

1 So this Court's experience with the ACCA
2 residual clause is its experience with Section 16(b).
3 And the whole series of questions you asked, Justice
4 Kagan, about well, what about Sykes, how would this turn
5 out here? What about Chambers? What about Johnson
6 itself? Every single one of those cases is coming back
7 here. We know that they're coming. Sykes is already --
8 the -- that is, the Sykes issue -- is already presented
9 as a circuit conflict right now in the lower courts. It
10 is roiling the lower courts. There's a Fifth Circuit
11 case where the majority and the dissent of Sykes are
12 being played out in the Fifth Circuit right now. And
13 the same will be true of all of those.

14 And then, secondly, it is simply not true to
15 say that -- I'd like to say that everyone is getting
16 along just fine in the lower courts. Between our brief
17 and the National Immigration Project, we've identified
18 10 circuit splits, some of them on exactly identical
19 elements. And what is the problem with those cases?
20 The courts on either side -- it's not just that they're
21 engaged in different elemental analysis. The courts on
22 each side are fundamentally disagreeing about what the
23 ordinary case of a particular crime is.

24 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But what of the argument
25 that 16(b) is more precise? For one thing, it is

1 limited to in the course of commission of the offense,
2 and that the offender must be the one who uses the
3 force. And in addition, it covers use of force against
4 the victim's property. So it -- it has a specificity
5 that the ACCA residual clause lacked.

6 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Your Honor, let me start
7 with the -- with in-the-course-of, which took a -- a lot
8 of Mr. Kneedler's argument time.

9 Two things -- well, three things to say
10 about it. First, courts have uniformly held that
11 in-the-course-of does not entail a temporal limitation,
12 that it doesn't --

13 JUSTICE GINSBURG: I think it -- wasn't the
14 word during the "commission" of? Is it -- in the course
15 of or during the commission of?

16 MR. ROSENKRANZ: In -- in --

17 JUSTICE GINSBURG: In 16(b).

18 MR. ROSENKRANZ: In 16(b), the phrase that
19 the government is speaking of is "in the course of
20 committing the offense."

21 And so, just to -- to continue that first
22 answer, courts have held that inchoate offenses of the
23 sort that -- that Justice Kagan was asking about, or
24 possession offenses, do create the risk, and
25 appropriately so, because -- or let's take another

1 example that -- that consumed a lot of time today:
2 Burglary.

3 Justice Kagan's question about burglary.
4 Notably, that is why in *Leocal* this Court held that
5 burglary did -- was sort of the classic example of a
6 16(b) violent crime. Burglary, as this Court said in
7 *Johnson*, it's complete at the moment you cross the
8 threshold. If all we are looking at is the temporal, so
9 when are the elements completed, entering with the bad
10 intent is what completes the elephant -- the -- the
11 elements. So if someone enters, they have completed the
12 elements. They can then ransack the apartment for the
13 next five hours. That is still in the course of
14 committing the offense.

15 Second answer, the government's new
16 interpretation does not change the fundamentally
17 imaginary nature of the inquiry, no matter what. Courts
18 will still be imagining the ordinary case. Only now you
19 have to further imagine, okay, in that ordinary case,
20 when are the elements typically satisfied?

21 And, finally, that textual difference is not
22 actually a textual difference. ACCA says -- the ACCA
23 residual clause says the same thing in different words.

24 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, of course -- of
25 course, courts and legislatures always have to imagine

1 consequences when they are classifying crimes. They
2 have to define what burglary is, because they know that
3 in a significant number of cases certain consequences
4 will happen. That -- that's the way the law works.

5 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Yes, of course, Your Honor.
6 And if this were just to the question that Justice Alito
7 asked Mr. Kneidler about ramifications, if this is -- if
8 this were just about importing 16(b) into the
9 definitions of various crimes, there's no vagueness
10 problem, because as this Court said in Johnson -- and it
11 addressed exactly that question in Johnson, it's a
12 totally different inquiry when -- when you are applying
13 the stated elements to an actual concrete example that
14 is there before the Court.

15 JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. Rosenkranz, could I ask
16 you this: Suppose Congress enacted a statute that said
17 any person who commits a crime of moral turpitude in the
18 District of Columbia or with -- within the special or
19 maritime or territorial jurisdiction of the United
20 States shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years,
21 would that be unconstitutionally vague?

22 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Your Honor, it would
23 certainly be problematic. And the reason it would be
24 problematic is because you don't have an administrative
25 agency that then gives content to the moral turpitude

1 language the way you do, for example, in the immigration
2 context. And by the way, an agency to -- to which
3 deference is owed. But this is a statute, 16(b), that
4 is a criminal statute --

5 JUSTICE ALITO: But that seems to me -- I
6 mean, I'm surprised by -- somewhat surprised by your
7 answer. That seems to me to be at least as vague as
8 16(b). And yet the holding in the Jordan case on which
9 you rely was that that -- that a -- a deportation
10 statute that permitted deportation for a person
11 convicted of a crime of moral turpitude satisfied the
12 applicable vagueness standard there. So --

13 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Well, yes, Justice Alito.
14 And -- and that's -- so that is the distinction. So
15 today, moral turpitude -- "moral turpitude" is a phrase
16 that the -- the executive agency has defined. People
17 know what it means. They know what's in, and they know
18 what's out.

19 JUSTICE ALITO: But, I mean, unless you're
20 willing to say that the criminal statute that I
21 hypothesized would satisfy vagueness standards, I -- I
22 don't see how you can say that the same vagueness
23 standard applies in criminal cases and deportation
24 cases.

25 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Your Honor, the same

1 vagueness standard does apply in -- in the two contexts,
2 but --

3 JUSTICE ALITO: So why does crime -- then
4 the statute making a crime of saying anyone who commits
5 a crime of moral turpitude sentenced to 20 -- up to 20
6 years, that would be -- that would satisfy vagueness for
7 a criminal statute?

8 MR. ROSENKRANZ: In a criminal statute, it
9 would not, because there is no history of agency
10 interpretations to which courts must defer.

11 But let me just back up for a moment.

12 JUSTICE ALITO: What -- is DUI a crime of
13 moral turpitude?

14 MR. ROSENKRANZ: I -- I have no idea.

15 JUSTICE ALITO: How about failure to file an
16 income tax return?

17 MR. ROSENKRANZ: I mean, I don't know what
18 the agency interpretations of moral turpitude --

19 JUSTICE ALITO: How about unlawful entry
20 into the United States?

21 MR. ROSENKRANZ: I think not. But let me
22 just back up, because Your Honor has moved into the
23 second issue.

24 I just want to be clear that, in our view
25 and in the view of all of the lower courts, Jordan

1 settles the question on whether it's the same standard
2 for criminal deportation. But this Court does not have
3 to embrace Jordan or even address the question whether
4 it's the same standard. 16(b) is a criminal statute
5 that Congress chose to import wholesale into the
6 immigration laws and that -- that has criminal
7 applications even under the INA.

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Johnson talked a lot
9 about the confusion caused by the predicate offenses
10 that were -- were listed; in fact, in colorful terms
11 explained why those compounded the vagueness in the
12 residual clause. And, of course, you don't have those
13 here.

14 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Yes, Your Honor. So -- so
15 I would start with where -- with where Justice Kennedy
16 started, which is, as a general matter, one does not
17 ordinarily think that giving examples makes something
18 more vague than it would otherwise be.

19 And I know this Court spent a lot of time
20 trying to draw lessons from those examples with
21 varying -- with -- actually with no success under
22 varying methodologies to try to narrow the -- what is
23 otherwise a vague statute. And the government's
24 argument in Johnson was that -- that Congress succeeded
25 in narrowing with those enumerated elements, those

1 enumerated crimes, and this Court concluded that it
2 didn't.

3 But a statute that has examples, even if
4 they are confusing examples, has to be better than a
5 statute that is --

6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but the
7 statute as a whole might be because you can look at it
8 and say, well, there's one of the examples. But it
9 seems to me that argument doesn't respond to the point
10 that it makes the residual clause much more confusing if
11 the examples seem to be pointing in different directions
12 and -- and involve different -- totally different
13 consequences.

14 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Right.

15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Basically, what the
16 Court held in Johnson.

17 MR. ROSENKRANZ: So --

18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So the fact that,
19 yes, it's clear when you get to the specific thing
20 that's named, but that, as the Court explained, it makes
21 it much more confusing -- confusing when you get to the
22 residual clause.

23 MR. ROSENKRANZ: So -- so I think the -- the
24 easiest way to look at this, I would say, is if that --
25 if that had been the pivotal factor in Johnson -- so

1 Johnson says there are two factors that conspired. If
2 it had been indeed that other factor, what this Court
3 should have done in Johnson is to say, we will now, as a
4 matter of statutory construction, stop trying to draw
5 lessons from those examples and interpret the residual
6 clause in its own right without trying to figure out
7 whether the examples teach something about the
8 relationships.

9 This Court had an obligation to save the
10 statute if that's what was causing the problem. It
11 didn't. And I think it was -- this Court was very
12 conscious of what it was doing when it said that there
13 were two critical things that conspired -- two critical
14 elements that conspired to make the statute vague.

15 And then in Welch, when this Court repeated
16 what its holding was and its rationale was in Johnson,
17 it repeated those same two critical elements, not this
18 third one about the enumerated clause.

19 JUSTICE BREYER: I -- I see that. The thing
20 underlying this is -- which is a difficult case -- if we
21 say you're right, what then do we say about moral
22 turpitude, unfair competition, just and reasonable
23 rates, public convenience and necessity, and there are a
24 hundred others and they're all civil.

25 Now, what you've suggested is -- well, what

1 you say is this. You say that the Constitution requires
2 the creation of an administrative agency which will
3 develop a tradition over time that will clarify, but
4 will otherwise -- that kind of reasoning was present in
5 the nondelegation doctrine. So what you want to say is
6 that which would -- that which would have saved a
7 statute under the nondelegation doctrine, which is not
8 fair competition, it's delegation of unriort, but which
9 is -- gives meaning is also necessary to save a civil
10 statute from vagueness.

11 Hmm. That's a very interesting holding.
12 I'd rather read it in a law review article than I would
13 write those words which will suddenly become real.

14 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Well --

15 JUSTICE BREYER: So I'm not -- I'm not -- do
16 you see where I'm floating on this? I -- I see your
17 point, it's quite similar, but I quite worry about the
18 implications.

19 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Well, Your Honor, so
20 let's -- so let's talk about the immigration that's
21 in -- excuse me -- the implications that is in the
22 immigration context to begin with.

23 In the immigration context, to the extent
24 that Your Honor -- that you are quoting, Justice Breyer,
25 from --

1 JUSTICE BREYER: I was quoting Cordoza. I'm
2 happy to be confused with him.

3 (Laughter.)

4 MR. ROSENKRANZ: I confuse you all the time
5 with him.

6 So to the extent that we're focusing on
7 language that appears in the immigration statutes, that
8 language has been interpreted. And that is a key
9 distinction between this case and Mahler, for example,
10 with -- with -- which Mr. Kneedler invoked.

11 Mahler was a situation in which Congress had
12 defined the crimes that would make you deportable. And
13 the problem was that the Attorney General could then
14 exercise discretion as to whether he would deport you or
15 not. And it was couched in terms of delegation because
16 it was pre-Chevron and pre-Schechter Poultry. But this
17 Court said, no, the fact that there is discretion
18 doesn't bother us.

19 Now, the second answer is in the immigration
20 context, as distinguished from perhaps any other
21 context, as Justice Sotomayor was saying, the
22 immigration context in particular is a context that
23 implicates liberty with the severest sorts of
24 consequences. So at a minimum in the immigration
25 context, completely apart from the public good sorts of

1 questions and applications of civil --

2 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Rosenkranz, I guess I
3 would have thought that your answer would have been
4 different. I guess I would have thought that your
5 answer would have been whatever implications Johnson had
6 for Vagueness Doctrine, it has already had, and that all
7 you are asking us to do is just essentially to say that
8 this statute is no different from the statute that we
9 looked at in Johnson and to write an opinion that
10 basically just repeats Johnson. And whatever
11 implications it's had or it will have, it will have
12 regardless, and this opinion would do nothing more.

13 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
14 Yes.

15 (Laughter.)

16 MR. ROSENKRANZ: What she said.

17 JUSTICE ALITO: I mean, if that's your
18 answer, it totally ignores that this is not a criminal
19 case. And it certainly is true that deportation has
20 more severe consequences than the typical civil case.
21 But there are many other civil cases that can have a
22 devastating impact on someone, such as child custody,
23 loss of a professional license, complete destruction of
24 a business, loss of the home. Now, assuming that there
25 is some sort of vagueness standard that applies in civil

1 cases, I would have thought your answer would be that
2 it's a sliding scale and that the -- the standard for
3 civil cases is not the same as the standard for criminal
4 cases. But how much specificity is required in the
5 civil context depends on the severity of the
6 consequences of the case.

7 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Well, so, Justice Alito,
8 this Court in Hoffman said that it's a sliding scale.
9 But in Jordan, when it came to deportation, which this
10 Court has described as the gravest sort of consequence
11 which directly implicates liberty interests, this Court
12 said it's at the same level as --

13 JUSTICE ALITO: No. That's not exactly the
14 way the Court -- what the Court said, or at least it's
15 not necessary to read Jordan that way. I think Jordan
16 can be read to say, look, the dissent has raised this
17 new argument, it wasn't briefed, it wasn't argued. The
18 dissent says this is unconstitutionally vague; we are
19 going to apply the criminal standard here and it
20 satisfies the criminal standard. It -- it didn't say
21 assume for the sake of argument, but I think it can
22 certainly be read that way. And if you don't read it
23 that way, you are stuck with a conclusion that a statute
24 making a crime of moral turpitude punishable by a felony
25 term of imprisonment would satisfy the vagueness

1 standard for a criminal statute, which I think is very
2 difficult to defend.

3 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Well, Your Honor, let me
4 say, again, two things. The first thing, this Court
5 doesn't have to decide whether Jordan equated criminal
6 cases and civil cases with the most severe consequences,
7 because this is a criminal statute that this Court is
8 interpreting and it has criminal consequences even as
9 imported through the INA. And I just --

10 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, would you say the same
11 thing if it didn't -- if this statute did not
12 incorporate a definition that is also used in criminal
13 statutes and simply had the same standard in a purely
14 immigration statute? So no reference to a -- a
15 definition that also applies in criminal cases.

16 MR. ROSENKRANZ: I would have a different
17 argument. But let me just maybe clear, this Court has
18 said -- and it said in A.B. Small. It took a statute
19 that was held unconstitutional -- and this was back in
20 1924, '25 -- found -- the statute that this Court found
21 unconstitutional in the criminal context. It was then
22 applied -- it was a silly breach of contract case
23 applied as a defense. And this Court said, no. When we
24 struck it over there, we're going to strike the civil
25 ramifications here as well. And this Court could adopt

1 a very narrow holding, saying that what Congress has
2 done is to make the decision to import a criminal
3 statute into a civil context. It brings the soil with
4 the roots. And there's no such thing. It's actually
5 incoherent.

6 JUSTICE ALITO: I don't think that makes the
7 slightest bit of sense. Suppose there were a criminal
8 statute that says that it is a crime -- it is a felony
9 to charge an unjust rate. And then the -- there was a
10 civil statute that incorporated that, and we would say,
11 well, because you can't make it a felony to charge an --
12 an unjust rate or price. You can't have that in the
13 civil statute. You can't incorporate it into the civil
14 statute.

15 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Your Honor, you just
16 recited the facts of A.B. Small. That was exactly the
17 statute there. It was struck in the criminal context.
18 It was then imported as a defense in the civil context,
19 and this Court said in A.B. Small, we don't care whether
20 it's civil or criminal. If it was struck there, we're
21 going to strike it here.

22 And there's an important kind of
23 separation-of-powers reason to do this. Congress made
24 the decision to equate the two. Congress didn't --
25 Congress could have used different words and revised the

1 statute. But think of it in the RICO context. Let's
2 take a classic case that this Court has decided. The
3 definition of "gangster" this Court held in *Renzetta* is
4 unconstitutionally vague. A court couldn't then, in a
5 civil RICO case, adopt that same standard, say that is
6 the predicate crime and impose treble damages. It would
7 be incoherent to tell the lower courts that what you do
8 is take a statute that would be unconstitutional there
9 and import it into the civil context and uphold it as
10 constitutional here.

11 Let me give you a very practical reason on
12 the facts of this case. So in this case, Mr. Dimaya
13 gets deported on the ground that the statute is
14 sufficiently clear and he is an aggravated felon. He
15 then comes back to the United States the next day and
16 can be -- and will be prosecuted as an aggravated felon.
17 But as an aggravated felon, there will be a different
18 standard and he can't be prosecuted. It would make no
19 sense to have a scheme where the same words that use the
20 same statutory definition mean something in one context,
21 as this Court would hold hypothetically in this case,
22 but in the 16(b) context when it -- or in the context of
23 the definition of a crime means something else.

24 JUSTICE GINSBURG: What do you do with
25 Leocal? I mean, one thing is clear. The Court did say

1 that burglary is the classic crime. It fits within
2 16(b).

3 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Well, two things to say
4 about that statement in *Leocal*, which was obviously -- I
5 mean this Court -- *Leocal* burglary was not before this
6 Court. The first is this is a California burglary,
7 which looks very different, as this Court held in
8 *Descamps*, from a normal burglary. California burglary
9 can be committed by being invited into someone's home
10 with the intention of selling them fraudulent
11 securities. That is an actual case that applied it in
12 that way.

13 JUSTICE GINSBURG: That's why this case
14 didn't work under 16(a) and the elements, right?

15 MR. ROSENKRANZ: That's correct, Your Honor.
16 And then you bring me to another point that's really
17 important. Mr. Kneedler never answered Justice Kagan's
18 question about under the government's current view of
19 what 16(b) means where the space is between the elements
20 clause and the residual clause.

21 I'm actually having trouble coming up with
22 an example of a situation of a -- of a scenario in which
23 a crime does not satisfy the elements clause, because
24 there is no element that requires the use or threat or
25 attempt to use force, but on the other hand,

1 quote/unquote, "by its nature, requires the use of force
2 the moment you finish satisfying" --

3 JUSTICE KAGAN: He says burglary is that.

4 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Burglary can't be that. A
5 burglary is committed the moment after you cross the
6 threshold. And by the way, in California, it doesn't
7 have to be an unlicensed crossing of the threshold. So
8 a burglary is -- is committed when you cross the
9 threshold, even if you're crossing the threshold
10 lawfully.

11 JUSTICE KAGAN: If I understood what he was
12 saying, and I won't try to put words in his mouth, but
13 it was something along the lines that, yes, it's true
14 that the elements of burglary do not have the use of
15 force. But if we look back to the historic
16 understanding of burglary, what we find is a
17 longstanding concern with exactly that subject. In
18 other words, that burglary wouldn't have been defined as
19 it was, wouldn't have been prosecuted as it was, except
20 for this fear of the use of force. I don't know. And
21 that's the best I can do with it and he will tell me if
22 he can do better.

23 MR. ROSENKRANZ: So, Your Honor, I can't do
24 any better. That sounds like the ordinary case
25 approach, which creates the mischief when you layer on

1 top of it an assessment of risk.

2 JUSTICE BREYER: What is the principle of
3 law that led to A.B. Small? No one thinks statutory
4 words in the civil context, "unjust or unreasonable
5 rates," whether enforced by courts against railroads, or
6 whether enforced by an agency, is unconstitutional. No
7 one thinks that. A.B. Small holds that, but it holds
8 that in the context of there having been an earlier case
9 that struck those words down in criminal context.

10 So what is the principle of law that it
11 stands for?

12 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Your Honor, the principle
13 of law that A.B. Small stands for that I was arguing
14 specifically, is the principle of law that when a court
15 strikes a statute that Congress has made the decision to
16 impose civil and criminal consequences to, that statute
17 is gone and you don't start preserving the civil
18 consequences to it, because Congress made the decision
19 and we just follow Congress's direction.

20 I do want to close with one last point,
21 which is about the practical consequences of this
22 ruling. First, I already said, in the criminal context,
23 the practical consequences are very limited, because as
24 this Court observed in Johnson, practically all of the
25 applications of 16(b) are applied to a concrete set of

1 facts. Then the question becomes what, in light -- what
2 of the notion that this Court has not decided a lot of
3 16(b) cases, should this Court try to engage in the same
4 exercise in the 16(b) context that was a failure in the
5 ACCA -- in the ACCA context.

6 But in deciding whether to take that route,
7 this Court has to decide what is to be gained by that
8 enterprise. The enterprise of setting the lower courts
9 adrift in -- of considering the risks of the use of
10 force from statutes that do not have use of force as
11 an -- as an element.

12 At some point this Court is going to have to
13 decide whether it's had enough. And it's not like we
14 don't know where this case is headed, where the -- where
15 this inquiry is headed.

16 Justice Kagan unveiled all of the next sets
17 of questions. They are all coming here. We've seen
18 this show before. We know how it ends, so the Court may
19 as well save itself and the lower courts the grief of
20 trying to --

21 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, what's coming here?
22 The -- you said that the lower courts are all confused,
23 and there are splits developing. What?

24 MR. ROSENKRANZ: Sykes redux is headed to
25 this Court. After Sykes will be a James redux, a

1 Chambers redux.

2 If you look at our brief with the list of
3 examples of circuit conflicts, they are all coming here.
4 Or the National Immigration Project's brief cites
5 another five circuit conflicts. They are all coming to
6 this Court, and the -- this Court will be overwhelmed
7 with the exercise of trying to figure out what the
8 ordinary case of each of those thousands of statutes is,
9 just as it was overwhelmed and finally gave up the
10 exercise in -- in Johnson.

11 So we know that it's coming. We know where
12 it's going to end. So this Court should just end it
13 here and it should end it now.

14 Thank you, Your Honors.

15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

16 Mr. Kneedler, three minutes.

17 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF EDWIN S. KNEEDLER

18 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER

19 MR. KNEEDLER: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.

20 First, we explained in our opening brief and
21 reply brief that there is simply not the disarray that
22 there was with respect to the ACCA residual clause.
23 This Court has considered one case in the 30 years --

24 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's if you
25 concentrate on us, but I did read those portions of

1 Respondent's brief and the amici brief, and it does seem
2 like we are going to have a redux Sykes and a redux
3 James and a redux many of the issues.

4 MR. KNEEDLER: As -- as we -- as we explain
5 in our brief, the -- the conflicts that -- that we
6 address there can be explained by the differences in the
7 state statutes. And that's what you have, you have to
8 apply the -- the statutory standard of creating a risk
9 to particular state statutes, and as we explain, the --
10 the conflicts that they assert are largely that.

11 But if -- if I could then go on. Leocal is
12 the only case this Court considered and the court there
13 considered it clear that it was able to say that DUI was
14 in and -- burglary was in, DUI was out, and that's
15 because of the -- of the sort of textual differences
16 between this statute and that one. It requires not some
17 injury down the road, but physical force actually being
18 used -- a risk of physical force actually being used by
19 the defendant --

20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There were some --

21 MR. KNEEDLER: -- in the offense.

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There were some who
23 argued in the drunken driving test that the minute you
24 get behind the car, you -- drunk, you're using a lethal
25 weapon, a car, to inflict injury on others.

1 MR. KNEEDLER: But the -- the Court --

2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Didn't win here, but
3 that argument was still being made in the courts below
4 and some courts below bought it.

5 MR. KNEEDLER: Right, but -- but the -- but
6 the important point is this Court clarified it in -- in
7 Leocal to say that you -- it's an act -- it's a category
8 of active violent crimes. Risk of -- of -- of physical
9 force or actual physical force under 16(a).

10 And again, burglary, this Court said -- and
11 burglary is a continuing offense. While you might be
12 able to prosecute somebody for burglary the moment they
13 enter, burglary -- this -- generic burglary, as this
14 Court said in Taylor, includes remaining in the house,
15 and -- and this Court said it's -- it's not made up,
16 that this Court said burglary is included because by its
17 nature it involves a substantial risk that the burglar
18 will use force against a victim in completing a crime.

19 The same thing is true of kidnapping. You
20 can kidnap somebody by inveigling, but the -- the risk
21 of force is that it'll try to escape and you'll have to
22 use physical force.

23 So the -- I don't think the Court is at sea.
24 It can -- it can look at what the -- the state statute
25 is driving at and -- and apply the standard.

1 Many -- also many statutes have civil and
2 criminal applications, but that doesn't mean private
3 litigants can invoke the criminal law standard.

4 A. B. Small, when the Court got to the civil
5 context, it said there was no intelligible standard,
6 which -- which -- which was a much more relaxed
7 standard.

8 Finally on the immigration, immigration is
9 vested in an administrative agency, so there is always
10 the -- the intervening action by the executive, and even
11 in the situation where the agency may not get deference,
12 there is still a centralized control over the bringing
13 of the cases. And the Board of Immigration Appeals can
14 say, this is out, this is in. The courts will only see
15 the cases where the BIA actually sustains the removal,
16 but that has a way of limiting giving -- and giving
17 notice to people.

18 With respect to -- I'm sorry.

19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

20 The case is submitted.

21 (Whereupon, at 11:03 a.m., the case in the
22 above-entitled matter was submitted.)

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24
25

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