SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

	IN	THE	SUPF	REME	CO	URT	OF	THE	UNI'	TED	STA'	ΓES
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UNITED	STA	ATES,	,)			
			Peti	tio:	ner	,)			
		v.) No	o. 2	20-14	159
JUSTIN	EUG	ENE	TAYI	LOR,)			
			Resp	ond	ent	•)			
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Pages: 1 through 91

Place: Washington, D.C.

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UNITED	STATES,)
	Petitioner,)
	v.) No. 20-1459
JUSTIN	EUGENE TAYLOR,)
	Respondent.)
	Washington, D.	C.
	Tuesday, December 7	, 2021
	The above-entitled mat	ter came on for
oral a	rgument before the Supr	eme Court of the
United	States at 10:00 a.m.	
APPEAR	ANCES:	
REBECC	A TAIBLESON, Assistant	to the Solicitor
Gei	neral, Department of Ju	stice, Washington, D.C
on	behalf of the Petition	er.
MICHAE:	L R. DREEBEN, ESQUIRE,	Washington, D.C.; on
bel	nalf of the Respondent.	

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:00 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We will hear
4	argument this morning in Case 20-1495, United
5	States versus Taylor.
6	Ms. Taibleson.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF REBECCA TAIBLESON
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MS. TAIBLESON: Mr. Chief Justice, and
10	may it please the Court:
11	In Section 924(c), Congress sought to
12	punish some of the most dangerous federal
13	criminals, felons who use guns during crimes of
14	violence. That includes Respondent. Indeed, it
15	is undisputed that had Respondent or his coactor
16	remembered to take Martin Sylvester's money
17	after fatally shooting him, they would have
18	completed their Hobbs Act robbery and thereby
19	committed a crime of violence. That oversight
20	does not determine the application of
21	Section 924(c).
22	The overlapping and elastic phrases of
23	the elements clause, "use, attempted use, and
24	threatened use of force," cover the category of
) E	force grimes gompleted and attempted of which

- 1 robbery is the quintessential example. Those
- words reach attempted Hobbs Act robbery in two
- 3 independent, mutually reinforcing ways.
- 4 First, as every court of appeals to
- 5 consider the question other than the Fourth
- 6 Circuit has determined, the "attempted use"
- 7 language captures attempts to commit force
- 8 crimes, crimes that, if completed, would also
- 9 satisfy the elements clause.
- 10 Second, as to attempted Hobbs Act
- 11 robbery specifically, its elements, substantial
- step and specific intent, necessarily entail the
- use, attempted use, or at least threatened use
- of force that is required by the law of attempt,
- and it is borne out by the universe of real
- 16 cases.
- 17 The possible interpretations of the
- 18 elements clause that could favor Respondent --
- 19 there are two -- are each unsound: either
- 20 reducing the "attempted use" phrase to a near
- 21 nullity or drawing an incoherent distinction
- 22 between different attempt crimes that can be
- 23 equally violent, like attempted murder and
- 24 attempted robbery.
- 25 And to make his theory work,

- 1 Respondent would dramatically expand attempt
- 2 liability. If reconnoitering a store is an
- 3 attempted robbery today, then Googling a fraud
- 4 scheme is attempted wire fraud tomorrow.
- 5 That is not the law. This Court
- 6 should reverse the decision below.
- 7 JUSTICE THOMAS: If we don't agree
- 8 with your reading, applying the categorical
- 9 approach in this case, consistent with our
- jurisprudence, would it change your case if we
- 11 could abandon the categorical approach?
- 12 MS. TAIBLESON: Of course. Of course,
- 13 Your Honor, it -- it would.
- 14 JUSTICE THOMAS: Is there a way to
- apply a conduct-based approach to the elements
- 16 clause?
- 17 MS. TAIBLESON: The government has not
- asked for that in this case. We would be happy,
- of course, to brief it should the Court request
- 20 further briefing on that question. It is true
- 21 that the judicial sort of chorus of complaints
- about the categorical approach has been growing
- 23 ever louder, but -- but we have not asked for
- that here in light of this Court's recent
- 25 decision in Davis.

1	JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, one final
2	question. I know we have to apply our
3	jurisprudence, including the categorical
4	categorical approach. That's what you have to
5	argue. But what did this Respondent actually do
6	here?
7	MS. TAIBLESON: Mr. Taylor
8	participated in an attempted Hobbs Act robbery
9	in which his coactor shot to death the victim,
10	Martin Sylvester. That is the crime at issue
11	here.
12	JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, it just seems
13	that if you look at the actual facts and you
14	consider your argument, there's a bit of a look
15	"through the looking glass" feel to this
16	case.
17	MS. TAIBLESON: I couldn't agree more,
18	Justice Thomas. It's almost like angels dancing
19	on the head of a pin here, particularly when you
20	consider the fact that no one not the Fourth
21	Circuit, not any litigant has identified any
22	real attempted Hobbs Act robbery cases that
23	don't involve the use, attempted use, or
24	threatened use of force.
25	This is all really turning on the sort

- of legal imagination of the Fourth Circuit, and
- 2 that is what this Court has said the categorical
- 3 approach should not do.
- I think, you know, there is room --
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. How
- 6 about the --
- 7 MS. TAIBLESON: -- in the cat- --
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- how about the
- 9 Williams case?
- 10 MS. TAIBLESON: The Williams --
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There was an
- 12 actual conviction.
- 13 MS. TAIBLESON: The Williams case is
- an actual conviction, but it is not, Your Honor,
- an attempted threat case. If there's a problem
- with the Williams case, as the government's
- 17 brief concedes there might be, it's because an
- 18 -- it's an attempted extortion case in which the
- 19 plan --
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that's not the
- 21 way it was charged, and that's not the way it
- 22 was convicted.
- MS. TAIBLESON: But, Your Honor, even
- taking the way it was charged is not an example
- of the type of case imagined by the Fourth

25

```
Circuit, which is a purely non-threatening
 2
      attempted threat.
 3
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There's a very
      fine line between extortion and -- and threat.
 4
      I mean, almost nonexistent. That's why they
 5
 6
      charged it the way they did in Williams.
 7
                In any way -- at any rate, that
      concept of plausibility is -- I believe that all
 8
 9
      of our cases that have applied it have done so
10
     with respect to ambiguous state statutes.
11
      should we ply -- apply that presumption or that
12
     way of reading things to a federal statute?
13
     We're the ones who read it and say what it is.
14
               MS. TAIBLESON: Absolutely, Your
15
     Honor. I think the underlying principle
16
     reflected in Duenas-Alvarez is that the
17
      categorical approach should not turn on legal
      imagination but, rather, on the real world. And
18
19
      I -- I see no reason why that principle --
20
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So are you --
21
               MS. TAIBLESON: -- would not apply --
2.2
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- tell me if you
23
     have -- are you saying that the following
24
      categories of cases you would not prosecute?
      Someone is going to attempt or intend to
```

- 1 threaten an undercover agent, gets to the spot,
- 2 sits there, has a gun, will only use it if the
- 3 verbal conversation turns sour, but then stops
- 4 and doesn't do anything.
- 5 You're going to forgo threatening that
- 6 person --
- 7 MS. TAIBLESON: Well, Your Honor, I --
- 9 person?
- 10 MS. TAIBLESON: -- I suppose, if I'm
- 11 understanding correctly, the hypothetical is a
- 12 potential attempt to threaten a federal
- official, which is a different statute with
- 14 different elements.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, he's going to
- 16 attempt to threaten him to take what drugs the
- 17 undercover is purporting to sell.
- 18 MS. TAIBLESON: If -- if the -- if the
- 19 would-be robber reaches the point of being on
- 20 the crime scene with the gun and is intercepted
- 21 or sort of foiled by something beyond his
- 22 control --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, he just -- he
- 24 gets there. You see him go there. You don't
- know exactly why he ran off, but he ran off.

You're not going to prosecute him? 1 2 MS. TAIBLESON: I think, if I'm 3 understanding, voluntary abandonment can foreclose a finding of attempt liability. 4 so, if there's a voluntary abandonment --5 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's a defense. 7 MS. TAIBLESON: Well --8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Are you going to 9 charge him or not? 10 MS. TAIBLESON: It -- it -- it's not 11 uniformly viewed as a defense. In fact, the 12 federal courts view it as evidence that would 13 undermine --14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Are you going to 15 charge him or not if --16 MS. TAIBLESON: If --17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- in those places 18 where voluntary abandonment is a defense? 19 MS. TAIBLESON: I'm not aware of a 20 place in the United States, a federal court 21 where voluntary abandonment is a -- is a 2.2 recognized affirmative defense, but, if his 23 substantial step reflects his specific intention 24 to go through with that robbery, then, yes, it 25 is an attempted Hobbs Act robbery.

1	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Okay.
2	JUSTICE BARRETT: Ms. Taibleson, is it
3	your position on this, you know, legal
4	imagination of the Fourth Circuit, is your
5	position that you actually have to be able to
6	point to a case where there's been an actual
7	prosecution? You don't say that in your opening
8	brief, but I think your reply brief is a little
9	bit less clear, so I'm just wondering. Do you
LO	think that the defendant has to come up with a
L1	case that actually involved the kind of facts
L2	that the Fourth Circuit posited?
L3	MS. TAIBLESON: I think it would
L4	pointing to a specific case is certainly helpful
L5	and relevant evidence, and that's what the Court
L6	looked to in Moncrieffe and Duenas-Alvarez, the
L7	two times that the Court has applied that
L8	principle. It looked to actual cases to see if
L9	those cases sort of, you know, bear out the
20	defendants' posited interpretation of the
21	criminal law.
22	Now I'm certainly not saying that you
23	need a case that's precisely on all fours with,
24	you know, what the Fourth Circuit imagined, but
25	what's really telling here is the utter absence

- of any cases. This crime has been charged, I
- 2 mean, we're talking about thousands of
- 3 prosecutions, and we're looking at zero
- 4 examples.
- 5 Instead, what has happened is the
- 6 Fourth Circuit has excised from Section 924(c) a
- 7 core violent federal crime based on the
- 8 imaginary supposition that someone might commit
- 9 it with a purely non-threatening attempted
- 10 threat and yet somehow still come to the
- 11 attention of law enforcement and be prosecuted.
- 12 And I would submit that that's not the
- 13 way we do statutory interpretation in any
- 14 context. I mean, I think we always interpret
- 15 federal statutes with a modicum of common sense
- 16 and assuming that we sort of live in the world
- 17 that we live in, which is what Congress, you
- 18 know, presumes when it writes these laws.
- We don't need to pretend that we live
- 20 in, you know, the movie Minority Report in which
- 21 the government can prosecute pre-crime and
- 22 thought crime and, you know, benign private
- 23 preparatory steps. That's not how Congress
- 24 writes laws, and that's not how we interpret
- 25 them, even under the categorical approach.

1	JUSTICE ALITO: Can I just clarity?
2	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm not
3	JUSTICE ALITO: Go ahead, Chief.
4	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I was just
5	going to say I'm not sure who the "we" is that
6	you're talking about. But, I mean, how would we
7	give any boundary line between the imagination
8	that you're saying shouldn't be applied under
9	the categorical approach and and exactly what
10	we the theory of the approach is?
11	MS. TAIBLESON: If I'm understanding
12	correctly, Your Honor, I I think real cases
13	are exactly what this Court looked to in
14	Duenas-Alvarez and Moncrieffe. I I I
15	suppose I don't have you know, it doesn't
16	have to be a certain number of real cases, but,
17	you know, some evidence that this crime in the
18	real world as courts have interpreted the legal
19	doctrine does, you know, manifest in the way
20	envisioned by the defendant.
21	And, here, you know, this Court need
22	not articulate how many cases one needs to cross
23	that line because we're talking about zero.
24	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What if there were
25	a few cases, outlier cases, unusual cases? What

- 1 -- what then? How -- how -- I guess I'm asking,
- 2 how should we articulate the Moncrieffe
- 3 principle to capture what you think is the right
- 4 rule here, the common-sense rule?
- 5 MS. TAIBLESON: Well, I think Your
- 6 Honor's question points to the one conceptual
- 7 difference between this case and Duenas-Alvarez,
- 8 which is that, here, we're talking about federal
- 9 law, the federal law of attempt as applied to
- 10 the federal Hobbs Act statute.
- 11 And so, ultimately, this Court is the
- 12 final expositor of that law, and this Court has
- 13 the final say as to how the standards for
- 14 attempt liability play out when applied to the
- 15 Hobbs Act.
- And so, to the extent there were,
- 17 although unidentified, you know, a crime -- some
- 18 crimes in which the record seems to suggest
- 19 something that would go beyond what this Court
- views as appropriate attempt liability, it is
- 21 within this Court's power to say: Well, no,
- actually, the law of attempt does not stretch
- 23 that far.
- Now I don't think there are such
- 25 cases, but it is -- you know, that is a feature

- 1 that differentiates this from Duenas-Alvarez.
- 2 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, can a -- to
- 3 clarify your answers to Justice Sotomayor and to
- 4 Justice Kavanaugh, is it a violation of the
- 5 Hobbs Act if a person attempts to threaten but
- 6 does not actually threaten? Is that an
- 7 attempted violation of the Hobbs Act?
- 8 MS. TAIBLESON: I don't think there is
- 9 such a thing as a non-threatening attempt to
- 10 threaten under the Hobbs Act, if that makes
- 11 sense. So whatever --
- 12 JUSTICE ALITO: I'm not sure I
- 13 understood that. Now can you attempt -- is --
- do you -- must you actually -- must the person
- 15 actually make a threat, or is it sufficient --
- 16 and -- and a threat doesn't -- I mean, I -- I
- 17 think a person may threaten without having
- 18 either the intention or the ability to use
- 19 force. That's a different question.
- 20 But is it a violation of the Hobbs Act
- 21 to attempt to threaten?
- MS. TAIBLESON: Not unless the conduct
- 23 reaches the point of actually threatening the
- use of force. Otherwise, it will not meet the
- 25 standards of substantial step liability as

1 applied to the elements --2 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. So that's 3 a --MS. TAIBLESON: -- of the Hobbs Act. 4 JUSTICE ALITO: -- that's a Hobbs Act 5 6 question. That's not an -- an Armed Career 7 Criminal Act question, correct? 8 MS. TAIBLESON: Correct. JUSTICE ALITO: And that's what we 9 have to tackle first, what -- what is the 10 11 meaning of an attempted Hobbs Act violation. 12 MS. TAIBLESON: Correct. I think --13 the -- the -- the government thinks there are 14 two ways to approach this case textually, and 15 they're mutually sort of reinforcing. The first 16 is, as every court of appeals, other than the 17 Fourth Circuit, has said, the attempted use 18 phrase in the elements clause could simply reach 19 all attempts to commit force crimes. 20 The second is, as Your Honor posits, 21 to focus on the elements of attempted Hobbs Act 22 robbery, substantial step and specific intent, 23 and analyze whether they, under the law of 24 attempt, always entail the use, attempted use,

25

or threatened use.

1 JUSTICE BREYER: So can we -- should 2 we take that as a concession by the government 3 that there is no such thing as an attempted use -- an attempted threat of force? If that's --4 MS. TAIBLESON: I don't think we need 5 6 to answer --7 JUSTICE BREYER: -- if that's the 8 government's position, maybe we could just say 9 that and -- and say, okay, it doesn't exist. 10 There we are. 11 MS. TAIBLESON: You know --12 JUSTICE BREYER: And can we or not? I 13 don't know. You may know. 14 MS. TAIBLESON: Justice Breyer, I 15 don't think we need to answer in the abstract 16 whether there is ever such a thing as an 17 attempted threat --18 JUSTICE BREYER: I'm not asking in the 19 concrete. I mean, I probably am being overly imaginative, but my -- my -- my -- my experience 20 21 suggests that there are quite a few cases where 22 people might go into a bank, you know, and 23 they're going to rob it and they use a wooden 24 qun or they use something that looks like a gun 25 or they have something in their pocket that

- 1 looks like, okay, so somebody goes and does --
- 2 goes to enormous effort to get the right shape
- and the right kind, but it's made out of wood,
- 4 you know, and he walks into the bank.
- 5 And just as he's about to present it
- 6 to the teller and say give me your money or your
- 7 life or something, before he did it, a policeman
- 8 walks by, or the teller turns the other way, and
- 9 before the teller turns back, the policeman
- 10 walks by. Good-bye. End to that.
- Now that doesn't seem to me to be
- 12 comic book. I mean, it could happen and in
- which case he's attempted to threaten force but
- 14 failed.
- MS. TAIBLESON: I think, Your Honor,
- 16 he has threatened the use of force within the
- meaning of Section 924.
- JUSTICE BREYER: He's actually
- 19 threatened it. He hasn't gotten it out of his
- 20 pocket. Nobody knows it's there except for him.
- 21 Who did he threaten?
- 22 MS. TAIBLESON: Oh. So to the extent
- 23 -- I mean, Your Honor, whatever he has done by
- 24 hypothesis has been threatening enough to garner
- an emergency police presence.

1 JUSTICE BREYER: No, no. All he did 2 was walk into the bank. He spent one month 3 writing to Amazon to find the exact shape of the gun, though it was made out of wood, and he puts 4 it in his pocket and everything's set. And he 5 6 walks into the bank, and just as he's about to 7 pull out the gun, because he's now right first in the queue, in walks a policeman, or the 8 9 teller turns the other way, and so forget it. Now my -- is that -- is that -- he --10 11 he was attempting to use force, to threaten 12 force -- to threaten force. I don't know. 13 That's why I pose it as a question. Sometimes I 14 pose as questions things I actually don't know 15 the answer to. 16 MS. TAIBLESON: I think, Your Honor, 17 under your question, the police officer, whatever -- whatever he has done is --18 19 JUSTICE BREYER: The police officer 20 hasn't seen anything, by the way. All he sees is a man in a blue suit standing there. 21 2.2 MS. TAIBLESON: Well, I think, in that 23 circumstance then, we're back in sort of 24 Minority Report land, where the police officer can read the thoughts of the man --25

1	JUSTICE KAGAN: No, no, no.
2	MS. TAIBLESON: in the blue suit
3	standing
4	JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, suppose
5	suppose that, you know, the guy goes in, and
6	maybe he has a fake gun, maybe he just has a
7	note saying "I have a gun, give me your money or
8	I shoot," but he doesn't have a real gun, and
9	some confederate of his calls the police
LO	department and says he's going to go rob a bank.
L1	And so the police department gets on its, you
L2	know, horse and and and apprehends him
L3	actually before he even goes into the bank.
L4	Are you saying that there's no crime
L5	here?
L6	MS. TAIBLESON: Your Honor, I think
L7	there there may be a crime there, depending
L8	
L9	JUSTICE KAGAN: Of course, there's a
20	crime here.
21	MS. TAIBLESON: on the details. I
22	I think your your question
23	JUSTICE KAGAN: There's an attempt
24	crime, right? It's an attempted threat?
25	MS TATRIESON: If his conduct is

2.1

1 substantial enough that it strongly corroborates 2 his specific intent not only to threaten, it's 3 not a threaten simpliciter statute, but to get all the way to the point of confronting the 4 store clerk, overcoming her will, and taking 5 6 property, then, yes, it is an attempted Hobbs 7 Act robbery. 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well --9 JUSTICE ALITO: But he makes it. 10 MS. TAIBLESON: But I think the --11 JUSTICE ALITO: I mean, that's a 12 situation where there's an actual threat. 13 MS. TAIBLESON: There is indeed. 14 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. 15 MS. TAIBLESON: I mean, it certainly 16 does not strain the text of 924(c) --17 JUSTICE ALITO: But that's not the --18 I mean, that's not the question. I know this 19 may be the stuff of criminal law classes in law 20 school as opposed to the real world, but is 21 there such a thing as threatening an attempt --22 can you threaten to attempt -- I mean, no, can 23 you attempt to threaten? 24 JUSTICE KAGAN: Attempt to threaten.

JUSTICE ALITO: Can you attempt to

1	threaten?
2	MS. TAIBLESON: Well
3	JUSTICE KAGAN: I thought my case was
4	an attempt to threaten. It's an attempt, but he
5	never actually threatened anything. But he's
6	going to threaten. He tried to threaten. He
7	was apprehended before he threatened.
8	JUSTICE BARRETT: Can I clarify?
9	JUSTICE KAGAN: So it's it's the
10	same question. Is there an attempted threat?
11	JUSTICE BARRETT: Because do you think
12	it has to be communicated? Maybe that's what
13	you're telling Justice Kagan, that the teller
14	doesn't have to hear it? It doesn't have to be
15	communicated? I took that to be your argument
16	in the brief.
17	MS. TAIBLESON: The teller certainly
18	does not have to hear it. And there's no
19	dispute, right, that the victim the threat
20	does not need to be relayed to the victim. The
21	threat can be actions, not words.
22	JUSTICE BREYER: So what we're really
23	
24	MS. TAIBLESON: The threat need not be
25	

```
1
                JUSTICE BREYER: -- it's with a fake
 2
      gun, the gun is made out of marshmallows, you
 3
     know, and it's in his pocket, and it just looks
 4
      like a gun, and he gets up close, but he doesn't
     take the gun out and he doesn't do anything
 5
 6
      else, and the reason is because the teller
7
      turned the other way at the last minute. Now --
8
      or because the policeman walked by at the last
9
     minute. You're saying that's not an attempt at
10
      a threat?
11
                MS. TAIBLESON: I think the man --
12
                JUSTICE BREYER: I don't know.
     don't know. It's a -- why isn't it?
13
14
                MS. TAIBLESON: I -- I think, Justice
15
     Breyer, a man walking into a bank with a bunch
16
      of marshmallows in his pocket --
17
               JUSTICE BREYER: Well --
18
               MS. TAIBLESON: -- shaped like a gun
19
      and that's all --
20
                JUSTICE BREYER: -- I'm slightly sorry
21
      I used that example.
2.2
                MS. TAIBLESON: -- has not committed
23
      an attempted robbery.
                JUSTICE KAGAN: I -- I think, Ms.
24
```

Taibleson, that the -- the question here really

2.4

- is, are you going to sort of say, well, we're
- the government, we're here to tell you that we
- 3 are not -- never going to charge an attempted
- 4 threat?
- 5 MS. TAIBLESON: We are never going to
- 6 charge -- there is no such thing as an attempted
- 7 Hobbs Act robbery in which the overt actions in
- 8 the world, to Justice Barrett's questions, the
- 9 outward manifestations of his conduct, the
- 10 things that we can see, that a jury can see, are
- 11 not at least threatening the use of force,
- because the law of attempt, as applied to the
- 13 Hobbs Act, requires that we get to that point in
- order to prove the defendant's specific
- intention to overcome his victim's will and take
- 16 her property.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel --
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- it's a
- 20 conspiracy. He's talked with three other
- 21 people, one of whom may be an undercover
- officer, and says, I'm going to go in and I'm
- 23 going to -- you know, I'm going to shoot this
- 24 person or I'm going to threaten harm, I'm never
- going to shoot them because then I'll get extra

- 1 time in prison if I'm caught.
- 2 But we know that he's going to attempt
- 3 that because he's told the other conspirators.
- 4 Why -- what's wrong with that? There can
- 5 certainly be an attempt to threaten somebody.
- 6 MS. TAIBLESON: I -- I think --
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: They -- or one
- 8 of the -- the undercover agents stops him before
- 9 he can do any harm.
- 10 MS. TAIBLESON: Mr. Chief Justice, we
- do not think a conspiracy is reached by the
- 12 elements clause for two reasons.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. But I'm
- 14 not saying -- it doesn't have to be charged as a
- 15 conspiracy. It could be charged as an attempt
- by him to threaten the other people. That's
- just the evidence to support the notion that he
- 18 was going to attempt.
- 19 MS. TAIBLESON: It sounds like the
- 20 hypothetical you described is a conspiracy and
- 21 is not an attempt. The overt action required
- for a conspiracy is not nearly to the same
- 23 degree -- is not as -- as aggravated as the
- 24 substantial step required for an attempt.
- 25 And a conspiracy does not satisfy the

- definition of Section 924(c)(3)(A).
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What would you
- 3 call it if somebody met with a group and says,
- 4 I'm going to go rob that bank? They don't have
- 5 to agree; they just -- they just know it. Then
- 6 he gets a gun and he -- and he gets a note that
- 7 says, you know, give me all your money, and he
- 8 goes in, but because somebody has alerted the
- 9 police, before he can do it, he's arrested.
- 10 MS. TAIBLESON: I think it's --
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I would say
- 12 he's arrested for attempting to threaten
- 13 somebody.
- MS. TAIBLESON: If he gets close
- enough to the point of consummating the robbery,
- 16 then the actions that he must have committed to
- 17 get to that point will threaten the use of
- 18 force, and, yes, he has committed --
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. So the
- 20 question -- you know, then we just do the usual
- 21 legal analysis. If -- if he gets to the
- 22 counter, does that count? If he gets to the
- door, does that count? Is that really what it
- 24 turns on?
- MS. TAIBLESON: Well, of course, Your

- 1 Honor, criminal liability often turns on those
- 2 small details. And -- and, you know --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But there must be --
- 4 MS. TAIBLESON: -- many of Your
- 5 Honor's questions --
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- some realm of
- 7 cases, Ms. Taibleson, where you're not going to
- 8 be able to say that the threat was actually
- 9 made, but you're going to want to have the
- option in your pocket of charging somebody with
- an attempt at a threat, unless you're willing to
- 12 give all that away.
- MS. TAIBLESON: I'm not sure that in
- 14 the abstract a pure attempted threat is
- something that exists. One clue to this is 18
- 16 U.S.C. 1512(a), a witness-tampering statute that
- 17 criminalizes the witness tampering through the
- "use or threat of force, or attempts to do so."
- 19 So that sounds like it would capture attempted
- use and attempted threats, as well as use and
- 21 threats.
- But then the penalty provision only
- 23 provides penalties for uses of force, attempted
- uses of force, and threatened uses of force,
- which reflects, I think, the common-sense and

2.8

- 1 textual intuition that there's no such thing as
- 2 an attempted threat in the abstract that does
- 3 not itself attempt the use of force or threaten
- 4 the use of force.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I think that's --
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, all you have to
- 7 do to think of examples is -- is just think of a
- 8 case where the person is threatening force,
- 9 okay? He wraps his head in a towel, that's
- 10 Simms, and he walks in front of a shop, a Boost
- 11 shop, whatever it was, with something that looks
- 12 likes a long qun, and then he notices that the
- lights are out and nobody's there, so he turns
- around and goes home, okay?
- Now you say, well, that's threatening
- 16 force. So all I have to do to do the other is I
- just transform that long gun into a wooden gun.
- 18 All right? Everything else is exactly the same.
- 19 So all we have to do to create the attempted
- 20 threat of force, you see, is take a case in
- 21 which there's an actual attempt to use force and
- 22 change the mechanism so it won't really use the
- 23 force but just appear to.
- Now that's all that we've been doing.
- 25 And if you want to say the government says it

- 1 will never charge and it is not -- we do not
- 2 charge attempts to use force and we will not
- 3 because the statute doesn't cover it and that is
- 4 our view in the Department of Justice, well,
- 5 okay, I will certainly listen to that.
- 6 MS. TAIBLESON: Two responses.
- 7 First, I think I am saying that, but
- 8 let me respond more substantively. The
- 9 defendant, in an attempted robbery, Justice
- 10 Breyer, is specifically intending a
- 11 confrontation with a victim whose response is,
- 12 by definition, impossible for him to predict.
- So even in just a simple threat case
- 14 the victim might simply hold on to the property
- for a second longer, and the defendant -- and
- the robber has to yank it out of her hand.
- 17 Stokeling teaches us that is force, not to
- mention the fact that she might actually resist.
- 19 So this idea of a robber who ex ante
- 20 has irrevocably disavowed any idea that there
- 21 will ever be any direct physical contact during
- a robbery that satisfies force under Stokeling,
- 23 it is a fiction. It is a -- it's a -- it's a
- 24 thought experiment. And it would be very
- 25 strange to excise a core violent crime from the

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1
      elements clause based on that thought experiment
 2
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel --
 3
               MS. TAIBLESON: -- when every --
 4
               JUSTICE ALITO: Ms. Taibleson, I --
 5
               MS. TAIBLESON: -- actual instance --
 6
 7
               JUSTICE ALITO: No, go ahead.
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: Go ahead.
 8
 9
                JUSTICE ALITO: I mean, I really think
10
     you have to answer the question whether there
11
      can be a conviction for attempted Hobbs Act
12
     robbery where the defendant attempts to threaten
13
     but does not actually get to the point of doing
14
      whatever it takes to make an actual threat. I
15
      really think you have to answer that question.
16
                If -- you know, if the answer is no,
17
      then you win this case. If the answer is yes,
      then I think you've got to fall back on your
18
19
      argument, this exists in theory, but it's not a
20
      case that exists in the real world in any
21
     substantial numbers or maybe at all, and the
2.2
     application of the Armed Career Criminal action
23
      turn on that. I -- I really think you have to
24
      answer that.
25
               MS. TAIBLESON: Justice Alito, I want
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- 1 to give you as precise an answer as I possibly
- 2 can. I think the answer to your question is no
- 3 because any case that we prosecute --
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: Sorry. No what?
- 5 MS. TAIBLESON: No, we do not
- 6 prosecute a pure attempted threat case because
- 7 any case that reaches the level of being an
- 8 attempted Hobbs Act robbery must -- the conduct
- 9 must threaten the use of force.
- 10 And so -- and so, you know, there --
- 11 there is -- I suppose, you know -- if I may
- 12 continue, Mr. Chief Justice?
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Sure.
- MS. TAIBLESON: You could describe
- that, I suppose, as an attempted threat, which
- 16 the Fourth Circuit did. It's sort of a pithy
- formulation. But, in practice, no, we do not
- 18 prosecute and we cannot prosecute a pure
- 19 attempted threat case that does not rise to the
- 20 level of a threat.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, can --
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Sure.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'll do it my turn.
- 24 That's fine.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice

- 1 Thomas, anything?
- JUSTICE THOMAS: Yes. Ms. Taibleson,
- 3 the -- I think the argument has pointed out
- 4 exactly what my problem is. Could you just
- 5 briefly tell us what the Respondent was indicted
- for in this case and convicted of?
- 7 MS. TAIBLESON: Yes. The Respondent's
- 8 indictment had numerous charges, Your Honor,
- 9 numerous drug trafficking charges attached to
- 10 Section 924(c) violations, as well as conspiracy
- 11 to commit Hobbs Act robbery, attempt to
- 12 commit --
- 13 JUSTICE THOMAS: No, I mean the
- 14 underlying facts. I'm just --
- MS. TAIBLESON: Oh, of course.
- 16 Respondent in this case, Your Honor, was a drug
- 17 dealer in the Richmond area who planned with one
- of his coactors to conduct a sham drug deal in
- 19 which they intended to actually steal the drug
- 20 money from their, you know, putative customer.
- They armed themselves, went to the
- 22 scene. Respondent's coactor attempted to take
- 23 the money from the customer, and a struggle
- 24 ensued. Respondent's coactor shot the victim,
- 25 Martin Sylvester, fatally. And then Respondent

- 1 drove them away from the scene of the crime.
- 2 They fled. They forgot in a panic to actually
- 3 take the victim's money.
- 4 And I think that point highlights a
- 5 key distinction here between completed robbery
- 6 and attempted robbery. Completed robbery,
- 7 Stokeling teaches, is the quintessential
- 8 elements clause offense. The distinction
- 9 between completed and attempted robbery is that
- 10 the property is not taken. It's not that force
- 11 is absent.
- 12 So that if force is absent, it's no
- 13 kind of robbery at all. It's larceny or a theft
- or burglary. So the distinction between
- 15 completed and attempted robbery is not a
- 16 distinction that the elements clause cares
- 17 about, which really highlights how deeply
- implausible it is that Congress would have
- 19 written the elements clause to capture robbery,
- 20 included attempt liability, but accidentally
- 21 missed attempted robbery.
- JUSTICE THOMAS: Thank you. I just
- 23 wanted to assure myself that there was no
- 24 marshmallow gun involved.
- 25 (Laughter.)

MS. TAIBLESON: No, sir. 1 2 JUSTICE THOMAS: Thank you. 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice 4 Breyer? 5 Justice Alito, anything further? 6 Justice Sotomayor? 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, I -- I 8 always have to put these cases in context. This is a enhancement case, correct? This defendant 9 10 has been convicted of the attempted Hobbs Act 11 robbery? 12 MS. TAIBLESON: He actually, because 13 of the nature of the plea agreement, I believe 14 he pled to conspiracy, and he was sentenced to 15 the maximum amount on that charge, in addition 16 to the --17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: How -- what was 18 that maximum? 19 MS. TAIBLESON: I believe it's a 20 20-year. And then --21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And -- and, in 22 fact, it's -- your brief sounds like, if we do 23 this, we're going to let out all these horrible 24 criminals. But most of them are facing very 25 substantial sentences like this man.

1 And if we invalidate this enhancement, 2 the Court could look at -- will resentence and 3 look at the mix of sentences and could even give the same sentence just using different 4 rationale, correct? 5 6 MS. TAIBLESON: Two responses, Your 7 Honor. First, defendants can plead only to 8 the 924(c) violation. So sometimes, no, they 9 10 will not have a separate conviction on which to 11 rely. 12 Second, the logic of Respondent's 13 argument would apply not only to Hobbs Act 14 robbery but to all attempted state robberies, 15 potentially to attempted rape, which is 16 classically defined as a crime involving force or threat to overcome the victim's will. The 17 18 logic would also apply to attempted murder 19 because --20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: This has nothing 21 -- this is just on the enhancement. This has 22 nothing to do with the prosecution for these 23 things. It just has to do with the enhancement. MS. TAIBLESON: Well, Section 924(c) 24 25 is a separate crime, Your Honor, unlike ACCA, so

- 1 Section 924(c) separately criminalizes --
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And the only thing
- 3 at issue here is the threatened use of threat,
- 4 the attempted use of threat?
- 5 MS. TAIBLESON: Well, the only thing
- 6 at issue in this case is attempted Hobbs Act
- 7 robbery. But the logic of this decision would
- 8 naturally lend itself -- naturally apply to many
- 9 other predicate offenses.
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Thank
- 11 you, counsel.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
- Justice Gorsuch?
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel, I -- I --
- 15 I'd just like to return to where Justice Alito
- left off just so I understand.
- 17 I had not read the government's brief
- 18 or heard through most of this argument a
- 19 submission that the government is unable to
- 20 prosecute somebody for Hobbs Act robbery based
- 21 on an attempted threat that failed.
- 22 I'm still, frankly, at -- at the end
- of this argument not clear about the
- 24 government's representations on that score.
- 25 What I had understood the government to argue is

- 1 that that's just not a real-world case, or there
- 2 are very few of them, and that the usual case,
- 3 the generic case, involves more than that, and,
- 4 golly, look at this particular set of facts and
- 5 how terrible it is.
- 6 I'll be honest. My reaction to that
- 7 argument is, boy, that sounds like the residual
- 8 clause all over again to me.
- 9 What do you -- what do you want to say
- in response to that?
- MS. TAIBLESON: Two responses.
- 12 First, Your Honor, we're arguing both.
- We're arguing it's not a real case and also,
- 14 that is, it's not a real case in large part
- because it is foreclosed by the law of attempt,
- 16 so we cannot prosecute it.
- 17 Second --
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Where -- where is
- 19 that -- where is the argument that it's just not
- 20 ever possible as opposed to we as a matter of
- 21 prosecutorial discretion or it's just unlikely
- 22 or it's just fanciful? Where is it -- where is
- it written that the government cannot bring such
- 24 a claim?
- 25 MS. TAIBLESON: It's a combination of

- 1 the requirements of attempt liability.
- 2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I don't see it in
- 3 your brief, counsel.
- 4 MS. TAIBLESON: It's the requirements
- 5 of attempt liability.
- 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Is it in your brief?
- 7 MS. TAIBLESON: I -- I thought so,
- 8 Justice Gorsuch. But, if it was -- if you
- 9 didn't -- I apologize if it was unclear.
- 10 So attempt liability requires a -- you
- 11 know, a substantial step that's big enough --
- 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I understand the
- 13 substantial step argument. I do get that. But
- that gets back to marshmallows and -- and wooden
- guns and what's enough to be a substantial step.
- Besides that argument, do you have
- 17 anything else you want to say?
- MS. TAIBLESON: Yes. We do have one
- other textual argument, which is the argument
- 20 advanced by every other court of appeals, which
- is that the attempted use language captures
- 22 attempted force crimes.
- But I also want to answer Your Honor's
- 24 guestion about the residual clause, which I
- 25 think is an important one. The analysis here

- differs from the residual clause analysis in two
- ways, and then there's an example that really
- 3 helps to make this plain.
- First, there is no need or recourse to
- 5 identify a typical or ordinary attempted Hobbs
- 6 Act robbery. Instead, we're looking at the
- 7 elements required by law.
- 8 Second, there is no risk analysis that
- 9 is divorced from the elements of the crime. So,
- on that, if you look at James at 204 to 209, you
- 11 can see a great example of how the residual
- 12 clause analysis differs from this case.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, let me just
- stop you there and say I find all that pretty
- unpersuasive because, to the extent you're
- 16 arguing that the defendant failed to cite a
- 17 real-world case or this isn't our practice or
- 18 we're not likely to do this, that strikes me as
- 19 just really arguing the residual clause all over
- again, and I would have thought the government
- 21 would be prepared to move on past that by now.
- MS. TAIBLESON: We disagree. We think
- 23 that there is --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I -- I -- I --
- 25 that's more in the nature of just a thought for

- 1 you to take home and think about. Thank you.
- MS. TAIBLESON: Thank you, Justice
- 3 Gorsuch.
- 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 5 Kavanaugh?
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I have a few
- 7 questions. I haven't really moved on past
- 8 Davis, but I will for purposes of this argument.
- 9 So I -- I understood you to say we
- 10 will not and cannot prosecute an attempted
- 11 threat. We do not, cannot, and will not
- 12 prosecute an attempted threat. Is that fair?
- MS. TAIBLESON: That's fair. And --
- 14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And if we -- sorry
- 15 to interrupt. And if we write that in the
- opinion, then it'll be written down.
- MS. TAIBLESON: Yes, Your Honor. And
- 18 just like when I answered Justice Alito, I want
- 19 to be as honest and precise as I can.
- 20 What I mean is that we cannot
- 21 prosecute conduct that does not at least arise
- 22 to the threatened use of force, so it -- nothing
- that could be purely described as an attempted
- 24 threat as the Fourth Circuit envisioned it.
- 25 Certainly, there can be threatening

- 1 conduct that is displayed to someone other than
- 2 the ultimate victim. There's no dispute that
- 3 that's still a threatened use of force. And so
- 4 we can prosecute crimes that don't, you know,
- 5 ultimately get to the point of that
- 6 confrontation with the victim, yes, but the
- 7 conduct must still threaten the use of force.
- 8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And then I
- 9 understood your alternative argument, but I want
- 10 to make sure this is correct, to be even if you
- 11 could theoretically do it, what you're saying we
- 12 cannot and will not do, but even if we
- theoretically could do it, that's a 1-in-10,000
- possibility, and Moncrieffe and Duenas-Alvarez
- say that's not something we should, therefore,
- throw out the other 9,999 attempted robbery
- 17 cases, correct?
- 18 MS. TAIBLESON: That is correct, Your
- 19 Honor. And if I could add, I think, you know,
- 20 the existence of these potential hypothetical
- 21 extreme margin cases of attempted Hobbs Act
- 22 robbery are not only -- not only are we
- 23 cautioned against relying on them by
- 24 Duenas-Alvarez, but the fact that the extreme
- 25 margin example of attempted Hobbs Act robbery is

- 1 also at the extreme margins of the elements
- 2 clause actually reflects the congruence between
- 3 those two statutes.
- 4 It's not a reason to throw the baby
- 5 out with the bath water. It's what we would
- 6 expect to find in two statutes that both turn on
- 7 the concept of force.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Then, last, a
- 9 question on the sentencing provisions. Congress
- 10 obviously did this and imposed this because
- 11 there's a huge problem with violent crime
- 12 committed with firearms and thought that the
- sentences were not sufficient to protect the
- 14 public. I mean --
- MS. TAIBLESON: That's correct, Your
- 16 Honor. These are some of the most violent
- 17 federal felony prosecutions that we have that we
- are defending here, like Respondent's own case.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 21 Barrett?
- JUSTICE BARRETT: I just want to be
- clear about what you're conceding. So you're
- 24 saying, you know, you've -- Justice Alito is
- 25 right, I think the government has to answer

- whether there's such a thing as an attempt to
- 2 threaten to use force.
- 3 You're saying that if someone is in
- 4 the parking lot of a convenience store that
- 5 they've cased out, has in their pocket a note
- 6 that is going to -- will pass to the cashier
- 7 saying your money or your life, and also has a
- 8 loaded gun on them, gets out of the car and
- 9 starts walking towards the convenience store,
- 10 and then is intercepted because maybe, as the
- 11 Chief had posited, he's confided his plans to a
- 12 confederate and so there's a way to prove
- intent, you're saying that the government could
- 14 not prosecute that as an attempt to threaten?
- MS. TAIBLESON: No, Justice Barrett.
- 16 The presence of a loaded gun there is a key
- 17 piece of evidence. A man intending to rob a
- 18 bank walk -- or a store, walking up to the store
- 19 with a loaded gun does threaten the use of
- 20 force, even though he hasn't --
- 21 JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, a threat has
- to be communicated, right?
- MS. TAIBLESON: It does. And it --
- 24 well, it has to be not communicated in the sense
- of sort of reduced to words exchanged with the

- 1 victim. It does not. It has to be actions or
- 2 words that convey the intention to inflict harm.
- 3 That's the definition of threat that this Court
- 4 quoted in Elonis, and that's the definition
- 5 relevant here.
- 6 JUSTICE BARRETT: So, if I disagree
- 7 with you about that definition of threat, if I
- 8 think that a threat has to be something that the
- 9 other person hears, you know, that's actually
- 10 communicated to the -- the potential victim,
- 11 then you lose?
- MS. TAIBLESON: Well, under that one
- 13 -- then -- then you would not accept our -- one
- of our arguments, yes, but I -- I would caution
- 15 against that interpretation of threat.
- 16 There's no -- the -- the case
- 17 law on the word "threat" is really uniform. It
- need not be conveyed directly to the recipient,
- 19 to the intended recipient, of the threat.
- 20 That's clear under Elonis. There are numerous
- 21 federal statutes that refer to threats that are
- 22 not ultimately communicated to the victim.
- 23 That's clear under the case law on true threats.
- So I -- I don't think that there's
- 25 actually much dispute between us here as to that

1 feature of the word "threat." 2 JUSTICE BARRETT: Thank you. 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan? JUSTICE KAGAN: Just to follow up on 4 both of these, I mean, it seems to me that what 5 6 you're doing is you're sort of disclaiming 7 something with one hand and then taking it back with the other. You're saying, oh, we won't 8 prosecute attempted threats, but then you're 9 10 saying that everything that -- all these 11 hypotheticals that sort of sound like attempted 12 threats to the people who are making -- who are posing the hypotheticals, that you can just 13 14 prosecute those as threats in themselves and 15 that you don't disclaim the ability to do that. 16 But I think what you're hearing is 17 that there are some threats that just haven't 18 been consummated to the degree that they are 19 threats. And the question is, you know, if you 20 -- if you accept that idea that there are some 21 threats that just haven't been made yet, but 2.2 they're trying to make them, are you just going 23 to leave those alone? 24 MS. TAIBLESON: Justice Kagan, let me 25 try a different answer because I -- I hear that

- 1 you're unsatisfied. There is no crime that has
- 2 as an element an attempted threat, right?
- 3 That's just a sort of reformulation of some of
- 4 the words here.
- 5 The elements of attempted Hobbs Act
- 6 robbery are a substantial step and specific
- 7 intent. And so what I -- what I am doing and I
- 8 think what Your Honor is hearing is I am
- 9 sometimes reformulating my answer in the
- 10 language of substantial step and specific
- intent, which is what the government has to
- 12 prove, and that is the criterion for our federal
- 13 prosecutions under law.
- 14 And -- and so, to the extent that's
- what I'm doing, I'm simply filtering the
- 16 question through the prism of the actual law.
- 17 There's -- the Fourth Circuit did, you know,
- 18 say, oh, there's not an attempted threat in the
- 19 elements clause. But there's no crime with an
- 20 element of attempted threat. So that's simply
- 21 sort of not the correct, you know, filter of
- 22 analysis here.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Anyone else?
- Thank you, counsel.
- MS. TAIBLESON: Thank you.

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Dreeben.
2	ORAL ARGUMENT OF MICHAEL R. DREEBEN
3	ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
4	MR. DREEBEN: Thank you, Mr. Chief
5	Justice, and may it please the Court:
6	An attempt to commit Hobbs Act robbery
7	is not a crime of violence under the elements
8	clause. Under the categorical approach, what
9	matters is the minimum conduct prohibited.
10	Here, that is attempted threats
11	robberies, and those robberies do not require
12	the use, attempted use, or actual threatened use
13	of physical force. An example proves the point,
14	and my example is similar in form to Justice
15	Kagan's, Justice Breyer's, and Justice
16	Barrett's.
17	The defendant drives to a convenience
18	store with a note and an unloaded gun. In
19	previous note-only robberies, he never used
20	force. Because of unrelated police activity, he
21	never enters the store, but he's stopped on the
22	way home and confess confesses to a
23	threats-only robbery.
24	That conduct establishes an attempt to
25	commit robbery by threat It involves a

- 1 substantial step, and the intent is established
- 2 by the facts in his own confession. It is
- 3 punishable by 20 years, which is what Respondent
- 4 received in this case for his attempted and
- 5 conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act robbery.
- 6 What it does not show is an attempt to
- 7 use force, the actual use of force, or a threat
- 8 to use force. To get around that reality, the
- 9 government distorts the meaning of "use of
- 10 force" and "threatened use of force" and adopts
- 11 a very unorthodox meaning of "attempt
- 12 liability." It argues that attempted threats
- are attempted uses of force, positing a meaning
- of "use of force" that contradicts this Court's
- 15 cases.
- 16 It argues that the robber on the way
- 17 to the target has already threatened force,
- adopting a definition of "threatened" that is
- 19 foreign to criminal law, appears in no case, and
- 20 has never been used before.
- The government's position does not
- 22 correspond to what is left of the definition of
- 23 crime of violence. It expected the elements
- 24 clause to do all the work, but Congress did not.
- 25 It enacted the residual clause to capture cases

- 1 just like this. The residual clause is gone,
- 2 but its demise does not expand the elements
- 3 clause.
- I welcome the Court's questions.
- 5 JUSTICE THOMAS: Mr. Dreeben, one
- 6 minor question. In your many years of
- 7 experience, have you ever seen someone charged
- 8 with attempted threat as you --
- 9 MR. DREEBEN: The way --
- 10 JUSTICE THOMAS: -- as you posit, for
- 11 example, similar to your hypothetical?
- MR. DREEBEN: So, Justice Thomas, two
- 13 answers on that.
- The government's typical approach to
- charging is to use the entire language of the
- 16 statute. So the Hobbs Act would be charged in
- 17 haec verba. And it includes threats. It
- 18 includes taking by force.
- 19 JUSTICE THOMAS: No, I mean -- I
- 20 understand that. But have you -- in the
- 21 underlying facts, have you ever seen -- even if
- it's covered by Hobbs Act, have you ever seen
- 23 this specific set of facts charged as a crime?
- 24 MR. DREEBEN: It's actually fairly
- 25 frequent, Justice Thomas, because many robbers

- do not intend to use force. They go to banks
- 2 and convenience stores and other low-hanging
- 3 fruit that -- for targets for money. And many
- 4 of them --
- 5 JUSTICE THOMAS: No, I mean
- 6 specifically attempted threat.
- 7 MR. DREEBEN: Sometimes the government
- 8 cannot prove anything more. It is much easier
- 9 to prove that somebody with a gun in their
- 10 pocket who goes to a convenience store is
- 11 attempting to threaten than it is to prove that
- 12 they attempted to use force. And the government
- 13 never has to prove more than the attempted
- 14 threats to get a -- a conviction.
- 15 And defendants can't offer up a
- 16 defense, I only intended to threaten, never
- 17 wanted to hurt a fly. That's not a defense to
- 18 the crime. It's a confession.
- 19 And so the reported cases are fairly
- thin on facts that clearly demonstrate only an
- 21 intent to threaten and not an intent to use
- 22 force, but the body of cases that the government
- 23 prosecute typically will involve cases where we
- don't have to show, the government can say, that
- 25 he intended to actually use force. Even if it's

- 1 a sham, even if he went in just intending as a
- 2 bluff threat, he's still guilty because the
- 3 threat of force triggers many of the concerns
- 4 that the criminal law has.
- 5 It instills fear. It can lead to
- 6 violence spontaneously. So we punish threats
- 7 for that reason. And they have to be true
- 8 threats that are communicated, I think, as
- 9 several members of the Court have articulated
- 10 today.
- The government posits a meaning of
- 12 "threats" and "threatened" in the Hobbs Act
- that, as far as I'm aware, has never appeared in
- any case, any government brief, any submission,
- or any logical application of the meaning of
- this statute, Section 924(c)(3)(A).
- 17 And there's a reason for that. When
- 18 Congress drafted these elements clauses, it
- 19 wanted to capture particular kinds of crimes
- 20 that had particular elements. So --
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I don't know
- 22 whether you finished answering Justice Thomas,
- but, if you have, I want to jump in because I
- think you're confusing two separate things.
- You're confusing the question whether

- 1 a Hobbs Act defendant must actually intend to
- 2 use force. And the answer to that is no, it's
- 3 enough if he threatens to use force. It's not
- 4 -- doesn't matter whether he has the capability
- of using force. If it's a fake gun, it's
- 6 nevertheless a threat.
- 7 That's not the -- that's not the
- 8 question that we were discussing with
- 9 Ms. Taibleson. It's whether someone can be
- 10 prosecuted under the Hobbs Act for attempting to
- 11 threaten without actually threatening.
- MR. DREEBEN: Yes.
- JUSTICE ALITO: That's a separate
- 14 question --
- MR. DREEBEN: Yes.
- JUSTICE ALITO: -- is it not? Yes.
- 17 MR. DREEBEN: It is a separate
- 18 question, but, Justice Alito, I -- I -- I think
- 19 all of the hypotheticals that were propounded by
- 20 the Court satisfy the attempt --
- JUSTICE ALITO: No, I understand. I
- 22 -- I -- I --
- 23 MR. DREEBEN: -- to threaten test.
- JUSTICE ALITO: -- I understand that.
- 25 They go to that separate question, not --

1	MR. DREEBEN: Correct.
2	JUSTICE ALITO: what I think you
3	were discussing, which is the actual intent to
4	use force. So this is the question that I have
5	with respect to that. Assuming for the sake of
6	argument that that would fall within the Hobbs
7	Act, since the Hobbs Act was enacted, are there
8	is there any reported case involving a
9	conviction based on that theory?
10	MR. DREEBEN: So we pointed to several
11	cases in our brief, and the NAFD amicus brief
12	points to others. But I think what I need
13	JUSTICE ALITO: Well, what's the best
14	one?
15	MR. DREEBEN: Well, the Williams case
16	that Justice Sotomayor mentioned and the Licht
17	case that are both in our brief involve people
18	that are essentially doing the kind of activity
19	that the hypotheticals posit. And the
20	government absolutely prosecutes those cases.
21	JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Well, and
22	let me expand it. I don't know when when did
23	robbery emerge as a hot as a common law
24	crime? I don't know, hundreds of years ago.
25	Can you point to a body of robbery

- 1 cases -- and this is essentially what's involved
- 2 here, robbery -- involving a threat, an attempt
- 3 to threaten, people who were convicted of
- 4 robbery where they didn't actually threaten, but
- 5 they attempted to threaten?
- 6 MR. DREEBEN: So, Justice Alito,
- 7 almost every one of the attempt cases -- and
- 8 there are many, and most are not reported
- 9 because there's no issue to appeal -- involve
- 10 the interdiction of crime oftentimes because the
- 11 suspect is under surveillance, as in one of the
- 12 cases that's mentioned in the briefs, and the
- police don't want the person to actually get
- inside the store with what looks like a gun, so
- 15 they take him down outside.
- It's an attempt because a substantial
- 17 step has been taken. Notwithstanding what the
- 18 government said, a substantial step in all the
- 19 reported cases and in the Model Penal Code
- 20 involves activity that is strongly corroborative
- of the intent to commit a crime.
- 22 So you have cases, lots of them, where
- people are on their way to the target, they've
- 24 equipped themselves with either a real or a fake
- gun, they have the note in their pocket, and

- 1 they're -- they're taken down before they get
- 2 there.
- JUSTICE ALITO: No, I -- I understand
- 4 the theory. I'm just asking, are there reported
- 5 cases involving prosecutions based on this
- 6 theory where there was no actual threat, there
- 7 was simply --
- 8 MR. DREEBEN: Yes.
- 9 JUSTICE ALITO: -- an attempt to
- 10 threaten?
- MR. DREEBEN: Yes. I think almost all
- 12 --
- JUSTICE ALITO: And where -- where are
- 14 they?
- MR. DREEBEN: Well, I -- I mentioned
- 16 the two that were cited in our brief.
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: Williams and what?
- 18 Okay. Williams is a non-precedential Third
- 19 Circuit opinion. All right. It's the Third
- 20 Circuit, so wow, you know.
- MR. DREEBEN: I would have thought --
- JUSTICE ALITO: It has a special place
- in my heart.
- MR. DREEBEN: -- that would stand in
- 25 special credit.

1 JUSTICE ALITO: But what do you have 2 beyond that? In the hundreds and hundreds of 3 years of robbery prosecutions, do you have any body of --4 I quess I don't 5 MR. DREEBEN: 6 understand the question, Justice Alito, for two 7 reasons. One is the question of what the Hobbs Act prohibits is a question of federal law. 8 government said that today. So it is up to this 9 Court to decide what the scope of the Hobbs Act 10 11 is. Once it's identified its elements and how 12 the crime can be committed, it lays it up against the elements clause of 924(c)(3)(A) and 13 14 it asks, is there a categorical match? 15 I think, also, more to the point of 16 your question, there are a -- a large body of 17 prosecutions that never generate any law because 18 there is no dispute that, if the facts establish 19 the substantial step and the intent to commit the completed crime, and the crime has, as a 20 21 means of committing it, threatened use of force, 2.2 the defendant is quilty and the defendant is not 23 going to go to trial or set up a pointless legal 24 context to say all I did was attempt to 25 threaten.

```
1
                JUSTICE KAGAN: So -- so just --
 2
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. -- sorry,
 3
     please.
                JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, just to
 4
      explain what you're saying a -- a little bit
 5
 6
      further, Justice Alito is saying, I don't see
 7
      the cases. You're seeing -- you -- you said as
 8
      a first matter you don't need to see the cases,
 9
     but then, as a second matter, you wouldn't see
10
      the cases, but there are a ton of these cases.
11
                So I guess I would like explained a
12
      little bit more why we don't see the cases.
13
     And, you know, I guess there are two questions
14
     here, like why are you so sure that there are a
15
      ton of cases and, if you are so sure of that,
     why don't we see them reported in -- in the U.S.
16
17
      reports?
18
                MR. DREEBEN: So, Justice Kagan, there
19
      is no reason why you ever would see them.
20
      the government needs to do is show that the
21
     person intended to commit a robbery. Many
2.2
     people who go into stores -- and this is
23
     anecdotal, but you can look at it on Google, you
24
      can look at it from the vantage point of the
25
     NAFD, which represents multitudes of defendants
```

- 1 whose cases never make it up on appeal -- there
- 2 are people who go into stores. They want money.
- 3 They don't want to hurt anybody. They often
- 4 will use guns, either loaded, inoperable, or
- fake, as a means of communicating the threat so
- 6 that they get the money.
- When the government arrests and
- 8 prosecutes them, it doesn't have to peer in
- 9 their mind and say: Did they intend to use
- 10 force? It is enough that the facts show that
- 11 they intended to threaten force.
- 12 JUSTICE ALITO: That's a different
- 13 question. That's what I was talking about
- 14 before. Must you intend to use force or have
- the capability of using it? No. No. That's
- 16 clear.
- 17 MR. DREEBEN: Correct.
- 18 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. I understand
- 19 that. The question is, are there cases where
- 20 all that the defendant has done is attempted to
- 21 threaten?
- 22 MR. DREEBEN: I think in --
- JUSTICE ALITO: That's the question.
- 24 And, I mean, if you were rep -- if somebody --
- 25 you had a client and did -- and that client did

- 1 nothing but attempt to threaten, didn't actually
- threaten, wouldn't you argue this doesn't
- 3 constitute an attempt under -- under the Hobbs
- 4 Act or under the common law of robbery?
- If you had nothing else, yes, you'd
- 6 make that argument, and then there would be
- 7 reported cases. I'm not arguing that this isn't
- 8 a theoretical -- you know, this isn't a
- 9 theoretical possibility. Maybe it is. Maybe it
- 10 isn't. This is a separate question. Is this
- 11 something that comes up in the real world and
- 12 not just in a law school criminal law class?
- MR. DREEBEN: Well, the reason that --
- 14 JUSTICE ALITO: Maybe that's
- irrelevant, but I just would like to know the
- 16 answer to it.
- 17 MR. DREEBEN: Well, and I think the
- 18 answer to it, Justice Alito, is that the
- 19 government's conception today of what a
- 20 substantial step is is not the conception that's
- 21 reflected in the decisions of the circuits or
- 22 the charging practices or litigating behavior of
- the government.
- So a defendant who did all the things
- 25 that these hypotheticals reflect has attempted

- 1 to commit a crime, and oftentimes the only
- 2 intent you can prove or the easiest intent to
- 3 prove is that the defendant intended to
- 4 threaten.
- 5 So do defendants appeal and bring
- futile arguments that really there's no such
- 7 thing as an attempt to threaten? I don't know
- 8 why they would do that because the Hobbs Act is
- 9 incredibly clear that it -- it prohibits
- 10 robbery, as did the common law, by means of use
- of force or by means of fear.
- 12 It's enough if the robber is
- 13 successful in threatening and gets the property.
- 14 And so, when the person goes to the store, all
- of these cases that come up on appeal are
- 16 sustained by the government if the evidence
- shows or the defendant admits an intent to
- 18 threaten. It does not have to be proved, and he
- 19 does not have to admit that he intended to use
- 20 force.
- I agree that they're distinct, Justice
- 22 Alito, but the reason why these cases aren't
- challenged is it is not a legal defense to say,
- 24 I didn't intend to use force.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. -- Mr. Dreeben,

- 1 I'd like to pick your brain in a different
- 2 direction if I might. It's good to see you.
- 3 MR. DREEBEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: The government this
- 5 morning seems to be disclaiming what I would
- 6 have thought a natural reading of the statute
- 7 would suggest, that you can attempt to threaten
- 8 and that that would violate the Hobbs Act.
- 9 I -- I -- I confess I didn't quite see
- 10 that in the briefs. Perhaps I missed it. I --
- 11 I'd like you to comment on, in any event, what
- 12 you think we should make of the government's
- concession or disclaiming of power under a plain
- language of the statute that it would otherwise
- apparently have, what -- what weight we
- 16 should give that, number one.
- 17 Number two, it seems to me that what
- 18 they're trying to do is, as Justice Kagan
- 19 pointed out, at least in the discussion today is
- 20 to move a lot of that, those prosecutions that
- 21 would otherwise fall under that, into a broader
- and more capacious understanding of threats, and
- 23 I'd like you to comment on that too.
- MR. DREEBEN: So, as to the first
- 25 question, Justice Gorsuch, I think the Court

- 1 should give respectful attention to the
- 2 government's reading of criminal statutes, but
- 3 it is ultimately for this Court to say what the
- 4 Hobbs Act means.
- 5 I don't think this is a close question
- 6 on the meaning of the Hobbs Act, and I'm not
- 7 sure my friends are disavowing the language of
- 8 the Hobbs Act that permits prosecutions for
- 9 attempts and permits prosecutions for robberies
- 10 by threat. You put the two of them together,
- and I'm fairly confident that Ms. Taibleson
- would say, yes, that statute means what it says,
- 13 you can prosecute attempted robberies by
- 14 threats.
- 15 If the government is disavowing that,
- 16 I think this Court should exercise its power to
- 17 construe federal law and to read the statute as
- 18 it's written.
- 19 As to the -- the second question, the
- 20 meaning of threats, here is where I think the
- 21 government's argument is both out of sync with
- the rest of criminal law and holds the potential
- 23 to do some considerable damage in expanding
- 24 liability in ways where it has never gone.
- The meaning of "threat" in criminal

1 law is fairly well established. 2 communicated expression of an intent to do harm. 3 Justice Thomas's separate opinion in Elonis used that definition. Justice Alito's 4 definition was fairly similar, adding in "to a 5 6 reasonable person" would appear as a serious 7 expression. And the Court quoted without disagreement dictionary definitions that were 8 9 proffered by both the defendant and the 10 government. 11 They all involve the essential thing 12 here of communication. What the government has said is that "threatened" apparently alone in 13 14 Section 924(c)(3)(A), although I think its 15 rationale would extend to all the elements 16 clauses, means something other than a 17 communicated intent. 18 The government is shifting over to a 19 definition of "intent" that we use in the real world sometimes, like the threat of bankruptcy. 20 21 It's a risk that may materialize, but it is not 2.2 the definition of "threatened" that you would 23 expect to see in a statute that's trying to

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describe real-world criminal offenses involving

threats. Those all involve communication.

24

1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I -- as -- as I 2 understood the government, they would -- they 3 would say, well, it has to be communicated to someone, but not necessarily the victims. 4 -- what's your thought on that? 5 6 MR. DREEBEN: Agree, it does, but it 7 has to be communicated. And what the government 8 is doing is saying the guy on the way to the store, who actually wants to be rather secretive 9 10 and doesn't want people to know that he's on his 11 way to a store to rob it, has somehow 12 communicated to an omniscient objective 13 observer, aware of all the facts, conduct that 14 is threatening. And --15 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I'm sorry to 16 interrupt, but just to -- just to finish this up 17 and then I'll be done. I think the government would respond: Well, we had an informant who 18 19 alerted a police officer, and, surely, the 20 police officer would have felt threatened. 21 MR. DREEBEN: I think, if you add in 2.2 the informant to whom information was 23 communicated, you get into some nice questions 24 about whether co-conspirators speaking with each other could generate the kind of communication 25

- 1 that we think of as a threat.
- 2 But the government's position is not
- 3 that. The government's position is anyone just
- 4 driving on their way, if they are a threat
- 5 because they intend to go in with a gun, that is
- 6 threatened. It's a non-communicative use of
- 7 threat. It's not the one that is found in the
- 8 criminal law.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On Justice
- 11 Gorsuch's first question about the government's
- 12 representation, I take you to be saying that we
- 13 should upend hundreds, if not thousands, of
- 14 convictions against violent criminals who
- 15 committed violent crimes with firearms because
- we shouldn't accept the government's
- 17 representation that it cannot, will not, and
- does not prosecute attempted threats. And I'm
- 19 trying to figure out how that makes any sense.
- 20 MR. DREEBEN: Well, Justice Kavanauqh,
- 21 they can say what they will do, although, in my
- 22 experience, representations at the podium here
- do not radiate back to the 93 U.S. --
- 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So -- so we
- 25 shouldn't believe them? We shouldn't believe

- 1 this will be communicated? That's the basis for
- 2 throwing out thousands of convictions?
- 3 MR. DREEBEN: No. I -- I think that
- 4 the reason why the Court should accept the
- 5 Fourth Circuit's reading and our position is
- 6 that it is legally correct. And the Court
- 7 should decide for itself what the Hobbs Act
- 8 means and what attempt liability entails and
- 9 then apply the elements clause.
- 10 And, Justice Kavanaugh, if I could
- 11 respond, I think, to the underlying impulse, the
- 12 concern that this is upending congressional
- intent. When Congress originally enacted all
- 14 the definitions of a crime of violence, here, in
- 15 ACCA, in Section 16, it paired the elements
- 16 clause with a broad residual clause, and it did
- 17 that for a reason.
- 18 It knew that not all the crimes and
- 19 the conduct that it wanted to reach would be
- 20 comprehended by solely looking at elements under
- 21 a formal categorical approach, which is what
- this Court has always used.
- When this Court invalidated the
- 24 residual clause, first in Johnson, then in
- 25 Dimaya, finally in Davis, it took away that

- 1 backstop. But, as Justice Thomas said in his
- 2 recent opinion -- separate opinion, I believe,
- in Borden, it doesn't change the scope of the
- 4 elements clause, which is --
- 5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, that's -- I
- 6 agree with that. But I think there's a mistaken
- 7 impression that you're creating there -- I don't
- 8 -- you're not intending it -- but which is, if
- 9 it's covered by the residual clause, the old
- 10 residual clause, then it couldn't have also been
- 11 covered by the elements clause. And I think
- that's a misreading, I think, of how the two
- 13 clauses fit together.
- MR. DREEBEN: Oh, I --
- 15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I think there was
- overlap between the two clauses.
- 17 MR. DREEBEN: Yeah. No, I agree -- I
- 18 agree with that. And there are a handful of
- 19 cases where you see courts applying both to the
- 20 same crime. It is fairly notable that the
- 21 government has totally given up on conspiracy as
- 22 a predicate crime that satisfies the elements
- 23 clause, even though, as I understood Ms.
- Taibleson's argument, I don't see why the
- 25 government couldn't argue that when a lot of

- 1 conspirators get together and agree to commit a
- 2 crime, that's a threatened use of violence right
- 3 then and there.
- 4 But the government doesn't go that
- 5 far. It's abandoned conspiracy. And the -- the
- 6 ultimate reading of the elements clause remains
- 7 something that the Court should do under its own
- 8 power. Even before the residual clause was
- 9 gone, the government was prosecuting cases like
- 10 this, but it did it by saying attempted
- 11 robberies fit within the residual clause on
- 12 several occasions.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, that was
- just very easy, right? So it was easy to fit it
- under the residual clause. Once that's gone,
- then it's a tougher question. That's why we're
- 17 here. But I don't think that means just because
- 18 they used to charge them under the easy
- 19 approach, they couldn't have also charged them
- 20 under the elements clause. I mean, I think
- 21 we're agreeing on that.
- MR. DREEBEN: We do. And I -- I -- I
- think it's important to look at the language of
- 24 the elements clause. That's typically the way
- 25 the Court has tried to match up the elements of

1 an offense with the elements clause. 2 The government said here today 3 something that I don't really think it said very clearly in its brief, which is that the 4 "attempted use" part of the definition of the 5 crime of violence somehow carries over and 6 7 captures all attempt crimes, all attempts that could be prosecuted under underlying statutes. 8 9 That isn't the way that Congress worded the "crime of violence" definition. 10 It's "use, attempted use, or threatened use of 11 12 physical force against another." The "attempted" piece modifies "use." It doesn't 13 modify "threatened." 14 15 And Congress had ample models before 16 it and could amend the statute tomorrow if it 17 wanted to capture all attempts to commit crimes 18 of violence. S. 52, which was the original 19 progenitor of the Armed Career Criminal Act, 20 covered robbery and burglary and attempts and conspiracies to commit those offenses. 21 2.2 That would have been a perfectly 23 natural way to pick up all attempts. Sentencing Guidelines do it that way. 24 The three

strikes provision does it that way. And it --

- 1 it could easily be mapped onto the language
- 2 here, but that's not what Congress wrote.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Can I ask a
- 4 different question, which is suppose that there
- 5 is a theoretical possibility and that we don't
- 6 accept the government's representation and that
- 7 there are the couple of cases or few cases that
- 8 you reference. I think their other argument
- 9 rests on Moncrieffe and Duenas-Alvarez, that we
- 10 shouldn't do what -- what you're suggesting
- 11 based on just a few outlier cases. Just want
- 12 you to respond to that argument.
- MR. DREEBEN: So, Justice Kavanaugh,
- if I could unpack this a little bit because I --
- 15 I essentially agree with what Justice Sotomayor
- 16 said. Those were cases involving state crimes
- 17 that had certain ambiguities. And what the
- 18 Court was essentially saying was you, the
- 19 defendant, have come up with a very unorthodox
- 20 application of a very typical offense, aiding
- and abetting, and you're extending it far beyond
- where other courts do. We're not California,
- 23 the Court could say. We need to know whether
- 24 California construes its law that way, and to
- 25 prove it to us, show us some cases where there

- 1 are prosecutions like that.
- 2 The Court has not extended that
- 3 approach when the language on its face is clear.
- 4 The government cites Moncrieffe, but I'm a
- 5 little puzzled by that citation because the
- 6 holding of Moncrieffe was a Georgia controlled
- 7 substances act was not categorically a match for
- 8 a federal drug definition because the Georgia
- 9 statute didn't have an exception for social
- 10 sharing of marijuana without remuneration. The
- 11 federal law did.
- 12 And the -- the Court did not look to
- see whether there were any cases in which
- 14 Georgia actually had prosecuted social sharing
- of marijuana. It went with the plain language.
- 16 So, here, you have both elements. You
- 17 have a federal statute that it's up to this
- 18 Court to construe, and its plain language covers
- 19 attempted threats, and you have the fact that
- 20 the language is clear.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, the analogy
- to California, though, I think, doesn't that fit
- this case as well? I guess I'm not
- 24 understanding the federal/state. When the
- 25 government says actually we do not and -- and

- 1 will not extend the statute that far, isn't that
- the same as saying, well, we don't have any
- 3 evidence that California would extend it that
- 4 far? I mean, it --
- 5 MR. DREEBEN: Well, I --
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- seems similar.
- 7 MR. DREEBEN: -- I think it's quite
- 8 different because the question for the Court in
- 9 Duenas-Alvarez was, what does California law
- 10 mean? When the Court asks the question what
- 11 does federal law mean, it doesn't need the
- 12 government to tell it what federal law means.
- 13 It says what federal law means because this
- 14 Court is the ultimate expositor of federal law,
- and it does that by looking clearly at the
- 16 statute.
- 17 And the other distinction of
- 18 Duenas-Alvarez was the defendant offered
- 19 something that the Court thought was rather
- 20 implausible, that aiding and abetting in
- 21 California reached the circumstance of you
- shared a drink with a young person and then
- later on the young person went out and drove and
- 24 caused an accident.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And --

1 MR. DREEBEN: The -- the Court didn't 2 buy that that was a natural aiding-and-abetting 3 violation, and it said show me. JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: If we accept the 4 government's representation and agree with it, 5 6 so we are now saying that as a matter of federal 7 law, do you lose then? MR. DREEBEN: Yes. I think, if you --8 9 if you were to say that there is no such thing 10 as attempted threats under the Hobbs Act, that 11 is not -- you know, that's not consistent with 12 our theory. But I -- I do not understand how 13 the government could say that attempted threats are not a violation of the Hobbs Act for the 14 15 reasons that we've already discussed. 16 The Hobbs Act has multiple means of 17 committing robbery: force, fear, threatened use 18 of violence. And the distinction between using 19 force and threatening force is embedded in robbery statutes across the country. 20 21 So all you need to do is tie to that 2.2 the -- the attempt liability standards. And the 23 only way the government gets out of that, I 24 think, as members of the courts have pointed 25 out, is by adopting very eccentric definitions

- of "threat" that do not involve communication 1 and very eccentric definitions of "use of force" 3 which do not involve the application of force. This Court in Leocal and again in 4 Voisine said use of force against the person of 5 6 another involves the application of force. 7 can't back it up and say that the threat of force is itself the use of force. 8 So I think the -- the problem for the 9 government's case here is that the categorical 10 11 approach focuses on elements. It's not about 12 real-world cases. It's about what the statutes It focuses on the minimum conduct 13 14 required to violate the underlying statute and 15 then comparing it to the elements clause and 16 then asking, is there a match? And, here, there 17 is not a match, and it's for that reason why 18 this case falls outside the elements clause. 19 And if I could make one more comment 20 in response to some of the questions that 21 Justice Thomas was asking, the government here 2.2 charged seven different counts of -- it charged 23 several counts that involve drug trafficking and
- 25 drug trafficking offense.

use of a firearm during and in relation to a

1 Had it accepted a guilty plea to 2 those, it could have had its 924(c). The fact 3 that it decided to go with the attempted or conspiracy to commit a Hobbs Act robbery as the 4 predicate offense for 924(c) and still got a 5 20-year sentence on the underlying Hobbs Act 6 7 offense is no reason for this Court to depart from the categorical approach, to interpret the 8 9 elements analysis as anything but based on 10 elements, or to distort the meaning of federal 11 criminal law in ways that will have broad and 12 unpredictable ramifications for threat statutes, attempt liability, and a host of other 13 14 applications. 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, Mr. 16 Dreeben. This discussion actually reminded me 17 of a scene in a Woody Allen movie -- I -- I 18 don't remember which one it was, but you might 19 -- where the robber walks into the bank, hands a note to the teller, and the teller reads it and 20 says: Give me the money, I have a gub. And --21 2.2 and the robber says: No, it's qun, I have a 23 And she says: No, that's definitely a "B," and -- and -- and then goes and asks the 24 25 teller next to her, is this a "B" or a -- and so

- 1 that's a "B". And I think the guy just leaves.
- 2 I mean, which -- how do you analyze that?
- 3 MR. DREEBEN: So that -- that would
- 4 actually be a substantive violation of the Hobbs
- 5 Act if Take the Money and Run --
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Is that what
- 7 it was?
- 8 MR. DREEBEN: -- could -- could --
- 9 yes, it would, because that would have been a
- 10 threatened use of force. Now it probably would
- 11 be an attempt if he walked out without the
- money, and that -- but that would be -- you
- know, if he made the threat and got money, it
- 14 would be a crime. If he makes the threat and he
- doesn't get money because they can't read the
- note, it could be prosecuted as an attempt.
- 17 But not all Hobbs Act attempts involve
- 18 the actual communication of the threat.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But --
- MR. DREEBEN: I think that's our
- 21 central point.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- but it --
- 23 it's an attempted threat --
- MR. DREEBEN: Correct.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- not a real

- 1 threat.
- 2 MR. DREEBEN: Well, it's an attempted
- 3 Hobbs Act robbery by means of threat. He made
- 4 what he thought was a threat. He communicated
- 5 something that was an intention, could be
- 6 understood as a threat of harm. It wasn't
- 7 understood by the teller, but you don't have to
- 8 have success in order to have criminal
- 9 liability. You know, an attempt that fails is
- 10 still prosecutable as an attempt, so, yes, I
- 11 think it would be covered.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 13 Thomas?
- 14 JUSTICE THOMAS: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- 15 Justice.
- Mr. Dreeben, you said that the
- 17 categorical approach -- categorical approach was
- 18 not about the real world, and that is actually
- 19 part of my problem, that much of our discussion
- 20 here was not about this case, the facts in this
- 21 case.
- 22 If we -- how would your case change or
- 23 the analysis in your case change if the
- 24 categorical approach did not exist? I know
- 25 there are some complications because this is the

- 1 elements clause and not the residual clause, but
- 2 how would it change?
- 3 MR. DREEBEN: Well, then the
- 4 government would need to show in a
- 5 circumstance-specific way that a crime involved
- 6 the use, threatened use, or actual use of force.
- 7 And this case would probably come out the other
- 8 way.
- 9 The reason why I think the government
- 10 has never challenged or even argued that the
- 11 elements clause doesn't involve a
- 12 non-categorical approach is because of the word
- "elements" --
- JUSTICE THOMAS: Yeah.
- MR. DREEBEN: -- and because of a
- sequence of decisions of this Court going back
- 17 to Leocal and extending on and on that say that
- 18 it does focus not on real-world facts.
- 19 The Court said that very clearly most
- 20 recently in United States versus Davis. It said
- 21 it earlier in Mathis, and I think Mathis is
- 22 perhaps a good answer to some of the concerns
- that have been raised. There, you have an Iowa
- 24 burglary statute that covers not only dwellings
- 25 but also vehicles. And vehicles are not part of

- 1 generic burglary. The object has to be a house. And so the Court said in Mathis: None 2 3 of those burglaries under Iowa law count because the -- the statute is overbroad. Now I suspect 4 that there are very few burglaries prosecuted 5 and convicted in Iowa that involve boats as 6 7 their target. Most of them, if not all of them, are going to involve houses and buildings. And 8 9 yet the categorical approach is intentionally 10 overbroad. 11 And Congress had no reason to worry 12 about that when it passed the elements clause because the residual clause was the backstop. 13 14 That is the source of the reason why the Court 15 has concerns today about whether the elements 16 clause is not broad enough. 17 JUSTICE THOMAS: You said that when 18 you were on the other side too, didn't you? 19 (Laughter.) 20 MR. DREEBEN: I would have made the
- 23 (Laughter.)

should make.

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice

arguments that I thought the United States

25 Breyer?

21

2.2

1	Justice Alito?
2	JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah, Mr. Dreeben,
3	it's always good to hear you argue.
4	I would have thought when you left the
5	Solicitor General's office you would never want
6	to have anything more to do with an Armed Career
7	Criminal Act case, but maybe it's more congenial
8	on the other side in these cases.
9	MR. DREEBEN: Well, this case is
10	this case is actually under 924(c), and I think
11	another notable thing that the Court should just
12	have in mind on the scope of these statutes is
13	that the Hobbs Act itself prohibits robbery
14	through the threat of force against persons or
15	property.
16	The Armed Career Criminal Act
17	enhancement does not include under the elements
18	clause threats against property. So already the
19	Hobbs Act has fallen out of ACCA, and the nation
20	and criminal justice seem to have survived just
21	fine.
22	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
23	Sotomayor?
24	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm a bit confused
25	and possibly because of the government, and so

- 1 I'm going to ask you to clarify it if you can
- 2 for me. What is it that you think the
- 3 government thinks is the unusual situation, the
- 4 one that they wouldn't charge?
- 5 MR. DREEBEN: So, as I understand the
- 6 government's position, the government sees the
- 7 substantial step requirement as so rigorous that
- 8 any defendant who could be charged with an
- 9 attempted Hobbs Act robbery has already reached
- 10 the point of engaging in the threatened use of
- force and that the two flaws that I think exist
- in that argument are that, first, the
- 13 substantial step can be far more capacious than
- 14 what I think the government has been telling us
- 15 today. And if you look around the circuits at
- 16 case law, you find plenty of cases that are a
- 17 little bit more generous to the government than
- 18 what they seem to be saying today.
- 19 And the second piece of the
- 20 government's argument, and it's indispensable,
- is that if it hasn't reached that point, then
- you don't have the threatened use of force at
- 23 all. And I'm sure Ms. Taibleson will --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So am I right
- 25 that --

```
1
               MR. DREEBEN: -- correct me if I'm
 2
      wrong.
 3
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: She will.
 4
      thought it was that she's saying someone doesn't
      intend to have a gun, doesn't have a gun, they
 5
 6
      just have a note that says, I'm threatening --
7
      I'm going to threaten you, but I really don't
8
     have anything to carry it through on me or
 9
      whatever. If they catch them at the door of the
10
     bank, they're not going to charge them?
11
               MR. DREEBEN: I'm pretty sure that
12
     that is not the government's intent.
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I -- I
13
14
      think the government would say I'm going to
15
      charge them, but --
16
               MR. DREEBEN: Well, the government
17
      frequently does charge people like that because
18
      it's safer to take them down before they get
19
      inside if --
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Exactly. So --
20
21
               MR. DREEBEN: -- they're under
2.2
      surveillance. But I think what Ms. Taibleson
23
     would say, just to be fair to what the
24
     government's argument is, is that already is a
25
      threatened use of force, even if nothing has
```

- 1 been communicated. And this is where we part --
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And -- and nothing
- 3 done other than the planning --
- 4 MR. DREEBEN: Correct.
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- writing the
- 6 note --
- 7 MR. DREEBEN: Correct.
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- casing the
- 9 bank, going to the bank, opening the door,
- 10 that's enough for them?
- 11 MR. DREEBEN: I think I'll --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's a threat,
- 13 to threaten?
- 14 MR. DREEBEN: -- have to leave it for
- 15 Ms. Taibleson to draw that line, but, you know,
- 16 this is, in part, answers to some of the
- 17 questions that Justice Kavanaugh was asking.
- 18 If the Court did reject the
- 19 government's unusual version of threatened use
- of force that doesn't involve any communication,
- 21 then they are putting themselves out of the box
- for prosecuting those kinds of interdictions,
- and I think that that is something that would
- 24 have high costs prospectively in law
- 25 enforcement.

1	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you.
2	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
3	JUSTICE KAGAN: Yeah. So along the
4	same lines, and just thinking about what this
5	set of cases are that are the attempted threats
6	or the attempted robbery by threat, and Justice
7	Kavanaugh referred to them as a few or a couple
8	of cases, and that might be with respect to
9	reported cases, but what I take you to be
LO	saying, and I just want to make sure that I
L1	understand this, is that every time somebody is
L2	apprehended in the parking lot, before he gets
L3	to the cashier, before he gets to the teller,
L4	right, and the government apprehends that person
L5	and then negotiates a plea with that person,
L6	because that's what happens in most of these
L7	cases, that the government is relying on the
L8	fact that it doesn't have to show an attempt to
L9	actually use force, that all it has to show, and
20	the culprit knows this and the government knows
21	this, all it has to show is an attempt to
22	threaten force because of the fake gun or the
23	note in the pocket or anything else that might
24	convey such an intent and that it's irrelevant
25	whether the person whether the person intends

- 1 to use force. The government knows it doesn't
- 2 need to show that, and so too the culprit
- 3 doesn't need to show that. And the chances for
- 4 a plea are, you know, increased.
- 5 So we might have a few reported cases,
- 6 but in all cases where the government apprehends
- 7 somebody -- am I -- am I wrong about this?
- 8 MR. DREEBEN: You are --
- 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: In all cases where the
- 10 government apprehends somebody before they
- actually get to the point of the teller or the
- 12 cashier, the government is relying and the
- 13 government gets what it wants because it only
- 14 needs to show an attempted threat?
- MR. DREEBEN: One hundred percent
- 16 correct. And I think backing up that insight is
- 17 that showing intent to threaten is very easy on
- 18 these facts. Showing intent to actually use
- 19 force can be quite difficult. The government
- doesn't need to show that to get a conviction.
- 21 And so there's no reason why the facts are ever
- 22 developed that would differentiate between those
- 23 two intents.
- 24 And one real-world fact that backs up
- 25 that a lot of robbers probably don't intend to

- 1 use force is that in 80 percent of the sentenced
- 2 Hobbs Act robbery cases, which involve both
- 3 attempts and completed offenses, under the
- 4 Sentencing Guidelines, the defendants do not get
- 5 an enhancement for causing bodily injury, which
- 6 suggests that in four out of five robberies, no
- 7 one gets hurt.
- 8 And that accords with the -- the
- 9 reality that a lot of robbers have the intent to
- 10 threaten. They do not necessarily have the
- 11 intent to use force.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 13 Gorsuch?
- Justice Barrett?
- Thank you, counsel.
- 16 Rebuttal, Ms. Taibleson.
- 17 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF REBECCA TAIBLESON
- 18 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
- 19 MS. TAIBLESON: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- Justice. I have three points to make.
- 21 First, to help to clarify some of the
- 22 confusion, I think it's important to
- 23 differentiate here the words "threat" and
- 24 "force" appear in both the Hobbs Act and in
- 25 Section 924(c)(3)(A). Those words, standing

- 1 alone, have the same meaning in both statutes,
- 2 actions or words that objectively manifest or
- 3 convey the intention to inflict harm.
- 4 Now the Hobbs Act, in defining
- 5 "robbery," also adds other elements to the
- 6 crime, right? So you can see this in the text.
- 7 It has to be, you know, from the person or in
- 8 the presence of another to -- against his will
- 9 and to take property. That means that a Hobbs
- 10 Act robbery sort of adds those extra
- 11 requirements on top of the basic definition of
- 12 "threat."
- 924(c)(3)(A), of course, does not. It
- simply refers to a threatened use of force by
- 15 itself. And that makes sense because
- 16 924(c)(3)(A) is -- that language does not create
- 17 the actus reus of any new crime. Instead, it is
- 18 written to cover a category of other crimes.
- 19 That category includes completed Hobbs Act
- 20 robbery, which will have a threat that meets all
- 21 those other definitions' requirements too, but
- 22 also crimes that do not have all those other
- 23 requirements met, such as sometimes attempted
- Hobbs Act robbery.
- 25 So, to be clear about the government's

- 1 position here, as a matter of law and as a
- 2 matter of sort of practice and the laws of
- 3 physics, we cannot prosecute what we're calling
- 4 attempted threat cases under the Hobbs Act for
- 5 actions that do not at least threaten the use of
- force as that phrase is used in 924(c)(3)(A).
- 7 That is what I mean to say, and to the
- 8 extent I created confusion on that, I'm sorry.
- 9 Second, as to the records reflecting
- 10 prosecutions for non-threatening conduct, first,
- 11 contrary to my friend, there is every incentive
- 12 for a defendant to argue that he did not commit
- 13 a substantial step sufficient to constitute an
- 14 attempted Hobbs Act robbery.
- 15 At the very least, there is always an
- 16 incentive at sentencing for a defendant to make
- 17 a record of the -- but -- of the fact that his
- 18 crime involved only benign preparatory steps and
- 19 that he never under any circumstances would even
- 20 have yanked property from his victim's hand had
- 21 she resisted for a moment.
- 22 That is -- is clear in the records of
- 23 actual criminal convictions. And not even the
- 24 brief filed by the Federal Defenders cites such
- a case despite the fact that they represent

- 1 these clients.
- 2 As to Moncrieffe -- as to Moncrieffe
- 3 on this point, my friend ignores the critical
- 4 section of Moncrieffe that applied the
- 5 Duenas-Alvarez principle to evaluate a state
- 6 statute that did, unlike the Hobbs Act here,
- 7 have a facial mismatch with the relevant generic
- 8 federal statute.
- 9 So the state statute posited was a
- 10 firearms statute that lacked an exception for
- 11 antique guns, and it was being compared to a
- 12 federal statute that had an exception for
- 13 antique guns. And Moncrieffe applied the
- 14 Duenas-Alvarez principle in noting that there
- would not be a categorical mismatch if, in fact,
- there were no actual state prosecutions under
- 17 that firearms offense for crimes involving
- 18 antique guns.
- 19 Third, I want to briefly touch on the
- 20 potential interpretations of Section
- 21 924(c)(3)(A) that could actually support
- 22 Respondent here. There are two, and they are
- 23 both unsound.
- 24 First, Respondent could interpret the
- 25 phrase "attempted use of force" as applying only

- 1 when the listed statutory elements of the crime
- 2 include the unsuccessful application of direct
- 3 physical force, like shooting and missing or
- 4 trying to shoot and having your gun jam.
- 5 That would reach a -- almost a null
- 6 set of crimes. Respondent identified two in
- 7 Fourth Circuit briefing, but the language of
- 8 those two statutes -- and it's one subsection of
- 9 an aggravated assault statute and one subsection
- of a witness-tampering statute -- that language
- 11 was not in effect in the 1980s when the elements
- 12 clause was drafted.
- So we're talking about a null set.
- 14 That cannot be right. This Court has repeatedly
- declined to interpret categorical language that
- reaches a category of crimes to reach nothing.
- 17 Second, the Fourth Circuit's approach,
- a slightly broader reading, recognized that the
- 19 phrase "attempted use" is a sort of term of art
- 20 that captures some attempt crimes, like
- 21 attempted murder, even if the substantial step
- does not reach the point of swinging and missing
- or shooting and missing. But it limited the
- 24 phrase to exclude attempts to commit crimes that
- 25 can be completed with a threat of force.

_	THE Problem is there's no trime that
2	has as an element the attempted threat.
3	Instead, the elements that we have to look at
4	under the categorical approach are substantial
5	step and specific intent.
6	And when we compare the substantial
7	step that could support an attempted murder
8	conviction to the substantial step that could
9	support an attempted robbery conviction, we see
LO	that they can be equally violent.
L1	So a hired hitman, sitting outside the
L2	victim's house with a gun if I could just
L3	finish my sentence, Your Honor. Thank you.
L4	Sitting outside the victim's house with a gun,
L5	compared to an armed robber about to enter the
L6	store with a gun. That conduct must rise and
L7	fall together categorically.
L8	If there are no further questions,
L9	Your Honor.
20	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
21	counsel. The case is submitted.
22	(Whereupon, at 11:27 a.m., the case
23	was submitted.)
24	

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