SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE	SUPREME	COURT	OF	THE	UNITED	STATES
					-	
GARY THACKER,	ET UX.,)	
	Petition	ners,)	
v) No. 3	17-1201
TENNESSEE VALI	LEY AUTHO	ORITY,)	
	Responde	ent.)	

Pages: 1 through 67

Place: Washington, D.C.

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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
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3	GARY THACKER, ET UX.,
4	Petitioners,)
5	v.) No. 17-1201
6	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY,)
7	Respondent.)
8	
9	
10	Washington, D.C.
11	Monday, January 14, 2019
12	
13	The above-entitled matter came on for
14	oral argument before the Supreme Court of the
15	United States at 10:06 a.m.
16	
17	APPEARANCES:
18	FRANKLIN TAYLOR ROUSE, ESQ., Huntsville, Alabama;
19	on behalf of the Petitioners.
20	ANN O'CONNELL ADAMS, Assistant to the Solicitor
21	General, Department of Justice, Washington D.C.
22	on behalf of the Respondent.
23	
24	
25	

1	CONTENTS	
2	ORAL ARGUMENT OF:	PAGE
3	FRANKLIN TAYLOR ROUSE, ESQ.	
4	On behalf of the Petitioners	3
5	ORAL ARGUMENT OF:	
6	ANN O'CONNELL ADAMS, ESQ.	
7	On behalf of the Respondent	29
8	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF:	
9	FRANKLIN TAYLOR ROUSE, ESQ.	
10	On behalf of the Petitioners	64
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:06 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument first this morning in Case 17-1201,
5	Thacker versus the Tennessee Valley Authority.
6	Mr. Rouse.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF FRANKLIN TAYLOR ROUSE
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
9	MR. ROUSE: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
10	it please the Court:
11	Congress created the Tennessee Valley
12	Authority as a corporation that could sue and
13	be sued. The TVA Act states: Except as
14	otherwise specifically provided in this Act,
15	the corporation may sue and be sued in its
16	corporate name.
17	Nothing in the TVA Act specifically
18	provides the exception that the TVA now urges,
19	immunity for what it calls discretionary work.
20	And for new
21	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. Are
22	you denouncing the existence of a core
23	government activity not being immunized?
24	Whether to place a dam or not?
25	MP POUSE: No this this

```
1
      there's two totally separate things. Our --
 2
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, they're
 3
      basically the same, which is how far does -- if
 4
      you recognize some core government functions
 5
      performed by the TVA, how far does that
 6
      immunity go? Isn't that the question before
 7
      us?
               MR. ROUSE: I -- I think so, but I --
 8
      in -- in this circumstance is -- the conduct at
 9
      issue is raising a power line out of the water,
10
11
      replacing an electrical conductor. Whatever
12
      might be said about deciding where to put a dam
      or how to -- to manage the flow of the
13
14
      Tennessee River and to change its course or
15
      anything like that, it's -- this conduct just
16
      does not implicate that.
               CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS:
17
                                       Well, I
      suppose it depends at what level of generality
18
19
      you describe the conduct. Perhaps you're right
      if you talk about a particular, you know, cable
20
      at a particular place, but if you decide -- if
21
      you describe the -- what is at issue is
2.2
23
      regulating safety along the waterway, then
      maybe it starts to sound like -- like more the
24
25
      exceptions that were talked about in Burr?
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1
               MR. ROUSE: And that may and would --
 2
      and I think those exceptions would certainly
      implicate the Federal Tort Claims Act and the
 3
 4
      discretionary -- discretionary immunity there.
 5
               But, under Burr, I think the -- the
 6
      question begins with the presumption that --
 7
      that Congress has taken this entity, it has
      created it; it has not made it a new executive
 8
      department, but it has said it can sue and be
 9
      sued in its own name.
                             It has cast it aside and
10
      said it can fend for itself. We're allowing it
11
12
      to do its own work. We'll give it some powers,
13
     but we're going to withhold others.
14
               And so there's got to be some
15
     deference to Congress that Congress took these
16
      steps. And to just say, well, it performs some
17
      functions, it's governmental, and you start
      making that distinction is the exact error that
18
19
     we think that the lower courts made here.
20
               JUSTICE ALITO: How do you think this
      is supposed to work? If we just -- if -- if
21
      the court just applies Burr, how is -- how is
2.2
23
      the court supposed to proceed in determining
     whether there is immunity? Look at the -- make
24
25
      a case-by-case determination whether the
```

- 1 particular claim in that case falls within the
- 2 -- the two categories set out in Burr, so is it
- 3 consistent with the statutory and
- 4 constitutional scheme, or, more to the point,
- 5 does -- is it necessary to have immunity to
- 6 avoid grave interference with the performance
- 7 of a governmental function?
- 8 MR. ROUSE: So under -- I think under
- 9 the test that at least the second prong --
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay.
- 11 MR. ROUSE: -- certainly looks at the
- 12 specific conduct at issue, and it says, what
- proof do you have that immunity here is needed?
- 14 It must -- it must be clearly shown that it is
- 15 necessary to prevent some grave interference
- with the performance of a governmental
- 17 function.
- Not just it may be tougher, it may be
- 19 harder, or you may have to pay normal tort
- 20 damages, but what grave interference is present
- 21 here? Whereas --
- JUSTICE ALITO: You think this is --
- 23 this is to be done a case-by-case basis or
- 24 categorical basis?
- 25 MR. ROUSE: I think that under the

1 second prong, a -- a case-by-case basis is 2 going to be the more usual result, but, under 3 the first prong, you're looking at, is this the 4 type of suit that is consistent or inconsistent 5 with the statutory or constitutional scheme? In this circumstance, there's no real 6 7 argument that this case is inconsistent with the statutory scheme. There's no doubt that 8 liability here will somehow mean the TVA can't 9 do its other functions or anything like that. 10 11 It's not --12 JUSTICE BREYER: I quess there is some 13 -- I guess there is some argument on the other 14 side, and I take it that a main argument that 15 registered in my mind was where Justice 16 Sotomayor started out. And you reply to that and say let's do it on a case-by-case basis. 17 18 Well, subsequent to Burr, Congress 19 enacted the Federal Tort Claims Act. Under -it contains a discretionary exemption. 20 there's a well-worked-out body of 21 2.2 jurisprudence. 23 And so what you're asking us to do is to have each court decide each thing that the 24

TVA and probably 100 other government agencies

- 1 with a sue-and-be-sued clause does and decide
- 2 case by case, which is what you said, whether
- 3 it does or does not fall within the
- 4 discretionary exemption.
- 5 That seems to me a very complex,
- 6 difficult decision that could end up with
- 7 probably a hundred cases before this Court
- 8 deciding what this different thing, serving the
- 9 same purpose, does.
- Now that, I think, is at least one
- 11 argument that I'd like to hear your response
- 12 to.
- MR. ROUSE: The Burr test, we believe,
- is actually much easier to look at for the
- 15 judiciary than the Federal Tort Claims Act
- 16 test. The Federal Tort Claims Act test looks
- 17 at the conduct at issue, whether -- it looks at
- 18 statutes and internal policies, and then it
- 19 asks the court to say, is this the type of
- 20 conduct that is susceptible to policy analysis?
- 21 Is this what --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Uh-huh.
- MR. ROUSE: -- that Congress was
- 24 trying to protect under the FTCA?
- 25 JUSTICE BREYER: And I take it if we

- 1 apply Burr, we have to go case by case and
- decide whether, for other reasons, it was
- 3 plainly the purpose of Congress to use
- 4 sue-and-be-sued clause in a narrow sense. And
- 5 we have to decide just what you said, case by
- 6 case.
- 7 So my question is not whether case by
- 8 case, but do you do that without reference to
- 9 the well-worked-out body of discretionary
- 10 exception law under the FTCA? That's the
- 11 point.
- MR. ROUSE: Yes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: I mean, you'll --
- 14 you're saying don't use the FTCA; use Burr.
- 15 And I want to know, is that a big difference?
- 16 And if that is a big difference, is it case by
- 17 case? And that's where my question came from.
- 18 MR. ROUSE: It is a big difference,
- 19 totally separate. And the Burr test is much
- 20 easier for the judiciary in its traditional
- 21 role of -- of looking at things that -- what
- 22 has Congress enacted?
- 23 Under the first -- under the first
- 24 prong of Burr, you're just looking at whether
- 25 the type of suit -- don't have to look anything

- 1 further than the complaint. What is the
- 2 challenged conduct?
- JUSTICE BREYER: And Burr -- look,
- 4 I'll say -- try it once more. We started with
- 5 Justice Sotomayor. They build dams. Well,
- 6 somebody's hurt during the building of a dam.
- 7 There are farmers, their land is flooded by the
- 8 dam, their crops might be destroyed. There are
- 9 many kinds of crops. There are many ways of
- 10 building dams. There are many arguments for
- and against deciding whether there's a dam.
- 12 Okay?
- 13 What do you want us to do? Look to
- 14 the FTCA or something different? That's the
- 15 question that I think you were beginning with.
- 16 And it seemed -- I wanted to follow up because
- 17 that seems the central issue in the case to me.
- MR. ROUSE: We should look at Burr.
- 19 And under Burr, the presumption begins with the
- 20 fact that Congress has launched this entity,
- 21 that it has --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, let --
- let me phrase it slightly differently. Is your
- 24 argument based on the sue-to-be -- permission
- to sue and be sued clause, or is it welded in

- 1 -- in part in the fact that the TVA was
- 2 excluded from the FTCA?
- I think, once you start with that it
- 4 was excluded, then we have to figure out what
- 5 applies, right?
- 6 MR. ROUSE: Correct.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And why we should
- 8 keep the FTCA in when Congress told us not to.
- 9 Correct?
- 10 MR. ROUSE: Well -- correct. The
- 11 Federal Tort Claims Act just does not apply.
- 12 The TVA is exempted.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There's three
- 14 entities that were excluded from the FTCA.
- 15 MR. ROUSE: Correct.
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So how much does
- 17 your argument rely on the sue-to-be-sued clause
- or -- or the exclusion of the TVA?
- MR. ROUSE: Well, it's a little of
- 20 both and it's this Court's precedent. In -- in
- 21 Meyer in 1994 --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. So, if
- it's -- if it's this Court's precedent, then
- 24 give us a reason addressing Justice Breyer's
- point, which is the Burr analysis, since, by

- definition, it has to involve a case-by-case
- 2 analysis.
- I think, but I'm not sure, were you
- 4 saying that so does the discretionary --
- 5 MR. ROUSE: Correct. The lawsuit is
- 6 there. The complaint is there. And so under
- 7 --
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So both of them
- 9 require a case-by-case analysis?
- 10 MR. ROUSE: They're both going to
- 11 require a case-by-case basis.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I think what
- 13 Justice Breyer is saying --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that's true --
- 15 please.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, that
- 17 the discretionary policy exemption is less
- 18 complex than the Burr rule.
- 19 MR. ROUSE: I believe that at least
- 20 where the judiciary is concerned it's -- it --
- 21 it's -- it might be more complex in some ways
- 22 but less complex in other ways. It might be
- 23 more complex in that it requires you to take a
- 24 much deeper look into the facts of the case
- 25 than Burr.

- 1 Burr is just looking at is this the
- 2 type of suit that was not contemplated by the
- 3 statute. And so then you look at the statute.
- 4 You don't have to do anything other than the
- 5 complaint.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's on step 1.
- 7 But step 2?
- 8 MR. ROUSE: That's on step 1. On step
- 9 2, yeah, there -- there needs to be a showing.
- 10 And the idea is that Congress has launched this
- 11 entity out. It has made it sueable. And so
- 12 now it has the proof to show -- it has the
- burden to submit proof to show that immunity is
- 14 needed here.
- And we don't have that here.
- 16 JUSTICE KAGAN: Right. But that makes
- it sound, Mr. Rouse, and I think this is what
- 18 everybody is getting to, is that you're saying
- in most cases we have the discretionary
- 20 function exception. And here, with respect to
- 21 the TVA or other entities like the TVA, we're
- 22 essentially going to have a discretionary
- 23 function exception light.
- We're going to have something where we
- look to the same concerns, the same animating

- 1 purposes, but we just have a higher bar. Is
- 2 that what we're doing, or is it a different
- 3 inquiry in kind?
- 4 MR. ROUSE: It is a different inquiry
- 5 in kind.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that's what I'm
- 7 not getting, because if you, again, focus, as
- 8 Justice Sotomayor said, on the question of
- 9 intrusion, impedement of -- of government
- 10 operations, it seems like the same inquiry,
- 11 just a higher standard --
- MR. ROUSE: So --
- 13 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- a higher bar.
- MR. ROUSE: -- the Federal Tort Claims
- 15 Act was by Congress. Congress has never --
- 16 this Court, at least under the Federal Tort
- 17 Claims Act, has never said, as a matter of
- 18 separation of powers, the discretionary
- 19 function exception in the Federal Tort Claims
- 20 Act exists in all areas of law. It's never
- 21 said that.
- 22 It actually -- the Court used very
- 23 specific language in saying, in Varig Airlines,
- 24 which my friends at the TVA try to draw so many
- 25 distinctions -- or so many lessons from, the

- 1 Court in there said Congress -- Congress wished
- 2 to prevent judicial second-guessing.
- 3 And by fashioning an exception,
- 4 Congress took steps to handicap -- to protect
- 5 the handicap of efficient government
- 6 operations.
- 7 JUSTICE ALITO: Here's what bothers me
- 8 about this case, and I'll ask the same
- 9 question, if I have a chance, to the Assistant
- 10 to the Solicitor General.
- 11 The -- the TVA does some things that
- 12 are purely governmental and it does some things
- 13 that are pretty much purely commercial. It's a
- 14 hybrid entity.
- 15 As to the -- as to its commercial
- 16 activities, it's hard to see why a -- a
- 17 business should be exempt from tort liability
- 18 for every discretionary business decision that
- 19 the business makes.
- But, as to its governmental
- 21 activities, it's kind of hard to see why the
- 22 regime should be different from the regime
- 23 under the Federal Tort Claims Act.
- Now, under Burr, the Court is supposed
- 25 to ask, you say, whether it interferes with a

- 1 governmental function, but I'm not guite sure
- what is the governmental function when you're
- 3 talking about a hybrid entity like that. Does
- 4 it mean something that only the government can
- 5 do?
- 6 MR. ROUSE: No. I mean, the case
- 7 we're talking about here involves something
- 8 contractors could do. It's inherent work a day
- 9 labor. But, under -- under Burr, the -- the
- 10 governmental function, I believe, it is -- it
- is -- it takes into higher account -- it just
- doesn't concern that. It concerns that the TVA
- serves much larger purposes in that it can do
- things and things can be protected under Burr,
- 15 such as, you know, its -- its economic and its
- 16 regulatory or policy decisions.
- 17 All of those things can be protected
- 18 under Burr.
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: You see, I think, Mr.
- 20 Rouse, what Justice Alito may be offering you
- is a way out of the difficulty of some of these
- 22 questions, is that, with respect to some of the
- 23 TVA's functions, we shouldn't be applying
- 24 something that's sort of like the discretionary
- 25 function exception but not really like the

- 1 discretionary function exception.
- 2 Rather, we should be applying nothing.
- 3 With respect to the commercial functions of the
- 4 TVA, the TVA ought to be treated just like any
- 5 other corporate entity.
- 6 MR. ROUSE: We absolutely think that's
- 7 the case here. This is -- this -- the TVA is
- 8 not mandated to do any of the work that was
- 9 involved here. This is a choice that it makes.
- 10 And it is a choice that it makes, and
- it accomplishes that goal without any funding
- or appropriations from Congress. Its -- all of
- its activities are completely self-funded.
- 14 And it just doesn't concern -- the
- 15 federal government is just not concerned with
- 16 it at this point.
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: Part --
- MR. ROUSE: Maybe --
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Go ahead.
- 20 MR. ROUSE: Maybe in -- in
- 21 historical -- in the Depression Era times, in
- the Tennessee Valley, during that point in
- time, but now it is doing all of the stuff on
- its own, without help, without anything like
- 25 that, and it's making profit, profit that it's

- 1 not turning back over to the U.S. Treasury.
- 2 It's operating just as a private corporation.
- 3 And so we absolutely think that --
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Sorry. There are
- 5 some functions it does that are governmental.
- 6 We're trying to get to the dividing line. And
- 7 Justice Alito said, if it's commercial, it
- 8 should not be subject to any exemption.
- 9 If it's governmental, are you agreeing
- 10 that it does receive immunity?
- MR. ROUSE: Only if the TVA shows that
- it clearly meets one of the Burr prongs.
- 13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Sc
- let's assume it does, where to build a dam. Is
- that governmental enough for you?
- 16 MR. ROUSE: I don't know under those
- 17 circumstances, but I will point the Court to an
- 18 example that the Court has actually considered,
- and this is a pre-Burr case. It's Tennessee
- 20 Electric Power Company versus TVA, and 306 U.S.
- 21 118. And in that case, the challenged conduct
- 22 was the TVA. Somebody sought a -- a private
- power company sought an injunction against the
- 24 TVA so that it could not produce or sell power
- 25 at all.

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1
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, it seems to
 2
      me that that's really a close question, isn't
 3
      it?
 4
               MR. ROUSE: I -- I -- I think that
 5
      under those cases, because the Court in that
 6
      case --
 7
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Let's assume we --
      on common ground. There are some functions
 8
 9
      that are governmental. You're unwilling to
10
      specify which at the moment.
11
               But do you -- do you agree that there
12
      are some functions that may be governmental?
13
                           There are some functions
               MR. ROUSE:
14
      that may be governmental and Burr accounts
15
      for --
16
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So that's fine.
17
      The question before us is what to do about the
18
      middle stuff, or are you saying this is just
19
      commercial? And if you're saying it's just
20
      commercial, explain the Chief Justice's
      description of why it might not be just
21
2.2
      commercial, and how do we draw that line?
23
               MR. ROUSE: It's not whether something
      is commercial or not commercial. I think the
24
25
      commercial activity certainly imply more --
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- less immunity -- or apply less immunity. But
- there's got to be some sort of deference that
- 3 Congress has -- what Congress has done, and
- 4 that Congress has completely stripped this
- 5 entity of the immunity under this Court's law.
- 6 This Court has said that these waivers are
- 7 broad, that they must be liberally construed,
- 8 that any exceptions must be narrowly construed.
- 9 JUSTICE ALITO: You said --
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, we've
- 11 held -- we've held that the immunity has not
- been completely stripped, right? We've
- 13 recognized that there are circumstances under
- 14 which the TVA, as well as these other entities
- that are carved out of the FTCA, nonetheless
- 16 have immunity.
- 17 MR. ROUSE: Yes, Mr. Chief Justice,
- 18 absolutely, that there are circumstances. But,
- 19 here, in this case, we don't believe, one, that
- 20 that implicates the kind of immunities under
- 21 Burr that this Court talked about.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, maybe we
- 23 need some examples of ones you think are
- 24 covered. I mean, one of the things the TVA
- does is regulate flood control in the area.

- 1 So, at a particular moment, it has a choice
- whether to let more water through, which may
- damage lower downstream farms, or keep more
- 4 water back, which might damage upstream farms.
- Now, if you're downstream and you're
- 6 injured, can you bring a negligence action
- 7 against the TVA for that decision, and show --
- 8 for example, show they -- they did the
- 9 calculations wrong because of pure negligence?
- 10 Can you bring that action against the FT --
- 11 against the TVA?
- 12 MR. ROUSE: I think so. I think that
- under that action you can, because, one, you're
- 14 not talking about the -- there's no statutory
- 15 scheme issue.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So flood
- 17 control is something that you can sue the TVA
- 18 on?
- 19 MR. ROUSE: There are certain
- 20 circumstances where, absolutely, I think so.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what are
- 22 -- give me an example of something you can't
- 23 sue them on.
- 24 MR. ROUSE: I think that if I'm a
- 25 private landowner and I've got land on the --

2.2

- 1 right on the banks of the Tennessee River, and
- 2 the TVA wants to exercise some of the power
- 3 that Congress has given it in being able to use
- 4 eminent domain, take land to put up power
- 5 lines, then I can't turn around and sue the TVA
- 6 and say no, you can't do that.
- 7 That is one of those things where, no,
- 8 Congress has --
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but you
- 10 can't sue -- you can't sue somebody with
- 11 eminent domain power anytime. I mean, if
- 12 they're giving you -- if you -- if they have
- eminent domain power, they're paying you for
- it, so you can't sue them to -- to stop it.
- MR. ROUSE: Or a -- or, I guess, a --
- 16 a negligence action saying no, you should have
- 17 put the -- the lines -- you're going to take my
- land, you should have taken my neighbor's land
- and put the lines that way. I don't know that
- 20 that is something that the statutory scheme
- 21 here necessarily contemplates.
- 22 But I do think that Congress -- and if
- 23 you look at the legislative history, Congress
- 24 -- Congress absolutely contemplated tort
- 25 liability with --

1 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Part of the 2 problem is figuring out what Burr means, to my problem at least. And you said there's a big 3 4 difference between Burr and the 5 discretionary-function exception. How would you articulate that big 6 7 difference? MR. ROUSE: We think that Burr 8 accounts for much more. The 9 discretionary-function exception only looks at 10 the conduct at issue, the executive conduct at 11 12 issue. Burr accounts for the other branch of government, Congress, that it has created an 13 14 entity. 15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, that doesn't 16 tell me what the exception means, though. That 17 just describes the situation. 18 MR. ROUSE: So the exceptions would be an inconsistency with the statutory scheme, 19 some -- some lawsuit that is just not 20 contemplated by the text. It's not allowed. 21 2.2 And, here, we don't have that. There's no 23 argument or even assertion that the court --JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What about -- what 24 25 about the second -- I'm sorry to interrupt, the

- 1 second prong, though, grave interference? How
- 2 do you think about that?
- 3 MR. ROUSE: I think that there --
- 4 normal tort liability in this case does not
- 5 implicate the type of governmental conduct that
- 6 Burr's second prong is written to protect.
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And are you --
- 8 just so I understand your argument here, are
- 9 you asking us to simply hold that the right
- 10 test is Burr, instead of discretionary
- 11 function, and then to remand for application of
- 12 Burr in the first instance by the court of
- 13 appeals?
- MR. ROUSE: At -- at a minimum. I
- 15 think at a maximum -- that we can live with
- 16 that --
- 17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What's the
- 18 maximum? Yeah.
- 19 MR. ROUSE: The maximum is that we can
- look at this as a 12(b)(1) dismissal, we can
- 21 take the facts as stated in the complaint, in
- the affidavit, as true, and say no, this is
- just not the type of conduct that is
- inconsistent with the constitutional scheme,
- 25 because that's really the only element that is

- 1 at issue here.
- 2 There was no findings of fact on the
- 3 grave interference test. The court -- lower
- 4 courts didn't consider it. There's -- there
- 5 was no showing under Burr.
- 6 The whole issue here is the TVA is
- 7 trying to couch the constitutional scheme in a
- 8 separation of powers in that this court would
- 9 be violating separation of powers if it were to
- 10 exercise jurisdiction and even hear the case.
- 11 That's the only issue. But this Court
- 12 has never looked at separation of powers that
- 13 way. It --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But I think people are
- 15 actually a little bit more interested in the
- 16 second prong of -- of Burr, which is the
- interference with government operations. So,
- if you were to answer Justice Kavanaugh's
- 19 question and say this is not the conduct that
- 20 should be immune from suit because, how would
- 21 you finish the sentence in thinking about the
- second prong of Burr?
- MR. ROUSE: Because there's no grave
- 24 interference. The TVA can raise rates on me, a
- 25 citizen who lives 30 minutes away from where

- 1 this happened. I -- it can raise rates on me
- 2 as one of the 10 million households that it
- 3 has -- it serves power to.
- 4 It can buy insurance. It's
- 5 self-funded. It's not like other branches of
- 6 -- departments of the government that need
- 7 congressional appropriations.
- And, three, this is not the kind of
- 9 conduct -- liability here for raising a downed
- 10 power line is not the kind of conduct that is
- going to affect the TVA's ability to go out
- 12 tomorrow and the next day and every day after
- 13 that and continue to produce power. It is not
- 14 the kind of conduct. These facts will not
- gravely interfere with the TVA's functions.
- 16 If there are no further questions, I'd
- 17 like to --
- JUSTICE BREYER: I will go back for a
- 19 second because I think that we have a statute,
- 20 TVA exempt from the Federal Tort Claims Act. I
- 21 thought the government is agreeing with you.
- 22 Burr does apply. But Burr sometimes says that
- 23 we have the equivalent of a Federal Tort Claims
- 24 Act. Sometimes. Okay?
- MR. ROUSE: Correct.

- 1 JUSTICE BREYER: At least. And you 2 agree with that? 3 MR. ROUSE: Yes. 4 JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. So let's go 5 back and see if you have anything else to say. 6 Suppose we wrote this in the opinion. 7 Yes, when the TVA is performing a governmental function, the FTCA does apply, i.e., the 8 discretionary exemption part. But when it is 9 not and acting just like a private business 10 11 person, it doesn't. 12 Does that satisfy you? And then we 13 leave it to the lower courts to decide which is 14 which. Okay? Suppose we did that. Would that 15 satisfy you? 16 MR. ROUSE: What we have consistently 17 argued in this case is that Burr is the test. 18 And so --19 JUSTICE BREYER: No, they don't disagree that Burr applies. I think -- I think 20 I'm right about that. They don't disagree that 21
- 23 So the problem I guess for me is not

there is an exemption from the FTCA.

2.2

- who's right or wrong, but what are the words
- 25 that we use to describe when Burr applies and

- when it doesn't? And that's where I need some
- 2 help. I may have not analyzed the case yet
- 3 correctly, but, if I have, then I need to know
- 4 the answer to that question.
- 5 MR. ROUSE: I don't think there is a
- 6 line for these entities between commercial and
- 7 governmental. One is immune; one is not. I
- 8 think the question is that all of its
- 9 functions, whatever power it has, whatever it
- does, each and all of those things may come
- 11 under Burr. You may have -- the
- 12 discretionary-function test under the FTCA and
- Burr may reach the same conclusion, but they're
- 14 different. And it's governmental functions
- 15 here. It may be perfectly amenable to suit and
- 16 not implicate the constitutional, statutory
- 17 scheme, and there will be no grave interference
- in its ability to do the work the next day,
- 19 even its governmental functions. And it also
- 20 applies for its commercial functions.
- 21 So making that line, I don't know is
- 22 -- meets Burr. And that one doesn't apply and
- one does. I think it all can apply, and you
- 24 can have results, what the TVA forces here, and
- 25 you can have results where nothing happens at

- 1 all. And it's sueable just like a private
- 2 entity who might put up a dam.
- But, if there are no further
- 4 questions, I'd like to reserve my time.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 6 counsel.
- 7 Ms. Adams.
- 8 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ANN O'CONNELL ADAMS
- 9 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
- 10 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Mr. Chief
- 11 Justice, and may it please the Court:
- 12 This Court recognized in Burr that a
- 13 sue-and-be-sued clause need not be read to
- 14 waive immunity for absolutely everything that
- 15 the agency could be sued for. It described
- 16 categories of claims that might not be allowed,
- 17 notwithstanding a purportedly broad waiver of
- 18 immunity.
- 19 Discretionary-function immunity, which
- is grounded in constitutional separation of
- 21 powers principles and preexisted the enactment
- of the Federal Tort Claims Act, is precisely
- 23 the type of immunity that Congress had in mind
- 24 when that -- and it would have expected to
- 25 survive.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Ms. O'Connell, is 2 it, though? As Justice Alito pointed out, it is a hybrid entity. It does governmental 3 4 functions and it does commercial functions. 5 You'll have to explain to me why 6 raising a power line is a government function. 7 Every -- and I understand there are some private contractors who actually own and 8 operate and sell fuel from dams. If a power 9 line goes down, they have to raise it. 10 11 commercial enterprise that creates a danger has 12 to fix it. That's what businesses do, whether 13 it's the government running the business or 14 not. 15 What is a governmental discretionary 16 policy having to do with creating a danger in 17 the operation of its business, meaning the power line is down, no one's going to say the 18 19 government is authorized to be negligent in 20 fixing it and harming people? 21 You want to take it to the broader 2.2 discretion of do I have one or two men, do I 23 give this type of warning or that kind of warning. But why does that take it out of a 24 25 commercial choice? Why does it put it into a

1 government choice? 2 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I think the --3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: When this Act can 4 be both government and business? 5 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I think --6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Depending on who 7 the operator is, not because it is the 8 government doing it. 9 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I think that the larger issue here, Justice Sotomayor, is that 10 the discretionary-function immunity 11 12 historically has never drawn a distinction 13 between governmental functions and commercial 14 functions. It started out --15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It hasn't, but 16 Congress did with the sue-and-be-sued clause. 17 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well, and -- but 18 Congress also, in the Federal Tort Claims Act, 19 brought all sue-and-be-sued agencies except for the TVA, with --20 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Exactly. It was 2.2 three agencies that it said are not governed by 23 this. So shouldn't we give meaning to what 24 Congress said? 25 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: No. I --

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1
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It took it out of.
 2
               MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I don't -- but,
      by doing that, I don't think Congress -- the --
 3
 4
      the legislative history of the Federal Tort
 5
      Claims Act that this Court described in
      Dalehite and --
 6
 7
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: By the way, if it
      had left it in the FTCA, what additional suits
 8
 9
      do you think could have been brought -- could
      not have been brought? Meaning, by giving it a
10
11
      sue-and-to-be-sued clause, what other
12
      activities by the TVA would be subject to suit
      that would not be subject to sue under the
13
14
      FTCA?
15
               MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Any -- any of
16
      the other exceptions listed in the Federal Tort
17
      Claims Act. So the intentional torts
      exception, for example, TVA doesn't assert
18
19
      immunity from intentional tort claims.
20
               It's just the discretionary function
      exception, which has this unique pedigree in
21
2.2
      the common law leading up to the enactment of
23
      the Federal Tort Claims Act that -- that TVA
      asserts in court.
24
25
               JUSTICE KAGAN: But, Ms. O'Connell,
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- 1 how does that make it any different from all
- the agencies that are subject to the FTCA? In
- 3 other words, your brief says over and over
- 4 again -- and you have to say this, because
- 5 we've said it would be improper simply to
- 6 engraft the FTCA exception onto agencies that
- 7 have been excluded from the FTCA in whole or in
- 8 part.
- 9 But the test that you're giving us
- 10 would essentially do the exact same thing,
- 11 wouldn't it? It would exempt the TVA from
- 12 exactly the same suits that the TVA would be
- 13 exempted from if the TVA were included in the
- 14 FTCA?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: In terms of
- 16 discretionary decision-making, yes, because
- 17 that's -- but that's because the tests under
- 18 the statute and the tests at common law are
- 19 coterminous with one another.
- 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, in terms of
- 21 discretionary decision-making, what -- what
- 22 would be different? I mean, what would be the
- 23 consequence of the fact that Congress
- 24 specifically excluded the TVA from the FTCA
- 25 that's really of any meaning?

1 I know you said that there are some 2 procedural differences in how you bring a suit, 3 but that's really of any meaning to anybody. 4 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: In terms of --5 of discretionary decisions, there would be no 6 difference. 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, in terms of what would there be a difference? 8 9 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well, anything else having to do with -- with the Federal Tort 10 Claims Act. So if -- if your question is about 11 12 why TVA was excluded, I think that's --13 JUSTICE KAGAN: No, my question is 14 what's the practical difference, given your 15 position, that the FT -- that the TVA was excluded? What's the difference for the TV --16 17 TVA --18 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Back --19 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- that it was 20 excluded? MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well, I think 21 the -- the main reasons -- and this is 2.2 23 described a little bit on page 42 of our brief 24

JUSTICE KAGAN: Not the reasons.

- 1 What's the practical consequence of being
- 2 excluded?
- 3 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well, people
- 4 that -- that would like to sue the TVA back in
- 5 1942, the agency would have lost settlement
- 6 authority at a thousand dollars. The -- the
- 7 people would have to file a suit in federal
- 8 district court and then negotiate with the
- 9 Attorney General or the U.S. Attorney's Offices
- on terms set by Washington, D.C.
- 11 There was a shorter statute of
- 12 limitations. I think, at the time that the
- 13 FTCA was enacted, the TVA and legislators were
- 14 concerned on the heels of the Depression about
- subjecting residents of the Tennessee Valley to
- 16 those types of claims when they had already
- 17 been interacting with the TVA for about a
- 18 decade and had come to have certain rights.
- 19 But discretionary-function, the
- 20 ability to sue TVA for its exercise of
- 21 discretion in tort claims, was not one such
- 22 right. TVA had been asserting
- 23 discretionary-function immunity in the courts
- 24 even before the FTCA was enacted, and it had
- 25 been winning.

1 And so, at the time TVA was excluded, 2 you know, the legislative history of the FTCA 3 shows that it was Congress's understanding that 4 even if it didn't enact a statutory exception, 5 that courts would have come to the same place 6 by judicial construction, and there's nothing 7 to indicate that the TVA was uniquely outside of Congress's expectation that this common law 8 9 discretionary-function immunity would continue 10 to apply. JUSTICE BREYER: But, overall, what 11 12 was it --13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Ms. Adams, I 14 -- I'm not sure I follow the separation of 15 powers argument. I mean, I picked up the 16 briefs and I'm reading along. It says a nice 17 statutory interpretation question, discretionary-function. All of a sudden, it's 18 19 a separation of powers case. 20 Who -- which powers are -- I mean, the 21 Congress is separated from Mr. Thacker's? 2.2 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: It's -- the 23 separation of powers principle that's at play 24 is -- is the one that's protected by the 25 discretionary-function immunity historically,

- which is that you don't want courts
- 2 second-guessing the discretionary decisions of
- 3 the -- the Executive Branch.
- 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But -- but
- 5 this wouldn't be unusual, whichever side of the
- 6 case wins, that handling a tort case is --
- 7 we're not intruding upon Congress's functions.
- 8 That's what we do every day.
- 9 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: It -- it would
- 10 be -- well, intruding on the -- on the
- 11 executive functions, and --
- 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, but,
- 13 Ms. Adams, on that, I was stuck where the Chief
- 14 was on -- on your brief. And are you arguing
- 15 -- I -- I don't take you to be arguing, but I'm
- 16 not sure -- that Congress is unable to waive
- 17 sovereign immunity?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: No.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So Congress could
- 20 waive even the executive's immunity on
- 21 discretionary functions?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Yes. And the --
- 23 the question here is just whether -- whether
- 24 you think Congress has done so by enacting a
- 25 general sue-and-be-sued clause with all of

- 1 these other indications that Congress
- 2 understood that discretionary-function immunity
- 3 would survive --
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I mean, it would be
- 5 perfectly sensible if Congress wanted to
- 6 create, say, a cola company because it thought
- 7 there wasn't sufficient competition in the soft
- 8 drink industry, a true commercial entity, that
- 9 it would allow suit for negligence and those --
- 10 against such an entity so that it has to
- internalize its costs of operation and compete
- on equal footing with other private commercial
- 13 entities.
- 14 That would be perfectly appropriate in
- 15 the government's view I -- I take it?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Yes.
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. So why isn't
- 18 it a strike against your interpretation that
- 19 you -- you would interpret the
- 20 discretionary-function so broad as to not just
- 21 encompass classic governmental decisions but
- 22 really pretty ministerial commercial activity
- 23 by the TVA, like raising a power line?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: If there's
- 25 something that's a -- that's a ministerial

- decision, that's going to be kicked out under
- 2 the second prong or under the discretionary
- 3 function.
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But -- but the
- 5 government's not -- the government would defend
- 6 the judgment in this case.
- 7 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Yes.
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. Yeah.
- 9 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: And -- and I
- 10 guess I should go back to this distinction
- 11 between commercial and governmental activities.
- 12 So, historically, the
- discretionary-function immunity protected both
- officers and agencies that were engaged in any
- 15 function, regardless of whether it was
- 16 commercial or governmental.
- 17 And so there's been no distinction as
- 18 this doctrine has developed between those
- 19 different types of activities. The -- the
- 20 distinction seems to be coming from the Court's
- opinion in Burr, where the Court says it has to
- 22 be a grave interference with a governmental
- 23 function in order for these exceptions to
- apply.
- 25 But we don't read Burr to actually be

- 1 distinguishing between governmental and
- 2 commercial activities. It -- it used the word
- 3 "governmental," but it didn't contrast it to
- 4 something else that would be commercial.
- 5 The issue in that case was whether an
- 6 agency could be sued for garnishment of wages
- 7 that it owed to an employee, and the Court said
- 8 that's not the type of thing we're talking
- 9 about.
- The agency tried to make an argument
- 11 that if it had to process all these garnishment
- 12 requests that would interfere with --
- JUSTICE ALITO: So, basically, you're
- 14 --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But, Ms. O'Connell, I
- 16 -- I think --
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: Go ahead. Your
- 18 argument is that every discretionary decision
- 19 that the TVA makes in doing exactly the sort of
- thing that is done by a private power company
- is covered by sovereign immunity?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Correct.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Governmental doesn't
- 24 -- is not distinguished from commercial?
- 25 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: No. And -- and,

- 1 you know, that's -- the TVA -- this Court's
- 2 cases have kind of thrown cold water on that
- 3 distinction between governmental and commercial
- 4 activities, so TVA is specifically authorized
- 5 to build power lines, and, you know, that was
- 6 one of the -- the main reasons why it was
- 7 created in the 1930s, was to bring electricity
- 8 to this area of the country when commercial
- 9 power companies would not.
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: So, if TVA does --
- 11 engages in an act of negligence in doing
- 12 exactly the same thing that is done every day
- by, let's say, PEPCO, the TVA is completely
- 14 immune?
- 15 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: If it's a -- if
- it involves the exercise of discretionary
- judgment, yes. And that's not different from
- 18 other agencies.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Shouldn't --
- 20 shouldn't we expect a little more clarity from
- 21 Congress than that? If -- if the government
- 22 wishes to compete in private industry and the
- commercial world, shouldn't we expect the
- 24 government to make it clear that it wishes to
- 25 retain its immunity a little bit more clearly

- 1 than enacting a statute that says the entity
- 2 may be sued?
- 3 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I don't -- I
- 4 don't think so. And --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I mean, those are
- 6 the only words we have in the statute. You're
- 7 asking us to embroider them quite a bit, aren't
- 8 you?
- 9 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: When the Federal
- 10 Tort Claims Act was enacted, the legislative
- 11 history shows that Congress understood that --
- 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm not interested
- in that, as you know, Ms. Adams. Talk to me
- 14 about the words.
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: No, I know, but
- the idea is that Congress brought
- 17 sue-and-be-sued entities under the scope of the
- 18 Federal Tort Claims Act. And -- and the
- 19 history shows that its understanding was those
- 20 entities would have received
- 21 discretionary-function immunity even without
- 22 the statutory exception.
- 23 So I don't think Congress ever drew
- that distinction. And it's not just that PEPCO
- could put up a power line or something like

- 1 that, but other government agencies do that
- 2 too.
- 3 The Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of
- 4 Reclamation, they have -- create hydroelectric
- 5 power --
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: And the original --
- 7 the origin, the origin. Go back for a minute,
- 8 because I -- I want to see if I understand
- 9 that.
- 10 Before the FTCA and then after the
- 11 FTCA, I thought by and large, but perhaps not
- 12 correctly, that the FTCA made it easier for an
- injured person to sue the government compared
- 14 to what happened before. Is that right or
- wrong?
- 16 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: That's correct.
- 17 JUSTICE BREYER: So, if they exempt
- 18 from the FTCA, that should, in general, make it
- 19 harder to sue TVA, not easier. And now we're
- 20 bringing in an exemption you want to from --
- 21 from the FTCA which is not really clear as to
- 22 what Congress intended.
- Now do I have the basic framework
- 24 correct?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: No, because

1 while in general --2 JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah. 3 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: -- the FTCA was 4 a good thing for people and made it easier for 5 people --6 JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah. 7 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: -- to sue the federal government because there was no waiver 8 of immunity before, in the -- in the Tennessee 9 Valley specifically, there had been an agency 10 11 operating there and interacting with people in 12 a variety of different ways for about a decade. 13 And so, by scooping the -- the TVA into the Federal Tort Claims Act, it -- it 14 15 would actually make life harder for those 16 people because, as I explained before, the 17 agency loses settlement authority over a 18 thousand dollars, there's -- there's much less 19 discretion in how to settle the case. 20 JUSTICE BREYER: All right. That's 21 helpful. That's helpful. 2.2 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Yes. 23 JUSTICE BREYER: There's -- the other thing I'm not certain about is, if you look at 24

the power industry, in selling power to

- 1 customers, they're mostly government-owned,
- 2 municipalities -- or there are loads of
- 3 government-owned agencies.
- In transmission, they are by and large
- 5 privately owned but highly regulated. And with
- 6 a few exceptions, the generation of power is
- 7 privately owned but highly regulated, with the
- 8 exception, say, of TVA, which is totally
- 9 government-owned. All right?
- Now I'm not sure what Congress did
- intend to agencies. Well, they're not
- 12 agencies. They're private companies, but
- they're highly regulated companies and they do
- 14 a specialized task. Or they're governmental
- 15 companies and -- and they are run by
- 16 municipalities.
- 17 Is there anything that will help me on
- 18 that? And I do look at the legislative
- 19 history.
- 20 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well, I think --
- 21 I guess the fact that Congress brought
- sue-and-be-sued agencies generally under the
- 23 protection of the Federal Tort Claims Act shows
- 24 that it didn't care what function the agency
- was performing, whether it was a commercial

- 1 function or some, as -- as the phrase has been
- 2 used, core governmental function. They're all
- 3 scooped up within the scope of the Federal Tort
- 4 Claims Act.
- 5 And the legislative history shows that
- 6 Congress expected that those agencies would be
- 7 exempted for discretionary decision-making from
- 8 tort damages even without enacting the
- 9 statutory exception.
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But it --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Ms. --
- 12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But it's --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Ms. O'Connell, if --
- if -- if -- if I'm a Tennessee resident and I
- 15 can't sue the TVA for this conduct, for raising
- 16 a transmission line negligently, what kind of
- 17 negligent suit can I bring against the TVA?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I think the --
- 19 the typical example, when you have these
- 20 buckets of things that are discretionary versus
- 21 things that are not, the typical example of
- 22 something that doesn't fall within the
- 23 discretionary-function exception is you're
- 24 driving down the road and a TVA truck rear-ends
- 25 you. That is a -- is a type of tort that

- 1 doesn't involve any kind of exercise of
- 2 discretion.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. But, with
- 4 respect to the TVA's actual operations in
- 5 running a power company, what kind of
- 6 negligence suit can I bring?
- 7 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Um --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, you know,
- 9 somebody rear-ending you, it's just -- it could
- 10 be a TVA driver or it could be anybody else on
- 11 the road. The point is in -- in the -- in the
- 12 functions that are necessary to run a power
- company, like raising transmission lines, doing
- 14 all the things that are necessary to run a
- power line, what could a Tennessee citizen sue
- 16 the FD -- the TVA for?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I mean, I'm --
- 18 I'm not sure that I have any examples from the
- 19 case law or anything like that, but it would be
- 20 similar types of things where you're -- you're
- 21 walking past and something hits you or
- 22 something like that, some kind of a -- a -- an
- action by the agency that didn't involve any
- 24 discretion in deciding to take a certain
- 25 action. So it's a --

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What like if
2	you have, you know, a fence you should have
3	had a fence along one of the rivers and you
4	don't, and so, you know, a child runs into the
5	river and is harmed? Is that like rear-ending
6	a a car?
7	MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I think under
8	now, again, this is all on Question Presented 2
9	under which the Court did not grant cert, but I
LO	think under there's a case, Edwards versus
L1	TVA, where somebody tried to make a similar
L2	example, that they fell into the water near a
L3	reservoir, and they should there should have
L4	been a warning, and the court said no, that the
L5	how to warn people about the hazards and
L6	the you know, the economic decisions that go
L7	into where you put the signs and how you warn
L8	people and things like that involves an
L9	exercise of discretion.
20	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: One way to look at
21	this case is that the discretionary-function
22	exemption does not apply because it's not
23	statutorily provided, but, nonetheless, Burr
24	applies in that Burr sets up what seems to me
25	on its face to be a higher bar or a more

- 1 narrower exception than the
- 2 discretionary-function exception because it
- 3 uses terms like "grave interference" with
- 4 governmental function.
- 5 What is wrong with looking at the case
- 6 that way? Which would leave figuring out
- 7 exactly what Burr means either to the court of
- 8 appeals or future elaboration.
- 9 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I -- I don't
- 10 think that Burr, Justice Kavanaugh, is meant to
- 11 be a replacement for the discretionary-function
- 12 test. It's not -- Burr was not a
- 13 discretionary-function case. It's not a -- a
- 14 test by which you run individual sets of facts
- 15 through the Burr test and decide whether or not
- 16 that case can go forward.
- 17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But, if we
- 18 conclude that you don't have this
- 19 discretionary-function exception because it's
- 20 not provided in the statute, we're left with
- 21 Burr, right?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Right. Well --
- 23 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I know -- I know
- 24 you're fighting the premise of the "if" clause,
- 25 but if we conclude that, then you're left with

- 1 Burr. And how do you think Burr should be
- 2 applied?
- 3 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I think that
- 4 Burr is what gets you to the point that you say
- 5 there is a discretionary-function exception.
- 6 So Burr should be a preliminary step before --
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right.
- 8 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: --
- 9 discretionary-function test is applied where
- 10 the court --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So -- so you don't
- do it case by case. You say to not have a
- 13 discretionary-function exception would cause a
- grave interference with governmental function?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: That's exactly
- 16 right. So that's the way that we view Burr.
- 17 Burr talks in those same terms, so Burr asks
- 18 whether a particular category of cases should
- 19 be allowed to go forward. It doesn't ask you
- 20 to run fact patterns through the Burr test case
- 21 by case.
- 22 And the question in Burr, again, was
- 23 whether the -- the agency, the Federal Housing
- 24 Administration, was subject to garnishment.
- 25 And the -- the court analyzed that question on

- 1 a macro basis, not just whether paying this one
- 2 garnishment order would interfere with the
- 3 operations of the agency.
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: But, if -- if your
- 5 answer to Justice Kavanaugh is right, that
- 6 would mean you are engrafting the FTCA
- 7 exception onto the TVA, an -- an entity that
- 8 has been specifically excluded from the FTCA.
- 9 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: The -- the idea
- 10 here is that we're -- we're not trying to
- 11 borrow something from the FTCA that we were
- 12 specifically excluded from. The -- the
- 13 discretionary-function immunity existed at
- 14 common law and was carried forward into the
- 15 Federal Tort Claims Act. It -- they mirror one
- 16 another. And the exclusion of TVA from the
- 17 Federal Tort Claimz Act doesn't abrogate that
- 18 immunity that existed.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But you see what I'm
- 20 saying, Ms. O'Connell. It's that those are --
- it's -- you know, you can say, well, we're --
- 22 we're -- we're formulating the result in a
- 23 different way. We're not engrafting the FTCA
- 24 exception; rather, we're engrafting an
- 25 exception that the FTCA codified. But it all

1 amounts to the same thing, doesn't it? 2 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: It all amounts 3 to the -- to the idea that TVA gets 4 discretionary-function immunity --5 JUSTICE KAGAN: Yeah. MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: -- yes. 6 But I 7 guess the -- the question is whether you're taking it from a statute that it's been 8 excluded from, which, you know, we completely 9 understand TVA's excluded from the statute, you 10 11 wouldn't be saying that that -- 2680(a) 12 applies, but that immunity was recognized as a 13 matter of common law before the FTCA was 14 enacted and it's -- it's coterminous with the 15 test that's --16 JUSTICE BREYER: Can I read this to --17 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: -- that's relevant to the statute. 18 19 JUSTICE BREYER: Can I read one 20 sentence to you that was just pointed out to 21 In Prosser, on page 1053, I didn't know 2.2 this, it was -- it was just pointed out, if the 23 city operates a local electric or water company 24 for which fees are charged, this looks very 25 much like private enterprise and is usually

- 1 considered proprietary, for torts committed in
- 2 these operations then, the city is usually held
- 3 liable.
- 4 So that's contrary to what I was
- 5 thinking before, but that's what Prosser says.
- 6 And if you hold local electricity companies
- 7 owned by the city liable for the distribution
- 8 of electricity, why shouldn't you hold the TVA
- 9 liable, at least when they're engaged in
- 10 electricity distribution through wires?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I'm -- I'm not
- 12 familiar --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Okay.
- 14 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: -- with that
- 15 statement from Prosser. I don't know what it's
- 16 citing to. But, of course, TVA is the federal
- 17 government that is immune from suit unless
- 18 Congress waives it.
- 19 And -- and, historically, there's
- 20 never been a distinction drawn between
- 21 commercial functions and -- and governmental
- 22 functions in terms of applying the -- the
- 23 discretionary-function immunity.
- 24 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But Burr does --
- 25 Burr itself recognizes that. Burr says that

- 1 there are some entities that are sued or to be
- 2 sued that you have to look at differently
- 3 because they're not functioning merely as
- 4 government entities.
- 5 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I -- I don't --
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So do you --
- 7 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Respectfully, I
- 8 -- I --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Do you agree that
- 10 Burr and the discretionary policy exception
- 11 overlap in some respects?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: No. I think
- that Burr is a preliminary test that you use to
- see whether a category of claims should be
- 15 excluded and the agency should get --
- 16 nevertheless get immunity, even though there is
- 17 a general sue-and-be-sued clause. Once you --
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And some of that
- 19 has to do with governmental functions and the
- 20 discretion the government has in that area?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: No. So,
- 22 respectfully, I don't think Burr made that
- distinction. Burr used the word "governmental"
- 24 functions, "but it was not drawing a
- 25 distinction between governmental and commercial

- 1 activities.
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So you -- you
- 3 totally give up the idea that there's any
- 4 overlap between the two?
- 5 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Correct.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You think they're
- 7 just totally --
- 8 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I think Burr is
- 9 a preliminary test.
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So, if you lose,
- 11 the way Justice Kavanaugh set up the possible
- 12 loss, Burr controls, you would give up any
- 13 claim to discretionary function exemption, you
- 14 would not claim that this interferes with the
- 15 government because it cabins its discretionary
- 16 function?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well, we -- we
- 18 just don't think that Burr is applied on a
- 19 case-by-case basis in that way.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I know, but if
- 21 you're wrong, if we decide you're wrong, are
- 22 you here going to disavow relying on the
- discretionary exemption in claiming that prong
- 24 2 is not met under Burr?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I mean, I guess

- 1 we would still try to argue that, as a category
- of cases, if you allow -- I mean, I think
- 3 that's the whole application of Burr, is
- 4 whether -- I think the dispute in part is
- 5 whether you look at Burr with respect to
- 6 categories of cases or on a case-by-case basis.
- 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right. But I'm --
- 8 I'm -- I'm going to try and pin you down just a
- 9 little bit. Let's assume you've lost that
- 10 argument. Okay? I -- I -- I know.
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: So the argument
- 12 I've lost is what, that there's no
- 13 discretionary --
- 14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Is -- is -- is that
- 15 Burr is just a categorical question,
- 16 preliminary question, as to whether the
- 17 discretionary-function exception applies.
- 18 You've lost that. Okay? Just a hypothesis.
- Does the government have any backup
- argument at all, or is that the end of it?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well, I guess
- 22 that --
- 23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And I'd -- and I'd
- really appreciate, if it's possible, to start
- 25 with a yes or a no.

1 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Yes. I mean, I 2 -- I think, under Burr, we would still say 3 that, as a category of claims, that it would 4 interfere with the -- with governmental 5 functions or the TVA's functions to allow this 6 category of claims to go forward. 7 JUSTICE ALITO: And by "this category of claim, " what do you mean? 8 9 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Claims that are -- tort claims for damages for activities that 10 11 arise from discretionary activities of the 12 executive. 13 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Suppose I 14 think -- this is a similar question, maybe a 15 little bit different -- suppose that I think 16 what we should do is apply Burr, and suppose I 17 think that governmental does not mean 18 commercial, that there's a distinction between 19 the two. 20 How should I proceed after that, or am I just so far down the wrong road that you have 21 2.2 nothing -- there's nothing you can do to help 23 me? 24 (Laughter.) 25 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I think you're

- 1 pretty far down the wrong road at that point,
- 2 but I think one other thing that I guess I
- 3 maybe haven't said yet is that, if you're
- 4 looking whether something is -- is governmental
- or commercial, if it's a federal government
- 6 agency doing it, it is a governmental activity.
- 7 This Court has said that in a couple
- 8 of different cases. They're not
- 9 discretionary-function cases, but Federal Land
- 10 Bank versus the Board of County Commissioners.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Oh, sure, land --
- 12 federal lands, absolutely, but if -- if -- if
- 13 -- if the government were setting up a cola
- 14 company, why should we, with this very limited
- language before us, which actually seems to go
- 16 the other way -- should we require Congress, if
- 17 it wishes to assert sovereign immunity in cases
- 18 of classic commercial conduct, like my cola
- 19 company, to say so a little more clearly than
- this? This, after all, being go ahead and sue
- 21 us.
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I think if the
- 23 -- if the Court is looking for something in
- terms of the Coca-Cola company or something
- 25 that is just a purely commercial function,

- 1 there may be room in prong 2 of the actual
- 2 discretionary-function test for that.
- 3 The discretionary-function test itself
- 4 asks first whether this was an act that
- 5 involved the exercise of discretion and then,
- 6 second, whether it's grounded in social,
- 7 economic, or political policy.
- 8 So maybe the Court could say for --
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, no, that would
- 10 be grounded in political policy, sure, but
- 11 that's my whole point of my hypothetical.
- 12 Congress decided that it needed another cola
- 13 company in the world, we needed one for some
- 14 reason, we needed another cola company in the
- world. So there's a political decision there,
- 16 clearly, when Congress acts to create a
- 17 commercial entity.
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well, I guess --
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So I don't think
- that would solve our problem.
- We'd need something else, wouldn't we?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: In that case, I
- 23 guess the -- the TVA is obviously quite
- 24 different than a Coca-Cola company. Putting
- 25 aside its power generation activities, as we've

- 1 talked about for -- for much of the argument,
- 2 TVA also operates a system of dams on the
- 3 Tennessee River that often involved --
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Now you're just
- 5 fighting the hypothetical. I understand you
- 6 disagree with the hypothetical. But, in that
- 7 hypothetical, shouldn't we ask Congress to be a
- 8 little clearer if it wants to provide immunity
- 9 and allow -- I mean, actually, what we're
- 10 talking about is allowing a commercial entity
- 11 to externalize its costs, to the victims of its
- 12 negligence, have to bear the cost, rather than
- internalize the cost like every other
- 14 commercial operator has to bear its costs of
- 15 negligence.
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well --
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's quite an
- 18 extraordinary thing you're asking for, isn't
- 19 it?
- 20 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I -- I'm not
- 21 sure it is. This -- again, this is a
- government agency that was created to do lots
- of things to bring prosperity to the Tennessee
- 24 Valley during the Great Depression, and one of
- 25 those was to bring power and electricity to the

- 1 region.
- 2 It's actually statutorily mandated
- 3 that it offer power to the -- to the residents
- 4 of the Tennessee Valley at the lowest cost
- 5 feasible. So if -- you know, if the idea is,
- 6 well, this is just a typical power company, it
- 7 should internalize its costs and just raise
- 8 rates, that -- that may even be inconsistent
- 9 with the --
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you're
- 11 saying lowest cost feasible means, to the
- 12 extent you can deprive individuals harmed by
- their activities, purely commercial activities,
- 14 that that counts in trying to keep the costs
- 15 low?
- 16 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: I mean, I think
- that's an argument. We haven't really rolled
- out that argument, but it is an argument that's
- in the statute. And -- and, again, I would
- 20 just --
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I'm not
- 22 sure you haven't rolled it out. The idea that
- 23 -- that someone who's harmed, who would
- 24 otherwise get a recovery from a private entity,
- but because of the immunity doesn't, I thought

- 1 that was the basic idea. It interferes with
- 2 the governmental function to make them pay tort
- 3 damages.
- 4 MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Well, yeah,
- 5 perhaps that's right. Maybe that's just an
- 6 additional way of saying that it's inconsistent
- 7 with the statutory scheme to -- to have TVA
- 8 paying out damages claims and having the -- the
- 9 -- the court second-guess the discretionary
- 10 decisions that TVA is making.
- 11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But the -- you're
- trying to fold the discretionary-function
- 13 exception into the second part of Burr.
- But is it really the case -- I guess
- one response would be is it really the case
- 16 that you need this broad discretionary-function
- 17 exception in all these kinds of hypothetical
- 18 cases that have been raised in order to avoid a
- 19 grave interference for the governmental
- 20 function, which seems like a high bar set forth
- 21 in Burr?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: Yes. I mean, we
- 23 -- again, we think that whether to recognize a
- 24 discretionary-function exception is like what
- 25 you're applying -- and Burr is not like a

- 1 codified statute. It's describing general
- 2 categories of claims that may be excluded from
- 3 a sue-and-be-sued clause even though Congress
- 4 has said the agency could be sued.
- 5 And -- and this is a category of
- 6 claims that we think, anything involving the
- 7 exercise of discretion, if you permitted suits
- 8 allowing that, that it would interfere with the
- 9 agency's function.
- 10 So I think that's what we're asking
- 11 for here, is for the Court to say that, under
- 12 Burr, TVA gets discretionary-function immunity.
- 13 And then, in any individual case, you could
- 14 apply the discretionary-function test to see if
- 15 the facts of the case meet that
- 16 well-established immunity.
- 17 JUSTICE KAGAN: Just on the facts of
- this case, why would allowing a negligence suit
- 19 to proceed interfere with important government
- 20 functions?
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: May I answer?
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Sure.
- MS. O'CONNELL ADAMS: It's -- on the
- facts of this case, you know, the Petitioners
- 25 say, well, TVA could continue operating the

- 1 next day, even if they're required to pay out
- 2 damages to this particular plaintiff. But Burr
- is not set up to be a case-by-case test.
- 4 It's looking for categories of cases
- 5 that should be excluded, just like paying out
- 6 damages to one individual person whose crops
- 7 were destroyed by water that was let out of the
- 8 reservoir wouldn't be a big deal, but, as a
- 9 category of cases, those would interfere with
- 10 the government's functions.
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 12 Ms. Adams.
- Mr. Rouse, you have four minutes
- 14 remaining.
- 15 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF FRANKLIN TAYLOR
- 16 ROUSE ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
- 17 MR. ROUSE: The FTCA and discretionary
- 18 function analysis just don't apply to Tennessee
- 19 Valley Authority. Congress hasn't given the
- 20 Tennessee Valley Authority that immunity. It's
- just said the Tennessee Valley Authority may be
- 22 sued, period.
- And so, if the TVA's going to get any
- immunity at all, it's going to have to meet
- 25 this Court's test. It's going to have to

- 1 clearly show one of the three things that this
- 2 Court has said is required.
- It hasn't done that. It didn't do it
- 4 below and it's not doing it now.
- 5 It's instead just trying to smuggle in
- 6 the discretionary analysis under Burr's
- 7 constitutional scheme language. It's trying to
- 8 say, no, it would violate separation of powers.
- 9 But that's not violation of separation
- 10 of powers. Not here. Nothing here would
- 11 prevent the Executive Branch from accomplishing
- 12 its constitutionally-assigned functions or
- would be the Judiciary's impermissible trespass
- 14 upon the Executive or an undertaking --
- 15 JUSTICE BREYER: What about the other
- 16 sentence in Prosser: "For example, activities
- of police or firefighters, though tortious, are
- 18 usually considered governmental, in the sense
- 19 that they involve the kind of power expected of
- 20 government, even if its exercise in the
- 21 specific case is wrongful, the city is immune
- 22 as to such activities for this reason."
- 23 So Prosser seems to distinguish
- between what's commercial and what's basically
- 25 governmental.

1 Now they're legislating in Congress 2 against that background. The words are rather 3 unclear. Why don't we assume it picks up that 4 background, which is where Justice Alito 5 started? 6 MR. ROUSE: That -- there is certainly 7 a distinction between governmental work, deciding where to put a dam up, and running new 8 power lines across a line, lifting one up out 9 of the water. There is certainly a distinction 10 11 in that. 12 Burr accounts for them. Burr accounts for the policy decisions, whether commercial, 13 14 governmental, or not, it just accounts for the 15 policy decisions that those can be immune, that 16 those should be immune, that it is necessary in 17 some circumstances to give immunity for policy 18 decisions that -- that contemplate social, 19 economic, or political decisions. That all exists under Burr. 20 commercial conduct here that is not grounded in 21 2.2 any of those things is not protected. It has 23 not been protected by Congress. And the Court shouldn't do it again here. 24 25 If there are no further questions,

1	thank you for your time.
2	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
3	counsel. The case is submitted.
4	(Whereupon, at 11:06 a.m., the case
5	was submitted.)
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24	
25	

1 [2] **13:**6.8 10 [1] 26:2 10:06 [2] 1:15 3:2 100 [1] 7:25 1053 [1] 52:21 11:06 [1] 67:4 **118** [1] **18:**21 12(b)(1 [1] 24:20 14 [1] 1:11 17-1201 [1] 3:4 1930s [1] 41:7 1942 [1] 35:5

2

3

4

6

2 [5] 13:7.9 48:8 55:24 59:1 2019 [1] 1:11 2680(a [1] 52:11 29 [1] 2:7

3 [1] 2:4 30 [1] 25:25 306 [1] 18:20

1994 [1] 11:21

42 [1] 34:23

64 [1] 2:10

Α

a.m [3] 1:15 3:2 67:4 ability [3] 26:11 28:18 35:20 able [1] 22:3 above-entitled [1] 1:13 abrogate [1] 51:17 absolutely [7] 17:6 18:3 20:18 21: 20 22:24 29:14 58:12 accomplishes [1] 17:11 accomplishing [1] 65:11 account [1] 16:11 accounts [6] 19:14 23:9,12 66:12, 12.14 across [1] 66:9

Act [30] 3:13,14,17 5:3 7:19 8:15, 16 11:11 14:15,17,20 15:23 26:20, 24 29:22 31:3,18 32:5,17,23 34: 11 **41**:11 **42**:10,18 **44**:14 **45**:23 **46**: 4 **51**:15,17 **59**:4 acting [1] 27:10 action [6] 21:6,10,13 22:16 47:23, activities [16] 15:16,21 17:13 32:

12 39:11,19 40:2 41:4 55:1 57:10, 11 **59**:25 **61**:13,13 **65**:16,22 activity [4] 3:23 19:25 38:22 58:6 acts [1] 59:16

actual [2] 47:4 59:1

actually [10] 8:14 14:22 18:18 25: 15 **30**:8 **39**:25 **44**:15 **58**:15 **60**:9

ADAMS [80] 1:20 2:6 29:7,8,10 31: 2,5,9,17,25 32:2,15 33:15 34:4,9,

:16,24 **39**:7,9 **40**:22,25 **41**:15 **42:**3,9,13,15 **43:**16,25 **44:**3,7,22 :20 **46**:18 **47**:7,17 **48**:7 **49**:9,22 :3,8,15 **51**:9 **52**:2,6,17 **53**:11,14 :5,7,12,21 **55**:5,8,17,25 **56**:11, **57**:1,9,25 **58**:22 **59**:18,22 **60**: 16,20 **61**:16 **62**:4,22 **63**:21,23 **64**:

additional [2] 32:8 62:6 addressing [1] 11:24 Administration [1] 50:24 affect [1] 26:11

affidavit [1] 24:22 agencies [13] 7:25 31:19,22 33:2,

6 **39:**14 **41:**18 **43:**1 **45:**3,11,12,22

agency [14] 29:15 35:5 40:6,10 44: 10,17 **45**:24 **47**:23 **50**:23 **51**:3 **54**: 15 **58**:6 **60**:22 **63**:4

agency's [1] 63:9

agree [3] 19:11 27:2 54:9 agreeing [2] 18:9 26:21 ahead [3] 17:19 40:17 58:20

Airlines [1] 14:23 Alabama [1] 1:18

ALITO [17] 5:20 6:10,22 15:7 16: 20 17:17,19 18:7 20:9 30:2 40:13,

17,23 **41**:10 **57**:7,13 **66**:4 allow [4] 38:9 56:2 57:5 60:9 allowed [3] 23:21 29:16 50:19

allowing [4] 5:11 60:10 63:8,18 already [1] 35:16

amenable [1] 28:15 amounts [2] 52:1 2

analysis [6] 8:20 11:25 12:2,9 64: 18 **65**:6

analyzed [2] 28:2 50:25 animating [1] 13:25

ANN [3] 1:20 2:6 29:8

another [4] 33:19 51:16 59:12,14 answer [4] 25:18 28:4 51:5 63:21

anybody [2] 34:3 47:10

anytime [1] 22:11 appeals [2] 24:13 49:8

APPEARANCES [1] 1:17

application [2] 24:11 56:3 applied [3] 50:2.9 55:18

applies [8] 5:22 11:5 27:20.25 28: 20 48:24 52:12 56:17

apply [13] 9:1 11:11 20:1 26:22 27: 8 **28**:22,23 **36**:10 **39**:24 **48**:22 **57**: 16 **63**:14 **64**:18

applying [4] 16:23 17:2 53:22 62:

appreciate [1] 56:24 appropriate [1] 38:14

appropriations [2] 17:12 26:7 area [3] 20:25 41:8 54:20

areas [1] 14:20 aren't [1] 42:7

arque [1] 56:1

argued [1] 27:17 arguing [2] 37:14,15

18,21 35:3 36:13,22 37:9,13,18,22 argument [26] 1:14 2:2,5,8 3:4,7 7: 7,13,14 **8**:11 **10**:24 **11**:17 **23**:23

24:8 **29**:8 **36**:15 **40**:10,18 **56**:10, 11,20 **60**:1 **61**:17,18,18 **64**:15

arguments [1] 10:10 arise [1] 57:11

around [1] 22:5 articulate [1] 23:6

aside [2] 5:10 59:25 asks [3] 8:19 50:17 59:4

assert [2] 32:18 58:17

asserting [1] 35:22 assertion [1] 23:23

asserts [1] 32:24 Assistant [2] 1:20 15:9

assume [4] 18:14 19:7 56:9 66:3

Attorney [1] 35:9 Attorney's [1] 35:9

AUTHORITY [8] 1:6 3:5,12 35:6

44:17 64:19.20.21 authorized [2] 30:19 41:4 avoid [2] 6:6 62:18 away [1] 25:25

В

back [8] 18:1 21:4 26:18 27:5 34: 18 35:4 39:10 43:7 background [2] 66:2.4 backup [1] 56:19 Bank [1] 58:10 banks [1] 22:1 bar [4] 14:1,13 48:25 62:20 based [1] 10:24

basic [2] 43:23 62:1 basically [3] 4:3 40:13 65:24 basis [8] 6:23,24 7:1,17 12:11 51:

1 55:19 56:6 bear [2] 60:12.14

beginning [1] 10:15 begins [2] 5:6 10:19

behalf [8] 1:19.22 2:4.7.10 3:8 29: 9 64:16

believe [4] 8:13 12:19 16:10 20:19 below [1] 65:4

between [13] 23:4 28:6 31:13 39: 11,18 40:1 41:3 53:20 54:25 55:4

57:18 **65**:24 **66**:7 big [6] 9:15,16,18 23:3,6 64:8

bit [6] 25:15 34:23 41:25 42:7 56:9 **57**·15

Board [1] 58:10 body [2] 7:21 9:9 borrow [1] 51:11

both [5] 11:20 12:8.10 31:4 39:13 bothers [1] 15:7

branch [3] 23:12 37:3 65:11 branches [1] 26:5 BREYER [21] 7:12 8:22,25 9:13

10:3 **12**:13 **26**:18 **27**:1,4,19 **36**:11 **43**:6,17 **44**:2,6,20,23 **52**:16,19 **53**: 13 **65**:15

Brever's [1] 11:24 brief [3] 33:3 34:23 37:14 briefs [1] 36:16

bring [8] 21:6,10 34:2 41:7 46:17 47:6 60:23,25 bringing [1] 43:20 broad [4] 20:7 29:17 38:20 62:16

broader [1] 30:21 brought 5 31:19 32:9,10 42:16 **45**:21

buckets [1] 46:20 build [3] 10:5 18:14 41:5 building [2] 10:6,10 burden [1] 13:13

Bureau [1] 43:3

Burr [84] 4:25 5:5.22 6:2 7:18 8:13 **9**:1,14,19,24 **10**:3,18,19 **11**:25 **12**: 18,25 **13**:1 **15**:24 **16**:9,14,18 **18**: 12 **19:**14 **20:**21 **23:**2,4,8,12 **24:**10,

12 **25**:5,16,22 **26**:22,22 **27**:17,20, 25 28:11,13,22 29:12 39:21,25 48: 23,24 49:7,10,12,15,21 50:1,1,4,6, 16,17,17,20,22 53:24,25,25 54:10, 13.22.23 **55:**8.12.18.24 **56:**3.5.15

57:2.16 **62**:13.21.25 **63**:12 **64**:2 66:12 12 20

Burr's [2] 24:6 65:6

business [7] 15:17,18,19 27:10 30:13.17 31:4

businesses [1] 30:12 buy [1] 26:4

C

cabins [1] 55:15 cable [1] 4:20 calculations [1] 21:9 calls [1] 3:19 came [2] 1:13 9:17 car [1] 48:6 care [1] 45:24 carried [1] 51:14 carved [1] 20:15

Case [52] 3:4 6:1 7:7 8:2.2 9:1.1.5. 6.7.8.16.17 **10:**17 **12:**24 **15:**8 **16:**6 17:7 18:19.21 19:6 20:19 24:4 25: 10 27:17 28:2 36:19 37:6,6 39:6 40:5 44:19 47:19 48:10,21 49:5, 13,16 50:12,12,20,21 59:22 62:14,

15 **63**:13,15,18,24 **65**:21 **67**:3,4 case-by-case [10] 5:25 6:23 7:1, 17 **12**:1,9,11 **55**:19 **56**:6 **64**:3

cases [13] 8:7 13:19 19:5 41:2 50: 18 **56**:2.6 **58**:8.9.17 **62**:18 **64**:4.9 cast [1] 5:10

categorical [2] 6:24 56:15 categories [5] 6:2 29:16 56:6 63:

2 64:4 category [8] 50:18 54:14 56:1 57:

3,6,7 63:5 64:9 cause [1] 50:13 central [1] 10:17

cert [1] 48:9 certain [4] 21:19 35:18 44:24 47:

certainly [5] 5:2 6:11 19:25 66:6,

challenged [2] 10:2 18:21

differently [2] 10:23 54:2

Official - Subject to Final Review

Court's [6] 11:20.23 20:5 39:20 41:

concerned [3] 12:20 17:15 35:14

conduct [19] 4:9,15,19 6:12 8:17,

concerns [2] 13:25 16:12

conclude [2] 49:18.25

conclusion [1] 28:13

chance [1] 15:9 change [1] 4:14 charged [1] 52:24 CHIEF [21] 3:3,9 4:17 19:20 20:10, 17,22 **21**:16,21 **22**:9 **29**:5,10 **36**: 13 **37**:4,13 **48**:1 **61**:10,21 **63**:22 64:11 67:2 child [1] 48:4 choice [5] 17:9.10 21:1 30:25 31:1 circumstance [2] 4:9 7:6 circumstances [5] 18:17 20:13. 18 21:20 66:17 citing [1] 53:16 citizen [2] 25:25 47:15 city [4] 52:23 53:2,7 65:21 claim [4] 6:1 55:13,14 57:8 claiming [1] 55:23 Claims [35] 5:3 7:19 8:15,16 11:11 14:14,17,19 15:23 26:20,23 29:16, 22 31:18 32:5,17,19,23 34:11 35: 16.21 **42**:10.18 **44**:14 **45**:23 **46**:4 51:15 54:14 57:3.6.9.10 62:8 63:2. Claimz [1] 51:17 clarity [1] 41:20 classic [2] 38:21 58:18 clause [11] 8:1 9:4 10:25 11:17 29: 13 31:16 32:11 37:25 49:24 54:17 **63**:3 clear [2] 41:24 43:21 clearer [1] 60:8 clearly [6] 6:14 18:12 41:25 58:19 59:16 65:1 close [1] 19:2 Coca-Cola [2] 58:24 59:24 codified [2] 51:25 63:1 cola [5] 38:6 58:13.18 59:12.14 cold [1] 41:2 come [3] 28:10 35:18 36:5 coming [1] 39:20 commercial [41] 15:13,15 17:3 18: 7 19:19,20,22,24,24,25 28:6,20 30: 4,11,25 31:13 38:8,12,22 39:11,16 **40**:2,4,24 **41**:3,8,23 **45**:25 **53**:21 **54:**25 **57:**18 **58:**5,18,25 **59:**17 **60:** 10.14 61:13 65:24 66:13.21 Commissioners [1] 58:10 committed [1] 53:1 common [6] 19:8 32:22 33:18 36: 8 **51**:14 **52**:13 companies [5] 41:9 45:12,13,15 **53:**6 Company [14] 18:20,23 38:6 40: 20 47:5,13 52:23 58:14,19,24 59: 13,14,24 61:6 compared [1] 43:13 compete [2] 38:11 41:22 competition [1] 38:7 complaint [4] 10:1 12:6 13:5 24: completely [5] 17:13 20:4,12 41: 13 52:9 complex [5] 8:5 12:18,21,22,23 concern [2] 16:12 17:14

20 10:2 18:21 23:11,11 24:5,23 **25**:19 **26**:9,10,14 **46**:15 **58**:18 **66**: conductor [1] 4:11 Congress [55] 3:11 5:7,15,15 7:18 8:23 9:3.22 10:20 11:8 13:10 14: 15.15 **15**:1.1.4 **17**:12 **20**:3.3.4 **22**: 3.8.22.23.24 23:13 29:23 31:16.18 24 32:3 33:23 36:21 37:16,19,24 **38**:1,5 **41**:21 **42**:11,16,23 **43**:22 **45**:10,21 **46**:6 **53**:18 **58**:16 **59**:12, 16 60:7 63:3 64:19 66:1,23 Congress's [3] 36:3,8 37:7 congressional [1] 26:7 consequence [2] 33:23 35:1 consider [1] 25:4 considered [3] 18:18 53:1 65:18 consistent [2] 6:3 7:4 consistently [1] 27:16 constitutional [7] 6:4 7:5 24:24 25:7 28:16 29:20 65:7 constitutionally-assigned [1] **65**:12 construction [1] 36:6 construed [2] 20:7.8 contains [1] 7:20 contemplate [1] 66:18 contemplated [3] 13:2 22:24 23: 21 contemplates [1] 22:21 continue [3] 26:13 36:9 63:25 contractors [2] 16:8 30:8 contrary [1] 53:4 contrast [1] 40:3 control [2] 20:25 21:17 controls [1] 55:12 core [3] 3:22 4:4 46:2 corporate [2] 3:16 17:5 corporation [3] 3:12,15 18:2 Corps [1] 43:3 Correct [10] 11:6.9.10.15 12:5 26: 25 **40**:22 **43**:16,24 **55**:5 correctly [2] 28:3 43:12 cost [4] 60:12.13 61:4.11 costs [5] 38:11 60:11.14 61:7.14 coterminous [2] 33:19 52:14 couch [1] 25:7 Counsel [3] 10:22 29:6 67:3 country [1] 41:8 counts [1] 61:14 County [1] 58:10 couple [1] 58:7 course [2] 4:14 53:16 COURT [41] 1:1.14 3:10 5:22.23 7: 24 8:7.19 14:16.22 15:1.24 18:17. 18 19:5 20:6.21 23:23 24:12 25:3. 8.11 **29**:11.12 **32**:5.24 **35**:8 **39**:21 **40**:7 **48**:9.14 **49**:7 **50**:10.25 **58**:7. 23 59:8 62:9 63:11 65:2 66:23

1 64:25 courts [6] 5:19 25:4 27:13 35:23 36:5 37:1 covered [2] 20:24 40:21 create [3] 38:6 43:4 59:16 created [5] 3:11 5:8 23:13 41:7 60: 22 creates [1] 30:11 creating [1] 30:16 crops [3] 10:8.9 64:6 customers [1] 45:1 D.C [3] 1:10.21 35:10 Dalehite [1] 32:6 dam [8] 3:24 4:12 10:6.8.11 18:14 29:2 66:8 damage [2] 21:3,4 damages [7] 6:20 46:8 57:10 62:3, 8 64:2,6 dams [4] 10:5,10 30:9 60:2 danger [2] 30:11,16 day [7] 16:8 26:12,12 28:18 37:8 41:12 64:1 deal [1] 64:8 decade [2] 35:18 44:12 decide [8] 4:21 7:24 8:1 9:2.5 27: 13 49:15 55:21 decided [1] 59:12 deciding 5 4:12 8:8 10:11 47:24 decision [6] 8:6 15:18 21:7 39:1 **40**:18 **59**:15 decision-making [3] 33:16,21 46: decisions [10] 16:16 34:5 37:2 38: 21 48:16 62:10 66:13.15.18.19 deeper [1] 12:24 defend [1] 39:5 deference [2] 5:15 20:2 definition [1] 12:1 denouncing [1] 3:22 Department [2] 1:21 5:9 departments [1] 26:6 **Depending** [1] 31:6 depends [1] 4:18 Depression [3] 17:21 35:14 60:24 deprive [1] 61:12 describe [3] 4:19.22 27:25 described [3] 29:15 32:5 34:23 describes [1] 23:17 describina [1] 63:1 description [1] 19:21 destroyed [2] 10:8 64:7 determination [1] 5:25 determining [1] 5:23 developed [1] 39:18 difference [9] 9:15,16,18 23:4,7 34:6,8,14,16 differences [1] 34:2

difficult [1] 8:6 difficulty [1] 16:21 disagree [3] 27:20,21 60:6 disavow [1] 55:22 discretion [9] 30:22 35:21 44:19 47:2,24 48:19 54:20 59:5 63:7 discretionary [37] 3:19 5:4,4 7:20 8:4 9:9 12:4,17 13:19,22 14:18 15: 18 **16**:24 **17**:1 **24**:10 **27**:9 **30**:15 **32**:20 **33**:16.21 **34**:5 **37**:2.21 **39**:2 **40**:18 **41**:16 **46**:7.20 **54**:10 **55**:13. 15,23 **56**:13 **57**:11 **62**:9 **64**:17 **65**: discretionary-function [35] 23:5, 10 28:12 29:19 31:11 35:19,23 36: 9,18,25 38:2,20 39:13 42:21 46: 23 48:21 49:2,11,13,19 50:5,9,13 **51**:13 **52**:4 **53**:23 **56**:17 **58**:9 **59**:2, 3 62:12,16,24 63:12,14 dismissal [1] 24:20 dispute [1] 56:4 distinction [13] 5:18 31:12 39:10. 17.20 **41**:3 **42**:24 **53**:20 **54**:23.25 **57:**18 **66:**7.10 distinctions [1] 14:25 distinguish [1] 65:23 distinguished [1] 40:24 distinguishing [1] 40:1 distribution [2] 53:7,10 district [1] 35:8 dividing [1] 18:6 doctrine [1] 39:18 doing [9] 14:2 17:23 31:8 32:3 40: 19 **41**:11 **47**:13 **58**:6 **65**:4 dollars [2] 35:6 44:18 domain [3] 22:4.11.13 done [6] 6:23 20:3 37:24 40:20 41: 12 65:3 doubt [1] 7:8 down [6] 30:10,18 46:24 56:8 57: 21 58:1 downed [1] 26:9 downstream [2] 21:3,5 draw [2] 14:24 19:22 drawing [1] 54:24 drawn [2] 31:12 53:20 drew [1] 42:23 drink [1] 38:8 driver [1] 47:10 driving [1] 46:24 during [3] 10:6 17:22 60:24 E each [3] 7:24,24 28:10 easier [5] 8:14 9:20 43:12,19 44:4

each [3] 7:24,24 28:10
easier [5] 8:14 9:20 43:12,19 44:4
economic [4] 16:15 48:16 59:7 66:
19
Edwards [1] 48:10
efficient [1] 15:5
either [1] 49:7
elaboration [1] 49:8
Electric [2] 18:20 52:23
electrical [1] 4:11

different [15] 8:8 10:14 14:2.4 15:

22 28:14 33:1.22 39:19 41:17 44:

12 51:23 57:15 58:8 59:24

friends [1] 14:24

FT [2] 21:10 34:15

electricity [5] 41:7 53:6,8,10 60: element [1] 24:25 embroider [1] 42:7 eminent [3] 22:4,11,13 employee [1] 40:7 enact [1] 36:4 enacted [6] 7:19 9:22 35:13.24 42: 10 52:14 enacting [3] 37:24 42:1 46:8 enactment [2] 29:21 32:22 encompass [1] 38:21 end [2] 8:6 56:20 engaged [2] 39:14 53:9 engages [1] 41:11 Engineers [1] 43:3 engraft [1] 33:6 engrafting [3] 51:6,23,24 enough [1] 18:15 enterprise [2] 30:11 52:25 entities [9] 11:14 13:21 20:14 28:6 38:13 42:17.20 54:1.4 entity [17] 5:7 10:20 13:11 15:14 16:3 17:5 20:5 23:14 29:2 30:3 38: 8,10 **42**:1 **51**:7 **59**:17 **60**:10 **61**:24 equal [1] 38:12 equivalent [1] 26:23 Era [1] 17:21 error [1] 5:18 **ESQ** [4] 1:18 2:3,6,9 essentially [2] 13:22 33:10 FT [1] 1:3 even [13] 23:23 25:10 28:19 35:24 36:4 37:20 42:21 46:8 54:16 61:8 **63**:3 **64**:1 **65**:20 everybody [1] 13:18 everything [1] 29:14 exact [2] 5:18 33:10 Exactly [6] 31:21 33:12 40:19 41: 12 **49**:7 **50**:15 example [8] 18:18 21:8,22 32:18 46:19,21 48:12 65:16 examples [2] 20:23 47:18 Except [2] 3:13 31:19 exception [32] 3:18 9:10 13:20,23 14:19 15:3 16:25 17:1 23:5.10.16 32:18.21 33:6 36:4 42:22 45:8 46: 9.23 49:1.2.19 50:5.13 51:7.24.25 **54**:10 **56**:17 **62**:13.17.24 exceptions [7] 4:25 5:2 20:8 23: 18 32:16 39:23 45:6 excluded [17] 11:2,4,14 33:7,24 **34**:12,16,20 **35**:2 **36**:1 **51**:8,12 **52**: 9.10 54:15 63:2 64:5 exclusion [2] 11:18 51:16 executive [7] 5:8 23:11 37:3,11 57:12 65:11.14 executive's [1] 37:20 exempt [4] 15:17 26:20 33:11 43: exempted [3] 11:12 33:13 46:7 exemption [10] 7:20 8:4 12:17 18: 8 **27**:9,22 **43**:20 **48**:22 **55**:13,23 exercise [9] 22:2 25:10 35:20 41:

16 **47**:1 **48**:19 **59**:5 **63**:7 **65**:20 existed [2] 51:13.18 existence [1] 3:22 exists [2] 14:20 66:20 expect [2] 41:20,23 expectation [1] 36:8 expected [3] 29:24 46:6 65:19 explain [2] 19:20 30:5 **explained** [1] **44:**16 extent [1] 61:12 externalize [1] 60:11 extraordinary [1] 60:18

face [1] 48:25 fact [6] 10:20 11:1 25:2 33:23 45: 21 50:20 facts [7] 12:24 24:21 26:14 49:14 63:15,17,24 fall [2] 8:3 46:22 falls [1] 6:1 familiar [1] 53:12 far [4] 4:3,5 57:21 58:1 farmers [1] 10:7 farms [2] 21:3.4 fashioning [1] 15:3 FD [1] 47:16 feasible [2] 61:5.11 Federal [32] 5:3 7:19 8:15.16 11: 11 14:14.16.19 15:23 17:15 26:20. 23 29:22 31:18 32:4,16,23 34:10 35:7 42:9,18 44:8,14 45:23 46:3 **50**:23 **51**:15,17 **53**:16 **58**:5,9,12 fees [1] 52:24 fell [1] 48:12 fence [2] 48:2,3 fend [1] 5:11 few [1] 45:6 fighting [2] 49:24 60:5 figure [1] 11:4 figuring [2] 23:2 49:6 file [1] 35:7 findings [1] 25:2 fine [1] 19:16 finish [1] 25:21 firefighters [1] 65:17 first [6] 3:4 7:3 9:23,23 24:12 59:4 fix [1] 30:12 fixing [1] 30:20 flood [2] 20:25 21:16 flooded [1] 10:7 flow [1] 4:13 focus [1] 14:7 fold [1] 62:12 follow [2] 10:16 36:14 footing [1] 38:12

forces [1] 28:24

forth [1] 62:20

four [1] 64:13

formulating [1] 51:22

framework [1] 43:23

forward [4] 49:16 50:19 51:14 57:

FRANKLIN [5] 1:18 2:3.9 3:7 64:

FTCA [34] 8:24 9:10,14 10:14 11:2, 8,14 **20**:15 **27**:8,22 **28**:12 **32**:8,14 **33**:2,6,7,14,24 **35**:13,24 **36**:2 **43**: 10,11,12,18,21 44:3 51:6,8,11,23, 25 **52**:13 **64**:17 fuel [1] 30:9 function [29] 6:7.17 13:20.23 14: 19 **16**:1.2.10.25 **17**:1 **24**:11 **27**:8 30:6 32:20 39:3.15.23 45:24 46:1. 2 49:4 50:14 55:13,16 58:25 62:2, 20 63:9 64:18 functioning [1] 54:3 functions [31] 4:4 5:17 7:10 16:23 **17**:3 **18**:5 **19**:8,12,13 **26**:15 **28**:9, 14,19,20 **30**:4,4 **31**:13,14 **37**:7,11, 21 47:12 53:21,22 54:19,24 57:5, 5 **63**:20 **64**:10 **65**:12 funding [1] 17:11 further [4] 10:1 26:16 29:3 66:25 future [1] 49:8 G garnishment [4] 40:6,11 50:24 51 **GARY** [1] 1:3 General [8] 1:21 15:10 35:9 37:25 43:18 44:1 54:17 63:1 generality [1] 4:18 generally [1] 45:22 generation [2] 45:6 59:25 gets [3] 50:4 52:3 63:12 qetting [2] 13:18 14:7 give [8] 5:12 11:24 21:22 30:23 31: 23 55:3.12 66:17 given [3] 22:3 34:14 64:19 giving [3] 22:12 32:10 33:9 goal [1] 17:11 GORSUCH [17] 37:12.19 38:4.17 39:4.8 41:19 42:5.12 56:7.14.23 **58**:11 **59**:9,19 **60**:4,17 qot [3] 5:14 20:2 21:25 governed [1] 31:22

government [33] 3:23 4:4 7:25 14: 9 **15**:5 **16**:4 **17**:15 **23**:13 **25**:17 **26**: 6,21 **30**:6,13,19 **31**:1,4,8 **39**:5 **41**: 21,24 43:1,13 44:8 53:17 54:4,20 55:15 56:19 58:5.13 60:22 63:19 government's [3] 38:15 39:5 64:

government-owned [3] 45:1.3.9 governmental [48] 5:17 6:7,16 15: 12,20 16:1,2,10 18:5,9,15 19:9,12, 14 **24**:5 **27**:7 **28**:7,14,19 **30**:3,15 **31**:13 **38**:21 **39**:11,16,22 **40**:1,3, 23 41:3 45:14 46:2 49:4 50:14 53: 21 54:19,23,25 57:4,17 58:4,6 62: 2,19 65:18,25 66:7,14 grant [1] 48:9

grave [11] 6:6,15,20 24:1 25:3,23 28:17 39:22 49:3 50:14 62:19

gravely [1] 26:15 Great [1] 60:24 ground [1] 19:8 grounded [4] 29:20 59:6,10 66:21 quess [13] 7:12,13 22:15 27:23 39: 10 **45**:21 **52**:7 **55**:25 **56**:21 **58**:2 **59**:18.23 **62**:14

Н

handicap [2] 15:4,5 handling [1] 37:6 happened [2] 26:1 43:14 happens [1] 28:25 hard [2] 15:16.21 harder [3] 6:19 43:19 44:15 harmed [3] 48:5 61:12.23 harming [1] 30:20 hazards [1] 48:15 hear [3] 3:3 8:11 25:10 heels [1] 35:14 held [3] 20:11,11 53:2 help [4] 17:24 28:2 45:17 57:22 helpful [2] 44:21,21 high [1] 62:20 higher 5 14:1,11,13 16:11 48:25 highly [3] 45:5,7,13 historical [1] 17:21 historically [4] 31:12 36:25 39:12 **53**:19 history [7] 22:23 32:4 36:2 42:11, 19 **45**:19 **46**:5 hits [1] 47:21 hold [3] 24:9 53:6,8 households [1] 26:2 Housing [1] 50:23 hundred [1] 8:7 Huntsville [1] 1:18 hurt [1] 10:6 hvbrid [3] 15:14 16:3 30:3 hvdroelectric [1] 43:4 hypothesis [1] 56:18 hypothetical [5] 59:11 60:5,6,7

i.e [1] 27:8 idea [8] 13:10 42:16 51:9 52:3 55: 3 61:5,22 62:1 immune [7] 25:20 28:7 41:14 53: 17 65:21 66:15,16 immunities [1] 20:20 immunity [44] 3:19 4:6 5:4,24 6:5, 13 **13**:13 **18**:10 **20**:1,1,5,11,16 **29**: 14,18,19,23 31:11 32:19 35:23 36: 9.25 37:17.20 38:2 39:13 40:21 41:25 42:21 44:9 51:13,18 52:4, 12 **53**:23 **54**:16 **58**:17 **60**:8 **61**:25 63:12.16 64:20.24 66:17 immunized [1] 3:23 impedement [1] 14:9 impermissible [1] 65:13 implicate [4] 4:16 5:3 24:5 28:16 implicates [1] 20:20 imply [1] 19:25

62:17

improper [1] 33:5 included [1] 33:13 inconsistency [1] 23:19 inconsistent [5] 7:4,7 24:24 61:8 **62**:6 indicate [1] 36:7 indications [1] 38:1 individual [3] 49:14 63:13 64:6 individuals [1] 61:12 industry [3] 38:8 41:22 44:25 inherent [1] 16:8 injunction [1] 18:23 injured [2] 21:6 43:13 inquiry [3] 14:3,4,10 instance [1] 24:12 instead [2] 24:10 65:5 insurance [1] 26:4 intend [1] 45:11 intended [1] 43:22 intentional [2] 32:17.19 interacting [2] 35:17 44:11 interested [2] 25:15 42:12 interfere [7] 26:15 40:12 51:2 57:4 63:8.19 64:9 interference [12] 6:6.15.20 24:1 **25**:3,17,24 **28**:17 **39**:22 **49**:3 **50**: 14 **62**:19 interferes [3] 15:25 55:14 62:1 internal [1] 8:18 internalize [3] 38:11 60:13 61:7 interpret [1] 38:19 interpretation [2] 36:17 38:18 interrupt [1] 23:25 intrudina [2] 37:7.10 intrusion [1] 14:9 involve [4] 12:1 47:1.23 65:19 involved [3] 17:9 59:5 60:3 involves [3] 16:7 41:16 48:18

important [1] 63:19

J January [1] 1:11 judgment [2] 39:6 41:17 iudicial [2] 15:2 36:6

itself [3] 5:11 53:25 59:3

involving [1] 63:6

40:5

Isn't [4] 4:6 19:2 38:17 60:18

issue [13] 4:10,22 6:12 8:17 10:17

21:15 **23:**11,12 **25:**1,6,11 **31:**10

judiciary [3] 8:15 9:20 12:20 Judiciary's [1] 65:13 iurisdiction [1] 25:10

iurisprudence [1] 7:22

Justice [149] 1:21 3:3,9,21 4:2,17 5:20 6:10,22 7:12,15 8:22.25 9:13 **10**:3,5,22 **11**:7,13,16,22,24 **12**:8, 12,13,14,16 13:6,16 14:6,8,13 15:

7 16:19,20 17:17,19 18:4,7,13 19: 1,7,16 20:9,10,17,22 21:16,21 22: 9 23:1,15,24 24:7,17 25:14,18 26:

18 **27**:1,4,19 **29**:5,11 **30**:1,2 **31**:3, 6,10,15,21 32:1,7,25 33:20 34:7,

13,19,25 36:11,13 37:4,12,19 38:4

17 **39**:4,8 **40**:13,15,17,23 **41**:10,19 lines [6] **22**:5,17,19 **41**:5 **47**:13 **66**: **42**:5,12 **43**:6,17 **44**:2,6,20,23 **46**: 10,11,12,13 47:3,8 48:1,20 49:10, 17,23 **50**:7,11 **51**:4,5,19 **52**:5,16, 19 **53**:13,24 **54**:6,9,18 **55**:2,6,10, 11,20 **56**:7,14,23 **57**:7,13 **58**:11 **59**:9,19 **60**:4,17 **61**:10,21 **62**:11 **63**:17.22 **64**:11 **65**:15 **66**:4 **67**:2 Justice's [1] 19:20

KAGAN [21] 12:14 13:16 14:6.13 16:19 25:14 32:25 33:20 34:7.13. 19.25 **40**:15 **46**:11.13 **47**:3.8 **51**:4. 19 52:5 63:17 KAVANAUGH [16] 23:1.15.24 24: 7.17 46:10.12 48:20 49:10.17.23 50:7,11 51:5 55:11 62:11 Kavanaugh's [1] 25:18 keep [3] 11:8 21:3 61:14 kicked [1] 39:1

kind [14] 14:3,5 15:21 20:20 26:8, 10,14 30:23 41:2 46:16 47:1,5,22 65:19

kinds [2] 10:9 62:17

labor [1] 16:9 land [7] 10:7 21:25 22:4,18,18 58: 9.11 landowner [1] 21:25 lands [1] 58:12 language [3] 14:23 58:15 65:7 large [2] 43:11 45:4 larger [2] 16:13 31:10 Laughter [1] 57:24 launched [2] 10:20 13:10 law [9] 9:10 14:20 20:5 32:22 33: 18 **36**:8 **47**:19 **51**:14 **52**:13 lawsuit [2] 12:5 23:20 leading [1] 32:22 least [7] 6:9 8:10 12:19 14:16 23:3 **27:1 53:**9 leave [2] 27:13 49:6 legislative [6] 22:23 32:4 36:2 42: 10 45:18 46:5

left [3] 32:8 49:20.25 legislating [1] 66:1 legislators [1] 35:13 less [5] 12:17,22 20:1,1 44:18 lessons [1] 14:25 level [1] 4:18 liability [5] 7:9 15:17 22:25 24:4 **26**:9 liable [3] 53:3.7.9

liberally [1] 20:7 life [1] 44:15 lifting [1] 66:9 liaht [1] 13:23

limitations [1] **35**:12 limited [1] 58:14

line [14] 4:10 18:6 19:22 26:10 28: 6,21 **30**:6,10,18 **38**:23 **42**:25 **46**:

16 **47**:15 **66**:9

listed [1] 32:16 little [9] 11:19 25:15 34:23 41:20, 25 56:9 57:15 58:19 60:8 live [1] 24:15 lives [1] 25:25 loads [1] 45:2 local [2] 52:23 53:6 Look [16] 5:24 8:14 9:25 10:3.13. 18 **12**:24 **13**:3.25 **22**:23 **24**:20 **44**: 24 45:18 48:20 54:2 56:5 looked [1] 25:12 looking [8] 7:3 9:21,24 13:1 49:5 **58**:4,23 **64**:4 looks [5] 6:11 8:16,17 23:10 52:24 lose [1] 55:10 loses [1] 44:17 loss [1] 55:12 lost [4] 35:5 56:9,12,18 lots [1] 60:22 low [1] 61:15 lower [4] 5:19 21:3 25:3 27:13

М

lowest [2] 61:4.11

macro [1] 51:1 made [6] 5:8.19 13:11 43:12 44:4 54:22 main [3] 7:14 34:22 41:6 manage [1] 4:13 mandated [2] 17:8 61:2 many [5] 10:9,9,10 14:24,25 matter [3] 1:13 14:17 52:13

maximum [3] 24:15,18,19 mean [22] 7:9 9:13 16:4,6 20:24 22:11 33:22 36:15.20 38:4 42:5 47:8.17 51:6 55:25 56:2 57:1.8.17 **60**:9 **61**:16 **62**:22

meaning [5] 30:17 31:23 32:10 33: 25 34:3

means [4] 23:2.16 49:7 61:11 meant [1] 49:10 meet [2] 63:15 64:24 meets [2] 18:12 28:22 men [1] 30:22 merely [1] 54:3 met [1] 55:24 Meyer [1] 11:21

middle [1] 19:18

might [8] 4:12 10:8 12:21.22 19:21 21:4 29:2.16 million [1] 26:2

mind [2] 7:15 29:23 minimum [1] 24:14 ministerial [2] 38:22,25 minute [1] 43:7

minutes [2] 25:25 64:13 mirror [1] 51:15 moment [2] 19:10 21:1

Monday [1] 1:11 morning [1] 3:4 most [1] 13:19 mostly [1] 45:1

Ms [83] 29:7,10 30:1 31:2,5,9,17,25 **32**:2,15,25 **33**:15 **34**:4,9,18,21 **35**: 3 36:13,22 37:9,13,18,22 38:16,24 **39:**7,9 **40:**15,22,25 **41:**15 **42:**3,9, 13,15 **43**:16,25 **44**:3,7,22 **45**:20 **46**:11,13,18 **47**:7,17 **48**:7 **49**:9,22 **50**:3,8,15 **51**:9,20 **52**:2,6,17 **53**:11, 14 **54**:5,7,12,21 **55**:5,8,17,25 **56**: 11.21 **57**:1.9.25 **58**:22 **59**:18.22 **60**:16.20 **61**:16 **62**:4.22 **63**:21.23 64:12 much [10] 8:14 9:19 11:16 12:24 **15**:13 **16**:13 **23**:9 **44**:18 **52**:25 **60**:

municipalities [2] 45:2,16 must [4] 6:14,14 20:7,8

name [2] 3:16 5:10 narrow [1] 9:4 narrower [1] 49:1 narrowly [1] 20:8 near [1] 48:12 necessarily [1] 22:21 necessary [5] 6:5,15 47:12,14 66: need [7] 20:23 26:6 28:1.3 29:13 **59**:21 **62**:16 needed [5] 6:13 13:14 59:12.13.14 needs [1] 13:9 negligence [9] 21:6,9 22:16 38:9 41:11 47:6 60:12,15 63:18 negligent [2] 30:19 46:17 negligently [1] 46:16 negotiate [1] 35:8 neighbor's [1] 22:18 never [6] 14:15.17.20 25:12 31:12 53:20 nevertheless [1] 54:16 new [3] 3:20 5:8 66:8 next [3] 26:12 28:18 64:1 nice [1] 36:16 nonetheless [2] 20:15 48:23 normal [2] 6:19 24:4 Nothing [7] 3:17 17:2 28:25 36:6 **57**:22,22 **65**:10 notwithstanding [1] 29:17

O'CONNELL [80] 1:20 2:6 29:8,10 **30**:1 **31**:2,5,9,17,25 **32**:2,15,25 **33**: 15 **34**:4,9,18,21 **35**:3 **36**:22 **37**:9, 18,22 38:16,24 39:7,9 40:15,22,25 **41:**15 **42:**3,9,15 **43:**16,25 **44:**3,7, 22 45:20 46:13,18 47:7,17 48:7 **49**:9,22 **50**:3,8,15 **51**:9,20 **52**:2,6, 17 **53**:11,14 **54**:5,7,12,21 **55**:5,8, 17,25 **56**:11,21 **57**:1,9,25 **58**:22 **59**:18,22 **60**:16,20 **61**:16 **62**:4,22 63:21,23 obviously [1] 59:23 offer [1] 61:3 offering [1] 16:20 officers [1] 39:14

Offices [1] 35:9 often [1] 60:3 Okay [11] 6:10 10:12 26:24 27:4,14 38:17 39:8 47:3 53:13 56:10,18 once [3] 10:4 11:3 54:17 one [28] 8:10 18:12 20:19,24 21:13 **22**:7 **26**:2 **28**:7,7,22,23 **30**:22 **33**: 19 **35**:21 **36**:24 **41**:6 **48**:3.20 **51**:1. 15 **52**:19 **58**:2 **59**:13 **60**:24 **62**:15 64:6 65:1 66:9 one's [1] 30:18 ones [1] 20:23 only [6] 16:4 18:11 23:10 24:25 25: 11 42:6 operate [1] 30:9 operates [2] 52:23 60:2 operating [3] 18:2 44:11 63:25 operation [2] 30:17 38:11 operations [6] 14:10 15:6 25:17 47:4 51:3 53:2 operator [2] 31:7 60:14 opinion [2] 27:6 39:21 oral [5] 1:14 2:2.5 3:7 29:8 order [3] 39:23 51:2 62:18 origin [2] 43:7.7 original [1] 43:6 other [23] 7:10,13,25 9:2 12:22 13: 4,21 **17**:5 **20**:14 **23**:12 **26**:5 **32**:11, 16 **33**:3 **38**:1,12 **41**:18 **43**:1 **44**:23 **58:**2.16 **60:**13 **65:**15 others [1] 5:13 otherwise [2] 3:14 61:24 ought [1] 17:4 out [24] 4:10 6:2 7:16 11:4 13:11 16:21 20:15 23:2 26:11 30:2.24 31:14 32:1 39:1 49:6 52:20.22 61: 18.22 62:8 64:1.5.7 66:9 outside [1] 36:7 over [4] 18:1 33:3.3 44:17 overall [1] 36:11 overlap [2] 54:11 55:4 owed [1] 40:7 own [4] 5:10,12 17:24 30:8 owned [3] 45:5,7 53:7

Ρ

PAGE [3] 2:2 34:23 52:21 part [7] 11:1 17:17 23:1 27:9 33:8 **56:4 62:**13 particular [6] 4:20.21 6:1 21:1 50: 18 64:2 past [1] 47:21 patterns [1] 50:20 pav [3] 6:19 62:2 64:1 paying [4] 22:13 51:1 62:8 64:5 pedigree [1] 32:21 people [10] 25:14 30:20 35:3,7 44: 4,5,11,16 48:15,18 PEPCO [2] 41:13 42:24 perfectly [3] 28:15 38:5,14 performance [2] **6**:6,16 performed [1] 4:5 performing [2] 27:7 45:25 performs [1] 5:16

permission [1] 10:24 permitted [1] 63:7 person [3] 27:11 43:13 64:6 Petitioners [7] 1:4,19 2:4,10 3:8 63:24 64:16 phrase [2] 10:23 46:1 picked [1] 36:15 picks [1] 66:3 pin [1] 56:8 place [3] 3:24 4:21 36:5 plainly [1] 9:3 plaintiff [1] 64:2 play [1] 36:23 please [3] 3:10 12:15 29:11 point [10] 6:4 9:11 11:25 17:16,22 18:17 47:11 50:4 58:1 59:11 pointed [3] 30:2 52:20,22 police [1] 65:17 policies [1] 8:18 policy [10] 8:20 12:17 16:16 30:16 **54:**10 **59:**7.10 **66:**13.15.17 political [4] 59:7.10.15 66:19 position [1] 34:15 possible [2] 55:11 56:24 power [33] 4:10 18:20,23,24 22:2, 4,11,13 26:3,10,13 28:9 30:6,9,18 38:23 40:20 41:5,9 42:25 43:5 44: 25,25 **45**:6 **47**:5,12,15 **59**:25 **60**: 25 **61**:3,6 **65**:19 **66**:9 powers [12] 5:12 14:18 25:8,9,12 29:21 36:15.19.20.23 65:8.10 practical [2] 34:14 35:1 pre-Burr [1] 18:19 precedent [2] 11:20,23 precisely [1] 29:22 preexisted [1] 29:21 preliminary [4] 50:6 54:13 55:9 **56**:16 premise [1] 49:24 present [1] 6:20 Presented [1] 48:8 presumption [2] 5:6 10:19 pretty [3] 15:13 38:22 58:1 prevent [3] 6:15 15:2 65:11 principle [1] 36:23 principles [1] 29:21 private [12] 18:2.22 21:25 27:10 **29**:1 **30**:8 **38**:12 **40**:20 **41**:22 **45**: 12 52:25 61:24 privately [2] 45:5,7 probably [2] 7:25 8:7 problem [4] 23:2,3 27:23 59:20 procedural [1] 34:2 proceed [3] 5:23 57:20 63:19 process [1] 40:11 produce [2] 18:24 26:13 profit [2] 17:25.25 prong [11] 6:9 7:1,3 9:24 24:1,6 25: 16.22 39:2 55:23 59:1 pronas [1] 18:12 proof [3] 6:13 13:12,13

proprietary [1] 53:1

Perhaps [3] 4:19 43:11 62:5

period [1] 64:22

prosperity [1] 60:23 Prosser [5] 52:21 53:5,15 65:16, protect [3] 8:24 15:4 24:6 protected [6] 16:14,17 36:24 39: 13 66:22.23 protection [1] 45:23 provide [1] 60:8 provided [3] 3:14 48:23 49:20 provides [1] 3:18 pure [1] 21:9 purely [4] 15:12,13 58:25 61:13 purportedly [1] 29:17 purpose [2] 8:9 9:3 purposes [2] 14:1 16:13 put [9] 4:12 22:4,17,19 29:2 30:25 42:25 48:17 66:8 Putting [1] 59:24

Q

question [23] 4:6 5:6 9:7,17 10:15
14:8 15:9 19:2,17 25:19 28:4,8 34:
11,13 36:17 37:23 48:8 50:22,25
52:7 56:15,16 57:14
questions [4] 16:22 26:16 29:4 66:

questions [4] **16**:22 **26**:16 **29**:4 **66**: 25

quite [4] 16:1 42:7 59:23 60:17

R

raise [4] 25:24 26:1 30:10 61:7 raised [1] 62:18 raising [6] 4:10 26:9 30:6 38:23 46:15 47:13 rates [3] 25:24 26:1 61:8 Rather [4] 17:2 51:24 60:12 66:2 reach [1] 28:13 read [4] 29:13 39:25 52:16,19 reading [1] 36:16 real [1] 7:6 really [11] 16:25 19:2 24:25 33:25 **34**:3 **38**:22 **43**:21 **56**:24 **61**:17 **62**: 14.15 rear-ending [2] 47:9 48:5 rear-ends [1] 46:24 reason [3] 11:24 59:14 65:22 reasons [4] 9:2 34:22.25 41:6 **REBUTTAL** [2] 2:8 64:15 receive [1] 18:10 received [1] 42:20 Reclamation [1] 43:4 recognize [2] 4:4 62:23 recognized [3] 20:13 29:12 52:12 recognizes [1] **53:**25 recovery [1] 61:24 reference [1] 9:8 regardless [1] 39:15 regime [2] 15:22,22 region [1] 61:1 registered [1] 7:15 regulate [1] 20:25 regulated [3] 45:5,7,13 regulating [1] 4:23 regulatory [1] 16:16

rely [1] 11:17 relying [1] 55:22 remaining [1] 64:14 remand [1] 24:11 replacement [1] 49:11 replacing [1] 4:11 reply [1] 7:16 requests [1] 40:12 require [3] 12:9,11 58:16 required [2] 64:1 65:2 requires [1] 12:23 reserve [1] 29:4 reservoir [2] 48:13 64:8 resident [1] 46:14 residents [2] 35:15 61:3 respect [5] 13:20 16:22 17:3 47:4 **56**:5 **Respectfully** [2] **54**:7,22 respects [1] 54:11 Respondent [4] 1:7,22 2:7 29:9 response [2] 8:11 62:15 result [2] 7:2 51:22 results [2] 28:24 25 retain [1] 41:25 riahts [1] 35:18 River [4] 4:14 22:1 48:5 60:3 rivers [1] 48:3 road [4] 46:24 47:11 57:21 58:1 ROBERTS [16] 3:3 4:17 20:10.22 **21**:16,21 **22**:9 **29**:5 **36**:13 **37**:4 **48**: 1 **61**:10,21 **63**:22 **64**:11 **67**:2 role [1] 9:21 rolled [2] 61:17 22 room [1] 59:1 ROUSE [58] 1:18 2:3.9 3:6.7.9.25 4:8 5:1 6:8.11.25 8:13.23 9:12.18 **10:**18 **11:**6.10.15.19 **12:**5.10.19 **13**:8,17 **14**:4,12,14 **16**:6,20 **17**:6, 18,20 **18**:11,16 **19**:4,13,23 **20**:17 **21**:12,19,24 **22**:15 **23**:8,18 **24**:3, 14.19 **25:**23 **26:**25 **27:**3,16 **28:**5 64:13.16.17 66:6 rule [1] 12:18 run [5] 45:15 47:12,14 49:14 50:20 running [3] 30:13 47:5 66:8 runs [1] 48:4

S

safety [1] 4:23 same [13] 4:3 8:9 13:25.25 14:10 **15**:8 **28**:13 **33**:10.12 **36**:5 **41**:12 50:17 52:1 satisfy [2] 27:12.15 saying [12] 9:14 12:4,13 13:18 14: 23 19:18,19 22:16 51:20 52:11 61: 11 62:6 says [8] 6:12 26:22 33:3 36:16 39: 21 42:1 53:5,25 scheme [11] 6:4 7:5,8 21:15 22:20 23:19 24:24 25:7 28:17 62:7 65:7 scooped [1] 46:3 scooping [1] 44:13 scope [2] 42:17 46:3 second [11] 6:9 7:1 23:25 24:1.6

relevant [1] 52:18

25:16.22 26:19 39:2 59:6 62:13 second-guess [1] 62:9 second-guessing [2] 15:2 37:2 see [8] 15:16,21 16:19 27:5 43:8 51:19 54:14 63:14 seemed [1] 10:16 seems [9] 8:5 10:17 14:10 19:1 39: 20 48:24 58:15 62:20 65:23 self-funded [2] 17:13 26:5 sell [2] 18:24 30:9 sellina [1] 44:25 sense [2] 9:4 65:18 sensible [1] 38:5 sentence [3] 25:21 52:20 65:16 separate [2] 4:1 9:19 separated [1] 36:21 separation [10] 14:18 25:8,9,12 29:20 36:14,19,23 65:8,9 serves [2] 16:13 26:3 serving [1] 8:8 set [5] 6:2 35:10 55:11 62:20 64:3 sets [2] 48:24 49:14 settina [1] 58:13 settle [1] 44:19 settlement [2] 35:5 44:17 shorter [1] 35:11 shouldn't [8] 16:23 31:23 41:19, 20,23 53:8 60:7 66:24 show [5] 13:12,13 21:7,8 65:1 showing [2] 13:9 25:5 shown [1] 6:14 shows [6] 18:11 36:3 42:11,19 45: 23 46:5 side [2] 7:14 37:5 sians [1] 48:17 similar [3] 47:20 48:11 57:14 simply [2] 24:9 33:5 since [1] 11:25 situation [1] 23:17 slightly [1] 10:23 smuggle [1] 65:5 social [2] 59:6 66:18 soft [1] 38:7 Solicitor [2] 1:20 15:10 solve [1] 59:20 Somebody [4] 18:22 22:10 47:9 48:11 somebody's [1] 10:6 somehow [1] 7:9 someone [1] 61:23 sometimes [2] 26:22,24 sorry [4] 3:21 12:16 18:4 23:25 sort [3] 16:24 20:2 40:19 SOTOMAYOR [35] 3:21 4:2 7:16 10:5,22 11:7,13,16,22 12:8,12,16 **13**:6 **14**:8 **18**:4,13 **19**:1,7,16 **30**:1 31:3,6,10,15,21 32:1,7 53:24 54:6, 9,18 **55**:2,6,10,20 sought [2] 18:22.23 sound [2] 4:24 13:17 sovereign [3] 37:17 40:21 58:17 specialized [1] 45:14 specific [3] 6:12 14:23 65:21 specifically [7] 3:14,17 33:24 41:

4 **44:**10 **51:**8,12 specify [1] 19:10 standard [1] 14:11 start [3] 5:17 11:3 56:24 started [4] 7:16 10:4 31:14 66:5 starts [1] 4:24 stated [1] 24:21 statement [1] 53:15 STATES [3] 1:1 15 3:13 statute [13] 13:3.3 26:19 33:18 35: 11 **42**:1.6 **49**:20 **52**:8.10.18 **61**:19 63:1 statutes [1] 8:18 statutorily [2] 48:23 61:2 statutory [12] 6:3 7:5,8 21:14 22: 20 23:19 28:16 36:4,17 42:22 46: 9 62:7 step [5] 13:6,7,8,8 50:6 steps [2] 5:16 15:4 still [2] 56:1 57:2 stop [1] 22:14 strike [1] 38:18 stripped [2] 20:4.12 stuck [1] 37:13 stuff [2] 17:23 19:18 subject [5] 18:8 32:12,13 33:2 50: subjecting [1] 35:15 submit [1] 13:13 submitted [2] 67:3,5 subsequent [1] 7:18 sudden [1] 36:18 sue [19] 3:12.15 5:9 10:25 21:17. 23 22:5.10.10.14 32:13 35:4.20 43:13 19 44:7 46:15 47:15 58:20 sue-and-be-sued [10] 8:1 9:4 29: 13 **31**:16.19 **37**:25 **42**:17 **45**:22 **54**: 17 63:3 sue-and-to-be-sued [1] 32:11 sue-to-be [1] 10:24 sue-to-be-sued [1] 11:17 sueable [2] 13:11 29:1 sued [11] 3:13,15 5:10 10:25 29:15 **40**:6 **42**:2 **54**:1.2 **63**:4 **64**:22 sufficient [1] 38:7 suit [13] 7:4 9:25 13:2 25:20 28:15 32:12 34:2 35:7 38:9 46:17 47:6 53:17 63:18 suits [3] 32:8 33:12 63:7 suppose [6] 4:18 27:6,14 57:13, 15.16 supposed [3] 5:21,23 15:24 **SUPREME** [2] **1**:1,14 survive [2] 29:25 38:3

Т

susceptible [1] 8:20

system [1] 60:2

talked [3] 4:25 20:21 60:1 talks [1] 50:17 task [1] 45:14 TAYLOR [5] 1:18 2:3,9 3:7 64:15 TENNESSEE [17] 1:6 3:5,11 4:14 17:22 18:19 22:1 35:15 44:9 46:

14 **47**:15 **60**:3,23 **61**:4 **64**:18,20, terms [9] 33:15,20 34:4,7 35:10 49: 3 50:17 53:22 58:24 test [23] 6:9 8:13,16,16 9:19 24:10 **25**:3 **27**:17 **28**:12 **33**:9 **49**:12,14, 15 **50**:9,20 **52**:15 **54**:13 **55**:9 **59**:2, 3 63:14 64:3.25 tests [2] 33:17 18 text [1] 23:21 THACKER [2] 1:3 3:5 Thacker's [1] 36:21 there's [26] 4:1 5:14 7:6.8.21 10: 11 11:13 20:2 21:14 23:3,22 25:4, 23 36:6 38:24 39:17 44:18,18,23 48:10 53:19 55:3 56:12 57:18,22 **59:**15 thinking [2] 25:21 53:5 though [6] 23:16 24:1 30:2 54:16 63:3 65:17 thousand [2] 35:6 44:18 three [4] 11:13 26:8 31:22 65:1 thrown [1] 41:2 tomorrow [1] 26:12 took [3] 5:15 15:4 32:1 Tort [35] 5:3 6:19 7:19 8:15.16 11: 11 14:14,16,19 15:17,23 22:24 24: 4 **26**:20,23 **29**:22 **31**:18 **32**:4,16, 19,23 **34**:10 **35**:21 **37**:6 **42**:10,18 **44:**14 **45:**23 **46:**3,8,25 **51:**15,17 **57:**10 **62:**2 tortious [1] 65:17 torts [2] 32:17 53:1 totally [5] 4:1 9:19 45:8 55:3,7 tougher [1] 6:18 traditional [1] 9:20 transmission [3] 45:4 46:16 47: 13 Treasury [1] 18:1 treated [1] 17:4 trespass [1] 65:13 tried [2] 40:10 48:11 truck [1] 46:24 true [3] 12:14 24:22 38:8 try [4] 10:4 14:24 56:1,8 trying [8] 8:24 18:6 25:7 51:10 61: 14 **62**:12 **65**:5,7 turn [1] 22:5 turnina [1] 18:1 TV [1] 34:16

turning [1] 18:1

TV [1] 34:16

TVA [77] 3:13,17,18 4:5 7:9,25 11:
1,12,18 13:21,21 14:24 15:11 16:
12 17:4,4,7 18:11,20,22,24 20:14,
24 21:7,11,17 22:2,5 25:6,24 26:
20 27:7 28:24 31:20 32:12,18,23
33:11,12,13,24 34:12,15,17 35:4,
13,17,20,22 36:1,7 38:23 40:19
41:1,4,10,13 43:19 44:13 45:8 46:
15,17,24 47:10,16 48:11 51:7,16
52:3 53:8,16 59:23 60:2 62:7,10
63:12,25

TVA's [7] 16:23 26:11,15 47:4 52:

10 57:5 64:23 two [5] 4:1 6:2 30:22 55:4 57:19 type [10] 7:4 8:19 9:25 13:2 24:5, 23 29:23 30:23 40:8 46:25 types [3] 35:16 39:19 47:20 typical [3] 46:19,21 61:6

U

U.S [3] 18:1,20 35:9 unable [1] 37:16 unclear [1] 66:3 under [42] 5:5 6:8,8,25 7:2,19 8:24 **9**:10,23,23 **10**:19 **12**:6 **14**:16 **15**: 23.24 16:9.9.14.18 18:16 19:5 20: 5.13.20 **21:**13 **25:**5 **28:**11.12 **32:** 13 33:17 39:1.2 42:17 45:22 48:7. 9.10 55:24 57:2 63:11 65:6 66:20 understand [5] 24:8 30:7 43:8 52: 10 60:5 understanding [2] 36:3 42:19 understood [2] 38:2 42:11 undertaking [1] 65:14 unique [1] 32:21 uniquely [1] 36:7 UNITED [2] 1:1,15 unless [1] 53:17 unusual [1] 37:5 unwilling [1] 19:9 up [17] 8:6 10:16 22:4 29:2 32:22 36:15 42:25 46:3 48:24 55:3.11. 12 58:13 64:3 66:3.8.9 upstream [1] 21:4 urges [1] 3:18 uses [1] 49:3 usual [1] 7:2 **UX** [1] 1:3

V

VALLEY [11] 1:6 3:5,11 17:22 35: 15 44:10 60:24 61:4 64:19,20,21 variety [1] 44:12 Varig [1] 14:23 versus [5] 3:5 18:20 46:20 48:10 58:10 victims [1] 60:11 view [2] 38:15 50:16 violate [1] 65:8 violating [1] 25:9 violation [1] 65:9

W

wages [1] 40:6 waive [3] 29:14 37:16,20 waiver [2] 29:17 44:8 waivers [1] 20:6 waives [1] 53:18 walking [1] 47:21 wanted [2] 10:16 38:5 wants [2] 22:2 60:8 warn [2] 48:15,17 warning [3] 30:23,24 48:14 Washington [3] 1:10,21 35:10 water [8] 4:10 21:2,4 41:2 48:12 52:23 64:7 66:10 waterway [1] 4:23 way [12] 16:21 22:19 25:13 32:7 48: 20 49:6 50:16 51:23 55:11,19 58:

16 **62:**6

ways [4] 10:9 12:21,22 44:12

welded [1] 10:25

well-established [1] 63:16

well-worked-out [2] 7:21 9:9

Whatever [3] 4:11 28:9,9

Whereas [1] 6:21

Whereupon [1] 67:4

Whether [32] 3:24 5:24,25 8:2,17

9:2,7,24 **10**:11 **15**:25 **19**:23 **21**:2

30:12 **37**:23,23 **39**:15 **40**:5 **45**:25

49:15 **50**:18,23 **51**:1 **52**:7 **54**:14

56:4,5,16 **58**:4 **59**:4,6 **62**:23 **66**:13

whichever [1] 37:5

who's [2] 27:24 61:23

whole [4] 25:6 33:7 56:3 59:11

will [6] 7:9 18:17 26:14,18 28:17

45:17

winning [1] 35:25

wins [1] 37:6

wires [1] 53:10

wished [1] 15:1

wishes [3] 41:22,24 58:17

withhold [1] 5:13

within [4] 6:1 8:3 46:3,22

without [6] 9:8 17:11,24,24 42:21

46:8

word [2] 40:2 54:23

words [5] 27:24 33:3 42:6,14 66:2

work [7] 3:19 5:12,21 16:8 17:8 28:

18 **66:**7

world [3] 41:23 59:13,15

written [1] 24:6

wrongful [1] 65:21

wrote [1] 27:6