

attribute: subsection 533(1) covers officials who “detect and prosecute crimes”; subsections 533(2) and (3) cover officials who protect the President and Attorney General, respectively; and subsection 533(4) covers officials who carry out investigations for the Justice and State Departments. Section 533’s enactment history confirms that reading, as Congress originally enacted and appropriated funds for several of these provisions separately as “miscellaneous objects,” Pub. L. No. 66-338, 41 Stat. 1156, 1175 (1921), and continued to make similar appropriations until 1966, when Section 533 was enacted, *see* Pub. L. No. 89-554, 80 Stat. 378, 616 (1966); 28 U.S.C. § 533 (Historical and Revision Notes). The separate subsections of 533 are thus grouped together as a historical artifact, not because they share a common attribute warranting application of the *noscitur* canon.

Finally, the district court emphasized (Dkt. 672 at 50-52) Section 533’s placement in a chapter titled “Federal Bureau of Investigation” with the heading “Investigative and other officials; appointment.” But “[t]he title of a statute cannot limit the plain meaning of the text”; the title matters “[f]or interpretive purposes” “only when it sheds light on some ambiguous word or phrase.” *Pa. Dep’t of Corr. v. Yeskey*, 524 U.S. 206, 212 (1998) (brackets, ellipsis, and alterations omitted). And there is no textual hint that Section 533(1) is limited to “nonofficer employees” or FBI investigative agents. To the contrary, Section