1	IN THE SUPREME COUP	T OF THE UNITED STATES	
2		x	
3	PATRICK McCRORY,	:	
4	GOVERNOR OF NORTH	:	
5	CAROLINA, ET AL.,	:	
6	Appellants	: No. 15-1262	
7	V.	:	
8	DAVID HARRIS, ET AL.,	:	
9	Appellees.	:	
10		x	
11	Was	hington, D.C.	
12	Mon	day, December 5, 2016	
13			
14	The above-entitled matter came on for oral		
15	argument before the Supreme Court of the United States		
16	at 11:06 a.m.		
17	APPEARANCES:		
18	PAUL D. CLEMENT, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of		
19	the Appellants.		
20	MARC E. ELIAS, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of the		
21	Appellees.		
22	NICOLE A. SAHARSKY, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor		
23	General, Department of	Justice, Washington, D.C.; for	
24	United States, as amicu	s curiae, supporting the	
25	Appellants.		

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(11:06 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument
4	in Case 15-1262, McCrory v. Harris.
5	Mr. Clement.
6	ORAL ARGUMENT OF PAUL D. CLEMENT
7	ON BEHALF OF THE APPELLANTS
8	MR. CLEMENT: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
9	please the Court:
10	This case involves the the
11	constitutionality of two congressional districts in
12	North Carolina that should be familiar to the Court
13	because they've been before the Court on multiple prior
14	occasions.
15	Even though the two congressional districts
16	here and they're both North Carolina congressional
17	districts the issues presented by the two districts
18	are actually quite distinct.
19	With respect to Congressional District 12,
20	it is different from both the House of Delegates
21	districts in the previous case and Congressional
22	District 1, because this was not a district that was
23	drawn with an avowed intent to create a
24	majority-minority district to comply with the Voting
25	Rights Act; rather, with respect to Congressional

- 1 District 12, this was avowedly a political draw.
- Now, if that all sounds familiar, it's
- 3 because it's the exact same dynamic that was before this
- 4 Court in Cromartie II. And in Cromartie II, this Court,
- 5 in reversing a district court on the clear error
- 6 standard, concluded when the State actually said this
- 7 was a political draw, that race did not predominate over
- 8 politics in the drawing of this district.
- 9 And that is essentially the exact same
- 10 dynamic that is before this Court now with one major
- 11 difference. This is a much easier case for this Court
- 12 to reverse than Cromartie II was, because -- and even
- 13 before this Court gets to the clear error standard of
- 14 review, there is a clear legal error here that was
- 15 created by my friends on the other sides and the
- 16 district court's failure to abide by the teaching of
- 17 Cromartie II.
- 18 I think Cromartie II was about as clear as
- 19 it could have been, that in a case where you have a
- 20 majority-minority district or something approximating
- 21 it, and you have race and politics highly correlated,
- 22 and you have somebody challenging the State's suggestion
- 23 that this is a political and not a racial draw, what the
- 24 plaintiffs must show -- not can show, not may show, not
- 25 it would be nice that they show -- must show, is that

- 1 there are alternative ways that the legislature could
- 2 have accomplished its political goals without a
- 3 comparable emphasis on race --
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Clement, that passage
- 5 in -- in Cromartie II says in a case like this one.
- 6 And -- and it's pretty clearly following off analysis
- 7 of -- in a case with purely circumstantial evidence,
- 8 rather than direct evidence of race-based districting.
- 9 I think you would have heard it, and it
- 10 would have sounded different if the Court had really
- 11 meant that in every case where the question was, is this
- 12 politics or is this race, there was a requirement to
- 13 present maps. That passage just would have read a lot
- 14 differently.
- MR. CLEMENT: I respectfully disagree,
- 16 Justice Kagan, for at least two reasons.
- 17 One is, there was direct evidence in
- 18 Cromartie II; and, indeed, the direct evidence is eerily
- 19 similar. In Cromartie II, you had evidence that the map
- 20 drawer -- drawer himself had taken race into account
- 21 with the treatment of the African-American community in
- 22 Greensboro, which is Guilford County.
- 23 JUSTICE BREYER: In talking about that, I
- 24 guess that's why I say I was the problem.
- 25 (Laughter.)

- 1 JUSTICE BREYER: What I wrote was in a case 2 such as this one. And then people can argue: What does that mean, "in a case such as this one"? 4 (Laughter.) 5 JUSTICE BREYER: By the time we reach the 6 Alabama case, there is a need seen by a majority of the 7 Court to try to bring clarity. We're speaking as a Court. Not every individual gets his own way, or 8 9 should. 10 And so if we go back into an area and try to reconcile the cases and try to come up with, in a 11 12 complicated area, a set of standards that will prevent 13 us from being -- turning into the nineteenth court of 14 evidence to consider some highly detailed matters and so forth, you know, all the problems here, I would take 15 16 that -- or at least I'd start taking that last case, 17 the -- the -- the Alabama case, as at least trying to set the way in which a district court should go about 18
- 20 MR. CLEMENT: Well, just --

deciding a case such as this one.

19

- JUSTICE BREYER: Do I not do that?
- MR. CLEMENT: No, in the following respect,
- 23 which is Alabama and Cromartie II are different cases.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Uh-huh.
- MR. CLEMENT: And I'll take your point that

- 1 Alabama is this Court's last, best guidance on how to
- 2 deal with a case like Alabama and like Congressional
- 3 District 1 where you have a State that says, why did we
- 4 do it? The Voting Rights Act made us do it. We did it.
- 5 We wanted to draw a majority-minority district.
- 6 But Cromartie II is this Court's last and
- 7 best word on cases like this, where the State says, why
- 8 did we do it? Politics. We don't want to -- we looked
- 9 at the benchmark map. The benchmark map had
- 10 Congressional District 1 over, which was here a
- 11 majority-minority district, or at least close. And we
- 12 wanted to preserve that as majority-minority district.
- 13 We know how to tell you when we're taking race into
- 14 account. We -- we've said we're doing it. We're not
- 15 playing hide the ball here. We did it with respect to
- 16 CD1. And when it comes to CD12, we look at the
- 17 benchmark map. That's a political draw.
- 18 Would it be --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, the question is: Is
- 20 it? Right? I mean, that's the question that the
- 21 district court was trying to answer. Is it politics or
- 22 is it race? If it's politics, it's fine; if it's race,
- 23 it's not.
- 24 And -- and so let's just take a
- 25 hypothetical. Not this case, but let's take a

- 1 hypothetical, which is: A State really does decide to
- 2 do race-based districting. Says, we want to segregate
- 3 all the African-American voters; this is the way we want
- 4 to do it. But then they say, well, we'll -- we'll --
- 5 we'll justify it based on politics, because that sounds
- 6 better, right?
- 7 So -- and -- but -- but there's lots of
- 8 direct evidence that, in fact, the justification is
- 9 politics, but the true reason is race.
- 10 Now, were you suggesting when you stood --
- 11 when -- when -- in -- in your -- in your first
- 12 statements there, were you suggesting that even if a
- 13 plaintiff comes in and has all this direct evidence that
- 14 they are really trying to do race, that the plaintiff
- 15 has to present its own maps?
- 16 MR. CLEMENT: And I would say yes. And I
- 17 would say why not? I mean, we're talking about a
- 18 situation where the plaintiff is going and asking a
- 19 Federal court, in this case after they've already asked
- 20 the State court and lost -- I'll get into that later
- 21 maybe. But we're asking a Federal court to say and hold
- 22 that a sovereign State legislature that says it's
- 23 politics was dissembling, and it's actually race.
- 24 That's a big thing to ask of a Federal court.
- It's a unique thing in these Cromartie II

- 1 cases, which is different from what you're asking a
- 2 Federal court to do, when the State is forthright that,
- 3 we took race into account to comply with the Voting
- 4 Rights Act.
- 5 JUSTICE KAGAN: But it's also a big thing to
- 6 ask plaintiffs to come in with their own maps, if they
- 7 have direct evidence that the State is doing race-based
- 8 rather than politics-based districting.
- 9 MR. CLEMENT: Well, I'm -- I guess I'm a
- 10 little less troubled by being demanding of plaintiffs
- 11 than I am of putting sovereign State legislatures in a
- 12 difficult position. And if there's all that direct
- 13 evidence, gosh, I think the alternative map drawing is
- 14 going to be a breeze. I mean, if -- you know, if there
- 15 really -- all this direct evidence that this was really
- 16 about race and -- and -- and the idea that this was
- 17 about politics is just a pretext, I think it's going to
- 18 be easy as pie to show, well, actually, right here you
- 19 could have drawn this map differently and you would not
- 20 have taken race into account.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Not so easy, because we know
- 22 that race and politics correlate. And the question
- 23 is -- is not -- I mean, that's just a fact of the
- 24 matter. But we've said, notwithstanding that, if race
- 25 is your motive, you get one result; and if politics is

- 1 your motive, you get another result.
- 2 So these maps are actually hard to do, given
- 3 the extent of correlation there is, but direct evidence
- 4 of race-based -- which, I have to say, there really is
- 5 some in this case, because the principal line-drawer
- 6 says, they told me to get above 50 percent BVAP --
- 7 direct evidence, you know, that basically makes the case
- 8 for somebody.
- 9 MR. CLEMENT: Well, Your Honor, just to be
- 10 clear, that -- that -- the direct evidence of the map
- 11 drawer actually is incredibly helpful for my clients as
- 12 to CD12, because the same guy who had no problem saying
- 13 as to CD1, it's above 50.1 percent, also testified that
- 14 he had exactly the opposite instructions for drawing
- 15 CD12, and that when he drew the map he didn't even look
- 16 at racial data. He looked at the 2008 presidential
- 17 election and the political results from that, and drew
- 18 the map in order to bring in Democrat voters and exclude
- 19 Republican voters. So -- and -- and that's --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Didn't --
- MR. CLEMENT: I'm sorry.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Didn't he say that he
- 23 was told specifically to not consider race except with
- 24 respect to Guilford County?
- MR. CLEMENT: Well --

- 1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Which is probably the
- 2 most important piece of this discussion.
- 3 MR. CLEMENT: No, that's not what he said.
- 4 He didn't say -- he -- he basically was -- said, look,
- 5 do it as a political draw, and then you're going to have
- 6 to, essentially, check what you did in Guilford County
- 7 with the African-American community, because Guilford
- 8 County is a covered jurisdiction.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We can go back to the
- 10 original deposition testimony, which is what the
- 11 district court -- I think what the court below relied
- 12 on.
- MR. CLEMENT: Absolutely. But you look at
- 14 that deposition testimony and you look at his testimony
- 15 at trial and it all fits together, because he -- and,
- 16 again, he never says, oh, well, actually, when it came
- 17 to Guilford County, I turned off the political screen on
- 18 my map-drawing software and picked up the race-drawing
- 19 screen.
- 20 What he did is, the whole time he drew the
- 21 maps, he had political data up there. Precisely because
- 22 race and politics are highly correlated, he drew the map
- 23 to draw the Democrats in and the Republicans out. Then
- 24 he checked his work specifically with respect to
- 25 Guilford County, and he did treat Guilford County

- 1 differently, and he should have because Guilford County
- 2 is the only covered jurisdiction in CD12. And he looked
- 3 and he said, all right. I got the African-American
- 4 community together. I don't have a problem.
- Well, my friends on the other side want to
- 6 take -- whatever quibble there is about Guilford County,
- 7 it's essentially uncontroverted here that with respect
- 8 to every other part of the map, race wasn't taken into
- 9 account at all. It's essentially uncontroverted because
- 10 nobody says he turned the political stuff off for
- 11 Guilford County. So all he did is he did a crosscheck
- 12 as to Guilford County to make sure there wasn't a
- 13 retrogression problem with Guilford County, which is
- 14 exactly what he should do, by the way. But talk about
- 15 eerie similarities.
- 16 I mean, it was Guilford County and it was
- 17 Greensboro and Cromartie II, and what this Court said in
- 18 giving that direct evidence relatively minimal weight
- 19 was to say, well, you know, if you look at the rest of
- 20 that e-mail, the map drawer was very candid about taking
- 21 race into account in drawing CD1 and was much -- there's
- 22 much less race involved in CD12 so it didn't
- 23 predominate.
- 24 Again, the -- the similarities could not be
- 25 more dead-on with this case. So the most you can get

- 1 out of Guilford County is that race was taken into
- 2 account in some way that did not make it predominate,
- 3 and the same evidence here as in Cromartie II, that, if
- 4 you contrast the way the legislature proceeded with
- 5 respect to CD1 and CD12, it's virtually impossible to
- 6 think that this was all a pretext.
- I mean, you know, I -- I understand why you
- 8 want to search a little bit more when you have a
- 9 legislature who comes up with these racial maps and they
- 10 say, as to all of it, race had nothing to do with it.
- 11 But when the legislature repeatedly says we treated CD12
- 12 differently from CD1, I would think that you would want
- 13 pretty substantial evidence before you second-guess that
- 14 conclusion and overrode it. And I would think that you
- 15 would want the maps --
- 16 JUSTICE KAGAN: But isn't -- isn't it --
- 17 MR. CLEMENT: You would want the maps. And
- 18 if I could just --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Isn't there substantial
- 20 evidence that Congressman Watt comes in and he sits on
- 21 the witness stand and he says, I had a conversation with
- 22 the map drawer and the map drawer said that my bosses
- 23 told me I have to get up over 50.1 percent black votes.
- 24 MR. CLEMENT: So it --
- 25 JUSTICE KAGAN: That seems like substantial

- 1 evidence. A Congressman says -- reports on a direct
- 2 conversation he's had with the map drawer, who -- who --
- 3 who says he has received orders from on high. And --
- 4 MR. CLEMENT: Well, no. He -- see, that's
- 5 the thing. I mean, there's a dispute whether that
- 6 conversation ever took place.
- 7 In the -- in the record in this case, you
- 8 have Senator Rucho, who protests that that's not what
- 9 happened. You also have another witness. That's all in
- 10 the record here.
- 11 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But wasn't there a
- 12 credibility finding? Didn't the district judge say --
- 13 the three-justice court say they credited Watt and not
- 14 Rucho?
- MR. CLEMENT: They -- they did say
- 16 that, but that only gets you to the point that -- okay.
- 17 I mean, maybe -- even if Rucho said that, it didn't get
- 18 translated to the map drawer. Rucho and Lewis make
- 19 multiple public statements that say that CD12 is not a
- 20 racial draw; it's a political draw.
- 21 You look at all the other evidence here --
- 22 and let me get back to the maps, because here's the
- 23 thing. I mean, you didn't just make that stray comment
- 24 in Cromartie II. You did it after your analysis in the
- 25 opinion where you looked at the maps, because they --

- 1 it -- it wasn't like the problem in Cromartie II was
- 2 they didn't have alternative maps.
- 3 The problem was in -- in Cromartie II, is
- 4 they had the alternative maps and they showed that they
- 5 are very, very useful just because race and politics are
- 6 so highly correlated. So when you try to draw an
- 7 alternative map, as in Cromartie II, and it's like, oh,
- 8 guess what? You can get a better racial balance only if
- 9 you pair two incumbents? Like --
- 10 JUSTICE BREYER: I understand the problem of
- 11 Cromartie II. I understand it. Believe me. And I -- I
- 12 think that the problem in Cromartie II is it doesn't say
- 13 in all cases. I mean, it's pretty clear. It's -- I
- 14 write that for a purpose. You know, the Court writes,
- 15 when it says in a case like this one, it's a little
- 16 ambiguous, but it means it.
- MR. CLEMENT: We --
- 18 JUSTICE BREYER: By the time as time
- 19 progresses, as time progresses, we face what you see and
- 20 I see as the problem right now, which is a set of
- 21 standards that district courts can't apply, which will
- 22 try to separate sheep from goats, without us spending
- 23 the entire term reviewing 5,000-page records. Right?
- 24 That is a problem that you have by the time
- 25 we -- pretty clear, by the time we get to the later

- 1 cases. So I don't know.
- I understand your argument. I understand
- 3 your argument. I'll go back and look at it. You think
- 4 it's absolutely determinative, the Cromartie II. I'm
- 5 not so sure.
- 6 MR. CLEMENT: I think it's determinative,
- 7 because you didn't just say "in a case such as this
- 8 one." You said "in a case such as this one where" it's
- 9 a majority-minority district or a close approximation,
- 10 and race and politics are closely correlated.
- 11 And I'll even give you a third criteria,
- 12 which is in the cases where the -- the legislature's
- 13 stated goal was politics, not race. And so it's -- you
- 14 absolutely said it, but you are also absolutely right,
- 15 and before you decide whether it's sheep or goats, I
- 16 think it's perfectly fair to say that there are two
- 17 breeds here, generally.
- 18 There are the cases where -- and the more
- 19 common ones, the Alabama cases, the Shaw cases, those
- 20 are all cases where the State comes in and CD1 -- which
- 21 I'll talk about in a minute. Those are all cases where
- 22 the State comes in and says, yep, it was race. It was
- 23 race because of the Voting Rights Act. We don't think
- 24 race predominated. And if it did, we survived strict
- 25 scrutiny.

- 1 But there's a whole separate class of cases,
- 2 the smaller cases, where the State comes in and says it
- 3 wasn't race at all; it was politics. And sure, they're
- 4 highly correlated, but it was politics. And it's very
- 5 sensitive cases for the State, because if the State does
- 6 that, as this case shows, if they lose because they --
- 7 they're found to have dissembled, they don't even get to
- 8 the second half of the case, because I can't come up
- 9 here and argue that it was politics, not race. But if
- 10 you think we're lying, by the way, we narrowly tailored.
- I mean, you don't have that opportunity. And so there
- 12 has to be a very high threshold.
- 13 And Cromartie II addresses those cases like
- 14 a laser beam. If you want to give guidance to the lower
- 15 courts, don't tell them you faked them out in
- 16 Cromartie II. I mean, say that you are going to stick
- 17 with that and identify this class of cases and say
- 18 that's the test for those kind of cases.
- 19 And it's -- it's not the world's, you know,
- 20 biggest burden to come up with an alternative map. And
- 21 if the alternative map shows that the way that you take
- 22 race -- rather, politics into account to the same extent
- 23 without -- with -- with better race is by pairing
- 24 incumbents or making a district that looks like this
- 25 look like this -- which is exactly what you found in

- 1 Cromartie II. You looked at those alternative maps, and
- 2 they weren't, you know -- I mean, you know, it was not
- 3 beyond the ken of man to come up with alternative maps
- 4 in that case. The problem with alternative maps in that
- 5 case is that they actually showed that the legislature
- 6 was exactly right.
- JUSTICE BREYER: What you want me to say is
- 8 even though the district court listened to the map
- 9 drawer and believed him, and his statements are pretty
- 10 much against you, and then they heard two of the State
- 11 senators, and they were pretty much against you, and
- 12 it's up to the district court to evaluate the strength
- 13 of witnesses, and came to the conclusion on the basis of
- 14 fact that, in fact, it was -- race was really the
- 15 explanation.
- Despite that, everyone who comes in has to
- 17 have an alternative map. And, of course, if we have
- 18 five intervenors and so forth, we're going to have five
- 19 or six different alternative maps drawing 400 -- I don't
- 20 know, a hundred State legislatures and so forth.
- 21 That's what I'm supposed to say?
- MR. CLEMENT: Well, first of all, I don't
- 23 think that the direct evidence here is of a character
- 24 that is materially different from Cromartie II itself.
- 25 And I would say that, look, you're trying to give

- 1 district courts directions for a whole bunch of cases.
- 2 Everybody is going to be able to say, I have direct
- 3 evidence. There's obviously going to be some direct
- 4 evidence. The quality and character of it is going to
- 5 differ from case to case.
- 6 But what I think you should do is in this
- 7 class of cases, where the State's defense is politics
- 8 not race, is all five intervenors can get together, pool
- 9 the costs, which are going to be minimal, give me at
- 10 least one alternative map that shows that you can do the
- 11 same political thing without a comparable effect on
- 12 race.
- I don't think that's too much to ask. I
- 14 think it would make your jurisprudence much more
- 15 administrable. It would also have the virtue of
- 16 applying stare decisis, because you did say it in
- 17 Cromartie II.
- And again, you know, every one of this
- 19 Court's cases says that this is an extremely difficult
- 20 business, that it's an inherently legislative business,
- 21 that it is a humbling and big thing to have a court
- 22 second-quess these decisions.
- 23 So I think in a world like that, especially
- 24 when you've already said it, to say that there is an
- 25 alternative map requirement as a gatekeeping function,

- 1 to guide a district court, to give the district court
- 2 the same tools you used in Cromartie II, to say, ah, you
- 3 know, it's easy to say that there was a pretext, but
- 4 when I actually look at this -- you know, and I'm going
- 5 to -- I'm going to -- at the end of the day, I mean, I'm
- 6 going to look at the alternative map in conjunction with
- 7 the direct evidence, the circumstantial evidence, but
- 8 I'm at least going to be guided by something that says,
- 9 you know, there was another way to do this, and that
- 10 really does make me think that this direct evidence is a
- 11 lot more probative than it might otherwise, because I
- 12 see there was an easy alternative.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But --
- 14 MR. CLEMENT: If they really just wanted to
- 15 help the Democrats hurt the Republicans or vice versa --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. --
- 17 MR. CLEMENT: -- they could have done it
- 18 with a completely different racial balance.
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What do we do with our
- 20 statements in Miller, that what the evil we're trying to
- 21 address is the use of race? And once it's met, you
- 22 don't need a manifestation of it. You need just the use
- 23 of race. Does it predominate? That's the evil the
- 24 Constitution is intended to avoid.
- See, your way is to say that State

- 1 legislatures go out and always say it's politics,
- 2 because it's real easy to say politics, even though
- 3 there's a lot of direct evidence that it really was
- 4 race, and put the added burden on a plaintiff now to do
- 5 a map where you'll come up and say on their map, oh, ah,
- 6 this takes care of this problem, but there's another
- 7 political reason for not doing it that way. There's
- 8 another political reason for not doing it this way.
- 9 It's impossible to ask a plaintiff to come up with a
- 10 race-neutral map in light of the entire region.
- 11 The issue is, are the State legislators
- 12 prohibited from using race predominantly? And if they
- 13 are and the proof is they have, then they should go back
- 14 to the drawing board and do it without it.
- MR. CLEMENT: Well, Your Honor, I think
- 16 that, sure, at the end of the day in these districts
- 17 where you basically have one party saying it was
- 18 politics and the other party is saying it's race, you do
- 19 ultimately have to have a mechanism for determining
- 20 which one it was.
- 21 And our humble point is everybody agrees
- 22 that they're highly correlated. That certainly creates
- 23 the possibility for abuse, so we're not saying there
- 24 shouldn't be any test. What we're saying is that, you
- 25 know, this is a difficult thing. It is a particularly

- damning thing to say that a State legislature,
- 2 especially when they're being candid about their use of
- 3 race of CD1, to say that they were dissembling is a
- 4 pretty big thing. And it's going to be the only issue
- 5 in the case because there isn't going to be any strict
- 6 scrutiny to fix it on the back end because they're going
- 7 to say we don't take race into account at all.
- 8 To simply say -- and it's certainly not
- 9 beyond the ken of man or woman or anyone else to come up
- 10 with an alternative map, and it's not just you're doing
- 11 it to be mean or imposing costs. They're actually
- 12 exceedingly useful for the analysis. And you only have
- 13 to look at the Cromartie II opinion to show how they can
- 14 really show, well, yeah, if you do that, you're going to
- 15 elongate it. And that's not going to be the case in
- 16 every case. In some cases, you'll be able to come up
- 17 with a perfectly functional alternative map.
- If I could turn my attention now to CD1,
- 19 which is an issue -- which is a case that is more like
- 20 the Virginia districts in the sense that here it is, it
- 21 is the avowed use of race in order to preserve a
- 22 majority-minority district.
- Now, as to this one in particular, we think
- 24 that the district court erred in applying strict
- 25 scrutiny simply based on essentially the adoption of a

- 1 BVAP floor of 50.1 percent. But the easiest way to
- 2 affirm is probably to do what the North Carolina Supreme
- 3 Court did in the parallel State litigation, which it
- 4 also confronted a district court that applied strict
- 5 scrutiny because a BVAP floor was applied. But the
- 6 lower court there had said, but applying strict
- 7 scrutiny, we think this is narrowly tailored.
- 8 The North Carolina Supreme Court said, you
- 9 know, the district court screwed up on finding strict
- 10 scrutiny triggered, but nevertheless, we agree this is
- 11 narrowly tailored. And I think you could do the same
- thing here, obviously if you're reversing the district
- 13 court on the legal judgment about narrow tailoring, but
- 14 it may be the easiest way to decide CD1.
- Because here, the map drawers -- of course,
- 16 they admitted they took race into account, but they were
- 17 dealing with a difficult problem, which is they had a
- 18 benchmark map that had CD1 as a majority-minority
- 19 district. Now it was -- to be sure, it was a coalition
- 20 district. It was at about 48 -- a little bit north of
- 21 48 percent BVAP, but it had also lost 97,000 votes. And
- 22 so they want to preserve it as a majority-minority
- 23 district.
- 24 Based on their reading of Strickland and
- 25 some other things, they say, you know, the safest way

- 1 for us to do this is to get it over 50.01 percent. So
- 2 we're going to tell the map drawer that we want this
- 3 over 50.01 percent. The map drawer gets that
- 4 instruction and draws a district that ends up at about
- 5 52.6 percent.
- 6 Now, the very fact that it's at 52 and not
- 7 50.1 shows that it's not like this ratio was preserved
- 8 over everything else, but also I think it's worth in
- 9 this case in particular to understand it's not like
- 10 there's a myriad ways to do what the map drawer did in
- 11 this situation. There are really two opportunities.
- 12 You could either draw the district to get
- 13 part of Wake County, and that would get you over
- 14 50 percent, or you could go into the city of Durham and
- 15 get over 50 percent that way. The first time the map
- 16 drawer drew the map, he drew it in Wake County; got to
- 17 50 percent that way. There was some back-and-forth with
- 18 Representative Butterfield and the like, and they
- 19 decided, you know, okay, we'll do the Durham County.
- 20 JUSTICE KENNEDY: To what extent and what
- 21 circumstances does Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act
- 22 require that a contiquous district be drawn in order to
- 23 comply with strict scrutiny? Assume that you're using
- 24 race and then you have to comply with strict scrutiny.
- 25 To what extent do you think the VRA requires a compact

- 1 or contiguous district?
- 2 MR. CLEMENT: I think it requires a
- 3 reasonably contiguous district. And I think -- I mean,
- 4 this is a situation where, you know, this was -- you had
- 5 a -- you had a more compact district. And in order to
- 6 get either Wake County or Durham, you'd essentially have
- 7 to extend the district to capture those territories.
- 8 The one thing I'd say before I sit down,
- 9 additional thing I'd say before I sit down about CD1 is
- 10 I think very telling to look at Representative
- 11 Butterfield's testimony in the record here, because what
- 12 the lower court found is that the reason that we lost on
- 13 strict scrutiny was there was not racially polarized
- 14 voting in CD1, or more particularly, the State hadn't
- 15 done enough to show that.
- Now, nobody thinks that there isn't racially
- 17 polarized voting in CD1. They don't think that. They
- 18 think we didn't do enough to prove it, but they don't
- 19 think. Representative Butterfield doesn't think that,
- 20 and he was the incumbent in that district.
- The dispute is not over whether there's
- 22 racially polarized voting. It's whether, well, you
- 23 know, as -- as Representative Butterfield testified,
- 24 it's -- it's -- it's got to be at least 45 percent. 46
- 25 or 47 is probably better. It couldn't go south of

- 1 45 percent.
- 2 Representative Butterfield says that fully
- 3 two-thirds of white voters will never vote for a
- 4 African-American candidate in CD1. So he admits this
- 5 racially polarized voting.
- So all this comes down to, it's not about
- 7 whether we like racial targets or we don't like racial
- 8 targets. It's whether you're going to give the
- 9 legislature the flexibility to choose between 47 or 48,
- on the one hand, or 50.1 or 52, on the other. And the
- 11 deference to legislature means anything that has to be
- 12 within the deference -- the -- the zone of deference.
- Thank you, Your Honor.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- Mr. Elias, welcome back.
- 16 ORAL ARGUMENT OF MARC E. ELIAS
- 17 ON BEHALF OF THE APPELLEES
- 18 MR. ELIAS: Feel like I never left.
- 19 Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the
- 20 Court:
- I'd like to actually jump in and just go
- 22 through District 12, as -- as my colleague did, and then
- 23 talk about CD1.
- The problem that the State has in CD12 is
- 25 that the finding of predominance was more than amply

- 1 supported by the record that the trial court found, and
- 2 we are under a clear error standard.
- The question as, Justice Breyer, you -- you
- 4 pointed out is whether race was a dominant and
- 5 controlling factor in moving a significant number of
- 6 voters in or out. And it seems that the primary defense
- 7 that the -- that the State has, in trying to overturn
- 8 the decision of the lower court, is that an alternative
- 9 map was not introduced.
- 10 While certainly an alternative map is a way
- 11 to adduce evidence, it can't be that it's the only way
- 12 to adduce evidence. There are all manner of ways to
- 13 prove that race predominated. I would point out that we
- 14 offered no alternative map in the last case. I would
- 15 point out that we offered no alternative map in
- 16 Personhuballah, which was the case you heard earlier
- 17 this year.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, why not?
- 19 MR. ELIAS: Because in each of these cases,
- 20 and in Alabama, they offered no alternative map. In
- 21 each of these cases, there was no need to provide an
- 22 alternative map to prove circumstantially what amply
- 23 existed directly. It is not true that the State of
- 24 Alabama, in that case, or the State of Virginia, in this
- 25 case, did not assert political motives as a defense to

- 1 some of the districts. I actually --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Did they -- did they in
- 3 respect to this district, District 12? Because when I
- 4 go back to Cromartie II, I think he's right. It does
- 5 say that at least where the evidence is close, where
- 6 it's a close question, where one side is saying it's
- 7 racial, the other side is saying it's political, then it
- 8 says the party attacking the legislature's boundaries
- 9 has to show that the legislature could have achieved its
- 10 legitimate political objectives in alternative ways that
- 11 are equally consistent with traditional principles.
- Now, it does say that.
- MR. ELIAS: It does, Your Honor.
- 14 JUSTICE BREYER: So what -- what is
- 15 it that you suggest? My having been quite strong for
- 16 following stare decisis in this, but what do you suggest
- 17 about that? Are you going to say this isn't a close
- 18 case?
- 19 MR. ELIAS: I --
- 20 JUSTICE BREYER: Are you going to say we
- 21 should overrule that? What -- what is it you want to
- 22 say?
- 23 MR. ELIAS: I would say two things, Justice
- 24 Breyer.
- 25 The first is, I'm taking issue when they

- 1 suggest that trial courts are confused and that this is
- 2 a reversal on trial -- of the trial courts. The trial
- 3 court in North Carolina was not confused that a map was
- 4 not required. The trial court in Virginia was not
- 5 confused.
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: Explain why isn't -- not a
- 7 map, but some kind of -- of evidence that they could
- 8 have achieved their political objectives with less
- 9 reliance on race. That's what it seems to say.
- 10 MR. ELIAS: I think, Your Honor --
- 11 JUSTICE BREYER: Are you saying it doesn't
- 12 really say that? You could say -- I mean, there are
- 13 many things you might say. I'm not suggesting the
- 14 answer. I want to know what you do say. Or you could
- 15 say, it doesn't matter because we have a -- a -- giving
- 16 weight to the district court doesn't matter, isn't that
- 17 important. But I don't want to suggest something. I'm
- 18 not.
- MR. ELIAS: Your -- Your --
- JUSTICE BREYER: I want to hear what you
- 21 think.
- MR. ELIAS: Yes, Your Honor. I think that
- 23 Cromartie -- the language in Cromartie that is being
- 24 focused on is discussing the -- the -- that case, the
- 25 case in which, as you say, there were lots of maps.

- 1 That was a -- fundamentally a maps case, where there --
- 2 where each side is proving their case through maps,
- 3 principally through circumstantial evidence of what was
- 4 in various versions of maps.
- In that case, where we're offering a lot of
- 6 maps on both sides, you at least have to offer one that
- 7 shows you -- you achieved the -- the goals, the
- 8 political goals, without -- without -- without race
- 9 predominating.
- 10 I would point out as a -- as an important
- 11 footnote, the State -- on remand, the State of North
- 12 Carolina actually did draw a remedial map in this case.
- 13 So it's not a hypothetical whether they could draw a map
- 14 that achieved their political goals that did not
- 15 gerrymander based on race, because, in fact, the State
- of North Carolina, after this, drew a map of -- validly
- 17 on political data, not using race data, and, in fact,
- 18 drew this district at a lower BVAP and yet protected the
- 19 Republican nature of the district.
- 20 JUSTICE ALITO: Did they say that that map
- 21 served political ends to the same degree as the map
- that's before us?
- 23 MR. ELIAS: I don't know what it -- Your
- 24 Honor --
- 25 JUSTICE ALITO: If they -- if they didn't

- 1 say, then --
- 2 MR. ELIAS: That's --
- JUSTICE ALITO: -- the fact they were able
- 4 to draw another map doesn't -- doesn't really prove
- 5 anything.
- If -- if a legislature says, this was done
- 7 on -- based on politics, and there's no way we could
- 8 have achieved our political objective without doing
- 9 this, they can't prove a negative.
- 10 So it makes sense to turn to the other side
- and say, prove that that's wrong. Prove that the
- 12 political ends could be served without taking -- without
- 13 drawing the map that was -- that was before -- that --
- 14 that -- that was drawn.
- MR. ELIAS: Your Honor, I think the problem
- 16 with the reading -- that reading and the reading that's
- 17 being offered, is it puts the constitutional cart before
- 18 the horse. The -- the -- the harm is in using race as
- 19 the predominant factor. There is no constitutional
- 20 right to political gerrymandering that has to be
- 21 protected. What has to be protected is voters'
- 22 rights --
- 23 JUSTICE ALITO: No, but the question is,
- 24 what was the basis for it? Was it politics, as they
- 25 say, or was it race?

1 MR. ELIAS: Precisely, Your Honor. 2 JUSTICE ALITO: So if there isn't -- if no one can point to a way of achieving the political 3 4 objective, other than through the map that was drawn, 5 then that's evidence that politics was the reason for 6 it. 7 MR. ELIAS: It -- Your Honor, it may be evidence of it. It may also be evidence of race serving 8 9 as a proxy for partisanship, which is not permissible. 10 But even if it's not that, Your Honor, it may be 11 evidence. But that doesn't mean there can't be other 12 evidence --13 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. Well, would you --14 MR. ELIAS: -- on the other side. 15 JUSTICE ALITO: Would you accept that a map 16 is necessary, except in a case where there is quite 17 strong evidence --18 MR. ELIAS: I don't -- I --19 JUSTICE ALITO: -- that race was the basis? 20 MR. ELIAS: I don't think that this Court 21 needs to define out the strength of the evidence. I

25 gun. It's a mosaic of evidence. And the mosaic of

22

23

24

think it's evidence. I think a map is evidence. I

think direct testimony is evidence. I think, like most

trials, it's a mosaic. It's not a -- it's not a smoking

- 1 evidence in this case --
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, how much weight do you
- 3 think the absence of a map is entitled to?
- 4 MR. ELIAS: I think the absence of a map is
- 5 entitled to no weight. I think that the fact that there
- 6 is a -- that there is a map that -- that was enacted is
- 7 obviously -- is obviously -- and the evidence that they
- 8 adduced at trial that race and party correlate to a
- 9 large degree is obviously evidence that it was -- that
- 10 it was political.
- 11 But in this case, look at what it is that
- 12 Rucho and Lewis said. Before we get to Hofeller, the
- 13 map drawer, let's talk about what they said, what the
- 14 sponsors said. Quote, "Because of the presence of
- 15 Guilford County" -- this is not descriptive. This is
- 16 because, but for. "Because of the presence of Guilford
- 17 County in the 12th District, we have drawn our proposed
- 18 12th District at a black voting age level that is above
- 19 the percentage of black voting age population found in
- 20 the current 12th District."
- 21 That is the statement from the sponsors that
- 22 it was race.
- 23 What did -- what did the expert say? The
- 24 expert said in his expert report -- and this is
- 25 JA1103 -- "The General Assembly, mindful that Guilford

- 1 County was covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights
- 2 Act, determined that it was prudent to reunify the
- 3 African-American community in Guilford County. This
- 4 could avoid the possibility of a charge of fracturing
- 5 that" -- "fracturing our community and inhibiting
- 6 preclearance by the Department of Justice under
- 7 Section 5. This extension of the New 12th District
- 8 further to the northeast into Guilford County caused" --
- 9 "caused the circumscribing circle around the district to
- 10 increase in diameter and lower the Reock Score."
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: I think the -- the evidence
- 12 with respect to Guilford County is your strongest
- 13 evidence; but beyond that, the rest of it is not very
- 14 strong.
- MR. ELIAS: Your Honor, but that is
- 16 where the -- where race predominated. Race
- 17 predominated -- your -- in a district -- Justice Breyer,
- 18 to a question you asked in the last -- in the last case,
- 19 this was a district that was overpopulated by 2,800
- 20 people. 2,800 people. This was -- this was almost
- 21 spot-on one-person, one-vote. And yet they moved 75,000
- 22 African-Americans into the district.
- 23 So to say, well, Guilford County, is that my
- 24 strongest case -- yes, that is, in fact, where they
- 25 moved.

- 1 JUSTICE KAGAN: Did the State ever put on
- 2 any evidence that that was necessary to avoid a
- 3 retrogression problem under Section 5?
- 4 MR. ELIAS: No. No. They offered no
- 5 evidence that it was to comply with the Voting Rights
- 6 Act at all.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: And why is that? I mean, it
- 8 seems like -- as though that's what they would say.
- 9 Why -- why wasn't that at issue?
- 10 MR. ELIAS: Whether it was a strategic
- 11 litigation decision made by the trial lawyers that they
- 12 wanted to put all of their eggs in the -- so to speak,
- in the politics, not race basket, or whether their
- 14 expert wouldn't support that this was actually necessary
- 15 to comply with the Voting Rights Act, I don't know. But
- 16 they -- but that was not their argument.
- 17 It's also important, Your Honor, though to
- 18 realize that the evidence doesn't stop there. You have
- 19 Mel Watt, who it did -- who by the time he testifies
- 20 before the district court, he's out of Congress. He has
- 21 no stake in this district one way or the other for
- 22 himself. Okay. He has moved on to the administration
- 23 and -- and -- and an after -- and a life after electoral
- 24 politics. And he says he's told that the reason why
- 25 this happened was that -- that -- that it had to ramp up

- 1 to over 50 percent to comply with the Voting Rights Act.
- JUSTICE BREYER: I think they -- they did
- 3 make the case. They said, yeah, we did that, and the
- 4 reason we did it is most of the African-American voters
- 5 vote for Democrats --
- 6 MR. ELIAS: Well --
- 7 JUSTICE BREYER: -- and we want to get all
- 8 the Democratic voters in one district, so the 15 that
- 9 are Republican. That's just what the Democrats did last
- 10 time. And yet that -- that's the kind of argument that
- 11 they make.
- MR. ELIAS: What it -- what --
- JUSTICE BREYER: What about that?
- 14 MR. ELIAS: What Mel Watt was told is that
- 15 he, as a respected African-American, was going to be
- 16 expected to sell to the African-American community.
- 17 That's what he said.
- 18 He's going to be expected to sell to the
- 19 African-American community that this needed to be over
- 20 50 percent to comply with the VRA. And you know what
- 21 Mel Watt said in his testimony? You should read it. He
- 22 laughed. And he said it's not possible, because the
- 23 people in this district will know that there isn't a
- 24 reason why this has to go above 50 percent to comply
- 25 with the Voting Rights Act.

- 1 The trial court also discounted the
- 2 testimony that you -- that -- that my -- my good friend
- 3 and colleague has -- has suggested was offered by the
- 4 map drawer, Mr. Hofeller, about what he was told and
- 5 that he only used -- that he turned off race and he only
- 6 used partisanship. That whole -- that whole analysis,
- 7 the district court didn't credit. Didn't credit. Said
- 8 that I -- I heard the testimony. I did what a trier of
- 9 fact did. I listened to the live witnesses, and I
- 10 didn't credit it. It wasn't believable.
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, can I go back to -- to
- 12 Congressman Watt's testimony? Now, you referred to
- 13 something other than what I thought you highlighted in
- 14 your brief.
- What you highlight in your brief is double
- 16 hearsay: Congressman Watt said Rucho told him that
- 17 somebody else told him something, and none of those
- 18 people is actually the person who drew the map. Now, I
- 19 don't even know whether any of that is admissible to
- 20 prove the truth of the matter. But if it is, it's
- 21 pretty weak evidence.
- MR. ELIAS: Well, Your Honor, it was
- 23 admitted. All -- there was no objection to the
- 24 evidence. And it is evidence that the trial court, in
- 25 viewing the witnesses and laying all the evidence in

- 1 front of it, credited as important evidence.
- 2 So I understand -- obviously, the Supreme
- 3 Court, you can -- you can do whatever you want, but I
- 4 think that the role of an appellate court is to look at
- 5 the triers of fact and say, look, you weighed the
- 6 credibility of this, and whether it sounded like
- 7 attenuated double hearsay or whether it sounded --
- 8 against all of the rest of the evidence, it sounded like
- 9 something that is believable when judging demeanor and
- 10 the -- and the like.
- 11 The other thing that I think is -- here,
- 12 that is -- that is overlooked is, look at what the
- 13 actual number came in at. Right? Isn't it coincident
- 14 that politics drove the map, and yet it wound up with
- 15 a -- with a -- with a BVAP of 50.66. Isn't that
- 16 coincident? Shocking that they turned off political --
- 17 they turned off racial data, and they drew a map, and it
- 18 just so happened that it came in at 50.66. That's not a
- 19 coincidence. And the trial court was entitled to not
- 20 find it to be a coincidence.
- 21 But the fact that the number that ultimately
- 22 came in was -- was just a hair above, above -- a hair
- 23 above the threshold for a Section 2 VRA district is not
- 24 coincidence. It's further evidence that race -- that
- 25 race predominated.

- 1 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Elias, I'd like to
- 2 ask you about the procedural issue in this case.
- 3 MR. ELIAS: Yes.
- 4 JUSTICE GINSBURG: There was another case --
- 5 it was in the State court -- the same issues; just
- 6 decided the opposite way. We're hearing this case, and
- 7 you are urging that the plain error to your error is
- 8 the -- is the legal standard by which we should judge
- 9 what the three-judge court did. But if we had the State
- 10 case before us, I suppose their findings would also be
- 11 judged by the clear error standard.
- 12 It's just -- isn't that so? That if the --
- 13 if the -- if the State case that went the other way came
- 14 to us, we would look at that and say, no clear error?
- MR. ELIAS: Your Honor, I think two
- 16 responses. First is, the -- the Court applies clear
- 17 error to the case before it where there's a finding of
- 18 fact by the trier of fact. And that's the -- that's the
- 19 rules of -- of appellate procedure. That's what this
- 20 Court has done for many, many years, and it is what my
- 21 clients are entitled to.
- This is their case. They brought this case.
- 23 They are entitled to have it adjudicated under the
- 24 normal rules, the well-established principles of this
- 25 Court.

- 1 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, but Justice Ginsburg
- 2 can pursue and protect her own question. What's
- 3 sustained is a matter of just luck of the draw and --
- 4 and it's true that the State case was first.
- 5 MR. ELIAS: Well, so -- and the -- the
- 6 second point I would make -- I said there were two
- 7 points.
- 8 The second point I would make, Justice
- 9 Kennedy, is that the State case was really quite a
- 10 different case, in several respects.
- 11 First of all, the State case was
- 12 predominantly -- to use a word that's come up a lot, was
- 13 predominantly about the State lines. Yes, they were
- 14 challenging the congressional districts, but most of the
- 15 testimony in that case actually didn't relate to these
- 16 two congressional districts. It actually related to the
- 17 State districts, number one.
- Number two is, there are not the findings of
- 19 fact in the Dixon case, the case -- the State case.
- 20 There are not the specific findings of fact about the
- 21 credibility of witnesses that are found in this opinion.
- 22 So this -- this -- this trial court was very meticulous
- 23 in laying out what facts they found most credible, what
- 24 they were relying upon.
- 25 The -- the State court action was much more

- 1 conclusory in that regard, in part because, frankly, it
- 2 was dealing with a mountain of evidence around the State
- 3 legislative and the State Senate -- the State Senate
- 4 districts.
- 5 And then finally I would say, Your Honor,
- 6 there are other judicial mechanisms available to this
- 7 Court and to district courts generally to control --
- 8 to -- to handle the question of -- of multiple cases
- 9 moving through the system.
- 10 Congress made a -- a decision that in the
- 11 cases of statewide redistricting, there would be a
- 12 expedited process for cases to move up through the
- 13 Federal system to the Supreme Court. Whether that was
- 14 good policy on the part of Congress or bad policy on the
- 15 part of Congress, it was a policy decision on the part
- 16 of Congress, that those -- that cases that come up out
- 17 of the Federal courts come from a three-judge panel on
- 18 direct appeal to this Court.
- 19 And the other -- the other case -- the other
- 20 case goes through the normal cert channel, and this
- 21 Court might choose to hear it; it might not to choose to
- 22 hear it. But that's not an accident. That's not
- 23 fortune. That is actually a deliberate decision that
- 24 Congress made in structuring -- structuring the review.
- 25 And then finally I'd say is that this is a

- 1 question of the application of Federal law and the
- 2 Federal Constitution. Our -- our claims are, in fact,
- 3 Federal constitutional claims. The defenses are largely
- 4 under the Voting Rights Act, and it -- there is no
- 5 reason why this Court wouldn't give the same normal
- 6 weight to a Federal three-judge panel in the finding of
- 7 facts in those kinds of case -- cases and somehow defer
- 8 to -- defer to --
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It's not a question
- 10 of deferring. It's a recognition that the State courts
- 11 have an obligation to construe the Federal Constitution
- 12 to the same extent the Federal courts do. I would have
- 13 thought that was a pretty well-established principle.
- 14 MR. ELIAS: They do, Mr. Chief Justice, but
- 15 it is also an equally well-established principle that
- 16 this Court judges findings the fact by lower courts
- 17 under clear error.
- 18 Whatever the State of North Carolina --
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, it doesn't
- 20 seem responsive to the point you just made, which I
- 21 understood to be that we ought to give greater deference
- 22 to the Federal court's findings and rulings than we
- 23 would with respect to a decision from a State court.
- MR. ELIAS: Then I misspoke, Your Honor.
- 25 I'm not saying we should give greater deference. I'm

- 1 saying we should follow the rules. We should follow the
- 2 ordinary rules, the ordinary course, which is the case
- 3 that is before you is the -- is the case before you, and
- 4 the findings of fact by the trial court in this case are
- 5 the findings of fact that are entitled to clear error.
- 6 What I was -- what I think I was trying to
- 7 address is, there are circumstances, for example, in
- 8 the -- in the grow situation where you have a deadlock
- 9 where there is no map before a State court. I'm sorry.
- 10 There's no map because the map's either been deadlocked
- or it's been thrown out. There, the -- the Court has
- 12 said, well, let's let the State courts go first, because
- 13 they're exercising a policy judgment in the State.
- 14 That's not present here. Here, it's the
- 15 Federal Constitution and it's the Federal -- Federal
- 16 Voting Rights Act. So there really is no unique State
- 17 perspective that ought to cause you to overturn
- 18 100-plus, 200-plus years of jurisprudence about
- 19 plaintiffs having a right to have their case heard.
- 20 JUSTICE ALITO: Do you think we should give
- 21 any consideration to the State court decision, or should
- 22 we proceed as if it never occurred?
- 23 MR. ELIAS: I think you can read that
- 24 decision in the way in which you would read any other
- 25 decision of a lower court that may be of interest to the

- 1 Court. So I don't think it is entitled to any more or
- 2 less deference than a -- you know, than a -- the
- 3 decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court that it may
- 4 have had in a -- in a racial gerrymandering case from
- 5 1998. You know, it -- it -- it certainly can -- can
- 6 inform you, but it is -- you know, can inform your
- 7 thinking of the -- of -- of the case, but I don't think
- 8 the findings of fact are entitled to any weight in this
- 9 case. I think the clear error standard applies.
- 10 With respect to a seat in Congressional
- 11 District 1, I just, because my time is about to expire,
- 12 want to make the point that this was just a clear error
- 13 of law. The Court found -- the Court relied on an
- 14 incorrect reading of Bartlett. That led it to believe
- 15 that it needed to destroy a crossover district, which
- 16 is -- which is what it did, where there was no evidence
- 17 of racially polarized voting actually preventing
- 18 African-Americans from electing a candidate of their
- 19 choice.
- 20 I appreciate your indulgence. Thank you.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- Ms. Saharsky.
- 23 ORAL ARGUMENT OF NICOLE A. SAHARSKY
- FOR UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
- 25 SUPPORTING THE APPELLEES

- 1 MS. SAHARSKY: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 2 please the Court:
- 3
 I'd like to start with Congressional
- 4 District 12. This is the serpentine district, the one
- 5 that basically everyone agrees looks terrible, and the
- 6 question is whether race was the predominant motive or
- 7 whether it was politics.
- 8 Now, this determination, the Court has said
- 9 on numerous occasions, is one that's reviewed for clear
- 10 error. And the district had a lot of evidence before
- 11 it. It went through a three-day trial. And I just want
- 12 to highlight some of the key evidence that it relied
- 13 upon in making credibility determinations and in finding
- 14 that race was the predominant motive.
- And that starts with Congressman Watts'
- 16 testimony that Rucho, who was one of the architects of
- 17 the plan, told him that they had to ramp up the minority
- 18 voting percentage in the district to over 50 percent.
- 19 So that's the racial target at the starting point in
- 20 order to comply with the Voting Rights Act.
- 21 And then as counsel mentioned, we have that
- 22 target being hit on the nose, 50.66 percent. And then
- 23 we have evidence, direct evidence, of the way that the
- 24 State did it. And that came from the mapmaker. And he
- 25 said -- although he did also say, first, that he did not

- 1 use -- he only used politics, did not use race, he made
- 2 contradictory statements and said that he did use race
- 3 with respect to Guilford County in that he pulled the
- 4 black population from Guilford County in order to comply
- 5 with the Voting Rights Act.
- 6 And I think if you looked at the record,
- 7 Justice Breyer, you would see exactly what you
- 8 anticipated, which is that the -- that the State was
- 9 pulling in concentrations of the black voting age
- 10 population. And the concentrations were so high that
- 11 that supported this inference that they really were
- 12 using race. And there's a chart in the -- the
- 13 plaintiff's briefs and there's evidence cited in our
- 14 brief that shows that you really had that concentrated
- 15 pulling in. That's how it was done with respect to
- 16 Guilford County.
- 17 And then the last thing, and I think that
- 18 this is important, is that the district court made
- 19 credibility findings that the political motive had been
- 20 discredited. Mr. Clement is right: There is evidence
- 21 that was there about political motive, but the district
- 22 court found that it just wasn't credible in light of
- 23 Congressman Watt's testimony, which the court credited,
- 24 about the target, and in light of the fact that the
- 25 political testimony, which was mostly put on by the

- 1 mapmaker, had been contradicted by the mapmaker himself
- 2 when he said that he used race and also contradicted by
- 3 the two architects of the plan, who kept trying to
- 4 downplay politics in their statements.
- 5 And so when we look at this, and
- 6 particularly in light of the clear error standard, you
- 7 have a -- a three-judge panel that went through three
- 8 days' worth of evidence, made credibility findings, went
- 9 through volumes of evidence. And even the one judge
- 10 that disagreed with respect to this particular holding
- 11 recognized that what the majority did was reasonable,
- 12 referred to it as eminently reasonable, the
- 13 well-reasoned opinion of the majority. And in those
- 14 cases, I just don't think that you can find clear error.
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What -- what do you
- 16 have to say about the Voting Rights -- I mean, the clear
- 17 error standard with respect to the State court decision
- 18 as well? I mean, it is certainly something of a
- 19 fortuity that we have the Federal case before us and not
- 20 the State case. And if it were the State case, we'd be
- 21 reviewing their factual findings on the same question
- 22 for clear error. And now you're saying, well, this one
- 23 is here, so we should apply clear error. It seems to me
- 24 that that response is not terribly helpful in addressing
- 25 the -- the conflict that's before us.

- 1 MS. SAHARSKY: Well, a couple of responses.
- 2 First of all, the way that the Court deals
- 3 with potential two-bites-at-the-apple problems is
- 4 through the Res Judicata/Claim Preclusion and issue
- 5 preclusion doctrine. So to the extent that you're
- 6 trying to figure out what weight, if any, the State
- 7 court decision has, we think that is the
- 8 appropriate lens because this Court --
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What does that mean?
- 10 Whichever one was decided first, or whichever one
- 11 arrives here first?
- MS. SAHARSKY: Well, I think you would have
- 13 to ask whether the -- the res judicata principles had --
- 14 it -- it would have been the State court being decided
- 15 first, but you have to ask whether res judicata
- 16 principles were met.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you're saying we
- 18 should apply the res judicata principles, and that leads
- 19 us to favor the State court?
- 20 MS. SAHARSKY: No, I'm not saying that.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what -- I
- 22 don't understand.
- MS. SAHARSKY: I --
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: State court was
- 25 decided first.

- 1 MS. SAHARSKY: Right.
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And then you say we
- 3 should apply res judicata. So what does that mean?
- 4 MS. SAHARSKY: Well, the -- the application
- 5 of res judicata would depend on North Carolina law in
- 6 this instance because it was a case out of the North
- 7 Carolina courts. And we don't have a position on the
- 8 application of North Carolina law. I'm just saying that
- 9 the way that you deal with this question is through
- 10 application of the res judicata framework, as opposed to
- 11 doing something different like saying, now we won't use
- 12 clear error anymore. We'll go to de novo review or
- 13 something like that.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You want us to apply
- 15 res judicata to decide this question, and you don't have
- 16 a position on what the answer is?
- 17 MS. SAHARSKY: Well, I think if the Court
- 18 worried about the State court having some effect, that
- 19 it would ask there whether there was a res judicata bar.
- 20 And there would be three hurdles, I think, that the
- 21 State would have to overcome in order to prove -- in
- 22 order to show that there was a res judicata bar: First
- 23 of all, whether the argument was waived. That's
- 24 addressed in the briefs.
- 25 Second of all, whether the factual predicate

- 1 for privity that the State claims is there. There's
- 2 also a substantial question on that.
- 3 And then, third, whether North Carolina law
- 4 uses a concept of privity that is very expansive, really
- 5 beyond where this Court was in the Taylor v. Sturgell
- 6 decision.
- 7 My point is not that you need to resolve
- 8 that or that you need to decide it a certain way. It's
- 9 just that if you're asking about, how do I -- what do I
- 10 do with the State court decision, the way that you
- 11 figure out what to do is by using those principles.
- 12 What you don't do is simply defer to the State court
- 13 findings. I don't see how you would do that, because
- 14 this case is here on appellate jurisdiction. You need
- 15 to decide the case before you. And we don't think you
- 16 would do something like use de novo review, because,
- 17 after all, Rule 52, which mandates clear error factual
- 18 findings, applies to this Court. So I think this Court
- 19 should decide this case as it comes to it, and with --
- 20 that is with the clear error standard with respect to
- 21 District 12.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: What do you mean, you would
- 23 have --
- 24 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Just on District -- just
- on District 12, you say there was racial predominance.

- 1 Strict scrutiny fails because?
- MS. SAHARSKY: Because the State didn't give
- 3 any reason to pass strict scrutiny. The only potential
- 4 reason would be Section 5 that the State had, I think,
- 5 suggested, and that that wouldn't make sense because
- 6 Section 5 is to prevent retrogression, and here they
- 7 increased the black voting age population by 7 percent.
- 8 So it wasn't a matter of preventing retrogression.
- 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: What is your view of when
- 10 maps should be required?
- 11 MS. SAHARSKY: So we don't read the Court's
- 12 decision in Cromartie II to require a map any time a
- 13 political motive is asserted. We take the Court at its
- 14 word in a case like this one, and that was a case of
- 15 circumstantial evidence of race. There really was very
- 16 little direct evidence of race. The Court even put
- 17 "direct" in quotes because it thought the direct
- 18 evidence was so insubstantial.
- 19 But there was strong evidence of politics
- 20 and a correlation between race and politics. So when
- 21 you have the strong evidence of politics, little
- 22 evidence of race, and the correlation, then we think it
- 23 made sense in the context of that particular case for
- 24 the Court to say, particularly since the maps were put
- 25 in. Like, give us a -- give us an alternative that

- 1 really shows this.
- But when you have a case, conversely, which
- 3 is a strong direct evidence of a racially predominant
- 4 motive, it just doesn't make sense to require the map,
- 5 because what the Equal Protection Clause gives you is --
- 6 is not having race being used for an unjustified reason.
- 7 It's not -- the map isn't a per se. It's just the map.
- 8 It's just an evidentiary thing that you could have or
- 9 not have. It's one type of evidence.
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: But if there's not strong
- 11 direct evidence, would a map be necessary?
- MS. SAHARSKY: Well, we think that this
- 13 Court has tried to give flexibility in terms of proving
- 14 racial predominance. So we see Cromartie as a strong
- 15 direct evidence of politics case.
- 16 And -- and maybe one other thing that I
- 17 might say is that we just don't think that the Court --
- 18 we think the Court if it were adopting a map requirement
- 19 for some clear set of cases, that it would have
- 20 explained it in its opinion, and it would have done
- 21 something with its prior cases.
- JUSTICE BREYER: But, what -- what exactly
- 23 is going on, in part, is a very tough matter. And
- 24 years -- go back years ago.
- MS. SAHARSKY: Yes.

- 1 JUSTICE BREYER: There were many States that
- 2 had many black citizens and had no black representation,
- 3 and there was a thing called -- let's have
- 4 majority-minority districts.
- 5 And the problem is, how does the law permit
- 6 the creation of that, and at the same time, prevent the
- 7 kind of packing that might appear in other cases, which
- 8 is gerrymandering? And -- and no one, I think, has a
- 9 good answer to that question. There is just slightly
- 10 better, slightly worse.
- 11 So if you're too tough in this case in
- 12 rejecting the notion that it was politics, which is
- 13 correlated with race, then what's going to happen out
- 14 there to a successful effort to create majority-minority
- 15 districts where matters change, times change, oceans
- 16 rise, you know, et cetera? And how do we keep -- how --
- 17 how -- how -- do you see the problem?
- 18 MS. SAHARSKY: Yes. I mean, we're very
- 19 sympathetic to the States' interests. And we think that
- 20 the Court has tried to be sympathetic to the States'
- 21 interests. And we think the Court has done it in
- 22 decisions like Alabama. And there's two things in
- 23 particular that the Court has done --
- JUSTICE BREYER: It's not just the States'
- 25 interest. It's the constitutional interest in seeing

- 1 that minorities have representation in reality in the
- 2 legislatures.
- MS. SAHARSKY: Right. And so what this
- 4 Court has done, first of all, is to ask about racial
- 5 predominance, the first question being, was race really
- 6 the predominant motive; not just one factor, but the
- 7 predominant motive? Show us your evidence. And here,
- 8 the district court had the evidence.
- 9 But then the second thing is when we get to
- 10 strict scrutiny, the Court has said, give us your
- 11 justification. And that's really, I think, the problem
- 12 with the 1st Congressional District in this case, is
- 13 that the State was operating on an error of law, first
- 14 of all; and second, that it just did not provide the
- 15 justification. And that's what the Voting Rights Act
- 16 Section 2 and Section 5 focus on.
- 17 It's not just -- as you said in Alabama for
- 18 the Court, not just picking a number out of thin air,
- 19 but showing us there's a problem here with --
- 20 potentially with respect to retrogression. There's a
- 21 problem here with respect to vote dilution.
- 22 And with respect to the 1st Congressional
- 23 District in this case, there just wasn't evidence of a
- 24 potential problem with vote dilution, because at the
- lower percentage, not being a majority-minority

- 1 district, the African-American community was able to
- 2 elect its candidate of choice, really, on a -- on a
- 3 sustained basis over a period of many years and by wide
- 4 margins, so -- and this is on page 49A of the District
- 5 Court's opinion -- it said, look, the State just didn't
- 6 make the case. It also said the State was operating on
- 7 a mistake of law.
- And so just getting back to your question,
- 9 you know, we -- we -- we understand that this is a
- 10 somewhat delicate balance, and we think that the Court
- 11 has attempted to balance the important interests
- 12 protected by the Equal Protection Clause against the
- 13 concern that States have and the flexibility that States
- 14 need by adopting these two different parts of the
- 15 standard racial predominance, and then the strong basis
- 16 in evidence for strict scrutiny.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- 18 Mr. Clement, you have four minutes
- 19 remaining.
- 20 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF PAUL D. CLEMENT
- ON BEHALF OF THE APPELLANTS
- MR. CLEMENT: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.
- A few points in rebuttal.
- 24 First of all, it is worth recognizing that
- 25 six trial court judges looked at Congressional

- 1 District 12, and four out of the six said that politics,
- 2 not race, prevailed. So it's a funny sort of law that's
- 3 going to defer to the minority of two. I don't think
- 4 you can just ignore the State court decision on the
- 5 grounds that, well, they weren't specific enough or
- 6 something.
- 7 I would point you to Appendix B, 161 through
- 8 163, which are the relevant fact findings of the State
- 9 trial court, where they were unanimous in finding, among
- 10 other things, quote, "Dr. Hofeller constructed the 2011
- 11 12th Congressional District based on whole voter
- 12 tabulation districts in which President Obama received
- 13 the highest voter totals during the 2008 election."
- 14 The only information on the computer screen
- used by Dr. Hofeller in selecting the VTDs for inclusion
- 16 the 12th District was the percentage by which President
- 17 Obama won or lost a particular VTD.
- 18 And that -- of course, that gets to the need
- 19 for an alternative map and the difficulty here, because
- 20 it's all well and good to say, well, we looked at it
- 21 afterwards, and they pulled in all these
- 22 African-Americans. But guess what? They pulled them
- 23 all as Democrats, too, because the African-Americans are
- 24 Democrats.
- 25 And if you're -- and what they could have

- 1 done, which would have been simple enough if it were
- 2 true, is to draw a map that shows, actually, Hofeller is
- 3 a liar. He wasn't using the 2008 presidential election
- 4 results, because if he had used those, he would come up
- 5 with a different map. That would have been easy to do.
- 6 They didn't do that. Any alternative map would have
- 7 easy to do here, and they didn't do it.
- Now, they say they didn't do it in other
- 9 cases as well, and I think there are two reasons that
- 10 explain that, neither of which reflect particularly well
- on the idea we should get rid of the map requirement.
- 12 One reason they didn't do it is because in
- 13 all of these cases, they thought that as long as they
- 14 could get the State to say, we had a BVAP floor of 50.1,
- or 55 point -- percent, we've off the strict scrutiny
- 16 land, so we don't need a map on predominance.
- 17 That's actually wrong, and I think this
- 18 Court will say that's wrong.
- The second reason is, most of these
- 20 challenges are brought by people who are at least as
- 21 concerned about Democratic political prospects as they
- 22 are about avoiding race. And the problem with putting
- 23 an alternative map together is, should you actually
- 24 prevail, those no-good, dirty Republicans on the other
- 25 side could use the map and then say, well, look, you

- 1 can't really complain about that being a partisan
- 2 gerrymander, because it was your map.
- 3 So if you really want people to bring race
- 4 claims and not dressed-up partisan claims, make them --
- 5 put them to their proof. Make them put together an
- 6 alternative map that works.
- Now, as to Guilford County, there are
- 8 several responses here.
- 9 First of all, it's all well and good to say
- 10 they pulled in 75,000 African-Americans or hauled in all
- 11 these African-Americans. They were all Democrats, as
- 12 well. And that's why, even there, if you had an
- 13 alternative map that showed, oh, there's a different way
- 14 to do Guilford County, and that would prove -- bring in
- 15 Democrats and not bring in African-Americans, then you'd
- 16 have something.
- 17 But just the fact that they brought in a
- 18 bunch of African-Americans because they were trying to
- 19 bring in Democrats is about as interesting as the sun
- 20 coming up in North Carolina, because everybody agrees
- 21 there's about a 90 percent correlation between race and
- 22 partisan identity.
- The second thing is, there's a very good
- 24 reason, Justice Kagan, that we didn't make a Section 5
- 25 defense, because this wasn't a case about Guilford

- 1 County. Their theory is not that we did something
- 2 nefarious in Guilford County to overly comply with
- 3 Section 5. Their theory is that CD12 was drawn as a
- 4 majority-minority district. And the problem is,
- 5 nothing was --
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: But I think they would --
- 7 they did present both theories. They said, proposed
- 8 findings in McCrory, that it was purposely -- they
- 9 purposely included a substantial number of
- 10 African-American residents of Guilford County in CD12.
- 11 The intentional placement of a significant number of
- 12 black voters within CD12 establishes racial
- 13 predominance.
- MR. CLEMENT: If I may respond: To get them
- 15 to 50 percent.
- And here's the thing: If they focused on
- 17 Guilford County, they would have had two problems. One,
- 18 we would have had a Section 5 defense, if that's the way
- 19 they actually conduct the --
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yeah, but the other --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But because Senator Rucho
- 22 apparently believed doing so was necessary to avoid
- 23 retrogression for Section 5 purposes. Is that --
- MR. CLEMENT: Exactly, Your Honor. Exactly,
- 25 Your Honor. If you look at everything --

1	JUSTICE KAGAN: You didn't respond to it.
2	MR. CLEMENT: Everything that they said
3	about CD12 was a concern about retrogression, which is
4	why, when Senator Rucho talked about CD12 and and
5	and Guilford County, he didn't say, and so we drew it as
6	a majority-minority district. He said, and we avoided
7	any problem by making sure that we had at least a higher
8	BVAP percentage than in the benchmark map. And that
9	avoids any potential Section 5 concern with splitting
10	that county and putting the African-Americans in
11	Guilford County in the neighboring CD6, which a
12	Republican-leaning district. And they'd be the first to
13	complain about that.
14	Thank you.
15	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
16	The case is submitted.
17	(Whereupon, at 12:08 p.m., the case in the
18	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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