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ROBINSON, C. J., concurring. I join the majority's well reasoned opinion in this case. I write separately only to highlight the importance of factual context in considering whether a statement, which facially may be susceptible to varying interpretations, rises to the level of a true threat, rendering it unprotected by the first amendment to the United States constitution. See, e.g., *Haughwout v. Tordenti*, 332 Conn. 559, 570–72, 211 A.3d 1 (2019); *State v. Taupier*, 330 Conn. 149, 193–94, 193 A.3d 1 (2018), cert. denied, U.S. , 139 S. Ct. 1188, 203 L. Ed. 2d 202 (2019); *State v. Krijger*, 313 Conn. 434, 454–55, 97 A.3d 946 (2014). The thoughtful analysis in the majority opinion aptly highlights how a defendant's conduct may provide the necessary context for a reasonable understanding of the meaning of his or her words. In my view, the majority opinion furnishes a cogent example of the searching and independent appellate review necessary to ensure that not every public expression of anger or frustration may be deemed to constitute criminal conduct, namely, a breach of the peace in the second degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-181 (a).¹ See also General Statutes § 53a-181a (creating public disturbance is infraction).² I therefore join the majority's reversal of the judgment of the Appellate Court.

¹ General Statutes § 53a-181 (a) provides in relevant part: "A person is guilty of breach of the peace in the second degree when, with intent to cause inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, such person: (1) Engages in fighting or in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior in a public place; or . . . (3) threatens to commit any crime against another person or such other person's property For purposes of this section, 'public place' means any area that is used or held out for use by the public whether owned or operated by public or private interests."

² General Statutes § 53a-181a (a) provides: "A person is guilty of creating a public disturbance when, with intent to cause inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, he (1) engages in fighting or in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior; or (2) annoys or interferes with another person by offensive conduct; or (3) makes unreasonable noise."