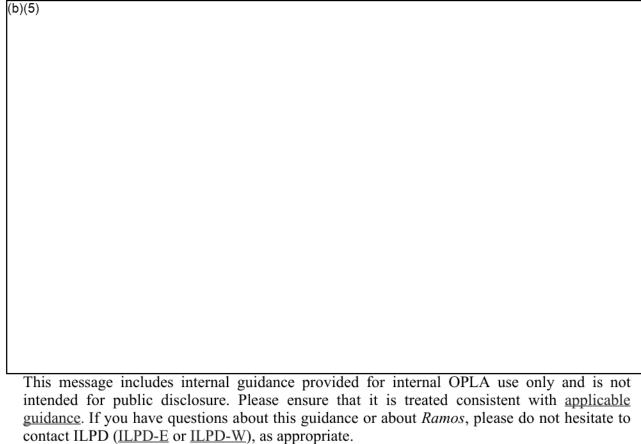
From: (b)(6);

To: OPLA HQ Personnel; OPLA Field Personnel

Subject: Broadcast Message: Implementing Ramos v. Louisiana, 140 S. Ct. 1390 (2020)

Date: Thursday, June 11, 2020 10:29:53 AM

PRIVILEGEDATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT***FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY***NOT FOR DISSEMINATION OUTSIDE OPLA*** Disseminated on behalf of Ken Padilla and Adam V. Loiacono On April 20, 2020, the Supreme Court decided Ramos v. Louisiana, 140 S. Ct. 1390 (2020), holding that the Sixth Amendment requires a unanimous verdict to convict a defendant of state
criminal charges. (b)(5)
(b)(5) On
May 4, 2020, the Supreme Court granted a petition for a writ of certiorari in <i>Edwards v. Vannoy</i> , No. 19-5807, 2020 WL 2105209 (U.S. May 4, 2020) (Mem.), to decide whether <i>Ramos</i> applies retroactively. In light of <i>Ramos</i> , OPLA attorneys should bear in mind the points below when dealing with an alien removable on the basis of a Louisiana or Oregon conviction. First and foremost, the Court emphasized that the question of whether its decision in <i>Ramos</i> applies retroactively was not before it and would have to be decided in a future case. <i>See</i> 140 S. Ct. at 1407. True to its word, the Court promptly identified a case to decide in the near future whether <i>Ramos</i> will apply retroactively: <i>Edwards</i> , No. 19-5807. (b)(5)
(b)(5)



Thank you,

Ken Padilla

Deputy Principal Legal Advisor for Field Legal Operations

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Adam V. Loiacono

Deputy Principal Legal Advisor for Enforcement and Litigation

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

PRIVILEGEDATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT***FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY***NOT FOR DISSEMINATION OUTSIDE OPLA***