

Johnson Vs. United States

Johnson Vs. United States

SooperKanoon Citation : sooperkanoon.com/108771

Court : US Supreme Court

Decided On : Mar-01-2010

Appeal No. : 08-6925

Appellant : Johnson

Respondent : United States

Judgement :

Johnson v. United States - 08-6925 (2010)

SYLLABUS

OCTOBER TERM, 2009

JOHNSON V. UNITED STATES

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JOHNSON v . UNITED STATES

certiorari to the united states court of appeals for the eleventh circuit

No. 08-6925. Argued October 6, 2009 -Decided March 2, 2010

Petitioner Johnson pleaded guilty to possession of ammunition by a convicted felon. 18 U. S. C. 922(g)(1). The Government sought sentencing under the Armed

Career Criminal Act, which authorizes an enhanced penalty for a person who violates 922(g) and who has three previous convictions for a violent felony, 924(e)(1), defined as, *inter alia*, an offense that has as an element the use of physical force against the person of another, 924(e)(2)(B)(i). Among the three prior felony convictions the Government proffered was Johnsons 2003 Florida conviction for simple battery, which ordinarily is a first-degree misdemeanor, Fla. Stat. 784.03(1)(b), but was a felony conviction for Johnson because he had previously been convicted of another battery, Fla. Stat. 784.03(2). Under Florida law, a battery occurs when a person either [a]ctually and intentionally touches or strikes another person against [his] will, or [i]ntentionally causes bodily harm to another person. 784.03(1)(a). Nothing in the record permitted the District Court to conclude that Johnsons 2003 conviction rested upon the strik[ing] or [i]ntentionally caus[ing] bodily harm elements of the offense. Accordingly, his conviction was a predicate conviction for a violent felony under the Armed Career Criminal Act only if [a]ctually and intentionally touch[ing] another constitutes the use of physical force under 924(e)(2)(B)(i). Concluding it does, the District Court enhanced Johnsons sentence under 924(e)(1), sentencing him to a term of 15 years and 5 months. The Eleventh Circuit affirmed.

Held: The Florida felony offense of battery by [a]ctually and intentionally touch[ing] another person does not have as an element the use of physical force against the person of another, 924(e)(2)(B)(i), and thus does not constitute a violent felony under 924(e)(1). Pp. 3-12.

(a) In interpreting the phrase physical force in 924(e)(2)(B)(i), the Court is not bound by the Florida Supreme Courts conclusion in *State v. Hearn*, 961 So. 2d 211, 218, that, under Floridas statutory equivalent to the Armed Career Criminal Act, Fla. Stat. 775.084, the offense of battery does not involve the use . . . of physical force or violence against any individual, Fla. Stat. 776.08. The meaning of physical force in 924(e)(2)(B)(i) is a question of federal law, not state law. The Court is bound, however, by the Florida Supreme Courts interpretation of the elements of the state law offense, including the Florida Supreme Courts holding that 784.03(1)(a)s element of [a]ctually and intentionally touching another person is satisfied by *any* intentional physical contact, no matter how slight. Pp. 3-4.

(b) Because 924(e)(2)(B)(i) does not define physical force, the Court gives the phrase its ordinary meaning. *Bailey v. United States* , [516 U. S. 137](#) , 144-145. The adjective physical is clear. The noun force, however, has a number of meanings. Its ordinary meaning refers to the application of strength, power, and violence-in this context, against another person. Pp. 4-5.

(c) The Government suggests that force in 924(e)(2)(B)(i)s definition of violent felony is a legal term of art describing one of the elements of the common-law crime of battery. At common law, that element was satisfied by even the slightest offensive touching. Although a common-law term of art should be given its established common-law meaning, the Court does not ascribe to a statutory term a common-law meaning where that meaning does not fit. Here physical force is used in defining not the crime of battery, but rather the statutory category of *violent* felony. 924(e)(2)(B)(i). In that context, physical force means *violent* force- *i.e.*, force capable of causing physical pain or injury to another person. Cf. *Leocal v. Ashcroft* , 543 U. S. 1 , 11. Moreover, it is significant that the meaning the Government seeks to impute to the term force derives from the elements of a common-law misdemeanor. Nothing in the text of 924(e)(2)(B)(i) suggests that force in the definition of a violent felony should be regarded as a common-law term of art used to define the contours of a misdemeanor. Nor can any negative inference about the amount of force required by 924(e)(2)(B)(i) be drawn from 924(e)(2)(B)(ii) and 922(g)(8)(C)(ii). Pp. 5-9.

(d) There is no force to the Governments prediction that this decision will undermine its ability to enforce 922(g)(9)s firearm disability against a person previously convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence that has as an element the use . . . of physical force, 921(a)(33)(A)(ii). The Court interprets the phrase physical force only in the context of a statutory definition of violent felony, and does not decide whether the same meaning applies in the context of defining the scope of misdemeanor offenses. Similarly misplaced is the Governments assertion that it will now be more difficult to obtain sentencing enhancements for individuals convicted under generic felony-battery statutes that cover both violent force and unwanted physical contact, and to remove an alien convicted of a nonviolent battery conviction under the statutory provision for an alien convicted of

a crime of domestic violence, 8 U. S. C. 1227(a)(2)(E). See, e.g., *Chambers v. United States* , 555 U. S. ___, ___; *Shepard v. United States* , 544 U. S. 13 , 26. Pp. 9-11.

(e) Before the District Court the Government disclaimed any reliance upon the so-called residual clause of the definition of violent felony in 924(e)(2)(B)(ii), which covers an offense that involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another. Accordingly, the Court declines to remand for consideration whether Johnsons 2003 battery conviction qualifies as a violent felony under that provision. Pp. 11-12.

528 F. 3d 1318, reversed and remanded.

Scalia, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, in which Roberts, C. J., and Stevens, Kennedy, Ginsburg, Breyer, and Sotomayor, JJ., joined. Alito, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which Thomas, J., joined.

Johnson v. United States - 08-6925 (2010)

OPINION OF THE COURT

JOHNSON V. UNITED STATES

559 U. S. ____ (2010)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

NO. 08-6925

CURTIS DARNELL JOHNSON, PETITIONER v. UNITED STATES

on writ of certiorari to the united states court of appeals for the eleventh circuit

[March 2, 2010]

Justice Scalia delivered the opinion of the Court.

We decide whether the Florida felony offense of battery by [a]ctually and intentionally touch[ing] another person, Fla. Stat. 784.03(1)(a), (2) (2003), has as an element the use of physical force against the person of another, 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(i), and thus constitutes a violent felony under the Armed Career Criminal Act, 924(e)(1).

I

Curtis Johnson pleaded guilty to knowingly possessing ammunition after having been convicted of a felony, in violation of 18 U. S. C. 922(g)(1). The Government sought an enhanced penalty under 924(e), which provides that a person who violates 922(g) and who has three previous convictions for a violent felony committed on occasions different from one another shall be imprisoned for a minimum of 15 years and a maximum of life. A violent felony is defined as any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year that:

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

(ii) is burglary, arson, or extortion, involves use of explosives, or otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another. 924(e)(2)(B).

Johnson's indictment specified five prior felony convictions. The Government contended that three of those convictions—for aggravated battery and for burglary of a dwelling in October 1986, and for battery in May 2003—rendered Johnson eligible for sentencing under 924(e)(1). At the sentencing hearing, Johnson did not dispute that the two 1986 convictions were for violent felon[ies], but he objected to counting his 2003 battery conviction. That conviction was for simple battery under Florida law, which ordinarily is a first-degree misdemeanor, Fla. Stat. 784.03(1)(b), but is a third-degree felony for a defendant who (like Johnson) has been convicted of battery (even simple battery) before, 784.03(2).

Under 784.03(1)(a), a battery occurs when a person either 1. [a]ctually and intentionally touches or strikes another person against the will of the other, or 2.

[i]ntentionally causes bodily harm to another person. Because the elements of the offense are disjunctive, the prosecution can prove a battery in one of three ways. *State v. Hearn*, 961 So. 2d 211, 218 (Fla. 2007). It can prove that the defendant [i]ntentionally caus[ed] bodily harm, that he intentionally str[uck] the victim, or that he merely [a]ctually and intentionally touche[d] the victim.

Since nothing in the record of Johnson's 2003 battery conviction permitted the District Court to conclude that it rested upon anything more than the least of these acts, see *Shepard v. United States*, 544 U. S. 13, 26 (2005) (plurality opinion), his conviction was a predicate conviction for a violent felony under the Armed Career Criminal Act only if [a]ctually and intentionally touch[ing] another person constitutes the use of physical force within the meaning of 924(e)(2)(B)(i). The District Court concluded that it does, and accordingly sentenced Johnson under 924(e)(1) to a prison term of 15 years and 5 months.

The Eleventh Circuit affirmed. 528 F. 3d 1318 (2008). We granted certiorari, 555 U. S. ____ (2009).

II

Florida has a statute similar to the Armed Career Criminal Act that imposes mandatory-minimum sentences upon violent career criminal[s], Fla. Stat. 775.084(4)(d) (2007), defined to mean persons who have three convictions for certain felonies, including any forcible felony, 775.084(1)(d)(1)(a). [F]orcible felony is defined to include a list of enumerated felonies-including murder, manslaughter, sexual battery, carjacking, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery-and also any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual. 776.08. In *Hearn*, the Florida Supreme Court held that the felony offense of battery on a law enforcement officer, 784.07(2)(b)-which requires the same conduct (directed against a law enforcement officer) as misdemeanor battery under 784.03(1)(a)-was not a forcible felony. See 961 So. 2d, at 219. It said that since 784.03(1)(a) requires proof of only the slightest unwanted physical touch, the use . . . of physical force was not an element of the offense. *Id.*, at 219.

Johnson argues that in deciding whether any unwanted physical touching constitutes physical force under 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(i), we are bound by the Florida Supreme Courts conclusion in *Hearns* that it does not constitute physical force. That is not so. The meaning of physical force in 924(e)(2)(B)(i) is a question of federal law, not state law. And in answering that question we are not bound by a state courts interpretation of a similar-or even identical-state statute.

We are, however, bound by the Florida Supreme Courts interpretation of state law, including its determination of the elements of Fla. Stat. 784.03(2). See *Johnson v. Fankell* , [520 U. S. 911](#) , 916 (1997). The Florida Supreme Court has held that the element of actually and intentionally touching under Floridas battery law is satisfied by *any* intentional physical contact, no matter how slight. *Hearns* , 961 So. 2d, at 218. The most nominal contact, such as a ta[p] . . . on the shoulder without consent, *id.*, at 219, establishes a violation. We apply th[is] substantive elemen[t] of the criminal offense, *Jackson v. Virginia* , [443 U. S. 307](#) , 324, n. 16 (1979), in determining whether a felony conviction for battery under Fla. Stat. 784.03(2) meets the definition of violent felony in 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(i).

III

Section 924(e)(2)(B)(i) does not define physical force, and we therefore give the phrase its ordinary meaning. *Bailey v. United States* , [516 U. S. 137](#) , 144-145 (1995). The adjective physical is clear in meaning but not of much help to our inquiry. It plainly refers to force exerted by and through concrete bodies-distinguishing physical force from, for example, intellectual force or emotional force. It is the noun that poses the difficulty; force has a number of meanings. For present purposes we can exclude its specialized meaning in the field of physics: a cause of the acceleration of mass. Websters New International Dictionary 986 (2d ed. 1954) (hereinafter Websters Second). In more general usage it means [s]trength or energy; active power; vigor; often an unusual degree of strength or energy, [p]ower to affect strongly in physical relations, or [p]ower, violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted upon a person. *Id.* , at 985. Blacks Law Dictionary 717 (9th ed. 2009) (hereinafter Blacks) defines force as [p]ower, violence, or pressure directed against a person or thing. And it defines physical

force as [f]orce consisting in a physical act, esp. a violent act directed against a robbery victim. *Ibid.* All of these definitions suggest a degree of power that would not be satisfied by the merest touching.

There is, however, a more specialized legal usage of the word force: its use in describing one of the elements of the common-law crime of battery, which consisted of the intentional application of unlawful force against the person of another. See 2 W. LaFare & A. Scott, *Substantive Criminal Law* 7.15(a), p. 301 (1986 and Supp. 2003); accord, *Blacks* 173. The common law held this element of force to be satisfied by even the slightest offensive touching. See 3 W. Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England* 120 (1768) (hereinafter *Blackstone*); *Lynch v. Commonwealth*, 131 Va. 762, 765, 109 S. E. 427, 428 (1921); see also 2 LaFare & Scott, *supra*, 7.15(a). The question is whether the term force in 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(i) has the specialized meaning that it bore in the common-law definition of battery. The Government asserts that it does. We disagree.

Although a common-law term of art should be given its established common-law meaning, *United States v. Turley*, [352 U. S. 407](#), 411 (1957), we do not assume that a statutory word is used as a term of art where that meaning does not fit. Ultimately, context determines meaning, *Jarecki v. G. D. Searle & Co.*, [367 U. S. 303](#), 307 (1961), and we do not force term-of-art definitions into contexts where they plainly do not fit and produce nonsense, *Gonzales v. Oregon*, 546 U. S. 243, 282 (2006) (Scalia, J., dissenting). Here we are interpreting the phrase physical force as used in defining not the crime of battery, but rather the statutory category of violent felon[ies], 924(e)(2)(B). In *Leocal v. Ashcroft*, 543 U. S. 1 (2004), we interpreted the statutory definition of crime of violence in 18 U. S. C. 16. That provision is very similar to 924(e)(2)(B)(i), in that it includes any felony offense which has as an element the use . . . of physical force against the person or property of another, 16(a). We stated:

In construing both parts of 16, we cannot forget that we ultimately are determining the meaning of the term crime of violence. The ordinary meaning of this term, combined with 16s emphasis on the use of physical force against another person (or the risk of having to use such force in committing a crime), suggests a category

of violent, active crimes 543 U. S., at 11.

Just so here. We think it clear that in the context of a statutory definition of *violent* felony, the phrase physical force means *violent* force—that is, force capable of causing physical pain or injury to another person. See *Flores v. Ashcroft* , 350 F. 3d 666, 672 (CA7 2003) (Easterbrook, J.). Even by itself, the word violent in 924(e)(2)(B) connotes a substantial degree of force. Websters Second 2846 (defining violent as [m]oving, acting, or characterized, by physical force, esp. by extreme and sudden or by unjust or improper force; furious; severe; vehement . . .); 19 Oxford English Dictionary 656 (2d ed. 1989) ([c]haracterized by the exertion of great physical force or strength); Blacks 1706 ([o]f, relating to, or characterized by strong physical force). When the adjective violent is attached to the noun felony, its connotation of strong physical force is even clearer. See *id.* , at 1188 (defining violent felony as [a] crime characterized by extreme physical force, such as murder, forcible rape, and assault and battery with a dangerous weapon); see also *United States v. Doe* , 960 F. 2d 221, 225 (CA1 1992) (Breyer, C. J.) ([T]he term to be defined, violent felony, calls to mind a tradition of crimes that involve the possibility of more closely related, active violence).

It is significant, moreover, that the meaning of physical force the Government would seek to import into this definition of violent felony is a meaning derived from a common-law *misdemeanor*. At common law, battery- *all* battery, and not merely battery by the merest touching—was a misdemeanor, not a felony. See 4 Blackstone 216-218 (1769); see also 1 LaFave & Scott, *supra* , 2.1(b), at 90; ALI, Model Penal Code 211.1, Comment, p. 175 (1980). As the dissent points out, *post* , at 5-6 (opinion of Alito, J.), the dividing line between misdemeanors and felonies has shifted over time. But even today a simple battery—whether of the mere-touching or bodily-injury variety—generally is punishable as a misdemeanor.[[Footnote 1](#)] See, e.g., 2 W. LaFave, Substantive Criminal Law 16.1(b) (2d ed. 2003 and Supp. 2009-2010); Cal. Penal Code Ann. 242 and 243 (West 2008); Fla. Stat. 784.03(1)(b); Ill. Comp. Stat., ch. 720, 5/12-3(b) (West 2009); Tex. Penal Code Ann. 22.01(b) (West Supp. 2008). It is unlikely that Congress would select as a term of art defining violent felony a phrase that the common law gave peculiar meaning only in its definition of a misdemeanor. Of course physical force *can* be

given its common-law misdemeanor meaning by artful language, but here the only text that can be claimed to accomplish that is the phrase physical force itself. Since, as we have seen, that is as readily (indeed, much more readily) taken to describe *violent* force, there is no reason to define violent felony by reference to a nonviolent misdemeanor.

The Government argues that we cannot construe 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(i) to reach only offenses that have as an element the use of *violent* force, because there is no modifier in 924(e)(2)(B)(i) that specifies the degree of physical force required. As we have discussed, however, the term physical force itself normally connotes force strong enough to constitute power-and all the more so when it is contained in a definition of violent felony. Nor is there any merit to the dissents contention, *post* , at 4, that the term force in 924(e)(2)(B)(i) cannot be read to require violent force, because Congress specifically named burglary and extortion as violent felon[ies] in 924(e)(2)(B)(ii) notwithstanding that those offenses can be committed without violence. The point would have force (so to speak) if burglary and extortion were listed in 924(e)(2)(B)(i), as felonies that have as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force. In fact, however, they are listed in 924(e)(2)(B)(ii), as examples of felonies that presen[t] a serious potential risk of physical injury to another. The Government has not argued that intentional, unwanted touching qualifies under this latter provision. What the dissents argument comes down to, then, is the contention that, since felonies that create a serious risk of physical injury qualify as violent felonies under subparagraph (B)(ii), felonies that involve a mere unwanted touching must involve the use of physical force and qualify as violent felonies under subparagraph (B)(i). That obviously does not follow. [[Footnote 2](#)]

The Government also asks us to draw a negative inference from the presence of the bodily injury specification added to the phrase physical force in 922(g)(8)(C)(ii). That provision forbids the possession of firearms by a person subject to a court order explicitly prohibiting the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against [an] intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury. *Ibid*. The absence of such language in 924(e)(2)(B)(i), the Government contends, proves that the merest touch suffices. Even as a matter of

logic that does not follow. Specifying that physical force must rise to the level of bodily injury does not suggest that without the qualification physical force would consist of the merest touch. It might consist, for example, of only that degree of force necessary to inflict pain—a slap in the face, for example. Moreover, this is not a case where Congress has include[d] particular language in one section of a statute but omit[ted] it in another section of *the same Act* , *Russello v. United States* , [464 U. S. 16](#) , 23 (1983) (internal quotation marks omitted; emphasis added). Section 922(g)(8)(C)(ii) was enacted into law in 1994—eight years after enactment of the language in 924(e)(2)(B)(i). Compare Pub. L. 103-322, 110401, 108 Stat. 2015 (1994), with Pub. L. 99-570, 1402, 100 Stat. 3207-39 (1986).

IV

The Government contends that interpreting 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(i) to require violent force will undermine its ability to enforce the firearm disability in 922(g)(9) for persons who previously have been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, which is defined to include certain misdemeanor offenses that have, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force . . . , 921(a)(33)(A)(ii). The prediction is unfounded. We have interpreted the phrase physical force only in the context of a statutory definition of violent felony. We do not decide that the phrase has the same meaning in the context of defining a *misdemeanor* crime of domestic violence. The issue is not before us, so we do not decide it.

In a similar vein, the Government asserts that our interpretation will make it more difficult to remove, pursuant to 8 U. S. C. 1227(a)(2)(E), an alien convicted of a crime of domestic violence. That phrase is defined to mean any crime of violence (as defined in [18 U. S. C. 16]) committed by certain persons, including spouses, former spouses, and parents. 1227(a)(2)(E)(i). The Government contends it will be harder to obtain removal based upon battery convictions that, like those in Florida, do not require the use of violent physical force. The dissent likewise anticipates that in the States it has identified, *post* , at 6-7, and n. 3, as having generic felony-battery statutes that cover both violent force and unwanted physical contact, our decision will render convictions under those statutes outside the

scope of [the Armed Career Criminal Act], *post* , at 8.

This exaggerates the practical effect of our decision. When the law under which the defendant has been convicted contains statutory phrases that cover several different generic crimes, some of which require violent force and some of which do not, the modified categorical approach that we have approved, *Nijhawan v. Holder* , 557 U. S. ___, ___ (2009) (slip op., at 10), permits a court to determine which statutory phrase was the basis for the conviction by consulting the trial record-including charging documents, plea agreements, transcripts of plea colloquies, findings of fact and conclusions of law from a bench trial, and jury instructions and verdict forms. See *Chambers v. United States* , 555 U. S. ___, ___ (2009) (slip op., at 4); *Shepard* , 544 U. S., at 26 (plurality opinion); *Taylor v. United States* , [495 U. S. 575](#) , 602 (1990). Indeed, the Government has in the past obtained convictions under the Armed Career Criminal Act in precisely this manner. See, e.g., *United States v. Simms* , 441 F. 3d 313, 316-317 (CA4 2006) (Maryland battery); cf. *United States v. Robledo-Leyva* , 307 Fed. Appx. 859, 862 (CA5) (Florida battery), cert. denied, 558 U. S. ___ (2009); *United States v. Luque-Barahona* , 272 Fed. Appx. 521, 524-525 (CA7 2008) (same).

It may well be true, as the Government contends, that in many cases state and local records from battery convictions will be incomplete. But absence of records will often frustrate application of the modified categorical approach-not just to battery but to many other crimes as well. See, e.g., *Shepard* , *supra* , at 22-23 (burglary). It is implausible that avoiding that common-enough consequence with respect to the single crime of battery, under the single statute that is the Armed Career Criminal Act, caused Congress to import a term of art that is a comical misfit with the defined term violent felony.

The Government asks us to remand to the Eleventh Circuit for its consideration of whether Johnsons 2003 battery conviction is a violent felony within the meaning of the so-called residual clause in 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(ii). We decline to do so. The Government did not keep this option alive because it disclaimed at sentencing any reliance upon the residual clause. App. 44-45. Moreover, the parties briefed

the 924(e)(2)(B)(ii) issue to the Eleventh Circuit, which nonetheless reasoned that if Johnsons conviction under Fla. Stat. 784.03(2) satisfied 924(e)(2)(B)(i), then it was a predicate violent felony under 924(e)(1); but if not, then not. 528 F. 3d, at 1320.

We reverse the judgment of the Eleventh Circuit, set aside Johnsons sentence, and remand the case for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

It is so ordered.

Footnote 1

The dissent notes, *post* , at 5-6, that, around the time the Armed Career Criminal Act became law, in quite a few States it was a felony offense to commit an unwanted physical touching of certain victims, such as police officers. That would be relevant for determining whether a conviction under one of those statutes meets the 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B) requirement of being a felony conviction. But it has no bearing upon whether the substantive element of those offenses-making unwanted physical contact with certain special categories of individuals-involves the use of force within the meaning of 924(e)(2)(B)(i), a statute applicable to all victims.

Footnote 2

Even further afield is the dissents argument, *post* , at 2-3, that since 924(e)(2)(B)(ii) requires conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another, 924(e)(2)(B)(i) must not. That is rather like saying a provision which includes (i) apples and (ii) overripe oranges must exclude overripe apples. It does not follow.

Johnson v. United States - 08-6925 (2010)

ALITO, J., DISSENTING

JOHNSON V. UNITED STATES

559 U. S. ____ (2010)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

NO. 08-6925

CURTIS DARNELL JOHNSON, PETITIONER *v.* UNITED STATES

on writ of certiorari to the united states court of appeals for the eleventh circuit

[March 2, 2010]

Justice Alito, with whom JUSTICE THOMAS, joins, dissenting.

The Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA) defines a violent felony to mean, among other things, any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year that . . . has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of *physical force against the person of another* . 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(i) (emphasis added). The classic definition of the crime of battery is the intentional application of unlawful force against the person of another. *Ante*, at 5 (citing 2 W. LaFare & A. Scott, Substantive Criminal Law 7.15, p. 301 (1986 and Supp. 2003); Blacks Law Dictionary 173 (9th ed. 2009)). Thus, the crime of battery, as traditionally defined, falls squarely within the plain language of ACCA. Because I believe that ACCA was meant to incorporate this traditional definition, I would affirm the decision of the Court of Appeals.

I

The Court starts out in the right direction by noting that the critical statutory language-the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another, 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(i)-may mean either (a) the use of violent force or (b) the use of force that is sufficient to satisfy the traditional definition of a battery. See *ante* , at 4-5. The Court veers off course, however, by concluding that the statutory language reaches only violent force.

The term force, as the Court correctly notes, had a well-established meaning at common law that included even the slightest offensive touching. *Ante*, at 5. See also *Respublica v. De Longchamps* , 1 Dall. 111, 114 (O. T. Phila. 1784)

([T]hough no great bodily pain is suffered by a blow on the palm of the hand, or the skirt of the coat, yet these are clearly within the legal d[e]finition of Assault and Battery. . .); 3 W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England 120, 218 (1768) (hereinafter Blackstone). This approach recognized that an offensive but nonviolent touching (for example, unwanted sexual contact) may be even more injurious than the use of force that is sufficient to inflict physical pain or injury (for example, a sharp slap in the face).

When Congress selects statutory language with a well-known common-law meaning, we generally presume that Congress intended to adopt that meaning. See, e.g. , *United States v. Turley* , [352 U. S. 407](#) , 411 (1957) (We recognize that where a federal criminal statute uses a common-law term of established meaning without otherwise defining it, the general practice is to give that term its common-law meaning); *Morrisette v. United States* , [342 U. S. 246](#) , 263 (1952); *United States v. Carll* , [105 U. S. 611](#) , 612-613 (1882). And here, I see nothing to suggest that Congress meant the phrase use of physical force in ACCA to depart from that phrases meaning at common law.

On the contrary, other standard canons of statutory interpretation point to the same conclusion. [W]here Congress includes particular language in one section of a statute but omits it in another section of the same Act, it is generally presumed that Congress acts intentionally and purposely in the disparate inclusion or exclusion. *Russello v. United States* , [464 U. S. 16](#) , 23 (1983) (internal quotation marks omitted). In 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(ii)-the clause immediately following the clause at issue in this case-the term violent felony is defined as including any crime that involves conduct that presents *a serious potential risk of physical injury to another* . (Emphasis added.) Because Congress did not include a similar limitation in 924(e)(2)(B)(i), we should presume that it did not intend for such a limitation to apply.

The language used by Congress in 922(g)(8)(C)(ii) further illustrates this point. This provision criminalizes, among other things, the possession of a firearm by a person who is subject to a court order that explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against [an] intimate partner or child *that*

would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury . (Emphasis added.) Although 922(g)(8)(C)(ii) was not enacted until eight years after 924(e)(2)(B)(i), see *ante* , at 9, the former provision is nevertheless instructive. If Congress had wanted to include in 924(e)(2)(B)(i) a limitation similar to those in 924(e)(2)(B)(ii) and 922(g)(8)(C)(ii), Congress could have easily done so expressly.

II

The Court provides two reasons for refusing to interpret 18 U. S. C. 924(e)(2)(B)(i) in accordance with the common-law understanding, but neither is persuasive.

A

The Court first argues that 924(e)(2)(B)(i) must be read to refer to violent force because that provision defines the term violent felony. *Ante* , at 6. But it is apparent that ACCA uses violent felony as a term of art with a wider meaning than the phrase may convey in ordinary usage. ACCA specifically provides that burglary and extortion are violent felon[ies], 924(e)(2)(B)(ii), and we have held that ACCA also reaches the crime of attempted burglary, *James v. United States* , 550 U. S. 192 (2007). All of these offenses may be committed without violent force,[[Footnote 1](#)] and it is therefore clear that the use of such force is not a requirement under ACCA. Instead, ACCA classifies crimes like burglary and extortion as violent felonies because they often lead to violence. As we have put it, these crimes create significant risks of confrontation that might result in bodily injury, *id* ., at 199, and offensive touching creates just such a risk. For example, when one bar patron spits on another, violence is a likely consequence. See *United States v. Velazquez-Overa* , 100 F. 3d 418, 422 (CA5 1996) (If burglary, with its tendency to cause alarm and to provoke physical confrontation, is considered a violent crime under 18 U. S. C. 16(b), then surely the same is true of the far greater intrusion that occurs when a child is sexually molested); *United States v. Wood* , 52 F. 3d 272, 276 (CA9 1995) (same).

B

The Courts only other reason for rejecting the common-law definition is the fact that battery at common law was a misdemeanor. The Court reasons that [i]t is unlikely that Congress would select as a term of art defining violent felony a phrase that the common law gave peculiar meaning only in its definition of a misdemeanor. *Ante*, at 7 (citing 4 Blackstone 216-218 (1769), and ALI, Model Penal Code 211.1, Comment, p. 175 (1980)). The Court does not spell out why Congress selection of this term would be unlikely, but I assume that the Courts point is that Congress is unlikely to have decided to treat as a violent felony an offense that was regarded at common law as a mere misdemeanor. This argument overlooks the significance of the misdemeanor label at common law, the subsequent evolution of battery statutes, and the limitation imposed by 18 U.S.C. 924(e)(2)(B).

At common law, the terms felony and misdemeanor did not have the same meaning as they do today. At that time, imprisonment as a form of punishment was rare, see *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, [530 U. S. 466](#), 480, n. 7 (2000); most felonies were punishable by death, see *Tennessee v. Garner*, [471 U. S. 1](#), 13 (1985); and many very serious crimes, such as kidnaping and assault with the intent to murder or rape, were categorized as misdemeanors. See *United States v. Watson*, [423 U. S. 411](#), 439-440 (1976) (Marshall, J., dissenting). Since that time, however, the term felony has come to mean any offense punishable by a lengthy term of imprisonment (commonly more than one year, see *Burgess v. United States*, 553 U. S. 124, 130 (2008)); the term misdemeanor has been reserved for minor offenses; and many crimes that were misdemeanors at common law have been reclassified as felonies. And when the relevant language in ACCA was enacted, quite a few States had felony battery statutes that retained the common-law definition of force. See Fla. Stat. 784.07(2)(b) (1987) (making simple battery of a police officer a felony); Idaho Code 18-915(c) (Lexis 1987) (same); Ill. Crim. Code 12-4(b)(6) (1988) (same); La. Stat. Ann. 14:33, 14:43.1 (West 1986) (sexual battery punishable by more than one years imprisonment); N. M. Stat. Ann. 40A-22-23 (1972) (battery of a police officer a felony); see also Kansas Stat. Ann. 21-3413(b) (Supp. 1994) (simple battery of corrections officers a felony).[[Footnote 2](#)]

ACCAs mechanism for identifying the battery convictions that merit treatment as violent felon[ies] is contained in 18 U.S.C. 924(e)(2)(B), which provides that an offense committed by an adult is not a violent felony unless it is punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. Consequently, while all convictions under battery statutes that track the common-law definition of the offense satisfy the requirements of 924(e)(2)(B)(i)-because they have as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another-not all battery convictions qualify as convictions for a violent felony because 924(e)(2)(B) excludes any battery conviction that was not regarded by the jurisdiction of conviction as being sufficiently serious to be punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. There is nothing extraordinary or unlikely about this approach.

III

The Courts interpretation will have untoward consequences. Almost half of the States have statutes that reach both the use of violent force and force that is not violent but is unlawful and offensive.[[Footnote 3](#)] Many of the States classify these batteries as felonies or make them punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.[[Footnote 4](#)] Although the great majority of convictions under these statutes are, no doubt, based on the use of violent force, the effect of the Courts decision will be to take all these convictions outside the scope of ACCA-unless the Government is able to produce documents that may properly be consulted under the modified categorical approach and that conclusively show that the offenders conduct involved the use of violent force, see *ante*, at 10-11. As the Government notes, however, this will often be impossible because, in those States in which the same battery provision governs both the use of violent force and offensive touching, charging documents frequently simply track the language of the statute, and jury instructions often do not require juries to draw distinctions based on the type of force that the defendant employed. See Brief for United States 42-43.

In addition, the Courts interpretation of the term physical force may hobble at least two federal statutes that contain this identical term. Under 18 U. S. C. 922(g)(9), a

person convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence may not lawfully possess a firearm, and the term misdemeanor crime of domestic violence is defined as applying only to crimes that ha[ve], as an element, the use or attempted use of *physical force* , or the threatened use of a deadly weapon. 921(a)(33)(A) (emphasis added). As we recently explained, Congress recognized that many people who engage in serious spousal or child abuse ultimately are not charged with or convicted of felonies, and Congress therefore enacted this provision to keep firearms out of the hands of such abusers. *United States v. Hayes* , 555 U. S. ___, ___ (2009) (slip op., at 10). Cases of spousal and child abuse are frequently prosecuted under generally applicable assault and battery statutes, *ibid* ., and as noted, the assault and battery statutes of almost half the States apply both to cases involving the use of violent force and cases involving offensive touching. As a result, if the Courts interpretation of the term physical force in ACCA is applied to 922(g)(9), a great many persons convicted for serious spousal or child abuse will be allowed to possess firearms.

Under 8 U. S. C. 1227(a)(2)(E), an alien convicted of a crime of domestic violence is subject to removal, and the term crime of domestic violence is defined as an offense that, among other things, has as an element the use [or] attempted use of physical force. 18 U. S. C. 16(a). Accordingly, if the Courts interpretation of the term physical force is applied to this provision, many convicted spousal and child abusers will escape removal, a result that Congress is unlikely to have intended.

For all these reasons, I believe that the Courts decision is incorrect, and I therefore respectfully dissent.

[Footnote 1](#)

For the purposes of ACCA, burglary is defined as an unlawful or unprivileged entry into, or remaining in, a building or other structure, with intent to commit a crime. *Taylor v. United States* , [495 U. S. 575](#) , 598 (1990). See also *James* , 550 U. S., at 197, 198, 202-203 (attempted burglary under Florida law requires overt conduct directed toward unlawfully entering or remaining in a dwelling, with the

intent to commit a felony therein and that the defendant fail in the perpetration or be intercepted or prevented in the execution of the underlying offense (internal quotation marks omitted)). Although we have not defined extortion under ACCA, the Hobbs Act defines it as the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or *fear* , or under color of official right. 18 U. S. C. 1951(b)(2) (emphasis added); see also *James, supra*, at 223-224 (Scalia, J., dissenting) (defining extortion in ACCA as the obtaining of something of value from another, with his consent, induced by the wrongful use or threatened use of force against the person *or property of another* (emphasis added)).

[Footnote 2](#)

These state statutes show that Congress, by using a term of art, force, did not adopt a meaning peculiar . . . [to the] definition of a misdemeanor, see *ante* , at 7, and, therefore, they are relevant in determining whether touching involves the use of force under ACCA. See *ante* , at 7, n. 1.

[Footnote 3](#)

Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. 13-1203(A) (West 2001); Cal. Penal Code Ann. 242 (West 2008); *People v. Pinholster*, 1 Cal. 4th 865, 961, 824 P. 2d 571, 622 (1992); D. C. Code 22-404(a) (2001); *Ray v. United States* , 575 A. 2d 1196, 1199 (D. C. 1990); Fla. Stat. Ann. 784.03(1)(a) (2007); Ga. Code Ann. 16-5-23(a) (2007); Idaho Code 18-903 (Lexis 2004); Ill. Comp. Stat., ch. 720, 5/12-3(a) (West 2009); Ind. Code 35-42-2-1(a) (2004); Iowa Code 708.1 (West 2009); Kan. Stat. Ann. 21-3412(a) (2007); La. Stat. Ann. 14:33 (West 2007); *State v. Schenck* , 513 So. 2d 1159, 1165 (La. 1987); Me. Rev. Stat. Ann., Tit. 17-A, 207(1)(A) (2006); Md. Crim. Law Code Ann. 3-201(b), 3-203(a) (Lexis Supp. 2009); *Kellum v. State* , 223 Md. 80, 84-85, 162 A. 2d 473, 476 (1960); Mass. Gen. Laws, ch. 265, 13A(a) (West 2008); *Commonwealth v. Campbell* , 352 Mass. 387, 397, 226 N.E.2d 211, 218 (1967); Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. 750.81(1), (2) (West 2004); *People v. Nickens* , 470 Mich. 622, 627-628, 685 N. W. 2d 657, 661 (2004); Mo. Rev. Stat. 565.070(5) (West 2000); Mont. Code Ann. 45-5-201(1)(c) (2009); N. H. Rev. Stat. Ann. 631:2-a1(a) (West 2007); N. M. Stat. Ann. 30-3-4 (Supp. 2009); N.C. Gen.

Stat. Ann. 14-33(a) (Lexis 2007); *State v. West* , 146 N.C. App. 741, 744, 554 S. E. 2d 837, 840 (2001); Okla. Stat. Ann., Tit. 21, 642 (West 2002); *Steele v. State* , 778 P. 2d 929, 931 (Okla. Crim. App. 1989); R.I. Gen. Laws 11-5-3(a) (Lexis 2002); *State v. Coningford* , 901 A. 2d 623, 630 (R.I. 2006); S.C. Code Ann. 22-3-560(A) (Supp. 2009); *State v. Mims* , 286 S.C. 553, 554, 335 S.E.2d 237 (1985) (*per curiam*); Tenn. Code Ann. 39-13-101(a)(3) (2003); Tex. Penal Code Ann. 22.01(a) (West Supp. 2009); Va. Code Ann. 18.2-57(A) (Lexis 2009); *Wood v. Commonwealth* , 149 Va. 401, 404, 140 S. E. 114, 115 (1927); Wash. Rev. Code 9A.36.011 *et seq.* (2008); *State v. Stevens* , 158 Wash. 2d 304, 311, 143 P.3d 817, 821 (2006); W. Va. Code Ann. 61-2-9(c) (Lexis 2005).

[Footnote 4](#)

See Iowa Code 708.1, 708.2(5) (2009); Kan. Stat. Ann. 21-3412(a), 21-3412a, 3413(b), 3448(b) (2007); La. Stat. Ann. 14:34.2(B)(2), 14:34.3(C)(2) (Supp. 2010), 14:34.5(B)(2); 14:35.3(E) (2007); Md. Crim. Law Code Ann. 3-201(b), 3-203(a), (b) (Supp. 2009); Mass. Gen. Laws, ch. 265, 13A(a) (2008); Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. 750.81(4) (West 2004); Mo. Rev. Stat. 565.070.1(5), 565.070.4 (2000); Okla. Stat. Ann., Tit. 21, 642 (West 2002), 644 (West Supp. 2010).