1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - x JACK GROSS, 3 : 4 Petitioner : : No. 08-441 5 v. 6 FBL FINANCIAL SERVICES, : 7 INC. : - - - - - - - - - - - - x 8 9 Washington, D.C. 10 Tuesday, March 31, 2009 11 The above-entitled matter came on for oral 12 13 argument before the Supreme Court of the United States 14 at 10:08 a.m. 15 **APPEARANCES:** ERIC SCHNAPPER, ESQ., Seattle, Wash.; on behalf of the 16 17 Petitioner. 18 LISA S. BLATT, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor General, 19 Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on behalf of 20 the United States, as amicus curiae, supporting the 21 Petitioner. CARTER G. PHILLIPS, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of 22 23 the Respondents. 24 25

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (10:08 a.m.) CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We will hear 3 4 argument this morning in Case 08-441, Gross v. FBL 5 Financial Services. 6 Mr. Schnapper. 7 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ERIC SCHNAPPER 8 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER 9 MR. SCHNAPPER: Thank you. 10 Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court: 11 The court of appeals erred in holding that the plaintiff had to have direct evidence in order to 12 13 obtain the specific instruction at issue in this case. This Court's decision in Desert Palace makes 14 15 two important points that are relevant today. First, 16 the Court noted that this Court had at no time imposed a 17 direct evidence requirement without an affirmative 18 directive from Congress to do so. Secondly, the Court noted that Congress, when it wished to impose heightened 19 20 standards, had done --21 JUSTICE SCALIA: Excuse me. That -- that 22 statement may be wrong depending upon how you read Price 23 Waterhouse, might it not? The first statement, that 24 we've never imposed such a requirement. I mean, if you think Justice O'Connor's opinion was the determinative 25

1 opinion in Price Waterhouse, then -- then we had. 2 MR. SCHNAPPER: That -- that's true, Your 3 Honor. That was not the view of the Court in Desert 4 Palace. Desert Palace may have misspoken in that 5 regard. 6 JUSTICE SCALIA: It was dictum. They may 7 have been wrong. 8 MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, we -- we'd like to 9 think they are right. I mean, we think they are right. But of course, as you say, that is, in a sense, one of 10 11 the questions before us. JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, but -- I just want 12 -- you said that the Court has never imposed a burden of 13 proof-shifting requirement absent a directive from 14 15 Congress? Are you --16 MR. SCHNAPPER: No. I --17 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Or maybe -- maybe I 18 misheard. 19 MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, I may have misspoken, Your Honor. What the Court said was that this Court had 20 21 never imposed a direct evidence requirement --22 JUSTICE KENNEDY: All right. 23 MR. SCHNAPPER: -- in the absence of an 24 affirmative directive from Congress. 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: There is some

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1 disagreement among the parties, of course, what "direct 2 evidence" means, whether it means direct as opposed to 3 circumstantial, or direct in the terms that for example 4 Judge Collatin put it in the decision below. 5 MR. SCHNAPPER: Your Honor, there is not a difference between the parties. We take no position on 6 7 that. There is a considerable variety of views about --8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you are telling us we never required direct evidence, but you are not 9 10 taking a position on what direct evidence is? 11 MR. SCHNAPPER: The --12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I mean, you may be 13 right or you may be wrong. But we kind of have to know 14 what we're dealing with. 15 MR. SCHNAPPER: Yes, the Court hasn't put 16 those two things together in the way you did. I think 17 that's fair. The Court's statement in Desert Palace 18 didn't define direct evidence. It's not -- it's not 19 clear in that sense exactly what the Court meant. I think it's fair to say it certainly meant that the Court 20 21 hadn't required direct evidence in the sense of 22 non-circumstantial evidence, but --23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, in your 24 petition, you asked -- you used the phrase "direct 25 evidence," and I just want to know in what sense you

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1 mean that?

2 MR. SCHNAPPER: We -- it's our view that no 3 special evidence is required to get the instruction in 4 this case.

5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Is there a variety of 6 views among the circuits on what Justice O'Connor meant 7 by the term "direct evidence"? It wasn't defined in 8 Price Waterhouse either.

9 MR. SCHNAPPER: No, it was not, Your Honor. 10 JUSTICE GINSBURG: So there is a range of 11 views on what it means, starting from direct versus 12 circumstantial, to something like strong evidence.

13 MR. SCHNAPPER: There is a range of views on 14 that, but our view is the burden on the plaintiff is to 15 show by a preponderance of the evidence that in this 16 case age was a motivating factor, but it's not required 17 to show it by any particular kind of evidence or to show 18 it by strong evidence as opposed to merely evidence 19 sufficient to establish that by a preponderance of the 20 evidence.

JUSTICE ALITO: Price Waterhouse was a benchtrial.

23 MR. SCHNAPPER: Yes.

JUSTICE ALITO: And Mt. Healthy was a bench trial, wasn't it?

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1	MR. SCHNAPPER: I believe so, yes.
2	JUSTICE ALITO: Now, would the if there
3	is a direct evidence requirement, it may arguably cause
4	a great deal of problem when the trial judge has to give
5	an instruction to the jury, because then the the jury
6	will first have to decide whether a particular type of
7	evidence is present in the case before it can tell
8	what who has the burden of proof and what the
9	standard is, but if Price Waterhouse is understood
10	simply as a way for a judge conducting a bench trial to
11	look at the evidence, does it present any of the
12	problems that have been identified with the Price
13	Waterhouse that interpretation of Price Waterhouse as
14	applied to jury trials?
15	MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, it wouldn't present

16 the same -- there are special problems applying it to 17 jury trials. We think that the requirement of direct 18 evidence is simply wrong for a number of reasons. At 19 the least, the Court would have to finally resolve what 20 direct evidence means in this particular context.

JUSTICE ALITO: Well, if it's just an instruction to a judge conducting a bench trial, it could mean that if the judge sitting as the trier of fact finds that there is direct evidence, strong evidence supporting the plaintiff's claim, then the

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1 judge will need to have strong evidence, stronger 2 evidence on the other side in order to rule against the 3 plaintiff. It's not hard to figure out how it might 4 work out in that situation. 5 The problem comes when it has to be posed in the form of a jury instruction. 6 MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, it's a particularly 7 8 serious problem there, but if you were to announce this as a rule, you would -- I think the time has come to 9 10 explain definitively what "direct evidence" means. The 11 courts of appeals are in wide disagreement about that, 12 and --13 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And it was the view of only one justice, Justice O'Connor alone. She did make 14 15 the fifth vote, but no one else accepted a direct 16 evidence test. 17 MR. SCHNAPPER: Your Honor, she made the 18 sixth vote. There were five members of the Court other 19 than Justice O'Connor who agreed in the result in that 20 case. The plurality expressly rejected a direct evidence requirement. Justice White --21 22 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Well, would you urge that 23 we should count Justice white's decision as the controlling decision rather than Justice O'Connor's? 24 25 MR. SCHNAPPER: To the extent that you were

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disposed to resolve this case based an interpretation of Price Waterhouse. But it's our view that the subsequent decision, unanimous decision in Desert Palace, makes it unnecessary. Desert Palace indicates that heightened proof requirements that -- those are the words of the opinion. It suggest they should not be imposed by the courts absent a statutory directive.

8 JUSTICE ALITO: But Desert Palace was a 9 Title VII case, wasn't it, under the 1991 amendment to 10 Title VII?

11 MR. SCHNAPPER: It was. But that part of 12 the reasoning of the case is not based on the language of Title VII other than the absence from Title VII of 13 14 that specific language. The structure of the opinion first talks about the definition of "demonstrate" in 15 16 section 701(n). That's obviously not relevant to the 17 ADEA. But it goes on to say that the absence in Title 18 VII of any heightened proof requirement also weighs 19 heavily against the Court's inferring, and that part of 20 the reasoning isn't limited to Title VII.

JUSTICE KENNEDY: But your -- your position, you rest heavily on the argument, I think, but there is no textual support in the ADEA for a heightened evidence requirement in order to shift the burden of proof. But isn't it true there is no textural support for shifting

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the burden of proof at all? I mean, I don't see how you can -- can convince us of the first proposition without confronting the second.

4 MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, this Court has on a 5 number of occasions allocated the burden of proof among the parties, including to a defendant, without a б 7 specific textual basis. The Court did so, for example, in Burlington Industries v. Eller, where the Court's 8 9 opinion places on the defendant the burden of 10 establishing an affirmative defense in certain types of 11 sexual harassment cases. There wasn't a textual basis 12 for that.

JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, of course,
affirmative defenses, usually the burden of persuasion
is on the party asserting the affirmative defense.

MR. SCHNAPPER: In Justice -- in the case of Price Waterhouse, Justice White characterized this allocation as the burden, as an affirmative defense. But this sort of thing routinely with regard to the allocation of burdens. It does not happen routinely with regard to heightened evidence requirement. JUSTICE SOUTER: I take it the only issue

that you have raised before us is whether the evidence that does raise a burden on the defendant's part has got to be, whatever this means, direct or not? That's the

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1 only issue? 2 MR. SCHNAPPER: That's the only issue before 3 the --4 JUSTICE SOUTER: Am I right that the only 5 source of argument for the proposition that it does have 6 to be direct evidence is Justice O'Connor's opinion, 7 separate opinion? 8 MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, that has been the 9 primary basis for the argument in the courts below. I 10 think Respondent has other arguments as well. 11 JUSTICE SOUTER: There are arguments about 12 the need for substantial evidence. But the argument for 13 direct evidence goes back to the separate O'Connor --14 O'Connor opinion. MR. SCHNAPPER: That's certainly the origin. 15 JUSTICE SOUTER: And are you -- I mean, 16 17 we're going to hear about this. Are you going to make 18 an argument to the effect that that should not be 19 regarded as the controlling opinion, and if that is the 20 source of it, that is the end of the issue. Are you 21 going to get into that? MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, I would be happy -- I 2.2 23 would be happy to get into it, Your Honor. 24 JUSTICE SOUTER: I think you should. 25 MR. SCHNAPPER: As -- as Justice Ginsburg

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1 pointed out, there are -- there were actually six 2 members of the Court in Price Waterhouse who concurred in the result. Four members of the Court in the 3 4 plurality expressly rejected a direct evidence 5 requirement and said there were no limit on the type of evidence that could be used. 6 7 Justice White said that the plaintiff's 8 burden was to show that in that case gender was a substantial factor. He didn't say substantial evidence 9 10 was required. 11 JUSTICE SOUTER: As I understand the White 12 opinion, it had nothing to do with the character of the 13 evidence. It had to do with the degree of 14 persuasiveness of the evidence; is that correct? 15 MR. SCHNAPPER: With due respect, no, Your 16 Honor. It had to do --17 JUSTICE SOUTER: Then I don't understand 18 what "substantial" means. What do you think he meant by 19 that? 20 MR. SCHNAPPER: The "substantial factor" was 21 somewhere on the scale of a very unimportant factor or a 22 very, very important factor, which is separate from how 23 clear the evidence was that it was a small or large 24 factor. 25 JUSTICE SOUTER: Okay.

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1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: In your response to 2 Justice Souter's question you said you're only focusing on the direct evidence threshold. But if direct 3 4 evidence is the threshold to give you the benefit of 5 shifting the burden of persuasion of the employer, is it really fair for you to be able to say, we are only going б 7 to take out one side of the behalf, we are going to leave the other side of the balance there? It seems to 8 me that it's artificial to separate the two 9 10 requirements, the two aspects of the Price Waterhouse 11 inquiry.

MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, the -- the Price 12 13 Waterhouse plurality and Justice White didn't see two 14 aspects. The requirement was proof by a preponderance 15 of the evidence that in the case gender was a motivating 16 factor, and for five members of the Court that was 17 sufficient. There wasn't -- there wasn't something else 18 that went with it. There was for Justice O'Connor, but 19 she's the sixth vote. And -- and --

20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I understand the 21 difficulty of figuring out who is controlling in -- in 22 Price Waterhouse. But at least as it has been applied, 23 my understanding -- I understand it has been applied in 24 different ways. My understanding of what people mean 25 when they say "the Price Waterhouse approach," which is

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that there is a higher showing of evidence, direct evidence, whatever -- people don't agree on what that means. But if you meet that showing, then the burden of persuasion shifts to the employer on the issue of causation.

6 MR. SCHNAPPER: Your Honor, that is 7 precisely the issue on which the lower courts have been 8 divided. Some courts have expressly rejected that view and have taken the view that there is no special 9 10 heightened standard of any kind. Other courts think 11 that it is required. That is what we are -- what --12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But, Mr. Schnapper, there 13 is a difference -- and I think it's critical to your 14 case -- between what is called the prima facia case that 15 the plaintiff would make under the McDonnell Douglas 16 test and proving by a preponderance of the evidence that 17 in this case age discrimination was a motivating factor. 18 I think you must concede that in order to fit within 19 this double motive frame you must show not simply a 20 prima facia case, but by a preponderance of the evidence 21 that the discriminatory factor was a motivating factor. 22 MR. SCHNAPPER: Yes. We -- we are obligated 23 to do that, and the -- the defendant has argued below and would, I think, on remand still be in a position to 24 25 argue that we didn't have enough evidence to meet that

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1 burden. But that question isn't before us.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Can -- can one know if you've met that burden before the case goes to the jury? That is, when -- when the case starts out, it's unknown whether you have established by a preponderance of the evidence that age discrimination was a motivating factor.

MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, whether there is 8 sufficient evidence is often tested by a motion for 9 10 summary judgment. So courts do look at that matter, 11 that issue, before trial. What -- what isn't knowable 12 before trial -- and -- and frankly is often known only 13 to the jury -- is whether the jury will conclude that 14 the defendant acted with two motives or one motive. 15 That -- that isn't something you would normally be able 16 to -- to resolve before the case went to trial or even 17 during the course of the trial.

18 JUSTICE SOUTER: Well, correct me if I am wrong. I assume that in a jury case that simply was 19 20 left to the jury, and the instructions would be 21 something like this: If you find that the plaintiff has 22 shown that age was a motivating factor, then you look to 23 the next question. And that is: Has the defendant 24 shown that he would have fired the plaintiff anyway? 25 Isn't that the way it works?

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1	MR. SCHNAPPER: That's the that's the way
2	it works. Yes, that's the way it works. And that
3	that is the way it works in in a Title VII case
4	because of the language of the statute. The juries
5	routinely get that instruction in those cases. That's
6	certainly proof
7	JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, in in response
8	further to Justice Ginsburg's question, and I think
9	Justice Souter's, too, is there are there any
10	tactical difficulties or strategic difficulties that
11	counsel face if they don't quite know which way the
12	burden is going to shift before trial: The the
13	number of witnesses you have waiting in the hallway or
14	this this would be after summary judgment.
15	MR. SCHNAPPER: No more than would normally
16	be the case. What happened here in terms of jury
17	instructions was typical, which was the parties proposed
18	their differing instructions a week before trial, the

19 instructions were resolved at the end of trial. That --20 that happens all the time.

21 Sometimes if the parties don't know how the 22 instructions are going to come out, that complicates 23 their tactics, but that happens every day in trials. 24 Thank you.

25 JUSTICE SCALIA: Could -- before you sit

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1 down, I -- I have been trying to figure out Justice 2 White's opinion in Price Waterhouse. I mean, indeed he -- he voted to -- to remand the case, as did -- as did 3 4 the four in the plurality, but for a very different 5 reason. They remanded because -- "We reverse the court of appeals' judgment against Price Waterhouse because б 7 the courts below erred by deciding that the defendant 8 must make" the proof of he would have been fired anyway by clear and convincing evidence. That -- that was the 9 10 basis for their reversing and remanding.

11 That was not Justice White's, because -- he 12 said "because the court of appeals required Price 13 Waterhouse to prove by clear and convincing evidence 14 that it would have reached the same" -- "in the absence 15 of the improper motive. Rather than merely requiring 16 proof by a preponderance of the evidence, I concur in 17 the judgment reversing this case in part and remanding. 18 With respect to the employer's burden, however, the 19 plurality seems to require that the employer submit 20 objective evidence." And he disagreed with that. 21 MR. SCHNAPPER: All right. There -- there 22 were a number of different issues in the case. The 23 first, the court of appeals had held that when the 24 burden is on the employer to show it would have made the 25 same decision anyway, the employer has to meet that

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1	burden with clear and convincing evidence.
2	The plurality and Justice White, the whole
3	court rejected that.
4	Secondly, the plurality suggested that the
5	employer in response would have to have objective
б	evidence. Justice White rejected that and the objective
7	evidence standard has not been followed by the lower
8	courts in in the wake of that.
9	The third question was whether the burden
10	should be placed on the employer. On that issue the
11	Court was divided six to three. Six Justices, as we
12	as we noted, were for that burden allocation. The
13	Justice Kennedy and and yourself and the Chief
14	Justice dissented. So there were many issues.
15	Thank you. I would like to reserve the
16	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
17	Ms. Blatt.
18	ORAL ARGUMENT OF LISA S. BLATT
19	ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES,
20	AS AMICUS CURIAE,
21	SUPPORTING THE PETITIONER
22	MS. BLATT: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice,
23	and may it please the Court:
24	I think both on a substantive level and a
25	procedural level Desert Palace largely resolves this

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1 The question presented is the one of should you case. 2 have a direct evidence requirement to obtain a mixed 3 motive instruction under the Age Act. And there is the 4 procedural posture, which is Desert Palace left 5 unresolved a lot of very difficult and complicated questions about when do you get to the jury on mixed б 7 motive and what is the requirement that separates a mixed motive motivating factor instruction from the 8 "but-for" or commonly known as the McDonnell Douglas. 9 10 And Desert Palace left all that unresolved.

11 On the question presented, there is the same 12 conflict in the circuits under the Age Act. It is the 13 same conflict in the circuits that was under Title VII 14 -- is do you need any kind of evidentiary special 15 showing to get to a mixed motive; and, if so, is it non-16 circumstantial evidence or evidence that directly ties 17 --

18 JUSTICE ALITO: Could I ask you this? Do 19 you think that there is a tenable distinction between a 20 mixed motives case and a non-mixed motives case? In 21 every employment discrimination case that gets beyond 22 summary judgment, aren't there mixed motives at play? 23 MS. BLATT: I think there is a lot to be said for that argument, and this is a very difficult and 24 unsettled question under Title VII. I think what would 25

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1 be on the table if this Court ever had an appropriate 2 vehicle -- and this certainly is not the appropriate 3 vehicle to get into this guestion -- there would be 4 several options on the table. You could have what your 5 view suggests, which is after summary judgment you could get a motivated factor instruction that the jury would 6 7 be permitted to find both impermissible and permissible 8 motives.

You could also have a special verdict form 9 10 that asks the jury: Do you find that there were two 11 causes, one of which was an impermissible factor? And 12 you could have a situation which I think prevails in 13 trial courts now -- and it has been the EEOC's practice 14 -- which is -- and it's not the most analytically clean, 15 but they basically give the instruction, either a 16 determinative cause or motivating factor instruction, on 17 what they think best fits the evidence.

And I think it's important for the Court to understand, as we -- the law exists now under Title VII and under all the other anti-discrimination acts, there are two regimes out there. There is a mixed motive regime and a determining factor regime.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Couldn't -- couldn't any
Title VII case be presented in either framework?
MS. BLATT: Yes. But this is -- I will also

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1 give you, which I think is important especially when you 2 write your opinion, the three reasons why you should not 3 resolve this very difficult question in this case. And 4 the first is that it wasn't pressed or passed on below 5 or raised in the brief in opposition and did not receive full briefing by the parties and all the amici. б 7 And, second, just as you left this issue 8 open in footnote 1 of your opinion in Desert Palace, Judge Collatin writing for the court recognized this 9 10 precise issue in footnote 3 of the court's opinion on 11 petition appendix page 12, saying: Assuming there is no 12 direct evidence requirement, we are going to have to 13 figure out when is it appropriate to give a motivating 14 factor instruction, absent the -- the language, 15 expressed language in Title VII? 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Why don't you --17 MS. BLATT: The third reason --18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I will let you get 19 your third reason in in a minute, but why -- do you 20 really think it's fair to pick one part of a complicated test that the court has constructed and say, well, this 21 22 one doesn't make any sense, and pull it out? I mean, 23 maybe it only makes sense in the context of the whole 24 construct, or maybe none of the elements actually make 25 sense. But it seems to me very artificial to focus on

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one aspect and say, let's fix this, without assessing
 what its impact is on the rest of the text.

3 MS. BLATT: I see your point, even though 4 that is exactly what you did in Desert Palace. But 5 Price Waterhouse is a two-decade-old decision. We're 20 years past that and it has been essentially codified in б 7 Title VII. So no matter what you do to, quote unquote, 8 "fix this" under the Age Act, every -- the bulk of the discrimination cases fall under Title VII, and a 9 10 motivating factor instruction is codified, and you 11 unanimously held in Desert Palace there is no special 12 evidentiary requirement.

13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: That was -- that was 14 because -- that was because of the 1991 Act which 15 addressed Title VII and quite deliberately left ADEA 16 out.

17 MS. BLATT: Unless you overrule Price 18 Waterhouse, which would be an upheaval in the law, and 19 certainly -- this wouldn't be the appropriate case to do 20 it, all the courts of appeals have unanimously held 21 under the Age Act and under a wide variety of State statutes and other Federal discrimination statutes that 22 23 the Price Waterhouse burden-shifting framework applies. 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You are asking us to 25 overrule the aspect of Price Waterhouse involving direct

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evidence, at least if you look at Justice O'Connor's
 opinion.

MS. BLATT: I don't think you need to decide that question. In a lot of other contexts, you have said, well, there is language in our opinion that may have been confusing or it's not clear what the holding is, but we henceforth are going to clarify, here's what the law is.

You did it in the recent crack cocaine case 9 10 in Spears, you did it in your nude dancing case, and you 11 did it in a case called Jefferson v. City of Tarrant 12 County, an opinion Justice Ginsburg authored, that you 13 said: Well, there is language here that substantive 14 cases make clear, and there is lots of reasons why you 15 would not impose a direct evidence requirement, however 16 you define that term.

17 Since Desert Palace, there is a decision of 18 Sprint/United v. Mendelsohn. And I think that case a 19 fortiori forecloses all the arguments made by the other side that, well, even if it doesn't mean 20 21 non-circumstantial evidence, it must mean something that 22 is highly relevant to the issue of discrimination. In 23 Sprint/United you said we're not going to have a per se rule about what is relevant to prove discrimination. 24 25 The Court said the same thing in Reeves. I think that

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1 was a unanimous decision.

2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What -- what would 3 be the position of the Solicitor General on just saying 4 let's get rid of all these artificial court 5 constructions and say this is like any other case, the plaintiff has the burden of persuasion and the defendant б 7 can come up with what defenses he has, including that, I did this for some other reason, it wasn't because of 8 9 age, and the jury looks at it and decides who they 10 believe?

11 MS. BLATT: You would still have the same 12 issue as you have under the constitutional regime of 13 what is causation? And if you ask my opinion, the 14 Solicitor General in Price Waterhouse itself argued 15 something different that no Justice adopted. We argued 16 a standard of causation that no one -- no one was 17 persuaded by. Six went off on this motivating factor 18 with the burden shifting approach, and three of the 19 Justices would have applied a straight "but for" 20 causation --

21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: The statute -- the 22 statute has language. It says "because of." Tell the 23 jury that.

24 MS. BLATT: Absolutely. And it did in Title 25 VII, and this Court, for better or worse -- regardless

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1 of what you think, in Price Waterhouse six Justices 2 defined the language "because of." And we have Price Waterhouse now that is codified. And so --3 JUSTICE ALITO: Is there any -- is there any 4 5 empirical evidence to show whether any of this really makes a difference. Have there been studies on the 6 7 effect of the 1991 amendments, whether they have made a difference in the way cases actually come out? 8 9 MS. BLATT: No. Let me just say two 10 responses. Not that I have seen empirical. I can tell 11 you the EEOC's experience, and that is they sometimes 12 prefer a "but for" all the burden being on them and 13 sometimes they prefer the motivating factor instruction. 14 And despite what Respondent points out, they have some 15 defendants that think they like the affirmative defense. And sometimes counsel just agree on what the 16 17 instruction should be. And it hasn't caused that much 18 of a problem, although there is a lot of confusion about 19 this kind of case, where the defendant is insisting on 20 one instruction and the plaintiff wants another 21 instruction, and that's what Judge Collatin is reserving 22 in a footnote saying: On remand I am going to have to 23 sort this out. 24 JUSTICE SOUTER: Regardless of what the

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parties may prefer, isn't it likely that the jury,

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1 regardless of instruction, is going to say something 2 like this: If we find that -- that age really was in 3 the boss's mind when he fired the person, and the boss 4 comes in, regardless of the instructions, and says the 5 guy's work was no good, he got late -- he arrived late and so on, the jury is going to say: Did they really 6 7 fire him because he was old or because he didn't come to 8 work on time?

9 They are going to do the same thing that 10 they are going to do on the burden-shifting instruction, 11 probably, aren't they?

12 MS. BLATT: I mean -- there are two kinds of 13 jury findings. There is -- but the problem in all this 14 area, if you do ever get a case that is appropriate, I 15 think what the Court should start with the assumption 16 which Justice Alito alluded to: Price Waterhouse was a 17 bench trial. The 1991 amendments under Title VII were 18 against the backdrop of non-jury trials. And both the 19 Price Waterhouse decision and the language of Title VII 20 are written ex post. It's assuming some artificial 21 world where there was a finding of mixed motive.

But in today's world everything needs to be done ex ante. We need to know how to instruct the jury, and that's the fundamental problem.

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If you are looking at ex post world, you are

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1 exactly right, a jury could either find this was all a 2 pretext, I think what was really going on was ageism or 3 sexism or racism, or it could find, a split the baby, I 4 think it's both. But you can't possibly know that --5 JUSTICE SOUTER: You can't know it --6 MS. BLATT: -- going in. 7 JUSTICE SOUTER: But if you said to the jury, do the right thing, they'd probably come out the 8 same way it would come out if you gave the burden 9 10 shifting instruction, I think. 11 MS. BLATT: I think you are basically 12 catching on the point that a lot of counsel in the real 13 world are basically deciding, what do we think the jury 14 is going to be most on our side with, with which 15 instruction. And it's not always clear going into the 16 case, and maybe depending on the relative strength of 17 the legitimate factor being asserted. Some defendants 18 may prefer the affirmative defense. Some may think, no, 19 it's prejudicial, we don't want that, we want a straight determining factor instruction. 20 21 JUSTICE SOUTER: But the reason I raise the 22 issue is, if -- if we are saying do we ditch Price 23 Waterhouse, my questions I guess are suggesting 24 something to the effect, what difference does it make? 25 MS. BLATT: Well, I don't think you can

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1	ditch Price Waterhouse as a practical matter, because
2	you are going to create I mean massive confusion,
3	not only under the Age Act, but under the Americans with
4	Disabilities Act, the Family Medical Leave Act, a
5	variety of labor statutes, disciplinary statutes
6	JUSTICE SOUTER: Juries juries are
7	smarter than judges.
8	MS. BLATT: Well, you can do that, but all
9	the problems you think you are solving, you are going to
10	have to face them in Title VII. That is the bulk of
11	discrimination law, and you have two standards of
12	causation in that statute right now.
13	Thank you.
14	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Go ahead and make
15	your third point briefly.
16	MS. BLATT: Oh, on why you shouldn't decide
17	it? It's essentially this, that this is complicated,
18	difficult under Title VII. That's the leading
19	anti-discrimination statute. I think the Court may want
20	to resolve these very legitimate important questions in
21	a Title VII case, because you have got statutory
22	language.
23	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
24	Mr. Phillips?
25	ORAL ARGUMENT OF CARTER G. PHILLIPS

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1	ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
2	MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice,
3	and may it please the Court:
4	It does seem to me in some ways the
5	Petitioner and Respondent in this case are ships passing
6	in the night because the issues here are unbelievably
7	complicated. I will say in 25 years of advocacy before
8	this Court I have not seen one area of the law that
9	seems to me as difficult to sort out as this particular
10	one is.
11	That said, I would hope that the Court would
12	seize upon this as an opportunity to provide some
13	significant clarity in the law, rather than seize this
14	as an opportunity to decide this case on the potentially
15	most narrow ground, which, frankly, as far as I can
16	tell, will not only not decide this case, ultimately,
17	but certainly will not do anything to resolve the mass
18	confusion that seems to exist among the lower courts.
19	So, I would urge the Court not to evaluate
20	this case strictly on the question of whether direct
21	versus circumstantial evidence is the appropriate way to
22	proceed. In part that's because that is not the basis
23	on which the Eighth Circuit decided this case.
24	The Eighth Circuit said that it interpreted
25	Justice O'Connor's separate opinion calling for direct

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1	evidence as talking about a specific link between the
2	proof in the proof of the discriminatory
3	considerations and the adverse action that was taken.
4	So, direct versus circumstantial doesn't even you
5	know, if you remand to evaluate non-circumstantial
б	evidence, you are still not going to be in a position
7	where that is going to affect the outcome.
8	JUSTICE GINSBURG: As I understand the court
9	of appeals, it said that Justice O'Connor's opinion was
10	the controlling opinion, it was the decision on the
11	narrowest ground; therefore, the lower courts ought to
12	take that decision as the law made by Price Waterhouse.
13	Then there's a question of what did she mean
14	by direct evidence? But I think the Eighth Circuit
15	certainly did say Justice O'Connor's opinion states the
16	law of Price Waterhouse, and that was the basis on which
17	their decision turned.
18	MR. PHILLIPS: Well, then of course, they
19	go on to say what they think that decision means. But
20	there is no question, Justice Ginsburg, that that is the
21	basis for that holding.
22	So, I mean, I suppose the Court could say,
23	no, we disagree with the basis of Price Waterhouse as
24	Justice White's separate concurring opinion, which,
25	frankly, I think it is you know, having read it more

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1	times than I care to admit, is not exactly clear as to
2	what he thinks the appropriate standard would have been.
3	At least Justice Ginsburg's provides the formulation
4	that the lower courts can use to try to provide some
5	kind of a jury instruction
6	JUSTICE GINSBURG: Justice O'Connor.
7	MR. PHILLIPS: Did I say Ginsburg?
8	JUSTICE GINSBURG: Yes.
9	(Laughter.)
10	MR. PHILLIPS: I'm going to hear about this
11	one.
12	(Laughter.)
13	MR. PHILLIPS: I apologize.
14	But the problem you know, the but the
15	fundamental problem is, it's just simply not clear what
16	Justice White's opinion means. And therefore, the lower
17	courts have seized upon an opinion that at least
18	provided serious guidance that they could embody into a
19	jury instruction.
20	It goes to the point that Justice Alito was
21	making, which is that, it's one thing when you are
22	dealing with bench trials and what do you ask the judge
23	to do, it's something fundamentally different when you
24	are shifting the burden of proof.
25	Justice Kennedy asked the question does it

1 make a difference tactically, and the same question 2 Justice Souter in some ways was asking and the answer is 3 clearly it does, and you can see it in this case. 4 Here's a situation where the defendant prior to the 5 trial shows up, or when the jury gets selected. Opening statement says there is going to be no evidence of 6 7 actual age discrimination in this case. The case is 8 tried on that theory. The basis for the judgment that there is going to be no evidence of age discrimination 9 10 in this case is the discovery, extensive discovery that 11 has taken place, where there is no statements by anyone 12 talking about age, no other employee who believes that 13 he or she had been ever been affected by age. It's all 14 of this very abstract claim and the notion that somehow 15 there is no better explanation for what happened except 16 for age.

17 You go through the entirety of the trial 18 saying to the jury, there is no evidence of age, there 19 is no evidence of age discrimination, and then at the 20 last minute, not because you have asserted an 21 affirmative defense -- because we didn't assert an 22 affirmative defense -- one is foisted on us by the jury 23 instruction that the plaintiff asked for in this 24 particular case that says that if there is a motivating 25 factor, if you can prove a motivating factor -- which it

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1	is interesting to get to the specifics of a motivating
2	factor, which means it played a part or a role, which is
3	about as minimalist as you can have it then the
4	burden shifts and we then have the burden to prove that
5	we would have taken the same action notwithstanding age.
6	Well, that's a very different inquiry, and
7	when you go to the jury at the end you can't conceive
8	JUSTICE STEVENS: Mr. Phillips, can I ask
9	you
10	MR. PHILLIPS: I'm sorry.
11	JUSTICE STEVENS: Can I ask you your views
12	on a question that I've asked myself over and over again
13	and had trouble finding the answer. Supposing a company
14	appointed a committee to decide whether or not to fire
15	X. And the committee came back and said: "Yes, you
16	should fire him; he's too old and he's late to work
17	every day."
18	Now and that's all the evidence in the
19	record. Would the would the judge be obliged to
20	enter a judgment on summary judgment at the end of
21	the plaintiff's case, to enter judgment for the
22	defendant?
23	MR. PHILLIPS: No, I don't believe he would
24	be required to enter judgment on the defendant.
25	JUSTICE STEVENS: Because all that would

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1	have been proved was there is one motivating factor	
2	there, but not necessarily a decisive one.	

3 MR. PHILLIPS: Right, but I -- it does seem to me that the jury -- it would be fair to ask the jury 4 5 to decide which of those two considerations probably played the greater role. But I think -- and that's why б 7 I think taking it to the jury is one thing. Switching 8 the burden of proof to insist that we prove that the -that the nondiscriminatory ground was the primary reason 9 10 for the decision is -- is an inappropriate way to 11 proceed because there is no basis in the statute for that. The plaintiff still retains the burden to prove 12 13 that there was discrimination because of.

JUSTICE STEVENS: But he has only proved that it is one of two possible motivating factors, but that is sufficient in your view to get to the jury.

17 MR. PHILLIPS: I would think that that would 18 be sufficient to get to the jury, because I don't think 19 we have to prove -- I don't think the plaintiff has to 20 prove, you know, obviously, beyond a reasonable doubt or 21 anything. I mean, I think the jury could fairly say 22 that those are the two grounds, and I think in some ways that -- that is the sort of common sense basis on which 23 Price Waterhouse was decided. And it's -- you know, 24 it's important -- if -- you know, the Chamber of 25

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1	Commerce brief actually focuses a great deal, Justice
2	Stevens, on this multi-member decisionmaking body. And
3	you know, it seems to me if you look at cases like Mt.
4	Healthy and Price Waterhouse, those are all cases where
5	you have multi-member decisionmakers, and some of whom
б	may have expressed some biases and others of whom
7	clearly didn't, and how do you deal with that situation,
8	which impresses me as fundamentally different that the
9	situation here where you have a single supervisor
10	dealing with a single employee and where the case is
11	tried on the theory that there has been no
12	discrimination whatsoever, and it's up to the jury to
13	make that determination at the end, and at the last
14	minute we have the jury instruction that shifts the
15	burden to us notwithstanding that
16	JUSTICE BREYER: Would you
17	MR. PHILLIPS: we never sought to make
18	this an affirmative defense.
19	JUSTICE BREYER: Would you think you should
20	have the burden in the following situation? At 10:00
21	o'clock on March 21st the employer says: I am going to
22	get rid of Smith because he's too old.
23	MR. PHILLIPS: Uh-huh.
24	JUSTICE BREYER: That's it. Writes out the
25	letter, "Good-Bye, Smith." An hour later someone walks

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1	into the employer's office and says: "I've discovered
2	that Smith was just convicted of larceny." All right?
3	Now, he already fired Smith because he was too old. But
4	I take it he can make the defense: Well, Smith would
5	have been fired anyway; that isn't the reason I fired
6	him, but he would have been fired anyway, and he can get
7	off. But he should make that defense, shouldn't he?
8	MR. PHILLIPS: I mean, that's a Banner case.
9	JUSTICE BREYER: Fine. So the answer is
10	yes?
11	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, absolutely.
12	JUSTICE BREYER: All right. So now we have
13	the same situation, but the jury has said this bad
14	reason, his age, was a motivating factor.
15	MR. PHILLIPS: Played a role.
16	JUSTICE BREYER: To me it didn't say
17	played a role.
18	MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah, it did.
19	JUSTICE BREYER: Well, what it says in this
20	instruction that I have I don't see the other one
21	MR. PHILLIPS: It's on page 10 of the joint
22	appendix.
23	JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I have on page 7 of
24	the of appellant's brief that the instruction was
25	"the plaintiff's age was a motivating factor in

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1 defendant's decision." 2 MR. PHILLIPS: Right. But -- right. It 3 just --4 JUSTICE BREYER: Now when I read that, I 5 think --MR. PHILLIPS: Can I just, if you go to the 6 7 next instruction --8 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes. 9 MR. PHILLIPS: -- it says a -- "Plaintiff's 10 age was a motivating factor if plaintiff's age played a part or a role in the defendant's decision." So "a 11 12 motivating factor" is a very narrow formulation --13 JUSTICE BREYER: Fine, okay, all right, 14 fine. 15 MR. PHILLIPS: -- as instruction in this 16 particular case. 17 JUSTICE BREYER: Perfect, perfect. I didn't 18 want to complicate it, but that may work in your favor 19 to complicate it, and I want to be fair. 20 (Laughter.) 21 JUSTICE BREYER: Fine. It played a part. 22 It did have a role: Age motivated in part. Now why 23 isn't that the end of the matter? Because we have a statute that says age shouldn't play a role in. "Play a 24 25 role" means it made a difference. I mean, to me.

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Otherwise it played no role. It was an understudy, a
 ghost. It "played a role" if it would have made a
 difference. "Played a part," it would have made a
 difference, just like my first case.

5 So we have an action, other things being 6 equal, that should be illegal under this statute. But 7 then, just as in the first case, we give the employer a 8 defense: If you can show that in the absence of that 9 age there in your mind, you would have done it anyway, 10 which means the mix of motives would have been 11 different, then you get off.

12 So, if in the first case we in fact say it 13 should be on the -- burden should be on the employer, 14 why shouldn't it be in the second case?

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I mean -- in the first 15 place, saying that something is a motivating factor or 16 17 played a role is, as a sufficient basis on which to 18 impose liability, is flatly inconsistent with what this 19 Court has said numerous time. It said it in Burdine, it 20 said it in Reeves, it said it in Hazen Paper, it said it 21 I think last term in the Kentucky case, where it says it 22 has to play a role and be determinative. And that's the 23 standard the Court has announced over and over again in age discrimination cases. 24

The "a motivating factor" formulation does

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1	come in Title VII, but that's because of the 1991
2	statute that specifically frames the argument in terms
3	of "a motivating factor." So the the bottom line
4	here is that, unless the Court deviates from the
5	historic practice, which is if you are in civil
6	litigation the plaintiff retains the burden of proof
7	throughout the process
8	JUSTICE GINSBURG: But Price Waterhouse
9	deviated that was
10	MR. PHILLIPS: I'm sorry?
11	JUSTICE GINSBURG: We have these two regimes
12	out there. You are reciting McDonnell Douglas and say
13	everything should follow that pattern, but to do that
14	you have to overrule Price Waterhouse, which gave
15	recognition to the mixed motive framework that comes out
16	of Mt. Healthy.
17	MR. PHILLIPS: Well, my basic point on Price
18	Waterhouse is that it seemed to me reasonably clear that
19	a majority of the Court, whether you whether you rely
20	upon Justice White or Justice O'Connor clearly didn't
21	intend for the jury for the burden of proof to shift
22	willy-nilly. But it's supposed to be an exception to
23	the rule, narrowly defined. And the reality
24	JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Schnapper recognized
25	when I asked this question, how does this differ from

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the prima facie case that you make under McDonnell Douglas and -- he said: We don't have to just make a preliminary showing; we have to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the prohibited discrimination was a motivating factor.

6 MR. PHILLIPS: Played -- played a role. 7 There is no question about that, Justice Ginsburg. But 8 that is not much different, frankly, from a prima facie 9 showing. The truth is if you only make a prima facie 10 showing and the defendant doesn't show up, you will have 11 in fact satisfied your burden.

JUSTICE SOUTER: Well, you will get to the 12 13 jury and if the jury accepts all your evidence, the jury 14 can find in your favor. But the difference between a 15 prima facie showing and what has to be shown here is, 16 the jury must actually find, based on your at least 17 prima facie evidence, that age was a motivating factor, 18 and until the jury makes that finding, if it is properly 19 instructed, it doesn't get to the question of whether 20 the defendant has any burden to show something in 21 Isn't that correct? response.

22 MR. PHILLIPS: Well, there is no question --23 I mean, although again what a motivating factor means is 24 still to my mind extraordinarily narrow in this --25 JUSTICE STEVENS: Mr. Phillips, let me

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1 just --

2 MR. PHILLIPS: -- or limited in terms of 3 what is required here.

4 JUSTICE STEVENS: I'm not quite sure I understand one thing. If it's a motivating factor, it's 5 enough to get by summary judgment and get the case to б 7 the jury, but the -- the defendant will still win, if I 8 understand all this, if he -- if the defendant proves, 9 yes, I did do and it may have had an influence on it, 10 but he would have fired him anyway. And if he -- if he 11 can prove under Mt. Healthy that, yes, he thought about age and that -- what raised the issue and everything 12 13 else, but after he got all through, he was clear he 14 fired him because he was a lousy salesman --MR. PHILLIPS: But, Justice --15 16 JUSTICE STEVENS: -- and he wins. 17 MR. PHILLIPS: Clearly he would win under 18 those circumstances, but the problem there is --19 JUSTICE STEVENS: So he does not lose just 20 because you say it's a motivating factor. 21 MR. PHILLIPS: No, he doesn't lose, but the 22 question is, what do you do once you make that finding? 23 Do you, in fact, at the plaintiff's behest, shift the burden of proof to the defendant? I mean, it admits one 24 thing, and the Solicitor General, you know, has properly 25

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identified that in some instances the defendants as a
 tactical matter are willing to accept as an affirmative
 defense and -- and pursue the course you just
 articulated, Justice Stevens.

5 But that's not what happened in this case. We were not prepared to accept the idea that age played б 7 a role. We still don't think the evidence supports 8 that. That's obviously not the issue here before us, but it does make it extremely important to resolve the 9 10 question of, at what stage can you foist, essentially --11 JUSTICE BREYER: Will you --12 MR. PHILLIPS: --- an affirmative defense on 13 the other side? 14 JUSTICE BREYER: Will you go back? I'm 15 sorry to be hung up on this point. Maybe there are 16 15 cases that just prove I am wrong. But I'm -- I'm 17 trying to figure out -- let's try other areas of the 18 law. The dam is a nuisance. We now show, to prove that 19 it's a nuisance, that it played a role in the death of 20 my fish. I mean, isn't that the end of the case?

21 Damages might be at issue -- how much of a role -- but 22 as far as liability is concerned the gears were rusty. 23 The rusty gears played a role in the derailing of the 24 train. Again, it might be a question of who is 25 responsible for what, but that there is liability I

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1	think in most areas of tort law would be over once you
2	prove that the defendant's factor played a role.
3	MR. PHILLIPS: Well
4	JUSTICE BREYER: So is the law here am I
5	wrong about ordinary tort law? Possibly. I don't know
б	it that well. Is it that I is it that this area is
7	special? Is it that there are cases so you can say any
8	of those three? I am prepared to be totally wrong. I
9	hope not.
10	MR. PHILLIPS: I am always reluctant to say
11	that, Justice Breyer.
12	JUSTICE BREYER: You can say that.
13	MR. PHILLIPS: I think that, in ordinary
14	tort law, the standard of causation is both a
15	combination of "but for" and proximate causation, so
16	JUSTICE BREYER: And I think "played a role"
17	combines at least the necessary condition, but I don't
18	know
19	MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I don't think
20	JUSTICE BREYER: if you have to
21	MR. PHILLIPS: that's a fair
22	JUSTICE BREYER: "Played a role" how did
23	it play a role if it was not a necessary?
24	MR. PHILLIPS: Justice Ginsburg, at least as
25	I read the difference between the plurality opinion in

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1 Price Waterhouse and -- and all of the other opinions in 2 that case, Price Waterhouse's plurality said a 3 motivating factor is actually a standard below "but for" 4 causation. The plurality was unwilling to accept even 5 "but for" causation as a requirement under the Age Discrimination and Employment Act. The rest of the 6 7 Justices seemed to not -- not accept that. But that 8 seems to me the very -- yes, the basic holding of the 9 plurality -- again, not of the Court -- is that 10 something less than "but for" causation is required. I 11 would be delighted, candidly, if the court would go back to just "but for" causation as the element of age 12 13 discrimination because I think, if you get to that 14 point, you get out of this business of trying to figure 15 out at what point do you shift the burden. If you --16 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But that question -- I 17 think it can't be before us. We would certainly want to 18 know what the government's position is on it. And Ms. 19 Blatt was very clear that the government is not taking a 20 position on that issue today. Your brief in opposition 21 did not so much as mention McDonnell Douglas. So how is 22 anybody to think that was at stake, that that regime, 23 which you later clarify in your Respondent's brief, you think should be the sole test? How could that come into 24 25 this case when it's not in the brief in opposition and,

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1 therefore, it's not in the Petitioner's brief and it's
2 not in the government's brief?

3 MR. PHILLIPS: Well, to be clear about this, 4 I'm not pushing so much the, quote, McDonnell Douglas 5 framework as I am Burdine, Hazen Paper, and the other 6 cases that talk about "determinative factor." And all 7 we're saying is --

8 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But your line is 9 following that same formula. All those cases are 10 following that litany: prima facie case, discriminatory 11 reason --

12 MR. PHILLIPS: Determinative factor, right. 13 I think the answer to the question, Justice Ginsburg, is 14 the -- the way the Chief Justice asked the question, 15 which is, how sensible is it to pull the one thread out 16 of -- out of the Price Waterhouse analysis, assuming 17 that Justice O'Connor speaks for the Court in some 18 sense, you know, without examining how that plays in, 19 given the underlying theory of the case? And I think 20 that's a perfectly valid point. If the Court thinks 21 additional briefing is warranted, then it would seem to 22 me the right answer is to -- is to call for additional 23 briefing, but I think --

JUSTICE KENNEDY: The Solicitor General says, well, this is going to affect Title VII. It's

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1 going to affect all kinds of other acts. This is a 2 watershed. MR. PHILLIPS: Well, Justice Kennedy, 3 4 clearly it's going to affect Title VII. 5 JUSTICE KENNEDY: You -- pardon me? 6 MR. PHILLIPS: Clearly is it going to affect 7 Title VII. 8 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Because it's statutory. 9 MR. PHILLIPS: Right, because there's a 10 specific statute that defines it as a motivating factor, 11 shifts the burden, and creates an entire remedial regime that doesn't exist under the age discrimination statute. 12 13 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Let's -- let's assume we 14 have authority to incorporate the Title VII 15 jurisprudence into the ADEA area as a matter of choice. 16 Are there reasons why there should be distinctions 17 between the two regimes? 18 MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I think the primary one 19 is the 1991 amendment, where Congress clearly changed 20 the language in Title VII. 21 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Are there reasons of administration or fairness other than -- I recognize 22 23 that one is statutory and the others would -- would be 24 our case law. MR. PHILLIPS: Well, it seems to me it's 25

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1 beyond that. I mean, there's almost a separation of 2 powers problem when you say it's statutory because, 3 again, Congress very consciously decided to modify Title 4 VII, created a complete regime. It would be a bit of a 5 stretch for this Court not only to modify the standards in a way that would change substantive liability but 6 7 would create the -- the affirmative defense as a 8 remedial component of it.

JUSTICE ALITO: Well, in addition to that, 9 10 Mr. Phillips, isn't age more closely correlated with 11 legitimate reasons for employment discrimination than 12 race and other factors that are proscribed by Title VII? 13 MR. PHILLIPS: Both Congress and this Court 14 have recognized precisely that as a problem. I mean, there are reasons to treat age discrimination 15 16 differently from other forms of discrimination. But, 17 again, you know, there's no question that if you revisit 18 Price Waterhouse, it will change some -- the Americans 19 with Disabilities Act and some of the other provisions. 20 But the reality is, if you are talking about 21 a mess to begin with, the truth is the lower courts are 22 in a state of -- of disrepair at this point in any 23 event. And it's even shown in this case. I mean, the truth is the Eighth Circuit has 24 three different formulations of Justice O'Connor's 25

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1	evidence standard: circumstantial, strong evidence, and
2	substantial evidence, substantial factor. So if you are
3	a district court judge sitting in the Eighth Circuit,
4	you can pick any one of those those three to go with.
5	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Can I get back to
6	Justice Stevens's hypothetical? You have two people
7	making a decision; one says it's because of age and the
8	one says it's because of something, and a legitimate
9	factor and you acknowledge that could get to the
10	jury?
11	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, I believe it could.
12	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And is it under an
13	instruction that simply says "because of"?
14	MR. PHILLIPS: Yes I mean, if you were
15	asking me how I would decide that case, yes, I think it
16	ought to be it ought to be because of.
17	Now, if the Court wants to formulate some
18	greater specificity of how the causation standards
19	apply, that's fine. But, at a minimum, it seems to me
20	the Court would do well to go back at least to the
21	notion of "but for" causation as embodied in the Age
22	Discrimination and Employment Act.
23	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but I mean
24	you say
25	MR. PHILLIPS: It has never rejected that as

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1 a Court.

2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You say "but for" causation, but my understanding of Justice Stevens's 3 4 hypothetical is that it's going to be very hard to say 5 that one would not have had -- the discrimination, the alleged action, would not have happened but for one б 7 factor or the other if they are just two different factors. You would just leave that up to the jury to 8 9 say because of? 10 MR. PHILLIPS: I -- it seems to me juries are asked to make that kind of a decision. I agree with 11 Justice Souter: Juries are a lot smarter than the 12 13 lawyers. 14 JUSTICE STEVENS: Well, but not only that, 15 but the jury would be free to say, well, there were both 16 clauses, and the one was illegal. But under the Mt. 17 Healthy defense, if they are convinced they would have 18 fired this guy anyway, the company gets off. 19 MR. PHILLIPS: Right, and I understand that. 20 And in those situations -- look, Justice O'Connor's 21 analysis of this certainly -- certainly plays to a kind 22 of gut feeling. When you -- and Mt. Healthy is a good 23 illustration of it, even maybe more so, when you say: 24 We are firing you for two reasons; one of them is 25 completely invalid, and the other is completely valid.

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1	What are you supposed to do in that situation?
2	But it seems to me that under under
3	normal civil litigation rules, and the ones that
4	Congress clearly had in its mind, the approach you would
5	take under those circumstances say that's enough to get
6	you to the jury, but that's not enough to force the jury
7	to be instructed that they have to rule in favor of the
8	plaintiff unless the defendant can show that but-for,
9	that that no matter regardless of the
10	discriminatory animus, they nevertheless would have
11	taken precisely the same action. That, to me, is the
12	guts of of what of what this case is about.
13	It's not about direct versus circumstantial
14	evidence. It's about under what circumstances does the
15	burden of proof shift? And and in a case like this
16	where there's no assertion of an affirmative defense
17	whereas, I think, Justice Stevens, in your situations,
18	there were you know, most likely you would expect a
19	defendant to say, I want to accept that burden because I
20	think I can in fact prove something.
21	JUSTICE STEVENS: I know, but inevitably in
22	these cases the employer is really whether he calls
23	it an affirmative defense or or just a regular
24	resistance to the plaintiff 's case, the issue is: Did
25	would he have fired him anyway? And and if he

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1 if -- if that's what the jury believes, you can take 2 Justice Breyer's view and say that's -- that's not a 3 sufficient defense because they acted illegally. 4 But if you are allowed that, you are saying 5 notwithstanding the illegal motive, if you show that the real reason I fired him was unrelated to that, then the 6 7 compelling reason, you win. And you win despite the fact that the process may have violated the statute. 8 9 MR. PHILLIPS: There -- there is no question 10 about that. And it is -- again, the only question is: 11 Who bears the burden of proof? And what do you do with all of those decisions of this Court that say that 12 13 the -- that the -- that the burden to -- to show that 14 age, or whatever, was the determinative factor rests 15 throughout on the plaintiff? 16 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But those weren't --17 those weren't thought of in the mixed motive framework. 18 And what you want to do is get rid of the mixed motive 19 and say in a discrimination case there should be only 20 one regime, and the plaintiff should have the burden of persuasion from start to finish. But that's not what 21 22 McDonnell Douglas did. It's not what the Eighth Circuit 23 did, which you acknowledge by not even bringing this up 24 until the brief on the merits. 25

So -- and you also said that Title VII is

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out of it. The statute has taken care of it in 1991.
 Ms. Blatt, I heard her say distinctly that -- that Title
 VII would be affected. She urges us not to touch this
 question.

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I think you have to go 5 back to the -- to the question that Justice Alito posed б 7 actually, to say -- when -- when he asked her: How do 8 you -- how much sense does it make to think about mixed motive versus other motive? Isn't it true that by the 9 10 time the case gets to the jury everything is mixed 11 motive, because there is going to be the claim that this 12 was -- and this is a great illustration of that concept. 13 There is a claim that age was the basis for the 14 decision, and there is a claim that there are any of a 15 thousand other possible reasons that are out there, and 16 age just didn't happen to be one. 17 And under those circumstances the question

Now, Justice Ginsburg, I apologize that we didn't raise this specifically in the brief in opposition. On the other hand, the reality is that the primary position that was taken by the other side was that this Court essentially can ignore or should overrule a portion of Price Waterhouse as a consequence of the -- of the intervening Costa decision.

is: What's the reasonable way to proceed?

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## 52

1	And it seems to me under those
2	circumstances, if you are going to put the issue of the
3	validity of Price Waterhouse whatever it means at
4	issue, then it seems to us a reasonable response on the
5	merits to say, well, you shouldn't do it as as a
6	in isolation. That that's a completely artificial
7	inquiry, and you ought to take a step back and say,
8	maybe we haven't gotten this right in the first place,
9	particularly given the difficulty of the lower courts in
10	trying to figure out exactly what Price Waterhouse
11	means.

Whose is the controlling opinion, and how do you allocate these burdens and under what circumstances? And given that the lower courts are in disarray, it would seem to me this is a situation where I don't know whether this is the best vehicle or the worst vehicle, but it is certainly an appropriate vehicle for the Court to step back and evaluate it.

And if the Court is concerned about whether it has enough information to allow it to assess what would be the -- the significant impact of revising Price Waterhouse, then it seems to me the right answer would be to ask the parties to -- to brief that in addition to the way they briefed it at this stage. And now you simply throw up your hands.

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1 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And I assume -- and I 2 assume the government, because it would certainly be informative to know what the agency responsible for the 3 4 administration of Title VII thinks of this question. 5 MR. PHILLIPS: I -- I don't disagree with that, Justice Ginsburg. I -- I don't think there are б 7 any -- any quidelines out there that speak directly to 8 this specific question. But, obviously, to the extent that the Solicitor General could speak for the EEOC, 9 10 that would -- I am not denying that that would -- that 11 might be helpful. But I think what the -- what the 12 Court needs to do is recognize that what it cannot -what it should not do in this case is take the -- the 13 14 very narrowest way of vacating and remanding. Because 15 if it follows that course, nothing will move. Nothing will have been achieved by all the work that has been 16 17 put into this case at this point, because the court of 18 appeals didn't believe the difference was between direct 19 and circumstantial evidence. And, therefore, the Court at some point is going to have to evaluate beyond the 20 21 quality of the evidence what quantity of evidence is 22 appropriate under the circumstances.

It seems to me the Court has that in front of it. The jury instruction in this case shifted the burden way too early or on -- on way too little showing.

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1 A part, a role, that's not enough to shift the burden 2 under -- I don't even think under Justice White's 3 version. 4 JUSTICE SOUTER: We can't -- I mean there is 5 no question about quantitative evidence here. 6 MR. PHILLIPS: Well, there is a question 7 about the adequacy of the jury instruction. 8 JUSTICE SOUTER: The adequacy of the jury instruction, but there isn't a question as to whether 9 10 the issue should have gone to the jury in the first 11 place. And I -- I think that --MR. PHILLIPS: Right. No, I don't -- there 12 13 is no question that -- that -- well, there is a question 14 on that. It's not before you. It's -- it's back in 15 front of the Eighth Circuit. But there is still the issue of whether a 16 17 motivating factor, meaning that it played a role, is a 18 sufficient basis on which to trigger the -- the burden 19 shifting instruction in this case. That -- that is the narrowest basis on which this Court could affirm by 20 21 simply saying that Justice White's opinion requires a 22 substantial showing. The instruction in this case 23 clearly doesn't accomplish that, and, therefore, the 24 Court should set that aside, or the Court should affirm 25 the Eighth Circuit and remand so that the district court

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1 can have a new trial on that issue. 2 If there are no further questions, I'd urge 3 the Court to affirm. 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel. 5 Now, Mr. Schnapper, two minutes. 6 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF ERIC SCHNAPPER 7 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER 8 MR. SCHNAPPER: Mr. Chief Justice, and may 9 it please the Court: 10 We are in agreement with the government that the Court should decide the -- the narrow question 11 presented and not revisit Price Waterhouse. If I might 12 13 respond to the question from Justice Breyer -- and I am 14 going to summarize to some extent materials which were 15 referred to in footnote 18 of our reply brief. 16 The Court ruled that there was a 17 circumstance, very well established, which under tort 18 law but-for causation was not the standard. And that 19 was the situation in Cory versus Havener, which is the 20 leading case in this area in which there were two 21 causes, each sufficient to have brought about the 2.2 result. And Cory was a case of two motorcyclists in district court. 23 24 And the rule in those cases was that -- that either cause -- that the tort feasor involved with 25

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1 either cause could be held liable.

JUSTICE ALITO: Don't those cases involve two independent physical causes of an event, not the breaking down of human motivation into -- into separate factors?

6 MR. SCHNAPPER: Well, it's -- it's -- but 7 it's the analogous area of tort law.

8 JUSTICE BREYER: What they are trying to say, which is -- which is making me think -- it is a lot 9 10 about -- we have a human being who did certain acts. 11 And we know this. We know that human being had a mix of 12 motives and that the bad motive played a role. It was a 13 motivating force. And that might be sufficient. It is 14 under Title VII. And if you want to interpret this by Title VII, that's fine. That's the end of it. 15

But then we are going to let someone off if we imagine a different, but hypothetical, situation. The hypothetical is where the bad motive isn't there.

Well, it's hard to prove what human beings would do in a hypothetical situation that isn't the real situation. And I take it that's the reason we have imposed this burden upon the employer.

Is there an analogy to that in tort law?
 MR. SCHNAPPER: The -- the problem that
 comes up with multiple causes is it is hard to

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1	reconstruct what would happen. And there is a long line
2	of cases, including a number of decisions by Learned
3	Hand in 1938, one which we have cited, Transportation
4	Management, in which the lower courts have agreed that
5	where multiple factors are involved it's reasonable to
6	put the burden on the defendant which of sorting it
7	all out. And we think that is appropriate here.
8	Thank you.
9	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
10	The case is submitted.
11	(Whereupon, at 11:08 a.m, the case in the
12	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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