

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 2007

The Honorable Patrick J. Fitzgerald  
Special Counsel  
U.S. Department of Justice  
1400 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20530

FILED

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NANCY MAYER WHITTINGTON, CLERK  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Re: *United States v. Libby*, Crim. No. 05-394 (RBW)

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

The court's July 3, 2007 Order in the referenced case suggests some lack of clarity as to whether the United States' Probation Office for the District of Columbia ("Probation Office") should be permitted to have the defendant report for his two-year term of supervision under the court's July 22, 2007 Order of Judgment and the President's July 2, 2007 Grant of Executive Clemency ("Proclamation").

Although to date neither party has accepted the court's invitation to solicit the White House's view as to the impact of 18 U.S.C. § 3583 on the remaining aspects of the sentence, we do feel compelled to share our views as guidance to the parties since this matter involves a plenary power of the President. The White House takes no official position on the matter of statutory construction, in part because it is believed that such evaluation is not relevant in this case. As the Supreme Court has long held, "the pardoning power was intended to include the power to commute sentences on conditions which do not in themselves offend the Constitution, but which are not specifically provided for by statute." *Schick v. Reed*, 419 U.S. 256, 264 (1974).

Thus, while it does not appear that § 3583 speaks to, let alone precludes, the defendant's term of Probation Office supervision under the present circumstances—the statute addresses only the court's options when it issues or "impose[s]" a sentence—even if there were no specific statutory grounds for supervised release at this juncture, the President's exercise of his commutation power to keep intact and in effect the "two-year term of supervised release, with all its conditions" would unmistakably govern. "The pardoning power is an enumerated power of the Constitution and . . . its limitations, if any, must be found in the Constitution itself." *Schick*, 419 U.S. at 267. As the President's July 2<sup>nd</sup> Proclamation "flows from the Constitution alone, not from any legislative enactments, . . . it cannot be modified, abridged or diminished" by any act of Congress. *Schick*, 419 U.S. at 267.

As a factual matter, the court imposed its sentence of imprisonment, supervised release, and other fines and conditions on June 14, 2007 and then "committed [the defendant] to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned" on July 22, 2007. According to the terms of the July 22<sup>nd</sup> Order of Judgment, the defendant "must report to the probation

office in the district to which the defendant is released within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons" to serve two years under Probation Office supervision. The President's July 2, 2007 commutation of the prison term released the defendant from the Bureau's custody by directing any and all prison terms to "expire" in advance of all other components of the sentence, which remain "intact and in effect." The remaining components of the sentence require the defendant, among other things, to report to the Probation Office immediately to begin his term of supervision.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fred F. Fielding". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Fred F. Fielding  
Counsel to the President

cc: The Hon. Reggie B. Walton  
United States District Judge

William Jeffress, Esq.  
Theodore V. Wells, Esq.  
Attorneys for the Defendant