
No. _____

In the

Supreme Court of the United States

YVETTE CRYSTAL WADE, Petitioner

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Respondent

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

Appendix to Petition for a Writ of Certiorari

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APPENDIX INDEX

	Page No.
Order Granting Summary Affirmance, <i>Yvette Crystal Wade v. United States</i> , No. 17-55425 (9th Cir. Feb. 17, 2023)	1a
Order Granting Certificate of Appealability, <i>Yvette Wade v. United States</i> , Nos. 2:16-cv-06515-CAS, 2:99-cr-00257-CAS (C.D. Cal. Apr. 5, 2017)	3a
Order Denying Motion Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, <i>Yvette Wade v. United States</i> , Nos. 2:16-cv-06515-CAS, 2:99-cr-00257-CAS (C.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2017)	5a

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

FEB 17 2023

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

YVETTE CRYSTAL WADE,

Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent-Appellee.

No. 17-55425

D.C. No. 2:16-cv-06515-CAS
Central District of California,
Los Angeles

ORDER

Before: FERNANDEZ, FRIEDLAND, and H.A. THOMAS, Circuit Judges.

Appellee's motion (Docket Entry No. 59) to summarily affirm the district court's order denying appellant's 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion is granted because a review of the record and the opening brief indicates that the questions raised in this appeal are so insubstantial as not to require further argument. *See United States v. Hooton*, 693 F.2d 857, 858 (9th Cir. 1982) (stating standard). Contrary to appellant's contention, her claim that Hobbs Act robbery does not qualify as a crime of violence under the elements clause of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) is foreclosed by this court's precedent, which controls the outcome of this appeal. *See United States v. Dominguez*, 954 F.3d 1251, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 2020), *cert. granted and judgment vacated*, 142 S. Ct. 2857 (2022), *reinstated in part*, 48 F.4th 1040 (9th Cir. 2022) (order) (reinstating portion of original opinion holding that completed Hobbs Act robbery qualifies as a crime of violence under § 924(c)(3)(A)); *see also*

United States v. Boitano, 796 F.3d 1160, 1164 (9th Cir. 2015) (“[A]s a three-judge panel we are bound by prior panel opinions and can only reexamine them when the reasoning or theory of our prior circuit authority is clearly irreconcilable with the reasoning or theory of intervening higher authority.” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

AFFIRMED.

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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
10

11 YVETTE WADE) Case Nos. 2:16-cv-06515-CAS
12) 2:99-cr-00257-CAS
13 Petitioner,)
14 v.)
15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) **ORDER GRANTING CERTIFICATE**
16) **OF APPEALABILITY**
17 Respondent.)
18)
19)
20)
21)
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27)
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18
19 On March 16, 2017, this court denied petitioner Yvette Wade’s Motion to Vacate,
20 Set Aside or Correct Sentence Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Although Wade did not
21 expressly seek a certificate of appealability in her Section 2255 motion, Wade has
22 subsequently requested that the Court issue or deny a certificate of appealability pursuant
23 to Rule 11(a) or the Rules Governing § 2255 Proceedings, which directs the district court
24 to “issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the
25 applicant.”

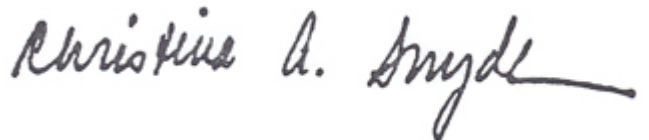
26 A court may issue a certificate of appealability “for any issue with respect to which
27 petitioner makes a “substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” Jennings
28 v. Woodford, 290 F.3d 1006, 1010 (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2)). The substantial

1 showing standard is “relatively low.” Jennings, 290 F.3d at 1010. Appeal is permitted
2 where petitioner can “demonstrate that the issues are debatable among jurists of reason;
3 that a court could resolve the issues [differently]; or that the questions are adequate to
4 deserve encouragement to proceed further.” Id. (quoting Barefoot v. Estelle, 463 U.S.
5 880, 893(1983)) (quotation marks omitted).

6 Although the Court’s decision denying Wade’s 2255 motion is firmly grounded in
7 and supported by the facts of the case and the existing precedent, the Court acknowledges
8 that the legal landscape is still developing in the wake of Johnson II. Further, other
9 districts courts in this circuit have considered similar cases and have granted petitioners
10 certificates of appealability. See e.g., United States v. Casas, No. 10-cr-3045-1, 2017
11 WL 1008109, at *5 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 14, 2017) (concluding that the issue of whether a
12 Hobbs Act robbery qualifies as a crime of violence under the Section 924(c)(3) force
13 clause is appropriate for appealability); United States v. Lott, No. 16-cv-1575-WQH,
14 2017 WL 553467, at *6 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 9, 2017) (same). The Court finds it appropriate
15 to do the same here. Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** a certificate of appealability as to
16 all issues raised by Wade.

17 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

18
19 DATED: April 5, 2017



21 CHRISTINA A. SNYDER
22 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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JS-6

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

YVETTE WADE)	Case Nos. 2:16-cv-06515-CAS
)	2:99-cr-00257-CAS
Plaintiff,)	
v.)	
)	ORDER
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	
)	

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

On August 19, 1999, after a jury trial before Judge Lourdes G. Baird, Yvette Wade was convicted of: (1) one count of conspiring to commit a Hobbs Act robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951; (2) four counts of committing a Hobbs Act robbery, in violation of Section 1951; and (3) four counts of using and carrying a firearm during a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). Dkt. 1 (“Mot.”) at 1; United States v. Gaines et al, 2:99-cr-00257 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 19, 1999) (“Criminal Case”), dkt. 231. Consequently, on December 21, 1999, the court sentenced Wade to 97 months of imprisonment for each of the Hobbs Act violations (counts 1, 2, 4, 6, 8) to be served concurrently; a mandatory consecutive sentence of 60 months for using and carrying a

1 firearm to commit a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) (count 3); and
2 240 months for each of the three remaining violations of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) (counts 5, 7,
3 9) to be served consecutively (a total of 720 months). Criminal Case dkts. 293, 294. In
4 total, Wade was sentenced to 877 consecutive months of imprisonment. Id.

5 On July 10, 2002, Wade filed a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, raising issues that
6 do not arise in the instant matter. United States v. Yvette C Wade, 2:02-cv-05277-LGB
7 (“First Habeas Petition”), dkt. 1. The Court denied Wade’s petition on February 28,
8 2003. First Habeas Petition dkt. 3.

9 On April 27, 2016, Wade filed the instant motion to vacate, set aside, or correct her
10 sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. See Mot. On August 19, 2016, the Ninth Circuit
11 Court of Appeals authorized Wade to file a second or successive Section 2255 motion.
12 Dkt. 3. On August 30, 2016, Wade’s Section 2255 motion was lodged in this Court. Id.
13 On September 29, 2016, the government filed its opposition to Wade’s motion. Dkt. 9.
14 (“Opp’n”). On October 26, 2016, Wade filed her reply. Dkt. 12 (“Reply”).

16 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

17 A prisoner may move the court to vacate, set aside or correct her sentence if she
18 can show “that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the
19 United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that
20 the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to
21 collateral attack[.]” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a).

23 **III. DISCUSSION**

24 In the instant Section 2255 motion, Wade argues that, in the wake of Johnson v.
25 United States, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015) (“Johnson II”), a Hobbs Act robbery is no longer a
26 crime of violence under Section 924(c) and, therefore, her 780-month sentence for
27 carrying and using a firearm in commission of a crime of violence is unconstitutional.
28 The government argues that Wade is not entitled to relief under Section 2255 because:

(a) Wade’s claims are procedurally defaulted; (b) Wade’s motion is time-barred; and (c) Wade’s motion fails on the merits because (i) Johnson II does not apply to Section 924(c), and (ii) Hobbs Act robbery remains a crime of violence under Section 924(c).

A. Johnson v. United States

Federal law forbids certain people—convicted felons, persons committed to mental institutions, and drug users—to ship, possess, and receive firearms. 18 U.S.C. § 922(g). If a violator has three or more earlier convictions for a “serious drug offense” or a “violent felony,” the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”) increases her prison term to a minimum of 15 years. The Act defines “violent felony” as:

any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year . . . that—

(i) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another; or

(ii) is burglary, arson, or extortion, involves use of explosives, *or otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another.*

18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B) (emphasis added). The closing words of this definition, italicized above, are known as the ACCA’s residual clause. Johnson II, 135 S. Ct. at 2556 (2015).

On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court held in Johnson II that imposing an increased sentence under the ACCA’s residual clause violates due process. 135 S. Ct. at 2557. On October 19, 2015, in Dimaya v. Lynch, 803 F.3d 1110 (9th Cir. 2015), the Ninth Circuit extended Johnson II to a materially identical residual clause in 18 U.S.C. § 16, which defined a “crime of violence” for the purposes of identifying offenses that merit deportation of non-citizen defendants under the Immigration and Nationality Act. On April 18, 2016, in Welch v. United States,

1 136 S.Ct. 1257 (2016), the Supreme Court held that Johnson II announced a new
 2 substantive rule of constitutional law that applies retroactively on collateral review.
 3 Welch, 136 S.Ct. at 1264–68.

4 5 **B. Wade Has Not Procedurally Defaulted**

6 The government argues that Wade’s claim is procedurally defaulted because she
 7 failed to raise it on appeal. Opp’n at 5–7. “Where a defendant has procedurally defaulted
 8 a claim by failing to raise it on direct review, the claim may be raised [] only if the
 9 defendant can first demonstrate either cause and actual prejudice, or that he is actually
 10 innocent.” Bousley v. United States, 523 U.S. 614, 622 (1998) (quotation marks and
 11 citations omitted).

12 Cause exists when a claim is “novel.” See Reed v. Ross, 468 U.S. 1, 15 (1984). A
 13 claim could be novel where a Supreme Court decision: (1) “explicitly overrule[s] one of
 14 th[e] Court’s precedents”; (2) “may overtur[n] a longstanding and widespread practice to
 15 which th[e] Court has not spoken, but which a near-unanimous body of lower court
 16 authority has expressly approved”; or (3) “disapprove[s] a practice that th[e] Court
 17 arguably has sanctioned in prior cases.” Id. at 17 (quotation marks omitted). As the
 18 Supreme Court itself recognized, Johnson II expressly overruled Supreme Court
 19 precedent. See Johnson II, 135 S.Ct. at 2563 (“We hold that imposing an increased
 20 sentence under the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act violates the
 21 Constitution’s guarantee of due process. Our contrary holdings in James [v. United
 22 States, 550 U.S. 192 (2007)] and Sykes [v. United States, 564 U.S. 1 (2011)] are
 23 overruled.”). Thus, Wade’s claim is “novel” and she has established cause for failing to
 24 raise this argument on appeal.

25 To show prejudice, Wade must “demonstrate[e] not merely that the errors . . . [in
 26 the proceedings] created a *possibility* of prejudice, but that they worked to [her] *actual*
 27 and substantial disadvantage, infecting [her] entire [proceedings] with error of
 28 constitutional dimensions.” United States v. Braswell, 501 F.3d 1147, 150 (9th Cir.

2007) (quotation marks omitted). Thus, Wade must show a “reasonable probability” that, without the error, the result of the proceedings would have been different. Strickler v. Greene, 527 U.S. 263, 289 (1999). Wade argues that she was prejudiced because her Section 924(c) conviction added 780 months to her sentence. Reply at 7. The Court agrees. If the court mistakenly treated a Hobbs Act robbery as a crime of violence, there is a reasonable probability that, but for the error, Wade’s sentence would have been different. The Court thus finds that Wade has established prejudice.

Additionally, courts have concluded that Section 2255 motions based on a Johnson II claim are not procedurally defaulted because such claims were not “reasonably available” prior to Johnson II. See United States v. Garcia, No. 13-cr-00601-JST, 2016 WL 4364438, *3 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 16, 2016); Alvarado v. United States, No. 16-cv-4411-GW, 2016 WL 6302517, *3 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 14, 2016); United States v. Kinman, No. 16-cv-1360-JM, 2016 WL 6124456, *4 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 20, 2016), appeal docketed No. 16-56568 (9th Cir. Oct. 21, 2015). The Court concludes that Wade has overcome her failure to raise her instant arguments on appeal and may file the instant motion.¹

C. Wade’s Motion Is Timely

The government asserts that Wade’s Section 2255 motion is untimely. Opp’n at 7–8. The limitations period for filing a Section 2255 motion runs “from the latest of (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final . . . [or] (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f). The government argues that Wade did not bring her motion within one year of April 18, 2001, when her conviction became final, and that “the right recognized in Johnson II has not been made retroactively applicable to Section

¹ Because Wade has overcome procedural default by showing cause and prejudice, the Court need not address Wade’s actual innocence argument. See Reply at 2–3.

1 924(c) cases on collateral review.” See Opp’n at 7–8. To determine whether Wade’s
 2 motion is timely, the Court must first determine whether Johnson II, which applies
 3 retroactively to the ACCA, also applies to Section 924(c).

4 Section 924(c) authorizes the imposition of enhanced penalties on a defendant who
 5 uses or carries a firearm while committing a “crime of violence.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1).
 6 The statute defines “crime of violence” as “an offense that is a felony” and:

7 (A) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical
 8 force against the person or property of another; or

9 (B) that by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against
 10 the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing
 11 the offense.

12 Id. 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A)–(B). Courts generally refer to Section 924(c)(3)(A) as the
 13 “force clause” and to Section 924(c)(3)(B) as the “residual clause.” See United States v.
 14 Howard, No. 15-10042, 2016 WL 2961978 (9th Cir. May 23, 2016); United States v.
 15 Bell, 153 F. Supp. 3d 906, 910 (N.D. Cal. 2016).

16 While the Ninth Circuit has not specifically resolved whether Johnson II
 17 invalidated the residual clause in Section 924(c), in Dimaya, the Ninth Circuit held that
 18 the residual clause in 18 U.S.C. § 16 was unconstitutionally vague in the wake of
 19 Johnson II. See Dimaya, 803 F.3d at 1120. The Ninth Circuit found that Section 16’s
 20 residual clause—though not identically worded to the ACCA—was void for vagueness
 21 because both clauses required courts to “1) measure the risk by an indeterminate standard
 22 of a judicially imagined ordinary case, not by real world-facts or statutory elements and
 23 2) determine by vague and uncertain standards when a risk is sufficiently substantial.”
 24 Id. (quotation marks omitted).

25 The residual clause in Section 924(c) is identical to the residual clause in 18 U.S.C.
 26 § 16. See 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(B); 18 U.S.C. § 16(b). Therefore, as other courts have
 27 recognized, Dimaya requires this Court to conclude that Section 924(c)’s residual clause
 28

1 is also unconstitutionally vague post-Johnson II. See Bell, 158 F. Supp. 3d at 922 (after
 2 Johnson II, Section 924(c)'s residual clause "cannot stand" because, like the ACCA
 3 residual clause, it requires the application of the categorical approach and "the
 4 differences in the language used in the ACCA residual clause versus the Section
 5 924(c)(3) residual clause are not material insofar as the reasoning in Johnson II is
 6 concerned"); United States v. Lattanaphom, 159 F. Supp. 3d 1157, 1164 (E.D. Cal. 2016)
 7 (same); United States v. Baires-Reyes, 191 F. Supp. 3d 1046, 1053 (N.D. Cal. 2016)
 8 (same); United States v. Shumilo, No. 16-cv-4412-GW, 2016 WL 6302524, *7 (C.D. Cal.
 9 Oct. 24, 2016) ("[T]he Court would find that Johnson II applies to the residual clause in
 10 [Section] 924(c), thereby invalidating it."); United States v. Bustos, No. 08-cr-297-LJO-
 11 3, 2016 WL 6821853, * 5 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2016) ("[T]he Court finds it cannot escape
 12 the conclusion that the [Section] 924(c)(3) residual clause is unconstitutionally vague and
 13 therefore cannot be the basis for enhancing a [Section 924(c)] sentence.").

14 The Court is persuaded by the reasoning of other courts in this Circuit and
 15 concludes that Johnson II applies retroactively to Section 924(c). Therefore, Wade's
 16 motion is timely because it was filed within one year of the Supreme Court's decision in
 17 Johnson II.

18
 19 **B. Wade's 780-Month Sentence is Not Unconstitutional Because Hobbs Act**
 20 **Robbery is a Crime of Violence under Section 924(c)(3)(A)**

21 Wade argues that Hobbs Act robbery cannot categorically be considered a "violent
 22 crime" under Section 924(c)(3)(A), otherwise known as the "force clause." Specifically,
 23 Wade contends that Hobbs Act robbery may be committed by merely instilling "fear of
 24 injury" in one's victim, which can be accomplished without the actual use of physical
 25 force necessary for a conviction to constitute a "crime of violence" under the Section
 26 924(c)(3)(A). Additionally, Wade argues that Hobbs Act robbery may be committed
 27 without satisfying the specific intent requirement implicit in Section 924(c)(3)(A). For
 28 reasons explained below, the Court finds these arguments unpersuasive and concludes

1 that under the categorical approach, Hobbs Act robbery constitutes a “crime of violence”
 2 under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A).

3
 4 **1. The Court Applies the “Categorical Approach” to Determine**
 5 **Whether Hobbs Act Robbery Is a Crime of Violence**

6 Ordinarily, courts apply what is known as the “categorical approach” to determine
 7 whether a prior conviction qualifies as a “crime of violence.” United States v. Sahagun-
 8 Gallegos, 782 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th Cir. 2015). Under the categorical approach, a court
 9 must compare the statutory elements of a prior conviction to the “generic federal
 10 definition.” Id. For example, if the Court were to follow the categorical approach here,
 11 the Court would compare the statutory elements of a Section 1951(b)(1) to the definition
 12 of a “crime of violence” set forth in the Section 924(c)(3)(A). However, “when a prior
 13 conviction is for violating a “divisible statute”—one that sets out one or more of the
 14 elements in the alternative, *e.g.*, burglary involving entry into a building *or* an
 15 automobile—a “modified categorical approach” is used. Descamps v. United States, 133
 16 S.Ct. 2276, 2281 (2013). The modified categorical approach allows a court to “consult a
 17 limited class of documents, such as indictments and jury instructions, to determine which
 18 alternative [element] formed the basis of the defendant’s prior conviction.” Id. The
 19 modified categorical approach is not an exception to the categorical approach, but rather
 20 a tool for courts to look beyond the statutory elements of a criminal statute to determine
 21 which version of the offense—here, robbery or extortion—forms the basis of defendant’s
 22 conviction. See id. at 2284–86 (2013).

23 While the government correctly argues that Section 1951(a) is divisible because it
 24 prohibits at least two crimes in the alternative (robbery and extortion), Wade argues that
 25 the definition of *robbery* in the Hobbs Act, set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 1951(b)(1), is
 26 indivisible. Mot. at 10. Wade therefore asserts that the Court should use the categorical
 27 approach to determine whether the offense meets the requirements of Section
 28 924(c)(3)(A), the force clause. Id. The Court agrees.

Section 1951(b)(1) is indivisible because it does not describe different elements of robbery, but instead offers different *means* by which robbery can be committed—i.e. “by actual or threatened force,” by “violence,” or by “fear or injury.” See United States v. Frazier, No. 2:15-cr-044-GMN-GWF, 2016 WL 4191047, at *5 (D. Nev. May 20, 2016) (“while a Hobbs Act robbery may be committed by diverse means, these do not constitute diverse elements such as to make the statute further divisible.”) (quoting United States v. Evans, No. 5:15-cr-57-H, 2015 WL 6673182 (E.D.N.C. October 20, 2015)); see also United States v. Smith, No. 2:11-cr-00058-JAD-CWH, 2016 WL 2901661, at *4 (D. Nev. May 18, 2016) (“Section 1951(b)[1], which further defines ‘robbery’ for purposes of Section 1951(a) . . . does not contain alternative *elements*.”) (emphasis added); see also United States v. Hernandez, No. 2:16-cr-37-NT, 2017 WL 111730, at *1 (D. Me. Jan. 11, 2017) (“the robbery portion of the Hobbs Act [i.e. Section 1951(b)(1)] is not divisible.”).

Accordingly, to determine whether Wade’s Hobbs Act robbery qualifies as a “crime of violence” under Section 924(c)(3)(A), the Court applies the categorical approach outlined in Taylor v. United States, 495 U.S. 575 (1990). See United States v. Piccolo, 441 F.3d 1084, 1086–87 (9th Cir. 2006) (“In the context of crime of violence determinations under Section 924(c), [the] categorical approach applies.”).

2. Hobbs Act Robbery is a Crime of Violence under Section 924(c)(3)(A) because it Requires Violent Physical Force

Under Section 924(c)(3)(A), a “crime of violence” is any offense that is a felony and “has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of *physical force* against the person or property of another.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A) (emphasis added). Relying on the Supreme Court’s decision in Johnson v. United States, 559 U.S. 133, 130 (2010) (“Johnson I”), Wade argues that the term “physical force” in Section 924(c)(3)(A)

means “*violent* force.”² Mot. at 4. Wade further contends that the term “force” in the Hobbs Act robbery statute does not meet the standard of the Section 924(c)(3) force clause because the term “force” in the Hobbs Act has a different, less severe meaning than the definition of “force” in Section 924(c)(3). *Id.* According to Wade, Hobbs Act robbery may be committed by merely placing the victim in “fear of injury . . . to . . . property,” 18 U.S.C. § 1951(b)(1). Mot. at 5–8. Therefore, Wade argues, the Hobbs Act does not categorically require the “use, attempted use, or threatened use of ‘violent force,’” as required in Section 924(c)(3)(A). *Id.* As an example, Wade cites United States v. Iozzi, 420 F.2d 512, 514 (4th Cir. 1970), which upheld a Hobbs Act conviction when a union president threatened “to slow down or stop construction projects unless his demands were met.” Mot. at 6. Wade argues that such threats to economic interests violate the Hobbs Act, but are not threats of “violent force.” Mot. at 7. In Wade’s view, because the Hobbs Act may create liability based upon such nonviolent threats, Hobbs
 ///

² The Ninth Circuit has not yet construed the term “physical force” under the Section 924(c) force clause. Wade contends that this Court should adopt a meaning applied in Johnson I, wherein the Supreme Court considered whether a conviction for simple battery under Florida law qualifies as a “violent felony” under the force clause of ACCA. To constitute a “violent felony,” the Supreme Court determined that the physical force required by the offense must be “*violent* force—that is, force capable of causing physical pain or injury to another person.” Johnson I, 559 U.S. at 140 (emphasis in original). In United States v. Bell, the court concluded that “physical force” under the Section 924(c)(3) force clause “carries the same meaning as under the ACCA force clause,” and applied the meaning derived from Johnson I to Section 924(c)(3). See United States v. Bell, 158 F. Supp. 3d 906, 912 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 28, 2016) (noting that following Johnson I, the Ninth Circuit has extended this definition of “physical force” to other generic offense provisions (though not the Section 924(c)(3) force clause), including 18 U.S.C. § 16(a) and U.S.S.G. § 2L1.2, both of which define “crime of violence” using language that is identical or essentially identical to the language used in the ACCA force clause and the Section 924(c)(3) force clause). The Court finds it appropriate to do the same here.

1 Act robbery fails to qualify as a “crime of violence” under the Section 924(c)(3) force
2 clause.

3 The Court finds Wade’s arguments unpersuasive because “‘fear of injury’ in the
4 [Section 1951(b)(1)] is correctly understood as fear of injury resulting from the use, or
5 threatened use, of force.” See United States v. Barrows, No. 2:13-cr-00185-MMD-VCF,
6 2016 WL 4010023, at *2 (D. Nev. Jul. 20, 2016) (citing United States v. Bailey, No.
7 2:14-cr-14-328-CAS, 2016 WL 3381218, at *4 (C.D. Cal. June 8, 2016)). That is, the
8 phrase “fear of injury” must be considered in light of the overlapping phrases that
9 precede it. Id.; see also Davis v. Michigan Dep’t of Treasury, 489 U.S. 803, 809
10 (“[S]tatutory language cannot be construed in a vacuum. It is a fundamental canon of
11 statutory construction that the words of a statute must be read in their context and with a
12 view to their place in the overall statutory scheme.”). Here, the terms in the statute that
13 precede “fear of injury”—actual force, threatened force, and violence—all involve force.
14 See United States v. Pena, 161 F. Supp. 3d 268, 279 (S.D.N.Y. 2016) (rejecting
15 defendant’s argument that “Hobbs Act robbery is not covered by the [Section 924(c)(3)]
16 [f]orce clause because it is possible to put someone in fear of injury without the threat of
17 force”). Therefore, the Court concludes that the “fear of injury” term shares the same
18 characteristic as its overlapping phrases related to force and should be understood as fear
19 of injury from the use of force.

20 In light of the Court’s construction of the term “fear of injury,” Wade’s examples
21 that do not involve the threat of force “are simply not covered by Hobbs Act robbery. If
22 prosecutors charged a Hobbs Act robbery committed through ‘fear of injury,’ and the
23 feared injury was . . . a diminution of [property] values . . . , that case could be dismissed
24 for failure to state an offense—only a fear of injury from the use of force will satisfy the
25 statute.” Pena, 161 F. Supp. 3d at 282 (noting that a Hobbs Act robbery charge premised
26 upon a threatened “diminution of local property values due to garish construction” would
27 be dismissed for failure to state a claim). Therefore, Wade fails to demonstrate that there
28 is “a realistic probability” that the elements of Hobbs Act robbery can be met without

1 also qualifying as a violent crime under the Section 924(c) force clause. Gonzales v.
2 Duenas-Alvarez, 549 U.S. 183, 193 (2007) (requiring a “realistic probability, not a
3 theoretical possibility, that the State would apply its statute to conduct that falls outside
4 the generic definition of a crime.”).

5 The Court joins a growing list of district courts to have concluded, in the wake of
6 Johnson II, that under the categorical approach, Hobbs Act robbery constitutes a “crime
7 of violence” under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(A), “even in light of the ‘fear of injury’ prong.”
8 See, e.g., United States v. Crawford, No. 3:15-cr-070 JD, 2016 WL 320116, at *3 (N.D.
9 Ind. Jan. 27, 2016) (“[E]ven since Johnson was decided in June 2015, over a dozen
10 district courts have considered [the] question . . . [and] have unanimously held that Hobbs
11 Act robbery is a crime of violence under the [Section 924(c)(3)] force clause, even in
12 light of the ‘fear of injury’ prong) (collecting cases); United States v. Smith, No. 2:11-cr-
13 00058-JAD-CWH, 2016 WL 2901661, at *5 (D. Nev. May 18, 2016) (“The phrase ‘fear
14 of injury’ must be read in context with the rest of the words of the Hobbs Act. The
15 requirement that the taking be from the person or in his presence further supports my
16 conclusion that a fear of injury means a fear of physical injury, which requires the
17 threatened use of physical force. Any other interpretation would read the physical-
18 proximity requirement out of § 1951(b)(1). The legislative history of the Hobbs Act also
19 supports this conclusion; the Act’s robbery definition is based on the traditional definition
20 of robbery, which requires an intentional taking through the use of force or violence.
21 Because Hobbs Act robbery categorically qualifies as a crime of violence under [Section]
22 924(c)’s force clause, I deny the motion to dismiss the [Section] 924(c) counts that are
23 predicated on interference with commerce by robbery.”). “In light of the thorough,
24 persuasive, and unanimous discussions in those cases on this issue, the Court [here] need
25 not belabor the point.” Crawford, 2016 WL 320116, at *3.

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**3. Hobbs Act Robbery Categorically Satisfies the Intent
Requirement Implicit in Section 924(c)(3)(A)**

Wade also argues that Hobbs Act robbery is not a crime of violence as defined by the Section 924(c)(3) force clause because Wade contends that Section 924(c)(3)(A) implicitly requires specific intent, while the Hobbs Act does not.³ Mot. at 9–10. In Wade’s view, since Hobbs Act robbery can be accomplished without *intentionally* placing another in “fear of injury,” it fails to satisfy the specific intent requirement under Section 924(c)(3)(A). *Id.* at 5. In other words, Wade contends that it is possible to unintentionally instill “fear of injury” in a victim, and neither recklessness nor gross negligence would constitute sufficient mens rea to justify a conviction for a crime of violence. *Id.* at 9.

In support of her argument, Wade analogizes “fear of injury,” found in the Hobbs Act’s definition of robbery, to “intimidation,” as it is used in the federal bank robbery statute, 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a). Mot. at 9. Section 2113(a), in relevant part, criminalizes “[w]hoever, by force and violence, *or by intimidation*, takes, or attempts to take, from the person or presence of another . . . any property or money or any other thing of value . . . from a bank.” 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) (emphasis added). Wade rightly notes that some courts have concluded that “intimidation” may be satisfied regardless of whether the defendant intended to intimidate his or her victim, so long as an ordinary person in the

³ The text of Section 924(c)(3)(A) does not explicitly require that there be an intentional use of physical force in order for a crime to constitute a “crime of violence.” Still, Wade cites Ninth Circuit authority holding that similar penalty-enhancing statutes implicitly require intent. *See Fernandez-Ruiz v. Gonzales*, 466 F.3d 1121, 1130 (9th Cir. 2006) (holding that “neither recklessness nor gross negligence is a sufficient mens rea to establish that a conviction is for a crime of violence under Section 16.”). However, the Supreme Court recently held that for purposes of a 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(33)(A)—a penalty-enhancing statute similarly worded to Section 16 at issue in *Fernandez-Ruiz* and to Section 924(c)(3)(A)—reckless conduct indeed can constitute a crime of violence. *See Voisine v. United States*, 136 S.Ct. 2272, 2279–80, 2282 (2016).

1 victim's position would reasonably infer a threat of bodily harm from the defendant's
 2 actions. See, e.g., United States v. Woodrup, 86 F.3d 359, 354 (4th Cir. 1996) ("The
 3 intimidation element of Section 2113(a) is satisfied . . . whether or not the defendant
 4 actually intended the intimidation."). In Wade's view, because "intimidation" in Section
 5 2113(a) can be satisfied without specific intent, and "intimidation" is similar to "fear of
 6 injury" in the Hobbs Act, then "fear of injury" may also be satisfied by unintentional
 7 intimidation. Mot. at 10. Therefore, Wade argues, Hobbs Act robbery cannot
 8 categorically be a crime of violence under the Section 924(c)(3) force clause. Id.

9 The Court finds this argument unpersuasive because "although not stated in the
 10 Hobbs Act itself, criminal intent—acting 'knowingly or willingly'—is an implied and
 11 necessary element that the government must prove for a Hobbs Act conviction." United
 12 States v. Du Bo, 186 F.3d 1177, 1179 (9th Cir. 1999). The criminal intent implicit in
 13 Section 1951(b)(1) satisfies the implicit intent requirement for a crime of violence. See
 14 Fernandez-Ruiz v. Gonzales, 466 F.3d 1121, 1132 (9th Cir. 2006) (for purposes of a
 15 similar penalty-enhancing statute, 18 U.S.C. § 16(a), holding that crimes of violence
 16 require "a higher degree of intent than negligent or merely accidental conduct.") (quoting
 17 Leocal v. Ashcroft, 543 U.S. 1, 2 (2006)); see also Voisine v. United States, 136 S.Ct.
 18 2272, 2279–80, 2282 (2016) (for purposes of a similar penalty-enhancing statute, 18
 19 U.S.C. § 921(a)(33)(A), holding that crimes of violence include "acts of force undertaken
 20 recklessly—i.e., with conscious disregard of a substantial risk of harm.").

21 Further, to address Wade's analogy to bank robbery, "[e]ven assuming that the
 22 Section 2113(a) case law applies directly to Section 1951's definition of Hobbs Act
 23 robbery, the . . . case law does not demonstrate that either statute is not a crime of
 24 violence under [relevant authority]." Bailey, 2016 WL 3381218, at *5. As this Court has
 25 already concluded:

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 27 Section 2113(a) is not a strict liability crime. The Supreme Court has
 28 explained that Section 2113(a) is a general intent crime whose mens rea

1 requirement is satisfied only if the “defendant possessed knowledge with
2 respect to the actus reus of the crime (here, the taking of property of another
3 by force and violence or intimidation).” Carter v. United States, 530 U.S.
4 255, 268 (2000). In other words, a defendant charged with bank robbery
5 pursuant to Section 2113(a) must intentionally perform objectively
6 intimidating actions in the course of unlawfully taking the property of
7 another. If a defendant robs a bank with violence, the prosecution need not
8 prove a specific intent to cause pain or to induce compliance. Similarly, if a
9 defendant robs a bank with intimidation, the prosecution need not prove a
10 specific intent to cause fear. This does not mean that the bank robbery was
11 accomplished through “negligent or merely accidental conduct.”

12 Id. (quoting Pena, 161 F. Supp. 3d at 283). Wade offers a somewhat “‘implausible
13 paradigm’ in which a defendant unlawfully obtains another person’s property against
14 their will by unintentionally placing the victim in fear of injury.” United States v.
15 Watson, No. 14-00751-01-DKW, 2016 WL 866298, at *7 (D. Haw. Mar. 2, 2016)
16 (rejecting defendant’s “implausible paradigm” and finding that Section 2113(a) bank
17 robbery “by force and violence, or by intimidation” qualifies as a crime of violence under
18 Section 924(c)(3(A)). Wade has therefore failed to demonstrate a “realistic probability”
19 that the accidental use of force would meet the elements of Hobbs Act robbery. See
20 Gonzales, 549 U.S. at 193.

21 Wade’s argument is particularly unpersuasive given that the Ninth Circuit has
22 already determined that the federal bank robbery statute to which Wade refers, 18 U.S.C.
23 § 2113(a) qualifies as a crime of violence under U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2(1), which uses a
24 definition of “crime of violence” that is nearly identical to the “crime of violence”
25 definition provided in Section 924(c)(3)(A). See United States v. Selfa, 918 F.2d 749,
26 751 (9th Cir. 1990) (holding that bank robbery “by force and violence” or “intimidation”
27 under 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) is a “crime of violence”).

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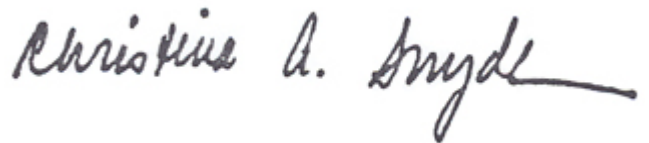
1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 Wade's claim is procedurally proper and timely. However, contrary to Wade's
3 arguments, Hobbs Act robbery requires physical force and specific intent. Therefore, the
4 Court finds that Wade fails to demonstrate that there is a "realistic probability" that the
5 elements of Hobbs Act robbery can be met without also qualifying as a violent crime
6 under Section 924(c)(3)(A). Accordingly, the Court concludes that, after Johnson II,
7 Hobbs Act robbery categorically remains a crime of violence under Section 924(c)(3)(A).

8 The Court therefore **DENIES** Wade's Section 2255 motion to vacate, set aside, or
9 correct her sentence.

10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

11
12 DATED: March 16, 2017



CHRISTINA A. SNYDER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE