

1 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

2  
3 FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

4  
5 August Term 2012

6  
7 (Argued: March 27, 2012 Decided: August 24, 2012)

8  
9 Docket No. 10-3648-cr

10 -----x

11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

12  
13 Appellee,

14  
15 -- v. --

16  
17 MAMDOUH MAHMUD SALIM,

18  
19 Defendant-Appellant.

20  
21 -----x

22  
23 B e f o r e : WALKER and LYNCH, Circuit Judges.<sup>1</sup>

24 Appeal from a judgment of the United States District Court  
25 for the Southern District of New York (Deborah A. Batts, Judge)  
26 resentencing appellant for attacking a correctional officer.  
27 Appellant challenges his resentence, which he attended by  
28 videoconference, primarily on the ground that his right to be  
29 physically present in court was violated. We agree with  
30 appellant that the government has not satisfied its burden of  
31 proving that he waived his right to be present and that the

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1 <sup>1</sup> Because Judge Straub, originally assigned to this panel, is  
2 recused, the remaining members of the panel decided this appeal  
3 in accordance with Second Circuit Internal Operating Procedure E.

1 district court erred in finding a valid waiver. But this error  
2 is subject to plain error review and, in the circumstances of  
3 this case, appellant was not prejudiced. We also reject  
4 appellant's arguments that his resentence was unreasonable. We  
5 therefore AFFIRM the judgment of the district court.

6 BRUCE R. BRYAN, Syracuse, NY, for  
7 Defendant-Appellant.

8  
9 ANDREW D. GOLDSTEIN, Assistant U.S.  
10 Attorney (Iris Lan, Assistant U.S.  
11 Attorney, on the brief), for Preet  
12 Bharara, U.S. Attorney for the  
13 Southern District of New York, New  
14 York, NY, for United States-  
15 Appellee.  
16  
17

18 JOHN M. WALKER, JR., Circuit Judge:

19 Defendant-Appellant Mamdouh Mahmud Salim appeals from a  
20 judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern  
21 District of New York (Deborah A. Batts, Judge) resentencing him  
22 for attacking a correctional officer while an inmate at the  
23 Metropolitan Correctional Center (the "MCC"). On appeal, Salim  
24 argues primarily that his resentencing by videoconference  
25 constituted a violation of his right to be physically present.  
26 We agree with Salim that the government has not satisfied its  
27 burden of proving that he waived his right to be present and that  
28 the district court erred in finding a valid waiver. But this  
29 error is subject to plain error review and, in these  
30 circumstances, Salim was not prejudiced. We also reject Salim's

1 arguments that his resentence was unreasonable. We therefore  
2 AFFIRM the judgment of the district court.

### 3 BACKGROUND

#### 4 I. Factual Background

5 The facts of this case are fully set forth in this Court's  
6 prior opinion in United States v. Salim, 549 F.3d 67 (2d Cir.  
7 2008). For present purposes, they may be summarized as follows:

8 On November 1, 2000, Salim was incarcerated at the MCC  
9 awaiting trial upon the indictment in United States v. Usama Bin  
10 Laden, et al., S9 98 Cr. 1023 (LBS), in which numerous alleged al  
11 Qaeda members were charged with a conspiracy to kill Americans.  
12 On that day, Salim and his cellmate (and co-defendant in the  
13 terrorism case) Kholfan Khamis Mohamed planned to take a guard's  
14 keys so that Salim could attack his lawyers in an attorney-inmate  
15 meeting room. Their goal was to force Salim's attorneys to  
16 withdraw their representation so that District Judge Sand, who  
17 was presiding over the terrorism case and previously had denied  
18 Salim's repeated requests for new lawyers, would have to grant  
19 substitute counsel.

20 Salim began to put the plan into effect when, while meeting  
21 with his lawyers in one of the meeting rooms, he asked to go back  
22 to his cell to retrieve certain materials. As Corrections  
23 Officer Louis Pepe escorted him to his cell, Salim began singing  
24 -- a prearranged signal to Mohamed, who was waiting in the cell.

1 When Salim and Officer Pepe arrived at the cell, Mohamed grabbed  
2 Officer Pepe's walkie-talkie and Salim knocked Officer Pepe down,  
3 sprayed hot sauce in his eyes, and stabbed him in the left eye  
4 with the end of a sharpened plastic comb. Having taken Officer  
5 Pepe's keys, Salim and Mohamed locked Officer Pepe in the cell  
6 and Salim headed back towards the meeting room where his lawyers  
7 waited. He was subdued by other guards en route.

8 Officer Pepe was severely injured. He lost his left eye,  
9 incurred reduced vision in his right eye, and suffered brain  
10 damage that left his right side partially paralyzed and  
11 interfered with other normal functions, including his ability to  
12 speak and write.

## 13 **II. Procedural Background**

14 Salim's attack on Officer Pepe resulted in numerous  
15 additional charges, which were indicted separately from the  
16 terrorism case and assigned to District Judge Batts. On April 3,  
17 2002, those charges were resolved when Salim pled guilty to  
18 conspiracy to murder, and attempted murder of, a federal  
19 official, see 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1117, pursuant to a plea  
20 agreement without any Sentencing Guidelines understanding.

21 After a Fatico hearing and briefing, the district court  
22 issued an opinion containing findings of fact and legal  
23 conclusions. See United States v. Salim, 287 F. Supp. 2d 250  
24 (S.D.N.Y. 2003). Among other rulings, the district court

1 rejected the government's argument for a terrorism enhancement.  
2 The government believed this enhancement was warranted because  
3 Salim had attempted to coerce Judge Sand into appointing  
4 substitute counsel. The district court, however, concluded that  
5 the terrorism enhancement applied only to transnational conduct  
6 whereas the prison assault was purely domestic. See id. at 353-  
7 54. In a subsequent order, the district court agreed with the  
8 government that an obstruction of justice enhancement was  
9 warranted based on Salim's repeated denials at the Fatico hearing  
10 that the motive for his attack was to force Judge Sand to appoint  
11 new counsel.

12 The initial sentencing took place on May 3, 2004. Although  
13 the Guidelines range was 262 to 327 months, the district court  
14 departed upward and imposed a 384-month sentence due to factors  
15 including (1) the "unusually cruel, brutal . . . and . . .  
16 gratuitous infliction of injury," Appendix ("App.") 480, (2) that  
17 the attack was part of a broader scheme to attack Salim's  
18 attorneys, and (3) that Salim had secured Mohamed's help through  
19 religious and psychological coercion.

20 Salim appealed his sentence. While that appeal was pending,  
21 the Supreme Court decided United States v. Booker, 534 U.S. 220  
22 (2005), which rendered the Sentencing Guidelines advisory rather  
23 than mandatory, and our Court thereafter decided United States v.  
24 Crosby, 397 F.3d 103 (2d Cir. 2005), which, in light of Booker,

1 provided for remand to "permit[] the sentencing judge to  
2 determine whether to resentence, . . . and if so, to resentence,"  
3 id. at 117 (emphasis omitted). We remanded Salim's case to the  
4 district court pursuant to Crosby. On remand, the district court  
5 declined to resentence Salim after concluding that it would have  
6 imposed the same sentence under an advisory Guidelines regime.

7 Salim again appealed, arguing that the district court had  
8 erroneously imposed various enhancements, including the  
9 obstruction enhancement. The government cross-appealed from the  
10 district court's decision not to impose a terrorism enhancement.  
11 We rejected Salim's arguments but agreed with the government that  
12 the terrorism enhancement does not require transnational conduct  
13 and thus should apply in this case. Salim, 549 F.3d at 73-76,  
14 78. We vacated the sentence and again remanded. Id. at 79.

15 On remand, Salim's counsel argued that, for various reasons,  
16 Salim's sentence either should be reduced or should stay the  
17 same. The government argued for a life sentence, which was the  
18 Guidelines-recommended sentence in light of the now-applicable  
19 terrorism enhancement. In an opinion issued before resentencing,  
20 the district court rejected Salim's arguments and concluded that  
21 a life sentence was appropriate. Specifically, the district  
22 court stated that its reasons for departing upward in the  
23 original sentence -- most prominently, the severity and purpose  
24 of the crime -- prevented it from departing below the Guidelines

1 on resentencing. It also noted that its prior "determination not  
2 to impose a life sentence was based on [its] erroneous legal  
3 analysis [regarding the terrorism enhancement] and had nothing to  
4 do with the 'nature and circumstances of the offense' or the  
5 'history and characteristics of the defendant.'" Special  
6 Appendix 239-40 (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1)).

7 Prior to resentencing, Salim's lawyer sent the district  
8 court a letter that stated that he had recently spoken with his  
9 client and that Salim did not wish to be present in court for the  
10 resentencing. "On [Salim's] behalf, [counsel] request[ed] that  
11 [Salim] be permitted to waive his presence at [re]sentencing  
12 pursuant to Rule 43(c)(1)(B) of the Federal Rules of Criminal  
13 Procedure, or, alternatively, that the [re]sentencing proceed via  
14 videoconferencing." App. 1104. The district court endorsed the  
15 letter and ordered that Salim's "presence in person [was] waived  
16 for re-sentencing in that a video hook up shall be arranged by  
17 the Government." Id.

18 At the resentencing on August 31, 2010, Salim's counsel was  
19 present and Salim attended by videoconference.<sup>2</sup> At the outset,  
20 the district court had the following colloquy with Salim:

21 THE COURT: Mr. Salim is not present in person in

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1 <sup>2</sup> On appeal, Salim complains that there were technical  
2 difficulties with the videoconference link. Although there were  
3 some difficulties early on and periodically thereafter, they did  
4 not interfere with the actual proceedings or with Salim's ability  
5 to communicate with the district court.

1 the courtroom today.

2  
3 Mr. Salim, I wish to confirm that it is  
4 your wish to waive your appearance in  
5 this courtroom pursuant to Rule  
6 43(c)(1)(B) of the Federal Rules of  
7 Criminal Procedure. Is that correct?  
8

9 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, do you want me to answer  
10 this question?  
11

12 THE COURT: Yes.  
13

14 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, when they brought me in and  
15 they moved me from one prison to  
16 another, there are guards. And the  
17 officer spit on me and beat me, and  
18 that's why I refuse to come over.  
19

20 THE COURT: So you do not wish to waive your  
21 presence and you would prefer to be  
22 here?  
23

24 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. I don't want to come to  
25 the Court. So I'm not going to be  
26 subjected to being beaten up and to be  
27 spit on.  
28

29 THE COURT: So then you waive your presence here  
30 this afternoon?  
31

32 THE DEFENDANT: Therefore, your Honor, I am waiving my  
33 right to appear before you.  
34

35 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Salim.

36 Id. at 1114-15.

37 After hearing statements from Officer Pepe, from Salim and  
38 his lawyer, and from the government, the district court imposed a  
39 life sentence as recommended by the Guidelines. Salim appeals.





1 F.3d 300, 301, 303-04 (4th Cir. 2001); United States v. Navarro,  
2 169 F.3d 228, 235-39 (5th Cir. 1999), cert. denied, 528 U.S. 845  
3 (1999). But see Navarro, 169 F.3d at 239-42 (Politz, J.,  
4 dissenting) (opining that the defendant's sentencing by  
5 videoconference did not violate his right to be present).  
6 Because both parties argue from this premise, we assume without  
7 deciding that "presence" requires physical presence and is not  
8 satisfied by videoconference.

9 In a non-capital case, a defendant may waive his right to be  
10 present as long as that waiver is knowing and voluntary. See  
11 Fed. R. Crim. P. 43(c)(1)(B); United States v. Mera, 921 F.2d 18,  
12 20 (2d Cir. 1990) (per curiam). "The government bears the burden  
13 of demonstrating by a preponderance of the evidence that a  
14 defendant waived his constitutional rights." United States v.  
15 Lynch, 92 F.3d 62, 65 (2d Cir. 1996). We have held that the  
16 erroneous denial of a defendant's right to be present during  
17 resentencing is grounds for reversal only if the defendant  
18 suffered prejudice as a result of the deprivation. See United  
19 States v. DeMott, 513 F.3d 55, 58 (2d Cir. 2008); Arrous, 320  
20 F.3d at 361-62; United States v. Pagan, 785 F.2d 378, 380-81 (2d  
21 Cir. 1986). But see Torres-Palma, 290 F.3d at 1248 (holding that  
22 a violation of the right to be present at sentencing "is per se  
23 prejudicial").

24 We therefore turn to whether the government has proven, as  
25 the district court found, that Salim knowingly and voluntarily

1 waived his right to be present for resentencing.

2 **B. Salim's Purported Waiver of Presence**

3 Salim contends that his waiver of presence was not voluntary  
4 because it was premised on his fear of physical abuse by  
5 correctional officers. The government makes two arguments in  
6 response: first, that Salim's lawyer properly waived Salim's  
7 presence through counsel's letter to the district court before  
8 resentencing; and second, that Salim reiterated and confirmed his  
9 waiver directly to the district court at the outset of the  
10 resentencing proceedings.

11 **1. Defense Counsel's Purported Waiver by Letter**

12 "Although it is certainly preferable that the waiver [of  
13 presence] come from the defendant directly, there is no  
14 constitutional requirement to that effect." Polizzi v. United  
15 States, 926 F.2d 1311, 1322 (2d Cir. 1991). A defendant's lawyer  
16 may waive presence on the defendant's behalf. But a defendant's  
17 waiver through counsel, like all waivers of constitutional  
18 rights, still must be knowing and voluntary on the part of the  
19 defendant. See id. at 1313 (describing a procedure wherein the  
20 district court inquired of defense counsel whether, inter alia,  
21 "the defendant understood his right to be present and whether he  
22 was voluntarily and knowingly waiving that right, affirmatively  
23 requesting that the trial proceed in his absence and giving up  
24 any claim" of prejudice).

25 The government has not satisfied its burden of proving that  
26 Salim, through his lawyer's letter, knowingly and voluntarily

1 waived his right to be present at resentencing. The letter  
2 stated only that counsel had "recently spoken to" Salim and  
3 requested, on Salim's behalf, that Salim be allowed "to waive his  
4 presence at [re]sentencing . . . or, alternatively, that the  
5 [re]sentencing proceed via videoconferencing." App. 1104. These  
6 words, without more, do not speak to knowledge or voluntariness,  
7 and the government cannot prove -- and the district court could  
8 not have found -- an adequate waiver by relying on them.

## 9 **2. Salim's Purported Waiver over Videoconference**

10 As resentencing commenced, the district court appropriately  
11 stated to Salim over the videoconference link that it "wish[ed]  
12 to confirm that it [was Salim's] wish to waive [his] appearance  
13 in th[e] courtroom," id. at 1114. See United States v. Tureseo,  
14 566 F.3d 77, 83 (2d Cir. 2009) ("To establish waiver, the  
15 District Court must conduct a record inquiry to determine whether  
16 the defendant's absence was 'knowing and voluntary' . . . .").  
17 Salim responded that he did indeed waive his presence, but that  
18 he did so because at least one correctional officer allegedly had  
19 "spit on" and "beat[en]" him the last time Salim had been moved.  
20 App. 1114. He claimed that he did not "want to come to the  
21 Court" because he did not want "to be subjected to being beaten  
22 up and . . . spit on" again. Id. The district court accepted  
23 this waiver and proceeded with resentencing.

24 Here again, the government has not satisfied its burden of  
25 proving that Salim's waiver was voluntary. To be voluntary, a  
26 waiver of a constitutional right must be "the product of a free

1 and deliberate choice rather than intimidation, coercion, or  
2 deception." Berghuis v. Thompkins, 130 S. Ct. 2250, 2260 (2010)  
3 (internal quotation marks omitted). Salim's waiver allegedly  
4 resulted from fears of intimidation and physical abuse. The  
5 government has not established that Salim was lying about the  
6 abuse, that the fear he expressed was not reasonably grounded, or  
7 that he would not have attended resentencing even if his safety  
8 could be reasonably assured.

9 Nor did the district court undertake to assess the  
10 reasonableness of Salim's alleged fears or determine whether  
11 assurances could have been made that would assuage those fears.  
12 In comparable situations, we and the Supreme Court have held that  
13 a careful judicial inquiry is required before a court may accept  
14 an in-court waiver of constitutional procedural rights. See  
15 Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806, 814 (1975) (right to counsel  
16 and the "correlative right to dispense with a lawyer's help"  
17 (internal quotation marks omitted)); Boykin v. Alabama, 395 U.S.  
18 238, 243-44 (1969) (rights against self-incrimination, to trial,  
19 and to confront one's accusers, which may be waived by entering a  
20 guilty plea); United States v. Curcio, 680 F.2d 881, 889-90 (2d  
21 Cir. 1982) (right to conflict-free counsel). The government  
22 urges that the district court, which observed Salim during this  
23 colloquy, implicitly rejected Salim's claimed fears of abuse as  
24 incredible. It is true that the district court was in a position  
25 to assess Salim's credibility and, if appropriate, reject his  
26 explanation for his waiver. But the district court made no

1 findings to that effect. The government's argument therefore is  
2 speculative and we cannot uphold the district court's acceptance  
3 of Salim's waiver on this basis.

#### 4 **C. Prejudice Analysis**

5 Our analysis does not end with our determination that the  
6 government has not met its burden of proving that Salim knowingly  
7 and voluntarily waived his right to be physically present at  
8 resentencing. The district court's error in finding a valid  
9 waiver warrants reversal and remand only if Salim suffered  
10 prejudice as a result. See DeMott, 513 F.3d at 58; Arrous, 320  
11 F.3d at 361-62; Pagan, 785 F.2d at 380-81.

12 When a criminal defendant does not preserve an issue below  
13 by objecting, we apply a plain error standard instead of a  
14 harmless error one. See, e.g., United States v. Garcia, 587 F.3d  
15 509, 515 & n.2 (2d Cir. 2009) (Confrontation Clause context);  
16 United States v. Vaval, 404 F.3d 144, 151 (2d Cir. 2005) (Rule 11  
17 context). We therefore review the district court's acceptance of  
18 Salim's waiver of presence at resentencing for plain error. See,  
19 e.g., United States v. Jones, 662 F.3d 1018, 1027 (8th Cir.  
20 2011); United States v. Henderson, 626 F.3d 326, 343 (6th Cir.  
21 2010); United States v. Holman, 289 F. App'x 680, 681 (5th Cir.  
22 2008); United States v. Williams, 241 F. App'x 681, 684 (11th  
23 Cir. 2007); United States v. Terrazas, 190 F. App'x 543, 548-49  
24 (9th Cir. 2006); United States v. Rhodes, 32 F.3d 867, 874 (4th  
25 Cir. 1994).

26 As explained recently by the Supreme Court, when reviewing

1 for plain error,  
2 an appellate court may, in its discretion, correct an  
3 error not raised at trial only where the appellant  
4 demonstrates that (1) there is an error; (2) the error  
5 is clear or obvious, rather than subject to reasonable  
6 dispute; (3) the error affected the appellant's  
7 substantial rights, which in the ordinary case means it  
8 affected the outcome of the district court proceedings;  
9 and (4) the error seriously affects the fairness,  
10 integrity or public reputation of judicial proceedings.

11 United States v. Marcus, --- U.S. ----, 130 S. Ct. 2159, 2164  
12 (2010) (brackets and internal quotation marks omitted). The  
13 defendant bears "the burden of establishing entitlement to relief  
14 for plain error." United States v. Dominguez Benitez, 542 U.S.  
15 74, 82 (2004).

16 Even assuming that Salim has satisfied the first two prongs  
17 of plain error review -- by showing that there was an error and  
18 that it was clear or obvious -- he has not met the third or  
19 fourth. Salim has not proven that his presence would have  
20 affected the outcome of his resentencing. Cf. DeMott, 513 F.3d  
21 at 58 (in harmless error review of erroneous deprivation of right  
22 to be present at resentencing, violation was harmless if, inter  
23 alia, the "defendant's presence would not have affected the  
24 outcome" of the resentencing). Before the resentencing, the  
25 district court issued an opinion in which it found that the  
26 circumstances of Salim's crime "preclude[d] any finding in favor  
27 of the Defendant for a non-guidelines sentence," App. 1101, i.e.,  
28 a sentence of less than life imprisonment. The district court  
29 also clarified that its prior "determination not to impose a life  
30 sentence was based on [its] erroneous legal analysis and had

1 nothing to do with the 'nature and circumstances of the offense'  
2 or the 'history and characteristics of the defendant,'" id. at  
3 1100-01 -- the sort of considerations that sometimes weigh in  
4 favor of a below-Guidelines sentence under 18 U.S.C.

5 § 3553(a)(1). And, during the resentencing, by virtue of the  
6 live videoconference link, Salim was not prevented from making  
7 any statement he chose to the district court. Against these  
8 considerations, Salim has offered no explanation for why his  
9 physical presence might have led to a resentence of less than  
10 life imprisonment.

11 Salim protests that the district court did not allow him to  
12 read on the record a ten-page "motion" (alternatively called a  
13 "statement"), App. 1123-24, that he had faxed to the district  
14 court on the day of resentencing. Defendants have the right to  
15 speak before the imposition of sentence. Fed. R. Crim. P.  
16 32(i)(4)(A). Even on the dubious assumption that the district  
17 court's decision not to hear Salim's motion was tied to his lack  
18 of physical presence, Salim's right to speak was not violated  
19 here. The district court did not err in stating that motions  
20 were to be made by counsel and that, in any case, it would not  
21 rule on any motions made at this late date. The district court  
22 asked Salim what he "ha[d] to say in relation to sentencing,"  
23 App. 1124, and Salim spoke, as was his right. Later, the  
24 district court offered Salim's counsel a break to consider  
25 whether he wished to raise in his attorney statement any of the  
26 points from Salim's motion. Counsel declined the break and made



1 a statement that "incorporate[d]" the motion, id. at 1128. In  
2 these circumstances, Salim's right to speak before the imposition  
3 of resentence was not violated.

4 Nor has Salim proven the fourth plain error factor -- that  
5 the district court's acceptance of his waiver of presence  
6 seriously affected the fairness, integrity or public reputation  
7 of judicial proceedings. An error that does not affect the  
8 outcome of proceedings typically does not meet this prong.  
9 Marcus, 130 S. Ct. at 2166. This is because "the plain-error  
10 exception to the contemporaneous-objection rule is to be used  
11 sparingly," "to correct only particularly egregious errors" when  
12 "a miscarriage of justice would otherwise result." United States  
13 v. Young, 470 U.S. 1, 15 (1985) (internal quotation marks  
14 omitted). As discussed earlier, Salim has not explained why his  
15 absence might have altered his resentence, nor has he  
16 demonstrated that any error in his resentencing was so egregious  
17 as to warrant relief on plain error review.

18 In sum, we see no basis for concluding that the acceptance  
19 of Salim's waiver of presence, while erroneous on this record,  
20 warrants reversal under a plain error standard.

## 21 **II. The Reasonableness of Salim's Resentence**

22 Salim makes several challenges to the reasonableness of his  
23 resentence. "We are constrained to review sentences for  
24 reasonableness, and we do so under a deferential abuse-of-  
25 discretion standard. We examine sentences for both substantive

1 and procedural reasonableness, setting aside a sentence as  
2 substantively unreasonable only in those special cases where the  
3 range of permissible decisions does not encompass the [d]istrict  
4 [c]ourt's determination." United States v. Diamreyan, 684 F.3d  
5 305, 308 (2d Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks and citations  
6 omitted). "A sentence is procedurally unreasonable when[] the  
7 district court (1) fails to calculate the Guidelines range; (2)  
8 is mistaken in the Guidelines calculation; (3) treats the  
9 Guidelines as mandatory; (4) does not give proper consideration  
10 to the § 3553(a) factors; (5) makes clearly erroneous factual  
11 findings; (6) does not adequately explain the sentence imposed;  
12 or (7) deviates from the Guidelines range without explanation."

13 Id.

14 Salim argues that his resentencing was procedurally  
15 unreasonable because the district court imposed a longer sentence  
16 at resentencing than it had imposed originally. The district  
17 court originally imposed a sentence of 32 years' imprisonment.  
18 At that point, in Salim's view, the district court knew  
19 everything about his case that it knew at the resentencing.  
20 Furthermore, the district court did not give the original 32-year  
21 sentence because of adherence to then-mandatory Guidelines; it  
22 departed upward from those Guidelines, so the original sentence  
23 must have been what the district court thought was right under  
24 the circumstances. Therefore, Salim argues, the district court  
25 could not have imposed a heavier sentence on remand, when the  
26 Guidelines were no longer mandatory, and when all that had

1 changed was the Guidelines recommendation, unless the district  
2 court took the Guidelines to be mandatory or at least  
3 presumptively correct. Either of those presumptions would  
4 constitute an abuse of discretion. See United States v. Dorvee,  
5 616 F.3d 174, 182-83 (2d Cir. 2010). Furthermore, Salim argues,  
6 the fact that our Court had instructed the district court that  
7 the terrorism enhancement applied cannot explain the increased  
8 sentence on remand, as that determination was based simply on the  
9 meaning of the Guidelines, and not on any disagreement with the  
10 district court's findings of fact; we did not, for example,  
11 reject the district court's fact-finding and conclude that Salim  
12 was actually engaged in a larger hostage-taking plot, rather than  
13 in an attempt to scare his attorneys into resigning and to force  
14 Judge Sand to appoint new counsel.

15 Salim's argument is unavailing, as the sentencing factors  
16 were different at the time of resentencing: the Guidelines  
17 recommendation, which is a factor that 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)  
18 requires a judge to consider, had changed. If the Guidelines are  
19 a factor, then it must follow that in some cases they are the  
20 factor that tips the balance. After all, if a factor never makes  
21 a difference, it is a non-factor. Accordingly, we conclude that  
22 the district court's imposition of a life sentence at  
23 resentencing was not procedurally unreasonable.

24 Salim's challenge to the validity of the terrorism  
25 enhancement Guideline itself is similarly unavailing. He argues  
26 that the terrorism enhancement, like the child pornography

1 Guidelines, is not entitled to the respect or deference of a  
2 sentencing judge because the enhancement was not the product of  
3 empirical "research." See Dorvee, 616 F.3d at 184-85 (noting,  
4 inter alia, that "the [Sentencing] Commission did not use [its  
5 typical] empirical approach in formulating the Guidelines for  
6 child pornography," but "[i]nstead, at the direction of Congress,  
7 . . . amended the Guidelines . . . several times since their  
8 introduction in 1987, each time recommending harsher penalties").  
9 In Dorvee, we analogized to the Supreme Court's instruction, in  
10 the context of crack-cocaine sentencing, that a judge is free to  
11 disagree with the substance of a Guidelines recommendation, and  
12 we held that it is not an abuse of discretion for a judge to  
13 disagree with the child pornography Guidelines, given their  
14 "irrationality" and questionable origins. See id. at 187-88. We  
15 have never held that a district court is required to reject an  
16 applicable Guideline. At most, the judge may give a non-  
17 Guidelines sentence where she disagrees with the weight the  
18 Guidelines assign to a factor.

19 Here, there is no indication that the district court  
20 disagreed with the terrorism enhancement, or thought it compelled  
21 (or established a presumption in favor of) a sentence that was  
22 greater than necessary to accomplish the purposes of sentencing  
23 set out in section 3553(a). Rather, the district court  
24 recognized expressly, in writing, that the Guidelines are  
25 advisory, stated the correct standard, and discussed at length,  
26 in terms of the statutory factors, why a life sentence was

1 appropriate. While the district court did not directly reject  
2 Salim's argument that it ought to ignore the terrorism  
3 enhancement, we have never required judges to address every point  
4 raised, where, as here, the district court made clear its reasons  
5 for imposing a life sentence. Accordingly, the district court  
6 did not abuse its discretion in considering the terrorism  
7 enhancement.

8 **CONCLUSION**

9 We have considered Salim's remaining arguments and find them  
10 to be without merit. We therefore AFFIRM the judgment of the  
11 district court.