IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

LEON ESCOURSE WESTBROOK,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES:

Johnson v. United States,
135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015)1
Myrthil v. United States,
F. App'x, 2018 WL 2068558 (11th Cir. May 3, 2018)1
Ovalles v. United States,
861 F.3d 1257 (11th Cir. 2017)
Sessions v. Dimaya,
138 S. Ct. 1204 (2018)
United States v. Salas,
F.3d, 2018 WL 2074547 (10th Cir. May 4, 2018)1
United States v. Wiles,
F. App'x, 2018 WL 2017905 (11th Cir. Apr. 30, 2018)1
STATUTORY AND OTHER AUTHORITY:
Supreme Court Rule 15.81
18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(B)

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

Petitioner Leon Escourse Westbrook, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 15.8, brings to this Court's attention the following decisions issued after this Court's recent decision in Sessions v. Dimaya, 138 S. Ct. 1204 (2018):

In *United States v. Salas*, the Tenth Circuit held that *Dimaya* compelled the conclusion that 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)'s residual clause is unconstitutionally vague. --- F.3d ---, 2018 WL 2074547, at *4 (10th Cir. May 4, 2018) ("*Dimaya*'s reasoning for invalidating § 16(b) applies equally to § 924(c)(3)(B).").

In *United States v. Wiles*, on the other hand, the Eleventh Circuit further entrenched itself in its view that *Dimaya* does not affect § 924(c). --- F. App'x ---, 2018 WL 2017905, at *1 (11th Cir. Apr. 30, 2018) ("Wiles's contention that the risk-of-force clause in § 924(c)(3)(B) is unconstitutionally vague is foreclosed by *Ovalles*, notwithstanding *Dimaya*."); see also Myrthil v. United States, --- F. App'x ---, 2018 WL 2068558, at *2–3 (11th Cir. May 3, 2018) (holding post-Dimaya that *Ovalles* remains binding precedent on whether *Johnson* applies to § 924(c)'s residual clause).

With Salas, the Tenth Circuit has now joined the Seventh Circuit in holding that § 924(c)'s residual clause is unconstitutionally vague, deepening a circuit split on the issue. What's more, the Eleventh Circuit continues to rely on Ovalles even though Dimaya rejected almost all of its reasoning. See Salas, 2018 WL 2074547, at *4 ("There is ostensibly a circuit split on the issue of § 924(c)(3)(B)'s constitutionality [b]ut Dimaya has since abrogated the reasoning of those cases."). Thus, even

after *Dimaya*, the circuits are, and will remain, split. This Court's intervention is needed.

Mr. Escourse, therefore, respectfully requests that this Court grant his petition and schedule briefing and oral argument.

Respectfully submitted,

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Fort Lauderdale, Florida May 8, 2018 By: / My / MM
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