 2:00.*

Quentin Cantrell eventually left the Capitol grounds alone.

#### *The Charges and Plea Agreement*

On March 8, 2022, the United States charged Quentin Cantrell by criminal complaint with violating 18 U.S.C. §§ 1752(a)(1) & (a)(2) and 40 U.S.C. §§ 5104(e)(2)(D) & (e)(2)(G). On March 10, 2022, law enforcement officers arrested him at his home in Indiana. On April 7, 2022, the United States charged Quentin Cantrell by a four-count Information with violating 18 U.S.C. §§ 1752(a)(1) & (a)(2) and 40 U.S.C. §§ 5104(e)(2)(D) & (e)(2)(G). On April 4, 2023, Quentin Cantrell was found guilty by court trial as to Count One, 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) and Count Four, 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G).

### **III. Statutory Penalties**

Quentin Cantrell now faces sentencing on Count One, 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) which has a maximum of one year of imprisonment, one year of supervised release, and a fine of up to

\$100,000. Count Four, 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G), which has a maximum 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of up to \$5,000.

#### IV. The Sentencing Guidelines and Guidelines Analysis

As the Supreme Court has instructed, the Court “should begin all sentencing proceedings by correctly calculating the applicable Guidelines range.” *United States v. Gall*, 552 U.S. 38, 49 (2007). “As a matter of administration and to secure nationwide consistency, the Guidelines should be the starting point and the initial benchmark” for determining a defendant’s sentence. *Id.* at 49. The United States Sentencing Guidelines (“U.S.S.G.” or “Guidelines”) are “the product of careful study based on extensive empirical evidence derived from the review of thousands of individual sentencing decisions” and are the “starting point and the initial benchmark” for sentencing. *Id.* at 49.

The government agrees with the Sentencing Guidelines calculation set forth in the PSR. According to the PSR, the U.S. Probation Office calculated Quentin Cantrell’s adjusted offense level under the Sentencing Guidelines as follows:

Base Offense Level (U.S.S.G. §2B2.3(a))	4
Specific Offense Characteristics (U.S.S.G. §2B2.3(b)(1)(A))	+2
Total Offense Level	6

*See* PSR at ¶¶ 31 - 38.

The U.S. Probation Office calculated Quentin Cantrell’s criminal history as a category I. PSR at ¶ 41. Accordingly, the U.S. Probation Office calculated Quentin Cantrell’s total adjusted offense level at 6, and his corresponding Guidelines imprisonment range at zero months to six months. PSR at ¶ 76.

Here, while the Court must consider the § 3553 factors to fashion a just and appropriate sentence, the Guidelines unquestionably provide the most helpful benchmark. As this Court knows, the government has charged a considerable number of persons with crimes based on the January 6 riot. This includes hundreds of felonies and misdemeanors that will be subjected to Guidelines analysis. In order to reflect Congress’s will—the same Congress that served as a backdrop to this criminal incursion—the Guidelines are a powerful driver of consistency and fairness.

**V. Sentencing Factors Under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)**

In this misdemeanor case, sentencing is guided by 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), which identifies the factors a court must consider in formulating the sentence. In this case, as described below, the Section 3553(a) factors weigh in favor of 60 days of home detention as part of a 36-month term of probation, a \$10,000 fine, 120 hours of community service, and \$500 in restitution.

**A. The Nature and Circumstances of the Offense**

The attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6 posed “a grave danger to our democracy.” *United States v. Munchel*, 991 F.3d 1273, 1284 (D.C. Cir. 2021). The attack “endangered hundreds of federal officials in the Capitol complex,” including lawmakers who “cowered under chairs while staffers blockaded themselves in offices, fearing physical attacks from the rioters.” *United States v. Judd*, 21-cr-40, 2021 WL 6134590, at \*5 (D.D.C. Dec. 28, 2021). While assessing Quentin Cantrell’s participation in that attack to fashion a just sentence, this Court should consider various aggravating and mitigating factors. Notably, for a misdemeanor defendant like Quentin Cantrell, the absence of violent or destructive acts is not a mitigating factor. Had Quentin Cantrell engaged in such conduct, he would have faced additional criminal charges.



One of the most important factors in Quentin Cantrell’s case is his lack of remorse. Cantrell, an attorney, walked past repeated and obvious signs the Capitol building and grounds were restricted, then spent 19 minutes on the Upper West Terrace watching the chaos unfold. He then walked past more damaged barriers and observed a makeshift barrier erected between rioters and police and still entered the Capitol through a door with a blaring alarm and a sign stating, “Emergency Exit Only.”

Accordingly, the nature and the circumstances of this offense establish the clear need for a sentence of 60 days’ home detention in this matter.

**B. The History and Characteristics of Quentin Cantrell**

Quentin Cantrell has no criminal history. *See* PSR ¶ 41.

Quentin Cantrell is an attorney and engineer and has practiced law for more than 20 years. As a result of his education and employment, probation has found Cantrell has the ability to pay a fine in addition to restitution. PSR ¶ 73. Cantrell’s education and experience should have stopped him from committing the crimes he did on January 6, 2021.

**C. The Need for the Sentence Imposed to Reflect the Seriousness of the Offense and Promote Respect for the Law**

The attack on the U.S. Capitol building and grounds was an attack on the rule of law. As with the nature and circumstances of the offense, this factor supports a sentence of incarceration, as it will in most cases, including misdemeanor cases, arising out of the January 6 riot. *See United States v. Joshua Bustle and Jessica Bustle*, 21-cr-238-TFH, Tr. 08/24/21 at 3 (“As to probation, I don't think anyone should start off in these cases with any presumption of probation. I think the presumption should be that these offenses were an attack on our democracy and that jail time is usually -- should be expected”) (statement of Judge Hogan).

#### **D. The Need for the Sentence to Afford Adequate Deterrence**

Deterrence encompasses two goals: general deterrence, or the need to deter crime generally, and specific deterrence, or the need to protect the public from further crimes by this defendant. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(B-C), *United States v. Russell*, 600 F.3d 631, 637 (D.C. Cir. 2010).

##### *General Deterrence*

The need for general deterrence weighs heavily in favor of incarceration in nearly every case arising out of the violent riot at the Capitol. Indeed, general deterrence may be the most compelling reason to impose a sentence of incarceration. “Future would-be rioters must be deterred.” (statement of Judge Nichols at sentencing, *United States v. Thomas Gallagher*, 1:21-CR-00041 Tr. 10/13/2021 at 37).

General deterrence is an important consideration because many of the rioters intended that their attack on the Capitol would disrupt, if not prevent, one of the most important democratic processes we have: the peaceful transfer of power to a newly elected President. And it is important to convey to future potential rioters—especially those who intend to improperly influence the democratic process—that their actions will have consequences. There is possibly no greater factor that this Court must consider.

The gravity of these offenses demands deterrence. *See United States v. Mariposa Castro*, 1:21-cr-00299 (RBW), Tr. 2/23/2022 at 41-42 (“But the concern I have is what message did you send to others? Because unfortunately there are a lot of people out here who have the same mindset that existed on January 6th that caused those events to occur. And if people start to get the impression that you can do what happened on January 6th, you can associate yourself with that behavior and that there's no real consequence, then people will say why not do it again.”). This

was not a protest. *See United States v. Paul Hodgkins*, 21-cr-188-RDM, Tr. at 46 (“I don’t think that any plausible argument can be made defending what happened in the Capitol on January 6th as the exercise of First Amendment rights.”) (statement of Judge Moss). And it is important to convey to future potential rioters—especially those who intend to improperly influence the democratic process—that their actions will have consequences. There is possibly no greater factor that this Court must consider.

#### *Specific Deterrence*

The government is very concerned about Quentin Cantrell’s lack of taking responsibility and absence of expressing remorse for his actions on January 6. In considering the need for specific deterrence, Cantrell’s lack of remorse is further compounded by the fact he is a practicing attorney and has been for more than 20 years.

Quentin Cantrell’s lack of judgment and repeated mistakes on January 6 suggest the need for specific deterrence. A period of home detention is warranted in order to deter Quentin Cantrell from repeating his mistakes the next time his favored presidential candidate does not win an election.

#### **E. The Need to Avoid Unwarranted Sentencing Disparities**

As the Court is aware, the government has charged hundreds of individuals for their roles in this one-of-a-kind assault on the Capitol, ranging from unlawful entry misdemeanors, such as in this case, to assault on police officers, to conspiracy to corruptly interfere with Congress.<sup>3</sup> This Court must sentence Quentin Cantrell based on his own conduct and relevant characteristics, but

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<sup>3</sup> A routinely updated table providing additional information about the sentences imposed on other Capitol breach defendants is available here: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/capitol-breach-cases>. To reveal that table, click on the link “SEE SENTENCES HANDED DOWN IN CAPITOL BREACH CASES.” The table shows that imposition of the government’s recommended sentence in this case would not result in an unwarranted sentencing disparity.



should give substantial weight to the context of his unlawful conduct: his participation in the January 6 riot.

Quentin Cantrell has been found guilty of Count One of the Information, charging him with Entering and Remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1). This offense is a Class A misdemeanor. 18 U.S.C. § 3559. Quentin Cantrell was also found guilty of Count Four; parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building, in violation of 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G). This offense is a Class B misdemeanor. 18 U.S.C. § 3559. Certain Class B and C misdemeanors and infractions are “petty offenses,” 18 U.S.C. § 19, to which the Sentencing Guidelines do not apply, U.S.S.G. § 1B1.9. The sentencing factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), including “the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct,” 18 U.S.C.A. § 3553(a)(6), do apply, however.

Section 3553(a)(6) of Title 18 directs a sentencing court to “consider ... the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct”. So long as the sentencing court “correctly calculate[s] and carefully review[s] the Guidelines range, [it] necessarily [gives] significant weight and consideration to the need to avoid unwarranted disparities” because “avoidance of unwarranted disparities was clearly considered by the Sentencing Commission when setting the Guidelines ranges.” *Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 54 (2007). In short, “the Sentencing Guidelines are themselves an anti-disparity formula.” *United States v. Blagojevich*, 854 F.3d 918, 921 (7th Cir. 2017). Consequently, a sentence within the Guidelines range will ordinarily not result in an unwarranted disparity.

Moreover, Section 3553(a)(6) does not limit the sentencing court’s broad discretion “to impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes” of

sentencing. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). After all, the goal of minimizing unwarranted sentencing disparities in Section 3553(a)(6) is “only one of several factors that must be weighted and balanced,” and the degree of weight is “firmly committed to the discretion of the sentencing judge.” *United States v. Coppola*, 671 F.3d 220, 254 (2d Cir. 2012). The “open-ended” nature of the Section 3553(a) factors means that “different district courts may have distinct sentencing philosophies and may emphasize and weigh the individual § 3553(a) factors differently; and every sentencing decision involves its own set of facts and circumstances regarding the offense and the offender.” *United States v. Gardellini*, 545 F.3d 1089, 1093 (D.C. Cir. 2008). “As the qualifier ‘unwarranted’ reflects, this provision leaves plenty of room for differences in sentences when warranted under the circumstances.” *United States v. Brown*, 732 F.3d 781, 788 (7th Cir. 2013).

In cases for which the Sentencing Guidelines apply, “[t]he best way to curtail ‘unwarranted’ disparities is to follow the Guidelines, which are designed to treat similar offenses and offenders similarly.” *United States v. Bartlett*, 567 F.3d 901, 908 (7th Cir. 2009). *See id.* (“A sentence within a Guideline range ‘necessarily’ complies with § 3553(a)(6).”). If anything, the Guidelines ranges in Capitol siege cases are more likely to understate than overstate the severity of the offense conduct. *See United States v. Knutson*, D.D.C. 22-cr-31 (FYP), Aug. 26, 2022 Sent. Hrg. Tr. at 24-25 (“If anything, the guideline range underrepresents the seriousness of [the defendant’s] conduct because it does not consider the context of the mob violence that took place on January 6th of 2021.”) (statement of Judge Pan).

Although all the other defendants discussed below participated in the Capitol breach on January 6, 2021, many salient differences explain the differing recommendations and sentences. While no previously sentenced case contains the same balance of aggravating and mitigating

factors present here, the sentences in the following cases provide suitable comparisons to the relevant sentencing considerations in this case.

For example, in *Nicholas Reimler*, 21-cr-239 (RDM), the defendant was on the UWT prior to entering the Capitol through the Senate Wing door and made his way to the Crypt. While inside the Crypt, Reimler took photographs and videos of other rioters in the Crypt and then Reimler made his way out of the Capitol through the same door he entered after being in the Capitol for less than 20 minutes. Although Reimler spent more time inside the Capitol, Cantrell spent a similar amount of time observing rioters on the UWT prior to his entry in the Capitol as Reimler spent observing rioters inside the Capitol. Unlike Cantrell, Reimler accepted responsibility for his actions and plead guilty to one count of 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G). Judge Moss sentenced Reimler to 30 days of home detention, 36 months of probation, and 60 hours of community service.

In any event, the goal of minimizing unwarranted sentencing disparities in § 3553(a)(6) is “only one of several factors that must be weighted and balanced,” and the degree of weight is “firmly committed to the discretion of the sentencing judge.” *United States v. Coppola*, 671 F.3d 220, 254 (2d Cir. 2012). The § 3553(a) factors that this Court assesses are “open-ended,” with the result that “different district courts may have distinct sentencing philosophies and may emphasize and weigh the individual § 3553(a) factors differently; and every sentencing decision involves its own set of facts and circumstances regarding the offense and the offender.” *United States v. Gardellini*, 545 F.3d 1089, 1093 (D.C. Cir. 2008). “[D]ifferent district courts can and will sentence differently—differently from the Sentencing Guidelines range, differently from the sentence an appellate court might have imposed, and differently from how other district courts might have sentenced that defendant.” *Id.* at 1095.



Under 18 U.S.C. § 3556, a sentencing court must determine whether and how to impose restitution in a federal criminal case. Because a federal court possesses no “inherent authority to order restitution,” *United States v. Fair*, 699 F.3d 508, 512 (D.C. Cir. 2012), it can impose restitution only when authorized by statute, *United States v. Papagno*, 639 F.3d 1093, 1096 (D.C. Cir. 2011). First, the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 (“VWPA”), Pub. L. No. 97-291 § 3579, 96 Stat. 1248 (now codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3663), “provides federal courts with discretionary authority to order restitution to victims of most federal crimes.” *Papagno*, 639 F.3d at 1096; *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3663(a)(1)(A) (Title 18 offenses subject to restitution under the VWPA). Second, the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act (“MVRA”), Pub. L. No. 104-132 § 204, 110 Stat. 1214 (codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3663A), “requires restitution in certain federal cases involving a subset of the crimes covered” in the VWPA. *Papagno*, 639 F.3d at 1096. The MVRA applies to certain offenses including those “in which an identifiable victim or victims has suffered a physical injury or pecuniary loss,” 18 U.S.C. § 3663A(c)(1)(B), a “crime of violence,” § 3663A(c)(1)(A)(i), or “an offense against property ... including any offense committed by fraud or deceit,” § 3663A(c)(1)(A)(ii). *See Fair*, 699 F.3d at 512 (citation omitted). Because Quentin Cantrell was convicted of a violation of an offense under Title 18, the VWPA does apply.

The applicable procedures for restitution orders issued and enforced under these two statutes is found in 18 U.S.C. § 3664. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3556 (directing that sentencing court “shall” impose restitution under the MVRA, “may” impose restitution under the VWPA, and “shall” use the procedures set out in Section 3664).

Both [t]he VWPA and MVRA require identification of a victim, defined in both statutes as “a person directly and proximately harmed as a result of” the offense of conviction. *Hughey v. United States*, 495 U.S. 411, 418 (1990) (interpreting the VWPA). Both statutes identify similar

covered costs, including lost property and certain expenses of recovering from bodily injury. *See Papagno*, 639 F.3d at 1097-97; 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663(b), 3663A(b). Finally, under both the statutes, the government bears the burden by a preponderance of the evidence to establish the amount of loss suffered by the victim. *United States v. Bikundi*, 926 F.3d 761, 791 (D.C. Cir. 2019).

In deciding whether to impose restitution under the VWPA, the sentencing court must take account of the victim’s losses, the defendant’s financial resources, and “such other factors as the court deems appropriate.” *United States v. Williams*, 353 F. Supp. 3d 14, 23-24 (D.D.C. 2019) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 3663(a)(1)(B)(i)). The MVRA, by contrast, requires imposition of full restitution without respect to a defendant’s ability to pay.<sup>4</sup>

Because this case involves the related criminal conduct of hundreds of defendants, the Court has discretion to: (1) hold the defendants jointly and severally liable for the full amount of restitution owed to the victim(s), *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3664(f)(1)(A) (requiring that, for restitution imposed under § 3663, “the court shall order restitution to each victim in the full amount of each victim’s losses as determined by the court and without consideration of the economic circumstances of the defendant”); or (2) apportion restitution and hold the defendant and other defendants responsible only for each defendant’s individual contribution to the victim’s total losses, 18 U.S.C. § 3664(h). That latter approach is appropriate here.

More specifically, the Court should require Quentin Cantrell to pay \$500 in restitution for his convictions on Count One. This amount fairly reflects Cantrell’s role in the offense and the damages resulting from his conduct. Moreover, in cases where the parties have entered into a guilty plea agreement, five hundred dollars has consistently been the agreed upon amount of

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<sup>4</sup> Both statutes permit the sentencing court to decline to impose restitution where doing so will “complicat[e]” or “prolong[]” the sentencing process. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663(a)(1)(B)(ii), 3663A(c)(3)(B).

restitution and the amount of restitution imposed by judges of this Court where the defendant was convicted of only misdemeanors and not directly and personally involved in damaging property. Accordingly, such a restitution order avoids sentencing disparity.

## **VI. Restitution**

Under 18 U.S.C. § 3556, a sentencing court must determine whether and how to impose restitution in a federal criminal case. Because a federal court possesses no “inherent authority to order restitution,” *United States v. Fair*, 699 F.3d 508, 512 (D.C. Cir. 2012), it can impose restitution only when authorized by statute, *United States v. Papagno*, 639 F.3d 1093, 1096 (D.C. Cir. 2011). First, the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 (“VWPA”), Pub. L. No. 97-291 § 3579, 96 Stat. 1248 (now codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3663), “provides federal courts with discretionary authority to order restitution to victims of most federal crimes.” *Papagno*, 639 F.3d at 1096; *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3663(a)(1)(A) (Title 18 offenses subject to restitution under the VWPA). Second, the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act (“MVRA”), Pub. L. No. 104-132 § 204, 110 Stat. 1214 (codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3663A), “requires restitution in certain federal cases involving a subset of the crimes covered” in the VWPA. *Papagno*, 639 F.3d at 1096. The MVRA applies to certain offenses including those “in which an identifiable victim or victims has suffered a physical injury or pecuniary loss,” 18 U.S.C. § 3663A(c)(1)(B), a “crime of violence,” § 3663A(c)(1)(A)(i), or “an offense against property ... including any offense committed by fraud or deceit,” § 3663A(c)(1)(A)(ii). *See Fair*, 699 F.3d at 512 (citation omitted). Because Cantrell was convicted of a violation of an offense under Title 18, the VWPA applies.

The applicable procedures for restitution orders issued and enforced under these two statutes is found in 18 U.S.C. § 3664. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3556 (directing that sentencing court “shall”



impose restitution under the MVRA, “may” impose restitution under the VWPA, and “shall” use the procedures set out in Section 3664).

Both [t]he VWPA and MVRA require identification of a victim, defined in both statutes as “a person directly and proximately harmed as a result of” the offense of conviction. *Hughey v. United States*, 495 U.S. 411, 418 (1990) (interpreting the VWPA). Both statutes identify similar covered costs, including lost property and certain expenses of recovering from bodily injury. *See Papagno*, 639 F.3d at 1097-97; 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663(b), 3663A(b). Finally, under both the statutes, the government bears the burden by a preponderance of the evidence to establish the amount of loss suffered by the victim. *United States v. Bikundi*, 926 F.3d 761, 791 (D.C. Cir. 2019).

In deciding whether to impose restitution under the VWPA, the sentencing court must take account of the victim’s losses, the defendant’s financial resources, and “such other factors as the court deems appropriate.” *United States v. Williams*, 353 F. Supp. 3d 14, 23-24 (D.D.C. 2019) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 3663(a)(1)(B)(i)). The MVRA, by contrast, requires imposition of full restitution without respect to a defendant’s ability to pay.<sup>5</sup>

Because this case involves the related criminal conduct of hundreds of defendants, the Court has discretion to: (1) hold the defendants jointly and severally liable for the full amount of restitution owed to the victim(s), *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3664(f)(1)(A)(requiring that, for restitution imposed under § 3663, “the court shall order restitution to each victim in the full amount of each victim’s losses as determined by the court and without consideration of the economic circumstances of the defendant”); or (2) apportion restitution and hold the defendant and other defendants

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<sup>5</sup> Both statutes permit the sentencing court to decline to impose restitution where doing so will “complicat[e]” or “prolong[.]” the sentencing process. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663(a)(1)(B)(ii), 3663A(c)(3)(B).

responsible only for each defendant's individual contribution to the victim's total losses, 18 U.S.C. § 3664(h). That latter approach is appropriate here.

More specifically, the Court should require Cantrell to pay \$500 in restitution for his convictions on Count One. This amount fairly reflects Cantrell's role in the offense and the damages resulting from his conduct. Moreover, in cases where the parties have entered into a guilty plea agreement, five hundred dollars has consistently been the agreed upon amount of restitution and the amount of restitution imposed by judges of this Court where the defendant was convicted of only misdemeanors and not directly and personally involved in damaging property. Accordingly, such a restitution order avoids sentencing disparity.

## VII. Conclusion

Sentencing requires the Court to carefully balance the § 3553(a) factors. Balancing these factors, the government recommends that this Court sentence Defendant to 60 days of home detention as part of a 36-month term of probation, 60 hours of community service, a \$10,000 fine, and \$500 in restitution. Such a sentence protects the community, promotes respect for the law, and deters future crime by imposing restrictions on his liberty as a consequence of his behavior.

Respectfully submitted,

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