SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN I	HE SUPREME COURT OF THE	ONTIED	SIAIES
		-	
FRANCHISE T	AX BOARD OF CALIFORNIA,)	
	Petitioner,)	
	v.) No.	17-1299
GILBERT P. 1	HYATT,)	
	Respondent.)	
		_	

Pages: 1 through 59

Place: Washington, D.C.

Date: January 9, 2019

HERITAGE REPORTING CORPORATION

Official Reporters
1220 L Street, N.W., Suite 206
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 628-4888
www.hrccourtreporters.com

1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	
2		
3	FRANCHISE TAX BOARD OF CALIFORNIA,)	
4	Petitioner,)	
5	v.) No. 17-129	9
6	GILBERT P. HYATT,)	
7	Respondent.)	
8		
9		
10	Washington, D.C.	
11	Wednesday, January 9, 2019	
12		
13	The above-entitled matter came on f	or
14	oral argument before the Supreme Court of the	
15	United States at 10:03 a.m.	
16		
17	APPEARANCES:	
18	SETH P. WAXMAN, ESQ., Washington, D.C.;	
19	on behalf of the Petitioner.	
20	ERWIN CHEMERINSKY, ESQ., Berkeley, California;	
21	on behalf of the Respondent.	
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	CONTENTS	
2	ORAL ARGUMENT OF:	PAGE:
3	SETH P. WAXMAN, ESQ.	
4	On behalf of the Petitioner	3
5	ORAL ARGUMENT OF:	
6	ERWIN CHEMERINSKY, ESQ.	
7	On behalf of the Respondent	27
8	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF:	
9	SETH P. WAXMAN, ESQ.	
10	On behalf of the Petitioner	56
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:03 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument this morning in Case 17-1299,
5	Franchise Tax Board of California versus Hyatt.
6	Mr. Waxman.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF SETH P. WAXMAN
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MR. WAXMAN: Mr. Chief Justice, and
10	may it please the Court:
11	The participants in the ratification
12	debates disagreed about whether the new
13	constitution would, or should, subject states
14	to suit in the new courts of the soon-to-be
15	superior sovereign, but they were unanimous in
16	their understanding that states could not be
17	sued in the courts of other states.
18	Edmund Pendleton, chairing the
19	Virginia Convention, proclaimed "the
20	impossibility of calling a sovereign before the
21	jurisdiction of another sovereign," echoing
22	writings and speeches given by Hamilton,
23	Marshall, and Madison, among others. In
24	Chisholm itself, Edmund Randolph
25	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel it's nice

```
1 that they felt that way, but what we know is
```

- 2 they didn't put it in the Constitution. And so
- 3 we talk a lot now about not relying on
- 4 legislative history but relying on the plain
- 5 text of the Constitution.
- 6 Could you tell me what there is in our
- 7 original case, the Nevada -- in our original
- 8 case, that didn't address this argument and say
- 9 it wasn't compelling?
- MR. WAXMAN: So --
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What is new
- 12 from --
- MR. WAXMAN: Are -- you say the
- original case. Do you mean Nevada versus Hall?
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yes. What's --
- 16 what -- what is new --
- 17 MR. WAXMAN: Well --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- in any of the
- 19 arguments that were raised in Nevada versus
- 20 Hall that weren't addressed by the Court?
- MR. WAXMAN: Well, as we point out --
- 22 first of all, what was new --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I know you say it
- 24 was wrong. Putting aside the wrongness.
- 25 MR. WAXMAN: I -- I want to -- I want

- 1 to -- I -- I'm not going to harp on the 2 wrongness. I think that's relatively clear 3 from our petition and our merits brief. 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, I know 5 that's your position, but let's --6 MR. WAXMAN: Yeah. I think before I 7 address what the Court missed in Nevada versus 8 Hall, I just want to point out that when you 9 say what changed, the only thing -- Nevada 10 versus Hall represents the only case in state or federal court in the 200 years prior that 11 had ever recognized the ability of one state to 12 compel another state to answer. It cited zero 13 14 cases. 15 And while it isn't new, from the time this Court -- at least the time this Court 16 decided Hans versus Louisiana until whatever 17 18 its most recent case was on sovereign immunity, 19 it has always stated repeatedly, uniformly, 20 that, as the Court explained in -- in Alden, 21 state sovereign immunity is demarcated by
- 24 immunity derives from the structure of the
- 25 original constitution."

22

23

fundamental postulates implicit in the

constitutional design. It -- "sovereign

Τ	Now 1 can
2	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So what do you
3	think is the structure, since most sovereign
4	immunity there's a lot of customary law
5	involving it, but, at the essence, and it was
6	this way in the United States for a very long
7	time, recognizing the sovereign immunity of a
8	foreign state was at the discretion of the host
9	state.
_0	MR. WAXMAN: So
.1	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Now the U.S.
_2	followed the pattern, but, in the Tate letter,
.3	it changed it around. What do you think in the
_4	constitutional design reflects the willingness
-5	of one state to give up its power to protect
-6	its own citizens from the actions of another
_7	state who might intrude directly?
-8	Now we know, because we recently had a
_9	case, that states can be sued. Were you on
20	that case? I can't remember now.
21	MR. WAXMAN: I don't know what you're
22	talking about.
23	(Laughter.)
24	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That there
5	weah We had a case recently where there's a

- 1 question about whether a state can be sued to
- 2 quiet title in another state. So, if one state
- 3 owns property in another state, it can be
- 4 hauled into court to quiet title of that
- 5 property.
- 6 So we know that the rule wasn't
- 7 absolute possibly, and so the question I have
- 8 is where in the constitutional design do we
- 9 see, and in light of the -- of the
- 10 constitutional reservation to states of all
- 11 powers not designated by the Constitution,
- their willing -- their ability to protect their
- own citizens in their own states?
- MR. WAXMAN: Okay. So I'm going to --
- 15 I'm going to give you what I believe are the
- 16 textual -- the textual basis in the
- 17 Constitution itself for the implicit plan, the
- 18 underlying postulate that this Court has
- 19 recognized for well over 130 years.
- 20 But let me just address first your
- 21 point about, you know, international --
- 22 national comity -- international comity under
- 23 the law of nations. It is true that nations
- 24 with no superior sovereign and no superior --
- and no mechanism to enforce their rights under

- 1 the law of nations had the raw power to violate
- 2 the law of nations obligation that friendly
- 3 states respect each other's sovereign immunity,
- 4 just as nations had the raw power to violate
- 5 each other's borders or declare war or to
- 6 refuse to recognize each other's judgments.
- 7 But the states of the union, in
- 8 ratifying the Constitution to -- to form a more
- 9 perfect union, surrendered their powers to
- 10 treat each other as legal strangers. They gave
- 11 up the so -- the perhaps --
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: But just so I
- 13 understand you --
- MR. WAXMAN: -- wild west of
- 15 international law.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Waxman, just so I
- 17 understand you, are you saying that the states,
- 18 pre the Constitution, were in the same position
- 19 as foreign nations? In other words, it was --
- their immunity then was a matter of comity,
- 21 rather than as -- a matter of legal
- 22 requirement? Is that correct?
- MR. WAXMAN: So my view is -- my view
- is -- and I think this is -- this is well
- 25 recognized in the Court's cases -- that prior

- 1 to -- certainly, prior to the Articles of
 2 Confederation, but, you know, in any event,
- 3 prior to the Constitution, the states stood in
- 4 respect to each other and had obligations under
- 5 the law of nations.
- 6 And the law of nations, you know, it's
- 7 true that the -- in essence, the law of nation
- 8 obligation to not haul an unconsenting
- 9 sovereign into your courts was unenforceable,
- 10 and it's true that this Court has referred to
- 11 it as, therefore, in effect, a matter of
- 12 comity.
- 13 And states were in that situation.
- 14 But this Court explained in First National City
- 15 Bank versus the Bank of China and in the
- 16 Sabbatino versus Cuba case that -- and it's
- 17 reflected in The Schooner Exchange itself, that
- 18 what comity meant was that there was no
- 19 obligation to adhere to -- to apply that or any
- 20 other law of nations except with respect to
- 21 friendly nations that the sovereign recognized.
- JUSTICE ALITO: What do you --
- MR. WAXMAN: And those -- that
- 24 certainly characterized the -- the states of
- 25 the union. And that's why, you know, this

- 1 Court in Alden and many other cases said that
- 2 "the contours of sovereign immunity are
- determined by the founders' understanding."
- 4 And their understanding, expressed by the anti-
- 5 federalists, the federalists who thought it
- 6 would be terrific if states could be sued in
- 7 federal court, and the federalists who -- like
- 8 Madison and Marshall, who assured everyone that
- 9 it wouldn't, they all understood that because
- 10 the states were recognized by each other and
- 11 were friendly, there was an absolute law of
- 12 nations immunity.
- 13 JUSTICE BREYER: It's odd then that
- 14 Marshall didn't say that in Schooner McFaddon,
- 15 nor did Joseph Story in Santissima Trinidad or
- 16 whatever it is, nor did Vattel. What they said
- was it's a question of consent, that, of
- 18 course, the state -- I mean, I can read it to
- 19 you: "All exceptions to the full and complete
- 20 power of a nation within its own territory must
- 21 be traced up to the consent of the nation
- 22 itself." And --
- MR. WAXMAN: Yes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: -- that's what they
- 25 said.

1 MR. WAXMAN: Yes. And --2 JUSTICE BREYER: I didn't find 3 language like raw power. But what I found was 4 it's a matter of comity. It's a matter of consent. And, of course, most nations follow 5 6 it. 7 But, if somebody didn't, you couldn't 8 say it violated international law. And then 9 the question that I'd like to hear the answer 10 to is -- is what Justice Sotomayor asked. And, of course, the founders were all talking about 11 12 a situation where they were worried about federal power and the federal suit and bringing 13 14 who could sue people under the federal power. 15 So, when I looked at this before, which I did, I found international authority 16 after international authority, many, that said 17 18 just what Marshall said, that said just what 19 Story said, and you say, well, are states 20 different? Well, they're not different in two 21 respects. 22 Almost all of them do give immunity to 23 the other state. But, if you find an outlier that doesn't, you can't say it violates 24 25 international law. Were they states? There we

- 1 have Justice Sotomayor's question.
- 2 MR. WAXMAN: With --
- JUSTICE BREYER: And what in the
- 4 Constitution, it would have to be something
- 5 that in this respect makes them less sovereign,
- 6 what is it that says you can't have an outlier?
- 7 MR. WAXMAN: So, when you say, you
- 8 know, if some states refuse to recognize that
- 9 principle, well, that was one thing. No state
- 10 before ratification, until Nevada versus Hall,
- 11 had ever done such a thing.
- 12 This Court before Nevada versus Hall
- in a half a dozen cases stretching over 100
- 14 years --
- JUSTICE BREYER: I know they didn't.
- 16 That isn't quite my question.
- MR. WAXMAN: Well, but --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Of course, they
- 19 didn't.
- MR. WAXMAN: So --
- 21 JUSTICE BREYER: Almost all countries
- 22 recognize sovereign immunity. But you might
- have one, I mean, I don't know, maybe Tasmania
- if it was a country then didn't recognize it
- and the question is, do you have to?

1	MR. WAXMAN: So
2	JUSTICE BREYER: And the answer of
3	Marshall, Story, Vattel, no, you don't have to.
4	MR. WAXMAN: So I think Vattel, who
5	was quoted and referenced in I'm going to
6	talk about Vattel, The Schooner Exchange, and
7	then the point of what changed when the
8	Constitution was adopted, and then where in the
9	text of the Constitution I'm citing my
.0	authority, which I I forgot to address.
.1	Vattel and other commentators at the
.2	time whose jurisprudence was also referenced in
.3	the ratification debate held stated that
_4	sovereign immunity was a mandatory limit on the
.5	power of one sovereign to adjudicate another's
.6	claim, another to adjudicate claims against
.7	another sovereign. And he held that the
.8	response to a violation of that law of nations
_9	was war.
20	Now, in The Schooner Exchange, Chief
21	Justice Marshall says: Of course, you a
22	sovereign has absolute territory absolute
23	discretion over its own territory.
24	There is a law of nations principle
25	that friendly nations whose in that case

- 1 whose ships appear in our ports, whose
- 2 sovereign ships that appear in our ports, under
- 3 the law, there are certain principles under the
- 4 law of nations in which the host state is
- 5 deemed as a matter of the law of nations to
- 6 have waived its sovereign authority to have its
- 7 courts exercise jurisdiction. And he explained
- 8 why that was the case. That is, there was an
- 9 implicit consent.
- Now, in the plan of convention, the
- 11 states -- you know, at international law, if
- there was a violation of it, the nations had
- all sorts of retaliatory measures. They could
- 14 blockade each other, embargo each other, make
- war on each other, all sorts of things.
- 16 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, Marshall --
- 17 Marshall, who is a pretty good authority -- I
- happen to know this because we had this case
- 19 before. But if you --
- MR. WAXMAN: You did?
- 21 JUSTICE BREYER: -- look at quotes 4,
- 22 Vattel, 472, okay, and what he says Vattel says
- 23 -- I never read all those pages, I read some of
- 24 them -- he says Vattel says that the consent of
- a foreign sovereign may be implied through a

- 1 tacit convention, but it suggests that it
- 2 rested upon consent.
- 3 MR. WAXMAN: So -- and --
- 4 JUSTICE BREYER: It says that consent
- 5 may be applied.
- 6 MR. WAXMAN: Yes, and with respect,
- 7 Justice Breyer, what The Schooner Exchange says
- 8 several times in Justice Mar -- Chief Justice
- 9 Marshall's opinion, is that the state --
- 10 sovereign states are deemed to have consented
- 11 to recognize the sovereign immunity of other
- 12 sovereigns in those instances in which, and
- 13 that are enumerated, and he explains why a
- 14 visiting warship of a friendly nation is one of
- 15 those things.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I don't want to
- 17 waste time.
- 18 JUSTICE ALITO: Mister --
- 19 MR. WAXMAN: Now, even if -- even if
- 20 I'm -- oh, I'm sorry. Can I?
- JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah, sure.
- MR. WAXMAN: Even if I'm wrong about
- 23 that, the fact of the matter is that in the
- 24 plan of convention and in the text itself, the
- 25 states, in order to form a more perfect union,

- 1 surrendered all of the retaliatory means that
- 2 nations would have had in order to deter or
- 3 enforce --
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that's what I
- 5 understood --
- 6 MR. WAXMAN: -- or punish violations,
- 7 and --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Waxman, that's
- 9 what I understood your basic argument to be,
- 10 right, that there was this system of comity, it
- 11 all worked very well, essentially at least in
- 12 part because states knew that they had all
- 13 these powers that they could use against each
- other, and then they gave up those powers at
- 15 the convention. So what replaced it? What
- 16 replaced it was a constitutional rule. That's
- 17 your basic story. Is that correct?
- 18 MR. WAXMAN: Yes, a constitutional --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: And I guess I just
- 20 find myself thinking that, I mean, sort of, you
- 21 know, going back to Justice Sotomayor's
- question, what's the evidence of that, because
- 23 this is a gigantic constitute -- you know,
- 24 constitutional debate. There are a thousand
- 25 issues on the table. Everybody has things that

- 1 they want.
- 2 And this idea that there's this
- 3 one-for-one exchange that you have, we give up
- 4 our power to blockade, we get a rule of
- 5 sovereign immunity, I mean, that's just not how
- 6 big negotiations work.
- 7 MR. WAXMAN: What was --
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: And unless you can
- 9 show me evidence that that was the trade, I
- 10 mean, if I could just -- if you would bear with
- 11 me for one more moment -- Professors Baude and
- 12 Sachs tell about another trade. Their trade is
- that there wasn't a rule of sovereign immunity,
- but the states retained their ability not to
- 15 enforce judgments against them if they violated
- 16 their own immunity.
- 17 So I guess what I'm saying is all of
- these trades, you can hypothesize them, but
- 19 they are just hypotheses. And what's the
- 20 evidence for any of them?
- MR. WAXMAN: So I would say the
- 22 evidence -- I mean, there -- there is a lot of
- 23 evidence -- I don't think there's any
- 24 disagreement that the framers intended to
- 25 constitutionalize fundamental aspects of

- 1 sovereignty.
- 2 The reference to the former colonies
- 3 as states, the reference to in the privileges
- 4 and immunities clause of citizens of states,
- 5 the limitation, the express limitations in the
- 6 Constitution, including Section 10 of Article
- 7 I, and, of course, the Eleventh Amendment
- 8 itself, make sense only if the states are
- 9 sovereign.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, maybe that's --
- MR. WAXMAN: Now --
- 12 JUSTICE ALITO: -- your answer to this
- question, but I'm still, you know -- because we
- 14 are all always very vigilant not to read things
- 15 into the Constitution that can't be found in
- 16 the text, I'm waiting for the answer to Justice
- 17 Sotomayor's question about what provisions of
- 18 the Constitution you would point to.
- 19 MR. WAXMAN: So I -- I've -- I would
- 20 point to the provisions of the Constitution
- 21 that are enumerated by Justice Scalia in his
- 22 opinion for the Court in Printz, which were
- 23 reiterated again by Justice Kennedy for the
- 24 Court in Alden, some of which I have -- I have
- 25 recognized, I -- I have -- I have already

```
1
      recited.
 2
               The -- the -- preserving fundamental
 3
      aspects of sovereignty yet withdrawing the
 4
      ability to protect sovereignty vis-a-vis either
 5
      nations or other states was in -- in exchange
 6
      for a guarantee that the then law of nations --
 7
      the then principle of sovereignty under the law
 8
      of nations would be protected by the
 9
      Constitution and enforced by this Court.
10
               Justice Kagan has referred to it as a
      one-for-one bargain. But what there really
11
12
      was, was the plan -- the genius of the
13
      Constitution, the structural provisions of the
14
      Constitution was that the states, having had an
15
      unsatisfactory experience with confederation,
16
      by ratifying, they surrendered their powers to
17
      treat each other as legal strangers.
               In other words, in Chief Justice
18
      Marshall's words, they were deemed to waive
19
20
      whatever sovereign prerogative they had to
21
      violate the law of nations principle and haul
22
      one another into each other's courts. And --
23
               JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Given how --
2.4
               MR. WAXMAN: -- that I -- I -- I mean
25
```

1 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Given -- given how 2 important this is, as you describe, why is it 3 not in the text of the Constitution in your 4 view, given that the Constitution is a 5 document, in my view, of majestic specificity. 6 It's got a lot of specific details on very 7 minute things, and this issue which you say 8 rightly is so important, but then somehow was 9 not mentioned in the text of the Constitution. MR. WAXMAN: Well, I mean, this --10 this Court has been explaining at least since 11 Hans that the principle of sovereign 12 13 immunity -- of state sovereign immunity was so 14 fundamental that it is a postulate that 15 underlies and gives meaning to other provisions of the Constitution, including, as -- as then 16 Justice Rehnquist explained in his dissent in 17 Nevada versus Hall, the Eleventh Amendment 18 19 itself. 20 But, in this regard, Justice 21 Kavanaugh, this principle of state sovereign 22 immunity is no different than Chief Justice 23 Marshall's recognition in McCulloch versus 24 Maryland of the constitutional principle of 25 intergovernmental immunity, of the principle

- 1 against commandeering that's recognized by the
- 2 Court in Printz and New York versus United
- 3 States, in the principle --
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Waxman --
- 5 MR. WAXMAN: -- the equal footing
- 6 doctrine and the Dormant Commerce Clause. The
- 7 Constitution was not, as -- as commentators and
- 8 I believe some of the founders explained, was
- 9 not meant to replicate a European code of laws
- 10 and regulations. There were some things that
- 11 were understood and were fundamental to the
- 12 union that are not expressed in texts like
- 13 those doctrines.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Waxman, when
- 15 the states disagreed with us in Chisholm about
- 16 the ability to haul states into federal court,
- 17 the states amended the Constitution. We got
- 18 the Eleventh Amendment.
- We have 44 states suggesting we
- 20 overrule Hall. That's two-thirds of the
- 21 states. Why don't they move to get the
- 22 Constitution amended if we're getting it wrong?
- 23 You're asking us to do their work.
- 24 If this is such a important principle
- 25 to them, they could express it very directly

2.2

- 1 the way they did in -- in the Eleventh
- 2 Amendment.
- 3 MR. WAXMAN: Well, that -- that
- 4 statement, that observation, Justice
- 5 Sotomayor -- and, by the way, I mean, including
- 6 California, there are 47 states. So we have
- 7 three states that haven't spoken.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They've got a lot
- 9 of --
- MR. WAXMAN: But a lot of states --
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- representatives
- in the House and in the Senate. If they're
- really excised, they can do something about it.
- MR. WAXMAN: You know, Justice --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Except -- but,
- instead, they're choosing to let us decide --
- 17 MR. WAXMAN: You -- you could have
- 18 said --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- that an
- individual state doesn't have the right to
- 21 protect its citizens.
- MR. WAXMAN: You could have said
- 23 exactly the same thing about why Parden
- shouldn't be overruled. You could say exactly
- 25 the same thing about any number of outlier,

- 1 anomalous constitutional decisions of this
- 2 Court that were then overruled.
- 3 There is always, of course, the option
- 4 of amending the Constitution. The --
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But this is a very
- 6 serious step.
- 7 MR. WAXMAN: Yes.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We are entrenching
- 9 very directly on the state's right to protect
- 10 its citizens. And there are amici who suggest
- 11 that there are principles that can cabin that.
- 12 We've already recognized them. This turned --
- this turned from a multimillion-dollar case
- 14 into, what, a \$100,000 case now?
- MR. WAXMAN: And counting.
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, that's
- 17 because of the attorneys, but --
- 18 (Laughter.)
- MR. WAXMAN: It's always the
- attorneys.
- 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Always the
- 22 attorneys.
- 23 MR. WAXMAN: Well, and the millions of
- 24 dollars in costs that the sovereign State of
- 25 California has expended defending itself. And

2.4

- 1 this is not some one-off problem. This is, in
- 2 fact, a significant problem.
- We cited a half a dozen recent cases.
- 4 The -- the states themselves have added another
- 5 10. And just this weekend, the newspapers
- 6 reported -- I mean, this is -- this is
- 7 astonishing -- in talking -- talking about
- 8 disrespecting the dignity and sovereignty of
- 9 states, a Nevada citizen sued the Commonwealth
- 10 of Massachusetts in Nevada state court, Steve
- 11 Wynn, the casino operator, and he sought and on
- 12 Friday evening obtained an injunction from a
- 13 Nevada state judge enjoining the Massachusetts
- 14 Department of Gaming Regulation from issuing a
- 15 report it had prepared evaluating the
- 16 suitability of Mr. Wynn to operate a casino in
- 17 the Boston area. That's the nature of the
- 18 problem.
- 19 Now, yes, the states could propose an
- 20 amendment to a constitution. Our Constitution
- 21 is not amended lightly. And the fact of the
- 22 matter is -- and we've cited a number of state
- 23 court, state supreme court, decisions that
- 24 followed Nevada versus Hall. They all express
- 25 shock, the same kind of shock and surprise that

- 1 met Chisholm. It's true Chisholm produced a --
- 2 a very under-inclusive constitutional
- 3 amendment, but they were -- all these state
- 4 supreme courts are basically saying, okay,
- 5 well, you know, we all thought for 200 years
- 6 before Nevada versus Hall that we couldn't
- 7 exercise sovereignty, we couldn't exercise
- 8 judicial power over another state's sovereign.
- 9 And, in fact, in 19 -- I think it was
- 10 1961, in the Western Union case, this Court
- dismissed a suit in the Pennsylvania state
- 12 courts on the grounds that New York was a
- 13 necessary power -- was a necessary --
- 14 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Waxman, if I could
- take you back to some of the questions you were
- 16 previously asking, because I want to give you a
- 17 chance to sort of give your best argument,
- 18 which is, you know, given that you're claiming
- 19 that the system of comity, which was working
- 20 well for all the states, that this system was
- 21 converted into a particular constitutional rule
- 22 at the framing, and a very particular one,
- 23 because there could have been other ways, as
- 24 Professors Baude and Sachs suggest, for the
- 25 states to protect themselves.

Given that that's what you're 1 2 claiming, what is the best -- and I'll -- I'll 3 expand what some of my colleagues had said. 4 You don't have to give me even textual 5 evidence. What's the best textual or 6 historical evidence that the states made 7 exactly this bargain at the framing? 8 MR. WAXMAN: Okay. Let me take a try 9 with something I haven't hauled out yet. Inherent in our federal union is the 10 principle that no state may regulate the 11 12 government of another state. And just as one 13 state's governor can't direct the bureaucracy 14 of another and one state's legislature can't 15 regulate the government actions of another, one state's judiciary can't call another state's 16 government to the bar of the court and sanction 17 it for carrying out its own laws. 18 19 That is unconstitutional interference 20 with the independence of the states, just as reflected in these other non-textual 21 22 constitutional principles that I previously 23 identified. 2.4 Now you've referred a couple times to 25 this amicus brief by Professor -- Professors

- 1 Baude and Sachs. Professors Baude and Sachs
- 2 acknowledge that there was a universal rule in
- 3 the law of nations. Their argument is it
- 4 wasn't constitutionalized; it just stayed some
- 5 sort of common law rule. It wasn't abrogated,
- 6 but it wasn't constitutionalized.
- 7 The world in which -- the regime they
- 8 envision in which states can ignore what they
- 9 acknowledge to be a universal rule but don't
- 10 worry about it, because by invoking common law
- 11 precedents superseded 150 years ago by Pennoyer
- 12 versus Neff, states can just refuse to honor
- any resulting judgment.
- 14 That is not the constitutional union
- that the framers envisioned or produced.
- 16 That's my -- that's my best shot. If I could
- 17 reserve the balance of my time.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 19 counsel.
- Mr. Chemerinsky.
- 21 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ERWIN CHEMERINSKY
- 22 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: Good morning,
- 24 Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court:
- 25 Forty years ago in Nevada versus Hall,

this Court held that states may exercise their

1

25

- 2 sovereign power under the Tenth Amendment to 3 define the jurisdiction of the courts to 4 protect their citizens when they're injured, 5 including by other states. There's no 6 compelling reason for overruling this 7 precedent, discarding stare decisis. At the 8 very least, in this case, under the law of the 9 case doctrine, this is the established law. In Nevada versus Hall, this Court 10 concluded by saying that to prevent states from 11 12 exercising their jurisdiction in this manner would be the real intrusion on the power of the 13
- 14 states and the people of the United States. 15 Under the Tenth Amendment, the question for this Court is, is there anything 16 in the Constitution that keeps states from 17 exercising this jurisdiction? I'd suggest this 18 19 Court can look to three sources: the text of 20 the Constitution itself, the Constitutional 21 Convention, and the pre-ratification history. 22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Chemerinsky, 23 your -- Mr. Waxman did point to something that's important. Intuitively and otherwise, 24

we would say it would be wrong for one state to

- 1 tell another state how to run its government or
- 2 how to run an agency or what rules it should
- 3 follow within its own state.
- What in -- then what is it that keeps
- 5 them from doing that if it's not the
- 6 constitutional structure?
- 7 MR. CHEMERINSKY: First, comity
- 8 protects states. This is the comity that
- 9 existed at the pre-ratification period and
- 10 continues. This case shows the importance of
- 11 that comity.
- 12 Initially, the Nevada Supreme Court
- 13 excluded all negligence claims based on comity.
- 14 Then the Nevada Supreme Court struck a \$250
- million punitive damage award based on comity.
- 16 It shows that comity was protection both in the
- 17 pre-ratification period and now.
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I just don't
- 19 see comity being enough. I know one of your
- 20 amici suggested that questions of personal
- 21 jurisdiction should take care of most cases.
- 22 And, actually, I did look at this case
- and I was trying to figure out what it was that
- 24 Nevada did to intrude or what California did to
- 25 intrude physically on Nevada. And I know that

- 1 the supposed agent who was doing this
- 2 investigation -- not supposed, she is an agent
- 3 -- crossed state lines, I think it was alleged,
- 4 and rummaged through garbage and rummaged
- 5 through personal mail. Is that correct?
- 6 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Well, they invaded
- 7 his property rights. They defamed him. They
- 8 also revealed private information about him to
- 9 a large audience.
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But was that in
- 11 Nevada or in California?
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: That was in Nevada
- 13 at his home they did these things. And I think
- it's crucial, Justice Sotomayor, because while
- 15 there's the importance of one state not
- 16 regulating another, there's also the crucial
- interest that a state has in protecting its
- 18 citizens when they're injured, including by
- 19 another state. This Court has long recognized
- 20 that as a vital interest of the states.
- 21 But, to go back to your initial
- 22 question, in addition to comity, in addition to
- 23 personal jurisdiction, this Court created a
- 24 very important protection for states when this
- 25 case was last there. This Court said that a

- 1 state, when suing another state, is liable for
- 2 no more than the form state would be liable
- 3 for. So the damage judgment on the basis of
- 4 that rule, which this Court found on full faith
- 5 and credit, was limited to \$100,000.
- 6 I'd go back to your initial question
- 7 to Mr. Waxman, the text of the Constitution.
- 8 Where the text of the Constitution wanted to
- 9 limit state power, it did so explicitly: the
- 10 full faith and credit clause, the fugitive
- 11 slave clause, the privilege and immunities
- 12 clause. There is no textual provision in the
- 13 Constitution that limits the power of a state
- 14 under the Tenth Amendment to define its own
- jurisdiction provide a remedy for others when
- 16 they're injured.
- 17 If you -- if you look at the
- 18 Constitutional Convention, this wasn't
- 19 discussed at the Constitutional Convention. In
- 20 fact, in Nevada versus Hall, this Court
- 21 explicitly said, and I quote, "it was not a
- 22 matter of concern."
- 23 And then you can go to the
- 24 pre-ratification period, and, Justice Kagan,
- 25 you summarized it accurately. In the

- 1 pre-ratification period, the protection that a 2 state had from another state was based on 3 comity. In fact, if you look at pages 31 and 4 32 of the Petitioner's brief, it explicitly 5 says in the pre-ratification period there was 6 no protection based on sovereign immunity. It 7 was comity, the same comity that exists today 8 to protect a state from another state. 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What do you do with Federalist 81, which said that it was 10 inherent in the nature of sovereignty not to be 11 12 amenable to the suit of an individual without its consent and said that would remain with the 13 14 states? That was Hamilton speaking in 15 Federalist 81, reflecting a notion that it's inherent to the nature of sovereignty. 16 17 Is that incorrect? MR. CHEMERINSKY: No, Your Honor, it's
- 18
- 19 not incorrect, but you must put it in the
- 20 context in which it's written. The concern at
- 21 that time was whether the new government and
- these new federal courts were able to hold 22
- 23 state governments liable. They were very
- afraid because of debts they might be bankrupt. 24
- 25 And so Hamilton was providing

- 1 assurance to the states that they wouldn't be
- 2 held liable in federal court. That's what the
- 3 Eleventh Amendment was about, overruling
- 4 Chisholm versus Georgia. It was about limiting
- 5 the power of the federal courts relative to
- 6 state governments.
- 7 Alden versus Maine was about the power
- 8 of Congress to require a state to have suits
- 9 against itself. In Nevada versus Hall, this
- 10 Court said sovereign immunity existed to
- 11 protect a government from being sued in its own
- 12 courts. It was only comity that protected
- 13 other states from being sued.
- 14 JUSTICE ALITO: But do you think it's
- 15 plausible that there would be a great concern
- 16 about a state's being sued in a federal court,
- 17 which is a more neutral tribunal, but no
- 18 concern about a state being sued in the state
- 19 -- in the courts of another state?
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: Yes, for two
- 21 reasons, Your Honor.
- 22 First, the framers were very
- 23 concerned, especially the anti-federalists were
- 24 concerned about the powers of this new level of
- 25 government, the federal courts. They had

- 1 already seen that they had protection state to
- 2 state based on comity.
- And, second, Your Honor, quite
- 4 important, the states didn't want to give up
- 5 their own power. Had the states put in the
- 6 Constitution a limit on the ability to hear
- 7 suits against other states, put a limit on
- 8 state power, the states didn't perceive it
- 9 necessary because of comity, and they didn't
- 10 want to restrict their own authority.
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: But the comity that
- 12 exists -- well, what is your answer to the --
- 13 to the argument that -- that once the United
- 14 States was formed, either under the articles or
- under the Constitution, the relationship
- 16 between the states was entirely different from
- 17 the relationship among foreign states?
- 18 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Yes, Your Honor, it
- 19 was different. Where the Constitution wanted
- 20 to make it different, it said so explicitly in
- 21 provisions like the full faith and credit
- 22 clause, the fugitive slave clause, and the
- 23 privilege and immunities clause. There is no
- 24 indication of such a limit in the text of the
- 25 Constitution, in the Constitutional Convention,

- or from the pre-ratification era.
- JUSTICE ALITO: You know, if
- 3 California were a republic, I mean, we had the
- 4 -- if we had the California republic, which is
- 5 something some people in California would like
- 6 --
- 7 (Laughter.)
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: -- it would have a lot
- 9 of leverage over Nevada that it doesn't have
- 10 now, wouldn't it?
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: Well, yes and no,
- 12 Your Honor. Certainly --
- 13 JUSTICE ALITO: We could have, you
- 14 know, it overwhelms it in every respect. So
- 15 Nevada would have to be careful about what it
- 16 did to California. But the situation now is
- different because they're states in the union.
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: I think Nevada might
- 19 already feel that California overwhelms it too
- 20 much.
- 21 (Laughter.)
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: But, in terms of
- international, I go back to Justice Breyer's
- 24 point with regard to his questions to Mr.
- Waxman.

1 The Schooner Exchange case said that 2 under the national law, the only protection a 3 foreign country had on another sovereign was 4 based on comity. And there's no indication 5 that that was insufficient. 6 The reality is that this is an issue 7 that relatively rarely arises. 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, the 9 remedy for the failure to accord comity at 10 international law was recognized to be war. What remedy do the states have under your view 11 12 if a state chooses not to extend comity to a 13 sister state? 14 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Well, they certainly 15 have remedy in this Court based on Hyatt II. The damages would be limited to the amount that 16 the forum state would be liable. 17 18 And, second, they have a perspective 19 remedy that's quite important. States can 20 enter into a compact with one another to 21 prevent themselves from being sued. 22 Justice Sotomayor talked about --23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: That requires an agreement of the other states. 24

25

MR. CHEMERINSKY: Well, for example,

- 1 to go back to Justice Alito's question,
- 2 California and Nevada could enter into a
- 3 compact any time they want that they will not
- 4 allow suits in their courts against the other
- 5 state. There's nothing to keep the states from
- 6 doing that.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but you
- 8 have to assume that the -- the two states are
- 9 willing to do that. Nevada may think that
- 10 given the disparity in a number of respects
- 11 between them and -- and California that its
- 12 best hope is to be able to sue California in
- 13 its states.
- 14 So it has an entirely different view
- of the significance of that right than
- 16 California would. The idea that, well, you can
- 17 just go agree on something is not going to be a
- 18 complete answer.
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: Well, Your Honor,
- that's true, but then you go back to the Tenth
- 21 Amendment. Does Nevada have the sovereign
- 22 power as a state to choose to not enter a
- 23 compact, to define the jurisdiction of its
- courts, and be able to provide a remedy when
- 25 its citizens are injured by another state?

- 1 That is part of its sovereign power, 2 which is exactly what Nevada versus Hall said. 3 Mr. Waxman says that there were no 4 cases prior to Nevada versus Hall. Actually, 5 if you look at Footnote 29 in Nevada versus 6 Hall, it does cite to a case, State of Georgia 7 versus City of Chattanooga. It says that, if a 8 state owns property in another state, it's 9 subject to eminent domain and judicial 10 proceedings in that state, like any other owner 11 of property. 12 I think the key is there weren't many cases either before Nevada versus Hall, and 13 14 there aren't many cases since Nevada versus 15 Hall. That's because this isn't something that 16 arises very frequently. But, when it does arise, it is so important that a state be able 17 18 to exercise its sovereign power. 19 But, Your Honor, I would stress to you 20 that this doesn't come to the Court on a blank 21 slate, that there's a 40-year-old precedent, 22 and this Court has made clear that it will 23 overrule stare decisis only if there's a
- 25 Everything that Mr. Waxman said to you

compelling reason.

- 1 today about the plan of the convention was
- 2 argued to this Court in 1979 in Nevada versus
- 3 Hall. Nothing has changed since then.
- 4 Mr. Waxman in his brief points to this
- 5 Court's sovereign immunity decisions, but
- 6 they're quite distinguishable. Most of them
- 7 have been about the Eleventh Amendment and the
- 8 power of the federal courts. And, of course,
- 9 that's quite different than whether or not the
- 10 Constitution prohibits a state from hearing
- 11 suits brought by citizens of another state.
- 12 Alden versus Maine is quite
- distinguishable because it involved whether
- 14 Congress could force a state to have suits
- 15 against itself. In Alden versus Maine, this
- 16 Court explicitly drew a distinction between
- 17 sovereign immunity court, a state in its own
- 18 courts, as opposed to the ability to sue
- 19 another -- citizens of another state to sue in
- 20 state court. Alden versus Maine very clearly
- 21 said that it was consistent with Nevada versus
- 22 Hall.
- 23 And so, in that sense, there is
- 24 nothing that is changed since this was argued
- 25 to this Court in 1979. And there's no

- 1 compelling reason for overturning stare
- 2 decisis.
- Finally, I would argue to you that, at
- 4 the very least, the law of the case doctrine is
- 5 controlling in this case.
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just on the stare
- 7 decisis question --
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: Yes, please.
- 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- wouldn't --
- 10 wouldn't it be relevant, though, that the case
- 11 law that's developed subsequent to Nevada
- 12 versus Hall seems quite inconsistent with the
- 13 principles in the majority opinion and more
- 14 consistent with the principles in Justice
- 15 Rehnquist's dissent and the series of cases
- 16 that you describe?
- 17 In other words, if we were five years
- 18 after Nevada v. Hall being asked to overrule
- 19 it, that might have been a harder hill to
- 20 climb, but now that you have all these other
- 21 cases, that might leave Nevada versus Hall
- 22 seeming an outlier.
- 23 How do you respond to that argument?
- 24 MR. CHEMERINSKY: I -- I disagree. I
- 25 think that all of the subsequent cases were in

1 a very distinguishable context. Primarily, 2 they were about Congress's authority to 3 authorize suits against states. They're about 4 whether or not federal courts can enter suits against states. Alden versus Maine was whether 5 6 or not Congress can require that a state court 7 hear suits against the state. 8 None of them involved the Tenth 9 Amendment question presented in this case: Is 10 there anything in the Constitution that prohibits a state from exercising jurisdiction? 11 But I'd especially direct you to the 12 language in Alden versus Maine at 527 at 738. 13 14 The Constitution did not reflect an agreement 15 among the states to respect the sovereign 16 immunity of one another, or at the same 17 decision, Alden versus Maine, pages 739 and 18 740, says a distinction is drawn between a 19 sovereign's immunity in its own courts and its 20 immunity in the courts of another sovereign. 21 And so we're asking you not simply to 22 adhere to Nevada versus Hall but also to adhere 23 to what this Court said in Alden versus Maine. 24 And so, in that sense, Justice Kavanaugh,

Heritage Reporting Corporation

nothing has changed since 1979 in the

- 1 jurisprudence of this Court that would cast
- 2 doubt upon the holding in Nevada versus Hall.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: How -- how should we
- 4 think about the fact that 47 or 45 or whatever
- 5 it is states have joined in this amicus brief,
- 6 indicating that they think that their sovereign
- 7 immunity power is a good deal more important
- 8 than the power that you've referenced to
- 9 protect their own citizens in their own courts?
- 10 MR. CHEMERINSKY: The attorney
- 11 generals of those states filed a brief saying
- 12 they don't want to have to defend suits. And I
- am sure the attorney generals of those states
- 14 would like to see you overrule Nevada versus
- 15 Hall, but I don't think you can equate a brief
- 16 filed by state attorney generals with the
- 17 position of state governments, either state
- 18 legislatures or state judiciaries.
- 19 Indeed, if states cared so deeply, not
- 20 only could they amend the Constitution, as
- Justice Sotomayor said, but as I said to Chief
- Justice Roberts, they could enter into compacts
- with one another to protect themselves from
- 24 suit.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, it's a

1 pretty --2 JUSTICE KAGAN: Have there been 3 attempts --4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It's a pretty 5 remarkable assertion that we shouldn't 6 understand representations of the states' 7 attorneys general to represent the views of the 8 state. I mean, each of the states have 9 apparatus of their own if they don't think the 10 attorney general -- and I don't know who you're speaking of, whether it's a legislature or the 11 12 governor -- to direct the attorney general to 13 -- I guess it varies from state to state, but, 14 certainly, you would expect the attorney 15 generals' views to reflect the views of the 16 states. 17 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Your Honor, the 18 attorney general is an officer of the state, but I don't necessarily know that in filing the 19 brief in this Court, it's reflecting the views 20 21 of the state legislatures or the judiciaries. 22 The question is, do those state governments 23 want to give up the power to define the 24 jurisdiction of their courts and provide

25

remedies?

1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Should we 2 regard the submissions of the Solicitor General 3 here as reflecting the views of the United 4 States or simply the Solicitor General? 5 MR. CHEMERINSKY: The Solicitor 6 General is representing the United States 7 Government. That doesn't necessarily mean that 8 Congress will agree with the position of the 9 Solicitor General. I'm not saying you should discard the 10 brief of the attorney general, but, in answer 11 12 to Justice Kagan, I was simply saying I 13 wouldn't necessarily assume, because the 14 attorney generals of the states don't want to 15 be sued, that the state governments want to 16 give up their sovereign power under the Tenth 17 Amendment, what we're talking about here today. 18 JUSTICE KAGAN: Have there been 19 attempts by the states to -- to enter into 20 agreements of this sort? 21 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Not that I'm aware 22 of, Your Honor, but I think that probably 23 reflects this isn't a serious problem. It 2.4 doesn't arise all that often. 25 For example, if you look at the brief

- of those 44 states referred to, if you look at
- 2 page 13, they identify a total of nine cases
- 3 since 1979 where state governments have been
- 4 sued in other state courts.
- 5 And I would think that states would
- 6 want, if another state comes in and violates
- 7 the rights of its citizens, as happened here,
- 8 to be able to provide a remedy.
- 9 JUSTICE BREYER: Would the 47 states
- 10 that don't like this rule make an effort to
- 11 find things that has -- have happened to their
- 12 citizens in this state caused by Nevada, and so
- 13 they all start suing Nevada in their own
- 14 courts, perhaps Nevada's attitude would change.
- 15 (Laughter.)
- 16 MR. CHEMERINSKY: It might, Your
- 17 Honor, but the fact that that hasn't happened
- 18 in 40 years --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Not a problem?
- 20 MR. CHEMERINSKY: -- since Nevada
- 21 versus Hall leads one to the conclusion it's
- 22 not a problem. We can certainly hypothesize
- 23 states could begin retaliating against other
- 24 states, but it just hasn't happened. And if it
- does, states have the mechanism for protecting

- 1 themselves. And states are protected already.
- 2 On the other hand, in a situation like
- 3 this, a citizen like Mr. Hyatt has no other
- 4 remedy but the ability to sue in state court
- 5 when he's injured by another state.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, he
- 7 could have gone to the California courts.
- 8 MR. CHEMERINSKY: No, he couldn't have
- 9 gone to the California courts because
- 10 California gives sovereign immunity to itself
- and has a statute that gives broad protection.
- 12 In fact, Hyatt I --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There's no --
- 14 there's no administrative process against the
- 15 -- the tax assessment that was laid against
- 16 him?
- 17 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Well, there was an
- administrative proceeding with regard to the
- 19 tax assessment, something that's been pending
- 20 since the 1990s. But in terms of --
- 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That -- that
- 22 actually is a factual question I had. Did --
- 23 was that ever adjudicated?
- 24 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Yes, Your Honor. In
- 25 August of 2017, the California State Board of

- 1 Equalization overturned the Franchise Tax
- 2 Board's findings against Mr. Hyatt both with
- 3 regard to residency and fraud for 1991 and '92.
- 4 That is now on appeal in the California Office
- 5 of Tax Assessment.
- 6 But what's quite important, Your
- 7 Honors, that was about his tax liability in
- 8 California. This is a suit about the torts
- 9 that were committed against him by California
- 10 officials within the State of Nevada. For
- 11 that, he had no remedy in California courts.
- In fact, Hyatt I, the first time this
- 13 case was before the court, was all about
- 14 whether or not Nevada, under full faith and
- 15 credit, had to accord sovereign immunity to
- 16 California, as it would have had in the
- 17 California courts.
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could the Nevada
- 19 court have adjudicated the factual premises?
- 20 Could he have brought some sort of suit in
- 21 Nevada to adjudicate whether he was a resident
- 22 of California or not or to find that he had no
- 23 tax liability?
- 24 MR. CHEMERINSKY: I think a challenge
- 25 to tax liability would be different, in part

- 1 because of the Tax Injunction Act, and also
- 2 because of a different principle of comity
- 3 under Fair Assessment in Real Estate versus
- 4 McNary. What's crucial about this case is it's
- 5 not about tax liability. It's about torts:
- 6 the invasion of property rights, the
- 7 defamation, the invasion of privacy rights that
- 8 occurred.
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, what
- do you do about the Petitioner's argument that
- 11 it's incongruous that Indian tribes have this
- 12 sort of immunity while states don't? The --
- 13 the -- Chief Justice Marshall, who we've heard
- 14 about, described the tribes, of course, as
- 15 quasi-sovereigns, yet the states are recognized
- 16 as -- as sovereigns. So we have the
- 17 quasi-sovereigns enjoying immunity but the
- 18 actual sovereigns not under your position.
- 19 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Two responses, Your
- Honor.
- 21 First, this Court has never decided
- 22 whether state courts can hear tort claims
- 23 against Indian tribes. In fact, in Michigan
- versus Bay Mills Indian Community, in Footnote
- 25 8, the Court specifically said that was an open

- 1 question.
- 2 There's actually a cert petition on
- 3 that question now pending before you. It's
- 4 Wilkes versus PCI Gaming. The Alabama Supreme
- 5 Court held that Indian tribes could be sued in
- 6 tort in the cert petition before you.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So your answer
- 8 is throw the Indian tribes under the bus? Well
- 9 --
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: No, Your Honor, I'm
- 11 saying that it's an unresolved question. But
- 12 there is a second point that may answer the
- 13 comment that you just made. Congress has
- 14 plenary power over Indian tribes. This has
- been understood since the founding to exclude
- 16 state interference with Indian affairs.
- 17 In fact, this Court in the Kiowa Tribe
- of Oklahoma versus Manufacturing Technology
- 19 case said that tribal immunity is a subject of
- 20 federal law and is not subject to diminution by
- 21 the states. The relationship of Congress to
- 22 the Indian tribes is quite different than the
- 23 relationship of Congress to the states.
- 24 And so Congress can limit state court
- 25 jurisdiction with regard to Indian affairs in a

- 1 way that Congress can't limit state court
- 2 jurisdiction under the Tenth Amendment. So
- 3 it's quite distinguishable.
- 4 JUSTICE ALITO: The doctrine of stare
- 5 decisis serves many valuable purposes. So
- 6 which one would you say most strongly, or which
- ones would you say most strongly, supports your
- 8 argument here? Is there any reliance here?
- 9 And if not, what other stare decisis factors
- 10 would you cite?
- 11 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Well, I'd go back to
- 12 this Court's decision in the Hilton versus
- 13 South Carolina case, and this Court there said
- 14 adherence to precedent promotes stability,
- 15 predictability, and respect for judicial
- 16 authority.
- 17 And this was a case about overturning
- 18 precedent in the area of constitutional law.
- 19 This is about stability of law. For 40 years,
- 20 this has been the law. It's about
- 21 predictability. People have relied upon this
- 22 in filing the suits.
- 23 But it's also about respect for
- 24 judicial authority. This Court overturning its
- own precedents inherently undermines that

- 1 respect for judicial authority.
- 2 So I would say, in terms of all of the
- 3 values that are identified in Hilton, stare
- 4 decisis is important here. And it was in
- 5 Hilton that the Court said there has to be a
- 6 compelling reason. And there is no compelling
- 7 reason. There's nothing that's been argued
- 8 today that couldn't have been presented to this
- 9 Court and wasn't in 1991.
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That -- that's
- 11 often --
- 12 JUSTICE BREYER: I -- I want to follow
- that up, because this is a general question I
- have and I'd like to call on your knowledge on
- this, is this imaginary or not, what I'm about
- 16 to say, that every time we overrule a case,
- it's like a little chink in an armor, because
- lawyers have to use our cases to talk to
- 19 clients, and the client doesn't like what he's
- 20 hearing. Can we do anything about it, whatever
- 21 the field? And the more cases we overrule, the
- 22 harder it is for the lawyer to say no.
- 23 And, therefore, in many areas, people
- 24 start to ask us to overrule cases because, from
- 25 my point of view, there are many wrong cases.

- 1 And that's true of every judge and law
- 2 professor.
- And once you start down the road, you
- 4 have to be careful for that reason in part. Is
- 5 that true, or am I making it up out of my
- 6 imagination?
- 7 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Yes, Your Honor.
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: I thought that would
- 9 be your answer.
- 10 (Laughter.)
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yes, I'm making it up
- 12 out of my imagination or it's true?
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: No. Yes, it is
- 14 true, Your Honor, I totally agree with what you
- said about the importance of stare decisis, in
- 16 fact, that --
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, Mr. Chemerinsky,
- 18 do you think that the public would have greater
- 19 respect for an institution that says, you know,
- we're never going to admit we made a mistake,
- 21 because we said it and we decided it, we're
- 22 going to stick to it even if we think it's
- wrong, or an institution that says, well, you
- 24 know, we're generally going to stick to what
- 25 we've done, but we're not perfect, and when we

- 1 look back and we think we made a big mistake,
- 2 we're going to go back and correct it.
- Which kind of institution would they
- 4 respect more?
- 5 MR. CHEMERINSKY: Of course, this
- 6 Court should overrule precedent at times. We
- 7 all agree that Brown versus Board of Education
- 8 needed to overrule Plessy versus Ferguson. But
- 9 we also all agree that stare decisis matters.
- 10 This is just what Justice Breyer was
- 11 expressing.
- 12 And that's why I think this Court in
- 13 Hilton got it exactly right. Precedent should
- 14 be overruled only where there is a compelling
- 15 reason for doing so.
- 16 And what I keep saying --
- 17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But then the
- 18 question is how we figure out what the
- 19 compelling reason is, and that's very
- 20 difficult.
- 21 And you say nothing has changed.
- 22 That's true in a lot of cases where the Court
- has nonetheless overruled a prior decision.
- And so how are we supposed to think about it?
- 25 Is it enough, for example, if we think

- 1 it's egregiously wrong and the prior decision
- 2 has severe practical consequences and there's
- 3 no real reliance interest at stake? Is that
- 4 enough? How to apply that to a particular case
- 5 is hard, but what -- what I just said in terms
- of egregiously wrong, severe practical
- 7 consequences, no real reliance, is that enough
- 8 in your view to overrule?
- 9 MR. CHEMERINSKY: I think egregiously
- wrong, no practical consequence to overruling
- 11 precedent, certainly go a long way to
- 12 indicating there is a compelling reason for
- doing so. But I'd also start always by asking:
- 14 Is there anything today that's before the Court
- that it didn't have when the earlier case was
- 16 decided?
- 17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, if we
- applied that strictly, a lot of cases that
- 19 everyone agrees should be overruled would not
- 20 have been overruled. And so I think -- I'm
- 21 questioning that particular factor.
- MR. CHEMERINSKY: But I think it's a
- 23 starting point in the analysis. And then I am
- comfortable with the adverbs you use, like
- 25 egregiously wrong.

And what I've argued here today is

1

2 that Nevada versus Hall not only was not 3 egregiously wrong but it was correctly decided. 4 But I would emphasize in conclusion that this 5 case is decided by the law of the case 6 doctrine. 7 Here, in the second time the case was 8 before you, you said you were affirming the 9 judgment by a four-to-four decision. A four-to-four split is a decision on the merits. 10 11 It's argued in the reply brief that we 12 waived this by not raising it in the brief in opposition. But, if you look at Rule 15.2 from 13 14 the Supreme Court and the key language that was 15 left out on page 3 of Petitioner's reply brief, 16 it says: Any objection to consideration of a question presented based on what occurred in 17 18 the proceedings below -- those are the words 19 that are omitted in the reply brief -- if the 20 objection does not go to jurisdiction may be 21 waived and called to the court's attention in 22 the brief in opposition. 23 No one in this litigation, not 24 Petitioner or Respondent, questions anything 25 that went on in the proceedings below. This is

- 1 entirely a question for this Court, whether to
- 2 overrule Nevada versus Hall.
- I would then conclude as I began. In
- 4 Nevada versus Hall, this Court ended its
- 5 decision by saying that the real intrusion on
- 6 states were to keep them from exercising their
- 7 sovereign power to define their jurisdiction to
- 8 provide a remedy for their citizens when
- 9 they're injured by another state. The Court
- said that would be a diminution of the powers
- of the people of the United States.
- 12 Thank you, Your Honor.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 14 counsel.
- 15 Four minutes, Mr. Waxman.
- 16 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF SETH P. WAXMAN
- 17 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
- 18 MR. WAXMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- 19 Justice.
- 20 In McCulloch versus Maryland, Chief
- 21 Justice Marshall announced for the Court the
- 22 constitutional principle, the atextual
- 23 constitutional principle of intergovernmental
- immunity because, as he explained, the power of
- one sovereign to tax another is the power to

- 1 destroy.
- 2 Today, Hall versus Nevada stands as
- 3 the only thing that states can do to each
- 4 other, the power to render judgments against
- 5 states that, when they entered the union, were
- 6 effectively bankrupt. They were loaded with
- 7 Revolutionary War debt.
- 8 That power to subject sovereign
- 9 treasuries to judgments of other sovereigns'
- 10 courts is very much the power to destroy. And
- 11 had anyone thought at the framing that, by
- 12 forming a more perfect union, that these
- 13 states, burdened with this debt, were
- 14 subjecting themselves to suits in other state
- 15 courts, the Constitution would never have been
- 16 adopted.
- 17 The notion that Chisholm's mistake was
- 18 not suing Georgia in the state courts of his
- 19 home state, South Carolina, would have been
- 20 considered an absurdity.
- Now, as to stare decisis, this really
- is a case where Hall is a "survivor of obsolete
- 23 constitutional thinking."
- The question was, you know, what has
- 25 changed? What have we done? Recall that the

- 1 number of cases this Court has decided in the
- 2 sovereign immunity area, we're talking, you
- 3 know, not just Seminole Tribe but Union Gas,
- 4 Welch, Kiowa, all of those cases, and the
- 5 reasoning of those cases is the South Carolina
- 6 Ports Authority case, all long followed this
- 7 Court's decision.
- 8 And the basis for this Court's
- 9 decision in Nevada versus Hall, both of which
- 10 have been repudiated by this Court's later
- jurisprudence, are, number one, the Court said
- there's nothing explicit in the Constitution
- and we're not going to read a -- an immunity
- 14 that is not explicit in the Constitution.
- 15 This Court in at least a dozen cases
- 16 has subsequently held over and over again that
- what matters for the protection of sovereign
- 18 immunity was the framers' understanding at the
- 19 time of the framing and the postulates that
- 20 underlie the principles of the consequences of
- 21 giving up the wild west law of nations for a
- 22 more perfect union in which states won't
- retaliate against each other by saying, well,
- now we're going to -- you know, we're going to
- 25 allow everybody to sue other states in our

- 1 court and we're going to do this and we're
- 2 going to do that.
- 3 The -- the other thing that is
- 4 different is, in Nevada versus Hall, this Court
- 5 identified one interest supported by the
- 6 principle of state sovereign immunity, and that
- 7 was the state's fiscs, which, of course, was
- 8 overwhelmingly important at the time of the
- 9 framing.
- 10 But, since then, this Court has said
- in at least a half a dozen cases that the
- dignity of states and their self-government
- 13 autonomy are, as the -- as Justice Thomas
- 14 explained for the Court in the Federal Maritime
- 15 Commission case, the paramount interests to be
- 16 protected by principles of sovereign immunity.
- 17 Neither of those two principles that
- 18 have since been elucidated by the Court were
- 19 referenced or acknowledged in Nevada versus
- 20 Hall.
- 21 Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, Mr.
- 23 Waxman, counsel. The case is submitted.
- 24 (Whereupon, at 11:01 a.m., the case was
- 25 submitted.)

		t to Final Review	_
\$	absurdity [1] 57:20	16 34 :12 37 :18 44 :11 49 :7,12 52 :	Bay [1] 48:24
\$100,000 [2] 23:14 31:5	accord [2] 36:9 47:15	9	bear [1] 17:10
\$250 [1] 29:14	accurately [1] 31:25	anti [1] 10:4	began [1] 56: 3
·	acknowledge [2] 27:2,9	anti-federalists [1] 33:23	begin [1] 45:23
1	acknowledged [1] 59:19	apparatus [1] 43:9	behalf [8] 1:19,21 2:4,7,10 3:8 27:
10 [2] 18: 6 24: 5	Act [1] 48:1	appeal [1] 47:4	22 56 :17
10:03 [2] 1: 15 3: 2	actions [2] 6:16 26:15	appear [2] 14:1,2	believe [2] 7:15 21:8
100 [1] 12: 13	actual [1] 48:18	APPEARANCES [1] 1:17	below [2] 55 :18,25
11:01 [1] 59:24	actually [4] 29:22 38:4 46:22 49:2	applied [2] 15:5 54:18	Berkeley [1] 1:20
13 [1] 45:2	added [1] 24:4	apply [2] 9:19 54:4	best [5] 25:17 26:2,5 27:16 37:12
130 [1] 7 :19	addition [2] 30:22,22	area [3] 24 :17 50 :18 58 :2	between [4] 34:16 37:11 39:16 41:
15.2 [1] 55 :13	address [4] 4:8 5:7 7:20 13:10	areas [1] 51:23	18
150 [1] 27 :11	addressed [1] 4:20	aren't [1] 38:14	big [2] 17:6 53:1
17-1299 [1] 3:4	adhere (3) 9:19 41:22,22	argue [1] 40:3	blank [1] 38: 20
19 [1] 25: 9	adherence [1] 50:14	argued [5] 39:2,24 51:7 55:1,11	blockade [2] 14:14 17:4
1961 [1] 25 :10	adjudicate (য় 13 :15,16 47: 21	argument [16] 1:14 2:2,5,8 3:4,7 4:	
1979 [4] 39 :2,25 41 :25 45 :3	adjudicated [2] 46:23 47:19	8 16 :9 25 :17 27 :3,21 34 :13 40 :23	Board's [1] 47:2
1990s [1] 46: 20	administrative [2] 46:14,18	48 :10 50 :8 56 :16	borders [1] 8:5
1991 [2] 47:3 51:9	admit [1] 52 :20	arguments [1] 4:19	Boston [1] 24:17
	adopted [2] 13:8 57:16	arise [2] 38:17 44:24	both 🛭 29 :16 47 :2 58 :9
2	adverbs [1] 54: 24	arises [2] 36:7 38:16	BREYER [19] 10:13,24 11:2 12:3,
200 [2] 5: 11 25: 5	affairs [2] 49:16,25	armor [1] 51: 17	15,18,21 13 :2 14 :16,21 15 :4,7,16
2017 [1] 46: 25	affirming [1] 55:8	around [1] 6 :13	45 :9,19 51 :12 52 :8,11 53 :10
2019 [1] 1: 11	afraid [1] 32 :24	Article [1] 18:6	Breyer's [1] 35:23
27 [1] 2 :7	agency [1] 29:2	Articles [2] 9:1 34:14	brief [15] 5:3 26:25 32:4 39:4 42:5,
29 [1] 38: 5	agent [2] 30:1,2	aside [1] 4:24	11,15 43: 20 44: 11,25 55: 11,12,15,
3	ago [2] 27: 11,25	aspects [2] 17:25 19:3	19,22
	agree [5] 37:17 44:8 52:14 53:7,9	assertion [1] 43:5	bringing 11 11:13
3 [2] 2: 4 55: 15	agreement [2] 36:24 41:14	assessment [4] 46:15,19 47:5 48:	broad [1] 46:11
31 [1] 32 :3	agreements [1] 44:20	3	brought [2] 39:11 47:20
32 [1] 32:4	agrees [1] 54: 19	assume [2] 37:8 44:13	Brown [1] 53:7
4	Alabama [1] 49:4	assurance [1] 33:1	burdened [1] 57:13
4 [1] 14:21	Alden [11] 5:20 10:1 18:24 33:7 39:		bureaucracy [1] 26:13
40 [2] 45 :18 50 :19	12,15,20 41: 5,13,17,23	astonishing 🕮 24:7	bus [1] 49:8
40-year-old [1] 38:21	ALITO [12] 9 :22 15 :18,21 18 :10,12	atextual [1] 56:22	
44 [2] 21 :19 45 :1	33: 14 34: 11 35: 2,8,13 50: 4 52: 17	attempts [2] 43:3 44:19	
45 [1] 42 :4	Alito's [1] 37:1	attention [1] 55:21	cabin [1] 23:11
47 [3] 22 :6 42 :4 45 :9	alleged [1] 30:3	attitude [1] 45:14	CALIFORNIA [27] 1:3,20 3:5 22:6
472 [1] 14: 22	allow [2] 37:4 58:25	attorney [9] 42:10,13,16 43:10,12,	23: 25 29: 24 30: 11 35: 3,4,5,16,19
	Almost [2] 11:22 12:21	14,18 44: 11,14	37: 2,11,12,16 46: 7,9,10,25 47: 4,8, 9,11,16,17,22
5	already 5 18:25 23:12 34:1 35:19	attorneys [4] 23:17,20,22 43:7	call [2] 26 :16 51 :14
527 [1] 41: 13	46:1	audience [1] 30:9	called [1] 55:21
56 [1] 2: 10	amenable [1] 32:12	August [1] 46:25	calling [1] 3:20
7	amend [1] 42:20	authority [11] 11:16,17 13:10 14:6,	came [1] 1:13
	amended 3 21:17,22 24:21	17 34 :10 41 :2 50 :16,24 51 :1 58 :6	care [1] 29:21
738 [1] 41 :13 739 [1] 41 :17	amending [1] 23:4	authorize [1] 41:3	cared [1] 42 :19
	Amendment [15] 18:7 20:18 21:	autonomy [1] 59:13	careful [2] 35:15 52:4
740 [1] 41:18	18 22 :2 24 :20 25 :3 28 :2,15 31 :14	award [1] 29:15	Carolina [3] 50:13 57:19 58:5
8	33 :3 37 :21 39 :7 41 :9 44 :17 50 :2	aware [1] 44:21	carrying [1] 26:18
8 [1] 48: 25	amici [2] 23:10 29:20	В	Case [43] 3:4 4:7,8,14 5:10,18 6:19
81 [2] 32 :10,15	amicus [2] 26:25 42:5	back [10] 16:21 25:15 30:21 31:6	20,25 9 :16 13 :25 14 :8,18 23 :13,
9	among [3] 3:23 34:17 41:15	35 :23 37 :1,20 50 :11 53 :1,2	14 25 :10 28 :8,9 29 :10,22 30 :25
	amount [1] 36:16	balance [1] 27:17	36 :1 38 :6 40 :4,5,10 41 :9 47 :13 48
9 [1] 1: 11	analysis [1] 54:23	Bank [2] 9:15,15	4 49 :19 50 :13,17 51 :16 54 :4,15
92 [1] 47 :3	announced [1] 56:21	bankrupt [2] 32:24 57:6	55 :5,5,7 57 :22 58 :6 59 :15,23,24
A	anomalous [1] 23:1	bar [1] 26:17	cases [24] 5:14 8:25 10:1 12:13 24
	another [36] 3:21 5:13 6:16 7:2,3	bargain 2 19:11 26:7	3 29: 21 38: 4,13,14 40: 15,21,25
a.m [3] 1:15 3:2 59:24	13 :16,17 17 :12 19 :22 24 :4 25 :8	based [8] 29:13,15 32:2,6 34:2 36:	45 :2 51 :18,21,24,25 53 :22 54 :18
ability [8] 5:12 7:12 17:14 19:4 21:	26 :12,14,15,16 29 :1 30 :16,19 31 :	4,15 55 :17	58 :1,4,5,15 59 :11
16 34 :6 39 :18 46 :4	1 32 :2,8 33 :19 36 :3,20 37 :25 38 :8	basic [2] 16:9,17	casino [2] 24 :11,16
able [5] 32:22 37:12,24 38:17 45:8	39 :11,19,19 41 :16,20 42 :23 45 :6	basically [1] 25:4	cast [1] 42:1
above-entitled [1] 1:13	46 :5 56 :9,25	basis 3 7:16 31:3 58:8	caused [1] 45:12
abrogated [1] 27:5	another's [1] 13:15	Baude [4] 17:11 25:24 27:1,1	cert [2] 49:2,6
absolute [4] 7 :7 10 :11 13 :22,22	answer [11] 5:13 11:9 13:2 18:12,		00.61.740.2,0

certain [1] 14:3 certainly [7] 9:1,24 35:12 36:14 **43**:14 **45**:22 **54**:11 chairing [1] 3:18 challenge [1] 47:24 chance [1] 25:17 change [1] 45:14 changed [8] 5:9 6:13 13:7 39:3,24 41:25 53:21 57:25 characterized [1] 9:24 Chattanooga [1] 38:7 CHEMERINSKY [39] 1:20 2:6 27: 20,21,23 28:22 29:7 30:6,12 32: 18 33:20 34:18 35:11,18,22 36:14, 25 **37**:19 **40**:8,24 **42**:10 **43**:17 **44**: 5,21 **45**:16,20 **46**:8,17,24 **47**:24 **48**:19 **49**:10 **50**:11 **52**:7,13,17 **53**: 5 54.9 22 CHIEF [23] 3:3,9 13:20 15:8 19:18 **20**:22 **27**:18,24 **36**:8,23 **37**:7 **42**: 21.25 43:4 44:1 48:9.13 49:7 56: 13.18.20 59:21.22 China [1] 9:15 chink [1] 51:17 Chisholm [5] 3:24 21:15 25:1,1 33:4 Chisholm's [1] 57:17 choose [1] 37:22 chooses [1] 36:12 choosing [1] 22:16 cite [2] 38:6 50:10 cited [3] 5:13 24:3,22 citing [1] 13:9 citizen [2] 24:9 46:3 citizens [14] 6:16 7:13 18:4 22:21 23:10 28:4 30:18 37:25 39:11.19 **42**:9 **45**:7,12 **56**:8 City [2] 9:14 38:7 claim [1] 13:16 claiming [2] 25:18 26:2 claims [3] 13:16 29:13 48:22 clause [8] 18:4 21:6 31:10,11,12 34:22,22,23 clear [2] 5:2 38:22 clearly [1] 39:20 client [1] 51:19 clients [1] 51:19 climb [1] 40:20 code [1] 21:9 colleagues [1] 26:3 colonies [1] 18:2 come [1] 38:20 comes [1] 45:6 comfortable [1] 54:24 comity [27] 7:22,22 8:20 9:12,18 **11:**4 **16:**10 **25:**19 **29:**7,8,11,13,15, 16,19 **30**:22 **32**:3,7,7 **33**:12 **34:**2,9, 11 36:4,9,12 48:2 commandeering [1] 21:1 comment [1] 49:13 commentators [2] 13:11 21:7 **Commerce** [1] 21:6 Commission [1] 59:15 committed [1] 47:9

common [2] 27:5.10 Commonwealth [1] 24:9 Community [1] 48:24 compact [3] 36:20 37:3,23 compacts [1] 42:22 compel [1] 5:13 compelling [9] 4:9 28:6 38:24 40: 1 **51**:6,6 **53**:14,19 **54**:12 complete [2] 10:19 37:18 concern [4] 31:22 32:20 33:15.18 concerned [2] 33:23.24 conclude [1] 56:3 concluded [1] 28:11 conclusion [2] 45:21 55:4 Confederation [2] 9:2 19:15 Congress [9] 33:8 39:14 41:6 44: 8 49:13,21,23,24 50:1 Congress's [1] 41:2 consent [8] 10:17,21 11:5 14:9,24 **15**:2.4 **32**:13 consented [1] 15:10 consequence [1] 54:10 consequences [3] 54:2,7 58:20 consideration [1] 55:16 considered [1] 57:20 consistent [2] 39:21 40:14 constitute [1] 16:23 constitution [45] 3:13 4:2,5 5:25 **7**:11,17 **8**:8,18 **9**:3 **12**:4 **13**:8,9 **18**: 6,15,18,20 19:9,13,14 20:3,4,9,16 **21**:7,17,22 **23**:4 **24**:20,20 **28**:17, 20 **31**:7,8,13 **34**:6,15,19,25 **39**:10 **41**:10,14 **42**:20 **57**:15 **58**:12,14 constitutional [22] 5:23 6:14 7:8. 10 **16**:16.18.24 **20**:24 **23**:1 **25**:2. 21 26:22 27:14 28:20 29:6 31:18. 19 34:25 50:18 56:22.23 57:23 constitutionalize [1] 17:25 constitutionalized [2] 27:4.6 context [2] 32:20 41:1 continues [1] 29:10 contours [1] 10:2 controlling [1] 40:5 Convention [10] 3:19 14:10 15:1, 24 16:15 28:21 31:18,19 34:25 39: converted [1] 25:21 correct [4] 8:22 16:17 30:5 53:2 correctly [1] 55:3 costs [1] 23:24 couldn't [5] 11:7 25:6.7 46:8 51:8 Counsel [5] 3:25 27:19 48:9 56:14 **59**:23 counting [1] 23:15 countries [1] 12:21 country [2] 12:24 36:3 couple [1] 26:24 course [11] 10:18 11:5.11 12:18 13:21 18:7 23:3 39:8 48:14 53:5 59:7 COURT [85] 1:1.14 3:10 4:20 5:7. 11.16.16.20 **7**:4.18 **9**:10.14 **10**:1.7

12:12 **18**:22.24 **19**:9 **20**:11 **21**:2.

16 **23**:2 **24**:10.23.23 **25**:10 **26**:17

27:24 28:1.10.16.19 29:12.14 30: 19,23,25 31:4,20 33:2,10,16 36:15 38:20,22 39:2,16,17,20,25 41:6,23 **42**:1 **43**:20 **46**:4 **47**:13,19 **48**:21, 25 **49**:5,17,24 **50**:1,13,24 **51:**5,9 **53**:6,12,22 **54**:14 **55**:14 **56**:1,4,9, 21 **58:**1,11,15 **59:**1,4,10,14,18 Court's [7] 8:25 39:5 50:12 55:21 58·7 8 10 courts [32] 3:14 17 9:9 14:7 19:22 **25**:4.12 **28**:3 **32**:22 **33**:5.12.19.25 **37**:4.24 **39**:8.18 **41**:4.19.20 **42**:9 **43**:24 **45**:4,14 **46**:7,9 **47**:11,17 **48**: 22 57:10.15.18 created [1] 30:23 credit [4] 31:5,10 34:21 47:15 crossed [1] 30:3 crucial [3] 30:14,16 48:4 Cuba [1] 9:16 customary [1] 6:4 D

D.C [2] **1**:10,18 damage [2] 29:15 31:3 damages [1] 36:16 deal [1] 42:7 debate [2] 13:13 16:24 debates [1] 3:12 debt [2] 57:7.13 debts [1] 32:24 decide [1] 22:16 decided [7] 5:17 48:21 52:21 54: 16 **55**:3,5 **58**:1 decision [9] 41:17 50:12 53:23 54: 1 55:9,10 56:5 58:7,9 decisions [3] 23:1 24:23 39:5

decisis [10] 28:7 38:23 40:2,7 50: 5.9 **51**:4 **52**:15 **53**:9 **57**:21 declare [1] 8:5 deemed [3] 14:5 15:10 19:19 deeply [1] 42:19 defamation [1] 48:7 defamed [1] 30:7

defending [1] 23:25 define [5] 28:3 31:14 37:23 43:23 demarcated [1] 5:21

defend [1] 42:12

Department [1] 24:14 derives [1] 5:24 describe [2] 20:2 40:16 described [1] 48:14 design [3] 5:23 6:14 7:8 designated [1] 7:11 destroy [2] 57:1,10 details [1] 20:6 deter [1] 16:2 determined [1] 10:3 developed [1] 40:11 different [13] 11:20,20 20:22 34:

16,19,20 35:17 37:14 39:9 47:25 48:2 49:22 59:4

difficult [1] 53:20 dignity [2] 24:8 59:12

diminution [2] 49:20 56:10 direct [3] 26:13 41:12 43:12 directly [3] 6:17 21:25 23:9 disagree [1] 40:24 disagreed [2] 3:12 21:15 disagreement [1] 17:24 discard [1] 44:10 discarding [1] 28:7 discretion [2] 6:8 13:23 discussed [1] 31:19 dismissed [1] 25:11 disparity [1] 37:10 disrespecting [1] 24:8 dissent [2] 20:17 40:15 distinction [2] 39:16 41:18 distinguishable [4] 39:6,13 41:1 doctrine [5] 21:6 28:9 40:4 50:4 **55**:6 doctrines [1] 21:13 document [1] 20:5 doing 5 29:5 30:1 37:6 53:15 54: dollars [1] 23:24 domain [1] 38:9 done [3] 12:11 52:25 57:25 Dormant [1] 21:6 doubt [1] 42:2 down [1] 52:3 dozen [4] 12:13 24:3 58:15 59:11 drawn [1] 41:18 drew [1] 39:16

Е

each [15] 8:3,5,6,10 9:4 10:10 14: 14,14,15 **16**:13 **19**:17,22 **43**:8 **57**: 3 58:23 earlier [1] 54:15 echoina [1] 3:21 Edmund [2] 3:18.24 Education [1] 53:7 effect [1] 9:11 effectively [1] 57:6 effort [1] 45:10 egregiously [5] 54:1,6,9,25 55:3 either [4] 19:4 34:14 38:13 42:17 Eleventh [6] 18:7 20:18 21:18 22: 1 33:3 39:7 elucidated [1] 59:18 embargo [1] 14:14 eminent [1] 38:9 emphasize [1] 55:4 ended [1] 56:4 enforce [3] 7:25 16:3 17:15 enforced [1] 19:9 enjoining [1] 24:13 enjoying [1] 48:17 enough [4] 29:19 53:25 54:4,7 enter [6] 36:20 37:2,22 41:4 42:22 **44**:19 entered [1] 57:5 entirely [3] 34:16 37:14 56:1 entrenchina [1] 23:8

enumerated [2] 15:13 18:21

envision [1] 27:8 envisioned [1] 27:15 equal [1] 21:5 Equalization [1] 47:1 equate [1] 42:15 era [1] 35:1 ERWIN [3] 1:20 2:6 27:21 especially [2] 33:23 41:12 **ESQ** [5] 1:18.20 2:3.6.9 essence [2] 6:5 9:7 essentially [1] 16:11 established [1] 28:9 Estate [1] 48:3 European [1] 21:9 evaluating [1] 24:15 even [5] 15:19,19,22 26:4 52:22 evening [1] 24:12 event [1] 9:2 Everybody [2] 16:25 58:25 everyone [2] 10:8 54:19 **Everything** [1] 38:25 evidence [7] 16:22 17:9,20,22,23 **26**:5 6 exactly [5] 22:23,24 26:7 38:2 53: example [3] 36:25 44:25 53:25 except [2] 9:20 22:15 exceptions [1] 10:19 Exchange [7] 9:17 13:6,20 15:7 17:3 19:5 36:1 excised [1] 22:13 exclude [1] 49:15 excluded [1] 29:13 exercise [5] 14:7 25:7.7 28:1 38: exercising [4] 28:12,18 41:11 56: existed [2] 29:9 33:10 exists [2] 32:7 34:12 expand [1] 26:3 expect [1] 43:14 expended [1] 23:25 **experience** [1] **19:**15 explained [7] 5:20 9:14 14:7 20: 17 **21**:8 **56**:24 **59**:14 explaining [1] 20:11 explains [1] 15:13 explicit [2] 58:12.14 explicitly [5] 31:9,21 32:4 34:20 39:16 express [3] 18:5 21:25 24:24 expressed [2] 10:4 21:12 expressing [1] 53:11 extend [1] 36:12

fact [13] 15:23 24:2,21 25:9 31:20 32:3 42:4 45:17 46:12 47:12 48: 23 49:17 52:16 factor [1] 54:21 factors [1] 50:9 factual [2] 46:22 47:19 failure [1] 36:9 Fair [1] 48:3

faith [4] 31:4.10 34:21 47:14 federal [16] 5:11 10:7 11:13,13,14 21:16 26:10 32:22 33:2,5,16,25 39:8 41:4 49:20 59:14 Federalist [2] 32:10,15 federalists [3] 10:5,5,7 feel [1] 35:19 felt [1] 4:1 Ferguson [1] 53:8 field [1] 51:21 figure [2] 29:23 53:18 filed [2] 42:11.16 filing [2] 43:19 50:22 Finally [1] 40:3 find 5 11:2,23 16:20 45:11 47:22 findings [1] 47:2 first [7] 4:22 7:20 9:14 29:7 33:22 47:12 48:21 fiscs [1] 59:7 five [1] 40:17 follow [3] 11:5 29:3 51:12 followed [3] 6:12 24:24 58:6 footing [1] 21:5 Footnote [2] 38:5 48:24 force [1] 39:14 foreign 5 6:8 8:19 14:25 34:17 forgot [1] 13:10 form [3] 8:8 15:25 31:2 formed [1] 34:14 former [1] 18:2 forming [1] 57:12 Forty [1] 27:25 forum [1] 36:17 found [4] 11:3 16 18:15 31:4 founders [2] 11:11 21:8 founders' [1] 10:3 founding [1] 49:15 Four [1] 56:15 four-to-four [2] 55:9.10 framers [3] 17:24 27:15 33:22

framers' [1] 58:18

framing [5] 25:22 26:7 57:11 58: 19 **59**:9

FRANCHISE [3] 1:3 3:5 47:1 fraud [1] 47:3

frequently [1] 38:16 Friday [1] 24:12

friendly [5] 8:2 9:21 10:11 13:25 **15**:14

fugitive [2] 31:10 34:22 full 5 10:19 31:4,10 34:21 47:14 fundamental [5] 5:22 17:25 19:2

20:14 **21**:11

G

Gaming [2] 24:14 49:4 garbage [1] 30:4 Gas [1] 58:3 gave [2] 8:10 16:14 general [10] 43:7,10,12,18 44:2,4, 6.9.11 51:13 generally [1] 52:24 generals [4] 42:11,13,16 44:14

generals' [1] 43:15 genius [1] 19:12 Georgia [3] 33:4 38:6 57:18 getting [1] 21:22 gigantic [1] 16:23 **GILBERT** [1] **1:**6 give [10] 6:15 7:15 11:22 17:3 25: 16,17 26:4 34:4 43:23 44:16 given [8] 3:22 19:23 20:1,1,4 25: 18 26:1 37:10 gives [3] 20:15 46:10,11 giving [1] 58:21 got [4] 20:6 21:17 22:8 53:13 government [8] 26:12,15,17 29:1 32:21 33:11,25 44:7 governments [6] 32:23 33:6 42: 17 **43**:22 **44**:15 **45**:3 qovernor [2] 26:13 43:12 great [1] 33:15 greater [1] 52:18 grounds [1] 25:12 guarantee [1] 19:6 guess [3] 16:19 17:17 43:13

half [3] 12:13 24:3 59:11 Hall [36] 4:14.20 5:8.10 12:10.12 20:18 21:20 24:24 25:6 27:25 28: 10 31:20 33:9 38:2.4.6.13.15 39:3. 22 **40**:12,18,21 **41**:22 **42**:2,15 **45**: 21 55:2 56:2,4 57:2,22 58:9 59:4, Hamilton [3] 3:22 32:14,25 hand [1] 46:2 Hans [2] 5:17 20:12 happen [1] 14:18 happened [4] 45:7,11,17,24 hard [1] 54:5 harder [2] 40:19 51:22 harp [1] 5:1 haul [3] 9:8 19:21 21:16 hauled [2] 7:4 26:9 hear 5 3:3 11:9 34:6 41:7 48:22 heard [1] 48:13 hearing [2] 39:10 51:20 held [6] 13:13,17 28:1 33:2 49:5 **58**:16 hill [1] 40:19 Hilton [4] 50:12 51:3,5 53:13 historical [1] 26:6 history [2] 4:4 28:21 hold [1] 32:22 holdina [1] 42:2 home [2] 30:13 57:19 honor [17] 27:12 32:18 33:21 34:3, 18 35:12 37:19 38:19 43:17 44:22 45:17 46:24 48:20 49:10 52:7,14 **56**:12 Honors [1] 47:7 hope [1] 37:12 host [2] 6:8 14:4 House [1] 22:12 HYATT [7] 1:6 3:5 36:15 46:3.12

hypotheses [1] 17:19

hypothesize [2] 17:18 45:22 idea [2] 17:2 37:16 identified [3] 26:23 51:3 59:5 identify [1] 45:2 ignore [1] 27:8 II [1] 36:15 imaginary [1] **51**:15 imagination [2] **52**:6,12 immunities [3] 18:4 31:11 34:23 immunity [39] 5:18,21,24 6:4,7 8:3, 20 10:2.12 11:22 12:22 13:14 15: 11 **17**:5.13.16 **20**:13.13.22.25 **32**:6 33:10 39:5.17 41:16.19.20 42:7 46:10 47:15 48:12.17 49:19 56:24 **58:**2,13,18 **59:**6,16 implicit [3] 5:22 7:17 14:9 implied [1] 14:25 importance [3] 29:10 30:15 52:15 important [12] 20:2,8 21:24 28:24 30:24 34:4 36:19 38:17 42:7 47:6 **51:4 59:**8 impossibility [1] 3:20 including [5] 18:6 20:16 22:5 28:5 incongruous [1] 48:11 inconsistent [1] 40:12 incorrect [2] 32:17.19 Indeed [1] 42:19 independence [1] 26:20 Indian [9] 48:11,23,24 49:5,8,14, 16,22,25 indicating [2] 42:6 54:12 indication [2] 34:24 36:4 individual 2 22:20 32:12 information [1] 30:8 Inherent [3] 26:10 32:11.16 inherently [1] 50:25 initial [2] 30:21 31:6 Initially [1] 29:12 injunction [2] 24:12 48:1 injured [6] 28:4 30:18 31:16 37:25 46:5 56:9

instances [1] 15:12

instead [1] 22:16 institution [3] 52:19,23 53:3 insufficient [1] 36:5

intended [1] 17:24

interest [4] 30:17.20 54:3 59:5 interests [1] 59:15

interference [2] 26:19 49:16

intergovernmental [2] 20:25 56: international [10] 7:21,22 8:15 11:

8,16,17,25 **14:**11 **35:**23 **36:**10 intrude [3] 6:17 29:24,25 intrusion [2] 28:13 56:5 Intuitively [1] 28:24 invaded [1] 30:6 invasion [2] 48:6.7 investigation [1] 30:2 invoking [1] 27:10

47:2.12

involved [2] 39:13 41:8 involving [1] 6:5 isn't [4] 5:15 12:16 38:15 44:23 issue [2] 20:7 36:6 issues [1] 16:25 issuing [1] 24:14 itself [12] 3:24 7:17 9:17 10:22 15: 24 18:8 20:19 23:25 28:20 33:9 39:15 46:10

J

January [1] 1:11 ioined [1] 42:5 Joseph [1] 10:15 iudae [2] 24:13 52:1 iudament [3] 27:13 31:3 55:9 iudaments [4] 8:6 17:15 57:4.9 judicial [5] 25:8 38:9 50:15,24 51: judiciaries [2] 42:18 43:21 judiciary [1] 26:16 jurisdiction [15] 3:21 14:7 28:3,12 18 29:21 30:23 31:15 37:23 41:11 43:24 49:25 50:2 55:20 56:7 iurisprudence [3] 13:12 42:1 58:

JUSTICE [120] 3:3.9.25 4:11.15.18. 23 5:4 6:2.11.24 8:12.16 9:22 10: 13.24 11:2.10 12:1.3.15.18.21 13: 2,21 **14**:16,21 **15**:4,7,8,8,16,18,21 **16**:4,8,19,21 **17**:8 **18**:10,12,16,21, 23 19:10,18,23 20:1,17,20,22 21:4 14 22:4,8,11,14,15,19 23:5,8,16, 21 25:14 27:18,24 28:22 29:18 30: 10,14 31:24 32:9 33:14 34:11 35: 2,8,13,23 36:8,22,23 37:1,7 40:6,9 14 41:24 42:3,21,22,25 43:2,4 44: 1.12.18 **45**:9.19 **46**:6.13.21 **47**:18 48:9.13 49:7 50:4 51:10.12 52:8. 11.17 53:10.17 54:17 56:13.19.21 59:13.21.22

K

KAGAN [13] 8:12.16 16:4.8.19 17: 8 19:10 25:14 31:24 42:3 43:2 44: 12 18

KAVANAUGH [10] 19:23 20:1.21 32:9 40:6,9 41:24 51:10 53:17 54:

keep [3] 37:5 53:16 56:6 keeps [2] 28:17 29:4 Kennedy [1] 18:23 key [2] 38:12 55:14 kind [2] 24:25 53:3 Kiowa [2] 49:17 58:4

knowledge [1] 51:14

laid [1] 46:15 language [3] 11:3 41:13 55:14 large [1] 30:9 last [1] 30:25 later [1] 58:10 Laughter [6] 6:23 23:18 35:7,21

law [37] 6:4 7:23 8:1,2,15 9:5,6,7, 20 10:11 11:8,25 13:18,24 14:3,4, 5,11 **19**:6,7,21 **27**:3,5,10 **28**:8,9 **36:**2,10 **40:**4,11 **49:**20 **50:**18,19, 20 52:1 55:5 58:21 laws [2] 21:9 26:18 lawyer [1] 51:22 lawyers [1] 51:18 leads [1] 45:21 least [7] 5:16 16:11 20:11 28:8 40: 4 58:15 59:11 leave [1] 40:21 left [1] 55:15 legal [3] 8:10,21 19:17 legislative [1] 4:4 legislature [2] 26:14 43:11 legislatures [2] 42:18 43:21 less [1] 12:5 letter [1] 6:12 level [1] 33:24 leverage [1] 35:9 liability [4] 47:7,23,25 48:5 liable [5] 31:1,2 32:23 33:2 36:17 liaht [1] 7:9 lightly [1] 24:21 limit [7] 13:14 31:9 34:6,7,24 49: 24 50:1 **limitation** [1] **18**:5 limitations [1] 18:5

limited [2] 31:5 36:16 limiting [1] 33:4 limits [1] 31:13 lines [1] 30:3 litigation [1] **55:**23 little [1] 51:17 loaded [1] 57:6 long [4] 6:6 30:19 54:11 58:6

look [10] 14:21 28:19 29:22 31:17 32:3 38:5 44:25 45:1 53:1 55:13 looked [1] 11:15

lot [9] 4:3 6:4 17:22 20:6 22:8,10 **35**:8 **53**:22 **54**:18 Louisiana [1] 5:17

М

made [5] 26:6 38:22 49:13 52:20 Madison [2] 3:23 10:8 mail [1] 30:5 Maine [8] 33:7 39:12,15,20 41:5, 13.17.23 maiestic [1] 20:5 maiority [1] 40:13 mandatory [1] 13:14 manner [1] 28:12 Manufacturing [1] 49:18 many [7] 10:1 11:17 38:12,14 50:5 **51**:23,25 Mar [1] 15:8 Maritime [1] 59:14 Marshall [10] 3:23 10:8,14 11:18

13:3.21 **14**:16.17 **48**:13 **56**:21

Maryland [2] 20:24 56:20

Marshall's [3] 15:9 19:19 20:23

Massachusetts [2] 24:10.13 matter [10] 1:13 8:20.21 9:11 11:4. 4 14:5 15:23 24:22 31:22 matters [2] 53:9 58:17 McCulloch [2] 20:23 56:20 McFaddon [1] 10:14 McNary [1] 48:4 mean [14] 4:14 10:18 12:23 16:20 17:5.10.22 19:24 20:10 22:5 24:6 35:3 43:8 44:7 meaning [1] 20:15 means [1] 16:1 meant [2] 9:18 21:9 measures [1] 14:13 mechanism [2] 7:25 45:25 mentioned [1] 20:9 merits [2] 5:3 55:10 met [1] 25:1 Michigan [1] 48:23 might [7] 6:17 12:22 32:24 35:18 40:19 21 45:16 million [1] 29:15 millions [1] 23:23 Mills [1] 48:24 minute [1] 20:7 minutes [1] 56:15 missed [1] 5:7 mistake [3] 52:20 53:1 57:17 Mister [1] 15:18 moment [1] 17:11 morning [2] 3:4 27:23 most [7] 5:18 6:3 11:5 29:21 39:6 50:67 move [1] 21:21

much [2] 35:20 57:10 multimillion-dollar [1] 23:13 must [2] 10:20 32:19 myself [1] 16:20

nation [4] 9:7 10:20.21 15:14

national [3] 7:22 9:14 36:2

nations [25] 7:23,23 8:1,2,4,19 9:5 6,20,21 **10**:12 **11**:5 **13**:18,24,25 **14**:4,5,12 **16**:2 **19**:5,6,8,21 **27**:3 nature [3] 24:17 32:11,16 necessarily [3] 43:19 44:7,13 necessary [3] 25:13,13 34:9 needed [1] 53:8 Neff [1] 27:12 nealiaence [1] 29:13 negotiations [1] 17:6 Neither [1] 59:17 neutral [1] 33:17 Nevada [56] 4:7,14,19 5:7,9 12:10, 12 20:18 24:9,10,13,24 25:6 27: 25 28:10 29:12,14,24,25 30:11,12 **31**:20 **33**:9 **35**:9,15,18 **37**:2,9,21 **38:**2,4,5,13,14 **39:**2,21 **40:**11,18, 21 **41**:22 **42**:2,14 **45**:12,13,20 **47**: 10,14,18,21 55:2 56:2,4 57:2 58:9 59.4 19 Nevada's [1] 45:14

never [4] 14:23 48:21 52:20 57:15 new [11] 3:12,14 4:11,16,22 5:15 21:2 25:12 32:21,22 33:24 newspapers [1] 24:5 nice [1] 3:25 nine [1] 45:2 non-textual [1] 26:21 None [1] 41:8 nonetheless [1] 53:23 nor [2] 10:15 16 nothing [7] 37:5 39:3.24 41:25 51: 7 53:21 58:12 notion [2] 32:15 57:17 number [5] 22:25 24:22 37:10 58: 1,11

0

objection [2] 55:16,20 obligation [3] 8:2 9:8,19 obligations [1] 9:4 observation [1] 22:4 obsolete [1] 57:22 obtained [1] 24:12 occurred [2] 48:8 55:17 odd [1] 10:13 Office [1] 47:4 officer [1] 43:18 officials [1] 47:10 often [2] 44:24 51:11 Okay [4] 7:14 14:22 25:4 26:8 Oklahoma [1] 49:18 omitted [1] 55:19 once [2] 34:13 52:3 one [25] 5:12 6:15 7:2 12:9,23 13: 15 15:14 17:11 19:22 25:22 26:12. 14,15 28:25 29:19 30:15 36:20 41: 16 42:23 45:21 50:6 55:23 56:25 58:11 59:5 one-for-one [2] 17:3 19:11 one-off [1] 24:1 ones [1] 50:7 only [10] 5:9.10 18:8 33:12 36:2 38: 23 42:20 53:14 55:2 57:3

open [1] 48:25 operate [1] 24:16 operator [1] 24:11 opinion [3] 15:9 18:22 40:13 opposed [1] 39:18 opposition [2] 55:13,22 option [1] 23:3 oral [5] 1:14 2:2,5 3:7 27:21 order [2] 15:25 16:2 original [4] 4:7.7.14 5:25 other [39] 3:17 8:10.19 9:4.20 10:1.

10 **11:**23 **13:**11 **14:**14,14,15 **15:**11 16:14 19:5,17,18 20:15 25:23 26: 21 28:5 33:13 34:7 36:24 37:4 38: 10 40:17,20 45:4,23 46:2,3 50:9 **57**:4,9,14 **58**:23,25 **59**:3 other's [4] 8:3,5,6 19:22 others [2] 3:23 31:15 otherwise [1] 28:24

out [9] 4:21 5:8 26:9.18 29:23 52:5. 12 53:18 55:15

45:15 **52**:10

outlier [4] 11:23 12:6 22:25 40:22 over [8] 7:19 12:13 13:23 25:8 35: 9 49:14 58:16.16 overrule [11] 21:20 38:23 40:18 **42**:14 **51**:16,21,24 **53**:6,8 **54**:8 **56**: overruled [6] 22:24 23:2 53:14,23 54:19 20 overruling [3] 28:6 33:3 54:10 overturned [1] 47:1 overturning [3] 40:1 50:17,24 overwhelmingly [1] 59:8 overwhelms [2] 35:14.19 own [19] 6:16 7:13.13 10:20 13:23 **17**:16 **26**:18 **29**:3 **31**:14 **33**:11 **34**: 5,10 **39**:17 **41**:19 **42**:9,9 **43**:9 **45**: 13 50:25 owner [1] 38:10 owns [2] 7:3 38:8

PAGE [3] 2:2 45:2 55:15 pages [3] 14:23 32:3 41:17 paramount [1] 59:15 Parden [1] 22:23 part [4] 16:12 38:1 47:25 52:4 participants [1] 3:11 particular [4] 25:21,22 54:4,21 pattern [1] 6:12 PCI [1] 49:4 pending [2] 46:19 49:3 **Pendleton** [1] **3**:18 Pennoyer [1] 27:11 Pennsylvania [1] 25:11 people [6] 11:14 28:14 35:5 50:21 51:23 56:11 perceive [1] 34:8 perfect [5] 8:9 15:25 52:25 57:12 58:22 perhaps [2] 8:11 45:14 period [5] 29:9.17 31:24 32:1.5 personal [3] 29:20 30:5,23 perspective [1] 36:18 petition [3] 5:3 49:2,6 Petitioner [7] 1:4,19 2:4,10 3:8 55: Petitioner's [3] 32:4 48:10 55:15 physically [1] 29:25 plain [1] 4:4 plan [5] 7:17 14:10 15:24 19:12 39: plausible [1] 33:15 please [3] 3:10 27:24 40:8 plenary [1] 49:14 Plessy [1] 53:8 point [11] 4:21 5:8 7:21 13:7 18:18, 20 28:23 35:24 49:12 51:25 54:23 points [1] 39:4 ports [3] 14:1,2 58:6 position [5] 5:5 8:18 42:17 44:8 **48**:18 possibly [1] **7**:7 postulate [2] 7:18 20:14

power [34] 6:15 8:1.4 10:20 11:3. 13,14 **13**:15 **17**:4 **25**:8,13 **28**:2,13 **31**:9,13 **33**:5,7 **34**:5,8 **37**:22 **38**:1, 18 **39**:8 **42**:7,8 **43**:23 **44**:16 **49**:14 **56:**7,24,25 **57:**4,8,10 powers [7] 7:11 8:9 16:13,14 19: 16 33:24 56:10 practical [3] 54:2,6,10 pre [1] 8:18 pre-ratification [7] 28:21 29:9.17 **31**:24 **32**:1.5 **35**:1 precedent [7] 28:7 38:21 50:14,18 **53**:6.13 **54**:11 precedents [2] 27:11 50:25 predictability [2] 50:15,21 premises [1] 47:19 prepared [1] 24:15 prerogative [1] 19:20 presented [3] 41:9 51:8 55:17 preserving [1] 19:2 pretty [3] 14:17 43:1,4 prevent [2] 28:11 36:21 previously [2] 25:16 26:22 Primarily [1] 41:1 principle [15] 12:9 13:24 19:7,21 **20**:12,21,24,25 **21**:3,24 **26**:11 **48**: 2 56:22.23 59:6 principles [8] 14:3 23:11 26:22 40: 13,14 58:20 59:16,17 Printz [2] 18:22 21:2 prior [7] 5:11 8:25 9:1,3 38:4 53: 23 54:1 privacy [1] 48:7 private [1] 30:8 privilege [2] 31:11 34:23 privileges [1] 18:3 probably [1] 44:22 problem [6] 24:1,2,18 44:23 45:19, proceeding [1] 46:18 proceedings [3] 38:10 55:18,25 process [1] 46:14 proclaimed [1] 3:19 produced [2] 25:1 27:15 Professor [2] 26:25 52:2 Professors [4] 17:11 25:24 26:25 prohibits [2] 39:10 41:11 promotes [1] 50:14 property [6] 7:3,5 30:7 38:8,11 48: propose [1] 24:19 protect [11] 6:15 7:12 19:4 22:21 23:9 25:25 28:4 32:8 33:11 42:9, protected [4] 19:8 33:12 46:1 59: protecting [2] 30:17 45:25 protection [8] 29:16 30:24 32:1.6 34:1 36:2 46:11 58:17

protects [1] 29:8

providing [1] 32:25

8 56:8

provide [5] 31:15 37:24 43:24 45:

provision [1] 31:12 provisions [5] 18:17,20 19:13 20: 15 34.21 public [1] 52:18 punish [1] 16:6 punitive [1] 29:15 purposes [1] 50:5 put [4] 4:2 32:19 34:5,7 Putting [1] 4:24 quasi-sovereigns [2] 48:15.17 question [26] 7:1.7 10:17 11:9 12: 1.16.25 **16:**22 **18:**13.17 **28:**16 **30:** 22 31:6 37:1 40:7 41:9 43:22 46: 22 49:1.3.11 51:13 53:18 55:17 56:1 57:24 questioning [1] 54:21 questions [4] 25:15 29:20 35:24 55:24 quiet [2] 7:2,4 quite [10] 12:16 34:3 36:19 39:6,9, 12 40:12 47:6 49:22 50:3 quote [1] 31:21 auoted [1] 13:5 quotes [1] 14:21 raised [1] 4:19 raising [1] 55:12 Randolph [1] 3:24 rarely [1] 36:7 rather [1] 8:21 ratifying [2] 8:8 19:16 raw [3] 8:1,4 11:3

ratification 3:11 12:10 13:13 read [5] 10:18 14:23,23 18:14 58: real [5] 28:13 48:3 54:3,7 56:5 reality [1] 36:6 really [3] 19:11 22:13 57:21 reason [9] 28:6 38:24 40:1 51:6,7 **52**:4 **53**:15,19 **54**:12 reasoning [1] 58:5 reasons [1] 33:21 **REBUTTAL** [2] 2:8 56:16 Recall [1] 57:25 recent [2] 5:18 24:3 recently [2] 6:18,25 recited [1] 19:1 recognition [1] 20:23 recognize [5] 8:6 12:8,22,24 15: recognized [11] 5:12 7:19 8:25 9: 21 10:10 18:25 21:1 23:12 30:19 36:10 48:15 recognizing [1] 6:7 reference [2] 18:2.3 referenced [4] 13:5.12 42:8 59:19 referred [4] 9:10 19:10 26:24 45:1 reflect [2] 41:14 43:15 reflected [2] 9:17 26:21 reflecting [3] 32:15 43:20 44:3 reflects [2] 6:14 44:23

refuse [3] 8:6 12:8 27:12 regard [6] 20:20 35:24 44:2 46:18 **47**:3 **49**:25 regime [1] 27:7 regulate [2] 26:11,15 regulating [1] 30:16 Regulation [1] 24:14 regulations [1] 21:10 Rehnauist [1] 20:17 Rehnauist's [1] 40:15 reiterated [1] 18:23 relationship [4] 34:15,17 49:21, relative [1] 33:5 relatively [2] 5:2 36:7 relevant [1] 40:10 reliance [3] 50:8 54:3,7 relied [1] 50:21 relying [2] 4:3,4 remain [1] 32:13 remarkable [1] 43:5 remedies [1] 43:25 remedy [10] 31:15 36:9.11.15.19 **37**:24 **45**:8 **46**:4 **47**:11 **56**:8 remember [1] 6:20 render [1] 57:4 repeatedly [1] 5:19 replaced [2] 16:15,16 replicate [1] 21:9 reply [3] 55:11,15,19 report [1] 24:15 reported [1] 24:6 represent [1] 43:7 representations [1] 43:6 representatives [1] 22:11 representing [1] 44:6 represents [1] 5:10 republic [2] 35:3,4 repudiated [1] 58:10 require [2] 33:8 41:6 requirement [1] 8:22 requires [1] 36:23 reservation [1] 7:10 reserve [1] 27:17 residency [1] 47:3 resident [1] 47:21 respect [12] 8:3 9:4.20 12:5 15:6 35:14 41:15 50:15.23 51:1 52:19 respects [2] 11:21 37:10 respond [1] 40:23 Respondent 5 1:7,21 2:7 27:22 response [1] 13:18 responses [1] 48:19 rested [1] 15:2 restrict [1] 34:10 resulting [1] 27:13 retained [1] 17:14 retaliate [1] 58:23 retaliating [1] 45:23 retaliatory [2] 14:13 16:1 revealed [1] 30:8 Revolutionary [1] 57:7

postulates [2] 5:22 58:19

rightly [1] 20:8 rights [5] 7:25 30:7 45:7 48:6,7 road [1] 52:3 ROBERTS [13] 3:3 27:18 36:8,23 37:7 42:22,25 43:4 44:1 48:9 49:7 56:13 59:22 rule [11] 7:6 16:16 17:4.13 25:21 **27**:2.5.9 **31**:4 **45**:10 **55**:13 rules [1] 29:2 rummaged [2] 30:4,4 run [2] 29:1.2 S Sabbatino [1] 9:16 Sachs [4] 17:12 25:24 27:1.1 same [6] 8:18 22:23.25 24:25 32:7 **41**:16 sanction [1] 26:17 Santissima [1] 10:15 saying [11] 8:17 17:17 25:4 28:11 **42**:11 **44**:10,12 **49**:11 **53**:16 **56**:5 says [15] 12:6 13:21 14:22,22,24, 24 15:4,7 32:5 38:3,7 41:18 52:19. Scalia [1] 18:21 Schooner [6] 9:17 10:14 13:6.20 15:7 36:1 second [4] 34:3 36:18 49:12 55:7 Section [1] 18:6 see [3] 7:9 29:19 42:14 seeming [1] 40:22 seems [1] 40:12 seen [1] 34:1 self-government [1] 59:12 Seminole [1] 58:3 Senate [1] 22:12 sense [3] 18:8 39:23 41:24 series [1] 40:15 serious [2] 23:6 44:23 serves [1] 50:5 SETH [5] 1:18 2:3.9 3:7 56:16 several [1] 15:8 severe [2] 54:2,6 ships [2] 14:1,2 shock [2] 24:25,25 shot [1] 27:16 shouldn't [2] 22:24 43:5

sorry [2] 15:20 46:6 sort [6] 16:20 25:17 27:5 44:20 47: 20 48:12 sorts [2] 14:13.15 **SOTOMAYOR** [31] **3**:25 **4**:11,15, 18,23 **5**:4 **6**:2,11,24 **11**:10 **21**:4,14 **22:**5.8.11.15.19 **23:**5.8.16.21 **28:** 22 29:18 30:10,14 36:22 42:21 46: 6 13 21 47:18 Sotomayor's [3] 12:1 16:21 18:17 sought [1] 24:11 sources [1] 28:19 South [3] 50:13 57:19 58:5 sovereign [55] 3:15,20,21 5:18,21, 23 6:3,7 7:24 8:3 9:9,21 10:2 12:5, 22 13:14,15,17,22 14:2,6,25 15:10 11 **17:**5,13 **18:**9 **19:**20 **20:**12,13, 21 **23**:24 **25**:8 **28**:2 **32**:6 **33**:10 **36**: 3 **37:**21 **38:**1,18 **39:**5,17 **41:**15,20 **42**:6 **44**:16 **46**:10 **47**:15 **56**:7.25 **57:**8 **58:**2,17 **59:**6,16 sovereian's [1] 41:19 sovereigns [3] 15:12 48:16,18 sovereigns' [1] 57:9 sovereignty [8] 18:1 19:3,4,7 24: 8 25:7 32:11,16 speaking [2] 32:14 43:11 specific [1] 20:6 specifically [1] 48:25 specificity [1] 20:5 **speeches** [1] **3**:22 split [1] 55:10 spoken [1] 22:7 stability [2] 50:14.19 stake [1] 54:3 stands [1] 57:2 stare [10] 28:7 38:23 40:1,6 50:4,9 **51:**3 **52:**15 **53:**9 **57:**21 start [4] 45:13 51:24 52:3 54:13 starting [1] 54:23 **state** [102] **5**:10,12,13,21 **6**:8,9,15, 17 **7**:1,2,2,3 **10**:18 **11**:23 **12**:9 **14**: 4 **15**:9 **20**:13,21 **22**:20 **23**:24 **24**: 10,13,22,23 **25**:3,11 **26**:11,12 **28**: 25 29:1,3 30:3,15,17,19 31:1,1,2,9, 13 **32:**2.2.8.8.23 **33:**6.8.18.18.19 **34**:1.2.8 **36**:12.13.17 **37**:5.22.25 **38:**6.8.8.10.17 **39:**10.11.14.17.19. 20 41:6,7,11 42:16,17,17,18 43:8, 13,13,18,21,22 **44:**15 **45:**3,4,6,12 **46**:4,5,25 **47**:10 **48**:22 **49**:16,24 **50**:1 **56**:9 **57**:14,18,19 **59**:6 state's [8] 23:9 25:8 26:13,14,16, 16 33:16 59:7 stated [2] 5:19 13:13 statement [1] 22:4 **STATES** [106] **1**:1.15 **3**:13.16.17 **6**: 6.19 **7:**10,13 **8:**3,7,17 **9:**3,13,24

10:6.10 **11**:19.25 **12**:8 **14**:11 **15**:

10.25 **16**:12 **17**:14 **18**:3.4.8 **19**:5.

14 **21:**3.15.16.17.19.21 **22:**6.7.10

24:4,9,19 **25**:20,25 **26**:6,20 **27**:8,

12 28:1,5,11,14,14,17 29:8 30:20,

soon-to-be [1] 3:14

24 32:14 33:1,13 34:4,5,7,8,14,16, 17 35:17 36:11,19,24 37:5,8,13 **41:**3,5,15 **42:**5,11,13,19 **43:**8,16 **44**:4,6,14,19 **45**:1,5,9,23,24,25 **46**: 1 48:12,15 49:21,23 56:6,11 57:3, 5.13 58:22.25 59:12 states' [1] 43:6 statute [1] 46:11 staved [1] 27:4 step [1] 23:6 Steve [1] 24:10 stick [2] 52:22.24 still [1] 18:13 stood [1] 9:3 Story [4] 10:15 11:19 13:3 16:17 strangers [2] 8:10 19:17 stress [1] 38:19 stretching [1] 12:13 strictly [1] 54:18 strongly [2] 50:6,7 struck [1] 29:14 structural [1] 19:13 structure [3] 5:24 6:3 29:6 subject 5 3:13 38:9 49:19,20 57: subjecting [1] 57:14 submissions [1] 44:2 submitted [2] 59:23,25 subsequent [2] 40:11,25 subsequently [1] 58:16 sue [6] 11:14 37:12 39:18,19 46:4 **58:**25 sued [13] 3:17 6:19 7:1 10:6 24:9 33:11.13.16.18 36:21 44:15 45:4 suggest [3] 23:10 25:24 28:18 suggested [1] 29:20 suggesting [1] 21:19 suggests [1] 15:1 suing [3] 31:1 45:13 57:18 suit [7] 3:14 11:13 25:11 32:12 42: 24 47:8.20 suitability [1] 24:16 suits [11] 33:8 34:7 37:4 39:11,14 41:3.4.7 42:12 50:22 57:14 summarized [1] 31:25 superior [3] 3:15 7:24,24 superseded [1] 27:11 supported [1] 59:5 supports [1] 50:7 supposed [3] 30:1,2 53:24 **SUPREME** [8] 1:1,14 24:23 25:4 29:12,14 49:4 55:14 surprise [1] 24:25 surrendered [3] 8:9 16:1 19:16 survivor [1] 57:22 system [3] 16:10 25:19,20 Т table [1] 16:25

talked [1] 36:22 Tasmania [1] 12:23

TAX [12] 1:3 3:5 46:15,19 47:1,5,7, 23,25 48:1,5 56:25 Technology [1] 49:18 Tenth [7] 28:2,15 31:14 37:20 41:8 44:16 50:2 terms [4] 35:22 46:20 51:2 54:5 terrific [1] 10:6 territory [3] 10:20 13:22,23 text [10] 4:5 13:9 15:24 18:16 20:3. 9 28:19 31:7 8 34:24 texts [1] 21:12 textual [5] 7:16.16 26:4.5 31:12 themselves [6] 24:4 25:25 36:21 42:23 46:1 57:14 there's [18] 6:4,25 17:2,23 28:5 30: 15,16 36:4 37:5 38:21,23 39:25 **46**:13,14 **49**:2 **51**:7 **54**:2 **58**:12 therefore [2] 9:11 51:23 They've [1] 22:8 thinking [2] 16:20 57:23 Thomas [1] 59:13 though [1] 40:10 thousand [1] 16:24 three [2] 22:7 28:19 throw [1] 49:8 title [2] 7:2.4 today [7] 32:7 39:1 44:17 51:8 54: 14 55:1 57:2 tort [2] 48:22 49:6 torts [2] 47:8 48:5 total [1] 45:2 totally [1] 52:14 traced [1] 10:21 trade [3] 17:9 12 12 trades [1] 17:18 treasuries [1] 57:9 treat [2] 8:10 19:17 tribal [1] 49:19 Tribe [2] 49:17 58:3 tribes [7] 48:11,14,23 49:5,8,14,22 tribunal [1] 33:17 Trinidad [1] 10:15 true [10] 7:23 9:7,10 25:1 37:20 52: 1,5,12,14 53:22 try [1] 26:8 trying [1] 29:23 turned [2] 23:12.13 two [5] 11:20 33:20 37:8 48:19 59:

U

two-thirds [1] 21:20

underlying [1] 7:18

U.S [1] 6:11 unanimous [1] 3:15 unconsenting [1] 9:8 unconstitutional [1] 26:19 under [21] 7:22,25 9:4 11:14 14:2, 3 **19**:7 **28**:2,8,15 **31**:14 **34**:14,15 36:2,11 44:16 47:14 48:3,18 49:8 under-inclusive [1] 25:2 underlie [1] 58:20 underlies [1] 20:15

tacit [1] 15:1

Tate [1] 6:12

show [1] 17:9

shows [2] 29:10.16

significant [1] 24:2

sister [1] 36:13

slate [1] 38:21

slave [2] 31:11 34:22

somebody [1] 11:7

somehow [1] 20:8

Solicitor [4] 44:2,4,5,9

significance [1] 37:15

simply [3] 41:21 44:4.12

since [12] 6:3 20:11 38:14 39:3.24

41:25 45:3,20 46:20 49:15 59:10,

situation [4] 9:13 11:12 35:16 46:

undermines [1] 50:25 understand [3] 8:13,17 43:6 understanding [4] 3:16 10:3,4 58: understood [5] 10:9 16:5,9 21:11 **49**:15 unenforceable [1] 9:9 uniformly [1] 5:19 union [13] 8:7,9 9:25 15:25 21:12 **25**:10 **26**:10 **27**:14 **35**:17 **57**:5.12 58:3 22 UNITED [9] 1:1.15 6:6 21:2 28:14 **34:**13 **44:**3.6 **56:**11 universal [2] 27:2.9 unless [1] 17:8 unresolved [1] 49:11 unsatisfactory [1] 19:15 until [2] 5:17 12:10 up [12] 6:15 8:11 10:21 16:14 17:3 34:4 43:23 44:16 51:13 52:5,11 **58:**21

valuable [1] **50:**5

values [1] 51:3

varies [1] 43:13 Vattel [8] 10:16 13:3.4.6.11 14:22. 22.24 versus [58] 3:5 4:14.19 5:7.10.17 **9**:15,16 **12**:10,12 **20**:18,23 **21**:2 **24**:24 **25**:6 **27**:12,25 **28**:10 **31**:20 33:4,7,9 38:2,4,5,7,13,14 39:2,12, 15,20,21 40:12,21 41:5,13,17,22, 23 **42**:2,14 **45**:21 **48**:3,24 **49**:4,18 **50**:12 **53**:7,8 **55**:2 **56**:2,4,20 **57**:2 **58:9 59:**4,19 view [8] 8:23,23 20:4,5 36:11 37: 14 **51**:25 **54**:8 views [5] 43:7,15,15,20 44:3 vigilant [1] 18:14 violate [3] 8:1.4 19:21

violated [2] 11:8 17:15 violates [2] 11:24 45:6 violation [2] 13:18 14:12 violations [1] 16:6 Virginia [1] 3:19 vis-a-vis [1] 19:4 visiting [1] 15:14 vital [1] 30:20

W

waiting [1] 18:16 waive [1] 19:19 waived [3] 14:6 55:12,21 wanted [2] 31:8 34:19 war [5] 8:5 13:19 14:15 36:10 57:7 warship [1] 15:14 Washington [2] 1:10,18 waste [1] 15:17 WAXMAN [65] 1:18 2:3,9 3:6,7,9 4: 10,13,17,21,25 **5**:6 **6**:10,21 **7**:14 **8**: 14,16,23 **9:**23 **10:**23 **11:**1 **12:**2,7,

17,20 **13**:1,4 **14**:20 **15**:3,6,19,22 **16**:6,8,18 **17**:7,21 **18**:11,19 **19**:24

20:10 21:4,5,14 22:3,10,14,17.22 **23**:7,15,19,23 **25**:14 **26**:8 **28**:23 **31:**7 **35:**25 **38:**3,25 **39:**4 **56:**15,16, 18 59:23

way [6] 4:1 6:6 22:1,5 50:1 54:11 ways [1] 25:23

Wednesday [1] 1:11 weekend [1] 24:5 Welch [1] 58:4 west [2] 8:14 58:21 Western [1] 25:10

whatever [5] 5:17 10:16 19:20 42:

4 **51**:20

Whereupon [1] 59:24

whether [12] 3:12 7:1 32:21 39:9, 13 **41**:4,5 **43**:11 **47**:14,21 **48**:22

56:1

wild [2] 8:14 58:21 Wilkes [1] 49:4 will [3] 37:3 38:22 44:8 willing [2] 7:12 37:9 willingness [1] 6:14

withdrawing [1] 19:3 within [3] 10:20 29:3 47:10

without [1] 32:12 words [5] 8:19 19:18,19 40:17 55:

work [2] 17:6 21:23 worked [1] 16:11 working [1] 25:19 world [1] 27:7

worried [1] 11:12 worry [1] 27:10

writings [1] 3:22 written [1] 32:20

wrongness [2] 4:24 5:2

Wynn [2] 24:11,16

years [9] 5:11 7:19 12:14 25:5 27: 11.25 40:17 45:18 50:19

York [2] 21:2 25:12

zero [1] 5:13