SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE	UNITED STATES
	-
VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES,)
ET AL.,)
Appellants,)
v.) No. 18-281
GOLDEN BETHUNE-HILL, ET AL.,)
Appellees.)
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Pages: 1 through 70

Place: Washington, D.C.

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5	ET AL.,	
6	Appellants,)	
7	v.) No. 18-281	
8	GOLDEN BETHUNE-HILL, ET AL.,)	
9	Appellees.)	
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12	Washington, D.C.	
13	Monday, March 18, 2019	
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15	The above-entitled matter came on for	r oral
16	argument before the Supreme Court of the United	States
17	at 10:06 a.m.	
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1	APPEARANCES:
2	PAUL D. CLEMENT, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf
3	of the Appellants.
4	MORGAN L. RATNER, Assistant to the Solicitor General,
5	Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; for the
6	United States, as amicus curiae, in support of
7	neither party.
8	TOBY J. HEYTENS, Solicitor General of Virginia,
9	Richmond, Virginia; on behalf of Appellees
10	Virginia State Board of Elections, et al.
11	MARC E. ELIAS, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of
12	Appellees Golden Bethune-Hill, et al.
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:06 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument first this morning in Case 18-281, the
5	Virginia House of Delegates versus
6	Bethune-Hill.
7	Mr. Clement.
8	ORAL ARGUMENT OF PAUL D. CLEMENT
9	ON BEHALF OF THE APPELLANTS
10	MR. CLEMENT: Mr. Chief Justice, and
11	may it please the Court:
12	In 2011, the Virginia House of
13	Delegates formulated a redistricting plan that
14	garnered overwhelming bipartisan support and
15	swift preclearance by the Justice Department.
16	That plan has governed the first four election
17	cycles of the decade and delivered on its
18	promise to provide African American voters with
19	the ability to elect their candidates of choice
20	in 12 districts that everybody agreed should be
21	majority-minority districts.
22	The basic choice for this Court will
23	be whether that plan, duly enacted by the
24	people of Virginia, will govern this last
25	election of the decade or if, instead, there

- 1 will be a court-imposed plan formulated by a
- 2 special master from out of state.
- Now the Virginia attorney general, for
- 4 his part, would impose the court-ordered plan
- 5 on the people of Virginia on the theory that
- 6 the House of Delegates lacks appellate standing
- 7 to appeal. That argument is deeply flawed and
- 8 has enormous consequences that go well beyond
- 9 this case but would be a particularly
- 10 problematic feature in the all-too-often
- 11 context where there is an impasse between the
- 12 legislative branch and the executive branch and
- there has to be a court-ordered plan and the
- 14 legislative branch and the executive branch are
- often adverse in that litigation over the
- 16 court-ordered plan.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Clement, here,
- it isn't even the legislative branch; it's one
- 19 house of the legislature.
- 20 MR. CLEMENT: That's right, Justice
- 21 Ginsburg, but I think particularly when you
- 22 understand that the law at issue here has its
- object, one branch of the legislature, one
- 24 house of the legislature, the House of
- 25 Delegates, that that's exactly the right party

- 1 to bring this particular case or to
- 2 vindicate --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But it's not --
- 4 it's not a law that belongs to the one branch.
- 5 MR. CLEMENT: It's not a --
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It has to be
- 7 approved by the Senate and signed by the
- 8 governor and survive a -- a -- a veto by the
- 9 governor if he or she chooses.
- 10 So it's really a law that doesn't
- 11 belong to the House. At best, it belongs to
- the legislature as a whole or to the
- 13 government, the people of Virginia.
- MR. CLEMENT: Justice Sotomayor, it
- doesn't belong to the House alone, but it does,
- in -- in -- in the parts that are challenged
- 17 here, affect the House and the House alone.
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Please tell me
- 19 why. You -- it doesn't change the composition
- of the House. It doesn't change any of the
- 21 legislative processes of the House in terms of
- 22 how you do things, the number of people
- involved in doing them, the necessary votes, et
- 24 cetera.
- 25 It may change the -- the membership of

- 1 individuals, but it doesn't change the
- 2 processes of the legislature.
- 3 MR. CLEMENT: So I -- I beg to differ,
- 4 which is to say I think that when you have the
- 5 legislative districts, those are not just about
- 6 elections. Those are the basic way in which
- 7 the House chooses to organize itself, and they
- 8 affect day-to-day operations within the House
- 9 of Delegates.
- 10 If you watch the House of Delegates
- 11 proceeding, the first thing you notice is that
- 12 every member of the House of Delegates is
- identified by where they come from. It's the
- 14 gentleman from Norfolk or the gentlewoman from
- 15 the city of Richmond.
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There still will
- 17 be a gentlelady from Norfolk and a gentleman
- 18 from wherever. The identity may change in the
- 19 next election, but at least as currently
- 20 constituted, those people will not change.
- 21 And, yes, they may change later, but
- there's no guarantee that the legislature ever
- has the person they want to win an election in
- the House.
- 25 MR. CLEMENT: Well, I don't think it

- is guaranteed that there will be a gentleman
- 2 from Norfolk because, if you redistrict in a
- 3 way that essentially splits Norfolk four ways,
- 4 there may be no gentleperson from Norfolk.
- 5 And I think, more fundamentally, this
- is the basic decision as to whether they're
- 7 going to be a representative government in
- 8 terms of compact districts, whether they're
- 9 going to be elongated.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: But Mr. --
- 11 MR. CLEMENT: I think that --
- 12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- Mr. Clement, the
- 13 -- the change from the current representative
- 14 to another, that's a frequent occurrence. It
- 15 happens in every -- every time there's a new
- 16 census, different lines are drawn. Different
- 17 people will represent a constituency.
- 18 MR. CLEMENT: I -- I think that's
- 19 true. I mean, I -- I think there may well be
- 20 an injury for Article III purposes with every
- 21 decennial census. I don't think -- and, again,
- I think the principle that we're arguing for is
- 23 not going to open up the House to be in front
- of the courts in lots of different situations.
- I think it really goes to this

- 1 fundamental question of how they're going to
- 2 constitute themselves.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Clement, what
- 4 are the --
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. Clement, there are
- 6 two -- as I understand it, you're -- you're
- 7 claiming standing on two theories. One is --
- 8 and correct me if I'm wrong. One is that
- 9 you're representing the Commonwealth. The
- 10 other is that you're representing the House as
- 11 an institution.
- Now, as to the first, Virginia says
- that that was not the basis on which you
- intervened below and that this is something new
- 15 that has come up. Is that correct? And, if
- 16 not, why?
- 17 MR. CLEMENT: I -- I don't think that
- 18 it is correct. I think that it is true that
- when we intervened, we intervened to separately
- 20 represent the House of Delegates and the
- 21 Speaker in his institutional capacity. And the
- 22 state did not object to that intervention
- 23 motion.
- So one thing I think it's clear to
- 25 understand is I don't take the State -- and

- 1 I'll obviously be corrected if I'm wrong -- but
- 2 I don't think -- take the State to be objecting
- 3 to the House of Delegates' ability to have
- 4 separate counsel or to be represented by
- 5 somebody other than the attorney general.
- Now, as the -- so that was the basis
- 7 for the -- the intervention. As the litigation
- 8 went on, it became clear that, essentially, the
- 9 House of Delegates and their counsel were
- 10 representing the interests not just of the
- 11 House of Delegates but of the Commonwealth as a
- 12 whole.
- JUSTICE ALITO: And -- and that's
- 14 based on what? On the arguments that were
- 15 made? The arguments that were made were
- 16 arguments that represented -- that went to the
- 17 represent -- the interests of the Commonwealth?
- 18 MR. CLEMENT: Yes and the fact that
- 19 most pointedly and sort of, I think,
- 20 impressively in front of this Court, there was
- 21 no separate briefing at all. There was no
- 22 separate really appearance, other than a letter
- that said that they were happy to let us carry
- 24 the water.
- 25 And I don't think it's an accident

- 1 that in this Court's first opinion when it used
- a shorthand to refer to the House of Delegates
- 3 and the Speaker in his institutional capacity,
- 4 this Court used the shorthand "the State." We
- 5 were the only party here defending the
- 6 constitutionality of the statute. We were
- 7 doing that with the acquiescence of the
- 8 attorney general.
- 9 And I think it's important -- one
- 10 other point I'd just like to make very clear is
- 11 that if you look at the authorizing statute
- 12 that the attorney general is relying on,
- there's no separate provision for appeal.
- So, as a matter of state statute, it's
- 15 not like the federal statutes where there are
- very specific provisions separately addressing
- 17 appeal and the solicitor general's role.
- 18 It's --
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I would be very
- 20 uncomfortable trying to decide whether, as a
- 21 matter of Virginia law, anybody other than the
- 22 attorney general can ever represent the
- 23 Commonwealth or whether the House, under some
- 24 circumstances, can also represent the
- 25 Commonwealth.

1 That's a question of Virginia law. 2 And if that issue were -- is before us, there 3 would be an argument for certifying that 4 question to the Supreme Court of Virginia for a 5 determination because I -- I think it's a hard 6 one for us to make. The Supreme Court of 7 Virginia has allowed the House to intervene 8 under some circumstances, and we don't know 9 exactly what the theory was. 10 MR. CLEMENT: That -- that's true. think our ultimate -- our alternative argument 11 12 allows you to avoid having to decide that. And 13 I do think it is a straightforward way to 14 decide the standing question. And it is one 15 that is strongly suggested by the Beens case of 16 this Court. JUSTICE KAGAN: Before you go to the 17 18 alternative argument --19 MR. CLEMENT: Sure. 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- on the -- on the 21 representing the state, even supposing that 22 you're right, actually, it seems that you're 23 right, that throughout some part of this litigation, the Attorney General's Office was 24 25 very happy to have the legislature do most of

- 1 the work.
- 2 Are you saying that that affects a
- 3 kind of permanent delegation to the legislature
- 4 to continue in that capacity, even if and when
- 5 the Attorney General's Office decides, you
- 6 know, actually, it -- something has changed,
- 7 there now comes a point where we want to resume
- 8 the head representative role?
- 9 MR. CLEMENT: The answer is yes. I
- 10 mean, I think that at a certain point, whether
- 11 you think about it in acquiescence, whether you
- think about it in forfeiture, at that point,
- they forfeited the ability to insist that they
- 14 have the exclusive right to represent the
- 15 Commonwealth.
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Clement, that
- 17 -- that's -- that's a pretty extreme statement
- on your part. If I make the assumption that
- 19 Virginia law doesn't permit you to represent
- 20 the State, it's only an assumption for the sake
- of argument, to now claim that they are saying
- 22 you can carry the water now, but I can't fire
- you and carry my own water when I want to,
- that's a pretty bold statement that we're going
- 25 to permit that kind of -- of forfeiture

- 1 basically argument or acquiescence argument to
- 2 be made.
- 3 MR. CLEMENT: Well, I -- I mean --
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Where we're --
- 5 we're taking away from the people of Virginia
- 6 the right to say who's going to speak on their
- 7 behalf?
- 8 MR. CLEMENT: No, I -- I -- I think
- 9 what you're doing is you're recognizing as a
- 10 matter of federal law that at a certain point,
- if in the federal courts the executive branch
- 12 has allowed the House of Delegates and its
- 13 counsel to represent the interests of the
- 14 Commonwealth as a whole, there are consequences
- 15 to that choice. And they can't pull the rug
- out from that defense at the last minute when
- it becomes politically expedient.
- 18 Now --
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Clement,
- 20 I -- I'd like to move to the merits at this
- 21 point if that's all right. And when -- I'd
- 22 like your reaction to -- it seems to me the
- 23 elephant in the room here is the fact that we
- have a standard that depends heavily on
- 25 credibility determinations in terms of

- 1 predominance.
- 2 And we have a situation the first time
- 3 around where, you know, Jones was found
- 4 credible. The experts were found not credible.
- 5 And then there's a shift and all of a sudden
- 6 Jones is incredible and the experts are
- 7 credible.
- 8 And when we have a standard of review
- 9 that asks whether the findings were clearly
- 10 erroneous, what are we supposed to do with
- 11 that? I mean, if the -- if the way the case
- 12 had come up was exactly flipped, we'd be
- deferring to questions of credibility that go
- one way, and now we're referring to them that
- 15 go the other way.
- 16 It -- they both can't be right. And
- 17 yet our review sort of depends on whoever gets
- 18 here last.
- 19 MR. CLEMENT: Well, I -- I -- I think
- 20 that's right, Mr. Chief Justice, and I'd say a
- 21 couple of things.
- 22 First of all, I think in reviewing
- this case, I don't think you have to ignore the
- 24 fact that there were contrary findings in the
- 25 first go-around.

1 I also think that, in a way, you can 2 sidestep the elephant in the room if you find a legal error in the way that the district court 3 4 committed its or conducted its credibility 5 findings. 6 And, here, I think you do have that 7 with the double standard that they applied in 8 terms of, well, if you testified for the second 9 time on behalf of the plan, you are not 10 credible because you should have been here the first time, but if you testified for the first 11 12 time in the second trial against the plan, then it's perfectly excusable and we'll use your 13 14 testimony. Not only will we credit it, but 15 we'll use your testimony to discredit the other side. 16 I don't think you can have that kind 17 of double standard. I also think that it would 18 19 be helpful for this Court to provide some 20 guidance on this broader question because I 21 don't think that you can really simultaneously 22 say that you are going to give good faith to 23 the legislature, a presumption of good faith, a presumption of constitutionality, and then say 24 25 that all of the witnesses from the legislative

- 1 branch and all of the people who have direct
- 2 knowledge as to how the map was drawn and
- 3 particularly how the VTDs were split, to then
- 4 determine that they are going to be incredible
- 5 as a blanket matter, I just don't think you can
- 6 have them both.
- 7 I think you end up not giving enough
- 8 deference. And I'm not saying you could never
- 9 find the government witnesses incredible, but I
- 10 think the standard has to be something far more
- 11 than you see on this record. And I think it
- 12 would be very helpful if this Court could
- 13 clarify that as a legal matter.
- 14 I --
- 15 JUSTICE BREYER: What's the
- 16 clarification?
- 17 MR. CLEMENT: The -- the --
- 18 JUSTICE BREYER: I'm not so worried
- 19 about this case, but, I mean, there -- there
- 20 are hundreds of thousands of trials, if not
- 21 millions, and a certain percentage of them are
- 22 reversed on appeal and they go back for a
- 23 second trial.
- 24 And what happens if the fact-finder in
- 25 the second trial is declared credible or all of

- 1 them, the witnesses and a different judge maybe
- or maybe the same, and the first one said no,
- 3 it's the opposite, all right.
- 4 Now there are appellate courts all
- 5 over the world and this country who want to
- 6 know what to do. So what is it we're supposed
- 7 to do that's capable of being generalized? I
- 8 think that was the concern.
- 9 MR. CLEMENT: Well -- sure.
- 10 JUSTICE BREYER: That is a concern
- 11 anyway that I have.
- 12 MR. CLEMENT: So I -- so I would say
- 13 two things, Justice Breyer.
- 14 JUSTICE BREYER: I can think of one
- thing to do, which is you forget about the
- 16 first trial. You go through here and you look
- 17 at it and say, is the determination of
- 18 credibility within the power of the judge who
- 19 made it?
- 20 MR. CLEMENT: So I -- I would say two
- 21 things, both of which are different from what
- 22 you said, Justice Breyer. I mean, one is I do
- 23 think in this kind of second trial context -- I
- 24 mean, I think there's room for sort of a State
- 25 Farm fox principle that if you're coming out

- 1 diametrically opposed, you should at least
- 2 avert to the fact that you're doing that and
- 3 have to come up with some slightly-better-
- 4 than-normal reason to at least explain the
- 5 change.
- 6 But the second thing that I think
- 7 would be more limited to these redistricting
- 8 cases, and I think it's very important, is when
- 9 you have a context where the court has gone out
- of its way to say that it's particularly
- important to credit the good faith of the
- legislatures engaged in a very difficult task,
- 13 I think you need a heightened standard before
- 14 you dismiss their testimony across the board.
- 15 And what you have in this case, I
- 16 think, is a perfect illustration of it. I
- mean, the person who was the principal author
- of the map, everybody agrees, was Delegate
- 19 Jones. The only person who knows the details
- of why particular VTD splits was Mr. Morgan.
- Now, if you say you're going to deem
- their testimony not just incredible in certain
- particulars but across the board, then you're
- left with Hamlet without the prince.
- I mean, you're -- you're -- you're --

- 1 you're left with a couple of --
- JUSTICE BREYER: I see -- I see where
- 3 you're going. I have one other question I want
- 4 to get an answer from you because suppose you
- 5 do get standing. Suppose you're right -- no,
- 6 you're wrong about the first half, which is
- 7 that suppose that we find they're okay in
- 8 saying that race was used predominantly.
- 9 Then we get to the question of, well,
- 10 was there a good reason for that? And the
- 11 reason they say was compliance with Section 5.
- 12 And the -- the court here says no, it isn't,
- that isn't a good reason, because what you did
- is you took a 55 percent black voter standard
- and you used it for all 12 districts.
- 16 Now they elaborated on that, but that
- isn't a very good -- it can be a little bit
- 18 more tailored than that. Some districts, yes,
- 19 maybe. Some districts, no. But the House made
- 20 no effort whatsoever. They just used this
- 21 55 percent standard for all.
- Now what do you say in response to
- 23 that?
- 24 MR. CLEMENT: So I -- I -- I want to
- 25 be very responsive to what I take to be sort of

- 1 a strict scrutiny question. I'd like to take
- 2 30 seconds if I could on your premise which
- 3 we're already past predominance.
- 4 I would say that before you get
- 5 predominance and when you ask whether the
- 6 district court committed a legal error, you
- 7 have to take a hard look at HD 92, because they
- 8 applied the same legal analysis to all the
- 9 districts. They came out with the same result
- 10 as to every district. And I don't really think
- 11 that's what this Court had in mind last time in
- 12 remanding this, because these districts looked
- very different and HD 92 is an awfully hard
- 14 district to say that race predominated because
- 15 it went from a BVAP of 62.1 to 60.70.
- So the 55 percent floor really had no
- 17 effect on the district. It went from three
- 18 split voting districts to zero split voting
- 19 districts, and it became more compact and
- 20 entirely within the City of Hampton.
- 21 But if you think, nonetheless, that
- 22 race predominated even as to HD 92, and you get
- 23 to strict scrutiny, then I think the problem
- 24 with the idea that there was a legal error here
- 25 in using the -- the target developed

- 1 principally in HD 75 and the other districts,
- 2 the reason that can't be a legal error is it
- 3 asks too much of the state legislature in
- 4 contexts like this, where you're dealing with
- 5 districts that are all in the same basic part
- of the state, maybe that's a Northern Virginia
- 7 perspective on this problem, but these are all
- 8 districts that are closely related to each
- 9 other in southeastern Virginia.
- But even more importantly, they all
- 11 have the same basic problem when the
- 12 legislature's confronting this district --
- these districts, which is everybody I think
- 14 agrees that these districts performed very
- differently in off-year House of Delegate
- 16 elections than in presidential elections.
- 17 So you can -- yeah, you can have the
- 18 district-specific information about how many
- 19 people voted for President Obama in these
- 20 districts, but I think everybody really agrees
- 21 that what you really need is to look at the
- off-year elections, because there's much less
- turnout, and that's where you have a problem
- 24 with more racially polarized voting.
- Now, in those off-year elections, the

1 single-most important data point would be a 2 contested primary, because especially in 3 districts that are going to be relatively 4 democratic where you really figure out whether 5 or not the African American voters get to vote 6 for their candidate of choice is in a contested 7 primary, because that's when you have an 8 African American candidate of choice going 9 head-to-head with a white Democrat. 10 And if the -- and that's why there aren't that many of those. There's only two or 11 12 three of those in all of these districts over 13 the decade that precedes the redistricting. 14 And the one that everybody was focused on and seemed to basically agree was the best 15 indicator of that was in HD 75. It was a 16 contested primary election in 2005, and in that 17 18 election, they -- they determined that you needed a 55 percent --19 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, I'm not sure I 21 understand your answer, Mr. Clement, because, 22 if there's one thing that we've made clear 23 again and again, it's that the analysis ought to be district by district. And for sure, as 24

you say, there might be things that many

2.4

- districts or some districts share.
- 2 And you would -- you would be prudent
- 3 to look at those things that they share and to
- 4 say they share them. But there are also things
- 5 that the districts do not share. And -- and I
- 6 thought that what we have asked of legislatures
- 7 is that when they do this, they look at a
- 8 particular district and they do something, they
- 9 explain themselves with respect to that
- 10 particular district.
- 11 So, if what they do is they say, well,
- this shares a feature of HD 75 and that would
- push one way, but on the other hand, it may not
- share another feature of HD 75, I mean, that's
- the kind of analysis I would think that we've
- 16 called for, rather than just saying we've done
- it for HD 75, and, gosh, they're all in the
- 18 same part of the state, that's enough.
- 19 MR. CLEMENT: Well, Justice Kagan, I
- 20 don't think it was quite that cursory. And
- 21 there was -- there was some other information
- 22 from other districts, but I think the critical
- 23 thing is there was a consideration that all
- these districts share similar problems in not
- 25 having -- it's not like there was this rich,

- 1 robust data set that they ignored because they
- 2 all share the problems of the same dynamic and
- 3 you don't have voter registration information
- 4 by race in any of the districts, so that's
- 5 another challenge.
- 6 And so they looked at what they had
- 7 and what they could go by, and then they
- 8 extrapolated. And it's not like the record is
- 9 bereft of evidence that the same principles
- 10 applied in different districts. I point you
- 11 to --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, it is odd,
- 13 Mr. Clement, that you say they didn't have
- voting records because 95 is next to 92. And
- what the district court did there was to look
- 16 at both individually and then their impact on
- 17 each.
- 18 You said we should look at 92, that
- 19 stayed more concentrated. But the district
- 20 court said you can't look at that -- you look
- 21 at that, but you have to look at it in
- 22 combination of the purpose it served. And the
- 23 purpose 92 served was to impact directly 95
- 24 because they took the blacks from 92 to make
- 25 more blacks in 95, and they did it in a way

- 1 that they drew lines in the middle of a street
- 2 with black houses on one side and white houses
- 3 on another side.
- 4 It's hard for me to imagine how race
- isn't predominant when they're getting down to
- 6 the nitty-gritty on the basis of what side of a
- 7 street you live on. I don't know what
- 8 compactness means when you use a line split of
- 9 that nature. I don't know how you can look at
- 10 that and not think that race predominated.
- 11 MR. CLEMENT: So I -- I -- I think
- 12 that if -- even if you have a concern with the
- way voting districts were split at the top of
- 14 95, far removed from the border with 92, that
- doesn't give you a basis for invalidating HD
- 16 92.
- 17 And just to finish my answer to
- Justice Kagan's question, I think if you look
- 19 at Joint Appendix page 451, you will see
- 20 Delegate Dance, the delegate from District 63,
- 21 and she's testifying on the House floor
- 22 contemporaneously that the 55 percent number
- 23 are the right numbers for the Richmond
- 24 districts.
- So it's not like they didn't have

- 1 testimony at the time from members of the
- 2 African American caucus that said they were
- 3 right to apply these numbers across districts.
- 4 I will reserve my time.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you --
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Mr. Clement --
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm sorry --
- 8 thank you, counsel.
- 9 Ms. Ratner.
- 10 ORAL ARGUMENT OF MORGAN L. RATNER
- 11 FOR THE UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
- 12 IN SUPPORT OF NEITHER PARTY
- MS. RATNER: Mr. Chief Justice, and
- 14 may it please the Court:
- I have two points on standing and two
- on the merits. On standing, the House as an
- institution isn't harmed by changes to
- 18 individual district lines, and while states can
- 19 authorize legislatures to represent them in
- 20 court, Virginia hasn't done so.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, on that first
- 22 point, injury in fact must be concrete, but it
- doesn't have to be big.
- MS. RATNER: That's correct.
- 25 JUSTICE ALITO: If something causes me

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- 1 the loss of \$5 or causes me to expend an hour
- 2 that I would rather do -- use for some other
- 3 purpose, that's injury in fact.
- 4 Is it -- is it conceivable that this
- 5 does not have even that kind of an
- 6 administrative impact on the House of
- 7 Delegates?
- 8 MS. RATNER: I think so, Your Honor,
- 9 because what we're talking about here is
- 10 potentially an effect for current incumbents in
- 11 their capacity as candidates for -- for
- 12 reelection prospects.
- 13 And so we're not talking about the
- 14 current House having any injury. The House, I
- would think, is agnostic as to which
- individuals are selected as its members.
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: I mean, it's hard for
- 18 me to believe that doesn't cost them one dime.
- 19 I mean, maybe they -- they publish a map
- 20 showing the current districts, and they'd have
- 21 to publish a different map. Maybe they have to
- 22 print new stationery. Maybe they have to print
- 23 new labels for offices or for the desks of the
- 24 delegates. Injury in fact, as I said, does not
- 25 require a lot of injury. It has to be

- 1 concrete, but it doesn't have to be big.
- MS. RATNER: At a minimum, though,
- 3 Justice Alito, it requires evidence of that
- 4 injury. And all that we have from the House
- 5 here is a statement of what this Court
- 6 described in Wittman against Personhuballah as
- 7 a non-obvious sort of injury. That's not
- 8 sufficient to support standing unless there's
- 9 evidence or affidavits saying just those types
- 10 of things --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But suppose --
- 12 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, when were they
- 13 supposed to do that? At what -- at what point
- 14 was the -- was their standing challenged so
- 15 that they would have an obligation to come
- 16 forward with evidence?
- MS. RATNER: You know, it's a little
- 18 bit unusual given that this standing issue
- 19 first arises with respect to this appeal. They
- 20 could have introduced evidence when they
- intervened. And I would think, at the latest,
- the standing issue was challenged with respect
- 23 to seeking a stay, I believe in July. And so
- there could have been some evidence introduced
- 25 at that point. So --

1	JUSTICE KAGAN: Ms. Ratner
2	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: See
3	JUSTICE KAGAN: suppose that you're
4	right that the legislature has no interest in
5	who is going to represent each district. But I
6	understood Mr. Clement to be making another
7	argument, which is the legislature does have an
8	interest in represent representational
9	processes working correctly and that what
_0	something like this does is it confuses the
.1	representational process. It essentially blurs
_2	lines of accountability because nobody knows
.3	who it is that they're supposed to be
_4	representing. Are they supposed to be
.5	representing their old constituents or are they
_6	supposed to be representing their new
_7	constituents?
_8	So there are divided loyalties.
.9	There's blurred lines of accountability, and
20	that all of that is actually integral,
21	integral, to the way a representative
22	institution is supposed to work and and such
23	an institution ought to ought to take an
24	interest in those kinds of things.
25	MS. RATNER: So let me give vou two

- 1 responses, Justice Kagan.
- 2 The -- the first is that I don't think
- 3 it's true that there are current blurred lines
- 4 of accountability. In fact, under the Virginia
- 5 constitution, Article II, Section 6, it's clear
- 6 that legislators represent their current
- 7 district.
- 8 So there's no sense in which there's
- 9 actually a divided constituency, unless we're
- 10 talking about a current legislator who
- 11 represents one district and sort of has her
- mind on a future district in which she'll
- 13 campaign.
- I think the second point is that, to
- 15 the extent we're talking about just there may
- 16 be generally less responsiveness or concern
- 17 about this as a procedural matter, I do think
- then we're pushing more toward the type of
- 19 generalized grievance. It's not clear to me
- 20 why the House as a body would have a particular
- interest in that beyond what voters and people
- in the State of Virginia do.
- 23 I -- I think another way to illustrate
- 24 why this isn't really a House-specific injury
- 25 is by thinking of this not -- maybe not quite

- 1 as a zero-sum game, but certainly some current
- 2 members are going to be benefited by line
- 3 changes; others are going to be harmed.
- 4 And it seems a little bit strange to
- 5 say that the House has a dog in that fight.
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: How do you
- 7 distinguish Beens, which seemed to deal with a
- 8 lot of these same issues?
- 9 MS. RATNER: Well, Beens, it's hard to
- 10 know exactly what to read into it because that
- 11 decision just talks about standing as
- 12 equivalent to intervention. And we know that
- 13 that's not appropriate.
- But even putting that to the side, we
- do think the type of injury that could have
- been addressed there is different in kind, not
- 17 degree. And that's because when you --
- 18 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Why -- why do you
- 19 say "in kind"? Just because of reduction in
- 20 the size?
- MS. RATNER: Because I think when you
- 22 change the size of an institution, particularly
- 23 when you slash it in half from 67 senators to
- 35 senators, there are going to be more of
- 25 these intuitive types of harms of the sort that

- 1 Justice Alito mentioned before.
- There may be changes to committee
- 3 structures, to rules for voting, rules for a
- 4 quorum, and at least we can imagine some
- 5 institutional-specific harms there, whereas,
- 6 here, what we're really talking about are
- 7 changes in the 100 members who may sit in the
- 8 House's seats. And that's just not a harm that
- 9 the institution itself suffers. It's agnostic
- 10 as to that question.
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what
- about the proposition that it does change the
- 13 nature of the entity if you are moving away
- 14 from compactness and contiguousness, for
- 15 example -- I guess the example is you may not
- 16 have representatives who really are -- this is
- 17 Richmond, that's what I represent, but they're
- going to have part of Richmond, they're going
- 19 to have part of somebody else, and that changes
- 20 the nature of the dynamic in the -- in the
- 21 House?
- MS. RATNER: Mr. Chief Justice, I
- 23 would give the same response that I gave to
- Justice Alito before, which is, to the extent
- 25 that that's really what we're talking about,

- 1 there has to be some sort of evidentiary
- 2 showing for those types of standing
- 3 allegations.
- 4 There's never been an affidavit put in
- 5 or any evidence --
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I don't think
- 7 it's in --
- 8 MS. RATNER: It -- it doesn't seem
- 9 intuitive at all that the new plan is
- 10 necessarily going to be less compact and
- 11 there's necessarily going to be some sort of
- real-world change in the day-to-day operation
- of the bodies. I just don't --
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: One could
- 15 speculate that, and I'm trying to get back to
- 16 that.
- 17 Justice Alito spoke about the cost of
- 18 changing maps. It seems to me that under any
- 19 law that could be attacked, a representative
- 20 body could claim a financial harm. Election
- 21 laws are passed by Congress all the time, and
- we wouldn't say that both houses individually
- 23 could come in and challenge those election
- laws.
- I don't think we would anyway. I --

- 1 we would -- and yet those election laws could
- 2 require publication of different things and all
- 3 sorts of things that would change. That's not
- 4 a harm we would recognize.
- 5 So even if a particular legislature --
- 6 well, the particular legislature might have --
- 7 legislator might have standing if he or she
- 8 says, I campaigned differently with this
- 9 district as opposed to that district, but I
- 10 still don't see why that would give the House
- 11 standing.
- MS. RATNER: So -- so a couple things.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Ms. Ratner,
- 14 why don't -- why don't you answer and then move
- 15 to the merits after that.
- MS. RATNER: Okay. A couple things.
- 17 With respect to the first part of your
- 18 question, yes, we -- that's why the United
- 19 States is taking a position on standing here.
- 20 We worry that some of these theories and
- 21 speculation could have far-reaching, unintended
- 22 consequences. And that's why, at a minimum, we
- 23 would hope that the Court would adopt a very
- 24 cabined version of Beens if it wants to find
- 25 standing here.

1 As to your second point, the Court has 2 left open the question in Wittman against 3 Personhuballah whether an individual legislator 4 could have standing here. 5 Turning to the merits, we think that 6 the district court committed legal error here. 7 It applied across-the-board significance to a 8 racial target that really had varying effects 9 on these districts. And we think that it 10 didn't sufficiently discuss non-racial motives for why --11 12 You know, this is JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: being said in a very generalized way. But I --13 14 this is a very long and carefully reasoned 15 opinion. Every single district, the judge addressed, and it wasn't an overall statement 16 about this is -- this 55 is the only thing I'm 17 18 relying on. He went through every single 19 individual district and pointed to problems with that district --20 21 MS. RATNER: I understand that. 22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- and with facts 23 that they -- I shouldn't say he, it was a panel -- that they found convincing. 24 25 MS. RATNER: I understand that.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: How do we get past 2 clear error? 3 MS. RATNER: So, Justice Sotomayor, we 4 think there's a legal error here, not -- we 5 haven't gone on to discuss the clear error 6 question. And I think that's most clear seen 7 at pages 83 to 84 of the jurisdictional 8 statement appendix, is where the court says, 9 these are all inextricably intertwined, they 10 all apply a 55 percent threshold. 11 And if you compare that to Footnote 12 25 --13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But they do --14 MS. RATNER: -- at page 34, that's where the court relegates the House's expert on 15 traditional districting criteria. And we think 16 that that -- that imbalance really was borne 17 out with some of these districts, like District 18 19 92, which the House has already mentioned. 20 District 69 is another example I would 21 point -- point the Court toward, where there's 22 discussion, I -- I grant you there's discussion 23 in the district court's decision of here are a few different precincts, we could imagine 24 25 racial motives for these, but the opinion does

- 1 not talk about the clear non-racial motives in
- 2 that district, moving the district up to align
- 3 with the James River, making it more compact,
- 4 making it more Richmond-centric, and that's not
- 5 the predominance analysis that this Court has
- 6 called for.
- 7 Thank you.
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 9 counsel.
- Mr. Heytens.
- ORAL ARGUMENT OF TOBY J. HEYTENS
- ON BEHALF OF APPELLEES VIRGINIA STATE BOARD
- OF ELECTIONS, ET AL.
- MR. HEYTENS: Mr. Chief Justice, and
- 15 may it please the Court:
- There is only one sovereign whose law
- was declared unconstitutional by the federal
- 18 district court. And what this Court is
- 19 essentially being asked to do is to referee a
- 20 dispute within the Virginia state government
- 21 about whether Virginia should appeal that
- 22 decision to this Court.
- 23 But Virginia law has been clear since
- 24 before the Civil War that the State's Attorney
- 25 General has the exclusive authority to make

- 1 that sort of litigation decision.
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, here, in
- 3 the beginning, the State's Attorney General was
- 4 happy to have the House take over the
- 5 litigation.
- 6 MR. HEYTENS: I -- the State's
- 7 Attorney General did not oppose intervention, I
- 8 agree, Mr. Chief Justice, but I think that the
- 9 disposing of that is the trial brief that was
- 10 filed by the State's Attorney General. This is
- 11 at JA 3861, where the Attorney General made
- 12 very clear that the House -- excuse me, that
- 13 the Attorney General on behalf of the six named
- defendants and on behalf of the Commonwealth
- was allowing the defendant intervenors to take
- the lead in the litigation, but he did not say
- 17 and has never said -- in this nine-volume Joint
- 18 Appendix, you will find no statement by the
- 19 House that they are purporting to represent the
- 20 Commonwealth of Virginia, much less the six
- 21 named defendants.
- 22 And you will find no acquiescence with
- 23 the Attorney General that anyone other than the
- 24 Attorney General represents the Commonwealth
- 25 and the six named defendants. I have two

- 1 points.
- 2 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, you -- you might
- 3 be right. And the statute that you point out
- 4 does say that it is the responsibility of the
- 5 Attorney General to represent the Commonwealth
- 6 in civil litigation, but I don't know whether
- 7 it's perfectly clear. And the House has been
- 8 permitted by the Virginia Supreme Court to
- 9 intervene. We don't know on exactly what
- 10 theory.
- 11 So, if the issue whether the House is
- 12 authorized under some circumstances and these
- 13 circumstances to represent the Commonwealth, if
- 14 that's open, I don't know why we shouldn't
- 15 certify that to the Virginia Supreme Court.
- 16 MR. HEYTENS: Justice Alito, I -- I
- 17 understand that concern, and I don't think the
- 18 Court has to get into it. I think part 2 of
- 19 this Court's opinion in Karcher just resolves
- that because, if you look at the House's
- 21 intervention motion, if you look at their
- 22 statements before the district court, they
- 23 never once purported to intervene to represent
- 24 the state. So far as I can tell, the very
- 25 first time in this entire litigation that this

- 1 House -- that, excuse me, that the House ever
- 2 suggested that they could represent the State's
- 3 interest was after we challenged their standing
- 4 to appeal.
- 5 And Karcher in part 2 of its opinion
- 6 says as clear as possibly can, you're not
- 7 allowed to shift grounds when someone
- 8 challenges your standing to appeal. So I think
- 9 the Court does not need to get into that,
- 10 Justice Alito.
- 11 Let me go to the -- the question about
- 12 divided constituencies. There was a question
- 13 about that. I have two quick responses on
- 14 that.
- I don't think that can be a viable
- 16 theory of standing for two separate reasons.
- 17 Reason number one, if that were true, then this
- 18 Court's decision in Wittman was unanimously
- wrong because all three of the Congress members
- 20 in Wittman could have said, as a result of this
- 21 remedial map, I'm going to represent a new
- 22 constituency.
- 23 And the Court did not say they had
- 24 standing on that theory. The Court never even
- 25 entertained the idea they had standing on that

- 1 theory.
- 2 Reason number two, if you adopt that
- 3 theory of standing, it will have serious
- 4 federalism implications because you will be
- 5 taking away the states' ability to decide for
- 6 themselves.
- 7 JUSTICE BREYER: What do you suggest?
- 8 I mean, the way you want to with no standing,
- 9 you have a Democratic House, a Democratic
- 10 governor, and they don't like the plan. They
- 11 -- they don't like the court decision. They'll
- 12 appeal it. Or Republican, same party, same
- 13 thing.
- 14 But you get a Democratic House and a
- Republican governor or a Republican House and
- 16 Democratic governor, and it could be the worst
- 17 plan in the world or it could be the best plan
- in the world or the court could be wrong or the
- 19 court could be right. But one thing for sure,
- 20 nobody's going to be able to attack it. It's
- 21 the House's plan. If you say they can't attack
- 22 what the court did, then who can? The governor
- won't because he likes it politically.
- 24 So who will?
- MR. HEYTENS: Well, Justice Breyer, my

- 1 fundamental submission is that this is a "who
- 2 decides" question. This is a classic question
- 3 of who makes the decision on behalf of the
- 4 state, and Virginia has made one choice.
- Now we're not suggesting that --
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: But am I right in
- 7 saying where the government is divided between
- 8 the parties, then, in circumstances like this,
- 9 nobody will challenge it?
- 10 MR. HEYTENS: I -- I don't --
- JUSTICE BREYER: But nobody can,
- because we will have held nobody can, but where
- 13 the elections turn out that it's the same
- 14 governor party and the House party, it's all
- 15 different. Now it is possible to challenge it.
- Now, if there's no -- I would like you
- to say there's no way to challenge it or where
- 18 there's the difference, or if there is, tell me
- 19 what way.
- 20 MR. HEYTENS: Sure. Three thoughts, I
- 21 think, on that, Justice Breyer.
- 22 First and foremost, I think positing
- that elected officials who are empowered to
- 24 exercise government power will make decisions
- 25 that way is inconsistent with the presumption

- of good faith that this Court affords to
- 2 government.
- 3 This Court has repeatedly -- this
- 4 Court has -- I just think this Court should be
- 5 very hesitant to adopt a theory of Article III
- 6 standing that turns on whether the challenger
- 7 can allege that the decision was made for
- 8 political reasons.
- 9 I think that's number one.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, maybe
- 11 you don't need an allegation. You can just use
- 12 common sense that the legislature in fact --
- 13 well, you know what I mean. I mean, it --
- it -- it -- I -- I haven't seen the case, I
- don't think, where the Democratic legislature
- 16 has challenged an alleged gerrymander because
- 17 it was too favorable to Democrats or vice
- 18 versa.
- 19 MR. HEYTENS: Mr. Chief Justice, I
- 20 think there could be a lot of finger-pointing
- 21 on every side in this case. I mean --
- JUSTICE BREYER: We're not alleging
- 23 anything. I'm just saying -- nor are the
- 24 parties. I'm just saying, is there a way to
- 25 challenge standing should what I say be

1 truthful, in fact? 2 MR. HEYTENS: So --3 JUSTICE BREYER: Whether it's an 4 allegation, not an allegation, or not. Is 5 there any way to maintain -- can somebody 6 challenge? 7 MR. HEYTENS: I don't think the Court 8 needs to decide in this case. 9 JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah. But I'd like 10 to decide. 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Heytens --12 (Laughter.) 13 JUSTICE BREYER: So tell me who 14 you think -- who you think can challenge. 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- isn't one of -isn't one of the points here is that it's a 16 matter of state law really. There are many 17 18 states that have responded to this exact 19 circumstance by allowing the legislature to 20 proceed. MR. HEYTENS: North Carolina. 21 22 JUSTICE KAGAN: And other states like

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Virginia that have not. And in some sense,

be able to get to court in this partisan,

this -- the question of whether somebody should

23

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- 1 divided circumstance is one that a state can
- 2 decide for itself.
- 3 MR. HEYTENS: Yes. And -- and,
- 4 Justice Breyer -- yes.
- 5 JUSTICE BREYER: I was looking for an
- 6 answer, honestly.
- 7 MR. HEYTENS: And -- and, Justice
- 8 Breyer, to return to your --
- JUSTICE BREYER: And I now have one,
- 10 okay, thank you.
- 11 MR. HEYTENS: Well, I also don't think
- 12 this Court needs to decide in this case whether
- 13 an individual legislator or candidate would
- 14 have standing. The reason you don't need to
- decide that is because no individual legislator
- 16 nor candidate ever tried to intervene in this
- 17 case.
- 18 This Court left that question open in
- 19 Wittman. As the federal government points out
- 20 in its brief, that question is still open here.
- 21 So you don't need -- to decide this case, you
- do not need to definitively decide that no one
- would have standing because this Court has no
- 24 occasion here to decide whether an individual
- 25 elects --

1 JUSTICE ALITO: Suppose there -- there 2 was an affidavit by some administrative officer 3 of the House that said this is going to cost us 4 \$26 in administrative expenses. Would the 5 House have standing? 6 MR. HEYTENS: 7 JUSTICE ALITO: Why not? That's not injury in fact? 8 9 MR. HEYTENS: It is an -- it is an 10 economic injury, but this Court has been clear that what you need is a judicially cognizable 11 12 injury. And I don't think that would be a 13 judicially cognizable injury to the House qua 14 the House. 15 No one is disputing there's a 16 judicially cognizable injury here. No one is disputing that someone could have appealed 17 18 here. But the judicially cognizable injury is 19 to the sovereign whose law was declared 20 unconstitutional, and that sovereign is the 21 Commonwealth of Virginia, not one of the 22 constituent parts of the state government. 23 That's our fundamental submission, is 24 that this is a matter of state law. Virginia 25 has a state --

1 JUSTICE ALITO: So you're talk -- then 2 you're really not talking about injury in fact; 3 you're talking about some other limitation on 4 -- and I can understand it. It's coming from 5 someplace else, but it doesn't have to do with 6 injury in fact. MR. HEYTENS: Well, Justice Alito, 7 8 I've understood the judicially cognizable 9 injury to be part of the injury-in-fact 10 inquiry, that this Court has said it's not just enough to have something that could be 11 12 described as an injury in general; it has to be a judicially cognizable injury. And my view 13 14 would be that's not a judicially cognizable 15 injury to the House of Delegates apart from the 16 Commonwealth of Virginia. 17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What do we -- what 18 do we do with Beens? If I were a lower court 19 judge, I would think Beens is controlling. So 20 are you asking to overrule Beens, distinguish 21 it in some way? What --22 MR. HEYTENS: Justice Kavanaugh, we 23 are not asking you to overrule Beens. asking you to say two things about Beens. 24 25 first is to recognize that if Beens is still

- 1 good law, it, along with United States versus
- 2 SCRAP, which was decided one year after Beens,
- 3 is the outermost limit of standing that this
- 4 Court has ever recognized and that its
- 5 reasoning -- the reasoning of Beens itself,
- 6 which is limited, I admit, has been squarely
- 7 repudiated by this Court's subsequent
- 8 decisions. I'd say that's thing one.
- 9 Thing number two is to say that Beens
- is fundamentally different because altering the
- 11 size of the body affects the structure and
- 12 nature of the body in a way that redrawing
- 13 lines doesn't.
- 14 Let me give you a concrete example.
- 15 Under the Virginia House of Delegates current
- 16 rules, all committees have 22 members, and only
- one -- and a person can only be the chair of
- 18 one committee.
- 19 If you slash the body in half, you
- 20 would almost certainly have to revise both of
- 21 those rules because, otherwise, you'd be in a
- 22 situation where nearly 50 percent of the body
- 23 was a member of every single committee.
- 24 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But I -- I would
- 25 have thought that the response would be that

- 1 the members of the House have -- or Senate in
- 2 that case have no more interest in -- in that
- 3 than they would in this, that the people get to
- 4 decide how big their House is and what lines
- 5 are drawn.
- 6 MR. HEYTENS: May I?
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Sure.
- MR. HEYTENS: Again, Justice Gorsuch,
- 9 I think Beens is, at best, the outermost limit
- of this Court's standing jurisprudence, and our
- 11 fundamental submission is you should not extend
- 12 it from the very specific situation presented
- there to the much more common situation
- 14 presented here.
- 15 Thank you.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 17 Mr. Heytens.
- 18 Mr. Elias.
- 19 ORAL ARGUMENT OF MARC E. ELIAS
- 20 ON BEHALF OF APPELLEES GOLDEN BETHUNE-HILL, ET AL.
- 21 MR. ELIAS: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
- 22 it please the Court:
- 23 It is not in dispute in this case that
- 24 the Commonwealth of Virginia adopted a
- 25 one-size-fits-all, 55 percent racial rule that

- 1 had a direct and significant input -- impact on
- 2 the drawing of district lines in each of the --
- 3 the 11 challenged districts. Voters were
- 4 placed within and without of the district based
- 5 on those lines.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what the
- 7 solicitor general -- the federal government's
- 8 solicitor general says is that you're -- you're
- 9 right, but it's -- it was too extreme, that
- 10 they didn't look at other factors that had to
- 11 do with the redistricting but sort of the --
- 12 the flip side of the prior error, that -- that
- 13 they just looked at -- the court was wrong in
- 14 reviewing it to simply look at that same
- 15 statistical figure.
- MR. ELIAS: Well, I don't think you
- 17 can fairly read the district court's lengthy
- 18 decision and say that it didn't look on a
- 19 district-by-district basis. Obviously, to use
- 20 a phrase that, Mr. Chief Justice, you used, the
- 21 elephant in the room in this case has been the
- 22 55 percent rule. So it would be odd for the --
- for the opinion not to address that rule at the
- 24 outset. But it did, in fact, do a
- 25 district-by-district analysis.

Well, I 1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: 2 actually had a different elephant in mind --3 (Laughter.) 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- which is 5 the fact that the prior judicial panel found, 6 you know, A, B, and C credible and D, E, and F 7 incredible, and then a different panel found 8 the exact opposite for the exact witnesses. 9 And that, I understand, is a basic 10 element, if you're looking at a case, the clearly erroneous standard applies, but it 11 seems an awkward position for us to be in in 12 saying, well, these directly 180 degree 13 14 findings are clearly or not clearly erroneous, 15 when we would have found the exact same thing the other way if that panel had been before us. 16 MR. ELIAS: So I'd offer two answers 17 18 to that, Mr. Chief Justice. 19 The first is a factual matter in this 20 case. After Bethune-Hill won, when this Court 21 remanded the case back to the district court, 22 the question that the district court faced was 23 what to do next. It was at the insistence of 24 the appellants in this case that the record be 25 reopened and that further testimony be heard.

1 And, in fact, if you look at ECF 146, 2 Note 4, the reason they gave why the record 3 needed to be reopened was so that the new judge who had been assigned to the three-judge panel 4 5 could hear witnesses and make credibility 6 determinations. 7 So it is an odd circumstance, indeed, 8 for my friend to now be suggesting that 9 having -- having urged and successfully, over 10 our objection, I might add, reopened the record so that the new member of the panel could hear 11 credibility determinations, to now be 12 complaining about the --13 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Right. but I understand. But whether or not that's 15 16 significant depends on how much weight you give to the new evidence. But, I mean, the reality 17 18 is that everything Jones said was the truth the first time and now everything he says the 19 20 second time is not. 21 MR. ELIAS: Well --22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And it just 23 seems to me that -- that -- you know, it strikes me as a little awkward to apply the 24

very deferential, clearly erroneous standard

- 1 when you've got this other -- other findings
- 2 that are the exact opposite.
- 3 MR. ELIAS: So that brings me to the
- 4 second point, which is this Court in Cooper
- 5 faced a more extreme version of that, as you
- 6 recall, where you had the state court had found
- 7 one set of factual determinations with respect
- 8 to why the North Carolina map had been drawn a
- 9 certain way, and you had the federal court
- 10 using essentially the same -- in the same basic
- 11 set of facts, weigh the evidence the other.
- 12 And this Court had to decide what to do in that
- instance and applied what was the appropriate
- rule there and the appropriate rule here, which
- is that the case before it is the -- is the
- 16 case for -- that deferential, clear error
- 17 review is appropriate.
- 18 These three judges had the benefit not
- 19 just of the evidence in the second trial but
- 20 the evidence in the first trial. So who was in
- 21 a better position to -- to adjudge whether
- Jones was credible? A -- three judges who saw
- 23 him once or three judges who could compare his
- 24 first testimony to his second, as well as the
- 25 testimony of additional witnesses?

1 Obviously, the second panel had more 2 information regarding Delegate Jones and the 3 experts and the other witnesses --4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Everyone agrees 5 here that there needed to be 12 6 majority-minority districts, right? 7 MR. ELIAS: We agree that there were 8 12 majority-minority districts under the 9 benchmark plan and under Section 5. 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So I'll take that 11 as a yes? 12 MR. ELIAS: Well, they had to do a functional analysis, Your Honor, and -- and 13 14 what that meant is that they needed to prove 15 that there was not retrogression. 16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right. 17 MR. ELIAS: Whether retrogression would leave them at 50.1 or 49.9 is part of the 18 19 inquiry that would have been done. 20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: If you have to 21 have a majority-minority district, and I 22 thought it was also widely agreed that a bare 23 majority would not be good enough for any of 24 these districts, and then you consult and you consult with the Black Caucus and you consult 25

- 1 with others and everyone agrees it has to be
- 2 more than a bare majority, I'm wondering why 55
- 3 is such -- so problematic here, given that the
- 4 states have to have some flexibility -- I don't
- 5 -- pinpointing 53.5 versus 54.2 versus 55 when
- 6 they've done the kind of outreach and
- 7 consulting, everyone approves, the attorney
- 8 general -- the U.S. attorney general
- 9 pre-clears. I'd just like your response to all
- 10 of that.
- 11 MR. ELIAS: Sure, Justice Kavanaugh.
- 12 I'd offer three responses.
- The first is that I don't think it's
- 14 -- I don't think the trial record is, fairly
- 15 read, and the district court certainly did not
- 16 find, that Delegate Jones consulted the entire
- 17 Black Caucus.
- 18 His original testimony was he
- 19 consulted everyone. Then it was he consulted
- 20 some. Then it was --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Is it -- is it
- 22 correct that the Black Caucus was supportive of
- the plan?
- MR. ELIAS: I think that members of
- 25 the Black Caucus testified in the second trial

- 1 that they were told that the -- and this is
- 2 their words -- the gospel according to Jones
- 3 was that every district had to be 55 percent.
- 4 And they -- for VRA compliance and they assumed
- 5 that was correct.
- 6 But, if you look at the testimony of
- 7 the African American members in the second
- 8 trial, they will say that they did not believe
- 9 that, in fact, their -- in order to have an
- 10 ability to elect district, it needed to be that
- 11 high.
- 12 The -- the second answer I'd give you
- is I think it would be very instructive for
- 14 this Court to look at two things. The first is
- the Senate plan, which hasn't gotten a lot of
- 16 play in the briefing, but the Senate plan was
- 17 being adopted at the same time. And the Senate
- 18 plan involved a number of African American
- 19 districts as well, five, and all five of those,
- which cover the same geographic regions, were
- 21 under 55 percent BVAP.
- 22 So the idea that -- that Delegate
- 23 Jones had no information available to him that
- 24 suggests it could be below 55 percent is
- 25 contradicted by the fact that the Senate plan,

- 1 which was in the same bill and involved the
- 2 same geographic regions, all were under
- 3 55 percent.
- 4 The second thing that I think would be
- 5 useful for the Court to look at, both on the
- 6 question of predominance and on the question of
- 7 strict -- of strict scrutiny, is HD 75.
- 8 So HD 75 is the one of the 12
- 9 districts where they find predominance, but
- 10 strict scrutiny is -- is -- is met. So let's
- 11 look at the facts of HD 75.
- 12 HD 75 was above 55 percent before and
- 13 after the 2011 redistricting, so it -- it
- 14 wasn't materially increased or decreased. In
- 15 fact, the BVAP only changed from 53 -- 55.3 to
- 16 55.4.
- 17 So many of the arguments my friend
- 18 makes about how this district or that district
- 19 didn't change very much, well, it didn't change
- 20 very much in HD 75 either, and the Court found
- 21 predominance.
- It retained 78.8 percent of its core,
- another argument that my friend makes about,
- 24 well, look, but it was core retention. Well,
- 25 HD 75 was core retention and the Court found

- 1 predominance.
- 2 On its face, the district appears
- 3 relatively compact, the trial court found, but
- 4 yet it found predominance.
- 5 And, finally, Delegate Jones offered a
- 6 political explanation for why he did that draw,
- 7 again, something that is offered here.
- 8 The facts of HD 75 are not very
- 9 different in terms of a finding of predominance
- 10 than the districts that -- than District 92.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But -- but, again,
- if -- if a state faced with these facts said,
- we're going to do 52 percent or 53 percent,
- 14 they would be hammered from the other side,
- 15 saying you are discriminating against African
- 16 American voters because you're not giving the
- voters a sufficient opportunity to elect the
- 18 candidate of their choice.
- 19 And so they -- they do more here by
- 20 going with 55. And I guess, again, on the
- 21 state flexibility point, I'm just wondering how
- 22 a state can try to comply with the demands of
- the Voting Rights Act on the one hand and, as
- you started with, the demands of the Equal
- 25 Protection Clause on the other in this narrow

- 1 band between 51 and 55.
- 2 MR. ELIAS: Sure. So, Justice
- 3 Kavanaugh, let me -- let me -- let me
- 4 articulate it this way.
- If the state creates a 55 percent
- 6 blanket rule because of how African Americans
- 7 in a rural area vote on the border of North
- 8 Carolina, and then generalized that to urban
- 9 centers throughout the Commonwealth, then it
- 10 has engaged in racial stereotyping that
- 11 triggers strict scrutiny.
- Now, in HD 75, they were able to meet
- 13 that burden, but it is simply not -- this Court
- in Alabama was clear. This Court in Cooper was
- 15 clear. And this Court in Bethune-Hill I were
- 16 clear -- was clear. If -- if the state engages
- in that kind of -- of one-size-fits-all
- mechanical floor or mechanical trigger, then
- 19 strict scrutiny applies.
- 20 Now --
- 21 JUSTICE KAGAN: Could I make sure I
- 22 understand what you're saying, Mr. Elias,
- 23 because what I've -- what -- what I've
- 24 understood is that the flexibility that Justice
- 25 Kavanaugh is talking about is critical, and

- 1 Alabama talked about this and Cooper talked
- 2 about this, but it's critical at the -- it's --
- 3 it's not -- it's critical at the point where
- 4 you ask whether the Voting Rights Act has
- 5 provided a sufficient justification --
- 6 MR. ELIAS: Right.
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- for the state to
- 8 get over strict scrutiny. And there, you know,
- 9 we don't expect the state to actually have the
- 10 exact number.
- But it's -- it's not relevant to the
- 12 point of whether race has predominated in the
- 13 first place, is it?
- MR. ELIAS: No, Your Honor. That --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I've been assuming
- 16 predominance.
- 17 MR. ELIAS: Oh, I'm sorry. Then I
- 18 misunderstood. So, in strict scrutiny, look,
- 19 the truth is that all the State of Virginia had
- to do was come in with a good reason, and in
- 21 this case, they came in with no reason, and
- it's really that -- it's really honestly that
- 23 simple.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: A good reason is
- 25 complying with the Voting Rights Act to ensure

- 1 that African American voters have the
- 2 opportunity to -- to elect the candidate of
- 3 their choice.
- 4 MR. ELIAS: But they -- but they
- 5 weren't --
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And it's
- 7 pre-cleared by the U.S. Justice Department.
- 8 MR. ELIAS: Well, first of all, there
- 9 is nothing in the record that suggests that
- they drew this plan to comply with Section 2 of
- 11 the Voting Rights Act. The sole -- the sole
- 12 argument in the record was that it was
- 13 necessary to comply with Section 5 of the
- 14 Voting Rights Act.
- 15 And Alabama -- this -- that -- that
- 16 case is Alabama. Alabama already said that a
- 17 misunderstanding, that you need a racial --
- 18 that you need a -- a -- a mechanical test to --
- 19 to meet preclearance misunderstood what was
- 20 required under Section 5.
- 21 It was not consistent with what DOJ
- 22 practice was. It was not consistent with what
- 23 DOJ guidelines were. The State of Virginia
- 24 could not have believed, if it had looked at
- 25 Section 5 guidance, that it needed this

- 1 55 percent rule state-wide to comply.
- 2 And, in fact, the Senate plan, which
- 3 was in the same bill, had --
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, DOJ
- 5 precleared it, though.
- 6 MR. ELIAS: DOJ precleared it, but DOJ
- 7 was not charged with looking at whether it was
- 8 a racial gerrymander or not. They were solely
- 9 charged with looking at whether or not it -- it
- 10 retrogressd.
- 11 The Alabama plan had been precleared
- 12 that was struck down by this Court.
- 13 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Elias, if I could
- 14 go back to the predominance inquiry, one of Mr.
- 15 Clement's arguments, I think, is something
- 16 like, well, if you have this 55 percent
- 17 non-negotiable target, you know, that -- that
- 18 might be evidence for all districts, but it
- doesn't get you over the bar for all districts
- 20 because there might be some districts that are
- 21 way over 55 percent, so that you can move
- 22 people in and move people out and never really
- 23 think about the 55 percent target in anything
- that you're doing, and that what the Court got
- 25 wrong here was not recognizing that fact.

So why isn't that right? 1 2 MR. ELIAS: Well, for two reasons. 3 First of all, I think the Court 4 addressed district by district that there were, 5 in fact, black voters moved based on race on a 6 district-by-district basis. 7 And that's part of the reason why, 8 Justice Kagan, I pointed you to the facts of 9 HD 75 where predominance was found and BVAP went from 55.3 to 55.4. 10 11 The -- the test is not whether BVAP 12 stayed the same. The question is, when you had to add population as a whole, did you choose 13 14 voters based on race? 15 And if you look at Joint Appendix 2782 16 to 85, you can see the BVAP moved in and the BVAP moved out in each of these districts. And 17 the numbers, frankly, are fairly startling. 18 19 HD 71, 9674 black voters were moved in, 2,000 20 black voters were moved out. HD 89, 8,000 black voters are moved in, 3900 black voters 21 22 are moved out. 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, this is in a context where you are required to consider 24 25 race to comply with Section 5 of the Voting

- 1 Rights Act.
- 2 MR. ELIAS: Correct. And had -- Your
- 3 Honor, had the state -- the Commonwealth of
- 4 Virginia done even a modicum of
- 5 district-by-district analysis, this would be a
- 6 very different case.
- 7 If it had done the same analysis that
- 8 the state Senate did, it would be -- we
- 9 wouldn't be here.
- 10 If it had done the same thing that --
- 11 that was done with respect to Delegate Tyler's
- district in HD 75, we might have been here, and
- I would have lost, as I did -- as we did the
- 14 last time when I challenged -- when we
- 15 challenged HD 75.
- But, in these districts, it is
- virtually uncontested and it is certainly not
- 18 clear error that in the -- that in the words of
- 19 the -- of the district court, the legislature
- 20 engaged in no analysis of any kind. And that's
- 21 JS AP 88. No analysis.
- Thank you, Your Honor.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 24 counsel.
- Mr. Clement, you have three minutes

- 1 remaining. 2 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF PAUL D. CLEMENT 3 ON BEHALF OF THE APPELLANTS 4 MR. CLEMENT: Thank you, Mr. Chief 5 Justice. 6 Just a couple of quick points on 7 standing and on the merits. 8 First on standing, I don't think you 9 can underestimate the impact of this case and the decision below and the remedial order that 10 follows on the House and the way it operates 11 12 day-to-day. 13 The remedial order reconfigured 25 of 14 the 100 seats. That's fully 25 percent of the 15 House's seats. That's much more than a peppercorn. I don't think the solution is to 16 17 get 25 individual members here. And I think it's a mistake to think of 18 19 the districts that basically set up the basic
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Clement, what

representational structure of the House --

- 22 -- Mr. Clement, what do we do now? If we rule
- 23 in your favor and say that every House that has
- 24 -- creates a plan has standing, we invite

20

25 complete discord in a state over who represents

- 1 the interests of that law.
- 2 MR. CLEMENT: I don't think there is
- 3 any discord here.
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So every --
- 5 MR. CLEMENT: As my friends on the
- 6 other --
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- every House
- 8 body can come in, so can their attorney
- 9 general, presumably, and possibly some
- 10 individual members. I mean, this is a radical
- 11 new step.
- 12 MR. CLEMENT: I -- I don't think it
- has anything -- this case has anything to do
- 14 with whether the members are going to come
- 15 here. I don't think having 25 members with
- 16 standing is better than having the House,
- 17 especially when these basic lines that
- 18 determine how they're going to be organized are
- 19 critical.
- I also don't see how you could not
- 21 recognize standing here without overruling your
- decision in Beens. I mean, Beens may be a more
- 23 extreme version, but --
- 24 JUSTICE GINSBURG: It hasn't been
- 25 cited --

- 1 MR. CLEMENT: -- it's the same --2 JUSTICE GINSBURG: -- Mr. Clement, in 3 30 years. Beens was of an age when there was a 4 much more relaxed view of standing than there 5 is now. 6 MR. CLEMENT: I -- I -- I don't think that -- that decisions come with expiration 7 8 dates. The fact that you haven't cited it in 9 the last 30 years doesn't mean that you 10 wouldn't have to overrule it. And I don't think you should. 11 12 And I think the important thing is 13 that even if there's a difference in degree --14 as Justice Alito suggested, even a five dollar 15 injury is injury in fact -- there's much more than that. And it goes to the heart of how 16 this House organizes itself. 17 18 Just on the merits, two quick points. 19 First of all, I don't think -- I think 20 it would be a huge mistake on predominance to just say this is clear error and be done with 21 22 The difference between the districts here 23 and the districts in Alabama are completely 2.4 stark.
- 25 You looked at a district in Alabama,

- and they moved out 16,000 people and only 30 --
- or in 16,000 people, only 36 of whom were
- 3 white. Here with HD 69, there's a one percent
- 4 difference in the racial makeup of the people
- 5 who went in and out of the district, 44 versus
- 6 43 percent.
- 7 The -- you cannot say that race
- 8 predominated here, faithfully with this Court's
- 9 precedence about what predominance means.
- 10 And then if you get to strict
- 11 scrutiny -- Justice Kavanaugh, you asked about
- 12 whether the African American Caucus supported
- 13 this law. All but two members of the African
- 14 American Caucus supported this law. One of the
- 15 two members who didn't was the district in HD
- 16 75. She didn't support the law because she
- thought that the BVAP of 55 percent was too
- 18 low.
- 19 And that just shows you the dilemma
- 20 that -- that people face. And this is not a
- 21 case like Alabama where the state picked a
- 22 cartoonish figure and said in order to avoid
- 23 retrogression, they have to stay at 75 percent.
- 24 This is a case where they picked
- 25 55 percent, which, frankly, is exactly the

1	right number to avoid retrogression in
2	contested primaries. Thank you, Your Honor.
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
4	counsel. The case is submitted.
5	(Whereupon, at 11:07 a.m., the case
6	was submitted.)
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