1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES						
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3	DORETHA H. HENDERSON, AUTHORIZED :						
4	REPRESENTATIVE OF DAVID L. :						
5	HENDERSON, DECEASED, :						
6	Petitioner : No. 09-1036						
7	v. :						
8	ERIC K. SHINSEKI, SECRETARY OF :						
9	VETERANS AFFAIRS :						
10	x						
11	Washington, D.C.						
12	Monday, December 6, 2010						
13							
14	The above-entitled matter came on for oral						
15	argument before the Supreme Court of the United States						
16	at 10:03 a.m.						
17	APPEARANCES:						
18	LISA S. BLATT, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of						
19	Petitioner.						
20	ERIC D. MILLER, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor						
21	General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on						
22	behalf of Respondent.						
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:03 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument
4	first this morning in Case 09-1036, Henderson v.
5	Shinseki.
6	Ms. Blatt.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF LISA S. BLATT
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MS. BLATT: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice,
10	and may it please the Court:
11	The Federal Circuit's decision in this case
12	forecloses judicial review when the very disability for
13	which a veteran seeks benefits prevents the veteran from
14	filing a timely appeal with the Veterans Court. That
15	decision is wrong, and for three reasons the court of
16	appeals erred in holding that the deadline at issue in
17	this case is jurisdictional.
18	First, the statute contains no clear
19	indication that the deadline is jurisdictional. Rather,
20	the text and structure point away from a jurisdictional
21	reading.
22	Second, a deadline that applies to disabled
23	and largely uncounseled veterans seeking their first day
24	in court is not the type of deadline that Congress would
25	be expected to rank as jurisdictional.

- 1 And, third, a jurisdictional reading would
- 2 render some of the most disabled of veterans the least
- 3 likely to obtain benefits and would treat veterans worse
- 4 off than almost all litigants in our Federal system.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Ms. Blatt, you do have a
- 6 substantial hurdle to contend with in this Court's
- 7 decision in Bowles v. Russell, which seemed to say if
- 8 you have a time limit and it's statutory, it is
- 9 mandatory and jurisdictional.
- 10 So here, we have a time limit set by
- 11 statute, not by rule, and why doesn't -- why isn't that
- 12 dispositive?
- 13 MS. BLATT: Because neither this Court's
- 14 decision in Bowles nor any other decision by this Court
- 15 holds that this type of an appeal from a pro-claimant
- 16 and non-adversarial proceeding to a court of first
- 17 review clearly speaks in jurisdictional terms,
- 18 notwithstanding the lack of a jurisdictional label.
- 19 JUSTICE SCALIA: Gee, I thought Bowles was a
- 20 nice, clear case. I mean, you can always find some
- 21 distinction in the next case, and I thought the object
- 22 of Bowles was to say if it's a -- if it's a limit on
- 23 appeal, it's jurisdictional. That would -- and that's,
- 24 I gather, what the Federal Circuit took it to mean. And
- 25 I would have done that if I was down there, probably.

1	MS.	BLATT:	Ι	mean,	Ι	can	understand	w]	hy
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- 2 maybe the Federal Circuit did it, because of the one
- 3 statement that the court, I think, took out of context.
- 4 But this Court's decision in Bowles didn't purport to
- 5 extend to any statute, no matter what the statute said
- 6 or what the context it arose in. And the most closely
- 7 analogous context of an appeal of agency action to a
- 8 court of first review is a Social Security context.
- 9 And even if you don't think that that
- 10 context is directly on point, then the historical
- 11 backdrop at most would be inconclusive, and that hardly
- 12 would rise to the type of --
- 13 JUSTICE SCALIA: But doesn't -- doesn't the
- 14 Social Security context -- it doesn't speak of an
- 15 appeal, does it? It talks of a civil action.
- MS. BLATT: That's right. I mean, it --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: I mean, you're right that
- 18 -- you know, that there is -- there is a parallel in
- 19 what's going on, but the statute does not call it an
- 20 appeal. It calls it bringing a civil action --
- MS. BLATT: Right, and the -- and there's --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: -- to challenge their
- 23 decision.
- MS. BLATT: There's nothing inherently
- 25 jurisdictional about the word "appeal." And,

- 1 Justice Scalia, if Congress that passed this statute
- 2 wanted to pick up on the jurisdictional rule under 28
- 3 U.S.C. 2107, presumably it would have written a statute
- 4 that looks something like that statute with the safety
- 5 valves.
- 6 Of course, when a -- all litigants, civil
- 7 litigants who are appealing a district court judgment to
- 8 a court of appeals, they have a jurisdictional deadline,
- 9 but the district court can extend it for good cause or
- 10 excusable neglect or when the party lacks notice of an
- 11 adverse judgment. More importantly, the Federal Rules
- 12 of Appellate Procedure cure the situation when a
- 13 litigant timely files his appeal but does so in the
- 14 wrong forum.
- In this statute, Congress knew how to
- 16 incorporate the jurisdictional rule of Bowles. It did
- 17 so in a separate provision of the statute in 7292(a).
- 18 It said when a litigant wants to go from the Veterans
- 19 Court and appeal that decision to the Federal Circuit,
- 20 the litigant has to follow the time and the manner
- 21 prescribed for appealing district court judgments to
- 22 court of appeals.
- 23 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And that is
- 24 jurisdictional, 7292?
- 25 MS. BLATT: Yes. Yes. And interestingly,

- 1 it also goes on to say if you want to appeal to this
- 2 Court, you have to apply for certiorari. So Congress --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: You -- so --
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel -- I'm sorry.
- 5 JUSTICE SCALIA: Go on.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm -- I'm not sure why
- 7 Congress would have actually known the difference that
- 8 we established in Bowles, because when it passed this
- 9 statute, it was before Bowles, wasn't it?
- MS. BLATT: Yes.
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So what to read of its
- 12 knowledge of Bowles, whether it meant jurisdiction or
- 13 not, is -- is a bit of a fiction, isn't it?
- MS. BLATT: No. I think what's important is
- 15 that Bowles is relying on a series of decisions that had
- 16 nothing to do with the word "notice of appeal," of
- 17 course, because they were dealing with cases involving
- 18 writs of error and petitions for a writ of certiorari.
- 19 It was all in the context of court-to-court appeals.
- 20 Bowles doesn't even mention agency appeal of agency
- 21 action to a court of first review.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So what's the rule?
- 23 Justice Scalia said Bowles seemed to establish a
- 24 sensible, clear rule, which is if Congress uses the word
- 25 "notice of appeal," it intends a jurisdictional

- 1 restriction.
- MS. BLATT: Well, what --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That appears to be the
- 4 rule that Justice Scalia articulated.
- 5 What would be your rule or test now to
- 6 determine Congress's purpose? What -- what of our cases
- 7 would you point to that establish a different rule?
- 8 MS. BLATT: The rule of Reed Elsevier, which
- 9 was a unanimous decision, which says -- and it was
- 10 written by the same author of Bowles -- that all the
- 11 decisions are consistent. You require a clear statement
- 12 of jurisdictional intent. And in Bowles, this Court had
- 13 read the type of limitation that was at issue in Bowles
- 14 as to clearly speak in jurisdictional terms,
- 15 notwithstanding a label. Here, you have --
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm not sure what that
- 17 distinction is. I'm sorry. It --
- MS. BLATT: You had a century --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But what we went on was
- 20 the word "notice of appeal" in Bowles, with -- within a
- 21 historical context.
- 22 MS. BLATT: I don't think this Court said
- 23 the word "notice" -- and notice of appeal is not
- 24 jurisdictional in the criminal context, and Congress
- 25 used the word "appeal" throughout this particular

- 1 statute in a non-jurisdictional meaning in all the
- 2 proceedings that go in the agency. It used the term
- 3 "appellate" and "review on appeal." It's actually
- 4 called the Board of Veterans' Appeal. Substantive
- 5 appeal. None of those words have "jurisdictional." And
- 6 if Congress was just thinking of the word "notice of
- 7 appeal, " it -- I mean, the term has a non-jurisdictional
- 8 meaning in the criminal context.
- 9 But if you just look at this statute, which
- 10 says -- it's directed just at the litigant's obligation
- 11 to file his -- his appeal within a certain time line,
- 12 and there's actually a completely separate statute that
- 13 speaks to the power of the court, the Veterans Court,
- 14 7252(a), and that makes no reference to the 120-day
- 15 deadline.
- 16 And I think in terms of the context,
- 17 let's -- this is exactly the type of deadline that
- 18 Congress would be expected to be subject to equitable
- 19 tolling. Let me just give you the three reasons --
- JUSTICE ALITO: When you -- you would have
- 21 us make a statute-by-statute determination as to what we
- think Congress intended whenever it uses the term
- 23 "notice of appeal." And perhaps that's not a big
- 24 problem, if there are not a lot of other statutes like
- 25 this one that use the term "notice of appeal" and with

- 1 respect to which it is not settled whether it is
- 2 jurisdictional.
- 3 Do you have any sense of how many others
- 4 there might be?
- 5 MS. BLATT: Yes. I think I found four that
- 6 used the term "notice of appeal," and it was in
- 7 connection with the district court, and they weren't
- 8 even reported cases. They were very esoteric
- 9 situations, like an order from the Department of
- 10 Agriculture. I mean, maybe the Government has
- 11 different.
- 12 What you mostly see is the Hobbs Act
- 13 context, where you're talking about either an organic
- 14 statute or 28 U.S.C. 2344, which is just a simple
- 15 petition for review. That doesn't even use the word
- 16 "notice of appeal." So this case is not going to
- 17 dictate a whole lot, except for the veterans context,
- 18 where not only do you have the standard lack of
- 19 indication that this is not jurisdictional, but you have
- 20 the unique features in that Congress established this
- 21 court to open the door to veterans seeking disability
- 22 benefits, and it would just conflict with that purpose
- 23 to, at the same time, shut the door when the veteran's
- 24 disability prevents him from getting to the courthouse.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Although that -- although

- 1 that would happen when he appeals from the -- from the
- veterans' appeals court, right?
- 3 MS. BLATT: Yes, and -- but that points out
- 4 the irony: He's in better off shape if he appeals to
- 5 the court of appeals, because there, there's at least
- 6 important exceptions.
- 7 The Government's position assumes that no
- 8 matter what the circumstances were -- and remember, a
- 9 lot of these cases, the veteran is actually timely
- 10 filing his appeal; he mistakenly files in the Veterans
- 11 Administration rather than the Veterans Court. And the
- 12 Government's position assumes that these uncounseled
- 13 veterans are simply out of time and out of luck with no
- 14 exception.
- 15 JUSTICE GINSBURG: How much time does 7292
- 16 give to go from the Veterans Court to the Federal
- 17 Circuit?
- 18 MS. BLATT: It says you have to follow the
- 19 exact time and procedure that is set forth in the
- 20 process for appealing a United States district court
- 21 decision to the United States courts of appeals. So it
- is the procedures under 28 U.S.C. 2107.
- 23 JUSTICE SCALIA: But this one, to get to the
- 24 Veterans Court, is 120 days, which is a lot of time. Do
- 25 you know of any other time limit that is that long?

- 1 MS. BLATT: Well, sure. I mean, the statute
- of limitations in Zipes, which is 180 days to file a
- 3 charge with the EEOC. But in the veterans context --
- 4 JUSTICE SCALIA: No, for appeal. For
- 5 appeal.
- 6 MS. BLATT: Right.
- 7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Do you know of any other
- 8 appeal statute that --
- 9 MS. BLATT: Yes, the veterans context. The
- 10 -- this is a blink of an eye in the veterans context.
- 11 The veteran is given an entire year -- not 120 days, a
- 12 year -- after an initial decision comes down from a
- 13 regional office to decide whether to appeal to the
- 14 Boards of Veterans' Appeals.
- And you have to keep in mind that this is
- 16 the type of extra time we're talking about. An extra 30
- 17 to 60 days would be an extremely poor and unlikely means
- 18 for Congress to address the type of situation where
- 19 equitable tolling might be needed, which is either
- 20 because the Secretary has held onto the notice of appeal
- 21 until after the 120 days and then tells the veteran, or
- 22 the veteran has some devastating mental illness and has
- 23 difficulty with processing deadlines and dealing with
- 24 concepts.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, the latter I can

- 1 understand, but I don't have a whole lot of sympathy
- 2 for -- I mean, when he loses below, he gets a notice
- 3 that says specifically he has to file an appeal with
- 4 this court, doesn't it? Doesn't it say that?
- 5 MS. BLATT: Yes, and it says --
- 6 JUSTICE SCALIA: So he sends it -- he sends
- 7 it to the VA instead of to this court?
- 8 MS. BLATT: Well, it is a -- you can look it
- 9 up. It's --
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: Would equitable tolling
- 11 even cover that situation? It would seem to me -- I'd
- 12 say it told you where to file; you simply didn't follow
- 13 the instructions.
- 14 MS. BLATT: Not only has the Federal Circuit
- 15 ruled en banc that it does, but this Court's decision in
- 16 Irwin and in United States v. Young specifically
- 17 recognized that a classic equitable tolling situation is
- 18 when there's no prejudice to the other side and the
- 19 litigant files in the wrong forum.
- 20 And you have to keep in mind, there's a
- 21 Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure on point. Rule 4(d)
- 22 says when a litigant mistakenly files his notice of
- 23 appeal in the court of appeals, that's presumed to be
- 24 correctly filed in the district court. And whatever you
- 25 think about what your -- what an average-type person

- 1 might see when they see a two-page single-spaced form
- 2 with a lot of legalese, it's -- this form is difficult
- 3 for a lawyer to read, and to expect -- the vast majority
- 4 of the claimants reading this form are uncounseled. And
- 5 I urge you to read the form. It doesn't just say you
- 6 have 120 days to appeal. It goes on and on and on
- 7 telling --
- 8 JUSTICE SCALIA: Where is that? Is that --
- 9 MS. BLATT: It's cited in the Government's
- 10 brief. It's got the VA form, and I -- I had to look it
- 11 up just by punching it in on the Internet.
- But whatever you think about the clarity --
- of someone -- of your statute -- that might be able to
- 14 understand it, time and time again, veterans file in the
- 15 wrong forum. And it's not always just the veteran's
- 16 fault. Sometimes the Secretary is giving the veteran
- 17 misleading advice. We cite cases in our brief, and so
- 18 do the amici, where the Veterans Administration is
- 19 giving the veteran just misleading advice.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Ms. Blatt, you are
- 21 making -- you said that the closest comparison is in the
- 22 Social Security, because there's disability benefits in
- 23 both cases. Apart from that we -- one is commenced by a
- 24 complaint filed in the district court, the other, a
- 25 notice of appeal, is there any difference in the brand

- 1 of review? That is -- as I understand it, Social
- 2 Security review, although it's by the district court, is
- 3 also on the administrative record.
- 4 MS. BLATT: Well, it's purely appellate, and
- 5 district courts always say when they get these things:
- 6 This is an appeal of a Social Security decision.
- 7 But I think the three reasons that I'm
- 8 trying to get on why this is precisely the type of
- 9 deadline that Congress would not rank as jurisdictional
- 10 and would want to be subject to equitable tolling are
- 11 the -- pretty much the reasons that apply even more so
- 12 in the veterans context.
- 13 And that is, the first, is that this is an
- 14 extremely favored class of litigants. These are
- 15 veterans who have fought for their country and who are
- 16 seeking service-connected disability benefits.
- This is also the veterans' first opportunity
- 18 to get to a court, which is true in the Social Security
- 19 system. And, importantly, the vast majority of veterans
- 20 go to the court without counsel. The numbers are over
- 21 50 to 70 percent. And that was true in the Social
- 22 Security system.
- I don't think that --
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, counting -- I
- 25 appreciate all those points, but counting -- cutting,

- 1 perhaps, the other way is that it's not a real
- 2 adversarial system before you get to that stage. It's a
- 3 collaborative effort, the Veterans Administration and
- 4 the -- the individual.
- 5 MS. BLATT: That's right.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Which seems to me
- 7 may counterbalance a little bit the fact that the
- 8 veterans are uncounseled.
- 9 MS. BLATT: Well, I mean, up until 2006,
- 10 they were actually barred from having lawyers.
- 11 But this is the same thing as the Social
- 12 Security context, which is what this Court relied on
- unanimously in Bowen, in holding that it's not
- 14 jurisdictional, and it's also what this Court relied on
- in Zipes, is that you wouldn't expect Congress to enact
- 16 an inflexible, harsh, no exceptions whatsoever
- 17 jurisdictional deadline when Congress presumably knew
- 18 that the vast majority of people who would be navigating
- 19 this system, coming out of this extremely informal
- 20 adversarial system where the Secretary had a duty to
- 21 actually assist the veteran and then hitting what is
- then an adversarial system, and you would think that you
- 23 would want equitable tolling. The --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: They don't navigate it
- 25 entirely unassisted. I mean, isn't there usually

- 1 assistance from a nongovernmental organization such as
- 2 the American Legion or --
- 3 MS. BLATT: Yes, in the Veterans
- 4 Administration, not in Veterans Court. So 50 to 70
- 5 percent --
- 6 JUSTICE SCALIA: That's right, but do they
- 7 -- do they drop them like a hot potato once the VA
- 8 portion is over? They don't counsel about how to file
- 9 an appeal?
- 10 MS. BLATT: That's correct, but I wouldn't
- 11 say they drop them like a hot potato. These are people
- 12 who are sitting in the VA, and they -- remember, like in
- 13 this case, it's 3 years later; they don't even get
- 14 notice of the final decision, which is just sent to the
- 15 veteran. They don't have any kind of lawyer
- 16 relationship. It's like someone at one of the VA
- 17 offices who says: Let me help you, tell you what to do.
- 18 And then that's it. So, no, they don't -- they don't
- 19 practice in Veterans Court. They don't -- they don't
- 20 say, you know, here's my card, let's keep in touch. And
- 21 it might be 3 to 4 years later that a notice is sent to
- 22 the veteran.
- 23 JUSTICE SCALIA: And you think normally he
- 24 isn't assisted -- he is not assisted by one of these
- 25 people?

- 1 MS. BLATT: Well, I know that. The Veterans
- 2 Court's statistics says it's 70 percent. Pro se.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Well --
- 4 MS. BLATT: No lawyer. And the actual --
- 5 JUSTICE SCALIA: I'm not talking about a
- 6 lawyer; I'm talking about advice from somebody at -- in
- 7 the American Legion.
- 8 MS. BLATT: Even if -- okay. They're still
- 9 not lawyers, but the -- the veterans' assistance
- 10 organizations who filed in this case are telling you
- 11 they don't participate in Veterans Court. That's not
- 12 what they do. They are set up in the VA system. So --
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I think -- unless
- 14 I'm missing the point of my colleague's question, it's
- 15 two different issues.
- Of course, they don't participate in the
- 17 court. They're not -- they're not lawyers. But it's
- 18 not clear to me why they wouldn't participate at least
- in the process of saying you've got to file your notice
- 20 and here's where you file it.
- 21 Are you saying they don't do that?
- MS. BLATT: They, by and large, don't do
- 23 that, and the veterans' organizations that filed amicus
- 24 briefs say they also make the same mistake. They're not
- 25 lawyers, and they often file in the wrong forum, too.

- 1 But, again, what's --
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I mean, they do it
- 3 regularly, and they -- every now and then, they file it
- 4 in the wrong place?
- 5 MS. BLATT: Yes. I mean, half the cases
- 6 that we --
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I don't see how that
- 8 works. You've got somebody there, and he has been
- 9 telling them where to file it and file it and file it,
- 10 and all of a sudden he tells him to file it someplace
- 11 else?
- MS. BLATT: Again, as far as I am aware,
- 13 they don't counsel veterans after they make their final
- 14 decision.
- 15 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Earlier, Ms. Blatt, you
- 16 said that they wouldn't even know.
- 17 MS. BLATT: They wouldn't -- right.
- 18 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Because they don't get
- 19 notice; only the veterans --
- MS. BLATT: Right. They wouldn't get
- 21 notice. It would be -- someone would have to have some
- 22 sort of relationship and call that person. But in this
- 23 case -- I mean, I can tell you there was no -- the
- 24 veteran just had his wife, and there was no one else
- 25 involved in the process other than his doctors. But in

- 1 terms of --
- JUSTICE ALITO: What happens if the veteran
- 3 doesn't get notice?
- 4 MS. BLATT: Well, he's out of luck,
- 5 according to the Government. That's just tough.
- But, again, thinking about -- and remember
- 7 that not only is there a clear statement rule in types
- 8 of jurisdiction, but we have an equally strong canon
- 9 that veterans' statutes are to be construed liberally in
- 10 the --
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What -- what clear
- 12 statement rule are you talking about?
- 13 MS. BLATT: Just the rule of Reed Elsevier
- 14 and Arbaugh, that unless a statute clearly speaks in
- 15 jurisdictional terms --
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes, I know. I
- 17 remember that.
- MS. BLATT: -- you don't presume it's
- 19 jurisdictional.
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I remember that. I
- 21 thought that that was a prospective bright-line rule.
- 22 It's kind of hard to apply a new bright-line rule
- 23 retrospectively. I understood what we said in those
- 24 cases to be: Look, Congress, we're tired of trying to
- 25 sort out this ambiguity. From now on, if you want it to

- 1 be treated as jurisdictional, tell us it's
- 2 jurisdictional.
- That makes sense prospectively, but it
- 4 doesn't make sense to do that to statues that were
- 5 passed before we announced our bright-line preference.
- 6 MS. BLATT: Well, it doesn't sense to say in
- 7 1988 Congress was trying to map onto some -- some
- 8 pre-existing structure that didn't exist. Bowles didn't
- 9 exist. You may --
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: No. I'm trying -- I
- 11 understand -- changing the subject -- but in my
- 12 question, you invoked the bright-line rule of Arbaugh
- 13 that the statute should say "jurisdictional." And I'm
- 14 just saying that only makes sense prospectively.
- MS. BLATT: I can see your point. I don't
- 16 think that that's what Arbaugh intended. I think it
- 17 said that when you have a statutory requirement and when
- 18 it doesn't speak to the jurisdiction of the court,
- 19 there's no reason to think that it should restrict the
- 20 jurisdiction of the court. This doesn't say anything
- about the court's power.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Ms. Blatt, are you -- are
- 23 you -- we have in Bowles itself -- it was from the
- 24 district court to the court of appeals, and then we have
- 25 from the court of appeals to this Court. Those two

- 1 provisions were cited in Bowles, the 2107. And what is
- 2 the provision for -- for cert?
- 3 MS. BLATT: 2101(c).
- 4 JUSTICE GINSBURG: 2101. Those -- those, as
- 5 far as I remember, were the only provisions that were
- 6 cited.
- 7 MS. BLATT: Well, and the predecessors
- 8 called writ of error. Right, they were -- I mean, this
- 9 couldn't be further from it. Congress, when it passed
- 10 this statute, said you have 120 days to file your
- 11 appeal. And then in a whole -- and said -- didn't say
- 12 anything about the jurisdiction. And a separate version
- 13 said: Here's the jurisdiction, and we'll incorporate
- 14 some procedural requirements, but we're not even going
- 15 to mention the 120-day deadline. And then it goes to
- 16 great pains to say 2107 will apply when you appeal from
- 17 the Veterans Court to the Federal Circuit, and you'll
- 18 have to apply for certiorari.
- 19 But to think about what the Government's
- 20 position is, is that, notwithstanding that criminal
- 21 defendants and Social Security claimants do not face
- 22 jurisdictional deadlines, all the civil litigants in our
- 23 system who do face jurisdictional deadlines can get an
- 24 extension for good cause, excusable neglect, when they
- 25 don't have notice of an adverse judgment, and the

- 1 situation is cured when they actually timely file but
- 2 they mistakenly file with the wrong court.
- 3 JUSTICE SCALIA: So whenever we have time
- 4 limits in the future that do not contain any -- any
- 5 explicit provision for waiver of failure to meet those
- 6 time limits, you're asking us to find that all of those
- 7 are non-jurisdictional?
- 8 MS. BLATT: Well, all statute of limitations
- 9 are not jurisdictional. So there's no question --
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, is it a filing
- 11 requirement? It's -- it's a --
- MS. BLATT: Well --
- 13 JUSTICE SCALIA: It's an appeal. It's a
- 14 requirement for appeal.
- Whenever there is an appeal deadline that
- 16 does not have an exception for -- you know, you -- you
- 17 can get it extended for 10 days or whatnot -- whenever
- 18 there's no exception, you want us to hold it's not
- 19 jurisdictional?
- MS. BLATT: No, of course not. Like I just
- 21 said, I don't know of any that even come up, except
- 22 for -- I think I found four that say "notice of appeal."
- 23 All the types of cases that you see are
- 24 dealing with a petition for review of agency action,
- 25 à la the Hobbs Act context. So what I'm asking you to

- 1 hold is that when you have a -- this particular statute,
- 2 which the text and structure certainly say it's not
- 3 jurisdictional, it is exactly the -- it is not the type
- 4 of deadline you would expect it, and it would undermine
- 5 all of the purposes that Congress set up this court,
- 6 which was to ensure they had their day in court, they
- 7 get the benefits they are entitled to, and, importantly,
- 8 to cure the perception that veterans were being -- not
- 9 being treated the way all other claimants seeking
- 10 Federal benefits were.
- 11 This would completely counter that purpose,
- 12 to say: Here's a court; we have built it for you, but
- if you can't get up the courthouse steps, that's too
- 14 bad. If your very disability prevents you from filing
- or you've been abused by the VA -- the VA bureaucracy,
- 16 you're out of luck and out of court.
- 17 JUSTICE SCALIA: Although you're willing
- 18 to -- to allow that happen when there's an appeal
- 19 from -- from the first appeal, right?
- MS. BLATT: And here's why, Justice Scalia.
- 21 The veteran has had a day in court. Once he is out of
- 22 the Veterans Court, he is like every -- or she is like
- 23 every other litigant in our Federal system, which -- the
- 24 deadline applies to the government; the deadline applies
- 25 to the party -- to any party. That's 2107, which

- 1 applies to all civil litigants equally. They've had
- 2 their day in court, and if it's in the Hobbs Act
- 3 context, usually they've had some sort of adversarial,
- 4 court-like proceeding in the administrative agency.
- 5 But no decision -- and, again, keep in mind
- 6 there were three decisions in the Social Security
- 7 context -- no decision has ever said a pro-claimant,
- 8 non-adversary appeal to a court of first review is
- 9 jurisdictional. So Congress was acting against that
- 10 backdrop.
- 11 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And that was --
- 12 MS. BLATT: There's no such decision.
- 13 JUSTICE GINSBURG: That was the Federal
- 14 Circuit's position until Bowles, right? But this was an
- 15 en banc decision, and it overruled two prior cases --
- MS. BLATT: Right. And they did go back and
- 17 forth, so there was a period of 6 years that they held
- 18 it was jurisdictional, and then a period of 11 years,
- 19 the last 11 years, where it has been non-jurisdictional,
- 20 and there has been equitable tolling.
- 21 JUSTICE ALITO: If the veteran is so
- 22 profoundly disabled that the veteran can't file the
- 23 notice of appeal within 120 days after the notice of the
- decision, at what point after the 120-day period would
- 25 the right to file a notice of appeal be cut off? Would

- 1 this go on potentially indefinitely?
- MS. BLATT: No. I mean, in adopting
- 3 equitable tolling by the Federal Circuit for mental
- 4 disabilities -- that case is Barrett v. Principi on
- 5 page 9 of our brief. It goes through how all the sister
- 6 circuits have dealt with the issue of mental disability
- 7 and Title VII, in the Social Security system, and -- and
- 8 how you would deal with that.
- 9 But let's take this case, because it's a
- 10 good example. The doctor said he was -- he's paranoid
- 11 schizophrenic, so he's having periods, and what -- to
- 12 quote the doctor that was submitted to the Veterans
- 13 Court, he had episodes of what was basically called
- 14 psychomotor retardation and total inability to function,
- 15 and at other times he was just simply disorganized, had
- 16 difficulty with recall and memory.
- 17 So he wrote a handwritten note within
- 18 15 days saying: I've been on and off. And he was
- 19 obviously extremely heavily medicated.
- If I could reserve the balance of my time.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- Mr. Miller.
- ORAL ARGUMENT OF ERIC D. MILLER
- 24 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
- 25 MR. MILLER: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it

- 1 please the Court:
- In Bowles v. Russell, this Court reaffirmed
- 3 its longstanding treatment of statutory time limits for
- 4 the taking of appeals as jurisdictional. Section
- 5 7266(a) imposes a 120-day time limit on the taking of an
- 6 appeal to the Veterans Court, and under the rule
- 7 reaffirmed in Bowles, that time limit is a limit on the
- 8 court's jurisdiction, and the judgment of the court of
- 9 appeals should be therefore be affirmed.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So it's only --
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Of course --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Of course, in Bowles
- 14 it was from an Article III court to another Article III
- 15 court. Here, although we're dealing with an Article I
- 16 court, there are characteristics of what you might call
- 17 internal agency review. The court is specialized with
- 18 respect to veterans' affairs, and there are particular
- 19 standards for review that you don't find when you're
- 20 talking about between the district court and the court
- 21 of appeals.
- MR. MILLER: Well, I --
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I quess it's
- 24 related -- just to get everything out on the table, it's
- 25 related to the same point that I thought was significant

- 1 in Bowles: That you are dealing with a time limitation
- 2 that lawyers had long recognized as being, you know, a
- 3 drop-dead date.
- 4 MR. MILLER: That -- that is true, but what
- 5 Bowles emphasized was not just the historical treatment
- of the particular time limit in section 2107, but the
- 7 historical treatment of statutory time limits for
- 8 appeals in general, which is why the Court cited not
- 9 only 2107 cases but --
- 10 JUSTICE GINSBURG: It didn't mention --
- 11 Bowles didn't mention anything like an appeal from an
- 12 agency where the district court is -- is sitting,
- 13 essentially, as an appellate court.
- But Bowles really was dealing with
- 15 court-to-court, because it mentioned 2107 and 2101, and
- 16 I don't recall that it mentioned any -- anything other
- 17 than court-to-court situations.
- 18 MR. MILLER: You're -- you're correct that
- 19 Bowles was focused on court-to-court appeals, but, of
- 20 course, in Stone v. INS, which involved a deadline for
- 21 petitioning for review of a final decision of the Board
- 22 of Immigration Appeals, the Court held that that time
- 23 limit was jurisdictional. So I think that the same
- 24 principle applies to appeals from agencies --
- 25 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Except that -- that one

- 1 is an adversarial proceeding, the immigration
- 2 proceeding, and the veterans' is supposed to be
- 3 claimant-friendly.
- 4 But I think that the -- the -- just as
- 5 Bowles is -- is a challenge for Ms. Blatt, so for you is
- 6 the Social Security context, because it seems to me the
- 7 quality of review is the same; that is, what the
- 8 district court does in a Social Security disability case
- 9 is the same thing that the Veterans Court does in a
- 10 veteran's disability case.
- 11 MR. MILLER: It -- it is true that
- 12 functionally, the review that takes place under section
- 13 405(g) has a lot of appeal-like features, but what's --
- 14 and so in that sense, you know, Bowen was like a hybrid
- 15 case, because you have something that looks a little bit
- 16 like an appeal, but it takes place in a district court
- 17 and in a court of original jurisdiction, and, most
- 18 importantly, Congress referred to it as a civil action
- 19 that is commenced by the party who is filing a
- 20 complaint.
- 21 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But it is -- it is an
- 22 appellate review, isn't it? I mean, the district court
- 23 goes on the record before the agency.
- MR. MILLER: The -- the review is very much
- 25 like -- functionally like what would happen in the court

- 1 of appeals, but Congress chose to call it commencing a
- 2 civil action. And you commence it by filing a
- 3 complaint, which is quite different from the notice of
- 4 appeal here. On the notice of appeal, there's a form
- 5 for doing it, or if you don't use the form, all it takes
- 6 is one sentence. And --
- 7 JUSTICE BREYER: Are we supposed to still
- 8 pay some attention to what we think Congress would have
- 9 intended?
- 10 MR. MILLER: Certainly.
- JUSTICE BREYER: All right. And if the
- 12 answer is "certainly," how likely do you think it is
- 13 that Congress would have intended its statutes, in an
- ordinary case where two big businesses are suing each
- other and they've already had a day in court and now one
- 16 of them wants to appeal and Congress writes in, if you
- 17 miss the deadline, you can have it extended through
- 18 excusable neglect, and you can even have it extended
- 19 much later if nobody got a notice. That's with two big
- 20 businesses.
- 21 But if you have someone who served his
- 22 country and was wounded and has post-traumatic stress
- 23 syndrome or schizophrenia, to that person you say -- who
- 24 has never had a day in court -- if you don't meet the
- 25 deadline, you are out, no matter how excusable it is.

- 1 How -- who in Congress would have likely
- 2 thought such a thing?
- 3 MR. MILLER: Well -- I think in evaluating
- 4 what Congress thought in 1988, one factor that's
- 5 significant is that this was taking place -- the
- 6 Veterans' Judicial Review Act -- against a backdrop of
- 7 decades of no judicial review whatsoever of veterans' --
- 8 of VA administrative decisions.
- 9 And so Petitioner's position is that
- 10 essentially, Congress, in one fell swoop, went from no
- 11 review whatsoever to what would be the most forgiving
- 12 appeal deadline in the entire United States Code.
- 13 And --
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And it made some
- 15 sense. I mean, when you look at the statistics, when
- 16 you get into this court, the veterans almost always win,
- 17 right?
- 18 MR. MILLER: When you look at decisions on
- 19 the merits as opposed to agreed-upon remands, the
- 20 veterans win in most cases. I --
- 21 JUSTICE BREYER: What is the relevance of
- 22 that, if the veterans win? I mean, perhaps they are
- 23 entitled to win. Is the idea that you would cut off
- their right to appeal because you are afraid they'd win?
- MR. MILLER: Of course not. I --

- 1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: My point was the
- 2 exact opposite: That if you -- if they almost always
- 3 win, you assume that Congress wouldn't want to cut them
- 4 off, because it's -- you know, if only 1 percent of the
- 5 veterans appealing win, then you might understand an
- 6 absolute rule, because they're not as -- statistically
- 7 anyway, we're not losing much.
- 8 But if, as I understand to be the case,
- 9 about 80 percent of them win, you might cut them a
- 10 little slack on appealing because it is a very
- 11 significant part of the -- the process.
- MR. MILLER: First, I would say I think the
- 13 reversal rate is not necessarily out of line with what
- 14 you find in other agency review contexts, but --
- 15 JUSTICE GINSBURG: What is --
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What -- what is the
- 17 reversal rate?
- MR. MILLER: I think, of cases that are
- 19 decided on the merits, about a quarter are reversed and
- 20 remanded, and about 34 percent are affirmed in part and
- 21 reversed in part.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Any idea what the
- 23 normal rule is from district court to court of appeals?
- 24 MR. MILLER: I -- I don't know the
- 25 percentage there, but I think in considering that rate,

- 1 it's significant that the great majority of claimants
- 2 who file claims in the regional office are given relief
- 3 there.
- 4 And so only about 4 percent of cases are
- 5 even appealed all the way from the regional office to
- 6 the board, and only another 9 percent to the Veterans
- 7 Court, so -- because the board gives relief in most
- 8 cases before it. So it's not like --
- 9 JUSTICE SCALIA: Mr. Miller, do you -- do
- 10 you really think Congress thought about this? Do you
- 11 think the members of Congress who voted for this bill
- 12 thought about this -- this rather narrow point, about
- 13 whether, if you file too late, it's jurisdictional or
- 14 not?
- 15 MR. MILLER: There is no indication that
- 16 they did.
- 17 JUSTICE SCALIA: So don't we pretty much
- 18 have to go on what they wrote?
- 19 MR. MILLER: Yes. And when -- when they
- 20 wrote a notice of appeal provision -- and it is clear
- 21 from the text as well as from the history that it is, in
- 22 fact, an appeal -- that was a considered decision.
- 23 JUSTICE SCALIA: I'll bet you a dollar to a
- 24 donut that -- that nobody thought about this narrow --
- 25 narrow issue. So it -- it ought to be a question of --

- of what this language ought to be taken to mean. What's
- 2 its fairest reading?
- Now, I'm not sure that means you win, but --
- 4 but surely that's the issue, not -- not what -- you
- 5 know, whether -- whether Congress could have been so
- 6 mean. They didn't think of this.
- 7 MR. MILLER: Right. And -- and in looking
- 8 at the --
- JUSTICE BREYER: What do you mean, "right"?
- 10 I thought within -- first of all, a donut costs a
- 11 dollar, so I don't see much appeal there.
- 12 (Laughter.)
- JUSTICE BREYER: But -- but don't we,
- 14 throughout the statute books, try to work out from
- 15 context, language, and objective purpose what a
- 16 reasonable member of Congress would have intended,
- 17 whether they thought about it or whether they didn't
- 18 think about it, which would require X-rays into the
- 19 brain that have not yet been invented?
- MR. MILLER: What -- what this Court has
- 21 held, in Bowles on the one hand and Irwin on the other,
- 22 is that statutory notice of appeal deadlines are
- 23 presumptively jurisdictional and statutes of limitation
- 24 are presumptively not. And --
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that's court to

- 1 court. Do you have any case, at the time or before the
- 2 statute was passed, that ever held that a statutory
- 3 deadline from an agency to a court of appeal was
- 4 jurisdictional in the sense of Bowles?
- 5 MR. MILLER: Stone v. INS, which was
- 6 after 1988 --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well after.
- 8 MR. MILLER: But -- but in the courts of
- 9 appeals, there was a long history of cases under the
- 10 Hobbs Act, cases under more specialized statutes, the
- 11 Communications Act, the Federal Power Act, and the
- 12 environmental statutes --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But those had different
- 14 language. They used "barred" language rather than
- 15 "filing" language. Most of those.
- MR. MILLER: No, ma'am. In fact, the Hobbs
- 17 Act says a party aggrieved by the order may seek review
- 18 by filing a petition for review. It doesn't say
- 19 anything about "and a claim shall be barred if you
- 20 don't."
- 21 JUSTICE BREYER: But Bowles itself made --
- 22 made a major point, which I thought was relevant.
- 23 Though I didn't join it, I thought it was relevant. And
- 24 that is we look at the statute, if you are looking at
- 25 the statute, and notice that there are exceptions

- 1 written into it. And the fact that there are exceptions
- 2 written into it lends some support to the notion that
- 3 we, as a court, should not read other exceptions into it
- 4 that weren't mentioned. Now, that's something the Court
- 5 seemed to emphasize.
- And here, when I looked at this statute, I
- 7 noticed there are no exceptions written into it. And,
- 8 therefore, following Bowles rather than rejecting
- 9 Bowles, it would seem that Bowles would support the
- 10 reading of this statute to allow courts to read into it,
- 11 because they don't mention anything themselves.
- 12 MR. MILLER: I would say two things about
- 13 that. The first is that there are many statutes,
- 14 including the Hobbs Act, the immigration statute, that
- 15 have no provision for exceptions. This Court's
- 16 certiorari deadline can be extended by a justice, but
- 17 there is no provision for a good cause exception. The
- 18 extension provision that was specifically at issue in
- 19 section 2107 in Bowles hadn't -- wasn't even enacted
- 20 until 1991. And even with an extension, I'm not aware
- 21 of any other provision that gives you as much as 120
- 22 days that you have here.
- JUSTICE BREYER: That's the main thing.
- 24 Leaving that out for a second, if you -- if you thought
- 25 there can't be a rule that governs all of the thousands

- 1 of different -- or many different statutes, you should
- 2 look at the context.
- 3 So sometimes you will see that Congress,
- 4 given the context, probably did want to give the court
- 5 some leeway to make exceptions -- where, for example,
- 6 it's no fault of the litigant -- and in other instances,
- 7 they didn't.
- Now, you've listed -- and Bowles, I thought,
- 9 left that open. But -- but if it does leave it open,
- 10 and I'm looking to those factors, you've mentioned one:
- 11 That this is a long period of time, 120 days. You're
- 12 right about that.
- 13 Is there anything else?
- MR. MILLER: Well, I -- I guess I would take
- 15 issue with the premise of what the presumption is that
- 16 Bowles set up.
- Bowles established a presumption that notice
- 18 of appeal deadlines in statutes are jurisdictional
- 19 unless there is something in the text or in the history
- 20 as, for example --
- 21 JUSTICE BREYER: And what they found, one
- 22 thing in the text, was that there were exceptions
- 23 written in. That cuts against you.
- One thing cuts for you; that's the length of
- 25 time. Is there anything else that cuts for you? I just

- 1 want to be sure I have all of the factors that you're
- 2 weighing.
- 3 MR. MILLER: I mean, what we're emphasizing
- 4 is that this is an appeal deadline, and in Bowles,
- 5 although it is true there were exceptions there, that
- 6 was not something that the Court emphasized in its
- 7 reasoning. The Court's -- the rationale behind Bowles
- 8 is that there's a presumption that appeal deadlines are
- 9 jurisdictional. And whatever one thinks --
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: What happens if the -- if
- 11 the notice of decision is mistakenly mailed to the wrong
- 12 address, comes back undeliverable, and no further notice
- 13 is sent? Your -- you position is, once the 120 days
- 14 expires, the veteran is out of luck?
- MR. MILLER: No, Your Honor, because in that
- 16 case, the 120 days wouldn't start running because
- 17 section 7266(a) says have you to file within 120 days
- 18 after the date on which notice of the decision is mailed
- 19 pursuant to section 7104(e), and section 7104(e), in
- 20 turn, requires that the notice be mailed to the address
- 21 of record for the claimant, and also, incidentally,
- 22 requires that if the claimant has an authorized
- 23 representative in proceedings before the court, that the
- 24 notice also be mailed to the representative.
- JUSTICE ALITO: All right. But what if it's

- 1 just lost in the mail? What if it's sent to the right
- 2 address, but it's lost in the mail or is not received by
- 3 the veteran? What is the veteran supposed to do? Call
- 4 every -- every week to see whether a decision has been
- 5 issued?
- 6 MR. MILLER: I -- I think Congress, in
- 7 writing the statute, assumed that the mail can be relied
- 8 upon in the ordinary course to be delivered, and so it
- 9 made provision for the case in which the mail -- the
- 10 mailing is not made.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: You -- you say that a copy
- 12 of the notice is also sent to the representative, the
- 13 American Legion or whoever, who has been representing
- 14 the veteran?
- MR. MILLER: Yes, section 7104(e)(2) says
- 16 that if the claimant has a representative, a copy is
- 17 mailed.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: In what percentage of the
- 19 cases is there a representative?
- 20 MR. MILLER: I think it's about 80 percent
- 21 that there's --
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: No, what I --
- 23 MR. MILLER: -- 80 percent, Your Honor.
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I sense some
- 25 confusion here, given what you and your friend have

- 1 said. What do you mean when you say "counseled"? Do
- 2 you mean --- I mean, if you have somebody from the
- 3 American Legion that is telling this person here's what
- 4 you need to do, does he get a notice, or are you talking
- 5 about just the situation where somebody comes in and
- 6 says, I'm -- well, I'm this person's lawyer, or I'm
- 7 representing him in some other way?
- 8 MR. MILLER: There -- there is a procedure
- 9 for official accreditation of representatives --
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERT: Right.
- 11 MR. MILLER: -- from organizations like the
- 12 American Legion, and if that person is registered as the
- 13 claimant's representative in the proceeding before the
- 14 board, then they would get a copy of the notice under
- 15 7104.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: And you say -- you say
- 17 that 80 percent of the time there is a registered --
- MR. MILLER: Yes, that's --
- 19 JUSTICE KENNEDY: -- advocate or counsel?
- MR. MILLER: Yes. Now, I think, as I was --
- 21 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But what happened in this
- 22 case? Was there -- was there a registered
- 23 representative?
- MR. MILLER: I'm -- I'm not sure whether
- 25 there was. I -- I don't believe so.

- 1 JUSTICE GINSBURG: You made a point earlier
- 2 that, well, this is -- the Social Security, there are
- 3 many resemblances, but one is started by complaint and
- 4 the other by notice of appeal. It could be that
- 5 Congress, having been so kind to veterans, thought: Why
- 6 should we burden this pro se, or at least lawyer-less,
- 7 veteran with writing out a complaint? The notice of
- 8 appeal is just a simple one-line document.
- 9 So could that explain why Congress said you
- 10 begin with a notice of appeal instead of a formal
- 11 complaint?
- MR. MILLER: I think that may well be what
- 13 Congress had in mind. But, nonetheless, the -- the rule
- 14 established in this Court's cases is that when a notice
- 15 of appeal deadlines -- and -- and I think that point
- 16 just illustrates that this is, in fact, a notice of
- 17 appeal deadline -- notice of appeal deadlines are
- 18 different from statutes of limitations. And whatever
- 19 one thinks of the original theoretical underpinnings of
- 20 that distinction, it's a distinction that's firmly
- 21 engrained in the law, and this --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Did Congress -- let's
- 23 assume we -- we come out with a decision against the
- 24 veteran. Could Congress change the rule retroactively,
- 25 including for this poor fellow?

- 1 MR. MILLER: It could if it chose to do so,
- 2 yes.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: And that wouldn't be
- 4 contrary to any of our decisions because the government
- 5 is the defendant and is essentially waiving its
- 6 sovereign immunity? Would that be the theory?
- 7 MR. MILLER: I think if Congress -- well --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: I mean, there has been --
- 9 will have been a final decision in this case, right?
- 10 MR. MILLER: Yes.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: So can Congress say, you
- 12 know, go back and do it over again and give it to this
- 13 guy?
- 14 MR. MILLER: I -- I believe that, you know,
- 15 since what's at stake is -- I think, ultimately, the
- 16 question would be whether the government issues a
- 17 monetary award to him. And Congress certainly has the
- 18 power to simply direct that money be paid to this
- 19 claimant. So, for sure, I think it could direct that
- 20 his case be reopened.
- 21 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But there's no -- been no
- 22 determination on the merits whether this claimant should
- 23 prevail.
- MR. MILLER: No.
- 25 JUSTICE GINSBURG: That hasn't been aired

- 1 because the Veterans Court said it had no jurisdiction,
- 2 and the Federal Circuit said that's right. So we don't
- 3 know if this is a good or bad claim.
- 4 MR. MILLER: Right, but I --
- 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: So Congress couldn't just
- 6 award money because there has to be an adjudication.
- 7 MR. MILLER: Congress would have the
- 8 constitutional power to just award money.
- 9 I had understood Justice Scalia's question
- 10 to be whether --
- 11 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Justice Scalia just asked
- 12 you: Could this be -- if Congress decided that this was
- 13 a harsh result, could it be made retroactive? But for
- 14 Congress to say, well, just -- what is it going to rely
- on to say whether it gives compensation or not? I mean,
- 16 the Government's position was he wasn't entitled to
- 17 compensation for home care, which is what he was
- 18 seeking.
- MR. MILLER: Right. The question I was
- 20 trying to address was whether Congress could amend the
- 21 statute so as to retroactively reopen Petitioner's
- 22 claim. And my answer was yes, it could do that, if it
- 23 were to choose to do so.
- Now, the VA, of course, has submitted a
- 25 proposal to Congress for an extension of the period on

- 1 showing a good cause up to 120 days. The VA's proposal
- 2 would not apply retroactively, but Congress in its
- 3 discretion could choose.
- 4 JUSTICE GINSBURG: On the length of time,
- 5 which is, you said, 120 days -- yes, that's a long time,
- 6 but isn't it on cert? It's 90 days plus 60, right? So
- 7 it's even more.
- 8 MR. MILLER: Right. Although if you -- I
- 9 mean, if somebody who misses the 90 days -- my
- 10 understanding of the operation of this Court's Rule 13
- 11 is that the clerk will not accept for filing a petition
- 12 filed on day 91.
- 13 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But the total number of
- 14 days would exceed 120, assuming that the application is
- 15 made --
- MR. MILLER: Right. Although --
- 17 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Application to extend is
- 18 timely.
- MR. MILLER: Although, of course, filing a
- 20 cert petition is a much greater undertaking than filing
- 21 a notice of appeal. You have to -- it's much more than
- 22 a simple -- simple one-line document that we have here.
- JUSTICE BREYER: What is supposed to
- 24 happen -- and I've probably seen this on page 16 of the
- 25 Federal Circuit Bar's amicus brief. They list about 30

- or 40 cases where the veteran perhaps wasn't represented
- 2 and maybe had some stress syndrome, whatever it is. He
- 3 just filed the paper in the wrong court, and the -- or
- 4 the wrong agency, and that agency didn't get around to
- 5 returning it to him in time so he could have met this
- 6 deadline.
- 7 What, in your opinion, is supposed to happen
- 8 in those circumstances? Just say too bad, you're out of
- 9 luck; there we are, you got the wrong address; no
- 10 recovery?
- MR. MILLER: I think it's significant that
- 12 Congress did address the question of mailing of notices
- 13 of appeal. In 1994, it amended section 7266 and added a
- 14 subsection (c), which unfortunately is not reproduced in
- 15 the briefs, but that -- the effect of that is to give
- 16 the benefit of a mailbox rule so that a petition is
- 17 deemed filed on the day it is mailed, but only, quote,
- 18 "if the notice is properly addressed to the court." So
- 19 it's significant --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Well, in all these cases,
- 21 actually, that they've raised in the brief, the veteran
- 22 does get his appeal.
- 23 MR. MILLER: Well, no. In those cases, the
- 24 notice would not have been properly addressed to the
- 25 court. It would have been sent somewhere else and --

- 1 JUSTICE BREYER: So they could do it again.
- 2 MR. MILLER: And certainly --
- JUSTICE BREYER: That's good.
- 4 MR. MILLER: And certainly one would hope
- 5 that the VA, you know, ideally would get those notices,
- 6 figure out what they are, and send them to the court.
- 7 The problem that the VA encounters is that it receives a
- 8 tremendous volume of mail, which is not generally opened
- 9 by attorneys, and it's often not clear when it gets
- 10 something in the mail that just says, you know, I don't
- 11 like the decision in my case, whether that's a notice of
- 12 appeal to the court or a motion for reconsideration or a
- 13 motion to file a new claim --
- JUSTICE BREYER: These people in footnote 3,
- 15 did they get their appeal or didn't they?
- MR. MILLER: They did not.
- 17 JUSTICE BREYER: They did not?
- MR. MILLER: Yes.
- 19 JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. There's a problem.
- MR. MILLER: Well, yes, and we -- we do not
- 21 deny -- and, in fact, it's true by definition -- that to
- 22 say that there is no equitable tolling is to say that
- 23 there will be cases in which the result is not
- 24 equitable. But -- and I think if you were to look at
- 25 just the cases like the ones Your Honor has identified,

- 1 some of the others in Petitioner's brief and in the
- 2 amicus briefs, and if you could identify with no
- 3 transaction costs what those cases are and were to ask,
- 4 as a policy matter, should there be -- should the late
- 5 filing be excused in those cases, I think just about
- 6 everyone would say yes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: And so if we're in a void
- 8 and the language doesn't have the exceptions -- and I
- 9 think you can distinguish it from these other cases, and
- 10 you have older cases that says unless Congress is clear,
- 11 read it as non-jurisdictional, and nobody could say it
- 12 was inequitable -- or rather to the contrary, nobody
- 13 could say it was equitable to follow your position here,
- 14 why isn't there a simple remedy? We take the opposite
- 15 position?
- 16 MR. MILLER: Well, I think there are two
- 17 answers to that, and the first is that whatever you
- 18 think of the rule in Bowles -- and we obviously believe
- 19 that it was correctly decided but understand that not
- 20 everyone takes that view --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Except that for purposes of
- 22 this, it governs. I'm just looking at the parts of it
- 23 that did, in fact, make clear the special nature of the
- 24 particular provision at issue in that case.
- 25 MR. MILLER: But the -- the question of

- 1 whether a particular time limit is or is not
- 2 jurisdictional would seem to be a quintessential example
- 3 of the sort of issue where it is more important that the
- 4 law be settled than that it be settled any particular
- 5 way.
- 6 And the great virtue of the rule in Bowles
- 7 is that it provides clear guidance that appeal deadlines
- 8 are going to be presumed to be jurisdictional, and if
- 9 Congress doesn't want them to be, it can say so.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: That's really the only
- 11 thing that counsels your result, because in Reed you
- 12 took -- the Government took the position that a
- 13 statutory provision is non-jurisdictional if it does not
- 14 speak in jurisdictional terms and doesn't address the
- 15 power of the court. I understand that was the
- 16 Government's position in Reed.
- 17 Today you're saying that the only thing that
- 18 counsels your result is the fact that Congress used the
- 19 words "notice of appeal." Is that correct?
- MR. MILLER: Yes. Our position is
- 21 consistent with what we said in Reed, because Reed, of
- 22 course, did not involve a time limit. Reed involved the
- 23 requirement that copyrights be registered before an
- 24 infringement action is brought. And what the Court said
- in Reed is that the presence or absence of a

- 1 jurisdictional label on the statute is not
- 2 determinative. What's -- what matters is whether the
- 3 type of limitation that the statute imposes is one
- 4 that's properly ranked as jurisdictional, absent a
- 5 label. And if --
- 6 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Is there any -- any
- 7 statute on the time to appeal? Has any statute been
- 8 held, quote, "jurisdictional" when there is no safety
- 9 valve of any kind written into it; that is, that -- on
- 10 2107, that extensions are possible? Is -- is there a,
- 11 quote, "jurisdictional" statute that says 121 days or
- 12 whatever, and that's it; no extension, no matter what
- 13 the circumstances are?
- 14 MR. MILLER: Yes. The Immigration and
- 15 Nationality Act at issue in Stone has no provision for
- 16 extensions. The Hobbs Act has no provision for
- 17 extensions. And many of the various agency-specific
- 18 statutes that I mentioned earlier don't have any
- 19 provisions for extensions. And although this Court
- 20 hasn't ruled on them, Petitioner hasn't identified any
- 21 decision from any court of appeals holding that any of
- 22 those statutes is not jurisdictional.
- 23 So there really is, as recognized in Bowles,
- 24 a uniform rule regarding time limits for the taking of
- 25 appeals and proceedings like appeals, writs of

- 1 certiorari and petitions for review.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: What other acts do you
- 3 think would be swept up into a rule that we adopted
- 4 here, that not all limitations on appeal time are
- 5 jurisdictional? The Hobbs Act cases; what else?
- 6 MR. MILLER: The -- which ones would be
- 7 swept up, I suppose, depends on what the Court were to
- 8 say in distinguishing this case. But there's the Hobbs
- 9 Act, the --
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, I'm sure we'd say
- 11 these are veterans, and I'm sure there -- there are
- 12 other categories of sympathetic people who might come
- 13 under the Hobbs Act.
- MR. MILLER: There -- there might well be,
- 15 and I think that's why one of the virtues of the rule in
- 16 Bowles is that it provides clear guidance to Congress.
- 17 And in that respect, it's much preferable to a rule that
- 18 statutes of -- or statutes --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: But you haven't answered my
- 20 question.
- MR. MILLER: Oh --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: The Hobbs Act --
- MR. MILLER: Well, the Hobbs Act, the
- 24 Federal Power Act, the Communications Act, various EPA
- 25 orders are reviewed under their specific -- each statute

- 1 has its own review procedure.
- JUSTICE BREYER: All these agency matters
- 3 are matters where there has never been judicial input.
- 4 This is review of an agency action. The agency takes an
- 5 action. No judge has looked at this. And the first
- 6 time that you look at the rulemaking by the agency under
- 7 the Hobbs Act, I guess, is when you go file it in the --
- 8 in the court.
- 9 So if a -- if a ruling against you here were
- 10 to encompass a ruling under most review of agency
- 11 action, would that be such a terribly unworkable thing?
- MR. MILLER: Well, I -- I suppose that the
- 13 Court could come up with a rule. Whether that would
- 14 prove to be workable, I -- I don't know. But I think --
- 15 I guess what I would say about that is that, given that
- 16 there is an inherent arbitrariness to any filing
- 17 deadline and, therefore, there is to some degree an
- 18 inevitable arbitrariness in any system of exceptions to
- 19 the filing deadline, I'm not --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Why wouldn't it be a
- 21 bright, clear line if we said, court to court, Bowles
- 22 controls; agency to court, Bowles does not control?
- 23 That would be a clear line.
- MR. MILLER: It would be clear, but it would
- 25 be contrary to Stone. It would be contrary to decades

- of uniform holdings from courts of appeals under all the
- 2 other statutes.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Stone was somewhat mixed,
- 4 though. It was a motion for reconsideration of the
- 5 agency, whether or not that tolled the time to go to the
- 6 court; am I correct?
- 7 MR. MILLER: That -- that's right, Your
- 8 Honor.
- 9 JUSTICE KENNEDY: That's sort of a hybrid
- 10 problem in the context of Justice Ginsburg's dichotomy.
- 11 MR. MILLER: But -- I mean, you're right
- 12 that that was the issue in Bowles, but -- excuse me, in
- 13 Stone, but the reason that that mattered in Stone was
- 14 because the Court held that the timely filing of a
- 15 petition for review in compliance with the statute was a
- 16 prerequisite to the exercise of jurisdiction by the
- 17 court of appeals.
- 18 JUSTICE BREYER: Cases -- what was the other
- 19 case that you said decades -- what is an example of a
- 20 case where a person, for an incredible, equitable strong
- 21 reason, such as the wind blew his paper -- I don't
- 22 know -- some tremendously equitable, strong reason he
- 23 wants review of an agency action --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: The dog ate it, maybe.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yes. Right. The dog ate

- 1 the court, and the -- the -- there is a case which says
- 2 there is no extension of a -- of a deadline to file for
- 3 review of an agency action, no matter how equitable your
- 4 case? Which is our -- which is the Supreme Court case
- 5 that holds that? I -- I am not familiar with it.
- 6 MR. MILLER: I don't know one in the
- 7 specific context of agency actions, but, of course --
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I'm only talking
- 9 about agency actions, judicial review of agency action.
- 10 MR. MILLER: If -- if the time limit is
- 11 jurisdictional as the --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I know the rule, but
- 13 I'm just saying --
- MR. MILLER: There is no authority --
- 15 JUSTICE BREYER: I know the rule. I'm
- 16 saying what's the case? Stone -- I understand you can
- 17 make a case of Stone. Is there another?
- 18 MR. MILLER: I -- I don't know of any from
- 19 this Court, but, of course, in the courts of appeals,
- 20 Petitioner hasn't identified any in which an exception
- 21 was made.
- 22 And then I would point out that Bowles -- in
- 23 Bowles, the petitioner had a very sympathetic equitable
- 24 claim in that he had done what the district court told
- 25 him to do and filed on the schedule given to him by the

- 1 district court, and the Court nonetheless held that
- 2 because the time limit was jurisdictional, there was no
- 3 authority to create an exception to it.
- If there are no further questions, we ask
- 5 that the judgment be affirmed.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- 7 Ms. Blatt, you have 4 minutes remaining.
- 8 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF LISA S. BLATT
- 9 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
- 10 MS. BLATT: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.
- 11 Let me just point out on the Hobbs Act, the
- 12 actual statute says the jurisdiction is invoked by
- 13 filing a timely petition for review. So there's an
- 14 express jurisdictional hook. And I think Justice Scalia
- 15 points out an interesting fact on -- I think it's safe
- 16 to say, in 1988, Congress wasn't sitting down thinking
- is this deadline jurisdictional; they're subject to
- 18 equitable tolling.
- 19 What we had is a period where veterans were
- 20 not given judicial review. We had World War II and the
- 21 Vietnam conflict and the Korean conflict, which made it
- 22 just untenable that veterans were not being treated on
- 23 par with other claimants seeking disability benefits.
- 24 And the sponsor of the bill points out, since Social
- 25 Security disability benefits get judicial review, how

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- 2 Now --
- 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, I want to
- 4 clear up this represent -- represented business.
- 5 MS. BLATT: Sure.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I understood you to
- 7 say in the -- your opening that represented -- most of
- 8 these people are not represented, and they're -- to the
- 9 extent the American Legion participates, they don't get
- 10 notice of the order that triggers the 120 days.
- 11 Now, I understood Mr. Miller to tell us that
- 12 80 percent of the people have registered representatives
- 13 and they do get notice.
- MS. BLATT: Right. I think you correctly
- 15 understand that we have a different understanding of
- 16 reality. So my understanding is that representation
- 17 is -- like the -- Mr. Henderson's wife at one point
- 18 tried to become his authorized representative. There is
- 19 no question he had somebody helping him, a veteran's
- 20 service organization process.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Right.
- MS. BLATT: This can take up to 4 or 5
- 23 years --
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Right.
- 25 MS. BLATT: -- to get notice. My --

- 1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Was that person
- 2 helping him registered as a representative?
- 3 MS. BLATT: No, not that I know of. But
- 4 this is not --
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, is that the
- 6 exception, then? I mean, Mr. Miller tells us 80 percent
- 7 of the people do have registered representatives.
- 8 MS. BLATT: Right. I understand, and I'm
- 9 just telling you that my understanding from not only
- 10 just the amici briefs, that they do not have anything to
- 11 deal with the court, is that the veterans organizations
- 12 don't have notice. They are the ones that are filing in
- 13 this case telling you that this decision will be
- 14 disastrous for them. But even if they do, they are
- 15 uncounseled. They are not lawyers.
- 16 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But it won't be disastrous
- if they can ask to be registered.
- 18 MS. BLATT: I agree. But these are -- the
- 19 veterans' service -- like in this case, where he lives
- in North Carolina, there's only, like, 50 VA regional
- 21 offices. So his representative may be 100, 200 miles
- 22 away, and there's not that kind of connection. But if
- 23 the case comes --
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It doesn't matter
- 25 how far away they are if he gets notice.

- 1 MS. BLATT: They don't -- I understand, and
- 2 I'm just -- my understanding is that they either -- they
- 3 don't get notice, and even if they have notice, they
- 4 have -- feel no obligation, because they're not in a
- 5 representative capacity at that point, that they would
- 6 process his appeal or advise him.
- 7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, why give them notice?
- 8 I mean, isn't the very giving of -- of notice --
- 9 MS. BLATT: Right. And I --
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: -- an indication that they
- 11 are expected to do something?
- 12 MS. BLATT: And I understand the Government
- 13 representing that there's notice, and I'm telling you
- 14 that is not my understanding; that when he said
- 15 authorized representative, I don't think that that meant
- 16 veterans service organization. I may be wrong. It
- 17 sounds like we have a different understanding.
- 18 But if I can get back on to what is really
- 19 before this Court, is that when there's no indication,
- 20 all we have is the three words "notice of appeal" when
- 21 we know that those three words are non-jurisdictional in
- 22 the criminal context, that there's nothing
- 23 jurisdictional about the word "notice of appeal." It
- 24 accurately describes that an appeal is going on. It
- 25 doesn't say anything about whether the deadline is

- 1 jurisdiction.
- 2 And the question is: Was Congress thinking
- 3 about the type of people who appeal district courts to
- 4 courts of appeals? Yes, they were, but they made
- 5 separate provisions for that. Or were they thinking
- 6 about the Hobbs Act, which deals with licensing of
- 7 nuclear power plants and orders by the FCC, and has an
- 8 express statement in the text that it's jurisdictional?
- 9 I doubt that -- I think it is safe to say
- 10 that Congress was not thinking about any of those
- 11 contexts. They were trying to give veterans their day
- 12 in court. And this decision would say no matter what
- 13 the circumstances are, they are deprived.
- Now, there was some discussion on the
- 15 120-day deadline. I think another thing that is very
- 16 safe to say is that time is not of the essence in the
- 17 veterans system. It never has been. One hundred and
- 18 twenty days is a blink of an eye. It's true that Social
- 19 Security are given 60 days and other appellants are
- 20 given 30.
- 21 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Are you helped or hurt in
- 22 making that argument when this is not de novo review? I
- 23 think you're helped. If it's not de novo review, that
- 24 helps --
- 25 MS. BLATT: Yes, there's no prejudice. They

1	don't even the Government doesn't even contest these
2	because it has to be based on the record before, and all
3	we're talking about is an extra 30 days or 60 days.
4	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
5	The case is submitted.
6	(Whereupon, at 11:04 a.m., the case in the
7	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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