1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
2	x
3	HAWAII, ET AL., :
4	Petitioners :
5	v. : No. 07-1372
6	OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN :
7	AFFAIRS, ET AL. :
8	x
9	Washington, D.C.
10	Wednesday, February 25, 2009
11	
12	The above-entitled matter came on for oral
13	argument before the Supreme Court of the United States
14	at 10:10 a.m.
15	APPEARANCES:
16	GEN. MARK J. BENNETT, ESQ., Attorney General, Honolulu,
17	Haw.; on behalf of the Petitioners.
18	WILLIAM M. JAY, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor
19	General, Department of Justice, Washington,
20	D.C.; on behalf of the United States, as amicus
21	curiae, supporting the Petitioners.
22	KANNON K. SHANMUGAM, ESQ., Washington, D.C., on behalf
23	of the Respondents.
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:10 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We will hear
4	argument first this morning in case 07-1372, Hawaii
5	versus the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.
6	General Bennett.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF GEN. MARK J. BENNETT
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
9	MR. BENNETT: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
10	please the Court:
11	A 1993 congressional apology resolution did
12	not alter Hawaii's right to transfer its public lands or
13	repeal, by implication, prior congressional enactments
14	that it extinguish all competing claims to those lands.
15	It was, as its sponsor said at the time, a simple
16	apology, and no more.
17	The lands in question were the former Crown
18	and government lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii. The
19	Republic of Hawaii was the successor in interest and
20	ownership to those lands and was recognized as such by
21	the United States. The 1898 Newlands Resolution of
22	Annexation recited that the Republic of Hawaii was
23	ceding the absolute fee ownership of those lands to the
24	United States, and that that cession was accepted,
25	ratified and confirmed Once the United States Congress

- 1 so acted, all competing claims to title were
- 2 extinguished, and under precedent going back almost
- 3 200 years, the determinations by Congress to accept the
- 4 cession were final and conclusive on any court.
- 5 JUSTICE STEVENS: Excuse me. Does that
- 6 proposition settle the question whether your opponents
- 7 have equitable interest in the lands?
- 8 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, what the
- 9 Respondents have contended from day one in this case is
- 10 that they have a property right in this -- in the land,
- 11 and the Newlands Resolution conclusively settled that
- 12 question. There is no property interest that could have
- 13 competed with the United States as perfect title. That
- 14 perfect title was passed to the State of Hawaii in 1959
- 15 through the 1959 Hawaii Admission Act.
- 16 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But would the state of
- 17 Hawaii, under Hawaii law, be entitled to take the
- 18 position, if it so chose, that as the new owner of the
- 19 lands, it has a special duty as a trustee that some
- 20 other owner might not?
- 21 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, the Admission Act
- 22 gives the State the right to manage and dispose of the
- 23 lands according to State law. So the political branches
- 24 certainly have the right to decide which lands they are
- 25 going to use for which of the five purposes --

1 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But then -- then it's just 2 a question of whether the Hawaiian Supreme Court --3 assuming that it made the decision that I hypothetically 4 stated -- whether the Hawaiian Supreme Court, as opposed 5 to Hawaiian legislature, could make the determination of whether or not there is some special trust obligation 6 7 imposed on the State of Hawaii by reason of its own 8 duties. MR. BENNETT: But, Your Honor, in this case 9 10 what Respondents urged was that the Apology Resolution 11 changed the legal landscape and commanded the State to hold these lands possibly in perpetuity without 12 13 alienation. The Hawaii Supreme Court specifically found 14 that the Apology Resolution dictated the results here, 15 that plaintiffs claims did not even arise until the 16 Apology Resolution was signed into law by President 17 Clinton. In addition, the plaintiffs -- the Respondents 18 urged upon the Hawaii Supreme Court a property right, a 19 property and ownership interest in these lands. Even if 20 21 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But, General Bennett, if I understand correctly, looking to your question 22 23 presented, the only thing before us is the effect of the 24 Apology Resolution. The question presented doesn't say 25 anything about the Admissions Act or the Newlands

- 1 Resolution. So shouldn't we just stick to the question
- 2 as you presented it? Whatever the picture is, does the
- 3 Apology Resolution have any substantive effect?
- 4 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, that certainly is
- 5 one question before the Court, but we believe fairly
- 6 included in that question is the issue of the nature of
- 7 the State sovereign authority. The question presented
- 8 talks about whether the Apology Resolution changed in
- 9 any way the State's sovereign authority, and that
- 10 question -- certainly interior and predicate to an
- 11 intelligent resolution of that question is the nature of
- 12 the State sovereign.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Why is it necessary? Why
- 14 isn't it sufficient just to say that this resolution has
- 15 no substantive effect, period, and then remand to the
- 16 Hawaii Supreme Court?
- MR. BENNETT: Because, Your Honor, the
- 18 Hawaii Supreme Court's decision also rests on a premise
- 19 foreclosed by Federal law, that is that there are
- 20 competing claims to title. As late as page 18 of the
- 21 red brief, Respondents even say now that Native
- 22 Hawaiians are entitled to these lands as a matter of
- 23 property law, but they do not say anywhere in the red
- 24 brief how that property law claim arises or how that
- 25 property law claim could survive the Newlands

- 1 Resolution, the Hawaii Organic Act, or the Admission
- 2 Act.
- JUSTICE SOUTER: General, the difficulty I
- 4 have is that not only do they not say, so the Supreme
- 5 Court of Hawaii didn't say so either. And it seems to
- 6 me that we would be well advised to make sure that we
- 7 understand the reasoning of the Supreme Court of Hawaii
- 8 before we start talking about the relationship between
- 9 the various Federal statutes and whatever this claim may
- 10 be. I simply don't understand the claim myself.
- I do understand your point, because I think
- 12 this much is clear from the Hawaiian opinion: That they
- 13 think the Apology Resolution seriously affects the
- 14 claim. That we can deal with, but once we get out of
- 15 that, the -- the whole case seems murky to me. Am I
- 16 missing something?
- 17 MR. BENNETT: Well, Your Honor, the Hawaii
- 18 Supreme Court, at page 69a of the appendix for the
- 19 petition, says that this was a claim seeking an
- 20 injunction -- injunctive relief with regard to property
- 21 rights. At page 87a of the petition appendix, the
- 22 Hawaii Supreme Court said there are questions regarding
- 23 the title to the State's ceded lands.
- 24 JUSTICE GINSBURG: There -- there may well
- 25 be, but then the Hawaii Supreme Court chose its grounds,

- 1 and it said at one point the resolution dictates the
- 2 preservation of the ceded lands. At another place it
- 3 said that Federal law provides the basis for its
- 4 decision and that State trust law is interwoven with
- 5 that Federal law. It also said that Federal law grounds
- 6 the decision and provides the governing legal standards.
- Now, they could not have been clearer. They
- 8 repeated at least five times that their decision rested
- 9 on the resolution, that everything turned on that
- 10 resolution having substantive effect. That's why they
- 11 said that their decision was driven by Federal law. And
- 12 I don't know why we shouldn't take the Hawaii Supreme
- 13 Court at its word repeated so many times.
- MR. BENNETT: Well, Your Honor, we believe
- 15 that Respondents' attempt to trivialize this Court's
- 16 jurisdiction -- they say, for example, in the brief in
- 17 opposition that even if this Court were to reverse, the
- 18 Hawaii Supreme Court will simply reinstate the exact
- 19 same decision, and presumably they would press upon the
- 20 court the exact parameters they've pressed for 14 years
- 21 --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: We don't --
- MR. BENNETT: -- that is --
- 24 JUSTICE BENNETT: We don't know that for
- 25 sure. It may well be, but there is a large -- large

- 1 difference, and if they're relying on Federal ground
- 2 that insulates them from any checks by the Hawaii
- 3 polity, but if they are forced to rely on State law,
- 4 then it's up to the people of Hawaii whether they like
- 5 it or not. They could change the State statutory law,
- 6 equitable notion, constitutional law. But by doing what
- 7 the Hawaii Supreme Court did, they have taken the case
- 8 out of the realm of State law, subject to the political
- 9 check, put it on Federal grounds.
- 10 So I think that that's what -- the issue
- 11 properly before this Court, and not anything about the
- 12 interpretation of the Admissions Act, which -- if it's
- 13 implicit in your question, it's a little hard to see.
- 14 Ordinarily, if a party wants us to address the effects
- 15 of a piece of legislation, they will mention that in the
- 16 question presented.
- 17 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, I agree that this
- 18 decision clearly rests on Federal grounds, but we would
- 19 also suggest that the question presented talks about
- 20 whether the State's sovereign authority is stripped, and
- 21 the State's sovereign authority, we would submit, is
- 22 clear.
- The United States had perfect title. The
- 24 State of Hawaii succeeded to the United States perfect
- 25 title. Respondents do not suggest that anywhere in

- 1 their pleadings why that is not so, or why they continue
- 2 to press even with this Court this property right claim
- 3 to these lands. And so we would suggest that it would
- 4 be prudent for the Court to address what we believe is
- 5 the fairly included question of the nature of the
- 6 State's sovereign authority, especially as it would
- 7 appear to be entirely not subject to contravention by
- 8 the Respondents.
- 9 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, I'm not sure it
- 10 would be prudent when the great bulk of the opinion is
- 11 based on the Apology Resolution. And I -- I certainly
- do think you have a powerful argument if the Apology
- 13 Resolution presents us with a Federal question. But the
- 14 more far-reaching question -- I just inferred --
- 15 suggests -- might not even be very specifically within
- 16 the question presented, and even if it's fairly
- 17 embraced, you used the word "prudent." It seems prudent
- 18 for us to confine our decision to the effect of the
- 19 Apology Resolution and whether or not the Hawaiian
- 20 Supreme Court got that part of that right.
- 21 MR. BENNETT: Well, with -- with respect,
- 22 Your Honor, the Court could limit its ruling, but in a
- 23 case that has been gone on for 14 years and which, in
- 24 virtually every pleading, the Respondents have filed
- 25 they have asserted essentially that the State lacks

- 1 title to these lands because the United States lacked
- 2 title, the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii was
- 3 illegal, and that's the precise reason for 14 years the
- 4 State has either been through an injunction or, as a
- 5 practical matter, not been able to alienate its lands,
- 6 that this Court certainly has the ability for a question
- 7 that we believe --
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: If the Apology Resolution is
- 9 put aside, I'm not quite sure what is left, other than
- 10 State-law issues.
- MR. BENNETT: Well, what's left --
- 12 JUSTICE ALITO: You could -- would there be
- 13 anything to prevent the Hawaiian legislature from
- 14 passing a law that says, we have absolute -- we have
- 15 title to these lands, but we are going to impose a
- 16 five-year moratorium on any transfer of these lands
- 17 because we want to promote a reconciliation process?
- 18 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, certainly under
- 19 the terms of the Admission Act, the authority given the
- 20 political branches for the management and disposition of
- 21 the lands is broad and would run up against only the
- 22 Federal common law of trust that the Ninth Circuit says
- 23 governs --
- 24 JUSTICE SOUTER: But that's not what the
- 25 Hawaiian Supreme Court said. I am reading from page 98a

- 1 of the petition appendix, the concluding portion of the
- 2 opinion. "We hold, number one, that the Apology
- 3 Resolution and related state legislation give rise to
- 4 the state's fiduciary duty."
- 5 The only Federal statute mentioned is the
- 6 Apology Resolution, and the rest of their reasoning
- 7 seems to rest upon some kind of State equity law or
- 8 trust law. Now, that trust law may ultimately be
- 9 inconsistent with prior Federal acts, but the only --
- 10 the only thing they are disclosing right now is -- aside
- 11 from the Apology Resolution, seems to be State trust
- 12 law.
- MR. BENNETT: Well, Your Honor, the Hawaii
- 14 Supreme Court did say that this is an injunction based
- 15 on property rights. The Hawaii Supreme Court did say --
- 16 JUSTICE SOUTER: But trust law is based on
- 17 somebody's property rights. We don't know whether they
- 18 are talking about legal rights or equitable rights, and
- 19 that's consistent with the statement I just read to you.
- MR. BENNETT: Well, Your Honor, at page 85-A
- 21 of the appendix to the petition the Court said that the
- 22 Congress recognized that native Hawaiians had
- 23 unrelinquished claims to the ceded lands. And as a
- 24 result of that recognition the Apology Resolution
- 25 dictated the entry of this injunction.

- 1 We believe that clearly that is not so, but
- 2 that this idea of unrelinquished claims is an
- 3 unrelinquished property-right claim. This is what was
- 4 urged upon the Hawaii Supreme Court at every stage.
- 5 JUSTICE SOUTER: But, General, I think --
- 6 with respect, I still don't know what the position of
- 7 the Hawaiian Supreme Court is going to be if this Court
- 8 rules that the Apology Resolution does not support the
- 9 proposition that you just read.
- 10 I don't know whether at that point the
- 11 Hawaiian Supreme Court is going to say, okay, all we
- 12 have got left to deal with now is State trust law, or
- 13 whether they've got to pull another rabbit out of the
- 14 hat and say, but there is -- there is some kind of -- of
- 15 prior -- there is some kind of a -- a claim against
- 16 which prior Federal law could not prevail.
- I don't know. And I -- that's -- that's why
- 18 it seems to me, to -- to say the least, imprudent to
- 19 wade into it at this point. The one thing we know that
- 20 seems to have been significant to their decision is the
- 21 Apology Resolution. And I think we would be wise to
- 22 stick to that.
- MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, what our response
- 24 would be is a simple one: That the issue of the State's
- 25 title would in our view be undisputed. The United

- 1 States's title is perfect and indisputable, and the
- 2 State's title is perfect and indisputable. And this
- 3 Court has said that one of the functions in -- in cases
- 4 where respondents claim an adequate and independent
- 5 State-law ground is to remand the case by disabusing the
- 6 State court of incorrect notions of what Federal law
- 7 either permits or requires.
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: A point on which both you
- 9 and your adversaries seem to agree is that the Apology
- 10 Resolution really is not critical to the decision of the
- 11 Hawaii Supreme Court. Because if you thought that
- 12 simply taking the Apology Resolution off the books would
- 13 provide an acceptable outcome from your point of view,
- 14 you would be happy with our deciding just that narrow
- 15 question. And your opponent explicitly says that the
- 16 apology resolution wasn't critical to the decision of
- 17 the Hawaii Supreme Court; isn't that true?
- 18 MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor, and they have
- 19 not asked this court to affirm.
- JUSTICE ALITO: And isn't it true that you
- 21 don't think that just saying the Apology Resolution did
- 22 not change anything would be insufficient?
- MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, because it seems
- 24 to us clear that both the respondents and Hawaii Supreme
- 25 Court believe that there are property-right claims that

- 1 the Native Hawaiians have. And we believe those
- 2 property-right claims are clearly inconsistent with
- 3 Federal law, the Newlands Resolution, and the Admission
- 4 Act, and that there is no reason for this Court not to
- 5 reach such a clear claim.
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: But they don't say that --
- 7 there is nothing in the Resolution and nothing in the --
- 8 does anything in the Court's opinion or the Resolution
- 9 say that the claims are valid? We all know they have
- 10 claims. They have been making claims. Is there
- 11 anything in any document I have that says the claims are
- 12 valid claims? Maybe they are valid, and maybe they are
- 13 not.
- MR. BENNETT: The -- the only thing is the
- 15 position of the Respondents who assert --
- 16 JUSTICE BREYER: Of course, they think they
- 17 are valid.
- MR. BENNETT: But I mean --
- 19 JUSTICE BREYER: So -- so since you have
- 20 normally one group thinks they are valid; another group
- 21 thinks they are invalid. Well, here we are. Let them
- 22 fight it out.
- 23 And all we can say is that this Resolution
- 24 of the Apology doesn't really say who's right. And if
- 25 Hawaii wants to give some more money, or whatever they

- 1 want to do, to the Native Hawaiians, that's their
- 2 affair. What's the -- what's the problem?
- 3 MR. BENNETT: Well, Your Honor, it is
- 4 certainly true that the Apology Resolution does not as
- 5 Respondents state recognize the validity of any claims,
- 6 but federal law forecloses the validity of any claims.
- 7 And we believe that that is a question that is fairly
- 8 included interior to the question of whether the
- 9 Resolution stripped Hawaii of its sovereign authority.
- 10 It's only natural for the Court to declare what we
- 11 believe is the indisputable proposition that Hawaii's
- 12 sovereign authority is based on --
- 13 JUSTICE BREYER: Could the Hawaiian
- 14 Legislature pass a law saying that the Native Hawaiians
- 15 have claims? Those claims, because of the Federal 1950
- 16 -- whatever it is -- are not valid any more. But that
- 17 was pretty unfair to them. And, therefore, what we
- 18 think we should do is the following. And then they pass
- 19 a whole lot of things that they think would be
- 20 appropriate to do in light of what I just said. What
- 21 stops that?
- 22 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, the -- legislature
- 23 has wide discretion in managing and disposing of the
- 24 assets.
- 25 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And the legislature, if

- 1 they had wanted to -- as I understand the Admission Act,
- 2 it lists five purposes to any one purpose. And the
- 3 legislature, if it so chose, could say, we want this
- 4 property -- the proceeds from this property to be for
- 5 the exclusive betterment of the conditions of the Native
- 6 Hawaiians. They could. It would be up to the
- 7 legislature to give it all to the Native Hawaiians.
- 8 MR. BENNETT: That would not violate the
- 9 Admission Act, Your Honor.
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: That -- that would not?
- 11 MR. BENNETT: That would not.
- 12 JUSTICE SCALIA: Would it violate the
- 13 Admission Act if the legislature had not said -- said we
- 14 are giving it to them because we want to, because we
- 15 think it's a good idea. No, we are giving it to them
- 16 because we think they have a right to it.
- 17 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor-
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: And we feel that we must
- 19 give it to them because it's theirs.
- 20 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, the --
- 21 JUSTICE SCALIA: Would that violate the
- 22 Admission Act?
- MR. BENNETT: The legislature believed that
- 24 it bettered the condition of Native Hawaiians to provide
- 25 proceeds from land to the Native Hawaiians. The

- 1 Admission Act gives them that ability to do it.
- 2 JUSTICE SCALIA: Did you answer my question
- 3 just then?
- 4 MR. BENNETT: Yes. I'd -- I'd like to --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Please, let me put my
- 6 question again. Let's assume that the legislature does
- 7 not say, we want to give it to the Native Hawaiians
- 8 because we like the Native Hawaiians or because we think
- 9 they deserve it; but, rather, we think we have to give
- 10 it to the Native Hawaiians because it's theirs.
- 11 MR. BENNETT: I think that would be contrary
- 12 to Federal law, Your Honor.
- 13 JUSTICE SCALIA: I think it would be.
- MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, if I -- if I may
- 15 reserve the remainder of my time for rebuttal.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, General.
- 17 Mr. Jay.
- 18 ORAL ARGUMENT OF WILLIAM M. JAY
- 19 ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES,
- 20 AS AMICUS CURIAE,
- 21 SUPPORTING THE PETITIONERS
- 22 MR. JAY: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 23 please the Court:
- 24 Three binding Federal laws make clear that
- 25 the State of Hawaii has absolute fee title to the lands

- 1 in the Federal trust and also has the power to sell
- 2 those lands for the purposes Congress set out in the
- 3 trust instrument.
- 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What do you think on
- 5 the question-presented issue? Are all of the Federal
- 6 laws on which the Hawaii Supreme Court relied to say
- 7 there was a cloud on the title before the court.
- 8 MR. JAY: We think that they have been in
- 9 the case from the beginning, and they -- they were
- 10 clearly pressed in the State supreme court. And we
- 11 think they are fairly encompassed in the question
- 12 presented partly because, as General Bennett said, the
- 13 -- the questions referenced to the State's sovereign
- 14 authority, which necessarily includes consideration of
- 15 the act which made Hawaii a sovereign state, the
- 16 Admissions Act, is -- is a necessary antecedent to the
- 17 resolution of that question.
- 18 But also the admission in the Apology
- 19 Resolution, itself, in the preamble on which the
- 20 Respondents rely extensively goes into great detail
- 21 about the Newlands Resolution and the cession of
- 22 absolute fee and ownership by the Republic of Hawaii to
- 23 the United States.
- 24 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I don't see where this
- 25 law -- where those laws get us. The -- the argument

- 1 that is made on the other side is that the Native
- 2 Hawaiians have a moral claim to these lands, not that
- 3 they have a property-right claim to the lands.
- 4 And if the State of Hawaii, acting through
- 5 any branch of its government -- and that is not a matter
- of concern to us -- says they have a moral claim to the
- 7 land and, therefore, there should not be any land
- 8 transfers for some period of time, what's inconsistent
- 9 with Federal law in their doing that?
- 10 MR. JAY: Let me answer that in two steps,
- 11 Justice Alito. The first step is that the State's
- 12 supreme court permanent injunction, although Respondents
- 13 are now saying that the claims on which -- the claims on
- 14 which -- they state are moral in nature, but a permanent
- 15 injunction is a legal obligation and enforceable by
- 16 contempt.
- 17 So the State supreme court, by effectively
- 18 locking up the lands for an indeterminant period of
- 19 time, has treated them as -- as legally valid and has
- 20 entered relief that is legal in nature.
- 21 JUSTICE SCALIA: Is -- is it the function of
- the Hawaiian Supreme Court to declare moral obligations?
- MR. JAY: Well, Justice --
- 24 JUSTICE SCALIA: Would there be any problem
- 25 -- certainly there is noted the legislature deems there

- 1 to be a moral obligation and gives the land away on that
- 2 basis. But do you -- do you think there -- there might
- 3 be some democracy problem if -- if the Supreme Court of
- 4 Hawaii goes around pronouncing moral obligations and --
- 5 and giving away land on that basis?
- 6 MR. JAY: Well, Justice Scalia I guess the
- 7 second half to my answer to Justice Alito as well, which
- 8 is that the State supreme court is not free as a matter
- 9 of State trust law or otherwise to formulate obligations
- 10 that don't relate to the State's obligation as trustee
- 11 of the Federal trust --
- 12 JUSTICE STEVENS: But isn't it perfectly
- 13 clear that's a question of State law?
- 14 MR. JAY: I don't think so, Justice Stevens,
- 15 because that State law has to comply with the
- 16 limitations set out in section 5(f)of the Admissions
- 17 Act. To be sure, the political branches operating as
- 18 trustee of the trust have broad discretion to allocate
- 19 lands within and among the five purposes set out in
- 20 section 5(f).
- 21 But what the State can't do and what in
- 22 particular the State courts can't do in the name of
- 23 formulating State trust law is to rely on considerations
- 24 that are all together outside the trust. In this case,
- 25 any consideration of the unrelinquished claims of the

- 1 Native Hawaiians would not be based on their status as
- 2 one of the beneficiaries of the trust.
- 3 JUSTICE STEVENS: Are you saying that the
- 4 State court couldn't do it but the legislature could?
- 5 MR. JAY: I'm saying the -- the -- no,
- 6 Justice Stevens. The State court can't rely, nor, I
- 7 think, could the State legislature --
- 8 JUSTICE STEVENS: Could the legislature do
- 9 it?
- 10 MR. JAY: The legislature could determine
- 11 that the wisest use of the lands today, the way that
- 12 would best further -- promote the welfare of Native
- 13 Hawaiians today would be not to sell it. The
- 14 legislature certainly could do that and then could enact
- 15 a moratorium that was consistent with that view.
- 16 But what it can't do is treat it -- and this
- 17 is the question Justice Scalia asked at the end of
- 18 General Bennett's presentation -- what the State is not
- 19 free to do is, based on claims by Native Hawaiians, not
- 20 as beneficiaries of the section 5(f) trust, but based on
- 21 considerations that arose before the Admissions Act was
- 22 ever enacted, based on -- based on their status as
- 23 competing claimants to the title of the land, give them
- 24 an equitable, moral, or otherwise claim to lock up the
- 25 use of the land.

1	The theory that the Respondents advanced in					
2	the state Supreme Court under the name of trust law is					
3	that a trustee may not, in furtherance of a trust,					
4	engage in an illegal act. And that is on Joint Appendix					
5	141A to 143A and other places in the record. And the					
6	illegal act they contemplate is the continued ownership					
7	of the lands by the State of Hawaii. So, the State					
8	cannot, in ostensible furtherance of the federal trust,					
9	rely on State law principles that presume the illegality					
10	of the federal trust or the illegality					
11	JUSTICE STEVENS: The State power the					
12	State legislative power to act depends on the validity					
13	of its reasoning.					
14	MR. JAY: Well, Justice Stevens, the					
15	State the State has given authority to act for					
16	particular purposes. And so, the purpose of the of					
17	the for which the State acts is necessarily relevant.					
18	The State can't act for a purpose that is not					
19	JUSTICE ALITO: What is the position that					
20	it's it is imposing a moratorium on land transfers					

absolute title was transferred to the United States and

because it thinks this is the best way to promote the

interests of the Native Hawaiians, and part of their

thinking is that there was an inequity done when

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- 1 of federal law?
- 2 MR. JAY: I think, Justice Alito, that if
- 3 the state made that determination with respect to the
- 4 classic Native Hawaiians who are defined in the
- 5 Admissions Act as -- as one of the present day
- 6 beneficiaries of the trust, and determined that it
- 7 was -- that that was the best way to act for the
- 8 betterment of Native Hawaiians, which is a permissible
- 9 trust purpose, that that would be permissible.
- 10 But for the State to act on considerations
- 11 that are wholly extrinsic to the trust, to treat the
- 12 native -- the claims of Native Hawaiians as valid, even
- 13 though they are -- and to assume a duty to the Native
- 14 Hawaiians that has nothing to do with the State's
- 15 obligations as trustee of the section 5(f) trust, we
- 16 think that would be impermissible.
- JUSTICE SOUTER: But that doesn't seem to be
- 18 what the Supreme Court of Hawaii has done. The Supreme
- 19 Court of Hawaii, in effect, has said the land is tied up
- 20 until these people who are currently negotiating, the
- 21 State, the Native Hawaiians and -- what is it, the
- 22 United Church of Christ, all come to a -- in effect, a
- 23 resolution and a reconciliation.
- 24 Whatever that means, it does not sound to me
- 25 as though it is the recognition of a legal title claim

- 1 or indeed the validity so far as courts are concerned
- 2 with validity of any claim the Native Hawaiians are
- 3 making. They are just saying, no more land transfers
- 4 until these people sit down and make up their
- 5 differences.
- Isn't that all the court is saying at this
- 7 point?
- 8 MR. JAY: Well, the court said,
- 9 Justice Souter, that there is a fiduciary obligation not
- 10 to make these land transfers at any time until this
- 11 indeterminate point in the future which reconciliation
- 12 is achieved.
- But to say -- to say that that -- that they
- 14 are not thereby pronouncing on the validity of the
- 15 title, I think that is inconsistent with the Newlands
- 16 Resolution.
- JUSTICE SOUTER: Isn't the fact that you and
- 18 I are having this exchange a pretty good indication that
- 19 we don't know what they meant exactly by that? The only
- 20 thing we can be sure of is that that thought the Apology
- 21 Resolution had some legal significance. They said, you
- 22 know, it's required after the Apology Resolution.
- We can say you are right or you are wrong,
- 24 and I think we know what -- what we are talking about.
- 25 But to go beyond that, it seems to me, that we are

- 1 wading into an argument that you and I can't settle
- 2 here.
- 3 MR. JAY: Well, I wholly agree,
- 4 Justice Souter, that the State supreme court thought
- 5 that the Apology Resolution had significance and that
- 6 the Apology Resolution --
- 7 JUSTICE GINSBURG: More than significance.
- 8 I am reading the sentence that immediately follows the
- 9 one that General Bennett brought to our attention on
- 10 page 85A. It says, "Accordingly, the Apology Resolution
- 11 dictates that the ceded lands should be preserved
- 12 pending a reconciliation between the United States and
- 13 the Native Hawaiian people."
- 14 It is very fear language, dictates. And
- 15 that's why I am really puzzled as how this Court has any
- 16 business wading into any question other than telling the
- 17 Hawaii Supreme Court either their right about what the
- 18 resolution dictates or they are wrong, and they are
- 19 wrong because it's a nice apology but it's without
- 20 substantive effect.
- 21 MR. JAY: Well, I certainly agree,
- 22 Justice Ginsburg, that the State supreme court thought
- 23 the Apology Resolution dictated the entry of the
- 24 injunction, and the -- also on page 85A the State
- 25 supreme court says that the Apology Resolution gives

1 rises to the -- to a fiduciary duty to Native Hawaiians. 2 And it is -- it is that principle that the 3 State supreme court was able to find a fiduciary duty 4 and impose it on the State's trusteeship obligation, 5 even though that fiduciary duty arises outside the section 5(f) trust. And that is why we think that the 6 scope of the State -- of the State's obligation as 7 8 trustee is within the Court's review at this stage. 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, Mr. Jay. 10 MR. JAY: Thank you, Mr. Chief justice. 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Shanmugam? 12 ORAL ARGUMENT OF KANNON K. SHANMUGAM 13 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS 14 MR. SHANMUGAM: Thank you, 15 Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court: 16 The only issue properly presented in this 17 case is whether the Hawaii Supreme Court concluded that 18 the Apology Resolution created an affirmative federal 19 obligation not to sell ceded land. In our view, it did 20 not. 21 The Hawaii Supreme Court held only that the sale of ceded lands would breach the State's fiduciary 22 23 duty to Native Hawaiians under State law. And it relied 24 on the Apology Resolution only for its recognition that 25 Native Hawaiians have claims to the ceded lands that are

- 1 currently being addressed through the political process.
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So, they relied on
- 3 federal law to create the fiduciary obligation. So if
- 4 we think that federal law did not create the fiduciary
- 5 obligation, what should we do?
- 6 MR. SHANMUGAM: Then the Court should vacate
- 7 and remand. But we believe the better interpretation of
- 8 the Hawaii Supreme Court's opinion is that it believed
- 9 that the source of the fiduciary duty at issue was State
- 10 law and not Federal law. To be sure --
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: All Federal law?
- 12 All Federal law? In other words, not simply the Apology
- 13 Resolution but the other Federal provisions?
- MR. SHANMUGAM: As the source for fiduciary
- 15 duty?
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Do you think
- 17 those -- yes.
- 18 MR. SHANMUGAM: The source for the fiduciary
- 19 duty, according to the Hawaii Supreme Court, was State
- 20 law. To the extent that the Hawaii Supreme Court --
- JUSTICE SOUTER: Mr. Shanmugam, on page 99,
- 22 the State supreme court is saying, inasmuch as the
- 23 Apology Resolution and related State legislation give
- 24 rise to a fiduciary duty. They are saying the Apology
- 25 Resolution did so, too, not only State law.

- 1 MR. SHANMUGAM: They did say at various
- 2 points in the opinion that the Apology Resolution,
- 3 together with State law, gave rise to the fiduciary
- 4 duty.
- 5 But I think that if one looks at the
- 6 critical portion of the Hawaii Supreme Court's opinion
- 7 on pages 31A to 32A, where the Hawaii Supreme Court
- 8 actually discusses the relevance of the Apology
- 9 Resolution, the Court makes clear that it is relying on
- 10 it only for the acknowledgment that Native Hawaiians
- 11 have unresolved claims.
- 12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Then how to you explain
- 13 the language, over and over again, I won't repeat it,
- 14 but they said this resolution of ours is dictated by,
- 15 compelled by, the Apology Resolution? Without the
- 16 Apology Resolution it would be an entirely different
- 17 case. And now you seem to be taking what the Hawaii
- 18 Supreme Court put as the necessary link, the Apology
- 19 Resolution, before that this would have been impossible,
- 20 and you are treating it now as sort of window dressing,
- 21 icing on the cake, really didn't matter.
- But we would disrespect the Hawaii Supreme
- 23 Court if we didn't take them at their word and say --
- 24 using words such as "dictated," "compelled." You -- you
- 25 are treating this as sort of just part of the

- 1 atmosphere.
- 2 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, it was more than mere
- 3 window dressing, Justice Ginsburg. The apology
- 4 resolution really did confirm the factual predicate for
- 5 Respondent's State law claim. And I do mean to
- 6 emphasize that these have been State law claims from the
- 7 outset. If you take a look at the original complaint in
- 8 this case, which is found in the Joint Appendix at pages
- 9 34a to 36a, the only source of law on which we rely for
- 10 the counts at issue here was article 12, section 4 --
- 11 JUSTICE GINSBURG: That's what you relied on
- 12 but it's not what the Hawaii Supreme Court relied on,
- 13 and I would repeat the point I made in the prior
- 14 argument: what's worrisome about this is they are
- 15 fastening on a piece of Federal legislation and said, we
- 16 are compelled to do this because of Federal law. What
- 17 that does is it removes it from the Hawaii political
- 18 process.
- 19 If they left Federal law out of it, and they
- 20 said truly this decision rests on State law, we think
- 21 that the title belongs with the Native Hawaiians, then
- they have to answer to the policy; and here the Hawaii
- 23 Supreme Court insulates themselves by using the Federal
- 24 law as a crutch.
- 25 MR. SHANMUGAM: Let me -- let me be clear

- 1 about this, Justice Ginsburg, if the Hawaii Supreme
- 2 Court's opinion is read to construe the Apology
- 3 Resolution as creating some affirmative duty or
- 4 obligation as a matter of Federal law, we agree that
- 5 that would be erroneous. And if the Court --
- 6 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Would you agree that there
- 7 would be a Federal question if the Hawaiian Supreme
- 8 Court said the Apology Resolution dictates our results?
- 9 MR. SHANMUGAM: No, because we believe that
- 10 read in context, Justice Kennedy, that that statement is
- 11 consistent with our theory of the Hawaii Supreme Court's
- 12 reliance on the Apology Resolution. So --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Why doesn't the Hawaii
- 14 Supreme Court's reliance upon Hawaiian law to establish
- 15 that there is some property right on the part of these
- 16 native Hawaiians -- why doesn't that conflict with
- 17 Federal law?
- 18 MR. SHANMUGAM: The Hawaii Supreme Court
- 19 relied on Hawaii law only for the existence of the
- 20 fiduciary duty and that fiduciary duty has repeatedly
- 21 been recognized by the Hawaii Supreme Court. That duty
- 22 gives Native Hawaiians an equitable or beneficial
- 23 interest in the plan.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't care what you call
- 25 it; it's a property interest.

1	MR. SHANMUGAM: WEII
2	JUSTICE SCALIA: As I read the Federal law,
3	it extinguished all property rights in these lands; the
4	lands were transferred to the Federal Government; and
5	the Federal Government transferred them in absolute fee
6	without any encumbrances to the State of Hawaii. Now if
7	you are telling me the Hawaii Supreme Court is now
8	finding as a matter of State law that there is a
9	property interest on the part of the Native Hawaiians
10	I don't care what you call it, equitable or whatever
11	it seems to me that is flat contradiction of Federal
12	law, and probably is an issue that we ought to address
13	in this opinion.
14	MR. SHANMUGAM: There are two separate
15	issues, Justice Scalia. The first is what was the
16	source for the injunction in this case. And the source
17	of the injunction was Respondent's instant claim for
18	breach of fiduciary duty. Now to be sure, we were
19	arguing that there would be a breach of the fiduciary
20	duty to Native Hawaiians precisely because Native
21	Hawaiians have underlying claim to the land. It's those
22	underlying claims that trigger all of these additional
23	Federal issues that Petitioners are now seeking to
24	inject into the case.
25	But I think that the critical point for

- 1 purposes of this Court's review at this stage is that in
- 2 the Hawaii Supreme Court, we freely and repeatedly
- 3 conceded that any underlying claims to ceded lands would
- 4 be nonjusticiable. That much was clear as a matter of
- 5 State law.
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: You concede -- you concede
- 7 that the Apology Resolution does not say that the
- 8 Hawaiian people's claims are valid.
- 9 MR. SHANMUGAM: The Apology Resolution --
- 10 JUSTICE BREYER: Does it say that? Yes or
- 11 no.
- 12 MR. SHANMUGAM: -- does not directly speak
- 13 to the merits of any underlying claims.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Okay, so if that's so, do
- 15 you object to a three-sentence pro curiam opinion in
- 16 this case where we say, to the extent that the Hawaiian
- 17 Supreme Court could be read to suggest that the Apology
- 18 Resolution either resolved or cast a cloud, legally
- 19 speaking, on the title of the trust land, or suggested
- 20 in any way that land be enjoined -- the sale be
- 21 enjoined, the Court made a mistake; and insofar as it is
- 22 resting on State law, that's up to them.
- MR. SHANMUGAM: I -- I think so, with one
- 24 caveat and I don't mean to quibble --
- 25 JUSTICE BREYER: Do you think your draft --

1	CHIEL	JUSTICE	ROBERTS:	You	woula	object	τo

- 2 that?
- 3 MR. SHANMUGAM: I think we would acquiesce
- 4 in that with one small quibble, which is that I think
- 5 the issue being debated here is not whether the Hawaii
- 6 Supreme Court relied on the Apology Resolution as
- 7 creating some cloud on title. Precisely because we
- 8 conceded below that the underlying claims were
- 9 nonjusticiable, the Hawaii Supreme Court did not opine
- 10 on the merits of those underlying claims. The only
- 11 issue is whether the Hawaii Supreme Court believed that
- 12 the Apology Resolution created a fiduciary obligation to
- 13 essentially preserve and protect the ceded lands, until
- 14 those underlying --
- 15 JUSTICE BREYER: How could it have done
- 16 that? I mean, I didn't see anything in here that
- 17 suggests anything like that. That is to suggest that
- 18 the Apology Resolution created an obligation on the part
- 19 of the State courts to enjoin sales until everything was
- 20 worked out. Now I have read this Apology Resolution
- 21 about six times, and I certainly didn't see anything
- 22 like that.
- MR. SHANMUGAM: Yes. And we agree that the
- 24 Apology Resolution could not be read to create some
- 25 affirmative duty not to sell the ceded lands.

1 JUSTICE BREYER: You agree that the Apology 2 Resolution does not say who's right about the claim? 3 MR. SHANMUGAM: No. There are various --ere 4 are various findings in the Apology Resolution that 5 could potentially be relevant to the ultimate disposition of the land. 6 7 JUSTICE BREYER: Like what? 8 MR. SHANMUGAM: It is, after all, significant that Congress --9 10 JUSTICE BREYER: What? 11 MR. SHANMUGAM: Congress expressed its 12 support for the reconciliation process, Justice Breyer, and that would provide an obvious boost in the Hawaii 13 14 legislature for the ultimate resolution of those claims; 15 and it's really for that reason, to get back to Justice Ginsburg's question, and we feel it's important-16 17 JUSTICE GINSBURG: If -- if you took Federal 18 law, the Apology Resolution, out of the picture, the 19 Hawaii Supreme Court could reach the result that it reached and then we might have questions about its 20 21 consistency with the Admissions Act and the Newlands Resolution; but as Justice Breyer said, if we disabuse 22 23 them of the notion that there is any Federal compulsion 24 here, then the rest is to be sorted out. We wouldn't 25 have to say that they have a claim under State law, just

- 1 not address it.
- 2 MR. SHANMUGAM: Yes. I think that's it.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: And the political process
- 4 question I think is really bothersome, that the Hawaii
- 5 Supreme Court chose to use this Federal crutch. It
- 6 seems a very weak reed.
- 7 MR. SHANMUGAM: And it's for that reason,
- 8 Justice Ginsburg, that we freely concede that if the
- 9 Hawaii Supreme Court had relied on the Apology
- 10 Resolution as creating some Federal duty, that would be
- 11 problematic. That would be not --
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What about the
- 13 Newlands Resolution and Admission Act and the Organic
- 14 Law, do you acknowledge that if the Hawaii Supreme Court
- 15 relied on those, that also would be inappropriate?
- 16 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, it's hard to say
- 17 because it would depend on how they relied on them, but
- 18 I think that the critical point --
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: They relied on them
- 20 the same way you say they relied on the Apology
- 21 Resolution, to give rise to a fiduciary responsibility
- 22 under State law.
- MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, I don't think that a
- 24 Federal act could be read as creating a fiduciary duty
- 25 not to sell the ceded lands. So I think I would concede

- 1 that that would be problematic as well. But I think
- 2 that the question before the Court according to
- 3 Petitioners is whether an injunction, even if that
- 4 injunction were framed solely in terms of State law,
- 5 might itself contravene the Newlands Resolution by
- 6 virtue of --
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you would have no
- 8 -- just to carry on the opinion-drafting process, you
- 9 would have no objection to an opinion that said no
- 10 source of Federal law gave rise to a duty under State
- 11 law, fiduciary or otherwise; that any further
- 12 proceedings on remand should be based solely on State
- 13 law?
- MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, I think that is
- 15 right in the sense that we certainly think that the
- 16 Hawaii Supreme Court in the first place intended to rely
- on a State law of fiduciary duty. And we would
- 18 certainly have no problem with and indeed would welcome
- 19 a remand that afforded the Hawaii Supreme Court an
- 20 opportunity to do what we think they did in the first
- 21 place.
- 22 JUSTICE SCALIA: They do nothing at all?
- 23 Could I get back to Justice Breyer's three-sentence pro
- 24 curiam, where we just say to the extent that the Supreme
- 25 Court of Hawaii relied upon the Apology Resolution as

- 1 creating any -- any property entitlement in the
- 2 Hawaiians, it was in error. Okay, we send it back to
- 3 the Hawaiian Supreme Court and the Hawaii Supreme Court
- 4 smiles, and doesn't do a blessed thing. Leaves --
- 5 leaves the injunction against any distribution of the
- 6 land in effect. What -- what happens then?
- 7 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, I don't think they
- 8 would do that, Justice Scalia.
- 9 JUSTICE SCALIA: You don't?
- 10 MR. SHANMUGAM: On remand, I think that they
- 11 would consider the issue of whether the injunction could
- 12 be granted on State law, which after ball was the basis
- of our complaint from day one in this case. And there
- 14 is certainly language --
- 15 JUSTICE SCALIA: Not if we said "to the
- 16 extent that." I mean, if we said it is -- it's grounded
- on the proposition that the Apology Resolution creates
- 18 property rights, and that's wrong; then they have to do
- 19 something.
- 20 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, presumably --
- 21 JUSTICE SCALIA: To the extent that it may
- 22 be grounded on that, we take no position on whether it's
- 23 grounded on that or not --
- MR. SHANMUGAM: Presumably, Justice
- 25 Scalia --

- 1 JUSTICE SCALIA. -- why would that require
- 2 any action on their part?
- 3 MR. SHANMUGAM: If the Court were to write
- 4 that opinion, I assume the last line of the opinion
- 5 would be to vacate and remand, and that would eliminate
- 6 the injunction and so the Hawaii Supreme Court would
- 7 have the case once again; and at that point the Hawaii
- 8 Supreme Court could clarify that the source of fiduciary
- 9 duty at issue was State law.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It's not simply a
- 11 question of the source of the fiduciary duty. It,
- 12 presumably, in the course of saying what the Apology
- 13 Resolution, the Newlands Act, the Organic Act, and the
- 14 Admission Act had to say, we may well say something to
- 15 the effect that, because it conveyed perfect title, it's
- 16 inconsistent with the cloud of that title, under a
- 17 fiduciary obligation created by State law or anything
- 18 else.
- MR. SHANMUGAM: And if the Hawaii Supreme
- 20 Court on remand, Mr. Chief Justice, addressed the merits
- 21 of any underlying legal claims, then the Court could
- 22 review the decision, and at that point it might have a
- 23 sense of, for instance, what those legal claims actually
- 24 are.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But if we told them

- 1 that these various Federal resolutions, including the
- 2 Apology Resolution, conveyed title to the State in a
- 3 particular way that precluded the burdening of the
- 4 State's title on the basis of Federal law, then they
- 5 would have to find a basis under State law that was not
- 6 inconsistent with the Federal law's conveying of perfect
- 7 title.
- 8 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, that is presumably
- 9 always true, but, you know, I think for purposes of the
- 10 current posture of the current case, Mr. Chief Justice,
- 11 the only Federal issue that is before the Court is the
- 12 question of whether the Apology Resolution was the
- 13 source of the underlying obligation.
- 14 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And do you think --
- 15 MR. SHANMUGAM: Petitioners did not --
- 16 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Do you think that that
- 17 resolution is distinguishable in any way from the
- 18 apology that the United States made to the people of
- 19 Japanese ancestry who were interned after World War II?
- 20 The United States did say -- it was -- I think it was an
- 21 executive order by President Ford that, in no uncertain
- 22 terms, stated that the United States made a dreadful
- 23 error and there was never reason for rounding these
- 24 people up and putting them in interment camps.
- Did -- is there any difference? And that,

- 1 as I understand it, had no substantive effect until
- 2 Congress passed legislation providing for compensation.
- 3 MR. SHANMUGAM: The -- the Apology
- 4 Resolution in this case does not speak directly to the
- 5 merits of any underlying claims. What does do is
- 6 recognize that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii
- 7 was illegal, apologized for the Federal Government's
- 8 involvement in that overthrow, and, in the operative
- 9 provision of the resolution, expresses support for the
- 10 reconciliation process. And it is that expression of
- 11 support on which the Hawaii Supreme Court critically
- 12 relied here in informing its application of State law.
- 13 JUSTICE BREYER: If I said that -- just in
- 14 the opinion -- and said just what you said, and nothing
- 15 else about the resolution, say we don't see any other
- 16 way in which the resolution could have supported this,
- 17 would that -- is that okay with you?
- 18 MR. SHANMUGAM: Yes, that would be okay,
- 19 Justice Breyer, and I do think that it would be
- 20 important for this Court to make clear that to the
- 21 extent that the Hawaii Supreme Court, in any subsequent
- 22 remand, relies on the Apology Resolution only for what
- 23 are essentially factual findings, its acknowledgment
- 24 that Native Hawaiians have unrelinquished claims, which
- 25 is undoubtedly true as a factual matter -- I don't hear

- 1 petitioners to suggest otherwise -- and its recognition
- 2 that there is an ongoing reconciliation process, that is
- 3 entirely proper. And the --
- 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But then it would
- 5 also have to just -- the opinion we're drafting would go
- 6 further, I suppose, and since we are interpreting all
- 7 these Federal provisions, it may not be sufficient to
- 8 say that it did not create this obligation and the
- 9 Hawaiian Supreme Court was wrong to do that, but that it
- 10 precluded the creation under State law of this type of
- 11 obligation.
- MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, that --
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And if the Hawaiian
- 14 Supreme Court wants to create, under State law, a
- 15 particular type of fiduciary obligation grounded on the
- 16 status of the land prior to admission, then it has to
- 17 run -- under the Supremacy Clause, it has to be
- 18 consistent with the Federal provisions.
- 19 MR. SHANMUGAM: But the Hawaii Supreme
- 20 Court, in the opinion under review, did not ground that
- 21 duty on any judgment about the validity of the original
- 22 conveyance of title --
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: No, I'm not saying
- 24 they did. That's the first question. I'm not saying
- 25 they grounded it on Federal law; I'm saying we would

- 1 have to determine whether Federal law precluded the
- 2 grounding of the fiduciary duty under the status of the
- 3 land prior to admission.
- 4 MR. SHANMUGAM: But I do think,
- 5 Mr. Chief Justice, that that is an entirely discrete
- 6 question from the question presented, and it's entirely
- 7 discrete precisely because this argument concerning the
- 8 Newlands Resolution could have arisen, even if the
- 9 injunction were, as we believe it was, unambiguously
- 10 based solely on State law with nary a reference to the
- 11 Apology Resolution.
- 12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: The Native Hawaiians --
- MR. SHANMUGAM: And it is precisely --
- 14 JUSTICE GINSBURG: The Native Hawaiians --
- 15 they do get 20 percent of the proceeds, correct?
- MR. SHANMUGAM: That's correct.
- 17 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And what -- that comes
- 18 out of Hawaii legislation?
- 19 MR. SHANMUGAM: Yes, that's right. It comes
- 20 out of -- I think it's Hawaii statute 10-13.5, and as a
- 21 matter of State law they get 20 percent of the revenue
- 22 from the ceded-lands trust, though the amount of that
- 23 revenue has itself been the subject of protracted and
- 24 unresolved litigation.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: The -- the \$5.5 million

- 1 figure, is that the subject of litigation?
- 2 MR. SHANMUGAM: The valuation of the
- 3 Leiali'i parcel was challenged in this litigation, and
- 4 it remains pending before the trial court.
- But, I think, more broadly the important
- 6 point is that to the extent that the injunction in this
- 7 case was based on the lack of resolution of underlying
- 8 claims in the State political process, the Hawaii
- 9 legislature could readily resolve those claims without
- 10 in any way casting any doubt on the validity of the
- 11 original conveyance of lands to the Federal Government.
- 12 JUSTICE BREYER: It also, I guess, has a --
- 13 there -- in the Admission Resolution, it set up a trust.
- 14 They hold it in trust, and there are five purposes in
- 15 the trust, and only one of those relates to the Native
- 16 Hawaiians. Now, I know from the newspapers -- I don't
- 17 know the merits of it -- but the trust that has been set
- 18 up is the subject of controversy continuously.
- 19 So what I don't see -- and I hope we don't
- 20 have to get into this -- is what the relation between
- 21 the trust principles as enacted in the legislature is
- 22 and the trust principles set forth in the Admissions
- 23 Resolution. Is there any law going to anything like
- 24 that?
- MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, now -- but let me say

- 1 something about that, because you think that it is
- 2 relevant to our interpretation of the Hawaii Supreme
- 3 Court's opinion. What State of Hawaii did, with article
- 4 12, section 4 of the Hawaii Constitution, was
- 5 essentially to say that, while the State does have some
- 6 discretion to use the assets in the section 5(f)
- 7 ceded-lands trust for any of the stated purposes, the
- 8 State owes a particularly high duty to Native Hawaiians.
- 9 The Hawaii Supreme Court has so construed
- 10 article 12, section 4, in other cases involving the
- 11 ceded-lands trust. And, at page 39a of its opinion in
- 12 this case, the Hawaii Supreme Court plainly relied on
- 13 that provision as a source of its fiduciary duty, the
- 14 fiduciary duty that we believe was at issue in this
- 15 case. The opinion does not cite that provision in so
- 16 many words, but it refers to the Hawaii Constitution in
- 17 a case construing that provision.
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: Is the court the trustee?
- 19 MR. SHANMUGAM: The State is the trustee.
- 20 JUSTICE SCALIA: The State is the trustee.
- 21 So I assume it would be up to the State officers to
- 22 decide to what extent the obligation to the Hawaiians,
- 23 among the five obligations, should be given precedence.
- 24 Is the Supreme Court of Hawaii directing the State
- 25 officers to give it precedence?

1 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, article 12, section 4, 2 we would respectfully submit, Justice Scalia -- it does place Native Hawaiians in something of a privileged 3 4 position vis-a-vis the other beneficiaries. And in 5 construing article 12, section 4, the Hawaii Supreme Court was doing, albeit in a somewhat unusual context, 6 7 what courts do every day, which is essentially to 8 evaluate whether the trustee is acting consistent with the trustee's obligations under the terms of the trust. 9 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: And saying that the trustee 11 must direct it primarily to -- to that among the five 12 ends. 13 MR. SHANMUGAM: All that the Hawaii Supreme 14 Court said was, in light of the very realistic prospect 15 that lands may be returned to Native Hawaiians as part 16 of the reconciliation process that Congress recognized 17 in the Apology Resolution, it would constitute a breach 18 of fiduciary duty to sell those lands for another trust 19 purpose, for the simple reason that once those lands are 20 gone, they are gone forever. And that is entirely 21 consistent with the general principle of trust law, that a trustee in exercising its discretion --22 JUSTICE SCALIA: And all this comes from the 23 fact that Congress made reference to and approved a 24 25 so-called reconciliation process?

1	MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, Congress did support
2	that
3	JUSTICE SCALIA: So in in perpetuam, this
4	land can't be transferred because Congress approved the
5	this reconciliation process?
6	MR. SHANMUGAM: Only until the claims of the
7	Native Hawaiians are resolved. And what is clear
8	JUSTICE SCALIA: I see.
9	MR. SHANMUGAM: regardless of the degree
10	of the reliance on the Apology Resolution, Justice
11	Scalia, is that the Hawaii legislature has substantial
12	discretion to act and to act in a way that essentially
13	vacates the terms of the injunction. So if the Hawaii
14	legislature either says, we're going to reach a
15	definitive solution of the underlying claims of the
16	Native Hawaiians by giving them land or additional
17	monetary compensation, or the Hawaii Supreme Court
18	determines that
19	JUSTICE SCALIA: Or denying it to them?
20	MR. SHANMUGAM: Or denying it to them. Then
21	presumably, according to the terms of the injunction, it
22	would no longer have any force. So the Hawaii
23	Legislature remains empowered to act in such a way as to
24	get out from under the terms of the injunction to the
25	extent they are restrictive.

- I would note, however, parenthetically, that
- 2 immediately after this litigation was commenced the
- 3 Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources imposed
- 4 a unilateral moratorium on the sale of ceded lands.
- 5 That moratorium, as an executive matter, has remained in
- 6 effect during the 14-year pendency of this litigation
- 7 even during the considerable period between the trial
- 8 court's ruling in favor of the Petitioners and Hawaii
- 9 Supreme Court's ruling in our favor.
- 10 So there doesn't seem to be any great
- 11 impetus on the part of the State to sell the ceded
- 12 lands. Indeed, Governor Lingle, one of the Petitioners
- in this case, has recently and repeatedly made
- 14 statements to the effect that the State has no intention
- 15 to sell ceded lands.
- 16 And if that is really the State's position
- 17 -- and I would be very interested in my friend's,
- 18 General Bennett's, views on the matter, then it would
- 19 seem that there really is no case or controversy before
- 20 this Court at all. Because if the State has no
- 21 intention to sell ceded lands and the sale of ceded
- 22 lands was the instigating event for this litigation,
- 23 there would not necessarily be any real dispute between
- 24 the parties.
- I -- I want to say just, you know, one more

- 1 word --
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So the decision of
- 3 the Hawaii Supreme Court would then be vacated.
- 4 MR. SHANMUGAM: The petition would be
- 5 dismissed under Munnsingwear.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Under Munnsingwear.
- 7 MR. SHANMUGAM: Yes.
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what is --
- 9 MR. SHANMUGAM: If there is, in fact,
- 10 mootness. And if there were -- if the State -- if the
- 11 State had not intention to sell ceded lands, presumably
- 12 the underlying dispute would be moot.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't quite understand.
- 14 You mean -- you mean a Federal court can enjoin the sale
- 15 of my house, and there is nothing I can do about it
- inasmuch as I do not have any present intention of
- 17 selling my house --
- MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, if --
- 19 JUSTICE SCALIA: -- except to live under
- 20 that injunction.
- 21 MR. SHANMUGAM: If a Federal court enjoins
- 22 you from selling your house without any underlying legal
- 23 authority for doing so, presumably that injunction would
- 24 be invalid. But the critical point here --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: You -- you say there is no

- 1 controversy, so I -- I cannot get its validity
- 2 adjudicated, right?
- 3 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, here the lawsuit was
- 4 commenced by Respondents, because Respondents believed
- 5 that the State was going to imminently sell the Leiali'i
- 6 parcel. That was the triggering event for this
- 7 litigation.
- 8 It now appears at -- at least possible that
- 9 the State has no intention to sell even that parcel. If
- 10 that was true --
- 11 JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't think that -- I
- 12 don't think that the State has to have an immediate
- 13 intention to sell any particular piece of land in order
- 14 to object to an injunction against any sale of land by
- 15 the State in the future. I -- I don't think it has to
- 16 wait until it -- it wants to sell a particular plot.
- 17 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, it just -- it merely
- 18 suggests that the -- that there is no longer an
- 19 underlying dispute, Justice Scalia. Because, again --
- 20 JUSTICE SCALIA: But there is. The State
- 21 says that I am free to sell the land, and -- and the
- 22 Court says, no, you are not. Isn't that a dispute?
- MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, I -- I think that
- 24 there is -- you know, that there was a case or
- 25 controversy as this case came to the Court in the

- 1 Article III sense precisely because there was a dispute
- 2 between the parties about --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Your whole case rests on a
- 4 cloud on the title in favor of your clients. But you --
- 5 you ignore the cloud on the title that has been entered
- 6 against the State.
- 7 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, first of all, our
- 8 whole theory has never been that there is a cloud on the
- 9 title. To be sure, we have maintained at various points
- 10 in this litigation that Native Hawaiians do have
- 11 potentially valid legal claims, as well as moral and
- 12 political claims, to the underlying land.
- But we have never argued that the injunction
- in this case should be based on some assessment of the
- 15 existence or validity of legal claims. To the contrary,
- 16 we have consistently taken the position -- and this is
- 17 clear from our briefs in support of the Hawaii Supreme
- 18 Court -- that any such underlying claims would be
- 19 nonjusticiable.
- 20 And for that reason all we were seeking was
- 21 an injunction to protect these lands until those claims
- 22 could be resolved through the political process. That
- 23 was all we were conceding below, and the Hawaii
- 24 Legislature again could readily resolve those underlying
- 25 claims without in any way casting doubt on the validity

- of the Newlands Resolution or any other Federal
- 2 enactment that purports to recognize absolute title --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Can I --
- 4 MR. SHANMUGAM: -- to ceded lands.
- 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Can I go back to your --
- 6 your suggestion that this is a moot case because the
- 7 government -- because the -- the governor agrees with
- 8 your position. But wasn't a lot of money already sunk
- 9 into developing this area of Maui for desperately needed
- 10 housing?
- 11 MR. SHANMUGAM: A lot of money was sunk into
- 12 this parcel, at least according to the record below.
- 13 And the State would remain free at a minimum to proceed
- 14 with the development by simply entering into long-term
- 15 leases instead of the sale of these parcels of land.
- 16 Indeed, that appears to be some suggestion that that is
- 17 what the State would do in the event that this Court
- 18 does not vacate the injunction.
- 19 And so -- and, indeed, in the State of
- 20 Hawaii it is not uncommon for land to be transferred by
- 21 means of such long-term leases. So it isn't as if the
- 22 State would be barred from engaging in any development
- 23 whatsoever. The terms of the injunction simply prohibit
- 24 the sale of these lands.
- 25 And, again, the State's executive has been

- 1 operating under an effective moratorium on the sale of
- 2 ceded lands of its own volition during the pendency of
- 3 this litigation, which suggests at a minimum, regardless
- 4 of the jurisdictional implications, that there is no
- 5 great burden on the State from this injunction, which,
- 6 again, by its terms lasts only as long as the State
- 7 legislature acts.
- 8 And I would add one additional point on that
- 9 score, which is that to the extent that we believe that
- 10 the Hawaii Supreme Court's decision rested on a
- 11 fiduciary duty under State law, the State would, of
- 12 course, be free to amend its constitution in order to
- 13 make clear that the State's fiduciary duty to Native
- 14 Hawaiians does not run to the extent of requiring this
- 15 injunction. But this -- there has been no effort to do
- 16 that, and I would submit, as a political matter, it
- 17 would be highly unlikely.
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: Mr. Shanmugam, you -- you
- 19 didn't raise in -- in your opposition to the petition
- 20 the -- the question of mootness.
- 21 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, the governor's
- 22 statements about the lack of an intention to sell ceded
- 23 lands were only made literally in the days before we
- 24 filed our brief. We do refer to them in a footnote in
- our merits brief, and I think that that would be

- 1 sufficient to preserve the issue.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, you don't have to
- 3 preserve it. I mean it's -- it's an issue of Article
- 4 III jurisdiction, so we would have to look into it on
- 5 our -- on our own. But it does suggest that it is not a
- 6 very strong string to your bow, if I may put it that
- 7 way.
- 8 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, I would submit that
- 9 even if the Court does not believe that this rises to
- 10 the level of jurisdictional import, that it is at least
- 11 significant in assessing the substantiality of the
- 12 burden on the State. That the State through its highest
- 13 representative appears to be suggesting that the State
- 14 has no present need to alienate any of these lands.
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Shanmugam, just
- 16 as a matter of curiosity, do you know what percentage of
- 17 the Hawaiian population is comprised of Native
- 18 Hawaiians?
- 19 MR. SHANMUGAM: I think the most recent
- 20 figures from the 2000 census are that there are
- 21 something like 1.2 million people in the State of
- 22 Hawaii. And of that number something like 240,000
- 23 identify themselves as Native Hawaiians in the way that
- 24 that phrase is currently defined under State law.
- Thank you.

Τ	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
2	General Bennett, you have a minute remaining.
3	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF GEN. MARK J. BENNETT
4	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
5	MR. BENNETT: Thank you, Your Honor.
6	It is undisputed that Respondents asserted a
7	property-interest claim. That any property-interest
8	claim is, in fact, inconsistent with Federal law. That
9	the State has perfect title to these lands, and that
10	there is no possible reason why this Court should not
11	disabuse the State court of the incorrect notion that
12	the State lacks perfect title.
13	On the mootness issue, the ASARCO versus
14	Kadish case makes clear that the injunction that has
15	been entered is a present injury. But, in addition, the
16	governor, who does not control all of the State lands
17	there are a variety of independent agencies that do
18	talked about sale but not transfer or exchange, which
19	are other things that are forbidden by this court's
20	the State court's injunction. But ASARCO clearly
21	sets out that we have an injury.
22	But, again, what the basis of the State
23	court's decision is a property-right interest. It is
24	now undisputed by counsel that such a property-right
25	interest is absolutely inconsistent with Federal law,

Τ	and there is no reason why in this 14-year-old
2	litigation this Court should not make clear the simple
3	and indisputed fact that, pursuant to the Newlands
4	Resolution, the Organic Act and the Admission Act, that
5	the State has perfect title.
6	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, general
7	The case is submitted.
8	(Whereupon, at 11:10 a.m., the case in the
9	above-entitled mattered was submitted.)
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