

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

WILLIAM DALE WOODEN,)
)
 Petitioner,)
)
 v.) No. 20-5279
)
 UNITED STATES,)
)
 Respondent.)

Pages: 1 through 77

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WILLIAM DALE WOODEN,)

Petitioner,)

v.) No. 20-5279

UNITED STATES,)

Respondent.)

- - - - -

Washington, D.C.

Monday, October 4, 2021

The above-entitled matter came on for oral argument before the Supreme Court of the United States at 11:15 a.m.

APPEARANCES:

ALLON KEDEM, ESQUIRE, Washington, D.C.; on behalf of the Petitioner.

ERICA L. ROSS, Assistant to the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on behalf of the Respondent.

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (11:15 a.m.)

3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4 argument next in Case 20-5279, Wooden versus
5 United States.

6 Mr. Kedem.

7 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ALLON KEDEM

8 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER

9 MR. KEDEM: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
10 it please the Court:

11 As its name suggests, the Armed Career
12 Criminal Act singles out the most intractable
13 offenders for the harshest punishments by
14 requiring three qualifying offenses "committed
15 on occasions different from one another."

16 That phrase does not apply to
17 defendants like Mr. Wooden, who commit their
18 crimes in a single criminal episode.

19 Some courts have treated crimes as
20 distinct occasions whenever they're committed
21 sequentially rather than simultaneously. But
22 the government does not defend that rule.

23 Instead, the government would ask
24 whether the final element of each offense was
25 satisfied at the same instant, creating a

1 simultaneity test on steroids. Even the
2 robberies in Petty would flunk that test.

3 And the government would tack on yet
4 another requirement, that crimes must be
5 factually congruent or intertwined, as well as
6 simultaneous.

7 Rather than adopt the government's
8 untested hypertechnical approach, this Court
9 should read the occasions clause as it would be
10 understood in plain English. Mr. Wooden's
11 Ministorage break-in was a single occasion
12 involving 10 burglaries.

13 I would welcome the Court's questions.

14 JUSTICE THOMAS: You seem to define
15 the occasion as a distinct criminal opportunity.
16 How would you -- how are we to analyze that?

17 MR. KEDEM: Sure. So I think the
18 question is whether it's its own criminal
19 episode, meaning that in order to show that
20 there are different occasions, the government
21 would have to establish some sort of
22 discontinuity or clean break between them.

23 Now, for purposes of this case, it
24 suffice -- it suffices to note that an occasion
25 is not an instant. The fact that Samuel Petty

1 and his associates paused for moments in between
2 grabbing the goods of their six different
3 victims did not mean that the robbery in the
4 diner was six occasions.

5 JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, how much time
6 would have to pass or what would have to happen
7 in -- in -- in -- to break the occasions up to
8 satisfy you?

9 MR. KEDEM: Sure. So it's not solely
10 a matter of time or even preliminary --
11 primarily a matter of timing. Really, it's a
12 qualitative assessment where, at a minimum, you
13 know that if all you have is a continuous stream
14 of criminal activity, as in Petty and as in this
15 case, you know that you have the same occasion.

16 For instance, there was never a moment
17 when Mr. Wooden and his associates were not
18 committing burglary once they entered the
19 structure until they left it, in the same way
20 that there was never a moment that Samuel Petty
21 and his associates were not committing robbery
22 until --

23 JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, I mean --

24 MR. KEDEM: -- they left the diner.

25 JUSTICE THOMAS: -- but you're still

1 not getting to the point. What if they took a
2 smoke break? What if they decided to have
3 lunch? What if they said, look, it's time -- we
4 -- we've got lots of time; we can go to
5 Starbucks, grab a -- a -- a -- a -- a cup of
6 coffee or something like that, actually, Dunkin'
7 Donut and get a cup of coffee or something? I
8 mean -- and they stay for an hour or two. Is
9 that enough of a break?

10 I'm just trying to figure out what you
11 think a break would be to -- to -- to break up
12 the continuity.

13 MR. KEDEM: Sure. And -- and just to
14 be clear, break is perhaps one way that you
15 could have an intervening event. It's not the
16 only one. I think the question is whether,
17 taking into account -- account all the
18 circumstances in the context, you have the sort
19 of discontinuity where the underlying
20 circumstances has changed.

21 And if you're talking about an
22 activity, for instance, that lasts a matter of
23 hours, a few seconds or minutes in between is
24 almost never going to be described as a new
25 occasion.

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: But, Mr. Kedem, you
2 answered Justice Thomas first by saying it's not
3 only or even primarily a matter of time, and
4 then, within two sentences, you said the
5 question is whether there's a continuous stream
6 of activity, which does seem like it's a matter
7 of time. So isn't it at least primarily a
8 matter of time?

9 MR. KEDEM: No, Justice Kagan. And --
10 and just to be clear, what I'm saying is that if
11 it is a continuous stream of activity, then you
12 know there's no discontinuity almost by
13 definition. That is not to say that the thing
14 you were looking for is whether it's continuous
15 solely.

16 You could, for instance, be looking
17 for an intervening event of a certain type to
18 change the circumstances, an arrest, something
19 like that. So timing does play a role, but it's
20 not necessarily the prime -- primary role.

21 JUSTICE KAGAN: I think what Justice
22 Thomas might have been responding to is just a
23 feeling that this is a very loosey-goosey test,
24 you know, that it's an all things considered,
25 totality of the circumstances. We don't even

1 really quite know what we're supposed to look at
2 to decide whether something is an occasion or,
3 take your synonym, an episode.

4 And so, you know, what would your
5 response to that be, that it's just -- you know,
6 the words you use in your brief, a juncture of
7 circumstances providing conditions that are
8 favorable for related activities or events, I
9 mean, how are we supposed to know when that
10 happens?

11 MR. KEDEM: So, admittedly, it is a
12 qualitative standard. I do think that the
13 statute actually calls for a qualitative
14 standard textually, and that's from the phrase
15 "different from one another," which is just not
16 a phrase you ever use to refer to things that
17 are discrete, like times of day.

18 For instance, you would never say last
19 month I drove into work on 20 days different
20 from one another because all days are inherently
21 distinct. You would just say on 20 days.

22 When you say "different from one
23 another," you're referring to something that may
24 or may not overlap in a qualitative sense like
25 circumstances.

1 To your question how do you figure it
2 out, admittedly, it is going to be
3 context-specific, which means that you're not
4 going to be able to necessarily come up with the
5 all-inclusive test that is going to resolve
6 every case.

7 I think it's notable, though, that the
8 courts of appeals that apply a
9 circumstance-based approach have come to
10 relatively consistent results. The government
11 doesn't identify any two cases on similar facts
12 that come to different answers to the question.

13 JUSTICE ALITO: This seems to me to be
14 a nearly impossible question of statutory
15 interpretation because the term "occasion" does
16 not have a very precise meaning. It does seem
17 to refer to events at -- that occur at different
18 points in time. That, I think, has to be a
19 minimum requirement. If three crimes are
20 committed simultaneously, a bomb goes off and
21 kills three people, that's one occasion, even
22 though there are three murders.

23 But, beyond that, I find it very
24 difficult to determine what additional meaning
25 the term has. And I don't fault you for your

1 efforts, but they leave me scratching my head.
2 I don't know what they mean. You used the term
3 "criminal opportunity." I have no idea what a
4 criminal opportunity is.

5 I mean, let me give you some examples.
6 A street light goes out, and a mugger says:
7 Aha, this is a criminal opportunity, I can now
8 mug people who walk by here at night. And he --
9 and that person does that at 10:00 at night,
10 11:00 at night, midnight. Is that one criminal
11 opportunity or three?

12 MR. KEDEM: That sounds to me like the
13 same episode and opportunity.

14 JUSTICE ALITO: Why? Why is it --

15 MR. KEDEM: The mugger is essentially
16 --

17 JUSTICE ALITO: -- why is it the same
18 episode and opportunity?

19 MR. KEDEM: So just taking the facts
20 as you've stated them, I don't think that the
21 government would be able to show, for instance,
22 that the mugger wasn't just exploiting the
23 opportunity to mug whoever was walking by.

24 JUSTICE ALITO: And what --

25 MR. KEDEM: And --

1 JUSTICE ALITO: -- what if the mugger
2 did it on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday?

3 MR. KEDEM: So -- so that really does
4 sound like it's a different episode. You're
5 talking about an activity that at last -- at
6 most lasts a few minutes, separated by --

7 JUSTICE ALITO: What if it's Monday,
8 Tuesday, and Wednesday?

9 MR. KEDEM: That still sounds like
10 different episodes to me, not knowing anything
11 additional about the case.

12 But, Justice Alito, you know, I think
13 may I respectfully suggest that because this is
14 the Court's first attempt to construe the
15 occasions clause that you don't need to go too
16 much further than to say in a case that is
17 indistinguishable in all relevant respects from
18 Petty, the one thing that we know that Congress
19 was trying to ensure in such a case, you know
20 that it's the same episode.

21 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, Petty -- Petty
22 is the root of the problem -- or Congress's --
23 the Solicitor General's confession of error in
24 Petty, and then Congress's response is the --
25 the root of the problem.

1 Let me give you another example. A
2 person goes for a job interview and is
3 interviewed sequentially by three people, and
4 later the applicant, after being denied
5 employment, sues for disability discrimination
6 and is questioned, and -- and the questioning
7 goes like this: You were interviewed by three
8 people, A, B, and C. On which occasion were you
9 asked whether you had a disability?

10 Would that be an improper use of -- of
11 the English language?

12 MR. KEDEM: No, because the way that
13 you have phrased it, it's clear that you're just
14 asking which of the three.

15 Now let's put this in the words that
16 the statute uses. So, if you were to say, you
17 were interviewed three times, was that on the
18 same occasion or on occasions different from one
19 another? Assuming that it was the same inquiry,
20 you would say that was the same occasion. And
21 that's essentially what we're dealing with in
22 this case.

23 JUSTICE ALITO: I -- I -- I think that
24 hits it on the head. So it depends on the
25 purpose that the person has in mind in using the

1 term?

2 MR. KEDEM: So I would say that it
3 depends on the precise phrasing that you use,
4 and the phrase "different from one another," I
5 think, hints at something that either may or may
6 not overlap qualitatively.

7 Can I give you just another textual
8 argument as to why I think we're looking for a
9 qualitative standard here? And that's the fact
10 that the same statute that enacted the Armed
11 Career Criminal Act also created the Sentencing
12 Commission and charged it with responsibility to
13 identify guidelines for offenders who deserve
14 higher sentences because they committed more
15 than one crime "on different occasions."

16 And from the very first set of
17 guidelines, the Sentencing Commission has always
18 chosen a qualitative approach relying on things
19 like intervening arrests, and --

20 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, qualitative
21 what? What ultimately are we looking for? I
22 think to say we're going to look at the -- the
23 totality of the circumstances is meaningless
24 unless we know what we are looking for in these
25 totality of the circumstances.

1 So what are we looking for?

2 MR. KEDEM: So I think, to look for
3 the same or different episode, you are looking
4 for a discontinuity or clean break, and it's
5 obviously the government's burden to establish
6 that. And the context will tell you a little
7 bit about what considerations are relevant.

8 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, let me just ask
9 one more question and -- and I'll stop. When
10 you say a clean break, why is it -- why is a
11 clean break the -- the key?

12 MR. KEDEM: I think the phrase
13 "different from one another," it's a peculiar --

14 JUSTICE ALITO: And what does it mean?
15 What -- what is a clean break? How long does it
16 have to last?

17 MR. KEDEM: So, again, it's not solely
18 a matter of timing or even necessarily
19 primarily. I think it can depend on the
20 circumstances. Someone who is arrested and then
21 goes back out and commits a crime even 20
22 minutes later, that is a clean break. That
23 person has been incapacitated. There's the
24 formal involvement of law enforcement.

25 But that is very -- just a world away

1 from the vast majority of cases. And take, for
2 instance, Mr. Wooden's '97 Ministorage break-in
3 and his 2005 burglary. That is the typical way
4 that this arises, where there's essentially no
5 argument that there is a continuity between the
6 two.

7 JUSTICE KAGAN: Is overnight always a
8 clean break?

9 MR. KEDEM: So the courts of appeals
10 -- so, candidly, the court of appeals that apply
11 a circumstance-based approach have said
12 essentially that if there's a day's separation,
13 I don't know about overnight, but a day's
14 separation, they have generally treated that as
15 enough of a -- of a clean break.

16 Now --

17 JUSTICE BARRETT: Go ahead.

18 MR. KEDEM: I was going to say I -- I
19 don't want to necessarily endorse that, but that
20 is the way that they've handled it.

21 JUSTICE BARRETT: So my question is
22 this qualitative assessment is necessarily
23 fact-laden, and that provokes a Sixth Amendment
24 problem. So how should we think about the Sixth
25 Amendment problem in interpreting the occasions

1 language?

2 MR. KEDEM: So any concerns under the
3 Sixth Amendment come from a feature of the case
4 that I think is common ground between us and the
5 government, which is the fact that we're dealing
6 here not with some hypothetical or generalized
7 crime but the way that the defendant's crime
8 actually unfolded.

9 And even on the government's test and
10 certainly under the test applied by the courts
11 of appeals, you're going to need to know things
12 like what day, what time of day, who was
13 involved, how did the crime unfold, was it in
14 the same place or different places.

15 And, you know, our amici, I think, do
16 a good job pointing out why this is in serious
17 tension at -- at a minimum with the Court's
18 Sixth Amendment jurisprudence.

19 We don't have a Sixth Amendment claim.
20 And because Mr. Wooden's case is so clearly
21 outside the scope of the statute, I would
22 respectfully suggest that it's not necessary for
23 the Court to get into that.

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, going
25 back to Justice Alito's hypothetical about the

1 street light, if I understood your answer right,
2 you're saying, if the street light goes out and
3 the individual thinks this is a great
4 opportunity to mug people and he lies there and
5 mugs person after person, you -- you call that
6 one occasion, right?

7 MR. KEDEM: That's correct.

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. What if
9 what makes it dark is that it's a moonless
10 night? He says, the moon is not out tonight,
11 it's dark, I can mug person after person. One
12 occasion or multiple occasions?

13 MR. KEDEM: I'm sorry, you're saying
14 on one evening?

15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yeah, it's one
16 evening, and his -- and he has an opportunity
17 because the moon is -- is not out.

18 MR. KEDEM: That sounds like one
19 occasion to me as well.

20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Uh-huh.

21 JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel, I would --

22 JUSTICE GORSUCH: The --

23 JUSTICE BARRETT: Oh. Go ahead.

24 MR. KEDEM: And one -- I'm sorry.

25 JUSTICE BARRETT: Go ahead.

1 MR. KEDEM: One notable feature of
2 this case which also makes it very like Petty is
3 it's not just that the crimes were continuous.
4 It's that the same activity went to all of the
5 crimes. There was a single entry point into the
6 Ministorage facility here in the same way that
7 there was a single application of force in
8 Petty, and I think that's another case where
9 it's very clear that what you're dealing with is
10 a single occasion.

11 JUSTICE BARRETT: I want to --

12 JUSTICE KAGAN: So suppose --

13 JUSTICE BARRETT: I want to resist the
14 proposition that occasion is used to mean
15 opportunity here. When occasion means
16 opportunity, it's I had no occasion to consider
17 that question. I think occasion in this statute
18 gets closer to something else you've said, which
19 is more like event, like a wedding was an
20 occasion, that was a lovely occasion.

21 But I think it's difficult -- let's
22 say it is a jury question to figure out how the
23 jury instructions are worded to let the jury
24 know when one -- when this event begins and when
25 it ends because, if I talk about a wedding, if I

1 talk about an anniversary dinner, I mean, it --
2 it's -- it's obvious because it's united by a
3 particular purpose.

4 In the context of criminal activity,
5 it's not so clear.

6 MR. KEDEM: So, admittedly, it's not
7 always clear, but let me read to you an analogy
8 in the RICO context because it's actually not
9 that unusual to have this sort of relatedness
10 standard in the criminal law.

11 So, under RICO, you need to point to a
12 pattern of related criminal activity. And this
13 Court has pointed among other things to
14 "criminal acts that have the same or similar
15 purposes, results, participants, victims, or
16 methods of commission or otherwise are
17 interrelated by distinguishing characteristics
18 and are not isolated events."

19 Now, admittedly, that's not identical
20 necessarily to what you would be talking about
21 in the ACCA context, but it's qualitative and
22 multifaceted in the same way.

23 Other states actually also have
24 recidivist statutes where they charge juries
25 with determining whether crimes were committed

1 on the same occasion, and they use pretty
2 similar language. Arizona, for instance, has
3 one of those.

4 JUSTICE KAGAN: Suppose that there was
5 a -- a -- a -- a -- a crime boss and he was a
6 good multitasking crime boss, and he had a few
7 phones in front of him, he's sitting in his
8 office one day, and on one phone he's arranging
9 a sale of illegal drugs and on another phone
10 he's ordering the killing of a -- a competing
11 crime boss and on another phone he's involved in
12 an illegal gambling operation, and they're all
13 going on very close in time to each other.

14 Single occasion or three occasions?

15 MR. KEDEM: So I would say that that's
16 a single occasion, but I can understand how if
17 you decided that the thing that was important
18 was that the crimes had essentially no
19 relationship whatsoever to one another?

20 JUSTICE KAGAN: Yes. I mean, that's
21 the -- supposed to be --

22 MR. KEDEM: Sure. Yeah.

23 -- JUSTICE KAGAN: -- the crimes have
24 no relationship to each other.

25 MR. KEDEM: So -- so -- so I -- I

1 would grant you that a lot of people, I think,
2 would look at that and say those are three
3 different occasions. And that actually gets to
4 a feature of the government's test that is a
5 little bit underdescribed but I think
6 problematic along the same dimension.

7 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, before you do
8 that --

9 MR. KEDEM: Sure.

10 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- I mean, isn't that
11 to say then, I mean, your -- it -- it -- that
12 what you are really saying, your test, is that
13 there is this very important timing aspect,
14 which is that a substantial break in time
15 between offenses is pretty nearly dispositive,
16 but when the offenses are close in time, then
17 you have this more qualitative inquiry where
18 you're looking at the nature of the crimes and
19 who the victims are and, you know, things like
20 that?

21 MR. KEDEM: So I think you could
22 describe the test that way. I suppose I
23 wouldn't put such emphasis on timing. I do
24 think that in most cases, because offenses will
25 be separated by years, like Mr. Wooden's 2005

1 burglary, that will probably be sufficient for
2 the vast majority of cases.

3 I think, for this case, it suffices to
4 say that the phrase occasion doesn't solely
5 refer to things that overlap temporally and
6 certainly doesn't refer solely to the instant at
7 which the final offense element is satisfied,
8 and that's really all you need to know in order
9 to decide this case.

10 JUSTICE ALITO: What -- what would the
11 -- the result be -- what would the result be in
12 this case if the following happened? They --
13 they -- Mr. Wooden breaks into the first unit
14 and steals goods inside, breaks into the second
15 unit and not only steals goods but then sets the
16 unit on fire, and then, while breaking into the
17 third unit, the owner shows up and Mr. Wooden
18 kills him. Are -- are those -- is that one
19 episode, one criminal opportunity, one occasion?

20 MR. KEDEM: That -- that would be one
21 very serious criminal episode. And I think it's
22 important to emphasize that the occasions
23 question is not a question about how serious the
24 offenses are. By hypothesis, all of these are
25 violent felonies or serious drug offenses. And

1 you could have the most horrific crime that
2 because it all happened at once, like a bombing,
3 it is only a single occasion. But -- but --

4 JUSTICE ALITO: No, I understand that,
5 but I think you were saying a few minutes ago
6 that it matters whether the offenses -- the
7 example of the crime boss, it matters whether
8 the offenses are different -- whether they are
9 separate -- different offenses or whether it's
10 three offenses of the same kind.

11 MR. KEDEM: So I think that's correct,
12 but, as I understood your hypothetical, you were
13 talking about a situation where someone was
14 essentially just going from room to room and
15 committing additional crimes as they appeared to
16 the person based on the fact that this was
17 flowing from one to another.

18 In other words, each crime was
19 essentially facilitating the others, which is
20 another feature both of this case and the Petty
21 case.

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, Justice
23 Alito pointed to this earlier because, even in
24 his example of simultaneous, I'm not even sure
25 what that means because, if you have someone who

1 throws a bomb and kills three people, you could
2 say that's simultaneous. But how about if
3 they're in the room, throw a small bomb, kills
4 three people, and then robs them?

5 MR. KEDEM: Right.

6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right?

7 MR. KEDEM: And --

8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So I have a
9 question. Have you given -- no one's actually
10 addressed this at all or alluded to it. Is this
11 so vague and so incapable of rational
12 application? Because even the government's
13 proposed test suffers from its own set of
14 vagueness, what happens when things overlap,
15 okay, and how do you determine when the last
16 element was committed because a kidnapping lasts
17 until someone flees. So does that mean if you
18 kidnap someone and rape them and do all these
19 other things, is that one episode or not? I
20 think they would say not, but I'm not sure why.

21 MR. KEDEM: Yeah.

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But having said
23 that, is there any answer to my vagueness point?

24 MR. KEDEM: So I don't think the
25 Court, certainly, at this juncture, having

1 confronted this issue for the first time, should
2 be prepared to decide that it's vague. We
3 haven't made an argument -- the government
4 doesn't even make a constitutional avoidance
5 argument.

6 I think what led the Court to decide
7 that the residual clause of the ACCA was vague
8 was largely the fact that you were trying to
9 hypothesize a sort of generic version of a crime
10 that just didn't exist. Here, we're dealing
11 with a specific defendant's conduct.

12 Just to return to Petty for a moment,
13 I think it's key for a couple reasons, one of
14 which is the fact -- and not to put too fine a
15 point on it, but the one thing we all agree that
16 Congress was trying to do by enacting the
17 occasions clause was to make sure that Samuel
18 Petty and people like him would not be career
19 criminals. And under the government's test,
20 Samuel Petty would be a career criminal.

21 But I think the Solicitor General's
22 confession of error contained an argument there
23 that was inconsistent not just with the
24 government's simultaneity test on steroids but
25 even with the sort of more overlapping sense

1 that the courts of appeals have been applying,
2 because the Solicitor General in that case
3 pointed to state cases that rejected
4 enhancements in situations no different from
5 this one, including the Tavares case, which
6 involved two burglaries on the same day.

7 There is no way that the Solicitor
8 General would have pointed to those cases as a
9 proper application of -- a proper application of
10 enhancement statutes if the Solicitor General
11 believed that the only thing that mattered was
12 whether they overlapped.

13 JUSTICE BREYER: Did you get anywhere
14 with episodes?

15 MR. KEDEM: Pardon?

16 JUSTICE BREYER: Did you get anywhere
17 with episodes? I mean, suppose we tried to work
18 with that.

19 MR. KEDEM: I think episode is a
20 really intuitive way to put it. It's in our
21 question presented. We use the phrase dozens of
22 times in our briefs. I think, put in that term,
23 it's even clearer that the Ministorage break-in
24 was a single episode for the same reason that
25 the diner robbery was.

1 JUSTICE BREYER: So, in -- in your
2 view, are we better off, assuming you win this
3 case, just saying, look, they were the same
4 episodes, it was one episode, it's like Jesse
5 James robbing a single train, okay, and using
6 words like that or "same occasion" --

7 MR. KEDEM: Yeah, I think --

8 JUSTICE BREYER: -- and not try to go
9 further, or would it be better to try to go
10 further and talk about the time and the
11 simultaneous event and so forth?

12 MR. KEDEM: So I think it would be
13 certainly appropriate to say what you're looking
14 for is a single episode, and you're not focusing
15 on whether crimes are simultaneous or
16 overlapping and certainly not whether the final
17 offense element is satisfied at the same moment.

18 And I don't think you need to go any
19 further and just apply that to the obvious facts
20 on this case and say this was a continuous
21 stream of criminal activity, the same acts were
22 making up various offenses, it's just like
23 Petty, it's the same episode.

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I want to go
25 back to the dark night. You -- the -- the moon

1 is not out and anything the guy does that night
2 is one episode?

3 MR. KEDEM: So I don't think
4 necessarily. I think you could --

5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, anything
6 he does outside, I guess.

7 MR. KEDEM: So knowing nothing else
8 other than what you've said, I -- I don't think
9 the government would have sustained its burden
10 if all it can say is there were various
11 activities outside at night on a moonless night.
12 I think the government would have to point to
13 some other discontinuity in addition to that.

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So that
15 qualifies the fact, I guess, how many -- what do
16 you have, two moonless nights a month or what?
17 That would be a juncture of circumstances giving
18 rise to an opportunity?

19 MR. KEDEM: You know, it really
20 depends on whether the crime was, in fact,
21 facilitated by that moonless night or at least,
22 you know --

23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It's -- it's
24 -- it's --

25 MR. KEDEM: -- that is an element of

1 the crime.

2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- it's dark.
3 Everything is outside. And he --

4 MR. KEDEM: Right.

5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- you know,
6 mugs somebody, you know, robs somebody else,
7 right? Everything that's easier to get away
8 with --

9 MR. KEDEM: Yeah.

10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- in a dark
11 night than during the day.

12 MR. KEDEM: So, to me, that seems like
13 a single episode and a single juncture of
14 circumstances. You don't have to agree with me
15 --

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What are the
17 circumstances?

18 MR. KEDEM: Sure. So, I mean, it
19 sounds like you are positing crimes that are
20 facilitated by -- both by being outside and
21 being outside on a moonless night. And --

22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So those are
23 two -- the two, outside, moonless night?

24 MR. KEDEM: And -- and from what I
25 took from your hypothetical, again, just going

1 on what you've given me, is that the criminal is
2 lying in wait for whoever walks by. But, you
3 know, again, you might posit additional facts
4 that might change the circumstances.

5 This case, though, is the molten core
6 of a single episode, and we would urge the Court
7 to decide at least that much.

8 JUSTICE ALITO: What is the definition
9 of an episode?

10 MR. KEDEM: So episode is related
11 activities or events that are separated from
12 others by a discontinuity or clean break.

13 JUSTICE KAGAN: What's the molten core
14 of an episode?

15 (Laughter.)

16 MR. KEDEM: So the molten core of an
17 episode, Justice Kagan, involves continuous
18 criminal activity where literally the same acts
19 are being used in furtherance of multiple
20 crimes.

21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
22 Thomas?

23 JUSTICE THOMAS: You criticize the
24 government's test as being incompatible with the
25 categorical test. How does -- how is yours

1 compatible? And how would you use it?

2 MR. KEDEM: So I don't think the
3 categorical approach applies to the occasions
4 clause because you have to look not at some
5 generic version of a crime but the way that the
6 defendant actually committed their offense.

7 What we were -- if I can just add one
8 more point?

9 JUSTICE THOMAS: Yeah.

10 MR. KEDEM: What we were arguing is
11 that the government's test cannot be applied
12 based solely on elements as far as we can tell
13 to any crime. That's what we were arguing.

14 JUSTICE THOMAS: How would that work
15 in one of these cases practically? Would they
16 have -- would -- would we have to have a
17 separate hearing?

18 MR. KEDEM: So my understanding, if
19 you're asking about the way things currently
20 work --

21 JUSTICE THOMAS: Yes.

22 MR. KEDEM: -- is that sentencing
23 judges do this -- sometimes there might be a
24 hearing, but in general, they do it as they do
25 regular ACCA sentencing.

1 JUSTICE THOMAS: So you risk -- do you
2 risk running into a Sixth Amendment problem?

3 MR. KEDEM: As I understand this
4 Court's Sixth Amendment jurisprudence, I think
5 there is a concern, but it's not at -- directly
6 at issue in this case.

7 JUSTICE THOMAS: That'll be your next
8 case?

9 MR. KEDEM: I hope so.

10 (Laughter.)

11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
12 Breyer?

13 Justice Alito? No?

14 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I do have,
15 actually. I mean, the thing that's puzzled me
16 in this is, see, it sort of works backwards in
17 some instances. Imagine the drug lord that
18 Justice Kagan was talking about or the
19 equivalent, and he gets a plan that every third
20 day he will sell drugs and it's a unified plan
21 of great complexity involving delivery and where
22 you go and the car and all that kind of stuff,
23 and he writes it all down on a single piece of
24 paper. Now there we have what seems like a
25 single plan. But the assistant, all he gets

1 are, on Tuesday, go here and pick up the drugs,
2 and on Thursday, you go here and pick up some
3 others and so forth. So it looks like he's done
4 a bunch of things.

5 So the worse guy gets the better
6 sentencing treatment, and the better guy, a
7 little better, gets the worse sentencing
8 treatment. Hmm. But maybe that's what you say
9 because you say this part of the sentencing law
10 isn't concerned with that kind of worse or
11 better?

12 MR. KEDEM: I --

13 JUSTICE BREYER: I'm just saying
14 what's going around in my mind.

15 MR. KEDEM: I -- I -- I think you
16 could say that or you could say that each
17 criminal associate is responsible for the
18 behavior of the others. And so it doesn't
19 really draw a distinction along those lines.

20 JUSTICE BREYER: No. All right.

21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
22 Gorsuch?

23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I do have a couple
24 questions. Thanks, Chief.

25 So the dark and moonless night

1 hypotheticals are hard.

2 MR. KEDEM: They are.

3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And you've -- you've
4 done your best with your totality of
5 circumstances, but -- but often I -- I think, if
6 we're candid, we probably would all admit that
7 it's going to run out at some point and -- and
8 there's going to be some close cases beyond the
9 molten core.

10 What role does lenity have to play in
11 those circumstances in your view? Why should
12 the tie go to one side or the other?

13 MR. KEDEM: So I -- I candidly
14 acknowledge that members of this Court have
15 different attitudes towards the role that
16 lenity -- lenity should play. I think, at a
17 minimum, it should incline you to choose a plain
18 meaning over a hypertechnical meaning and
19 especially so in a case involving mandatory
20 minimums of 15 years to life.

21 JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's my -- that --
22 that's my second -- so we have lenity as a
23 tie-breaking rule. Does it have particular
24 purchase in a case, for example, here, where
25 mandatory minimums are sometimes invoked by the

1 government, in this case, it wasn't initially
2 and then --

3 MR. KEDEM: I -- I -- I --

4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- and then later
5 are or can be as a matter of policy? Does that
6 raise, you know, fair notice, separation of
7 powers concerns.

8 MR. KEDEM: I -- I agree --

9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- in your mind?

10 MR. KEDEM: I agree with all of that.
11 And, you know, Justice Breyer has written and we
12 quote from an opinion of his pointing out that
13 when you're dealing with a mandatory minimum,
14 you're dealing with a situation where, no matter
15 what, the judge just has no ability to account
16 for the circumstances.

17 And I think lenity should incline you
18 against that sort of punishment, whereas there's
19 a sort of asymmetry for a zero to ten, you know,
20 an up-to-ten maximum sentence where the judge
21 can take those things into account.

22 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Now does that have
23 some relationship in your mind to the Major
24 Questions Doctrine?

25 MR. KEDEM: I feel like this is a

1 law -- law school exam. You know, I think -- I
2 think it -- we should be extraordinarily
3 reluctant to think that Congress has decided to
4 make so much time of -- of a person's life turn
5 on something that is so hypertechnical or such
6 small distinctions like small moments in time
7 and -- and the distinctions between offenses.

8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.

9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
10 Kavanaugh?

11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: No further
12 questions.

13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
14 Barrett?

15 JUSTICE BARRETT: No.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
17 counsel.

18 Ms. Ross?

19 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ERICA L. ROSS

20 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT

21 MS. ROSS: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
22 it please the Court:

23 Contrary to Petitioner's suggestion,
24 the government's rule is faithful to the text
25 and it does not depend on synchronicity between

1 the final elements of different crimes.

2 Rather, two crimes are committed on
3 occasions different from one another when their
4 essential conduct elements are satisfied by
5 different acts. That reflects the statute's
6 text.

7 If the same act satisfies an element
8 of two different crimes, then the commission of
9 each offense is not a different occasion, that
10 is, a different event, occurrence, or happening.

11 The government's test also furthers
12 the statute's purpose because it separates
13 defendants who have been held criminally
14 responsible for multiple discrete acts from
15 those who have been held responsible for a
16 single act that resulted in several statutory
17 violations.

18 Now I agree with my friend that in the
19 vast majority of cases we can apply -- we can
20 decide this question pretty easily. On our
21 test, they can be resolved by a simple rule of
22 thumb. If one offense is over before the next
23 begins, then the two are committed on different
24 occasions because their essential elements are
25 necessarily accomplished through different acts.

1 Two examples illustrate the point.
2 First, if a defendant burglarizes ten houses on
3 the same street, those are necessarily ten
4 different occasions. He could not have
5 unlawfully entered each home through one act,
6 and he had the choice not to commit another
7 crime between each one.

8 Second, if a defendant robs ten people
9 in one place with the same stick-up, as in
10 Petty, that one act marks only one occasion.

11 As I think has become clear this
12 morning, Petitioner's freewheeling approach
13 would be much more difficult to apply. He would
14 require courts to seek to identify the juncture
15 of circumstances that gave rise to the relevant
16 criminal opportunity.

17 But none of that language is in the
18 text, and Petitioner's rule would require courts
19 to examine granular facts that state court
20 records often will not include.

21 Petitioner's approach also would yield
22 inconsistent results. Different judges will
23 have different intuitions about what -- when one
24 occasion ends and another begins.

25 This Court should reject Petitioner's

1 invitation to uncertainty and inconsistency and
2 affirm.

3 JUSTICE THOMAS: Ms. Ross, is there
4 any way using either your test or Petitioner's
5 test to avoid fact-finding that seems to run the
6 risk of involving us with the Sixth Amendment?

7 MS. ROSS: Yes, Your Honor. I think
8 that our test does avoid that, and I would
9 appreciate the opportunity to explain why.

10 In this case, all you need to know is
11 the elements of Petitioner's offense. There
12 were ten burglaries. Burglary necessarily
13 requires an unlawful entry or remaining in of a
14 structure. If Petitioner had said, in fact,
15 these were all one burglary, the Court would be
16 able to look at the indictment and say, you
17 know, yes or no based on are they different
18 structures or, if it's one structure, are they
19 different times?

20 So it's the same types of facts that
21 we think, first of all, are inherent in this
22 crime and the elements of burglary but also that
23 courts could look at in a double jeopardy
24 context, and I think no one thinks that that
25 raises a Sixth Amendment issue.

1 I think, you know, burglary is perhaps
2 the easy case because you do need this unlawful
3 entry of separate structures, but I think the
4 vast majority of these cases come up in the
5 robbery or the burglary context. And if you
6 look at robbery, for example, again, you might
7 have a case like Petty where there are six
8 victims in one place and you don't know from the
9 face of the indictment or -- or the other
10 Shepard documents whether the -- the -- the act
11 was actually two -- two separate robberies
12 where, you know, the gun was pointed at one
13 person, then the gun was pointed at the other.

14 If that's the case, we're just going
15 to lose that case on the face of the Shepard
16 documents. So I don't think you're getting into
17 the facts.

18 I think, by contrast, if the
19 indictment says, you know, there were two
20 robberies on June 20, we have Jones and we have
21 Smith, but it also says Jones was at, you know,
22 1030 Northern Boulevard and Smith was at 1050
23 Northern Boulevard, we're going to know that
24 those were two separate occasions. And, again,
25 that's the kind of fact that I think judges can

1 rely on without contravening the Sixth
2 Amendment. It's the kind of fact, for example,
3 that if it had changed between the indictment
4 and the -- the jury trial or the conviction, you
5 would think there would be a constructive
6 amendment problem, for example. So I think
7 these are sort of the types of facts on our view
8 that you can look at.

9 Now, of course, if Petitioner were to
10 prevail in this case, the government is not
11 saying that there would necessarily be a Sixth
12 Amendment problem, but I think, to the extent
13 that you have Sixth Amendment concerns, our view
14 mitigates those, whereas Petitioner's does, as
15 various questions have revealed this morning,
16 exacerbate those concerns.

17 JUSTICE THOMAS: Thank you.

18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So what we
19 would do is look back, I'm not quite sure how
20 far back, and just -- it's very simple, right --
21 compare the elements of the two different crimes
22 that are alleged to have occurred on the same
23 occasion or a different one, and apparently each
24 of the 50 states have different views of what
25 constitutes an element of some particular time

1 or at least they're not uniform?

2 And, of course, we would have to look
3 at each one to see if it's a different occasion.
4 And I guess, at some point, we'd have to figure
5 out what documents we look at in determining
6 whether a particular element was -- was present,
7 and that, you say, will avoid inconsistent
8 results across the country.

9 Are you really sure that might be what
10 happens?

11 MS. ROSS: So, Your Honor, a couple of
12 points.

13 I think, first off, of course, these
14 have to be sort of generic burglaries or generic
15 -- or -- or have an element of the use of force
16 or, you know, they have to fall within the ACCA
17 to begin with.

18 So I don't think you're actually
19 looking at the burglary elements per se because
20 we know for generic burglary law that you need
21 the unlawful entry or remaining in, and we know
22 from a double jeopardy perspective that if you
23 have, you know, one time, one structure, that's
24 going to be one offense. So I think it's maybe
25 not quite as complicated as you suggested.

1 I think, in terms of how consistent
2 this will be, you know, I do think it's the
3 government's burden and I think where the
4 documents, in particular, we think most of these
5 cases, again, because they tend to arise in
6 these sequential robberies, sequential burglary
7 contexts are going to be easily resolved on the
8 indictment, I think, at a maximum, you would be
9 looking at the other Shepherd documents, and so
10 I don't think that the Court needs to recreate
11 the wheel here.

12 I do think, again, that, you know, our
13 approach has those benefits of administrability
14 where I -- as I do think Petitioner's approach,
15 you know, even if you get past what I think are
16 the textual problems with it and the contextual
17 problems with it, meaning that the ACCA is
18 obviously a statute in which Congress did not
19 want judges sort of sifting through a voluminous
20 state court trial record trying to figure out
21 exactly how a crime happened, much less the
22 surrounding circumstances --

23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, we're
24 talking about an extra 15 years based on, for
25 example, conduct in this case, where they're in

1 the storage facility and they're just kicking
2 down the walls to go from one to another.

3 I think it might require a more
4 careful examination of the different elements
5 than you suggest.

6 MS. ROSS: So, Mr. Chief Justice, you
7 know, I respectfully disagree. I think the fact
8 that state law treats these as separate
9 locations, separate structures for purpose of --
10 purposes of burglary, you know, Petitioner could
11 have an argument that that's wrong as a -- as a
12 generic burglary question.

13 This Court is certainly familiar with
14 cases construing, you know, what is and isn't a
15 structure for purposes of burglary. But that's
16 not his argument. So his argument is that, yes,
17 these are separate burglaries under state law
18 and I just want them to be one occasion because
19 these happen to be attached to each other.

20 I think judges' intuitions are going
21 to differ on that, and if you imagine, you know,
22 this hypothetical -- this case is not so
23 different from, you know, the apartments that
24 are next door to each other and are burglarized,
25 the row homes that are next door to each other

1 and share an adjoining wall and they break
2 through the wall. You know, then you have to
3 distinguish the houses that are on the same
4 street. You know, is it enough if you go to the
5 next town? Where do you draw the line?

6 And I think what Congress would not
7 have wanted in this area where, as you correctly
8 note, there is a significant mandatory minimum
9 sentence is it being entirely dependent on a
10 judge's intuition about how far is enough or how
11 long is enough.

12 JUSTICE KAGAN: Ms. Ross, could I make
13 sure I understand your argument? Because --

14 MS. ROSS: Sure.

15 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- you know, to be
16 frank, I read your brief in the way that
17 Mr. Kedem read your brief, that the question is,
18 when was the -- when did the commission of the
19 crime take place? That is, when was the last
20 element satisfied?

21 Now you're saying that that's not your
22 test and that your test is some more -- some
23 looser understanding of what sequential activity
24 is. Is that -- is that right?

25 MS. ROSS: No, Justice Kagan. So we

1 are saying -- so, partially, yes, we are saying
2 that it is not the final element. When we said
3 the elements are completed, what we meant was
4 you're looking at the period of time during
5 which people are committing the elements of the
6 offense, that that is how you know sort of what
7 an occasion is. It is bounded in a time sense.

8 JUSTICE KAGAN: So, in Petty, when
9 they go from person to person to person to
10 person and they take each person's goods, you
11 say that still counts as one occasion?

12 MS. ROSS: That's correct, Your Honor,
13 and the reason -- --

14 JUSTICE KAGAN: And then the question
15 is, when you don't go from person to person to
16 person, but instead you go from storage unit to
17 storage unit to storage unit in a single
18 facility, why isn't the same true?

19 MS. ROSS: Sure, Your Honor. So I --
20 I want to clarify our position with respect to
21 Petty. I think the thing that makes Petty one
22 event and one act is that there is an
23 overlapping -- as I think I heard my friend say
24 this morning, there's an overarching use of
25 force there. When you go in as a robber and you

1 say -- you know, you put up your gun and you say
2 give me all your money, they then subsequently
3 maybe have to go person to person, but they are
4 sort of already in. They've already committed
5 part of the act of burglary --

6 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well --

7 MS. ROSS: -- or, excuse me, robbery,
8 one of the essential elements.

9 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- didn't Mr. Wooden,
10 basically, already commit to -- to going into
11 the storage facility and then he goes to this
12 box and this box and this box?

13 MS. ROSS: So -- so I don't think so,
14 Your Honor, I think both as a matter of law but
15 also as a matter of fact. So, as a matter of
16 law, obviously, as we've talked about this
17 morning, the state simply treats those as
18 separate burglaries. That is a separate entry.

19 As a matter of fact, I think that
20 makes significant sense. Every time Mr. Wooden
21 and his confederates chose down to break down
22 another wall is another decision to break the
23 law. It is another moment where they said, you
24 know, that was fun, let's do this again, all the
25 way up to ten. And I think that is very

1 different from the simultaneous robbery
2 situation where a defendant raises his gun once
3 and he's committed -- at least attempted --

4 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, how do you know
5 this? How do you know this? I mean, what we
6 have is a piece of paper 15 years old or 10
7 years old, and it says on it pled guilty,
8 charge, robbery. Okay? And -- and I have no
9 idea what went on, nor the judge. And judges
10 all the time have to decide things like this
11 under the guidelines.

12 And -- and so what you're saying is
13 that Jesse James, who -- I know what he did
14 because I've seen movies, all right? So Jesse
15 James gets on the train and he goes to one
16 person and then the next person and then the
17 next person and takes their stuff. You know, he
18 takes --

19 JUSTICE KAGAN: And the next car and
20 the next car and the next car.

21 JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah, correct.
22 Correct.

23 MS. ROSS: Sure.

24 JUSTICE BREYER: And, moreover, you're
25 going to put him in jail for 15 years, where

1 maybe he deserves it, but his cousin Harry James
2 only robbed one car in one train once, but there
3 were four people on it, and then he gave up his
4 life of crime. And you're saying not just Harry
5 but also -- not just Jesse but Harry too will
6 spend 15 years in jail extra?

7 Now, if you can convince me Congress
8 intended that at the same time that they passed
9 this -- the sentencing guidelines, I -- I'd like
10 to hear it.

11 MS. ROSS: Sure. So -- so two
12 responses, Your Honor.

13 The first, to those particular
14 hypotheticals, I think this points up a problem
15 in -- any time you're looking at past
16 convictions, and so I think what is going to
17 happen is, if all you have is Your Honor's
18 example of the indictment that says robbery X
19 date, we're just going to lose that case. We're
20 going to say --

21 JUSTICE BREYER: Why?

22 MS. ROSS: Because --

23 JUSTICE BREYER: Why are you going to
24 lose it?

25 MS. ROSS: Because we don't think that

1 you go beyond basically the basic facts, the
2 core elements of the offense.

3 JUSTICE BREYER: Oh, you say it just
4 says one. But this actually says, you know, you
5 see the indictment and maybe you see that, maybe
6 it says there were ten people. It says five
7 people. It lists the things stolen, Joe Smith's
8 watch, et cetera, et cetera.

9 MS. ROSS: Right. So, again, we're
10 not going to know whether it was a Petty
11 situation where they just had -- held up their
12 gun all at once or whether they went person by
13 person, and so we're going to lose that case.

14 JUSTICE BREYER: Why?

15 MS. ROSS: The second point -- because
16 --

17 JUSTICE BREYER: Why?

18 MS. ROSS: -- because --

19 JUSTICE BREYER: Most robberies where
20 you go through the train, you would assume -- it
21 says train robbery. You would assume that the
22 guy in Car 2 didn't see a gun in Car 1. He just
23 saw a guy with a mask.

24 MS. ROSS: So I'm not quite sure if
25 I'm following --

1 JUSTICE BREYER: All right. Forget
2 it.

3 MS. ROSS: -- why that would be
4 different.

5 JUSTICE BREYER: Forget it. I'm going
6 off too far.

7 MS. ROSS: But --

8 JUSTICE BREYER: Go ahead.

9 MS. ROSS: -- but, in terms of what
10 Congress intended here, you know, I think that
11 Congress very reasonably determined that the
12 person who commits what state law has considered
13 to be a full offense, a complete offense, and
14 what Congress has in turn considered to be its
15 own violent felony, and turns and does that
16 multiple occasions without -- you know, whether
17 they take a smoke break or not in between is a
18 more dangerous person --

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel --

20 MS. ROSS: -- than the person --

21 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, that was the law
22 before it was amended, and it -- it was harsh,
23 but it was clear. So you commit three
24 robberies, it's three strikes, okay? But then
25 it was amended. They add the -- the term

1 "occasions." I have no idea what an occasion is
2 or what a criminal opportunity is or what a
3 criminal episode is.

4 But you have a real problem, I think,
5 with Petty. So let's say that there are three
6 people in a car driving on a dark night out in
7 the middle of nowhere and they see a hitchhiker.
8 They're kindhearted people. They stop to pick
9 up the hitchhiker. The hitchhiker pulls a gun,
10 points the gun at the first person in the car
11 and says give me your money. The person gives
12 them the money. And then he says walk off. And
13 so he's done with that person. Then he robs the
14 second one, same thing, walk off. Robs the
15 third one, walk off.

16 Is that one occasion or two occasions?
17 Is that Petty, or is it this case?

18 MS. ROSS: So I think that that is
19 this case, but I think it is very likely that
20 you are not going to know from the record
21 documents and that we would -- as I keep saying
22 perhaps oddly, we are going to lose that case.

23 Now, if I could go back to what
24 Congress had in mind with Petty, I think it's --

25 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, just -- let me

1 just say that the difference between that
2 situation and Petty seems to me utterly
3 inconsequential. It can't -- how can it
4 possibly be that you have different results in
5 those two instances?

6 MS. ROSS: So I think because Congress
7 decided that somebody who, again, commits a full
8 violent felony and then goes and does another
9 one, no matter how close together they are, that
10 -- that that is a different type of person.

11 And, you know, when Congress amended
12 the statute in light of Petty, it responded
13 specifically to Petty. It did not respond to
14 other cases. I would direct this Court to the
15 Ninth Circuit's decision in Wicks, which was
16 multiple burglaries on one night under the prior
17 statute, held to be different convictions.
18 Congress didn't respond to that. Congress
19 didn't seem to think there was a problem with
20 that. Congress instead tailored its response to
21 the Petty situation.

22 And I think this brings up an
23 important issue, which is even on Petitioner's
24 side of the purported split, I think courts are
25 drawing these distinctions very similarly to how

1 we would do it here. So the Second Circuit's
2 decision in Bordeaux, those were three robberies
3 that occurred at 10, 10:15, and 10:55 p.m. The
4 court held that those were separate occasions
5 for purposes of the ACCA.

6 So I think, to the extent that the --
7 the intuition is, you know, if it happens close
8 in time, it just can't make a career criminal, I
9 think because Congress didn't adopt language
10 that required an intervening arrest or a certain
11 amount of passage of time, no one's test really
12 gets to that point. And the question is, you
13 know, how can we do this in a clear and
14 administrable way that distinguishes between the
15 people who commit one violent felony and the
16 people who commit one and then just keep going
17 all the way up --

18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel --

19 MS. ROSS: -- in this case, to ten?

20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- if all there
21 was was Justice Breyer's hypothetical, but I'll
22 adapt it to this case, if the only criminal
23 activity by this defendant his entire life had
24 been the burglary of this warehouse, the
25 burglaries of this warehouse, and some time

1 later, 20 years later, and I don't remember how
2 many years separated these two crimes, he
3 commits another criminal activity, do you think
4 the layperson would believe that that was a
5 career -- that this person was a career
6 criminal?

7 MS. ROSS: So --

8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Under what
9 understanding of episode or occasion would a
10 common person walk away and say, no, those were
11 different occasions, and so, yes, even though
12 that person has only had one episode, one
13 evening of burglary, he's now a career offender?

14 MS. ROSS: So, Justice Sotomayor --

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's the only
16 background.

17 MS. ROSS: -- Justice Sotomayor, I
18 think there are sort of two questions in there,
19 and if I could tease them out. I think the
20 first is, you know, would you call this person a
21 career offender? And I think we know that
22 Congress, for all of the reasons I was just
23 saying, thought of career in a different sense
24 than a lifelong pursuit because, in response to
25 Petty -- first of all, it was focused on Petty,

1 and, second, in response to Petty, it didn't
2 require intervening arrests, it didn't require
3 intervening convictions, despite the fact that
4 other statutes do have that type of language.

5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, that's true,
6 but intervening arrest or conviction can let
7 somebody live a crime-free life for years, and
8 still -- they're still a career offender because
9 they can commit a crime a month or a crime --
10 even under your theory, a crime a year and they
11 would be a career offender. They don't
12 necessarily have to be arrested.

13 MS. ROSS: That's correct, Your Honor,
14 but Congress also did not include, you know,
15 three years between convictions, five years
16 between convictions, anything of that nature.
17 And so I think we know that Congress meant
18 career criminal in a different way and in the
19 way that is, in fact, explained in the text with
20 respect to the different occasions clause.

21 I think the only clear way to
22 understand the different occasions language --
23 and this goes to the second part of Your Honor's
24 question -- is that an occasion is an event, a
25 happening, or an occurrence. And if two events

1 share one essential act, they are really one
2 event. That is our position.

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But why -- why
4 aren't --

5 JUSTICE KAGAN: Think about this --
6 this factual context, right? And let's say
7 you're a newspaper reporter and you're trying to
8 write a story about what happened here.

9 I mean, would you ever say something
10 like the facility storage units were burglarized
11 on ten occasions?

12 MS. ROSS: So, Your Honor, you know, I
13 think you could say -- you might well say they
14 broke through drywall on ten occasions. I think
15 it just -- you know, there are ways to think
16 about that.

17 JUSTICE KAGAN: But -- but that's --
18 breaking through drywall is not the relevant
19 act. The relevant act is a crime.

20 MS. ROSS: So -- so actually,
21 respectfully, Your Honor, I think breaking
22 through drywall is the relevant act because you
23 need under state law to have an unlawful entry
24 into each of these separate facility -- excuse
25 me, units --

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, then, to Mr.
2 Kedem's words it's just becoming very
3 hypertechnical. In a normal sense, if you look
4 at what this guy did, you would say he, you
5 know, broke into the storage units on one
6 occasion, whereas maybe if there had been ten
7 separate -- separate meaning, you know, it
8 happened on Monday and then it happened on
9 Wednesday and then it happened on Friday -- then
10 you would say the storage units were burglarized
11 on ten occasions?

12 MS. ROSS: So -- so I disagree, Your
13 Honor. I mean, I think even taking my friend's
14 definition of occasion as a different juncture
15 of circumstances giving rise to a different
16 criminal opportunity, you know, every time Mr.
17 Wooden decided to go into a different unit to
18 steal different items from different victims, I
19 would think of those as a different occasion.

20 But, you know, if the point is
21 ultimately --

22 JUSTICE KAGAN: On one occasion, he
23 burglarized one storage unit and a second
24 occasion, he burglarized another storage unit,
25 on a third occasion, he burglarized another

1 storage unit.

2 I mean, that's just not how anybody
3 would talk about what happened here, is it?

4 MS. ROSS: So -- so I think it -- it
5 might well be, but if I could give you another
6 example, Your Honor. I mean, I think if I said,
7 you know, during my friend's argument he was
8 asked difficult questions about line drawing,
9 you know, on several different occasions or on
10 several occasions different from one another.
11 Even though those happened very close in time,
12 that would be a perfectly natural use of
13 language.

14 By -- you know, at the same time, if
15 Mr. Kedem stood up here during his rebuttal and
16 said, you know, during her argument, Ms. Ross
17 made -- committed errors on several different
18 occasions, I would disagree but not because it's
19 not a natural use of language. I think you can
20 use occasion in different ways and what we're
21 wondering about here or asking about here is how
22 it is best used in the context of the ACCA.

23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So --

24 MS. ROSS: And I think in a statute --
25 I'm sorry.

1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So -- I'm sorry, Ms.
2 Ross, I didn't mean to interrupt. Are you
3 finished with your answer to Justice Kagan?

4 MS. ROSS: I -- I -- I had one more
5 sentence.

6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Go for it, please.

7 MS. ROSS: All right. I was just
8 going to say, in the context of the ACCA where
9 we know Congress did not want as this Court said
10 in Taylor, you know, if we thought that -- that
11 sentencing judges were supposed to be looking
12 through facts and circumstances, we would see
13 some indication of that, I don't think that this
14 reading of occasion that my friend is offering
15 is a natural fit in this confection.

16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Just I wanted to
17 follow up on what Justice Kagan was pursuing,
18 and Petty is still one occasion in the
19 government's view today?

20 MS. ROSS: Yes.

21 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. What if
22 instead of in Petty, instead of robberies we had
23 murders, and a guy breaks in and shoots three
24 people in a row. Is that three separate
25 occasions on the government's view?

1 MS. ROSS: Yes, each of those offenses
2 requires a different use of force.

3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So the --

4 MS. ROSS: Different --

5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- exact same --
6 so -- so a normal person wouldn't say that
7 happened on one occasion, even though the three
8 people were in the same room, but because they
9 were murdered sequentially, that's not one
10 occasion, that's three occasions?

11 MS. ROSS: I think in the context of
12 this statute that is one occasion, those are
13 three occasions.

14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But if they commit
15 robbery one after the other in the same room,
16 that is one occasion.

17 MS. ROSS: No, Your Honor, because the
18 robberies -- so it might be true and I think
19 this is --

20 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Because the robbery
21 starts as soon as he shows his weapon to
22 everybody in the room and therefore it's one
23 occasion when it's robbery --

24 MS. ROSS: Yeah.

25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- right, but three

1 occasions when it's murder?

2 MS. ROSS: I think that is simply a
3 consequence of the elements of robbery.

4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Who thinks that, Ms.
5 Ross, in the real world?

6 MS. ROSS: So, Your Honor, again, I
7 think that there are multiple ways in which one
8 could look at the way that we apply the ACCA --

9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ah.

10 MS. ROSS: -- and say --

11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And if there are
12 multiple ways to look at it, why doesn't lenity
13 play an important role here --

14 MS. ROSS: So --

15 JUSTICE GORUSCH: -- in determining
16 whether the government should win or lose these
17 cases?

18 If an ordinary person can't tell, if
19 there are multiple ways to read the statute, if
20 an occasion might mean one thing if it's murder
21 and another thing if it's robbery, why doesn't
22 the tie go to the presumptively free individual
23 rather than the prosecutor, especially when
24 we're dealing with mandatory minimums that take
25 a 21-month sentence which was what a government

1 initially sought in this case, to a 15-year
2 mandatory minimum when the government changed
3 its mind?

4 MS. ROSS: So there's a lot packed in
5 there and I want to get to all of it.

6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Sure it is. Go for
7 it much.

8 MS. ROSS: So -- so, I disagree. That
9 I was not trying to say that, you know, occasion
10 might mean in robbery and might mean burglary --
11 a different thing in murder. What I was trying
12 to say --

13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But you -- but they
14 are in -- in the hypothetical.

15 MS. ROSS: No, Your Honor.

16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Or hold on. I
17 thought it was three -- three occasions with the
18 murder and one with a robbery in the
19 hypothetical I posed to you.

20 MS. ROSS: Yes.

21 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay.

22 MS. ROSS: But in either case the
23 reason why is because of the elements of the
24 offense. So and I think it is entirely
25 consistent to say that when you have -- just as

1 if you had the murders of three people by a
2 bomb, that would be one occasion.

3 What -- to -- to get to the lenity
4 question, you know, I think that Congress was
5 clear here, especially in the context that I was
6 explaining, and I think, as you note, when we
7 are applying a mandatory minimum, I think it's
8 very important to have consistent results.

9 And as the questions this morning
10 suggest, I don't think that Petitioner's test is
11 going to get you consistent results. Again, I
12 don't know if Petitioner agrees with the cases
13 on his side of the split but I'm not sure if we
14 --

15 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But if we don't
16 think yours leads to consistent results either,
17 for example, because the hypothetical I gave
18 you, then what?

19 MS. ROSS: So, Justice Gorsuch, to be
20 clear, I think in -- so there's sort of the
21 theoretical and then there's the how is this
22 going to play out in practice.

23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, no, no, no, no.
24 If we think that there's ambiguity either way,
25 okay, if we think that there's going to be

1 confusion either way, then what?

2 MS. ROSS: So I don't think there is
3 going to be confusion.

4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I understand that,
5 counsel. I -- I -- I've been there. I -- I --
6 I -- I've fought many a hypothetical too. But
7 just suppose we think that. Then what?

8 MS. ROSS: So I think if you thought
9 there was going to be ambiguity either way you
10 would still need to look for the best reading of
11 the statute. We think we've given that to you
12 in context.

13 I think if you got to the point where
14 all of your tools of statutory construction ran
15 out and you found grievance ambiguity, then yes,
16 there might be a lenity issue.

17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, has
18 any of the lower courts adopted your
19 elements-based approach?

20 MS. ROSS: So, Your Honor, I don't
21 think they've talked about it in terms of the
22 elements. But our results are consistent across
23 the board, I think, with the vast majority --

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, if their
25 test was, in fact, based on the elements,

1 presumably they would have talked about
2 elements, right?

3 MS. ROSS: So I think the -- so, you
4 know, I take the point. I don't want to fight
5 that. You know, I do think that the difference
6 is that these cases generally come up in these
7 sequential robberies, sequential burglary
8 contexts and there it is enough to say one was
9 over before the next began in the same way that
10 I started this morning.

11 Without having to really go into, you
12 know, what that tells you is that the elements
13 were committed at different times and what that
14 tells you is that they were all different acts
15 that satisfied those elements.

16 So I think we have sort of provided
17 more theory as to why that common sense
18 intuition as to one is over before the next
19 began makes sense, but, no, I mean, they haven't
20 exactly mapped it on to the elements in the same
21 way that we would.

22 You know, there are -- there are a
23 couple of other things that I think it's
24 important to get to here. You know, as -- as I
25 think we've talked about a bunch this morning,

1 we think Petitioner's test is not going to be
2 very administrable in practice even if you get
3 past the textual problems that we see with it
4 and the contextual problems with -- that we see
5 with it.

6 You're going to have three problems.
7 First, you're going to have judges looking for
8 facts that are not often going to be in state
9 court records, not just about how a crime was
10 committed but about all of the surrounding facts
11 and circumstances.

12 Second, even if you had perfect
13 information, you're going to then have to look
14 at it at this granular level that, again, in the
15 ACCA context for many of the reasons various
16 justices have raised this morning, we don't
17 permit.

18 And third, even then, I do think
19 you're going to have these very difficult
20 line-drawing questions between, you know, the
21 smoke break or the 10, 10:15, 10:55 robberies as
22 opposed to what Mr. Wooden was convicted of
23 doing here.

24 I think what the law ultimately is
25 asking about in the ACCA is were you held

1 criminally responsible for discrete acts and
2 that is the case here. It was not the case in
3 Petty and so I think that our test is far more
4 administrable in practice.

5 You know, I think there are -- are a
6 couple of other small things. You know, I think
7 the crime boss hypothetical that Justice Kagan
8 gave, I think, explains why we think that, you
9 know, disparate timing is sufficient but not
10 necessary. I do think that intertwined
11 simultaneous offenses may be separate occasions.
12 I think I took my friend to agree with that.

13 Excuse me, non-intertwined
14 simultaneous offenses may be separate occasions.
15 I think I took my friend to agree with that.

16 We also think that, you know, there
17 was some suggestion I think in some of the
18 questioning about accomplice liability. We --
19 again, because we would just focus on the
20 elements of the offense, we would not look to
21 that, that further complication.

22 So I -- I'm happy to answer other
23 questions.

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
25 Thomas?

1 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Ms. Ross, I have
2 one question. If we conclude that someone who
3 goes down the street and burglarizes different
4 houses and different cars going down the street,
5 that that's all one occasion, if that's our
6 common sense intuition to borrow your phrase,
7 you would disagree with that, correct?

8 MS. ROSS: Yes, I would.

9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. Suppose
10 that's what we think, though. Do you have a
11 backup position on how you would articulate the
12 test?

13 MS. ROSS: So, Justice Kavanaugh, you
14 know, I think once you go beyond, you know,
15 the -- the timing of or -- or the acts that are
16 required for particular elements to be
17 completed, I think it gets very difficult to
18 articulate a clear test as I think this morning
19 has -- has sort of revealed.

20 You know, I think, obviously, larger
21 periods of time are clear, but I don't know that
22 you can really get that from the text. So, you
23 know, I apologize. I -- I think we've given you
24 the best and the most administrable reading of
25 the test, and I do think once you get to the,

1 you know, if -- if you would sort of think that
2 the guy down the street is a different occasion,
3 I think it's very hard to understand why this
4 would not also be a different occasion.

5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
7 Thomas? Justice Breyer? Justice Sotomayor?
8 No? Okay. Yes.

9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Quick question,
10 Ms. Ross. If we do disagree with you and -- and
11 you indicated you thought it got pretty
12 complicated pretty quickly, do we run into
13 vagueness issues?

14 MS. ROSS: Sure, Your Honor. So, you
15 know, we don't think that the statute ultimately
16 would be vague. We hope what would happen is
17 that the courts of appeals would continue to
18 apply the types of factors that they have
19 applied.

20 We think we win under those factors,
21 but I think, you know, if it were just a
22 question of sort of tinkering with those
23 factors, I don't think that there would be a
24 constitutional vagueness problem.

25 I do think to the extent that you have

1 vagueness concerns, again, our approach, much as
2 in the Sixth Amendment context, mitigates --

3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, right.

4 MS. ROSS: -- those concerns, whereas
5 I think Petitioner's --

6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right.

7 MS. ROSS: -- you know, as -- as I
8 think my friend --

9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I --

10 MS. ROSS: -- it sort of sets up the
11 --

12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- understand.

13 Counsel, I understand that point, but I have one
14 more quick question. I don't want to monopolize
15 the time here.

16 On -- on the confrontation clause
17 question, again, if we do disagree with you and
18 we think that -- that occasion is -- is broader
19 than you suggest, does that raise Sixth
20 Amendment concerns?

21 MS. ROSS: Justice Gorsuch, you know,
22 I think it would again depend on exactly what
23 the Court said. We think that we -- we could
24 apply this in a way that is consistent with the
25 Sixth Amendment. Again, I think it would just

1 require sort of looking at a narrower set of
2 facts and documents.

3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.

4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
5 Kavanaugh?

6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: No further
7 questions, Chief.

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
9 Barrett?

10 JUSTICE BARRETT: No.

11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Rebuttal?

12 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF ALLON KEDEM

13 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER

14 MR. KEDEM: With the greatest respect
15 to my friends from the government, the essential
16 elements test that you just heard Ms. Ross
17 articulate strikes me as dramatically different,
18 both from what the courts of appeals are doing
19 right now, but also the way that the government
20 described its own test in its brief.

21 First of all, Justice Kagan, I think
22 the reason that you and I both read the
23 government's brief as saying the question is
24 whether the final element was satisfied at the
25 same moment comes from sentences like this, on

1 page 15 of the government's brief: "In common
2 legal parlance, an offense is generally
3 committed when all elements of the offense are
4 established, regardless of whether the defendant
5 continues to engage in criminal conduct."

6 There were a number of such sentences,
7 all of which seemed to point to the final
8 element.

9 The question -- a -- a test described
10 as an essential elements test raises for me a
11 number of questions. First of all, are there
12 elements of an offense which are not essential?
13 For instance, mens rea?

14 Mr. Wooden and his associates may have
15 formed the plan to break into the Ministorage
16 facility and to steal what was -- what was ever
17 there, and it was a single intention that they
18 formed with respect to all of the different
19 units. Does that count as the same or is that
20 different?

21 What about inchoate crimes? Attempts
22 are named by statute in the Armed Career
23 Criminal Act. They are -- they are called out
24 by name. But you never complete the crime. You
25 need a substantial step. Are -- are all of the

1 acts that go toward the substantial step part of
2 it? What about crimes where you are simply
3 facilitating crimes by other people? These are
4 all questions that are entirely unanswered.

5 Now, with respect to the court of
6 appeals' approach, my friend Ms. Ross said that
7 she thinks that this is essentially what the
8 courts of appeals are doing. That is not
9 correct.

10 Under the courts of appeals' test,
11 what needs to happen is the beginning and end of
12 one crime have to be separate from the beginning
13 and end of the next crime, regardless of whether
14 the same acts go into multiple crimes.

15 And let me give you three examples
16 that come from our brief. There was the case
17 Barbour about the robbery outside the mini mart,
18 and then some members of that robbery went
19 inside to continue -- to -- to do a new robbery
20 within the mini mart. So there are two separate
21 robberies.

22 But what the court of appeals said is
23 because the robbery outside continues --
24 continued while the one inside the mini mart was
25 going on, they overlapped and, therefore, it was

1 the same occasion. But under the government's
2 essential elements test, it would have come out
3 differently.

4 So too for the case of Tucker, where
5 there were two people who burgled two separate
6 storage units. But since the court didn't know
7 whether they both walked into their storage
8 units simultaneously or went from one together
9 into the other, they didn't know whether the
10 crimes overlapped and, therefore, there were two
11 different -- it was one occasion.

12 And, similarly, the Murphy case,
13 involving a duplex, where some number of people
14 stayed at the first unit while the others went
15 to the second unit. That would have come out a
16 different way under the government's test.

17 The government's test would also mean
18 that acts that are truly simultaneous can also
19 sometimes be different occasions. For instance,
20 if you and an associate decide that you will
21 both walk into separate storage units at the
22 same time, I think under the government's test,
23 that is two different occasions; whereas the
24 courts of appeals would treat those as the same.

25 Now, my friend also raised the

1 possibility that their test would be more
2 consistent with the Sixth Amendment because it
3 is just a focus on elements. But assuming that
4 the government agrees that you are always
5 responsible for the conduct of accomplices,
6 since we don't know how many accomplices are
7 involved in any crime, it is never elemental as
8 far as we're aware and the government doesn't
9 suggest otherwise, you will never know just
10 based on the elements alone whether or not the
11 crimes were committed at the same time.

12 The one textual point that my friend
13 from the government made, at least as far as I
14 recall, is that if you were to break through ten
15 different units, the drywall connecting them,
16 you might describe that as ten different
17 burglaries or you might say that you broke
18 through the drywall on ten different occasions.
19 But, again, she's loading the dice by phrasing
20 it a different way than the statute.

21 What the statute says is we know there
22 were multiple offenses. Now we ask the question
23 on how many occasions did that occur? Was it
24 the same occasion or different occasions?

25 So to put her example in the phrase of

1 the statute, what you would say is you broke
2 through the drywall ten times. Did that happen
3 on the same occasion or on occasions different
4 from one another?

5 And our simple submission is you would
6 never describe that as ten occasions different
7 from one another.

8 And, finally, let's talk about
9 Congress's goals. It is unclear what the
10 government's essential elements test has to do
11 with any goal that Congress might have cared
12 about. And one would think that if this was the
13 test all along, someone at some point would have
14 mentioned it. But, obviously, Congress -- no
15 one in Congress said so, no court has ever
16 articulated it this way, and the government
17 didn't even articulate it this way, at least as
18 far as we're concerned, until oral argument.

19 If there are no further questions.

20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
21 counsel.

22 The case is submitted.

23 (Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the case
24 was submitted.)

25

Official - Subject to Final Review

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