## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN I	HE SUPREME COURT OF I	HE ONTIED STATES
NICK FELICI	ANO,	)
	Petitioner,	)
	v.	) No. 23-861
DEPARTMENT	OF TRANSPORTATION,	)
	Respondent.	)

Pages: 1 through 83

Place: Washington, D.C.

Date: December 9, 2024

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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE	UNITED STATES
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3	NICK FELICIANO,	)
4	Petitioner,	)
5	v.	) No. 23-861
6	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,	)
7	Respondent.	)
8		
9		
10	Washington, D.C	
11	Monday, December 9,	2024
12		
13	The above-entitled matte	er came on for
14	oral argument before the Suprem	me Court of the
15	United States at 11:34 a.m.	
16		
17	APPEARANCES:	
18	ANDREW T. TUTT, ESQUIRE, Washir	ngton, D.C.; on behalf
19	of the Petitioner.	
20	NICOLE F. REAVES, Assistant to	the Solicitor General,
21	Department of Justice, Wash	nington, D.C.; on behalf
22	of the Respondent.	
23		
24		
25		

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(11:34 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument next today in Case 23-861, Feliciano
5	versus the Department of Transportation.
6	Mr. Tutt.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF ANDREW T. TUTT
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MR. TUTT: Thank you, Mr. Chief
10	Justice, and may it please the Court:
11	This case turns on the meaning of the
12	word "during." Under the differential pay
13	statute, the government must provide
14	differential pay to its civilian employees who
15	also serve in the reserves when they are called
16	to active duty under a provision of law referred
17	to in Section 101(a)(13)(B) of Title 10.
18	Section 101(a)(13)(B) refers, among
19	other provisions, to any provision of law during
20	a war or a declared national emergency. Thus,
21	during a national emergency, reservists called
22	to active duty under any provision of law must
23	receive differential pay.
24	The government resists this
25	common-sense temporal definition of "during."

- 1 the same definition it argued for in Ressam.
- 2 Instead, the government says "during" here means
- 3 "in the course of," and "in the course of," it
- 4 says, requires a substantive connection between
- 5 a reservist's military service and a pending
- 6 national emergency.
- 7 That is wrong for at least three
- 8 reasons. First, it conflicts with the ordinary
- 9 and conventional meaning of the word "during,"
- 10 which is virtually always purely temporal.
- 11 Second, it doesn't work in the
- 12 statutory scheme, which asks only whether a
- 13 reservist has been called to active duty under a
- 14 provision of law referred to in Section
- 15 101(a)(13)(B), something that doesn't depend on
- 16 the reasons the reservist was called to active
- 17 duty.
- Third, it would create an impossible
- 19 line-drawing problem to figure out what it means
- 20 to have a sufficiently substantive connection to
- 21 qualify for differential pay not just for
- 22 courts, not just for agencies, but for private
- 23 employers, who will face criminal penalties
- under 18 U.S.C. Section 209 if they get the
- 25 question wrong.

1	The government has yet to offer any
2	theory for how to assess whether a reservist's
3	service is in the course of a national
4	emergency, other than saying courts should defer
5	to the government's own characterization in a
6	reservist's orders.
7	There are more reasons the
8	government's interpretation is wrong and ours is
9	right, but I see that I am out of time.
10	I welcome the Court's questions.
11	JUSTICE THOMAS: How do you respond to
12	the government's argument that your that your
13	approach would be very disruptive in the other
14	sections of Title 10 that use the term
15	"contingency operation?"
16	MR. TUTT: Your Honor, this case
17	doesn't actually turn on the definition of
18	"contingency operation." Congress picked up
19	a a part of the definition of "contingency
20	operation" and used it as a reference for the
21	differential pay statute.
22	But we think that this that the
23	Court's ruling in this case wouldn't alter the
24	meaning of the word "contingency operation" in
25	Title 10 in any manner.

- 1 Moreover, I'll -- I'll point out
- 2 Mr. Feliciano was called to active duty under
- 3 Section 12302 orders to do the exact same duties
- 4 that he had performed under his 12301(d) orders.
- 5 The 12302 orders are enumerated in the statute,
- 6 meaning that, under the government's theory, he
- 7 was already participating in a contingency
- 8 operation, according to them, when he was called
- 9 under 12302.
- 10 But the government hasn't pointed out
- 11 that he was, and I don't think that they think
- that he was, because there are other separate
- limits on what it means to be a contingency
- 14 operation. It must be a military operation and
- it must result in a call to active duty under a
- 16 provision of law.
- 17 Yes, Your Honor?
- 18 JUSTICE THOMAS: Has your approach
- 19 ever been the prevailing approach?
- MR. TUTT: So, Your Honor, we have
- 21 canvassed all courts that we can, and,
- 22 essentially, this has not been litigated as far
- as we can tell in the courts. The MSPB judges
- have consistently sided with us until the Adams
- opinion. There were a couple of outliers.

Τ	But and we think that in the
2	O'Farrell decision, which predates the Adams
3	decision that is the adverse precedent in the
4	Federal Circuit, there was a suggestion in that
5	case that a contingency operation has to be a
6	military operation that puts American soldiers
7	at a risk of armed conflict, that the "military
8	operation" part of the definition is doing a lot
9	of the work in the "contingency operation"
LO	definition.
L1	We think you don't have to reach any
L2	of that in this case because of the way that the
L3	differential pay statute uses 101(a)(13)(B).
L4	What it says is you are entitled to differential
L5	pay if you are called to active duty under a
L6	provision referred to in 101(a)(13)(B).
L7	And it's the conventional common-sense
L8	reading of what it means to be referred to in
L9	that provision that provides the trigger for
20	differential pay. During a national emergency,
21	any provision of law is referred to because it
22	says any other provision of law during a war or
23	during a national emergency declared by the
24	president or Congress.
25	JUSTICE JACKSON: But ign!t the

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1 practical effect then of your reading that every
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- 2 reservist gets differential pay who is called
- 3 up?
- 4 MR. TUTT: Yes, to call -- called to
- 5 active duty.
- 6 JUSTICE JACKSON: Who is called up,
- 7 who is called to active duty. And I guess what
- 8 I'm confused about is why Congress would have so
- 9 carefully amended the statute over time to add
- 10 new people, et cetera, if the right reading was
- just, if you're called up, you get it.
- 12 MR. TUTT: Your Honor, shortly after
- the statute was enacted in 2009, the Office of
- 14 Personnel Management issued guidance that said
- that anyone called up under the residual
- 16 provision, the "any other provision of law"
- 17 provision, could never seek differential pay.
- 18 So, if it wasn't enumerated in the statute, you
- 19 couldn't get differential pay at all.
- 20 So Congress had a strong incentive to
- 21 ensure that new provisions were added to the
- 22 enumerated list --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah, but, if you're
- 24 right, wouldn't the amendment be no, everyone
- who's called up gets it? That's not how the

- 1 statute reads in terms of either what Congress
- did in the successive amendments or how it reads
- 3 right now.
- 4 MR. TUTT: The way we look at this
- 5 statute is as very much a creature of Congress
- 6 and how Congress actually works. So the issue
- 7 is that there were the votes to enact the
- 8 original differential pay statute. It took
- 9 almost 10 years to enact that statute. It's a
- 10 lot easier to add a new enumerated provision to
- 11 101(a)(13)(B) than it is to overrule OPM's
- 12 guidance on this issue.
- So, you know, the way that we think
- about it is that probably a member of Congress
- 15 had a constituent who said, you know, I
- 16 actually -- I was serving on compulsory orders
- and I didn't get differential pay, and the
- member of Congress said, well, we'll -- we'll
- 19 get that fixed.
- 20 A lot of these statutes were enacted
- 21 as part of omnibus appropriations bills, so
- 22 Congress has seen this as something where people
- 23 can get this amended and changed, and it's
- 24 easier to do something small than it is to do
- something big in Congress, and it's easier to

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1 add a new provision to just make sure that your
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- 2 constituent gets --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But -- but --
- 4 but --
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Wasn't it easy --
- 6 MR. TUTT: -- differential pay.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. Go
- 8 ahead.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Go ahead.
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If that were the
- 11 case, why didn't the various provisions that
- were rejected and proposed to Congress just say
- differential pay for anybody called up? And
- 14 there were quite a few of those that were
- 15 rejected. Instead, Congress crafted a very
- 16 careful limitation.
- 17 MR. TUTT: Your Honor, let me give
- 18 you -- let me give you three reasons that we
- 19 think Congress wrote the statute this way and
- 20 not by simply providing differential pay to all
- 21 reservists.
- 22 First, they're not the same --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're not denying
- there were proposals to do that?
- MR. TUTT: There were proposals to do

- 1 that.
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And they -- and
- 3 those were rejected?
- 4 MR. TUTT: I don't want to say that
- 5 they were rejected. I want to say they were
- 6 not -- they were not enacted. The -- the text
- 7 was changed to this text.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Okay.
- 9 MR. TUTT: And the reason why I make
- 10 that distinction is that I think there were
- 11 members of Congress who supported this language
- 12 because they knew it would function exactly this
- 13 way.
- I think there may have been other
- 15 members of Congress who are more optimistic
- about the ability of the Congress and the
- 17 president to actually end existing national
- 18 emergencies and might see this as a -- as a real
- 19 limitation, as something that is actually
- 20 capable of constraining the availability of
- 21 differential pay. Again --
- JUSTICE ALITO: When -- when was the
- 23 last time there was not a declared national
- 24 emergency?
- MR. TUTT: My understanding is that

- 1 the National Emergencies Act ended all pending
- 2 national emergencies in 1976.
- 3 So it -- when Congress -- Congress saw
- 4 that there were four pending national
- 5 emergencies, that they -- they thought that this
- 6 was far too many and that national emergencies
- 7 had gotten out of hand, and they -- they --
- 8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Since '79, there's
- 9 been one in effect. Sorry to interrupt.
- 10 MR. TUTT: Yes, Your Honor. There
- 11 has -- there was a national emergency declared
- 12 with respect to Iranian sanctions.
- 13 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And that's been
- renewed by the president routinely, and it's
- 15 been in effect since 1979, I believe.
- MR. TUTT: Yes, Your Honor. And I --
- 17 thank you. I think that that's crucial. Every
- 18 single year, these national emergencies are
- 19 revisited by the president and renewed. This is
- 20 not like there's been one national emergency and
- it's been sitting out there.
- The president revisits it, looks at
- whether the basis for the national emergency
- 24 continues, and then re-declares the national
- 25 emergency or expands it.

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1 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: How does that help
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- 2 your argument?
- 3 MR. TUTT: Because it means that
- 4 national emergencies are actually national
- 5 emergencies.
- 6 So, I mean, if we focus on the
- 7 differential pay statute, it says: "During a
- 8 war or during a national emergency."
- 9 And it is completely legitimate to
- 10 believe that Congress thought that national
- 11 emergencies are actually national and actually
- emergencies, that they are all-of-nation efforts
- 13 that don't create -- that they don't want to
- create line-drawing problems where you have to
- try to figure out whether back-filling for a
- 16 reserve -- for an active-duty servicemember who
- 17 goes overseas constitutes a connection or
- whether being called to training that will
- 19 ultimately result in your potential deployment
- in a contingency operation counts. They wanted
- 21 a clean bright-line rule. Everyone contributes
- 22 during a national emergency.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Now your think --
- 24 excuse me. Your -- your thinking is that
- 25 Congress said: Well, you know, we realize that

- 1 there have been national emergencies now for
- decades and decades, but, if we look
- 3 ahead, we foresee the time when there will be
- 4 peace throughout the world and nothing
- 5 threatening, and the -- the lion or the wolf is
- 6 going to lie down with the lamb, and there isn't
- 7 going to be a national emergency, so that's why
- 8 we've put in, what is it, eight specific
- 9 provisions that would be superfluous if your
- 10 interpretation were accepted?
- 11 MR. TUTT: Two responses to that.
- 12 I -- on the superfluity argument, this
- is not superfluity as we understand it typically
- in the law. Those provisions are not
- superfluous because, if all national emergencies
- 16 end, they will be the only basis for
- 17 differential pay.
- 18 So this is kind of a quasi-superfluity
- argument by the government that's more based on
- 20 hypotheses about what Congress believes and what
- 21 Congress knows about the real world, and so
- 22 it -- it -- it calls on the Court to try and
- 23 figure out whether Congress really believed that
- 24 they were going to end all pending national
- 25 emergencies or not, which is just different than

- 1 traditional textual superfluity, where the
- 2 existence --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But -- I mean, but, to
- 4 that point, really, what does Congress believe?
- 5 There are 43 national emergencies now. Every
- 6 time we have a sanctions program in place, we
- 7 declare a national emergency.
- I mean, this is just a sort of feature
- 9 of modern life?
- 10 MR. TUTT: There are politicians who
- go on morning news programs and say we are going
- to, you know, end the authorization for the use
- of military force, that we are going to end --
- they don't necessarily say pending national
- 15 emergencies, but I think that that's a fair
- 16 implication.
- We are always one election away from
- 18 ending all pending national emergencies. They
- 19 could change the way that --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: We're not going to
- 21 have any sanctions programs? We're not going to
- 22 have any hurricanes? We're not going to -- I
- 23 mean, it just seems like a -- a world which
- 24 couldn't possibly exist.
- MR. TUTT: I also want to point out,

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1 and I think this is crucial, the legislative
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- 2 history -- and this goes to the legislative
- 3 language change. It's always been sold -- the
- 4 language of this statute -- this statute has
- 5 always been put forward as if it applied to all
- 6 reservists.
- 7 In other words, although this
- 8 triggering condition may not have a -- an end in
- 9 sight -- I mean, I want to emphasize that this
- 10 triggering condition is something Congress does
- 11 control. So it's not like they said, you know,
- when man again walks on the moon, something they
- 13 can't control. They can control when all
- 14 national emergencies end or not. So they are
- 15 actually sitting in the driver's seat of the
- 16 scope of this statute.
- 17 But I -- I -- they're -- this was
- 18 always sold as all reservists. After the
- 19 language changed, it was still presented on the
- 20 exact same terms.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, I thought
- 22 you said --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Can I ask you --
- 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- something
- 25 completely different just a minute ago, which it

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1 was sold -- it was actually your theory, which I
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- 2 want to explore, of how Congress operates that
- 3 some members kind of sneakily thought just
- 4 listing the particular provisions would cover
- 5 the waterfront and deceive the other members.
- 6 And I have no doubt that happens.
- 7 That does happen. But I really hesitate to put
- 8 that into our statutory interpretation case law.
- 9 MR. TUTT: No, I think you should read
- 10 the statute to say what it says because of the
- 11 legislative bargain that was struck.
- 12 This is less -- this language is less
- 13 than all reservists because it does have the --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But the theory of
- Justice Jackson's question was: Well, they
- 16 could have easily said "all."
- 17 And you said: Well, they, you know,
- 18 covered all without advertising it.
- I think you were saying that.
- 20 MR. TUTT: I think that what -- what
- 21 happened was -- I mean, we don't know what
- 22 happened. But the -- we think --
- 23 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That's another
- 24 point. We don't know what happened, so why are
- 25 we talking --

1	MR. TUTT: Well
2	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: about you
3	know, speculating about that to such a degree?
4	MR. TUTT: Well, again, we win on the
5	language of the statute. So, I mean, it's
6	it's if if we aren't speculating and we're
7	just going to return to ground and go to the
8	language, there's just no way to read this
9	statute in the way that this that the
10	government wants to read it.
11	JUSTICE JACKSON: But doesn't "during"
12	have I mean, I appreciate "during" has a
13	temporal meaning. But, even in your
14	introduction, you said it virtually always means
15	temporal.
16	Aren't there circumstances in which it
17	could be construed reasonably as a substantive
18	connection?
19	MR. TUTT: So, to be honest, I have
20	not found a dictionary that says it can have a
21	substantive connection. I think, in ordinary
22	usage, we sometimes make a connection.
23	So, you know, if you said the attorney
24	was arguing, you know, during the argument, that

that would mean that they were standing at the

24

- 1 lectern, that they weren't out in the hall
- 2 arguing the basis that they allege --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Right. So it's
- 4 contextual, isn't it? I mean, don't we have to
- 5 look at context, especially for a word like
- 6 "during" that is so flexible and malleable, to
- 7 try to really understand what this statute is
- 8 supposed to be covering?
- 9 MR. TUTT: I don't think "during" is
- 10 that flexible. I mean, the Court didn't think
- it was very flexible at all in Ressam, where you
- 12 said that carrying explosive during the --
- during the commission of any felony means you
- 14 get a 10-year enhancement.
- So, as long as it was at the same time
- as, even if the explosives were completely
- 17 lawful, even if the felony was completely
- unrelated, you said "during" means at the same
- 19 time as, and the Court was quite clear that
- that's because "during" really can only carry
- 21 that meaning.
- 22 But I'll also point out that I -- I
- 23 think it's not -- I think it's worth going to
- 24 the actual text of this statute and really
- looking at it carefully because it actually

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1 cannot bear the construction the government
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- 2 would like to place on it.
- 3 It -- on page 1a of the blue brief, it
- 4 says: A call or order to active duty -- this is
- 5 in the first paragraph -- under Section 12304(b)
- 6 of Title 10 or a provision of law referred to in
- 7 Section 101(a)(13)(B).
- 8 So you have to be called up under a
- 9 provision of law that is referred to in
- 10 Section 101(a)(13)(B).
- 11 So, if you then go to 101(a)(13)(B),
- 12 which is on page 4a of the --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: I mean, can we pause
- 14 for a second? Because --
- MR. TUTT: Yes, Your Honor.
- 16 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- if you're right
- on your theory, I don't understand why we're
- 18 doing that.
- I mean, if your -- if your theory is
- 20 called up during a national emergency, why is
- 21 Congress cross-referencing another provision
- 22 where we have to look to try to figure out
- whether you're being called up in a certain way?
- I -- that's the thing that is
- 25 confusing to me about your argument.

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1 MR. TUTT: So we -- we have really
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- 2 looked into this, and as -- it might be just a
- 3 quirk of congressional draftsmanship.
- 4 So this language was enacted as part
- of the bribery statute, 209, about a month
- 6 before the language of the federal differential
- 7 pay statute changed to match this
- 8 cross-referenced language.
- 9 We've seen this cross-reference in
- about nine other provisions of the U.S. Code,
- 11 almost all of them relating to benefits for
- 12 veterans.
- And, you know, I don't know why they
- 14 are making this reference to this particular
- piece of the "contingency operation" definition.
- 16 You know, because maybe they think that if they
- amend it in that one place they amend
- 18 101(a)(13)(B), they can get the benefit of --
- 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. I'm
- 20 sorry, I apologize. So we're referring to --
- MR. TUTT: Yeah. So --
- 22 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- 101(a)(13)(B).
- 23 So we get over there.
- MR. TUTT: So, on page 4a of the blue
- 25 brief, it says -- in (B), it says -- it lists a

- 1 bunch of provisions, and then it says: Or any
- 2 other provision of law during a war or during a
- 3 national emergency declared by the president or
- 4 Congress.
- 5 So there's no reference to the
- 6 reservist's service at all in this look-up
- 7 operation that we've just done together. What
- 8 it -- if you are looking at 101(a)(13)(B)
- 9 because you are trying to figure out if
- 10 differential pay is owed and the person has been
- 11 called up under a provision of law and it is
- during a national emergency, then they are owed
- 13 differential pay.
- So, in other words, whether they were
- 15 called up under 12301(d) is -- is not the -- the
- 16 question. If you substituted in a national
- 17 emergency -- during a -- during a national
- 18 emergency for 12301(d), that -- you would get
- 19 the same result without looking at whether the
- 20 reservist was called to active duty. It would
- just be the provision of -- of law that would be
- 22 referenced during the national emergency.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Going back to
- Justice Jackson's questioning to you about
- 25 whether "during" can have a substantive

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1 component as well as a temporal one, would it
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- 2 sound natural to you, if you had a reservist who
- 3 temporally, during a time of national emergency
- 4 or let's say war, was working as a recruiter,
- 5 and so he's working as a recruiter and he's
- 6 going to high schools and maybe to colleges too
- 7 and just trying to recruit people to sign up,
- 8 and someone asks that soldier, did you serve
- 9 during the war, would it be natural to say yes
- if you were totally removed from the
- 11 battlefield, you're working as a recruiter?
- 12 MR. TUTT: Well, I think it would, but
- you don't -- you don't have to agree with me on
- 14 that. I actually think it -- it very much
- 15 would. Like, I served in the armed forces
- 16 during the war. Oh, well, you were a recruiter.
- 17 I mean, they might think that you're overstating
- 18 what you did, but it certainly would be
- 19 completely natural. And if the person was
- instead serving to back-fill base security so
- 21 that someone could serve overseas or otherwise
- doing something that contributed to the war
- effort, we usually think that everyone, when a
- 24 war is declared, is doing something to
- 25 contribute to the -- to the war.

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                JUSTICE BARRETT: What about national
 2
      emergency? I mean, because that's -- that's
 3
      what's odd. I mean, it's very odd, I agree with
     you, it's weird to have a superfluity argument
 4
      when the superfluous -- the superfluity is
 5
      created by a background historical fact rather
 6
 7
      than the text itself. I agree with you that's
      odd.
 8
                So let's talk about national
 9
      emergency. If we're looking at "during" in
10
      context, putting aside war, if we think national
11
12
      emergencies are always ongoing, you know, would
13
      we say yes, I served during a national emergency
14
      as a recruiter, when other people were, say,
15
      like, you know, down helping people who had been
16
      caught in the hurricane?
17
               MR. TUTT: So I don't -- I don't think
18
     you would actually, but I will say that this is
19
     not a -- this statute isn't a conversation
     between two people. It's -- it's sort of a
20
21
      statutory command and a hyper-technical one.
2.2
     mean, Congress wrote it in a technical manner.
                And so the question would be, are we
23
24
      going to import that kind of understanding of
25
      "during" into the way that this statute is
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- 1 written, which asks you to look at whether
- 2 someone has been called up under a provision of
- 3 law, and it then has you look at a bunch of
- 4 provisions.
- 5 So it just doesn't -- I mean, I guess
- 6 the better question under this statute would be
- 7 is the statute being used during a national
- 8 emergency, which it's hard to say that that
- 9 imports any kind of real-world facts.
- 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: So it says the
- 11 statute being used, not is the soldier being
- 12 used --
- MR. TUTT: Exactly.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: -- or not as the
- 15 order -- kind of like the Texas amicus brief for
- 16 the states?
- 17 MR. TUTT: Exactly. Yes. I think
- 18 that they put it extremely well. I think, if
- 19 you want to see this argument made very well,
- it's in the brief of Texas and the states.
- 21 I -- I also actually want to point out
- 22 some things that I think are critical. Congress
- 23 actually drafts with respect to national
- 24 emergencies in the very way that this
- 25 Congress -- that this statute is drafted all

- 1 throughout the United States Code.
- 2 The -- it's on pages 7 to 9 of our
- 3 reply brief, are just -- this was just like
- 4 throwing -- throwing a penny, like, a yard.
- 5 Like, this was just the ones that came up first
- 6 in the search. These are all statutory
- 7 authorities for the executive branch that are
- 8 activated whenever we are in a time of national
- 9 emergency. So it does not matter that it's the
- 10 Iranian sanctions regime. It does not matter.
- 11 The president just gets these authorities and
- 12 has them.
- 13 And the government conceded that one
- of the more extraordinary authorities in the
- U.S. Code, Public Law 85-804, which uses the
- 16 word "during" just like this statute, uses
- 17 "during" in a purely temporal manner. And that
- 18 gives the -- the president extraordinary
- 19 contracting authorities to sort of disregard
- 20 ordinary contracting rules.
- 21 So this is how Congress typically
- 22 drafts statutes with respect to national
- 23 emergencies, perhaps because they make
- 24 assumptions about the nationalness and
- 25 emergenciness of emergencies that are not

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1 founded for -- for -- I'm not going to
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- 2 hypothesize, but there -- this is how these
- 3 statutes are written throughout the United
- 4 States Code.
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So do you think
- 6 those provisions permit the president to do away
- 7 with all contracting rules for every contract
- 8 that's totally unrelated to the national
- 9 emergency?
- 10 MR. TUTT: That --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Because that seems
- 12 to be your argument.
- MR. TUTT: That is -- that is the --
- 14 the position of both parties in -- in this case,
- 15 yes, is that -- that that is the scope of that
- 16 provision.
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, I thought
- 18 the government had changed its mind. It's going
- 19 to tell me that because it's going to have to
- 20 explain why that's true in one set of provisions
- and not another so that contracting for paint
- 22 for the Department of -- I don't know --
- 23 Education that has nothing to do with the
- 24 military, the government could --
- MR. TUTT: I will say that there is a

- 1 separate limitation then built in the statute.
- 2 So the statute turns on in time of national
- 3 emergency. There has to be a determination that
- 4 it's essential to the national emergency.
- 5 That's written separately in that statute, is --
- 6 is, I think, my understanding.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you.
- 8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Can I go back to
- 9 how Congress understood this? Because I think a
- 10 helpful point for you is the CBO score because
- 11 Congress does pay attention to that, and that,
- 12 you say, was based on an understanding that that
- would apply to everyone called to active duty.
- 14 So that's a good point in your favor, I think,
- in my understanding of CBO scores.
- But the government comes back on that
- in its brief and, you know, basically says the
- 18 CBO didn't explain the basis for its assumption
- 19 and it was based on prior versions of the
- 20 legislation, so this is not -- you know, not
- 21 your usual CBO score, which, you know, again, I
- 22 think is pretty central to how Congress
- 23 understands legislation.
- MR. TUTT: Well, CBO didn't make this
- 25 mistake -- if it's a mistake, CBO didn't make it

- 1 just one time or just two times. It made it
- 2 over and over again.
- 3 And I want to emphasize the degree of
- 4 error that would be involved here. I've -- I've
- 5 looked at data from the Defense Manpower Data
- 6 Center, and 90 percent of call-ups are under
- 7 unenumerated statutes. So they were off by a
- 8 factor of 10 if they were estimating this based
- 9 on -- based only on just the prior language of
- 10 the statute.
- 11 But we look -- in our Petitioner's
- brief, we go through and look at other statutes
- that had the same cross-reference because, like
- I said, it's been used in around nine other
- 15 places for veterans' benefits cases or veterans'
- 16 benefits, and -- and they always got it -- they
- 17 always scored it this way. So thank you.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 19 counsel.
- Justice Thomas, anything further?
- 21 Justice Alito?
- JUSTICE ALITO: What was the CBO
- 23 score?
- MR. TUTT: So the CBO said that it
- would cost roughly \$40 million a year but that

- 1 for the average reservist, it would be around
- 2 \$3,000.
- 3 JUSTICE ALITO: So the total bill was
- 4 estimated at 40 million per year?
- 5 MR. TUTT: Per year, yes, at that
- 6 time.
- 7 JUSTICE ALITO: What is your response
- 8 to the government's argument that your client is
- 9 doomed to lose because he did not present the
- 10 materials that were required by regulation to
- 11 the FAA?
- MR. TUTT: So I have three responses.
- 13 It's not a barrier to this Court deciding this
- 14 case because it's not jurisdictional, so it
- would just be an issue for remand. And I'll say
- it's not passed on by the court below or the
- 17 MSPB.
- 18 We have good arguments he was not
- 19 required to exhaust. Here are two. One, the
- 20 statute does not require it. So, you know, the
- 21 agency in some sense got a benefit here. They
- 22 didn't have to pay him differential pay in real
- 23 time. He had to go to the MSPB and get the
- 24 differential pay. So they can just make the
- 25 payment then. It's money that was budgeted to

- 1 be paid to him and should have been paid.
- 2 The other is that it would have been
- futile at the time. So, you know, exhaustion
- 4 can be excused if it's futile. Here, OPM
- 5 guidance was against him. The consistent
- 6 practice of the agency was against him. And the
- 7 person he asked at the agency told him he
- 8 wouldn't get it. So that was why he didn't make
- 9 the request.
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: Do I remember
- 11 correctly that what he did during the time when
- 12 he was called up was to serve as the captain of
- a Coast Guard vessel that was escorting military
- 14 vessels in and out of the harbor?
- 15 MR. TUTT: Yes. I don't -- I don't
- 16 know -- I don't think he was the captain, but he
- 17 was a petty officer.
- JUSTICE ALITO: He was a petty officer
- on that. Why wouldn't that meet even the Adams
- 20 standard?
- 21 MR. TUTT: I actually think it -- it
- does meet the Adams standard. There -- this --
- this case, for various reasons, the court ruled
- 24 against us and said there was no evidence he was
- 25 directly serving in a contingency operation.

- 1 Adams hadn't been decided when the record closed
- 2 in this case, so we didn't develop those
- 3 arguments.
- 4 And the way this was presented to the
- 5 Federal Circuit was you should overrule Adams.
- 6 He's just entitled to the differential pay. And
- 7 that's how it was litigated below.
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: At what point do you
- 9 think the veterans canon, if it is a proper
- 10 canon of interpretation, should come into play
- in this case? Would it come into play only if
- we thought that the arguments were in equipoise?
- 13 MR. TUTT: I have a -- I have a -- I
- 14 have a strong view of the veterans canon. I
- think that it is something that's sort of more
- 16 powerful than that. I think that it is evidence
- of how Congress thinks about how veterans should
- 18 be treated based on their service to the
- 19 country. But, certainly, if you get to
- 20 equipoise, it should be a thumb on the scale in
- 21 our favor.
- JUSTICE ALITO: The canon is based on
- 23 the thought that Congress wants any ambiguity
- 24 that it leaves in the statute that could provide
- a benefit for veterans under all circumstances,

- 1 no matter the cost, to be resolved in favor of
- 2 the veteran. That is a -- a -- a guess about
- 3 the way Congress thinks?
- 4 MR. TUTT: I think it's -- you might
- 5 even elevate it to the level of, like, a
- 6 structural constitutional principle. I mean,
- 7 you know, just as the Court has the federalism
- 8 clear statement canon, I think, you know, when
- 9 it comes to veterans and servicemembers, since
- 10 the very first Congress, there has been an
- 11 effort to ensure that those who put their lives
- on the line for us receive compensation.
- 13 JUSTICE ALITO: Is it constitutional?
- 14 It's constitutionally based? On what provision
- of the Constitution is it based?
- 16 MR. TUTT: Well, I think it's based on
- 17 the structure of the -- the Constitution, I
- 18 guess is the -- the point.
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, what is the --
- 20 what is it about the structure of the
- 21 Constitution that supports it?
- MR. TUTT: Well, there are -- there's
- 23 the fact that most of Article I, Section 8 is
- 24 devoted to military provisions. I -- I don't
- 25 think that we have to get into high theory of --

- of the veterans canon, but, you know, it is --
- 2 if you look at the original Constitution, it's
- 3 primarily a war machine. It's designed to
- 4 ensure that the country can remain one going
- 5 forward, and a crucial part of that is ensuring
- 6 that veterans and reservists receive the
- 7 benefits that they are --
- JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Thank --
- 9 thank you.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 11 Sotomayor?
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Just a point of
- 13 clarification. The orders here were a call-up
- 14 for a military contingency. So, assuming that
- your responses to Justice Alito why your failure
- to act earlier should have been excused, one of
- 17 his call-ups were for a medical treatment.
- Under your theory, that plus, I think,
- 19 regular service, the two weeks that reservists
- 20 have to train, all of that would be paid the
- 21 differential pay, correct?
- MR. TUTT: Your Honor, his injuries
- were in the line of duty, and then he was called
- under 12301(h) to convalesce, but, you know, he
- was injured for -- while doing the contingency

- 1 operation and/or, yes, he would receive
- 2 differential pay for that.
- 3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And so would he
- 4 for the two -- every reservist for the two weeks
- of service they render in just basic training?
- 6 MR. TUTT: I think the Court -- I
- 7 think that there may be arguments about whether
- 8 that constitutes a call to active duty under a
- 9 provision of law, but, assuming that it is,
- 10 yeah, you would receive the -- the pay, just as
- 11 you would receive your ordinary pay.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
- 13 Justice Gorsuch?
- 14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You haven't.
- 15 mentioned your argument about the unexpected
- 16 criminal liability that employers might face,
- and I just wanted to give you an opportunity to
- offer that in light of the government's response
- in its reply brief.
- 20 MR. TUTT: Thank you, Your Honor, yes.
- So, obviously, Section 209(h) is a
- 22 carveout to a criminal prohibition that says
- 23 that if you pay differential pay under the exact
- same terms as this statute, so they have the
- 25 exact same words, that you are exempt from this

- 1 criminal statute.
- 2 So private employers relying on that
- 3 language for decades have been paying those who
- 4 were activated who work for them differential
- 5 pay. And the implications of this case are that
- 6 there are differential pay policies. We did not
- 7 identify them for obvious reasons that do not
- 8 match the government's vision of what the --
- 9 this statute says. And so they would be out of
- 10 compliance and have been out of compliance with
- 11 what the government's version of the scope of
- 12 this provision is.
- 13 And so relatively large companies
- 14 would receive -- would be retroactively
- 15 potentially criminally liable as a result of
- 16 a -- of a ruling against us in this case.
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Just another quick
- 18 question. The Adams opinion suggested that
- somebody called up had to be directly involved
- in a contingency operation. I don't see either
- 21 side defending that rule. So should we just
- vacate and remand on that basis? What would be
- 23 wrong with that?
- MR. TUTT: We -- we welcome the
- 25 government's decision to sort of abandon the --

- 1 the Adam -- Adams rule, and we do think that no
- 2 matter what happens, the Court would have to
- 3 vacate.
- But we think that the -- we're here to
- 5 get the statute right. We think that Congress
- 6 enacted a bright-line rule that wasn't designed
- 7 to create a bunch of line-drawing problems. And
- 8 we would be down in the Federal Circuit
- 9 litigating forever.
- 10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, I understand
- 11 that, but, normally, we don't decide issues in
- the first instance. And, here, both sides have
- 13 presented a raft of arguments that no lower
- 14 court has passed upon.
- And, normally, we wait for circuit
- 16 splits. Here, of course, we can't get that, but
- 17 we could at least get the Federal Circuit's
- 18 considered judgment on your theory and the
- 19 government's present theory having rejected the
- one that nobody seems to be willing to defend.
- 21 MR. TUTT: Your Honor, it would be
- 22 kind of a boon to the government for having kind
- of moved their position, right, they have
- 24 procured the --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Hey, you don't win

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1 everything, but, you know, it's better than a
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- 2 loss, isn't it, counsel?
- 3 MR. TUTT: I -- yes, Your Honor. Yes.
- 4 And we would, of course, accept a vacate -- a
- 5 vacate and remand if the Court is of the mind
- 6 that this should be passed on by the Federal
- 7 Circuit first.
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 9 Kavanaugh?
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On the criminal
- 11 liability point, obviously, there would be a
- good mens rea defense, so I'll just point that
- out, right? At least for those, yeah?
- MR. TUTT: Yes, and -- but, again,
- 15 you --
- 16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: It doesn't defeat
- 17 your point. I'm just saying retroactive,
- unknowing liability is something that would be
- 19 doubly frowned upon.
- 20 MR. TUTT: Yes. So, if the Court is
- 21 ruling against us, you should say that,
- 22 absolutely, I think. That would be a welcome
- thing. But I would say it is going to be, under
- 24 the government's theory, very difficult for
- 25 employers to figure out whether or not their

- 1 differential pay policies are compliant.
- 2 The government says just look at their
- 3 orders, but the orders are written by members of
- 4 the person's unit. They're written by --
- 5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, the
- 6 government then adds that -- and I think this
- 7 goes to your line-drawing point too in your
- 8 opening -- that if in a particular instance a
- 9 servicemember's orders are not clear, he or she
- 10 can seek to have the orders clarified.
- MR. TUTT: And then I guess we would
- 12 be litigating the very argument that the
- 13 government has declined to make, which is
- whether the person's service is going to be
- 15 sufficiently connected --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right.
- 17 MR. TUTT: -- in substance. And,
- again, that gets you to back-filling security
- 19 operations. That gets you to training to go be
- 20 deployed. That gets you to all of the
- 21 line-drawing problems.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.
- MR. TUTT: Thank you, Your Honor.
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 25 Barrett?

1	Justice Jackson?
2	JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I just clarify?
3	I'm sorry. So the the orders cite to a
4	particular contingency or they don't?
5	MR. TUTT: They they sometimes do
6	and they sometimes don't. They are supposed to,
7	I think. I think the government will come up
8	and say that they are supposed to. It is
9	they usually just say what provision of law
LO	you're being called up under.
L1	And
L2	JUSTICE JACKSON: And if they're
L3	silent on that and we were to hold that a
L4	substantial connection is required, what
L5	what's your view on the process then?
L6	MR. TUTT: So my understanding is that
L7	the government is saying that orders will then
L8	be consistently written in a manner that ensures
L9	that a reservist knows whether they are going to
20	get differential pay by looking at the face of
21	their orders. And if they and if it doesn't
22	say and the reservist
23	JUSTICE JACKSON: And if that
24	happens
25	MR. TUTT: thinks it will

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- does that -- does

- 2 that defeat your argument about
- 3 administrability?
- 4 MR. TUTT: It -- it does if you think
- 5 that this will be consistently carried out and
- 6 that it complies with the statute.
- 7 The big problem for the government's
- 8 position is obviously that it doesn't really
- 9 match up with the statute. There's nothing in
- 10 the statute's use of "during" that implies that
- 11 there's going to be.
- 12 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand
- 13 your point. Thank you.
- MR. TUTT: But -- but -- yeah. Thank
- 15 you, Your Honor.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 17 counsel.
- 18 MR. TUTT: Thank you.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Ms. Reaves.
- 20 ORAL ARGUMENT BY NICOLE F. REAVES
- 21 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
- MS. REAVES: Mr. Chief Justice, and
- 23 may it please the Court:
- The word "during" has multiple
- 25 meanings, and as with many words, the meaning of

- 1 "during" in any particular sentence will depend
- on context. I want to highlight three pieces of
- 3 context that make clear that "during a national
- 4 emergency" means in the course of a national
- 5 emergency, not at the same time as one.
- First, the phrase "during a national
- 7 emergency" is part of a broadly applicable
- 8 definition of "contingency operation."
- 9 Petitioner's reading fails to account for the
- 10 fact that the term generally connotes an
- 11 operation taken in response to a particular
- 12 contingency. And national emergencies are often
- declared for non-military purposes.
- One that Justice Kavanaugh referred
- to, for example, is called blocking Iranian
- 16 government property. It's a prerequisite for
- 17 certain economic sanctions, and it's been in
- 18 effect for over 45 years.
- 19 As a matter of plain language, we
- 20 would not think that voluntary active-duty
- 21 training falls under the umbrella of a
- 22 contingency operation so long as there is a
- 23 declared economic emergency.
- 24 Second, reading "during" to merely
- 25 require temporal overlap would make most of

- 1 Section 101(a)(13)(B) unnecessary. Because
- 2 multiple national emergencies are ongoing at all
- 3 times, Petitioner's reading renders the list of
- 4 expressly cross-referenced provisions and
- 5 Congress's multiple additions to that list
- 6 entirely superfluous. And the Court has applied
- 7 superfluity in cases like this, where
- 8 superfluity is a result of language in the
- 9 statute and practical effects of the way the
- 10 world works. I'd point the Court to TWA v. --
- 11 v. Anders -- Andrews as an example of that.
- 12 And third and finally, Petitioner's
- reading would result in a number of anomalies,
- 14 including requiring differential pay for
- 15 reservists who have been court-martialed and
- 16 incarcerated.
- 17 For those and other reasons, the
- 18 context makes clear that "during" does not carry
- 19 a wholly temporal meaning here. Petitioner has
- 20 consistently failed to seriously engage with the
- 21 text and context, and neither DoD, nor the Coast
- 22 Guard, nor any court has ever adopted
- 23 Petitioner's reading of "during" in the
- 24 definition of "contingency operation." This
- 25 Court should not be the first to do so.

<b>T</b>	Т	wercome	cne	Court	S	questions.

- 2 JUSTICE THOMAS: Has your position
- 3 been adopted before by MSPB or by the Fed.
- 4 Circuit?
- 5 MS. REAVES: So it has not been
- 6 adopted by the Federal Circuit. It's -- excuse
- 7 me, my -- our position has been adopted by the
- 8 Federal Circuit. I think the Federal Circuit's
- 9 position is probably a bit narrower than our
- 10 position. So we are providing a more
- 11 benefits-friendly approach.
- 12 And as far as the MSPB goes, the MSPB
- as a whole has never issued a precedential
- 14 decision on this. There's a 2016 decision
- 15 called Marquiz, where the Board as a whole
- 16 divided on this question. ALJs have come out
- 17 different ways. So Petitioner in his cert stage
- 18 papers cited some examples of individual ALJ
- 19 judges coming out his direction. We looked and
- there are examples of individual ALJs coming out
- 21 our direction as well.
- JUSTICE THOMAS: So there's some
- 23 degree of novelty to your reading also then?
- MS. REAVES: I don't think there's
- 25 novelty. I think there was -- there has been

- 1 articulations along the lines of what we said by
- 2 individual ALJ judges, but I think, at the end
- 3 of the day, the kind of main point is that this
- 4 reading of wholly temporal meaning of "during"
- 5 that Petitioner has laid out is a really unique
- 6 reading that, other than a handful of ALJs, just
- 7 hasn't been adopted anywhere.
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel --
- 9 JUSTICE THOMAS: How do you -- how
- 10 do --
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel -- I'm
- 12 sorry. Go ahead.
- JUSTICE THOMAS: How do you respond to
- 14 the Petitioner's point that your reading would
- 15 expose private employers to criminal -- more
- 16 criminal liability?
- MS. REAVES: So I have four quick
- 18 responses on that.
- The first is that our reading is no
- 20 narrower than the Adams decision. I think it is
- 21 broader. So assuming companies have been
- following the prevailing law, I think we're not
- 23 creating any retroactive liability.
- 24 Second, the D.C. Circuit has held that
- 25 there's an intent requirement. It's a decision

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1 called U.S. versus Government Accountability. I
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- 2 think that would definitely cover the mistaken
- 3 employer.
- 4 And, third, I -- I don't think this is
- 5 a situation in which we get into lenity, first
- of all, because I don't think there's the sort
- 7 of grievous ambiguity that would lead to --
- 8 to -- to lenity itself.
- 9 But my fourth point is I think it
- 10 would be an expansion of the lenity doctrine to
- 11 apply it to a general definitional statute. The
- 12 Court has applied lenity when a statutory
- 13 prohibition has both civil and criminal
- 14 penalties, and it's applied it in civil cases
- 15 for that reason.
- 16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ms. -- Ms. Reaves --
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm sorry, Chief.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- we've had a
- lot of discussion with what Congress meant and
- 21 rightly -- rightly so. If you were someone
- 22 sitting down trying to decide whether to sign up
- 23 to be a reservist and you read this provision
- 24 saying you get the same pay, you know, if you're
- 25 called up during a war or during a national

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1 emergency, and you -- and you find out there
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- were 43 or however many it is national
- 3 emergencies and that extra pay is very important
- 4 to you, how do you think a normal person would
- 5 read that language?
- 6 MS. REAVES: I do think the best
- 7 reading that kind of anyone would have of this
- 8 language is, if you look at all these expressly
- 9 cross-referenced provisions and then you look at
- "during a war or during a national emergency,"
- it wouldn't make sense to read that so broadly
- 12 as to swallow up those other provisions.
- 13 And I think a reservist wouldn't
- 14 necessarily think that, oh, if I volunteer for
- 15 JAG training, that means I'm serving during a
- 16 national emergency. I don't think that's sort
- of the way an ordinary person would think of
- 18 this.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, you
- 20 started -- I think the first thing you said was,
- 21 well, if you look at all the cross-referenced
- 22 provisions. I -- I don't necessarily think
- 23 somebody trying to decide whether to sign up
- 24 would do that. I mean, just looking at the
- language, "during a war or during a national

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1 emergency," it -- it seems to have a pretty
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- 2 strong temporal aspect.
- 3 MS. REAVES: I disagree, and I think,
- 4 again, I would point the Court back to the fact
- 5 that this is part of the definition of
- 6 "contingency operation," and it applies over 40
- 7 places in Title 10 and over 20 places outside of
- 8 Title 10.
- 9 And when we think of a contingency
- 10 operation, we don't normally think of something
- 11 like volunteering for training. We think of
- something like a, you know, unexpected mission
- in response to a contingency. So I think, you
- 14 know, if someone read the whole statute and the
- whole statutory provision, I don't think they
- 16 would think that this just has a temporal
- 17 requirement.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, and you
- 19 say it's -- it -- it doesn't mean --
- 20 "during" doesn't have a temporal limitation. It
- 21 also means in the course of. I've got to say I
- 22 must be missing something because I would have
- thought "in the course of" means pretty much the
- 24 same thing as "during." If -- if "during" has a
- 25 temporal limitation, I don't see how "in the

- 1 course of "wouldn't.
- MS. REAVES: So I think "in the course
- 3 of does have a temporal limitation. It just
- 4 also requires a substantive connection.
- 5 And I think the plain meaning examples
- 6 we provide in our brief -- someone arguing
- 7 during a hearing, an obligation to be truthful
- 8 during an application process, disclosures
- 9 permitted during or in anticipation of
- 10 litigation -- all of those are requiring both
- 11 temporal overlap, of course, but also a
- 12 substantive connection.
- 13 And that's a very common use of the
- 14 term "during." And I think, once you kind of
- 15 get past that point, the context just makes
- 16 clear that a substantive connection is required
- 17 here.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I
- 19 don't -- I'm not sure I agree with you that it's
- 20 a common -- to the extent you're saying it's
- 21 different than -- than "in the course of," I'm
- 22 not sure I understand how it's a very common
- 23 meaning. I think -- will you give me at least
- the most common reading is it means at the same
- 25 time as?

- 1 MS. REAVES: I'm not sure it's the
- 2 most common reading. But I think, even if you
- 3 think it's the most common reading as wholly
- 4 temporal, that doesn't excuse the Court from
- 5 having to go through this context sort of
- 6 analysis. So take the word "cool," for example.
- 7 It means both cold temperature-wise and calm and
- 8 collected. I think, certainly, cold
- 9 temperature-wise is the most common meaning of
- that term, but that doesn't mean someone reading
- 11 a sentence puts --
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, it could
- 13 mean --
- MS. REAVES: -- the thumb on the scale
- 15 in that favor.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- mean a lot
- of things. It could also mean, you know, hip.
- 18 But, I mean, it doesn't -- it's not the same
- 19 kind of word as "during."
- 20 MS. REAVES: I -- I think it is a
- 21 similar word to "during" in that it's a word
- 22 that has multiple meanings. And when a word has
- 23 multiple mainline meanings, the Court doesn't
- 24 kind of put a thumb on the scale. It looks at
- 25 the word in context and tries to sort out what

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1 it means and what Congress meant by adopting
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- 2 that word in this context.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ms. Reaves, in
- 4 response to Justice Thomas's question about the
- 5 criminal liability under Section 209, I -- I --
- 6 I take the mens rea point on past liability, but
- 7 I -- I -- I think your friend on the other side
- 8 had a -- a stronger point that I didn't hear you
- 9 address, and that is private employers will have
- 10 no way ex ante to know whether they're violating
- 11 a federal felony -- committing a federal felony
- 12 because they don't have access to orders all the
- 13 time. The orders don't contain the information
- 14 that are necessary to determine whether their --
- they should be providing differential pay or
- whether they're forbidden from doing so.
- 17 If "during" has a substantive
- 18 connection, how is a private employer to figure
- 19 out whether this fellow with these orders is --
- 20 is engaged in conduct during a national
- 21 emergency? Temporally, he can figure that out?
- 22 Very difficult to figure out if there's a
- 23 substantive component that's undefined.
- MS. REAVES: So a couple of responses
- on that, Justice Gorsuch.

1	So, first of all, I do think,
2	actually, it will be fairly straightforward for
3	both agencies and private employers to sort out
4	who's entitled to differential pay. And I do
5	think that that is because the call or order to
6	duty and we cite Army and Navy and Coast
7	Guard guidance explaining that the call or order
8	to duty is supposed to state the contingency
9	operation, whether it's in support of one, the
10	statutory authority for it, and the basis for
11	the call-up, whether there's an executive order.
12	Now Petitioner has provided no
13	evidence for his assertion that that commonly
14	does not happen and
15	JUSTICE GORSUCH: Do well, what do
16	you think? Do you know, does that commonly
17	happen? You cite regulations, great, but you
18	also want us to take cognizance of the real
19	world and how many national emergencies there
20	are, so may perhaps we should ask you how
21	common is it for the the orders not to
22	contain the information that's required to know
23	the answer?
24	MS. REAVES: So DoD has informed me
25	that it is rare, that this guidance is

- 1 commonplace and that the orders normally contain
- 2 this sort of language. And as we explained, the
- 3 way for an individual, whether they're employed
- 4 by a federal agency or whether they're employed
- 5 by a private employer, if their orders don't say
- 6 that, they follow that OPM guidance, they go ask
- 7 for clarification on the orders from the Army or
- 8 Navy or whoever they're employed by, and when
- 9 those are corrected, it is, in fact, clear
- whether or not they're entitled to differential
- 11 pay.
- 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It's just that a
- 13 well-meaning private employer could find
- themself to be a federal felon for actually
- 15 trying to pay money to somebody.
- 16 MS. REAVES: I don't think so because
- of the mens rea requirement.
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I understand. I
- 19 understand that.
- 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: Could I ask you --
- 21 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Now just --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I'm sorry.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Sorry. Just one --
- 24 one last thing. You -- you've acknowledged that
- 25 this "during" argument is -- is different than

- 1 the Adams precedent, and -- and it is. And
- 2 Justice Thomas also asked you would it make
- 3 sense to at least get lower courts to pass on
- 4 this before we do? We don't -- we're never
- 5 going to have a circuit split, but would it be
- 6 prudent to at least have the benefit of some
- 7 lower court thinking on -- on what is presented
- 8 to us for the first time in this Court, a new
- 9 theory?
- MS. REAVES: So I think two points on
- 11 that, Justice Gorsuch.
- 12 First of all, you know, we don't have
- 13 a problem with sending this case back. We
- obviously opposed certiorari in this case.
- I think the second point I would point
- out is that, in our brief in opposition in
- 17 Adams, we made essentially the argument we're
- making to the Court now, and we did, in fact,
- 19 make that to the Federal Circuit in opposition
- 20 to Petitioner's cert petition in this case and I
- 21 believe some on the merits of this case as well.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's interesting,
- that even despite the government's concession
- that they're wrong, they haven't yet fixed their
- 25 precedent, so I wonder whether that augers

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1 for -- for doing just -- just that, clarifying
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- 2 that that's wrong.
- 3 MS. REAVES: Again, I mean, I think we
- 4 opposed cert --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You have no --
- 6 MS. REAVES: -- because we think this
- 7 broad argument that no court has accepted is
- 8 wrong.
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You have no
- 10 objection to this, to -- to -- to vacating and
- 11 remanding because Adams is wrong?
- 12 MS. REAVES: So I think we would have
- 13 an -- an opposition to vacating here for a
- 14 couple of reasons, because Petitioner this whole
- way through has presented only one argument.
- 16 And -- and my friend on the other side --
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: That Adams is wrong.
- MS. REAVES: No. My friend on -- so I
- 19 think it's important to keep in mind what is
- 20 wrong in Adams here. What is right in Adams is
- its rejection of Petitioner's argument that mere
- temporal overlap entitles someone to
- 23 differential pay.
- 24 That is the only argument Petitioner
- 25 has presented throughout this case. He solely

- 1 took this up to broadly challenge that broad
- 2 argument in Adams. And so I think a vacatur in
- 3 this case would be inappropriate because that
- 4 would essentially be giving Petitioner a benefit
- 5 for making a broad argument that this Court was
- 6 unwilling to affirm on.
- 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It's just odd
- 8 that -- that we would -- he would lose even if
- 9 we all agree Adams is -- is wrong.
- 10 MS. REAVES: I don't think that's
- 11 right. I think some of the dicta in Adams we
- aren't embracing here and we've never embraced.
- We didn't embrace it in our brief opposition in
- 14 Adams. We didn't embrace it in our brief in
- 15 opposition here.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
- 17 MS. REAVES: But the main-line holding
- 18 he's challenging we do think is wrong.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I have two --
- 21 JUSTICE KAGAN: Can I ask --
- 22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- I have two
- 23 lines of questions following up on this.
- 24 You showed the FAA policy to me, but
- 25 that has no time limit as to when the requests

- 1 for differential pay could be made. So, if it
- 2 has no time limit, why is their failure to have
- 3 asked for it earlier fatal?
- 4 MS. REAVES: So it's not a timing
- 5 problem here. And, you know, the FAA will
- 6 consider if Petitioner -- if the Court affirms
- 7 in this case and Petitioner actually files a
- 8 request for differential pay, FAA will consider
- 9 that under the standard laid out in our brief,
- and we anticipate he will receive differential
- 11 pay for the three periods at issue in this case.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. So let
- me stop and go back to he was fighting the Adams
- decision before the Board, which basically made
- 15 the orders irrelevant. It required him to prove
- 16 that his work had a substantive connection.
- 17 You admit that that requirement was
- 18 not necessary. But why should he be faulted for
- 19 failing to anticipate a position that the agency
- 20 rejected?
- 21 MS. REAVES: So I don't think that the
- 22 argument that his orders are in support of a
- 23 contingency operation or in the course of a
- 24 contingency operation was in any way foreclosed
- 25 by Adams.

- 1 The only thing Adams squarely rejected
- 2 was that solely temporal overlap alone was not
- 3 enough.
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's not how I
- 5 read the Federal Circuit's Adams decision. I
- 6 read it as saying, even if your order specified
- 7 that it was for the Iraqi fight, that you had to
- 8 prove that the actual job you did related to
- 9 that contingency operation.
- 10 MS. REAVES: I think maybe there's
- 11 some loose language in Adams along that line,
- but I wouldn't say it's relevant to the holding
- of Adams because the facts of Adams --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We may be read --
- we're going to -- then we're going to fight
- 16 about a reading. I -- I think it's fairly clear
- to me both in Adams and in this case that they
- 18 faulted him for not proving the substantive
- 19 connection between his work and the Iraqi
- 20 operation.
- MS. REAVES: I do think it's important
- 22 to keep in mind, though, the facts in Adams, his
- orders said he was called up in support of a
- 24 non-contingency operation.
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Adams was very

- 1 different, I agree.
- Now there is one other area that I
- 3 want to -- and I notice, before the Federal
- 4 Circuit, you argued that the enumerated
- 5 provisions in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13)(B) should
- 6 inform the Court's understanding of the final
- 7 clause we're interpreting here. You seemed to
- 8 be making that argument at -- on -- at the bench
- 9 before us earlier, but in your briefing, you
- 10 gave it up.
- 11 But, if I look at those
- 12 cross-references, all of the enumerated
- 13 contingency operations are -- some of them
- 14 require a connection, a substantive connection,
- some don't. So what's your position?
- 16 MS. REAVES: So --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Either all of them
- 18 require a substantive connection or they don't.
- 19 And if they don't, why do we use them to inform
- 20 us about whether this requires a substantive
- 21 connection or not?
- MS. REAVES: So we haven't made the
- 23 argument here that -- before this Court that all
- of those cross-referenced provisions require a
- 25 substantive connection. The argument that I was

- 1 making and that we did make in our brief is that
- 2 the Court should consider the fact that it's
- defining "contingency operation" and the plain
- 4 meaning of that term by itself.
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That seems like
- 6 having your cake and eating it too.
- 7 MS. REAVES: I -- I don't --
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You want to say,
- 9 in this one provision, it requires a substantive
- 10 connection, but it doesn't in all those others.
- 11 It might not in all those others. And the
- 12 reason it might not in all those others is
- 13 because all those others don't mention that
- 14 connection.
- MS. REAVES: I don't think that's
- 16 right. And, again, we haven't made that
- 17 argument for a reason, but I think, if the -- if
- 18 you're trying to make a little sense of how
- 19 Congress might have been thinking and what it
- 20 wanted to accomplish by writing things this way,
- 21 all the expressly cross-referenced provisions
- 22 provide a basis for involuntary calls to
- 23 service.
- 24 And I think it would be rational for
- 25 Congress to say: Well, we want all involuntary

- 1 service calls of any type to entitle individuals
- 2 to differential pay. And volunteering for
- 3 service in the course of a national emergency
- 4 should entitle them to differential pay.
- 5 But volunteering for active-duty
- 6 training to go to JAG school or something like
- 7 that does not automatically entitle someone to
- 8 differential pay. I do think that's kind of a
- 9 logical way to draw things.
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So 10 U.S.C.
- 11 1230 -- I'm sorry -- 10 U.S.C. 1230(o)(2) that
- 12 provides that in time of national emergency, to
- 13 activate a unit of the Ready Reserve without
- 14 their consent, does that require there to be a
- 15 national emergency, related to a national
- 16 emergency?
- MS. REAVES: No, I don't believe so.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. So you
- 19 are inconsistent there. Okay. Thank you.
- MS. REAVES: No, I don't think we're
- 21 being inconsistent.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I know you're
- 23 saying you're not, but I don't see how I can
- 24 do -- I can get to substantive if you say that
- 25 Congress intended there to be a substantive

- 1 connection here but --
- MS. REAVES: But only as to the other
- 3 provisions of law that weren't expressly
- 4 enumerated. Congress obviously made different
- 5 policy judgments as to all involuntary call-ups
- 6 that are covered under those other provisions.
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: Can I ask about the
- 8 CBO scoring, because the CBO scoring really does
- 9 seem to assume the Petitioner's position here,
- and I'm wondering how you think that came to be
- or how we should think about the relevance of
- 12 that.
- MS. REAVES: So I have three points on
- 14 that, Justice Kagan.
- 15 First, the language originated in CBO
- 16 reports that were analyzing materially different
- 17 statutory proposals that suggested that all
- 18 active-duty service would be covered.
- 19 And, second, when that statutory text
- 20 changed, the CBO reports didn't analyze that.
- 21 They just carried over the analysis from those
- 22 prior reports.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: So my understanding of
- 24 the way CBO usually works -- and you tell me if
- 25 you think it's different in this situation --

- 1 but that there's, you know, a back-and-forth and
- 2 maybe a continuing dialogue really between CBO
- 3 staffers and legislators because it's in
- 4 everybody's interest that the scoring actually
- 5 reflect the -- the nature of the thing that
- 6 Congress wants to do.
- 7 So I guess I would be surprised if you
- 8 were to tell me there was an initial thing that
- 9 they based this assumption on and then everybody
- 10 just stopped talking to each other.
- 11 MS. REAVES: Well, I think one thing
- 12 to look at is that these reports were very quick
- 13 succession and that change occurred, and I
- 14 believe the next report came out within a matter
- of one or two months. So I'm not sure that
- 16 there was sort of the time and analysis that one
- 17 might expect for that change to kind of
- 18 statutory text.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, isn't there
- 20 also --
- MS. REAVES: But the third point I
- 22 wanted to make --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Sorry -- sorry to
- 24 interrupt, but Justice Kagan suggested that all
- 25 sides have an interest in making sure the score

- is accurate. I wonder whether there's actually
- 2 an incentive to make sure the score -- the score
- 3 is as low as possible and that if there was a
- 4 change during the drafting process that was
- 5 material and people thought it would reduce the
- 6 score, they would have had every incentive to
- 7 note that.
- 8 MS. REAVES: I -- I -- I really can't
- 9 speculate on what this particular CBO office or
- 10 the senators and representatives that were
- 11 speaking to them were thinking about, but the
- third point I want to make, and I think this is
- very important, is that even under Petitioner's
- reading, those later CBO reports got it wrong.
- So one of the other changes that
- 16 happened was referencing the definition of
- 17 "active-duty service" in Section 101(d), and
- 18 that excludes full-time national guard duty.
- 19 And if you look at those CBO reports, they all
- say that full-time national guard duty will be
- 21 covered. And I don't think Petitioner would
- 22 dispute that. But it's yet another way.
- So, you know, if you go with
- 24 Petitioner's reading, the CBO reports got one
- 25 big thing wrong. If you go with our reading, it

- 1 got two big things wrong. I just don't think
- 2 this is a situation in which the CBO reports
- 3 should play any sort of major influence in
- 4 overriding the best meaning of the congressional
- 5 text.
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: The overall amount
- 7 of money at issue here is roughly?
- 8 MS. REAVES: Unfortunately, I don't
- 9 have any numbers on that. Because each civilian
- 10 employing agency is responsible for paying
- 11 differential pay, we don't have consolidated
- 12 data on that.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I guess my point,
- it's not a huge number in the grand scheme of
- the federal budget, correct?
- MS. REAVES: I think that that's
- 17 probably fair, but that doesn't --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You don't know?
- MS. REAVES: I don't -- I don't know.
- 20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I think you said
- 21 something earlier that's important. Just to
- 22 make sure I have it right, even if we affirm,
- 23 Petitioner could present the orders or go back
- to the FAA and make the request and would
- 25 likely, I think you said -- I don't want to put

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1 words in your mouth -- get the differential pay
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- 2 for the pay periods in question, correct?
- 3 MS. REAVES: That's correct. The
- 4 FAA -- if he submits his earning and leave
- 5 statements, which, again, he's never done --
- 6 it's at Pet. App. 32a -- and his orders to the
- 7 FAA, they'll adjudicate it under the standard
- 8 laid out in our brief.
- 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So, even
- 10 affirming, absent something unexpected, he's
- 11 going to get his pay?
- MS. REAVES: That's correct, yes.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. Let's see.
- 14 Footnote 4, you say you're going to change the
- 15 OPM -- or not you -- OPM is going to change its
- 16 guidance going forward. Can you just clarify
- 17 what you mean by that?
- 18 MS. REAVES: Yes.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I think you've
- 20 already explained it, but I just want to nail it
- down in connection with Footnote 4.
- MS. REAVES: Of course. So I think,
- 23 if the Court were to affirm here and just reject
- 24 Petitioner's argument, OPM would update its
- 25 guidance to be in line with the standards we've

- 1 laid out in our brief, so to instruct agencies
- 2 to look at the text of the orders. If there's
- 3 confusion about that, to go back to the Navy or
- 4 Army or Coast Guard and request clarification
- from them. The guidance will, of course, make
- 6 clear that this final clause in Section
- 7 101(a)(13)(B), you know, is going to be based on
- 8 the text of those orders.
- 9 And so I think -- I think it will be
- 10 very clear from those, from that guidance,
- 11 the -- the rule that agencies should apply when
- 12 adjudicating differential pay requests.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And the --
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What about --
- 15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- last one -- oh.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm sorry, go
- 17 ahead.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I'm good.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, if it's
- 20 your last one.
- 21 (Laughter.)
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Pressure. Can you
- explain, and I think you've touched on this, but
- 24 explain how adopting Petitioner's interpretation
- 25 would cause ripple-effect problems in other

- 1 areas of the law? Because I want to make sure I
- 2 understand how the interlocking pieces work
- 3 here.
- 4 MS. REAVES: So I think our -- our
- 5 real point is that the term "contingency
- 6 operation" is used in numerous places throughout
- 7 the U.S. Code. Over 50 times in Title 10, over
- 8 20 times outside of Title 10, either
- 9 "contingency operation" or one of the provisions
- 10 within that definition are referenced.
- 11 And our real argument here is that it
- wouldn't make any sense to use Petitioner's
- definition of "during" in all of those sorts of
- 14 contexts. So I think we've pointed out some of
- them on our brief on pages 5 and 22. And a lot
- of these fall into the categories of exceptions
- to various obligations, such as spending limits
- and use of certain resources and requirements to
- 19 notify Congress.
- I think, if you accepted Petitioner's
- 21 reading, then it would suggest that these
- 22 requirements have very little teeth because they
- 23 would essentially be excused as long as a
- 24 national emergency happens to be ongoing at the
- 25 same period of time.

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I understood
2	your discussion with Justice Kavanaugh. You
3	said that the Petitioner here would be entitled
4	to get the relief he's seeking how?
5	MS. REAVES: So he would need to
6	again, because Petitioner has never actually
7	submitted his earnings and leave statements,
8	there's no way for the FAA to calculate any
9	differential pay to which he's entitled. It's
10	not as if every civilian agency has access to
11	DoD pay stubs. They're separate pay systems and
12	they can't acquire it. So there's
13	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Oh. So you
14	were just talking about him in this particular
15	case
16	MS. REAVES: Yes, I was just talking
17	about that.
18	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: due to that
19	particular nuance. I thought it was you were
20	offering broader relief than that.
21	MS. REAVES: No, I was just talking
22	about Petitioner.
23	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay.
24	JUSTICE BARRETT: Ms. Reaves
25	JUSTICE KAGAN: I understand the

- 1 oddity of having all these statutes enumerated
- 2 if Petitioner's position is right as to the
- 3 catch-all, but you don't think that it's odd to
- 4 have the policy that Petitioner is suggesting,
- 5 do you?
- 6 MS. REAVES: No. I don't think our --
- 7 our argument is ultimately a policy argument at
- 8 all. I think it's based on the text and context
- 9 here.
- 10 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, I mean, I guess
- 11 what I'm suggesting is it would make perfect
- sense for Congress to say something like anybody
- who's called up in these perilous times ought to
- 14 get a pay differential because everybody
- 15 contributes in their own way, so regardless, if
- 16 you're at the front fighting for a war or you're
- the military recruiter or you're anything else,
- 18 you know, that everybody contributes to the --
- 19 to the efforts that -- the effort that is needed
- in these emergency times.
- 21 That would make perfect sense for
- 22 Congress to think, wouldn't it?
- MS. REAVES: Yes, I think it would
- 24 make sense. I just want to point out that I
- 25 think Petitioner's argument actually goes

- 1 broader than that because he's arguing that
- 2 individuals who volunteer for training are also
- 3 entitled to differential pay. I -- I don't
- 4 think those sort of individuals would kind of
- 5 fall within that logic.
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: I don't really know
- 7 why. Like, we need people who get training so
- 8 that they can step up, you know, when their turn
- 9 comes.
- MS. REAVES: Maybe that would apply
- 11 for involuntary training, but I'm less sure if
- 12 it would apply to voluntary training. But I
- don't want to fight you that Congress could have
- made a very different policy choice here, but
- 15 the easy way to do so would have just been to
- 16 say all active-duty service and adopt one of the
- other provisions it considered before adopting
- this cross-reference to "contingency operation."
- 19 JUSTICE BARRETT: Ms. Reaves, can you
- 20 address the states' amicus brief where they say
- 21 that you're pegging this to the orders rather
- 22 than the statutory authorization when the
- 23 statute doesn't say that it depends on the way
- 24 that DoD writes the orders?
- MS. REAVES: So I actually think the

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orders language is in the statutory text both in
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- 2 5538 and 101(a)(13)(B). So, obviously, if you
- 3 start with 5538, it's someone who's performing
- 4 active -- active duty in the uniformed services
- 5 pursuant to a call or order to active duty, and
- 6 then it goes through the statutory bases for
- 7 that. And then, similarly, in 101(a)(13)(B),
- 8 it's again "results in a call or order to or
- 9 retention on active duty of members."
- 10 I think another way to think about
- 11 this is to try to insert it into the question
- presented. So I don't think the -- the question
- 13 presented makes sense if you ask whether a call
- or order to duty is at the same time as or in
- the course of a war or national emergency. I
- 16 don't think it makes sense is if you ask whether
- a provision of law is at the same time as or in
- 18 the course of a national emergency.
- 19 JUSTICE BARRETT: Do orders change in
- 20 the midst of service?
- 21 MS. REAVES: So an individual might
- 22 receive a different set of orders. So I think
- 23 what usually happens is the orders is for a
- 24 particular period of time. And then they
- 25 might -- when the orders are set to expire, they

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1 might decide to volunteer for more duty in which
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- the orders would be changed, say if their
- 3 initial duty was involuntary, or the agency --
- 4 or the -- excuse me -- DoD might decide to
- 5 continue them on involuntary service.
- 6 But, at the end of the day, you know,
- 7 the basis for orders are first the statutory
- 8 authority that DoD has and the facts of a
- 9 particular mission.
- 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: But does DoD switch
- 11 them? I guess what I'm getting at is, even if
- they started out doing something that doesn't
- 13 fit your conception of a connection to the
- 14 national emergency, does DoD switch what they're
- doing midstream? And then how is the -- you
- 16 know, how is the agency supposed to know or a
- 17 private employer supposed to know, oh, no,
- 18 actually, they've shifted and they're doing
- 19 something more closely connected?
- MS. REAVES: So, yes, in that sort of
- 21 situation, if someone was not working in support
- of a contingency operation and then that
- 23 changed, DoD would write them a new set of
- 24 orders, and then the individual would, just as
- 25 with any other differential pay request, need to

- 1 submit those orders and his leave and earning
- 2 statements to his agency.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: And that invariably
- 4 happens?
- 5 MS. REAVES: That's my understanding,
- 6 that that is what is required to happen. You
- 7 know, the reason we cage this a little bit in
- 8 our brief is because, occasionally, mistakes do
- 9 happen and, you know, DoD does not execute all
- 10 orders with perfection.
- But, again, Petitioner hasn't
- identified any situations, let alone any broad
- issues, with orders being miswritten. And we do
- 14 have this option for individuals to seek
- 15 clarification if there is a mistake. And I
- think that that guidance would obviously apply
- if there's a change in orders such as you've
- 18 articulated.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: There are
- 20 going to be difficult line-drawing problems
- 21 under your approach, isn't it? I mean, let's
- 22 say you're dealing with an air traffic
- 23 controller, and it's -- it's not involving --
- "in the course of" just doesn't do it for me,
- 25 but it's not involving a particular emergency at

- 1 that time, but in the back of the Army or Air
- 2 Force's mind is, you know, we want to have a
- 3 trained cadre of reservists who are used to
- 4 dealing with the military operations and air
- 5 traffic controlling, and as long as he -- he's
- 6 here or she's there, it'll help us to have that
- 7 background. I mean, would that be in the course
- 8 of whatever national emergency would be invoked
- 9 later on?
- 10 MS. REAVES: I think it would depend
- on how DoD chose to write the orders in that
- 12 situation. You know, again, DoD can't call
- someone up without a statutory basis for that,
- and it has to abide by limits that Congress has
- 15 placed on it. And DoD isn't writing these
- orders, you know, focused on what the
- 17 differential pay effects is going to be. It's
- focused on the needs that it has, whether that's
- 19 training needs, whether that's service needs.
- 20 And so DoD writes the orders
- 21 accordingly, and they are going to say whether
- or not it's a contingency operation and whether
- or not it's in support of an executive order
- that's involved in a national emergency. So I
- 25 think it is going to be clear generally whether

1	someone's entitled to differential pay.
2	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.
3	Justice Thomas? No?
4	Justice Sotomayor?
5	All right.
6	JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I just ask,
7	having the differential pay scenario turn on the
8	order, that doesn't seem so odd to me, but can
9	you just speak to that? I mean, it seems like
10	what the statute contemplated, right?
11	I mean, in response to the Chief
12	Justice's question, you have to look at what the
13	person is being called up relative to. And if
14	the order says that, is it the government's
15	position that that's all that's necessary?
16	MS. REAVES: That is. And I think
17	you're completely right that there is a textual
18	hook for that both in Section 5538 and in
19	Section 101(a)(13)(B). Both refer to the call
20	or order to active duty. And I do think that
21	that really gives us a textual basis for looking
22	at the orders.
23	JUSTICE JACKSON: Was that the
24	government's position before on this?
25	In in other words, I'm wondering

- 1 whether the OPM scoring debacle could be related
- 2 to a lack of clarity as to how we would figure
- 3 out, you know, substantive connection without
- 4 this kind of clear guidance.
- 5 MS. REAVES: I'm genuinely not sure
- 6 what OPM was thinking about.
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah.
- 8 MS. REAVES: You know, I'm not -- I --
- 9 I can't say that in the legislative history that
- 10 I've looked at for Section 5538 there was
- 11 discussion or that much focus on the orders.
- 12 But, obviously, the relevant legislative
- 13 history, if this Court were to look at it, which
- 14 we don't think it should, is Section
- 15 101(a)(13)(B).
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Rebuttal,
- 18 Mr. Tutt?
- 19 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF ANDREW T. TUTT
- 20 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
- 21 MR. TUTT: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- 22 Justice.
- First, I want to say that the
- 24 government has abandoned the Adams rule. The
- 25 Adams rule couldn't be clearer. It was applied

- 1 twice in this case. It says you have to be
- 2 directly called into a contingency operation in
- 3 order to receive differential pay.
- 4 Our client was not called directly
- 5 into a contingency operation. His orders say he
- 6 was in support of a contingency operation. So
- 7 he was not eligible for differential pay under
- 8 Adams.
- 9 So the government's concession finally
- 10 came at the 11th hour at the merits stage in
- 11 this Court. So, if you are inclined to rule
- 12 against us, you should at least vacate and allow
- 13 the Federal Circuit to get it right. But we
- 14 think that the correct reading of this statute
- 15 is clear.
- Mr. Chief Justice, you understand our
- 17 reading absolutely. If an ordinary person read
- 18 this statute, they would think: I get
- 19 differential pay as long as I'm called to active
- 20 duty under a provision of law during a national
- 21 emergency. There are 43 national emergencies.
- 22 I get differential pay.
- 23 Most of them are looking at one
- 24 national emergency, one extremely important
- 25 national emergency, the 9/11 emergency that

- 1 continues to this day. That has been the basis
- 2 for so many deployments overseas, that triggered
- 3 calls to active duty minutes after the planes
- 4 struck the towers on September 11th.
- 5 And individuals were not just called
- 6 to go serve in Afghanistan and Iraq. They were
- 7 called to protect airports. They were called to
- 8 fill in numerous security functions to ensure
- 9 that there was not a repeat of the attacks
- 10 shortly after they happened.
- I want to talk about ripple effects
- because I feel like it is a real sticking point.
- The government admits that the
- 14 enumerated provisions don't require a
- substantive connection between the emergency and
- 16 the service. So, in other words, like my
- 17 client, you could be called up under 12302
- 18 orders. He was called to protect the Port of
- 19 Charleston under 12302 orders.
- 20 Under the -- the government is
- 21 claiming that that made protecting the Port of
- 22 Charleston a contingency operation. Obviously,
- 23 they don't treat it that way. It is not going
- 24 to have these ripple effects because lots of
- 25 people -- almost all -- throughout the military

- 1 services, individuals are called to active duty
- 2 under enumerated provisions not related to a
- 3 pending national emergency. They're not
- 4 transforming everything the military does into
- 5 contingency operations.
- 6 So this -- this ripple-effect idea is
- 7 something that's in the air, but it doesn't have
- 8 practical effects with how the government is
- 9 actually treating contingency operations on the
- 10 ground.
- I also want to point out I looked at
- 12 all of the contingency operation statutes, and
- the parade of horribles is not actually that
- 14 horrible. It mostly pertains to benefits for
- individuals, and it pertains to procedures that
- 16 agencies have to follow and then a few extra
- 17 additional powers that the agencies have -- that
- they typically have with respect to responding
- 19 to important national events.
- 20 I want -- I want to talk about the
- 21 ejusdem generis argument because I think that it
- 22 reveals the hollowness of the government's
- 23 position.
- 24 The government contended in Adams that
- 25 all of the call-ups have some relationship to

- 1 the national emergency. They've given that up
- 2 because they do not. And then -- so they can't
- 3 inform the scope of the catch-all provision.
- 4 So -- and to Justice Jackson's point,
- 5 Justice Jackson pointed out that you think that
- 6 it's very simple, you just look at the order,
- 7 you look at the provision of law under which the
- 8 person is called.
- 9 But, if you look at the person --
- 10 provision of law that a person is called under,
- 11 like 12301(d) orders, our reading is that if
- it's during a national emergency, that means you
- 13 get differential pay.
- 14 The government is saying you have to
- 15 have something additional in that order. You
- 16 have to have some reference to the national
- 17 emergency. And that reference to the national
- 18 emergency is not something that they have to put
- in. They're supposed to say whether your
- 20 service is connected to a contingency operation
- 21 under their regulations.
- 22 Again, these orders are written by
- junior enlisted people. They're not issued by
- 24 the Pentagon. They do not typically change
- 25 while a person is serving.

1	So, in other words, if you are
2	stationed somewhere and it suddenly becomes a
3	combat zone, you are apparently not going to get
4	differential pay.
5	And I want to say that people are
6	called to respond to national emergencies all
7	the time 9/11 was a good example that are
8	not military or fundamentally military in
9	nature, but they should still get differential
10	pay because they're serving on active duty,
11	sometimes under enumerated provisions.
12	So, for instance, responding to the
13	COVID-19 emergency, reservists were activated to
14	respond to that emergency. It's not a
15	fundamentally military emergency. So, again, I
16	don't think that the government takes the
17	position that it was a contingency operation.
18	So the idea that this creates sweeping
19	sort of ripple effects throughout the United
20	States Code or that our reading is so
21	implausible I don't I don't agree with.
22	And I just want to close by saying
23	that it obviously is good policy. It obviously
24	is is defensible policy. No one at any point
25	in the enactment of this statute thought

Τ	presented it as anything other than applying to
2	all reservists. We urge you to reverse.
3	Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.
4	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
5	counsel.
6	The case is submitted.
7	(Whereupon, at 12:47 p.m., the case
8	was submitted.)
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