1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - x HUMBERTO FIDEL REGALADO : 3 4 : CUELLAR, Petitioner : 5 : No. 06-1456 6 v. 7 UNITED STATES. : - - - - - - - - - - - - x 8 9 Washington, D.C. 10 Monday, February 25, 2008 11 12 The above-entitled matter came on for oral 13 argument before the Supreme Court of the United States 14 at 10:02 a.m. 15 APPEARANCES: JERRY V. BEARD, ESQ., Assistant Federal Public Defender, 16 17 Fort Worth, Tex.; on behalf of the Petitioner. 18 LISA H. SCHERTLER, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor 19 General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on 20 behalf of the Respondent. 21 22 23 24 25

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (10:02 a.m.) CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument first 3 4 today in Case 06-1456, Cuellar versus United States. 5 Mr. Beard. 6 ORAL ARGUMENT OF JERRY V. BEARD 7 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER 8 MR. BEARD: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice, 9 and may it please the Court: 10 Section 1956, the money laundering statute, 11 requires an intent to minimize the criminal taint of 12 unlawful proceeds. But the statute does not criminalize 13 concealing money's existence. In this case, 14 Mr. Cuellar's conviction should be reversed for two 15 reasons. First, while the method of the transportation 16 involved may have been designed to conceal, the 17 transportation itself was not. Secondly, while Cuellar 18 may have in fact concealed money itself, he did not 19 conceal the nature, source, location, ownership or 20 control of the unlawful proceeds. 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, he certainly 22 concealed the location. They were secreted in the car, 23 under the goat hair and everything else. The location 24 of the money was certainly concealed. 25 MR. BEARD: Chief Justice, in the broader

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1 sense location was concealed. The point to be taken 2 here I think is this: An examination of the text itself reveals particular listed attributes, and "location" 3 4 numbers among them. But what this suggests, the 5 requirement that there be a design to conceal or to disguise these particular attributes, necessarily means 6 7 a plan, if you will, for those -- excuse me -- for those attributes to be presented either to law enforcement if 8 they intercept the money or inject it into legitimate 9 10 commerce later. In other words, they'll be observed 11 later. "Location" has independent meaning, but it's also understood within the context of the words that surround 12 13 it. All money changes location, whether concealed or 14 not. "Location" in this context means more than the 15 location that the money was found in the car.

JUSTICE BREYER: Maybe I should ask you this now because you've probably thought about it and I can't work it out. I don't see any problem here with the word "location." I thought what you would say is it isn't the transportation in this instance that concealed the location, it's the method of transportation that sealed the location.

23 MR. BEARD: Yes, Justice --24 JUSTICE BREYER: And if you read it that 25 literally, then there is no problem in getting to your

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interpretation of the statute, or is there? Because
since you didn't advance that argument, I thought maybe
there's something I've not seen here.

4 MR. BEARD: No, Justice Breyer; you're 5 correct. There is a huge difference between the method of transportation and the transportation itself. And in 6 7 this particular case, the difference is certainly implicated. What we understand the government to be 8 arguing is that the method of the transportation 9 satisfies the listed attributes. But if that were the 10 11 case it would effectively render all transportation of 12 funds necessarily to be money laundering.

JUSTICE STEVENS: May I just ask, what do you mean by "method of transportation" in this case? You mean it was in a car or the fact it was wrapped up in dirty -- in a dirty kind of container, and so forth and so on?

MR. BEARD: Justice Stevens, what I'm referring to is certainly that it was in a car, but there was a secret compartment, goat hair was sprinkled around to try to throw off drug-detection dogs, and those type of characteristics.

JUSTICE STEVENS: But isn't that all just evidence that there was a motive to conceal the ownership?

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1	MR. BEARD: No, I don't think so,
2	Justice Stevens. What we're looking at here is that the
3	design of the the fact Mr. Cuellar may or may not
4	have known, for example, who owned where the money
5	was coming from or who owned it, that doesn't go to the
6	design of the transportation. The design of the
7	transportation itself is just to get the money to
8	Mexico. I can say that abstractly, but in this case in
9	particular because we know from the government's
10	evidence that what this was was essentially the last leg
11	of a drug-trafficking deal. We know that this was
12	repayment. So in this particular case at least, the
13	purpose of this transportation was to get this money
14	back as repayment money.
15	JUSTICE GINSBURG: If he were a courier
16	bringing the marijuana into the United States, what would
17	be the crime and the penalty?
18	MR. BEARD: Justice, if he was bringing
19	JUSTICE GINSBURG: If he was bringing
20	marijuana into the United States instead of returning
21	with the proceeds?
22	MR. BEARD: Well, presumably, Your Honor, it
23	would be a drug-trafficking crime. But of course, as I
24	understand your hypothetical, he would possess marijuana
25	at that time.

1	JUSTICE GINSBURG: But now he possesses
2	money. And you're not saying this is innocent behavior.
3	It is criminal behavior, so what is the crime if it's
4	not money laundering?
5	MR. BEARD: We have suggested that
б	Mr. Cuellar's liability liability or culpability
7	lie more properly under the bulk cash smuggling statute.
8	JUSTICE GINSBURG: But that requires knowing
9	that it's illegal to take out more than X amount of
10	money, and there's nothing that indicates that the
11	common courier would know anything about such a
12	provision.
13	MR. BEARD: Yes, you're correct that it
14	would require inference as opposed to direct evidence.
15	This is why in our reply brief, we gave an example of
16	where the identical type behavior arose, not in Texas
17	but in Alabama, and in fact the individual pleaded
18	guilty to bulk cash smuggling.
19	So I suppose my response would be this. The
20	same weak inferences that supported the money laundering
21	conviction in the government's eyes would be the same
22	inferences that would support the cash smuggling.
23	JUSTICE KENNEDY: If we take it that you
24	concede I don't want to say that you concede. If we
25	take it the government had a very strong case under the

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1	smuggling statute, wouldn't it have an equally strong
2	case under (i) of the statute that we're considering
3	here, which doesn't require concealing or disguising the
4	nature, just to avoid a transportation reporting
5	requirement. That's the same as the smuggling statute.
б	MR. BEARD: No, I don't think
7	JUSTICE KENNEDY: I know the government
8	didn't indict under (ii).
9	MR. BEARD: But I don't think it is the
10	same, Your Honor, because the cash smuggling the bulk
11	cash smuggling statute speaks to currency and of course
12	this speaks to transactions. So I think that there
13	is in fact
14	JUSTICE KENNEDY: You mean as proceeds
15	of an illegal transaction?
16	MR. BEARD: Well, I'm distinguishing between
17	"currency" and "transaction" because as I understand it,
18	at least, "transaction" might implicate in a banking
19	context, but cash is cash, if you will. So
20	JUSTICE GINSBURG: And it doesn't matter for
21	purposes of the bulk cash statute that it was illegal.
22	It could be perfectly lawful money.
23	MR. BEARD: Yes, Your Honor, absolutely.
24	That's certainly true. But
25	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Why why isn't

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1	this transporting to conceal the location or the
2	ownership in this sense? Suppose you have someone the
3	police suspect of engaging in drug activities. They
4	know he sold, you know, so much marijuana or whatever
5	and got cash back. They think it's there, and they're
6	going to investigate it, but this fellow comes in and
7	they transport the proceeds across the border.
8	Isn't that transportation to conceal the
9	location or the ownership?
10	MR. BEARD: As I understand it, Mr. Chief
11	Justice, if the police are aware of it and then the
12	flush, if you will, takes the money across, I think
13	that's that's much closer. That's
14	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, they think
15	it's there, but they're not sure, and they you know,
16	that would help them make their case, to find out that
17	the guy they think sold the drugs has \$80,000. So they
18	get a search warrant or whatever, and it turns out he
19	doesn't, because it's been transported to conceal the
20	location or ownership.
21	MR. BEARD: I would no, I think that
22	the if the police were aware, if the police were
23	aware and the kingpin were aware and put in place some
24	type of design, if you will, to flush the money and
25	perhaps to to Mexico under the circumstances you

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1 described, then you would be closer to -- to having money 2 laundering liability, although certainly I don't know 3 that the courier necessarily would.

4 However, I think it's very important to 5 consider that the money laundering statute necessarily contemplates this notion of -- of detection or the money 6 7 resurfacing, if you will. And the reason I think that's 8 important is because it gives a particular meaning to those listed attributes. If the police were just --9 10 well, in this case, just stumbled upon it, and nothing 11 was -- had been done and there was no evidence on the 12 record to suggest that there was going to be anything 13 done in this case other than repayment, money laundering 14 liability is simply not going to arise.

15 Now, I think that --

JUSTICE BREYER: I still don't see why isn't what the Chief Justice said absolutely right? If you are transporting this money to get it out of town so the police can't find it, you're transporting it to conceal it. That falls right within the statute.

21 MR. BEARD: I --

JUSTICE BREYER: If you're transporting it simply to pay some courier somewhere else, you're not transporting it to conceal it. And if in fact the transportation is done in a way that conceals it, that's

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1	beside the point because the statute is interested in
2	transporting it in order to conceal it.
3	MR. BEARD: I think that
4	JUSTICE BREYER: What is wrong with that?
5	MR. BEARD: I think what's wrong, Your
б	Honor, is that the the statute focuses on the
7	transportation or some of the other transfers or
8	transmission and specifically is coupled, if you will,
9	with this notion of of the attributes themselves. I
10	don't know that it's it's simply too broad, in fact,
11	to say that all transportations will necessarily incur
12	the money laundering liability.
13	JUSTICE SCALIA: Maybe I didn't understand
14	the I thought he was helping you, but maybe
15	(Laughter.)
16	JUSTICE SCALIA: Were you helping him? I
17	thought so.
18	(Laughter.)
19	JUSTICE BREYER: I thought the Chief Justice
20	was helping him.
21	JUSTICE GINSBURG: It sounds like he was
22	making the distinction that didn't the dissenting judge
23	make between the dissenting judge said, transporting
24	to conceal is no good, but concealing to transport is
25	okay.

1 MR. BEARD: That -- you're correct, Your 2 Honor, and that is, I think, a point to be made. The --3 Judge Smith below did try to highlight the fact that if 4 you transport to conceal, then you're beginning to 5 implicate money laundering liability. 6 JUSTICE ALITO: Suppose someone transports 7 money across a border and is recorded surreptitiously on tape explaining exactly why the person did it, and the 8 9 person says: The reason why I'm transporting this 10 across the border is because I know that when I get it 11 to the destination country, that's a place where people 12 use huge amounts of cash for bank deposits, for 13 purchases; and, therefore the act of transporting it 14 from the United States to the other country will 15 disguise the nature of the cash as drug money. 16 Would that fall within the statute? 17 MR. BEARD: No, I don't think so, 18 Justice Alito, and the reason I don't is because that 19 -- what you've described implicates potential money 20 spending, this notion that the money is easier spent. 21 But without more, money spending would not equate to 22 money laundering. That's --23 JUSTICE ALITO: Why wouldn't that fit the 24 literal language of the statute? It's a transportation 25 across the border with the design to conceal the nature,

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1	i.e., that it's drug money, of this money?
2	MR. BEARD: I'm not sure, Justice, that
3	you've actually concealed the nature. If the money was
4	going if the money was dirty and going across dirty,
5	it remained dirty and just happened to be spent. But
б	JUSTICE SOUTER: Yes, but it doesn't remain
7	dirty simply because it goes to a place in which the
8	appearance of this kind of cash does not have the dirty
9	appearance that it does at home. Why why isn't
10	that the correct answer?
11	MR. BEARD: I
12	JUSTICE SOUTER: Why doesn't that make it
13	laundering?
14	MR. BEARD: Again, I don't know that there
15	has been as I understood the hypothetical, I don't
16	think that there's been any suggestion of a design to
17	conceal, the why. You're just taking dirty and you're
18	
19	JUSTICE SOUTER: No, but the design to
20	conceal maybe I misunderstood the hypo, but I thought
21	the design to conceal was you conceal the dirty
22	character of the money by taking it to a place and using
23	it in that place where use of large amounts of cash,
24	whether for bank deposits or spending in luxury stores,
25	does not have the dirty implication, the dirty

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1 appearance that it does in the United States. 2 So, why doesn't that therefore satisfy the 3 concealment? 4 MR. BEARD: I -- Justice Souter, I think 5 that the answer to the question is here. The statute is designed to take -- or purposed to take these dirty б 7 proceeds, unlawful proceeds, and to cleanse them so as to prevent their injection into streams of legitimate 8 9 commerce. 10 What you've described as spending is 11 admittedly spending, but I don't think that the spending 12 that's -- that you've contemplated there basically 13 implicates the core concern, if you will. The money --14 JUSTICE SCALIA: You don't have any evidence 15 like that here anyway, do we? Do we know that this was 16 going to "Spendy Land" where everybody has a lot of 17 money? Did we know that? 18 MR. BEARD: Justice Scalia, what we know, 19 because the government's evidence established it, is 20 that the money was being sent back to Mexico to repay 21 _ _ 22 JUSTICE SCALIA: Does everybody have a lot 23 of money in Mexico? Is that --24 MR. BEARD: Well, I would hazard to say no, 25 of course, but the record --

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1	JUSTICE ALITO: Was there was there
2	evidence about the nature of the Mexican economy?
3	MR. BEARD: There was. There was, Your
4	Honor.
5	JUSTICE ALITO: What was the evidence?
6	MR. BEARD: I'm sorry?
7	JUSTICE ALITO: What was the evidence?
8	MR. BEARD: The evidence that you just asked
9	about went to that it was easier to spend money in
10	Mexico.
11	JUSTICE ALITO: Wasn't there an expert who
12	said that Mexico has a cash economy?
13	MR. BEARD: Yes, yes. And it and
14	JUSTICE ALITO: And what does that mean?
15	MR. BEARD: What I take it to mean
16	JUSTICE ALITO: Does it mean people can
17	spend a lot of cash without raising eyebrows?
18	MR. BEARD: Certainly more than here. That
19	was what I think that the evidence was offered for. And
20	the same expert, of course offered, you know,
21	established or the government established through the
22	same expert that the purpose of this particular
23	transportation was to complete the transaction, the drug
24	transaction.
25	JUSTICE ALITO: In your brief, you argue

1 that there has to be a design to create the appearance 2 of legitimate wealth. Are you drawing back now from 3 that argument?

MR. BEARD: No, and, of course, we are well aware that those words are not found in the statute, nor do we suggest that they were. But what we have suggested is simply this -- that's, if you will, shorthand for describing what necessarily occurs if the attributes, the listed attributes, are obfuscated. That is the cleansing mechanism.

11 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, why would that be so? 12 Suppose -- I mean, take -- just modify my hypothetical. 13 What this person says on the tape is: I'm sending this 14 money across the border because I know that if it --15 once it gets there, it will be harder to establish my 16 ownership of it. People will still know that it's drug 17 money perhaps, but they -- it will be harder to 18 establish my ownership of it.

Now, would that fall within the statute?
MR. BEARD: Well, at that point, yes,
because I think --

JUSTICE ALITO: But there wouldn't be an attempt to create the appearance of legitimate wealth there then, would there?

25 MR. BEARD: Well, to the extent that the

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1 individual who has been taped is contemplating the 2 money's resurfacing, I think that there would be. It 3 would be not legitimate wealth, though. And perhaps I 4 need to drive this point home. It would be less dirty. 5 In other words, there's not a requirement that the dirty money necessarily be made clean or a description, but б 7 that the dirty money be made less dirty. And that I think is -- is what we're talking about. 8

9 JUSTICE SCALIA: Does the statutory purpose 10 have to be the only purpose or the principal purpose? I 11 mean, I could conceive that the principal purpose of this transportation was to give the money back to the 12 13 fellow who gave the drugs, to pay the provider of the 14 drugs. I assume that would be the principal purpose. 15 But what if you know that when the -- when 16 the provider of the drugs is paid, he'll be able to 17 spend this cash easily in Mexico, which has a cash 18 economy? And let's assume that the latter is enough to 19 satisfy the purpose requirement of the statute. What 20 -- what would be the result? 21 MR. BEARD: If we -- well, Justice Scalia,

22 if we -23 JUSTICE SCALIA: If you assume a primary

24 purpose to pay off the --

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MR. BEARD: Right. If we assume that the --

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1 that the latter, as you just said, satisfies the 2 statute, then you have a conviction. 3 But we certainly don't assume that, because 4 that implicates money spending, and money spending 5 hasn't -- hasn't been held to be money laundering. 6 JUSTICE SCALIA: Even though that wasn't the 7 real purpose -- I mean, the real purpose was to pay off 8 this fellow, who otherwise might come to hurt you. 9 MR. BEARD: Yes, absolutely. 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: But once you do pay him 11 off, you know that the money is going to be readily 12 spendable. 13 MR. BEARD: Well, certainly in this case, we don't have any evidence that Mr. Cuellar knew any such 14 15 thing. If you were to remove it from the confines of 16 the Cuellar case, I think you -- your hypothetical does 17 come closer to implicating liability; but that's simply 18 not what we have here. Now --19 JUSTICE STEVENS: May I ask what you 20 understand the language "disguise the nature of the 21 proceeds of this specified unlawful activity" to mean, 22 does that -- is that satisfied by merely proof that it 23 is proceeds of unlawful activity? Or do you have to tell that -- what is the word "nature" talking about? 24 25 MR. BEARD: No, Justice Stevens. It would

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1 again, I think, require more. If all that were required 2 is to show that there was unlawful proceeds --3 JUSTICE STEVENS: Yes, that's what it seems 4 to say. What I'm asking is: What do you think it 5 means? 6 MR. BEARD: Well, what I think it means is 7 that there has to be some -- the transportation or what 8 have you has to be purposed, designed, to take the nature and obfuscate it. And this --9 10 JUSTICE STEVENS: But I'm just asking about 11 the word -- the meaning of the word "nature." What is 12 the nature, other than the fact it's proceeds of 13 unlawful activity? 14 MR. BEARD: That it would -- I think that it would -- "nature" is perhaps the first and foremost of 15 16 the attributes, but I think that it means -- that it 17 means dirty, unclean. JUSTICE STEVENS: "Dirty" in some sense 18 19 other than being proceeds of specified unlawful 20 activity? 21 MR. BEARD: Oh, okay. I don't know. 22 JUSTICE STEVENS: I just don't know what 23 that means other than that it is proceeds of unlawful --MR. BEARD: When I have -- when I read the 24 25 attributes and contemplate --

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1 JUSTICE STEVENS: I'm just talking about the 2 one attribute, "nature." 3 MR. BEARD: Right. 4 JUSTICE STEVENS: I'm trying to understand 5 what you think that means. 6 MR. BEARD: I have thought of it as meaning basically dirty. 7 8 JUSTICE STEVENS: And they're proceeds of 9 unlawful activity. 10 MR. BEARD: Proceeds of unlawful activity 11 are the --12 JUSTICE STEVENS: It's always dirty. 13 MR. BEARD: There may be -- well, yes, I see 14 where you're going. Is there -- what is the independent 15 meaning of "nature." I think that --16 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Why isn't it simply to 17 change the nature from being drug money to look like 18 it's apparently innocent? I mean the change of the 19 nature -- the nature going in is it's always dirty. 20 It's drug money. And the purpose of the concealment is 21 to get it converted to some different nature, i.e., 22 clean money. 23 Isn't that what "disguise the nature" means?

24 MR. BEARD: I don't -- I brook no quarrel 25 with that. I mean, yes. I'm just -- what I was simply

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1 suggesting --2 JUSTICE STEVENS: But the verb is not 3 "transformed." The verb is "disquise" or "conceal." 4 MR. BEARD: That's true, and the meaning 5 certainly of "conceal" would be to bring it forward with maybe no explanation of the taint, if you will. And, of 6 7 course, "disguise" would be to maybe create a false 8 explanation of where the money is --9 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Was there a reporting 10 requirement for -- for this shipment? If he had gone to 11 the border, would he -- well, then, a lot of what you're 12 arguing about isn't very important because they could 13 just indict under (ii). 14 MR. BEARD: To avoid a transaction-reporting 15 _ _ 16 JUSTICE KENNEDY: To avoid a 17 transaction-reporting requirement, and you wouldn't have 18 to go through all this "nature" thing. 19 MR. BEARD: Your Honor, as I understand it 20 he would have a currency reporting requirement, had he 21 been going South. 2.2 JUSTICE KENNEDY: You indicated that there 23 is such a requirement. 24 MR. BEARD: A currency reporting requirement, yes. I'm not sure that there is a 25

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1 transaction-reporting requirement. I think that that --2 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Oh, I see. 3 MR. BEARD: -- in fact, may implicate 4 different considerations. 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And if he -- if he didn't б know about the currency reporting requirement, then he's 7 not quilty under that statute because it requires 8 knowledge. 9 MR. BEARD: Yes, Your Honor, I understand. 10 And so where we are left is he may not be quilty under 11 money laundering and perhaps, perhaps not under bulk 12 cash smuggling. But that in itself does not necessitate 13 a broadly interpreted understanding of the money 14 laundering statute. JUSTICE GINSBURG: If he's not -- if he 15 16 doesn't fit into either category, then there's no crime? 17 MR. BEARD: That's a possibility, yes, 18 absolutely. 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, can I ask 20 you to go back to Justice Stevens' line of questioning? 21 If -- do you conceal the nature of proceeds if you 22 conceal the proceeds? 23 MR. BEARD: No, and I think that --Mr. Chief Justice, I think that it's important to 24 25 understand, for example, that hiding money is not

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1 necessarily the same thing as -- I mean, concealing 2 money is not necessarily the same thing as concealing the location. And I think you could make the same type 3 4 of analysis in the other --

5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, that -- that doesn't seem to follow. I understand the argument with 6 7 "nature." In other words, you're not concealing the 8 nature; it's just not there. But when you're hiding it, 9 you are concealing the location.

10 MR. BEARD: Yes. But, again, I think that the term "location," which is understood in the context 11 of the words surrounding it, if I take money and hide it 12 13 in my --

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, that gets me 15 to a question that you -- several times you've referenced 16 the attributes. Are you saying that the statute would 17 have a different meaning if it just said "location"? 18 MR. BEARD: What I'm suggesting, Chief Justice, is that if the -- that the statute would have a 19 20 particularly different meaning from the one that the 21 government wants if the attributes just listed existence 22 of the money. There is a huge difference between hiding 23 money or hiding the location of the money.

24 If you just had "location" by itself, I'd be 25 making the same argument; but there's a huge difference

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1	between hiding money or hiding the location.
2	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, you better
3	explain that a little more for me.
4	MR. BEARD: All right, then. If I
5	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Because they seem to
6	me the same.
7	MR. BEARD: If I no. I think that the
8	hiding the location suggests that the individual is
9	contemplating the money resurfacing later, either for
10	injection into commerce or for perhaps if the police
11	discover it, and they're trying the launderer, if you
12	will, is trying to make sure that the money would
13	survive that subsequent
14	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay, so hiding
15	location assumes it's going to come up later.
16	MR. BEARD: Yes.
17	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And if you just hide
18	the money, you assume he's just going to leave it
19	somewhere and forget about it?
20	MR. BEARD: No. No, Mr. Chief Justice. If
21	you just hide the money, that would encompass just
22	hiding money, for example, in the back yard of your
23	house with with or in a tin can or under a
24	mattress or whatever. It's a much broader broader
25	concept.

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1	And I think that's really what is at
2	play here because, to the extent that the government is
3	focusing on the method or of the concealment here,
4	they're they're implicating that type of behavior, if
5	you will, and saying it's sufficient to support a money
6	laundering conviction.
7	JUSTICE ALITO: But what if there is a wire
8	transfer to a bank in another country because that bank
9	has bank secrecy laws that will make it impossible to
10	ascertain the location of the money once it is there?
11	Does that fall within the statute?
12	MR. BEARD: At this point, no, Justice,
13	because you haven't suggested that there was any type of
14	design, any intent to disguise or conceal. You've just
15	suggested it went to another place. If I sent it to an
16	account
17	JUSTICE ALITO: If that's the purpose.
18	The person says: I'm sending this to blank country
19	because they've got bank secrecy laws there that make it
20	impossible to find this money once it gets into their
21	banking system.
22	MR. BEARD: No.
23	JUSTICE ALITO: That's not
24	MR. BEARD: On those facts, no, I don't
25	think so. Now, if I were sending money to accounts in

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1 the jurisdiction you've described, and perhaps with a 2 little bit more, different names on the accounts or what 3 have you, then I -- then I think a different result. 4 But if I'm just sending from my account here to my 5 account there, then no. 6 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Would you say the same 7 thing for -- if you just put it in a safe deposit box in 8 a bank in the Bahamas? 9 MR. BEARD: I would make the same -- my answer would be the same without more, Your Honor. 10 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, the "more" is 12 they don't hold it under your name. They hold it under 13 a numerical account number. Then that changes 14 everything? 15 It very well may. At least -- I MR. BEARD: 16 don't know that it changes everything, but it very well 17 may lead to a different result. But you just modified 18 the hypothetical. 19 What I'm -- what I'm suggesting is that if 20 you're just putting money in a safety deposit box or 21 this account or under the mattress or in the hole in the 22 back yard --23 JUSTICE SCALIA: Because the police can't find it in that account even if it is still under your 24 25 name. In an account here the police would be able to

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1 find it. In an account in the Cayman Islands, they 2 won't be able to. Isn't that -- isn't that transporting 3 it in order to conceal -- to conceal it? 4 MR. BEARD: Justice, no, I don't think so, 5 and I'll briefly answer and try to come back to you in 6 rebuttal. 7 But I think that it's important to 8 understand the money laundering statute is not a 9 detection statute. That's not where the focus of the 10 statute rests. 11 Mr. Chief Justice, if I can reserve the 12 balance of my time. 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, Mr. 14 Beard. 15 JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't understand that, so 16 I hope you will explain it later. It doesn't mean 17 anything if it's not a detection statute. 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Ms. Schertler. 19 ORAL ARGUMENT OF LISA H. SCHERTLER 20 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT 21 MS. SCHERTLER: Mr. Chief Justice, and may 22 it please the Court: 23 The international concealment money 24 laundering statute contains no appearance-of-legitimate-25 wealth requirement, nor does it demand proof that the

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illegal proceeds will be cleansed after they cross the
United States border. Petitioner's construction of the
statute is not supported by its text and would defeat
its purpose.

5 What the statute does require is proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knows that б 7 he has illegal proceeds and that he knows that the transportation across the border of those known illegal 8 proceeds is designed in whole or in part to conceal or 9 10 disguise one -- at least one -- of the facts in the 11 statute about those proceeds. The phrase "designed in whole or in part" directs a full examination of the plan, 12 13 of the way in which the cross-border transportation of 14 these known illegal proceeds was planned out. 15 JUSTICE ALITO: Does the word "transportation" mean the act of transportation across 16 17 the border or the method of transportation? 18 MS. SCHERTLER: The word "transportation" 19 itself means the carrying of something from one place to 20 another. The phrase "designed in whole or in part" 21 suggests that one should look at the entire plan, the 22 way that this transportation was conceived or planned 23 out in the mind, which would include, we would submit, 24 the method that was -- that was chosen to be used for

25 this transportation, the individual who was designated

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to conduct this transportation of known illegal proceeds
across the United States border, and, yes, reasons for
conducting that transportation as well.

4 But it is not limited, as Petitioner would 5 suggest, to just one fact, that being what's going to happen to the funds after the transportation is over. б 7 JUSTICE BREYER: You go back to 8 Justice Alito's question. I agree with you that you could read this as including a prohibition against a 9 10 method of transportation which method is to hide the 11 money. You could. But you could also read it the way 12 that the question suggests, to refer only to the 13 transportation. So you transport it physically in order 14 later to hide it.

15 Now, the difference between the two is if we accept yours, which is the broader, this statute 16 17 includes everything that has nothing to do with the common word "money laundering." Any time you hide 18 19 something, for whatever reason you hide it, to take it 20 to pay the couriers, you're money laundering. Any time 21 you run a gambling operation and the people stick the 22 money in the wad of their shoe, they're money 23 laundering.

I mean, why would you think Congress would want that narrow reading when it can be read to focus

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1 much more closely on money laundering just by reading it 2 literally for what it says? 3 MS. SCHERTLER: Your Honor, several 4 responses to that -- to that question. 5 First of all, what the purpose -- if we want to look beyond the words "designed in whole or in 6 7 part" in the context of the international money 8 laundering statute to try to discern what the purpose 9 was of the statute, the purpose of this statute was to 10 prevent criminals from taking their proceeds abroad 11 where they would be outside the reach of all of these 12 controls that have been set up in the United States in 13 order to detect illegal proceeds and use those proceeds 14 to trace back to the crimes and the criminals that generated them. 15 16 JUSTICE SOUTER: But if that's all they were 17 getting at, they wouldn't have to have this 18 international component at all, because if you totally 19 eliminated the "to or through" requirement and you were 20 able to focus or properly focus solely on the method of 21 the transportation, et cetera, then you would cover not 22 only cases in which the concealment ultimately would 23 take place by crossing a border, but you would pick up 24 cases in which the concealment would take place even 25 within the United States; and that would certainly be in

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1 the government's interest.

2	But if you add, if you say, well, but this
3	is limited by a "to or through" requirement, then it
4	suggests, it seems to me, as Justice Breyer's question
5	does, that it must the statute must be getting at
6	what happens when it crosses the border as opposed to
7	the means of crossing.
8	What's your answer to that?
9	MS. SCHERTLER: My answer to that, Your
10	Honor, is that that would have that would defeat the
11	purpose for which this statute was enacted. The the
12	premise of this statute was that once illegal proceeds
13	are taken abroad, taken outside of the United States
14	system, we lose control of them, we lose the ability to
15	find them, and we will have no idea
16	JUSTICE SOUTER: But that would be that
17	would be equally true and an equally appropriate
18	objective without the "to or through" requirement in
19	there. In other words, you don't have to have the "to
20	or through" requirement in order to give the government
21	a tool for exactly the purpose that you describe.
22	MS. SCHERTLER: And there there could
23	have been drafted a statute that was even broader than
24	this one in that respect. But the way the reason
25	that Congress imposed the "to or through" requirement is

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1 that it knew -- is that that was when law enforcement in 2 the United States would lose the ability to use ordinary 3 investigative methods to find the proceeds of illegal 4 fraud. 5 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Then what you're saying, I suppose, is that the movement of funds, if they're б 7 illegal proceeds, outside of the country is a per se 8 concealment? 9 MS. SCHERTLER: No, Your Honor. We do not 10 _ _ 11 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Give me an example of when 12 you take money outside of the country that's illegal 13 money --14 MS. SCHERTLER: Yes. JUSTICE KENNEDY: -- that's not a 15 16 concealment? 17 MS. SCHERTLER: Yes. Let's say you have a 18 drug dealer who conducts a number of drug transactions 19 on one side of the border, takes his daily take, puts it 20 in his pocket or his wallet and crosses the border into 21 Mexico. Based on that evidence alone, the government 22 would not be able to show beyond a reasonable doubt that 23 merely taking those illegal proceeds, known illegal 24 proceeds, putting them in your pocket, that that was 25 designed to conceal the location, that there was a

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1 plan --2 JUSTICE SCALIA: He puts it in his shoe, 3 okay. Because it's a lot, he puts it in his shoe. 4 MS. SCHERTLER: That would --5 JUSTICE SCALIA: That would be enough, 6 wouldn't it? 7 MS. SCHERTLER: That would -- yes. Your 8 Honor, that would permit the inference. Now, of course, 9 ultimately --10 JUSTICE SOUTER: What if he gives it to his 11 brother and says take it across for me, will you? MS. SCHERTLER: Well, I don't think that 12 13 that alone is -- is enough, Your Honor. 14 What the statute asks is can you find --15 JUSTICE SOUTER: If he tells his brother to 16 put it in his shoe? 17 (Laughter.) 18 MS. SCHERTLER: That would -- that would --19 that would get close. 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Why isn't that 21 enough? If, for example, he's being -- he thinks he's 22 being watched by law enforcement because they know he's 23 up to something, but his brother isn't, why isn't that 24 concealing? 25 MS. SCHERTLER: With that additional

1	evidence, absolutely. I think there would be a basis
2	for a jury to find beyond a reasonable doubt that that
3	was designed, that that was designed to conceal.
4	JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well then, let me back up.
5	Then let me add this. It seems to me that you're
6	saying, as you have to say, that any movement of illegal
7	funds outside the country which is concealed is per se
8	concealing a relevant attribute?
9	MS. SCHERTLER: We don't go that far, Your
10	Honor. As I said
11	JUSTICE KENNEDY: But if you do.
12	MS. SCHERTLER: you need to find
13	JUSTICE KENNEDY: I think you have to go
14	that far to make the case you're making.
15	MS. SCHERTLER: No, not at all. I mean,
16	what Congress could have said every cross-border
17	transportation of illegal proceeds is covered. And they
18	did not. What they did was they set up this filter
19	for the ones
20	JUSTICE KENNEDY: But you're always
21	concealing the control. You're always concealing the
22	ownership. You're always concealing the location if
23	it's in your shoe or in the bottom of the car.
24	MS. SCHERTLER: I don't you have they
25	have to find a design to conceal, that he thought out a

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1 plan. 2 JUSTICE BREYER: He purposely puts it in his 3 shoe, okay. 4 MS. SCHERTLER: Yes. 5 JUSTICE BREYER: It's a design. He knows he's going to do it. So -- and you're saying, I take б 7 it, 100 percent of the time that's illegal. If you're 8 not saying that, I don't understand what you're saying. 9 MS. SCHERTLER: No --10 JUSTICE BREYER: If you are saying that, I 11 don't know why they call this statute "Laundering of 12 Monetary Instruments." Why didn't they call it "shoe 13 hiding"? 14 (Laughter.) 15 JUSTICE SCALIA: And you're basically 16 confronting face-on the dissent here, which drew a 17 distinction between transporting to conceal and 18 concealing to transport. And all you have here is concealing to transport, and the question is whether 19 20 that violates the statute. 21 I agree with Justice Breyer that if this is 22 a statute directed at concealing to transport, it's a 23 funny name for it to think that it's a money laundering 24 statute. 25 MS. SCHERTLER: Your Honor, the title of

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1 this statute, "Money Laundering," this is exactly 2 what -- among the conduct that Congress had in mind when 3 it enacted and when it confronted money laundering in 4 It saw money laundering as the variety of ways in 1986. 5 which criminals prevent the detection of their illegal proceeds and thus are able to profit from their crimes. 6 7 It covered a wide range of conduct that included converting, yes, illegitimate wealth into legitimate 8 9 forms through very complex means. 10 But Congress was also concerned about 11 criminals taking their proceeds across the border 12 surreptitiously, in a way --JUSTICE GINSBURG: Were they concerned that 13 14 this -- what is it, a 20-year penalty? -- not with you're 15 talking about, the person who gets -- who is the drug 16 dealer, but all that this evidence shows is that we have 17 a courier. We don't even know if he knows who put the 18 money in the car. We don't know if he knows the -- who 19 the person is that he's to deliver the money to. 20 So on your theory, all you have to prove is that this defendant drove a car in which illicit money 21 22 was hidden in order to get it out of the country. No 23 grand design. All he is is a courier. 24 MS. SCHERTLER: He needs to know that part 25 of the design, part of the plan of that transportation,

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1 was to conceal or disguise --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: That's a -- that's a lot of fancy language. All he knows, in fact, if he's just a courier is that somebody gave him money to take this car in which drug money is hidden across the border.

6 MS. SCHERTLER: And the use of that courier 7 also was part of a design to conceal or disguise the 8 ownership and control --

9 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Not his design. His 10 design is only -- I mean, he's just a drug courier, and 11 I think that's what -- that's a problem with your 12 interpretation of the statute. One can think of the 13 kingpin having this elaborate plan, and when it gets to 14 Mexico it's going to go into this bank and that place. 15 But here the defendant is simply a courier, and on the 16 government's theory anyone who transports hidden money 17 to get it out of the country, who drives the car, just 18 the driver, is a money launderer.

MS. SCHERTLER: Justice Ginsburg, the --Congress's purpose here was in getting at exactly this kind of conduct by third parties in particular, because when you use a third party, that violates another purpose at which the statute is directed: using third parties to conceal who the true owner in control of the proceeds is.

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1	JUSTICE ALITO: Well, suppose then
2	JUSTICE SOUTER: Then the brother should
3	be giving the money to the brother should satisfy
4	the statute.
5	MS. SCHERTLER: It
б	JUSTICE SOUTER: Because if I'm if I'm in
7	the drug business and my my brother is an
8	international social worker or something, I'm certainly
9	going to conceal when I give it to him and he carries it
10	across the border.
11	MS. SCHERTLER: Yes, Justice Souter, that
12	would be another example of using a third party so that
13	a so that one part of the design of that
14	transportation is to conceal the ownership and control
15	of the proceeds.
16	And in response to Justice Ginsburg's
17	question, Congress also well, in the sentencing
18	guidelines system now, the guideline takes account of
19	whether you have the individual who is also engaged in
20	the underlying offense or whether you have a third party
21	who had not been involved in the underlying offense.
22	But no no matter how you see it, this was
23	precisely the conduct that Congress was getting at. It
24	saw that the only way to to get at crime one way
25	that was very important to it was to get at the money

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1 and in order to get at the money you need to be able to 2 counteract the ways in which the criminals would prevent 3 law enforcement from getting at the money. 4 JUSTICE ALITO: Suppose the person who set 5 all this up lives in Mexico and the sole intent of that person was to bring the money back to him in the place б 7 where he lives? That would -- would that be money 8 laundering by him, to start out with? 9 MS. SCHERTLER: If he had designed this 10 transportation, yes, Your Honor, because the whole --11 the design of this transportation was to conceal or 12 disquise all five of the attributes of these illegal 13 proceeds. 14 JUSTICE ALITO: Isn't that a question of --15 isn't that a question of his intent? 16 MS. SCHERTLER: Uh --17 JUSTICE ALITO: It's not the effect of the 18 design, is it? It's the intent of the design. 19 MS. SCHERTLER: It -- it is -- what was --20 what was the plan? What was the conception? What 21 decisions were made about why and how we get these 22 proceeds from point A to point B. 23 JUSTICE SCALIA: Everybody knows he's a drug 24 dealer, back in Juarez or wherever he lives in Mexico. 25 MS. SCHERTLER: But by --

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1	JUSTICE SCALIA: He's famous in town. He's
2	a well-respected man because he's a big drug dealer.
3	And he has just arranged to get the money delivered to him
4	so that he can spend it. What what's concealing
5	there?
6	MS. SCHERTLER: And he's arranged it in a
7	way, if we're assuming the transportation here, so that
8	his ownership and control of those proceeds will be
9	disguised
10	JUSTICE SCALIA: It won't be disguised.
11	MS. SCHERTLER: and concealed during the
12	course of the transportation by saying, I'm going to
13	select a third party.
14	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: During the course of
15	the transportation. That is not what you say in your
16	brief. I'm looking at page 41 and what you say is: "If
17	no independent evidence establishes that concealment or
18	disguising of a pertinent attribute of the proceeds
19	would occur at the point of destination, then a
20	factfinder would lack a reasonable basis for inferring
21	that the transportation was designed to conceal or
22	disguise."
23	In other words, in the hypothetical
24	Justice Scalia just gave in other words everybody
25	knows he's a drug dealer, he spends the money there

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is no concealment or disguising the pertinent attribute
at the point of destination.

3 MS. SCHERTLER: That -- the sentence, 4 Mr. Chief Justice, that you just read is the last in a 5 series of "ifs" that we lay out in our brief, where we -- where we assert that at any point in the 6 7 transportation a jury could find evidence of a design to 8 conceal or disguise. And that last sentence says if 9 they haven't found any evidence concerning the means and 10 the method and the person used for the actual 11 cross-border transportation, and if in addition there 12 was no evidence of what would occur at the point of 13 destination, then there would be no evidence. 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So there is no money 15 laundering if they conceal the proceeds in a suitcase 16 that's in the trunk of the car? Is that enough? 17 MS. SCHERTLER: Well, that would --18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Is that concealing 19 the money? 20 MS. SCHERTLER: If we're talking about just 21 the attribute of "location," use of a suitcase I would say 22 provides some evidence that there was a design to 23 conceal the location of those illegal proceeds during --24 as part of this cross-border transportation.

25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Does use of a

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1 suitcase provide that evidence? 2 MS. SCHERTLER: I think it would provide 3 basis for a jury to make --4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: When I use a 5 suitcase I'm using it to carry my clothes, not to conceal them. 6 7 MS. SCHERTLER: And if the jury were 8 presented with testimony that that was the design --9 that the only design, the only purpose, the only plan in 10 using that suitcase was to use it to secure money for 11 travel, then we would not have met our burden, but based 12 solely on the circumstances. 13 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, your answer to Justice Scalia's hypothetical is still not clear to me. 14 15 It -- it seems to me your answer should be yes, because 16 he's concealing the ownership as of the time he goes 17 across the border, which brings me to my earlier 18 question, if once it's concealed, the statute is always 19 -- is always valid. 20 Then you indicated that oh, well, what 21 happens at the destination is very important. Then we 22 had Justice Scalia's hypothetical. I'm not sure where 23 you came out on that. 24 MS. SCHERTLER: Oh, our -- let me -- let me 25 be clear. I think even if one were to hypothesize that

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there would be no effort whatsoever to conceal the money at the point of destination, but a jury could find that the transportation itself was designed in other respects -- in its method, in its means -- to conceal or disguise an attribute of the proceeds, that would be enough to find that it was designed in whole or in part, in any part --

8 JUSTICE KENNEDY: So concealment, 9 concealment during the transportation is always a 10 concealment of an attribute under the statute. That has 11 to be your position.

MS. SCHERTLER: Concealment -- yes. The only exception that we make would be in the Chief Justice's example, if the jury were to find that there was no design to conceal the location, for instance, to prevent its discovery; it was only -- my only design was to secure this for transport, like I put my money in my wallet to do that.

JUSTICE STEVENS: May I ask you a broader question, forgetting the text of the statute for just a minute, because the text is extremely broad. Do you think the question whether there's an attempt to create an appearance of legitimate wealth has anything to do with the analysis? The question presented is whether there must be such a --

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1	MS. SCHERTLER: The question presented
2	JUSTICE STEVENS: And you're arguing that's
3	totally irrelevant and that and also does the
4	familiar title, "Money Laundering," totally irrelevant?
5	MS. SCHERTLER: Your Honor, we disagree that
6	there is any there is no appearance of legitimate
7	wealth requirement in the statute. This
8	JUSTICE STEVENS: There is no okay.
9	MS. SCHERTLER: This statute
10	JUSTICE STEVENS: And the term "laundering"
11	really should be totally ignored?
12	MS. SCHERTLER: The term "laundering" under
13	when it is understood to mean the way Congress meant
14	it and the way Congress was viewing this conduct is much
15	broader than Petitioner suggests.
16	Laundering is the many ways in which
17	criminals prevent detection of their proceeds. It would
18	include and Congress certainly had evidence before it
19	JUSTICE STEVENS: I understand you could
20	find a violation of it, but what I'm really asking you:
21	Is this just a total wild goose chase? We shouldn't
22	even consider laundering at all? As I understand your
23	argument, it's totally irrelevant.
24	MS. SCHERTLER: The title of the statute
25	says but the terms of the statute are what matter

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1 here.

JUSTICE STEVENS: So it is irrelevant? MS. SCHERTLER: The terms are plain. But even if you were to look at the term "laundering," it would not support Petitioner's argument that that has a narrow meaning that includes only conduct that creates an appearance of legitimate wealth.

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So if this fellow 9 were driving to Canada would that be a different case, 10 because Canada does not have the sort of cash economy 11 we've heard about in Mexico?

12 MS. SCHERTLER: If the method of 13 transportation were exactly the same, it would make no 14 difference, Your Honor. In this case, this -- this 15 transportation method was designed, a jury could find 16 beyond a reasonable doubt, to conceal or disguise the 17 ownership and control of the proceeds through the third 18 party, and if that were the case and they were going to 19 Mexico it would be the same. The nature and the 20 location of the proceeds through the use of this secret 21 compartment and the goat hair to discuss the scent of 22 the proceeds from the drug-detection dogs. We also had evidence --23

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So, what if the 25 fellow says: You know, there are dangerous roads

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1 between here and Mexico. I'm hiding the money so that 2 if, you know, a gang comes up they don't find it. And 3 you say: No, we think you're hiding it because it's 4 illegal proceeds. Is that enough to get to the jury? MS. SCHERTLER: 5 I think that's enough to get б to the jury, and that would be a jury question, Your 7 Honor, yes. 8 JUSTICE SCALIA: Just to be clear, you 9 affirmatively say that concealing to transport is 10 enough, right? 11 MS. SCHERTLER: Yes, Your Honor. It's --12 that is enough. Concealing to transport when the jury 13 -- when it is part of the design of the transportation 14 to conceal the location, nature, source, ownership, or 15 control, any single one of those things. And all of 16 those are in here. 17 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Why do you make 18 distinctions between methods of concealment? I mean, if 19 the design is to get the money out of the country, why 20 should it matter whether you put it in a travel bag, you 21 put it in the glove compartment, you put it in your 22 wallet, or you go through this elaborate disguise that 23 we see here? 24 What -- if what's important is getting it 25 beyond the border beyond the reach of law enforcement in

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1 the United States, why should it make a difference how 2 carefully it is concealed? MS. SCHERTLER: 3 That need not make a 4 difference if there is evidence before the jury, if 5 there is evidence that the ultimate design of the transportation is to conceal or disguise the proceeds at 6 7 the point of destination. 8 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, then your only 9 defense is to go across the border and before you go 10 across you put all the money in your arms so the people 11 can see it? That's the way you do it? 12 (Laughter.) 13 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Other than that? 14 MS. SCHERTLER: In that situation, there 15 would no basis to find concealment or disquise of 16 location. Now, some of the other attributes may be at 17 issue if a third party is conducting that 18 transportation, but location from the method alone. So 19 the jury would need information about, well, what is the 20 design, what is the purpose of this cross-border 21 transportation? They could still find that the 22 necessary design to conceal or disguise is satisfied by 23 evidence that the whole purpose here is to get it to Mexico where it will be turned into legitimate wealth, 24

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25 for instance.

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1 JUSTICE GINSBURG: That's transporting to 2 conceal. That -- and I, for one --3 MS. SCHERTLER: 4 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But you're saying this 5 statute covers both? 6 MS. SCHERTLER: It covers both, Your Honor. 7 It asks broadly what was this -- how was this 8 transportation designed and planned out in whole or in part? In any part, was it designed to conceal or 9 10 disquise? And that would encompass all of the stages 11 that we are -- that we are discussing. 12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: In your brief, you said 13 the bulk cash statute would not apply to a courier. Do 14 you still take that position, that the government's 15 choice is to indict for money laundering or nothing? 16 MS. SCHERTLER: The bulk cash -- well, 17 the bulk -- in this case, there's no evidence in this 18 record that a bulk cash smuggling statute charge would 19 have been viable because there's no evidence in this record that this defendant knew of a currency reporting 20 21 requirement and intended to evade it. 22 Petitioner's argument that the bulk cash 23 smuggling statute shows that the conduct here was not intended to be covered by the money laundering statute 24 25 is incorrect for the very reason that Justice Kennedy

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has identified. The bulk cash smuggling statute could not have filled a gap in the money laundering statute for the conduct here because it has always contained a provision that covers the transportation of known illegal proceeds across the border to evade a -reporting requirement.

7 JUSTICE SCALIA: There's no principle that 8 all criminal statutes have to cover every -- every bad act. Maybe Congress has left a gap. I'm willing to 9 10 entertain the possibility that this individual, 11 obviously doing something very bad, doesn't -- falls 12 between the two stools. He is neither quilty under the 13 taking-currency-out-of-the-country statute because he 14 didn't know of the existence of the statute, and he's 15 not guilty under this one because he was not transporting to 16 conceal but was concealing to transport. And so there's 17 a gap. The Justice Department can certainly get that 18 gap filled readily enough. I don't know why we should 19 torture either one of the statutes to close it.

20 MS. SCHERTLER: The plain reading of the 21 money laundering statute covers this conduct, and 22 Congress specifically had this conduct in mind. As 23 Senator Biden said in questioning -- and he became one 24 of the co-sponsors -- questioning a witness about this: 25 Isn't it the truth that if we -- if we strengthen all

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1 our domestic controls against money laundering, aren't 2 the criminals going to resort to physically transporting 3 their cash out of the United States? This is a --4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: How many co-sponsors 5 were there? 6 MS. SCHERTLER: I don't know, Your Honor. 7 This is part of the core conduct at which 8 this statute was directed, this international 9 concealment money laundering statute. 10 JUSTICE BREYER: How does that show what you 11 want it to show? I mean, what I just heard you say is that Senator Biden said if we make it very tough to 12 13 launder money in the United States, then criminals will 14 send their money abroad to be laundered. 15 MS. SCHERTLER: And --16 JUSTICE BREYER: They'll transport it abroad 17 in order to launder it. How does that help you? 18 MS. SCHERTLER: They will resort to taking 19 their money physically out of the United States. And 20 the Senate report says that this provision was designed 21 to halt this flow. 2.2 JUSTICE BREYER: In order to launder it. 23 Were they not talking about money laundering? 24 MS. SCHERTLER: If the premise --25 JUSTICE BREYER: Or were they not talking

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1 about it? I'm just going back -- I didn't read Senator 2 Biden's statement, so I'm just curious. 3 MS. SCHERTLER: This provision was directed 4 at preventing the illegal moneys from leaving the 5 country. It would have made no sense for Congress, having understood that when money leaves the United 6 7 States we have little if any ability to know what 8 happens to it, to require in the statute proof beyond a 9 reasonable doubt of what would happen to the money once 10 it --11 JUSTICE SCALIA: But if they're trying to 12 prevent the money --13 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But you, in response to one of my hypotheticals, said that it would be relevant 14 15 in some cases to show that it was designed to create the 16 appearance of legitimate wealth. So you put that back 17 in --18 MS. SCHERTLER: If --19 JUSTICE KENNEDY: So you put that back into 20 play. 21 MS. SCHERTLER: If we have that evidence, 22 yes, Your Honor. But to take Petitioner's position that 23 it would be necessary evidence in every case in which to prevail under this statute to know of future plans to 24 25 launder abroad, when the premise of this statute is that

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when the money leaves the country we cannot know what
happens to it, makes no sense.

3 JUSTICE SCALIA: Why --- if that's what 4 they're concerned about, taking the money out of the 5 country, why do they have the concealment requirement? They could have just said, you know, if you take dirty 6 7 money out of the country you're quilty. 8 MS. SCHERTLER: They --9 JUSTICE SCALIA: They didn't say that. They 10 have a concealment -- I can't understand why, if the 11 money is hidden during the transportation, it's any 12 worse than when the money is not hidden during the 13 transportation. It isn't -- it isn't the hiding during 14 the transportation they're concerned about. The statute 15 doesn't make any sense that way. 16 MS. SCHERTLER: I think that it does, Your

17 Honor.

18 The Court -- the Congress certainly could 19 have written it in the broad way that you've suggested. 20 It's not unlike the way that they wrote section 1957, 21 which covers broadly all transactions in illegal money. 22 They chose to not cover everything and to 23 cover cross-border transportations where there's evidence of some intent on the part of that individual 24 25 to conceal or disguise. And when you think about it,

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they had set up regulatory provisions like the transaction reporting requirement when there's no conceal or disguise. There were other controls in place as, say, the first line of defense against money laundering to say, \$10,000 or more is leaving the country, we're going to know about it because we have reporting requirements.

8 Here the Senate report says that they made 9 the decision to require evidence of concealment. 10 "Evidence of concealment of a crime" is what the report 11 says. And any time one of these attributes of illegal 12 proceeds is being concealed or disguised, that is 13 concealing a crime in a way that impairs law enforcement 14 from finding those proceeds.

JUSTICE STEVENS: May I ask -- may I ask this question? If the statute did include -- and I know you think it does not -- a requirement of trying to create an appearance of legitimate wealth, you would lose? In this case.

20 MS. SCHERTLER: I don't think so, Your 21 Honor, and I would -- I would go back to the evidence 22 that Justice Alito has pointed out that is in this 23 record, that there's evidence in this record that --24 that the -- by taking the funds to Mexico, they would be 25 able to be used in a way that would not raise suspicion.

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1	JUSTICE STEVENS: Well, but it's also
2	consistent with the evidence, they want to pay the drug
3	dealer for the drugs. And then a jury you can't say
4	it's clear beyond a reasonable doubt that that was not
5	what was going on.
6	MS. SCHERTLER: There was I would not
7	I would not disagree with that. I think that we do I
8	see that my red light is on.
9	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Why don't you finish
10	your answer?
11	MS. SCHERTLER: Your Honor, there was
12	there was evidence in this case that the proceeds were
13	removed this is expert testimony removed from the
14	United States to conceal so as not to go through
15	reporting requirements, so that the money would not be
16	identified to U.S. law enforcement. We believe the jury
17	could also infer that further efforts to conceal and
18	disguise those proceeds would occur at the point of
19	destination.
20	Thank you, Your Honor.
21	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
22	Ms. Schertler.
23	Mr. Beard, you have four minutes remaining.
24	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF JERRY V. BEARD
25	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER

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1 MR. BEARD: Justice Scalia, when I left we 2 were discussing --3 JUSTICE SCALIA: I forget what it was that I 4 didn't understand. 5 (Laughter.) 6 MR. BEARD: Happily I've been thinking about 7 it. Disruption versus detection I had told you, told 8 the Court that this was not a detection statute as much as it is a disruption statute. 9 I think it is important for the Court to 10 11 recall that the very broad interpretations that the 12 government advances today are essentially the very broad 13 interpretations that the Congress rejected explicitly 20 14 years ago. The Congress rejected the notion that the 15 transportation of illicit funds in and of itself created 16 money laundering liability. And we've discussed that. 17 I think it's important, Justice Scalia, in 18 particular, in response to your question to bring this 19 up, because the Congress recognized that detection would 20 be harder in rejecting that type of legislation, but 21 rejected that they did. 22 The Congress has also shown itself capable 23 of -- of -- in the 1957 context of taking transactions involving unlawful proceeds and making those per se 24 25 illegal. They could have easily done the same thing in

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1 the transportation context if they had wanted to, but 2 instead they were looking at the separate behavior that 3 comprises money laundering. I mean, it is the notion 4 that you're taking money somewhere else and you're doing 5 something else and it gives rise to separate liability. 6 I think the true harm in the government's 7 interpretation, it basically conflates liability for money laundering with the underlying offense, because 8 all of the underlying offenses involve concealment. 9 10 JUSTICE STEVENS: May I ask the same basic 11 question of you? Do you think that -- "a design to create an appearance of legitimate wealth" is an 12 13 essential element of the offense? 14 MR. BEARD: It is not an element, 15 Justice Stevens. As I said, that --16 JUSTICE STEVENS: So that's -- your question 17 presented raised that question, you're walking away from 18 that question? 19 MR. BEARD: We have spoken in the question presented in that broad term, because we think that that 20 21 language encapsulates what's taking place. 2.2 JUSTICE STEVENS: But it is not an essential element of the offense. You concede that. 23 It's not an element. 24 MR. BEARD: But what 25 is an essential element is the need for the

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1 transportation -- the transportation to be designed to 2 accomplish the same thing, to obfuscate those 3 attributes. It's -- and that's -- and therein is the 4 reason why --5 JUSTICE ALITO: It's not the same thing; appearance of legitimate wealth goes to one of the б 7 attributes, the nature of what's being transported. Ιt 8 doesn't go to all the other attributes. 9 MR. BEARD: The Congress had identified, 10 Justice Alito, those particular attributes as being key 11 to allowing the launderer to inject the money back into 12 commerce. It may be that nature is implicated more 13 often, but the Congress chose to list the others because 14 they thought that those were the particular attributes 15 that, broadly speaking, allowed for the laundering 16 process. 17 This notion of --18 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Suppose the evidence is 19 clear that he knew he was taking it across the border 20 and it was to pay the drug dealer. Would that suffice? 21 MR. BEARD: For liability under the statute, 22 Justice? No, because the purpose there was not to 23 obscure the attributes. It is simply repayment. It's 24 the final leg, if you will --JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, but -- no, no. He 25

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1 conceals it, in order to pay the drug dealer. 2 MR. BEARD: Yes. I'm saying -- I may have 3 misunderstood. Are you saying if Mr. Cuellar were to 4 know that he was paying the drug dealer? 5 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Yes. 6 MR. BEARD: That wouldn't give rise to 7 laundering, because all you have there basically is money spending. It's the conduct of the underlying --8 9 JUSTICE KENNEDY: It's concealing who owns 10 and controls. 11 MR. BEARD: No, I don't think so. I think what you would have under these circumstances is merely 12 the final step, if you will, in the underlying unlawful 13 14 activity. 15 JUSTICE SCALIA: Mr. Beard, can't you give 16 us something we can get this guy on? 17 (Laughter.) 18 MR. BEARD: I'm not comfortable doing that. 19 JUSTICE SCALIA: He's carrying dirty money. It even smells of drugs. 20 21 (Laughter.) 22 JUSTICE SCALIA: Can't we get him as an 23 accessory to drug dealing or something? You say he has 24 to walk? 25 MR. BEARD: Well, Justice, I'm not

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uncomfortable with the notion of him walking, because I'm not uncomfortable with the notion you brought up earlier with that there may indeed be a gap. If there is a gap, then there's a remedy for that. But I think that if --

6 JUSTICE GINSBURG: The point -- the point 7 about aiding and abetting something, this money reeks of 8 marijuana, and that was very puzzling to me. Why this 9 is the standard operating procedure to take this money 10 and wrap it in containers that had contained the drug. 11 So if the police find it, they know it's drug money. MR. BEARD: Justice, I know that the --12 13 initially the way this went down was the money that was 14 in his pocket. That's what triggered the -- that's what 15 they said smelled like raw marijuana. And then 16 eventually, they found the drug money. And I can't tell 17 you why they did it this way. But I think that your 18 question underscores they were concerned not with 19 obfuscating any attributes, obviously, they were 20 concerned with getting this money back to repay the 21 person who had sent the drugs north under the 22 government's theory. I thank the Court. 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, The case is submitted. 24 Mr. Beard.

25 (Whereupon, at 11:04 a.m., the case in the

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1	above-entitled	matter	was	submitted.)

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