

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

KRISTI NOEM, SECRETARY OF)
HOMELAND SECURITY, ET AL.,)
Petitioners,)
v.) No. 25-5
AL OTRO LADO, A CALIFORNIA)
CORPORATION, ET AL.,)
Respondents.)

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(11:15 a.m.)

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We will hear argument next in Case 25-5, Noem versus Al Otro Lado.

Mr. Suri.

ORAL ARGUMENT OF VIVEK SURI

ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

MR. SURI: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court:

Respondents' position is that when Congress said "arrives in the United States," it meant stopped outside the United States. That theory is wrong for the simple reason that it defies the statutory text. You can't arrive in the United States while you're still standing in Mexico. That should be the end of this case.

But, even if you see some ambiguity in the text, the Court's decision in Sale should clinch the case for us. In Sale, this Court determined that the protections of the refugee convention and the withholding-of-deportation statute do not extend to aliens outside the United States and, further, that it is entirely

1 lawful for the executive branch to prevent
2 aliens from reaching U.S. soil and claiming
3 those protections.

4 If Congress meant to depart from that
5 territorial approach when it adopted the
6 statute here, just three years after Sale, it
7 would have said so. It didn't.

8 This Court should, therefore, uphold
9 the metering policy and reverse the Ninth
10 Circuit's judgment.

11 JUSTICE THOMAS: Are there treaty
12 obligations that are implicated by either the
13 metering policy or the issues here?

14 MR. SURI: No, there are not, Justice
15 Thomas. Respondents rely primarily here on the
16 refugee convention and the protocol, but there
17 are two reasons for which those don't apply in
18 this case and those aren't violated by
19 metering.

20 The first is, as this Court held in
21 Sale, those provisions simply don't apply
22 extraterritorially. They apply to the return
23 of someone from the United States, not to, in
24 Sale, the return of Haitian refugees who are
25 interdicted in international waters.

1 And, secondly, even where that
2 convention does apply, what it prohibits is
3 returning someone to a foreign country.
4 Metering doesn't return anyone to Haiti or
5 Guatemala or wherever the person might be
6 coming from. It just says you can't set foot
7 in the United States.

8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm not sure that
9 I understand how you can say that we're not
10 violating our treaty obligations with your
11 reading and why Sale -- you think Sale protects
12 you.

13 Sale very clearly says that U.S.
14 asylum and withholding protections apply to
15 those who reside in or have arrived at the
16 border of the United States. It also explained
17 that refoulement means a defensive act of
18 resistance or exclusion at the -- at the
19 border, not merely returning a person to a
20 country.

21 Now the Refugee Act was passed in
22 response to the MS St. Louis situation, which
23 was a ship in 1939 carrying over 900 Jewish
24 refugees that landed in Cuba, the refugees
25 weren't permitted to unload themselves. It

1 then came to the coast of Saint -- of Florida,
2 and the U.S. wouldn't let it dock at all, all
3 right, and turned it back. And it did the same
4 in -- it did the same in Canada. Canada
5 wouldn't let it dock.

6 So the Refugee Act was passed to
7 ensure that people who arrived at a border and
8 knocked on the door -- because that's what
9 you're saying. These are people who come to
10 the line, there's an agent standing at the line
11 that's open to everybody else except refugees,
12 correct? They're letting in workers with
13 permits to come into work, they're letting
14 everybody else in, but they're not permitting
15 the people who come to the line, to the door,
16 and knock on it who want to claim refugee
17 status. You're saying we're not going to
18 inspect you.

19 How does that not violate the Refugee
20 Treaty Act or the spirit of the St. Louis U.N.
21 convention?

22 MR. SURI: To start with the statute,
23 the statute doesn't say "arrive at the door,"
24 "arrive at the border" --

25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, but it says

1 "arriving in the U.S." in various provisions.
2 The inspection provision says, "all aliens who
3 are applicants for admission or otherwise
4 seeking admission or readmission or" -- "to or
5 transit through the U.S. shall be inspected by
6 immigration officers."

7 So various provisions of 1125 also
8 speak about aliens arriving. Someone on a
9 plane arriving to land in LaGuardia may not
10 have put their foot on U.S. land, but they've
11 arrived in the United States. They're
12 arriving. They're knocking on the door.

13 MR. SURI: Again, the statute that is
14 specifically at issue here says "arrives in the
15 United States."

16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So, if I believe
17 that your reading violates the U.N. convention,
18 then what you're telling me is that Congress,
19 when it passed this language in 1996, intended
20 to reject its treaty obligations?

21 MR. SURI: No, I'm telling you --

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Without
23 conversation about it, and a House report that
24 basically said there is no evidence that
25 Congress -- Congress, in fact, told us it

1 intended to make that provision. The House
2 report stated that the new version of 1158
3 applies "to any" -- "any alien who is
4 physically present in the United States or at
5 the border of the United States." That was the
6 language of the House report.

7 MR. SURI: Not the language of the
8 statute. The statute says "in the United
9 States" and not --

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But don't we read
11 statutes in their context?

12 MR. SURI: You read statutes according
13 to their text. And there's no ambiguity --

14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No.

15 JUSTICE JACKSON: But --

16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You start with the
17 text and context, correct?

18 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- Mr. -- Mr. Suri,
19 the text has to make sense. And what is a
20 little concerning to me about your reading of
21 the statute is the practical implications
22 insofar as it suggests that a Congress that was
23 authorizing asylum would be requiring people to
24 break the law in order to obtain it.

25 So imagine a polite asylum seeker who

1 wants to do everything by the book, he
2 approaches the border but does not cross
3 precisely because the law says you are not
4 supposed to enter the United States without
5 authority.

6 Why on earth would Congress have
7 intended or meant for his asylum request to be
8 discarded, not taken seriously, not
9 entertained, but someone who manages to enter
10 the United States unlawfully, when the law says
11 you're not supposed to do it, and requests
12 asylum gets their application entertained?

13 That doesn't seem to me to make any
14 sense, that if we're trying to think about what
15 "arriving in" means, surely, Congress was
16 contemplating that a person was -- would be
17 coming to the United States, would be doing so
18 with an intent to comply with the law that says
19 you're not supposed to enter and thereby asking
20 for entry.

21 MR. SURI: There are two reasons for
22 which that makes sense. The first is that we
23 have a separate refugee admission statute,
24 Section 1157, that protects aliens outside the
25 United States.

1 So it makes perfect sense for Congress
2 to say: If you're in the United States, you go
3 to the asylum route, and if you're outside the
4 United States, you go to the refugee route.

5 JUSTICE JACKSON: Yes. But I'm trying
6 to understand your -- the rationality of your
7 interpretation of "arriving in." You're
8 suggesting that "arriving in" means the person
9 who is literally standing on the U.S. side of
10 the border as opposed to the person who
11 approaches the U.S. side of the border.

12 And I don't understand why Congress
13 would make that distinction.

14 MR. SURI: The second reason that
15 Congress would have made that distinction,
16 apart from the fact that the person in Mexico
17 already has this other statute, the refugee
18 statute that he could turn to, is that the
19 problem of the world's refugees is not solely
20 the United States' burden to bear. It's a
21 shared responsibility of nations throughout the
22 world and it makes --

23 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand.
24 But think about the statute at issue. It says
25 "arriving in." It -- it, first of all,

1 distinguishes physically inside, right, and it
2 says "arriving in." And it gives those people
3 the ability to ask for asylum.

4 And the way that your reading plays
5 out, a person who is coming to, arriving in,
6 approaching the United States, can't make that
7 ask, but they have to somehow violate the law
8 by entering the United States in order to make
9 that ask.

10 MR. SURI: If I might complete the
11 answer, Congress could reasonably determine
12 that if a refugee is in Mexico, then the
13 Mexican government is primarily responsible for
14 processing his claim.

15 Once the refugee is in the United
16 States, whether legally or illegally, then the
17 United States has greater responsibility toward
18 that person.

19 JUSTICE JACKSON: I guess I don't --

20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel --

21 JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Suri --

22 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- understand how
23 that's responsive -- can I just finish?

24 I don't understand how that's
25 responsive to my point, which is the person who

1 is arriving in the United States asking for
2 permission to enter is not necessarily "in
3 Mexico" in a way that implicates all the
4 concerns that you're talking about.

5 Yes, he's physically standing in
6 Mexico. But imagine a person who has a placard
7 on their body as they approach the border that
8 says, you know, I would like entry, I'm being
9 persecuted in Mexico.

10 Your suggestion that the United States
11 would say: Unless you can figure out a way to
12 illegally cross, we're not going to entertain
13 that claim, seems very peculiar.

14 MR. SURI: It seems to me that the
15 premise of the question is that there is
16 something improper about blocking someone from
17 completing the arrival, arriving into the
18 States.

19 JUSTICE JACKSON: The premise of the
20 question is that "arriving in" has to mean
21 something.

22 MR. SURI: Yes.

23 JUSTICE JACKSON: And to suggest that
24 it means that you have to actually illegally
25 cross doesn't make sense.

1 MR. SURI: There are other penalties
2 that apply to people who illegally cross. It's
3 a crime to illegally cross into the United
4 States. And the fact that someone has
5 illegally crossed into the United States can be
6 taken into account when the person is making
7 the asylum application.

8 JUSTICE JACKSON: Precisely.

9 JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Suri, I --

10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Sorry, please.
11 Counsel, the statutory language, is it
12 "arriving in" or is it "arrives in"?

13 MR. SURI: It's "arrives in."

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. Thank
15 you.

16 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Suri, if --

17 JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Suri --

18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?

19 JUSTICE KAGAN: I don't think you had
20 much of a chance to answer the part of Justice
21 Sotomayor's question, which I am interested in,
22 about the treaty obligations and particularly
23 how the treaty obligations should or should not
24 be interpreted in light of the St. Louis
25 incident that gave rise to the treaty.

1 MR. SURI: The treaty was a compromise
2 between the interest in protecting refugees and
3 the interest in protecting national
4 sovereignty. And the compromise that was
5 reached was we're not going to require nations
6 to admit anyone into the country, but we're
7 going to forbid sending people back to other
8 countries if -- once they have already entered
9 that country.

10 And, here, the treaty doesn't apply
11 for two reasons. One, the individuals at issue
12 haven't entered the United States, and, two,
13 they're not being sent back to any foreign
14 country. They're just being denied admission
15 to the United States.

16 I would also note that even on any
17 interpretation of the statute, the St. Louis
18 situation wouldn't be covered because there's a
19 parenthetical in the statute that talks about
20 people interdicted in United States or
21 international waters, and they're covered by
22 the statute only if they're brought to the
23 United States.

24 So, in the St. Louis example, those
25 individuals were not brought to the United

1 States. Therefore, they'd be outside the scope
2 of the statute, I think, even on Respondents'
3 reading.

4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I think Justice
5 Jackson's question got at the fact that your
6 interpretation privileges someone who illegally
7 enters over someone who legally comes close to
8 the border. And why would Congress privilege
9 someone who illegally enters the United States?

10 Can you answer that directly?

11 MR. SURI: I -- I think it's a bit
12 unfair to say that we're privileging people who
13 illegally enter because people who legally
14 enter are being treated better than people who
15 illegally enter.

16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I got that
17 distinction. The distinction is between the
18 illegal entrant and the person who lawfully
19 gets very close and wants to follow the rules,
20 that person is disadvantaged as compared -- on
21 asylum as compared to the person who illegally
22 enters. And the question as I understood it is
23 why would Congress do that, so what's the
24 answer?

25 MR. SURI: Two answers to that. The

1 first is we would deny that the person is being
2 privileged because metering is not saying to
3 the person, the polite asylum seeker in Justice
4 Jackson's words, you can never enter the United
5 States and your only option is to enter
6 illegally. It's saying our port is at capacity
7 today, try again some other day, and that time
8 when that person comes in, that person could
9 come in legally.

10 The second answer is that Congress
11 could reasonably determine that the United
12 States has greater responsibilities to aliens
13 in the United States than to aliens in Mexico.
14 That's how sovereignty is divided among nations
15 in the world. And whether you got here
16 illegally or illegally, Congress could say we
17 have greater responsibilities once you're
18 within our borders.

19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: More generally or
20 separately, I guess, what is the problem --
21 what was the problem that was trying to be
22 solved here when this policy was put in place?

23 MR. SURI: The policy was put in place
24 in 2016 when ports which might have a capacity
25 of something like 50 or a hundred people, a

1 holding capacity of 50 to a hundred people,
2 were facing lines of aliens far larger than
3 that.

4 And those individuals were demanding
5 entry at that particular time, and ports were
6 overwhelmed. Sometimes they didn't have enough
7 food to feed the people arriving at -- in the
8 United States. Sometimes they didn't have beds
9 in which they could sleep. They didn't have
10 places where they could hold them. So it was
11 necessary for the ports to say, sorry, we're at
12 capacity, try again some other time.

13 And I think Respondents' position is
14 that that is categorically illegal in any
15 circumstances because it always violates the
16 asylum statute and the inspection statute to
17 say we're full right now.

18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's not quite
19 what they're saying. It's certainly not what
20 the circuit court said.

21 What the circuit court said was we
22 have a law that permits the United States to
23 have people reside in Mexico or stay in Mexico
24 while the application is being considered. So
25 there is already that remedy for the

1 government, correct?

2 MR. SURI: There is a contiguous
3 territory return provision, but --

4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Exactly. And that
5 only -- and what the circuit said is, it's okay
6 for you to say stay somewhere else while we
7 process this. What you can't do is do what the
8 statute doesn't permit you to do, which is not
9 to inspect me at all.

10 The circuit said you can make a list
11 of people and have a rational basis to tell
12 them to come back in a particular time. But,
13 instead, what you were doing was saying you,
14 alien, we're not going to even consider your
15 application, we're not going to take your
16 number, we're not going to do anything. We're
17 just going to turn you back. We're going to be
18 the ship on the MS Louis and ship you back to
19 be killed wherever you end up. And that's what
20 the statute doesn't permit.

21 Now you mentioned --

22 MR. SURI: Might I answer that?

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yes.

24 MR. SURI: That's an argument that
25 Sale was wrongly decided because that's exactly

1 what the United States was doing in Sale,
2 sipping -- shipping people back to Haiti.

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, because Sale
4 made very clear that the U.N. obligation is, if
5 you're a refugee who's arriving at the port of
6 entry, if you're knocking on the door and I'm
7 staring you in the face, you have an obligation
8 to at least listen to my application.

9 MR. SURI: And the --

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And you can tell
11 me to wait, you can put me in a safer place to
12 wait, you can do a bunch of different things.
13 What you can't do is just turn me back from the
14 border.

15 MR. SURI: And the second answer is
16 we're not shipping people back to Haiti or
17 whichever country the person might be coming
18 from.

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No. You're just
20 telling them walk back.

21 MR. SURI: No, we're not telling them
22 anything.

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So they can
24 just -- the people on the St. Louis could have
25 swam back. They happened to be on a boat. But

1 that's what we did. They were off the coast of
2 Florida, and we didn't let them dock. We
3 didn't let them dock and take -- and interview
4 them at all. We didn't consider whether they
5 were being persecuted. And the majority of
6 those people were shipped back or had to go
7 back from where they came and were killed.

8 That's what we're doing here, isn't
9 it?

10 MR. SURI: Like the Court in Sale, I
11 do not deny the moral weight of claims made by
12 refugees. But that is not the question before
13 the Court.

14 The question before the Court --

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So tell me why --

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Could I --
17 would you complete your answer?

18 MR. SURI: The question before the
19 Court is, what obligations did Congress impose
20 in the asylum and inspection statutes? And
21 those refer only to aliens who arrive in the
22 United States.

23 JUSTICE KAGAN: May I ask you a
24 question about the statute and about that
25 answer? You know, I totally get that if you

1 just look at the language "who arrives in the
2 United States," it sort of suggests, well, you
3 have to be in the United States. So totally
4 get that.

5 It does seem to me that this
6 statute -- you don't have to be a superfluity
7 hawk to think that this statute has a massive
8 superfluity argument -- problem, because the
9 way you're understanding that second phrase,
10 the statute ends up saying, essentially, any
11 alien who is in the United States or who is in
12 the United States.

13 So what led to that kind of
14 superfluity in this statute, and how are we to
15 understand it? It really -- if you just sort
16 of -- you -- it can't mean that. So the "in
17 the United States" must mean something else.

18 MR. SURI: I agree that the "arrives"
19 category is a subset of the "present" category,
20 but there are a few different reasons why
21 Congress might have mentioned that subset the
22 same way it mentions subsets in other statutes
23 that refer, for example, to money or property.

24 One reason is that the "arrives"
25 category is subject to special rules that other

1 applicants of -- for admission are not subject
2 to. For example, they're automatically subject
3 to expedited removal if they are inadmissible.

4 So, when the statute, 1225, is talking
5 about the "arrives" category repeatedly in
6 later provisions, it makes sense to mention
7 them separately in the definitional provision.

8 The second reason is that immigration
9 law has historically drawn a distinction
10 between deportation proceedings for people in
11 the interior of the United States and exclusion
12 proceedings for people who have just arrived in
13 the country. This provision -- in this
14 provision, Congress might simply have been
15 trying to make clear that both of those are
16 covered.

17 The third reason is that under the
18 entry fiction, this Court had previously
19 interpreted terms that are close synonyms for
20 "present" in the United States, like "found in"
21 or "within" the United States, to exclude
22 recent arrivals. And Congress might have
23 wanted to make clear that it's covering recent
24 arrivals as well.

25 So, for all those reasons, the

1 "arrives" category serves important clarifying
2 function.

3 JUSTICE KAGAN: You know, it also
4 serves a sort of confusing function. When
5 Congress did this, it must have realized or you
6 would think it would have realized that it was
7 just going to confuse matters to essentially
8 say the same thing twice about an alien who was
9 in the United States.

10 I don't think, on the entry -- what is
11 it called, the entry fiction?

12 MR. SURI: Fiction.

13 JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, I don't think
14 you would have needed this second provision to
15 do that because you have "physically present."
16 That should have tipped people off that we're
17 not talking about the entry fiction.

18 And we also have the language about
19 "irrespective of the alien's status," which
20 also should have tipped people off that we
21 weren't talking about the entry fiction.

22 So, if -- if -- I took that to be your
23 primary argument in the brief, and I don't
24 think it really sort of does it.

25 MR. SURI: Well, if you're positing

1 that there are already two parts of the asylum
2 statute that are meant to address the entry
3 fiction, then it isn't much of a stretch to say
4 that there's a third piece as well.

5 Secondly, the two pieces you've
6 mentioned are not included in Section 12 --

7 JUSTICE KAGAN: It's like belt and
8 suspenders and, you know, whatever, a new pair
9 of pants.

10 MR. SURI: And the second point is
11 those two pieces are not in Section 1225.
12 They're only in Section 1158. So, if Congress
13 had included the phrase "arrives" in 1225 but
14 omitted it from 1158, then people might draw a
15 negative inference from the inclusion in one
16 provision and the exclusion in the other.

17 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I just ask --

18 JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Suri, can I ask
19 you, does the administration -- the metering
20 policy has been rescinded. Does the
21 administration intend to reinstate the metering
22 policy if it's successful in this case?

23 MR. SURI: The administration would
24 like to be able to reinstate metering if and
25 when border conditions justify. I cannot

1 predict in advance what border conditions will
2 look like or what specific policy responses the
3 administration would take in response to that.

4 JUSTICE BARRETT: Thank you.

5 JUSTICE JACKSON: So, Mr. Suri, why --
6 why then aren't we just issuing an advisory
7 opinion in this case?

8 I mean, your back-and-forth with
9 Justice Sotomayor raised another line of
10 questions that I had along the same lines as
11 what Justice Barrett just indicated.

12 At the time in which the district
13 court in this case issued its opinion, the
14 metering policy had been rescinded, and, as
15 you've now represented, the government has no
16 concrete plans to reinstate it.

17 So I don't understand what we are
18 doing other than advising the government in
19 sort of the abstract as to whether or not this
20 kind of thing is lawful. We don't have an
21 actual policy. We don't know who's right as
22 between you and Justice Sotomayor about what
23 metering actually contains because the
24 government doesn't have a policy in effect and
25 hasn't shown us that it wants to have a

1 particular policy. None is on the table.

2 So how do we even have jurisdiction,
3 really, to be addressing this?

4 MR. SURI: The question of mootness
5 turns on whether the Court can grant any
6 effectual relief whatsoever to the prevailing
7 party. You can grant us effectual relief and
8 the case isn't moot because there are three
9 types of prospective orders that the district
10 court issued that are still in place against
11 us, the most important of which is a class-wide
12 declaration saying we can never engage in
13 metering at the southern border.

14 If you agree with us, you would lift
15 that declaration and we'd be able to resume
16 metering. Therefore, the case is not --

17 JUSTICE JACKSON: But you don't -- but
18 you don't have a -- you don't have a plan to
19 resume -- I mean, are you suggesting that --
20 I -- I'm -- I'm a little worried about the
21 judiciability in the following sense. At the
22 time the case was initially brought, there was
23 a policy in place, the government was engaging
24 in metering, and, obviously, we had a live
25 controversy about it.

1 But, before the district court issued
2 its opinion, that policy was rescinded. There
3 was no more metering. And yet, I think, in the
4 record, it demonstrates that the parties just
5 sort of said to the district court: Well, it
6 would be helpful if you would go ahead and
7 enter your ruling.

8 That's ordinarily not the case, that
9 you don't just have the district court opining
10 on policies that are no longer in effect. So I
11 appreciate that the district court did and so
12 you would like to get rid of the order. But
13 why wouldn't the right remedy be to just vacate
14 the order rather than having us speak to the
15 merits of it in this way?

16 MR. SURI: If you'd like to look at
17 the issue through the lens of voluntary
18 cessation, you get to the same result. Yes, we
19 voluntarily ceased metering at one point --

20 JUSTICE JACKSON: There are no
21 findings about voluntary -- the district court
22 did not make findings about voluntary
23 cessation, so I don't know how we could get --
24 go there.

25 MR. SURI: But the test under

1 voluntary cessation is, is it absolutely clear
2 that the conduct can't reasonably be expected
3 to recur? And that can't possibly be satisfied
4 here because we're telling you we want to do
5 this policy again if border conditions justify
6 it.

7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The --

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
9 counsel.

10 Justice Thomas?

11 Justice Alito?

12 JUSTICE ALITO: During the period when
13 metering was suspended, what would happen in
14 the hypothetical situation or not so
15 hypothetical situation you were talking about
16 where a port was capable of handling, let's
17 say, 50 aliens and, instead, 300 wanted to --
18 wanted to enter? What was done?

19 MR. SURI: What was done during the
20 previous administration differed from what was
21 done during the Obama administration. During
22 the previous administration, the aliens were
23 generally paroled into the United States.

24 And the current administration has
25 serious concerns about that approach as a

1 policy matter because that means that
2 individuals who may not necessarily be entitled
3 to asylum are allowed to enter the United
4 States without showing that they have a valid
5 claim, and it may be years before the person
6 can be found and deported if that is
7 appropriate.

8 JUSTICE ALITO: Do you happen to know
9 how many people were paroled?

10 MR. SURI: I don't have an exact
11 number on that, but it would not surprise me if
12 it was in the millions.

13 JUSTICE ALITO: Thank you.

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
15 Sotomayor?

16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, the
17 Office of the Inspector General issued a report
18 that said that some of the metering that was
19 done was not done because of lack of space. It
20 reported on the fact that there were empty beds
21 in at least two ports, okay?

22 So Justice Alito assumes the moment in
23 which there were not enough space, but there is
24 a claim that at least one president was using
25 this as a subterfuge for ignoring any

1 inspection whatsoever.

2 Do you have a response to that?

3 MR. SURI: Yes, I have two. The first
4 is that we dispute those facts, and this is at
5 the summary judgment stage, so you can't
6 resolve those disputes in Respondents' favor.

7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But we do have an
8 Office of the Inspector General report that
9 says that, correct?

10 MR. SURI: True. The second answer is
11 that Respondents brought two different types of
12 challenges to metering in the lower courts,
13 first, a facial challenge saying metering is
14 never okay, even if done for a legitimate
15 reason. That's the only one before you today.

16 And they also brought an arbitrary and
17 capricious challenge saying, even if metering
18 is acceptable when the port is actually
19 overcrowded, you can't use it as a subterfuge.
20 That's not before you today.

21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. The
22 language at issue here was passed in 1996. In
23 1998, the government modified its regulations
24 to define an "arriving alien" as an applicant
25 for admission coming or attempting to come into

1 the United States at a port of entry, which is
2 consistent with the policy that had been
3 followed since 1980 -- '80 I think it is, when
4 the Refugee Act was passed, correct?

5 MR. SURI: Not correct. The Court
6 said in Cardoza-Fonseca when it was talking
7 about the 1980 Refugee Act that the asylum
8 statute applies only to aliens in the United
9 States.

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But the port --
11 the regulations have always been treating
12 aliens who knock on the door at the port of --
13 a legitimate port of entry, have up until the
14 metering policy, were at least letting --
15 giving them the opportunity to claim asylum,
16 correct?

17 MR. SURI: I'm sorry, that's not
18 correct either. The regulation refers to an
19 applicant for admission, and an applicant for
20 admission is --

21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. We're
22 back in the same circle.

23 MR. SURI: Yes.

24 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right.

25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: I'm going to take you
2 back to the statute, Mr. Suri, and the
3 superfluity problem. You said to me the second
4 phrase should be viewed as a subset of the
5 first, and I want to understand what you mean
6 by that. What does the first include that the
7 second does not?

8 MR. SURI: It includes individuals who
9 may have arrived in the United States a long
10 time ago, but the process of arrival has been
11 completed. The person would be present in the
12 United States, but the person doesn't arrive in
13 the United States.

14 JUSTICE KAGAN: Is that really what
15 you're saying? Is that your best -- because it
16 strikes me that that's actually a better
17 argument than the ones you've given so far,
18 that the first phrase is people who have been
19 here for some time and the second phrase is
20 meant to refer to people who sort of may arrive
21 right now after this statute has gone into
22 effect?

23 MR. SURI: If you're intent on giving
24 these provisions non-superfluous meanings, then
25 we think that's the --

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that's --

2 MR. SURI: -- right way to go.

3 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- a good thing to be
4 intent on, I mean, because this is really not,
5 like, a kind of, oh, like, Congress didn't see
6 that it was doing the same thing in two
7 different parts of the statute.

8 I mean, these phrases are, like, right
9 next to each other, and they must have meant --
10 you know, if you're right about what "arrives
11 in" mean, I'm -- I'm looking for a theory as to
12 how that just doesn't repeat what the first
13 phrase does.

14 MR. SURI: It -- it's a subset, but
15 that's different from saying that it has a
16 completely different meaning and --

17 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay.

18 MR. SURI: -- includes people who --

19 JUSTICE KAGAN: You know what --

20 MR. SURI: -- don't fit in the first
21 category.

22 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- I -- I got that.
23 But you're -- you're essentially saying that
24 the second phrase is a subset that's meant to
25 respond to the fact that they've just put in a

1 provision for expedited removal which focuses
2 on the same group of -- the same group of
3 arriving people --

4 MR. SURI: Correct.

5 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- right? And that --
6 and that the first provision does not really
7 focus on this expedited removal group of
8 arriving people but instead applies as well,
9 although it also applies to them, and,
10 honestly, Congress didn't really need it, but
11 applies as well to people who have been, you
12 know, sitting in Kansas for the last five
13 years.

14 MR. SURI: It could refer, for
15 example, to someone who comes here on a visa,
16 the visa expires, but conditions in his home
17 country have changed while he's been in the
18 United States and so now he wants to apply for
19 asylum. He isn't in the "arrives" category,
20 but he is in the "present" category.

21 JUSTICE KAGAN: Thank you.

22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
23 Gorsuch?

24 Justice Kavanaugh?

25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Is it lawful to

1 impose the metering policy, for the government
2 to do that, even if a port is not overwhelmed?

3 MR. SURI: We believe that it is
4 lawful, but we're not asking the Court to go
5 that far today. The only issue before the
6 Court today is this facial challenge to
7 metering that it always violates the inspection
8 and asylum statutes. There are separate claims
9 that it would be arbitrary and capricious to
10 engage in metering as a subterfuge, but that's
11 not the issue here.

12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. It wouldn't
13 be a statutory issue, it would be an arbitrary
14 and capricious issue then?

15 MR. SURI: That's the claim that's
16 been raised by the other side.

17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. And you
18 make an argument, this is a relatively minor
19 point, but it's in your brief, and I didn't
20 agree with it, so I'm going to bring it up,
21 which is page 25, you say that because it's in
22 a parenthetical, it's different than if it had
23 been separated by commas or dashes.

24 Do you really mean that?

25 MR. SURI: Yes, I -- I do recognize --

1 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I mean, I know we
2 have a case in a particular context that once
3 said that, but I don't know that that's a
4 general rule that parentheses are different
5 than dashes in interpreting statutes.

6 MR. SURI: I -- I recognize that --

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Or a comma.

8 MR. SURI: -- you dissented in the
9 case we're relying on.

10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I -- yes.

11 MR. SURI: But --

12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But do you think
13 that's a general proposition that parentheses
14 are different than dashes or commas in
15 interpreting statutes?

16 MR. SURI: Not that they're different
17 in that sense but that they convey an aside and
18 that material in parentheses or, for that
19 matter, even in dashes don't override
20 unambiguous language outside the parentheses or
21 dashes.

22 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Or commas?

23 MR. SURI: I -- I think commas
24 grammatically are a little --

25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I just don't want

1 this -- I mean, I was surprised to see this.
2 And, you know, the Constitution has things in
3 parentheses, and I'm just trying to make sure
4 that this doesn't expand.

5 MR. SURI: The Court does not need to
6 rely on that argument to vote for us.

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

8 (Laughter.)

9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
10 Barrett?

11 JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Suri, when I
12 asked if the administration intended to
13 reinstate the metering policy, I didn't intend
14 to suggest that it was formally moot. And it
15 was my understanding, I just wanted to clarify
16 it, that the injunction in this case still has
17 continuing effect on members of the class
18 because it still matters.

19 MR. SURI: That's right. There's a
20 declaration that has continuing effect as to
21 the whole class. There's also an individual
22 injunction that has continuing effect as to one
23 particular plaintiff, Beatrice Doe, whom the
24 district court ordered us to allow into the
25 United States. And that's an additional basis

1 for avoiding any mootness concerns.

2 JUSTICE BARRETT: And that's why the
3 Ninth Circuit said it wasn't moot?

4 MR. SURI: That's right. And that's
5 presumably why the other side hasn't raised a
6 mootness argument and why, even though we
7 discussed mootness in our cert stage papers,
8 the Court still granted review.

9 JUSTICE BARRETT: Thank you.

10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
11 Jackson?

12 JUSTICE JACKSON: So, under Acheson
13 Hotels, why wouldn't we still not reach at
14 least the injunction? Because Mrs. Doe
15 apparently has represented that she does not
16 intend to return to the United States, and the
17 injunction is specifically requiring the United
18 States to facilitate her entry.

19 MR. SURI: In the Acheson case, the
20 plaintiff dismissed the -- that plaintiff's
21 claim and told the court that the plaintiff was
22 abandoning her claim entirely and acquiesced in
23 vacatur. There's nothing like that --

24 JUSTICE JACKSON: So she would have
25 to -- she would have to do more, you're saying,

1 than say, I'm not coming back to the United
2 States?

3 MR. SURI: I think it's far too late
4 to do any of that now because we also have the
5 class-wide declaration that independently keeps
6 this case live.

7 JUSTICE JACKSON: Right. Let me talk
8 about the class-wide declaration. You're --
9 you're asking us to reach the merits of whether
10 or not metering is lawful and reverse the
11 district court's judgment on that basis.

12 Why isn't vacatur a permissible remedy
13 here? I mean, I understand you -- you'd like
14 us to say today metering can be done, give you
15 the okay to do it, but another way to address
16 this, I would think, given that the district
17 court declared a policy unlawful even though
18 the policy was no longer in place, and the
19 government today is saying it has no concrete
20 plans to reinstate it, and the district court
21 issued this order without making any findings
22 about whether or not a live case or controversy
23 existed, I think one could argue that the
24 district court at least abused its discretion
25 by nevertheless entering this broad

1 declaration, so it would solve your problem, I
2 think, if the Court on those grounds just
3 vacated it.

4 MR. SURI: No, no.

5 JUSTICE JACKSON: Why need we get into
6 giving you an answer on the merits of the
7 question of whether or not metering is lawful?

8 MR. SURI: The Ninth Circuit reached
9 the issue of mootness and issued a ruling on
10 that issue. I think it's the first footnote in
11 its opinion. So, unless you determine that
12 that mootness holding was wrong, there's no
13 basis for disturbing the Ninth Circuit's
14 decision.

15 And on mootness, we think the Ninth
16 Circuit got it right. This case isn't moot
17 because we'd like to reinstate metering and
18 we're being prevented from doing so.

19 JUSTICE JACKSON: But you don't have a
20 concrete plan, I just want to make clear?

21 MR. SURI: Concrete plans are
22 necessary for standing --

23 JUSTICE JACKSON: For standing and not
24 for mootness?

25 MR. SURI: -- not for mootness.

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. Let me
2 just ask you one question about your response
3 to Justice Kagan. You were talking about the
4 various reasons why Congress had "arriving in"
5 in this statute and that one of them, you said,
6 was the fact that there was previously a
7 distinction between deportation and exclusion
8 and that Congress was trying to ensure that
9 that was also covered or that the principles
10 related to deportation and exclusion were
11 covered by this new regime.

12 My understanding is that exclusion
13 applied to people who were "at alien border,"
14 at a port, but your reconceptualization of what
15 "arriving in" is doing does not allow for at a
16 land border or at a port. And so can you help
17 me to understand how Congress could both be
18 attempting to ensure that those principles were
19 included, but we still agree with your reading
20 of the statute?

21 MR. SURI: The phrase "at a land
22 border" in this context refers to people on the
23 U.S. side of the border rather than the Mexican
24 side of the border, and we know that in two
25 ways.

1 The first is the Court's entry fiction
2 cases like Kaplan against Tod and Leng May Ma
3 repeatedly refer to aliens on the U.S. side of
4 the border who have just arrived as the --

5 JUSTICE JACKSON: In the entry fiction
6 context, but we don't have a case or a scenario
7 in which Congress makes clear that it's
8 responding to the entry fiction when it uses
9 the words "arriving at," right?

10 MR. SURI: And the second answer is
11 that in Cardoza-Fonseca, when the statute said
12 "at a land border," the Court interpreted --
13 understood that to refer to aliens in the
14 United States.

15 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
17 counsel.

18 Ms. Corkran.

19 ORAL ARGUMENT OF KELSI B. CORKRAN

20 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS

21 MS. CORKRAN: Mr. Chief Justice, and
22 may it please the Court:

23 In the 1980 Refugee Act, Congress
24 established a statutory process for noncitizens
25 fleeing persecution to seek protection in the

1 United States. Congress designed the scheme to
2 track the United States' treaty obligation not
3 to refoule refugees to territories where their
4 life or freedom would be threatened. Because
5 refoulement includes, to quote Sale, "defensive
6 acts of resistance or exclusion at the border,"
7 the Act requires immigration officers to
8 process claims not only for noncitizens already
9 present in the country but also for those
10 arriving at ports and elsewhere along the
11 border.

12 For decades, port officers followed
13 the statutory procedures designated by Congress
14 for inspecting and processing arriving asylum
15 seekers. It was not until 2016 that the
16 government asserted for the first time that it
17 can wholly avoid these mandatory duties simply
18 by blocking asylum seekers just as they are
19 about to step over the port threshold.

20 Petitioners' theory of the statutory
21 text isolates the word "in" at the expense of
22 making the rest of the statute nonsensical. By
23 Petitioners' account, the phrase "arrives in
24 the United States" has no meaning not already
25 covered by "present in the United States,"

1 "arrives" means "already arrived," and
2 amendments that Congress intended to encourage
3 noncitizens to lawfully seek admission, in
4 fact, did the opposite, permitting border
5 officers to effectively eliminate access to
6 asylum at ports.

7 Petitioners' position is also at odds
8 with the original public meaning of the
9 provisions reflected in the government's
10 longstanding inspection practices -- practices
11 at the time of IIRIRA's enactment and in the
12 government's own regulations, which have
13 recognized for nearly 30 years that the Act's
14 inspection and processing duties apply to
15 noncitizens "coming or attempting to come" into
16 the United States at a port of entry.

17 As this Court observed in
18 *Thuraissigiam*, Congress carefully crafted our
19 asylum system to ensure that the United States
20 lives up to its ideals and its treaty
21 obligations towards noncitizens fleeing
22 persecution. The turn-back policy flouted
23 both. And the nine -- Ninth Circuit was
24 correct to deem it a withholding of the
25 government's statutory mandates.

1 I welcome the Court's questions.

2 JUSTICE THOMAS: How would you
3 distinguish this case from Sale?

4 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah. This case is
5 distinguishable from Sale in a number of ways.
6 One, Sale involved the withholding provision
7 alone. It didn't involve the statutory
8 mandates that are at issue here in 1225, the
9 inspection and processing mandates. So, here,
10 we have a 706(1) claim about whether the
11 government has withheld compliance with those
12 mandates.

13 Sale is also different from an
14 extraterritoriality and a treaty perspective
15 because it involved interdiction on the high
16 seas, which, as Sale explained, is outside of
17 the jurisdiction of the United States. So it
18 raises a host of questions that aren't raised
19 here.

20 I'd be happy to address some of the
21 points my friend made. I'll --

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could you address
23 1157?

24 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. So 1157 is the
25 refugee program. My friend takes the position

1 that our -- that we have collapsed the
2 distinction between the two.

3 Our position reflects the way that
4 1157 and 1158 operated from 1980 to 2016. So,
5 for 36 years, no one was concerned about the
6 distinction being collapsed, and that's because
7 they served two entirely different functions.
8 Section 1157's refugee program is entirely
9 elective. The president chooses whether to
10 admit refugees. It's not something that
11 refugees in other countries can apply for.
12 It's decided between the countries. There are
13 a host of benefits you get if you were admitted
14 through that program.

15 But 1157 is not the provision that
16 implements the Article 33 obligations. That
17 happens through the asylum processing that's
18 under 1225 and 1158. And that asylum
19 processing is also how you determine whether
20 someone is entitled to withholding.

21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Suri gave some
22 responses to Justice Kagan in saying that
23 there's a subset of people who are arriving in
24 the U.S. who are -- as opposed to longstanding
25 people. The problem with that is those people

1 who are arriving, he says, are present in the
2 U.S. So I'm not sure how his answer gets you
3 around --

4 MS. CORKRAN: Yes.

5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- the surplus
6 problem.

7 MS. CORKRAN: Yes, I agree. My friend
8 made a -- a number of new arguments about
9 surplusage that weren't in the briefing, and I
10 think that is one of them. But I would note
11 exactly what you said. Making it a subsection
12 doesn't mean that it's not redundant. It's
13 still entirely redundant --

14 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that's true,
15 Ms. Corkran, that it's a subset and so there's
16 still redundancy, but I suppose, if Congress in
17 IIRIRA had just created this big deal about
18 expedited removal and said that expedited
19 removal was what arriving people got, you know,
20 it -- it might be that they just wanted to
21 emphasize that just because you were in the --
22 that you were subject to the expedited removal
23 procedures did not mean that you still couldn't
24 apply for asylum.

25 So the -- the -- the -- the -- the --

1 the fear, if you might say, is that if they
2 just had that one "physically present"
3 provision and struck out what had previously
4 been in the statute, the "arrive at the port"
5 provision, somebody might have thought, like,
6 all these people that are now being subject to
7 expedited removal do not have the right to
8 apply for asylum, and this provision is
9 supposed to make clear that they do.

10 MS. CORKRAN: There is no reason for
11 the inspection mandate to need to make that
12 clear because 1225(b), the asylum processing
13 section -- it's in (b)(1) to (A) -- has a whole
14 process in place for how you assess asylum
15 claims by arriving aliens.

16 So that credible fear interview
17 provision says, if an immigration officer
18 determines that an alien who is arriving in the
19 United States has expressed a fear of future
20 persecution, then the immigration officer shall
21 refer them for a credible fear interview. And
22 then there are a host of provisions that
23 explain how that credible fear assessment plays
24 into expedited removal.

25 So there would be no way that someone

1 could read the entirety of 1225 and be
2 concerned about how it applied to arriving
3 asylum seekers.

4 JUSTICE BARRETT: Can I ask you a
5 question? I feel like there's some slippage
6 between "arriving" and "arrives." And as the
7 Chief Justice pointed out, the language is
8 "arrives in." I mean, "arriving" sounds more
9 in the process of. "Arrives in" sounds more
10 like you've reached your destination.

11 How do you know under your theory when
12 the person is close enough that we could say
13 they've -- they have "arrives in" or "arrived"
14 in the destination? I mean, what if there's a
15 queue and they're far back, or what if they
16 arrive not at a port of entry? How close do
17 you have to be to the border? Could you say
18 that someone arrives in the United States if
19 they're at a portion of the border that does
20 not have a port of entry?

21 Like, what is it -- if it's not
22 crossing the physical border, what is the magic
23 thing or the dispositive thing that we're
24 looking for where we say, ah, now that person
25 we can say arrives in the United States?

1 MS. CORKRAN: So I'm going to try and
2 keep that in order in my head, and I'm going to
3 start with --

4 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay.

5 MS. CORKRAN: -- the first point,
6 which is, actually, it's the -- "arrives in" is
7 the tense that triggers the inspection under
8 1225(8), but "is arriving in" is the language
9 that triggers the credible fear interview. So
10 that's the provision under 1225(b) that
11 mandates asylum processing within the context
12 of expedited -- expedited removal.

13 And as the government acknowledges and
14 I think Your Honor just said, "is arriving in"
15 does suggest a process. And, in fact, that's
16 exactly -- that determination is what's
17 happening under the turn-back practices. So
18 they have immigration officers standing at the
19 border asking arriving noncitizens, what's the
20 basis for your admission? They get right up to
21 the borderline. And if they say, I'm here
22 seeking asylum, then the border officer turns
23 them away, when, in fact, 1225(b) says that if
24 the immigration officer determines that the
25 person is seeking asylum, he shall refer that

1 person to a credible fear interview.

2 So that argument stands separate from
3 the inspection mandate. And what used to
4 happen is that you have inspection and that's
5 how you'd find out someone had a fear, and then
6 that would trigger the credible fear interview.
7 But both of those provisions are at play here.
8 I'm sorry.

9 JUSTICE BARRETT: And can you answer
10 the question about what is the dispositive
11 thing that has to happen to say that someone
12 arrives in?

13 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. So a person
14 arrives in the United States at a port of entry
15 when they are at the threshold of the port's
16 entrance about to step over. So they are
17 arriving there. I think that's consistent with
18 ordinary meaning. "I arrive at my house" or "I
19 arrive in my yard" when I'm going through the
20 gate.

21 Now that process of arriving is
22 interrupted by the border officer physically
23 blocking them from completing the arrival such
24 that the person never arrived, but the process
25 of arriving is beginning at that moment.

1 JUSTICE BARRETT: And is that just for
2 the person? I mean, if there's a -- if there's
3 a line, you know, and you're far back and you
4 hear, oh, no, no, no, we can't cross the border
5 today, have they arrived in and been turned
6 away, or is it only the person initially told,
7 and how could it be something different if you
8 arrive at a port of entry versus if you cross
9 the border or you arrive on the other side of
10 the border, the Mexican side of the border,
11 but, say, cross into Texas or try to cross into
12 Texas, where there's not a port of entry?

13 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah. So, to start with
14 the hypothetical where you have a line --

15 JUSTICE BARRETT: Mm-hmm.

16 MS. CORKRAN: -- I'm going -- I think
17 that the -- I mean, our position is not that
18 "arrives in the United States" is doing no work
19 at all. The question is what "arrives in the
20 United States at a port of entry" means. And I
21 think that means you have to be at the
22 threshold.

23 If I'm in a line waiting to get into
24 my house for some reason into my yard and I'm
25 half a block back, I haven't actually started

1 the process of arriving in because I'm in a
2 line waiting to get there.

3 So I think, you know, if -- if the
4 word was being passed down a line that's going
5 over the bridge and people are turning away
6 without actually getting to the threshold, they
7 wouldn't fall under the -- under the statutory
8 inspection mandate or processing mandate.

9 The second question I think has to do
10 with how arrival looks between ports. As a
11 practical matter, the borderline isn't
12 generally delineated in a way between ports
13 that would allow for this kind of discernment
14 about have you reached the threshold of the
15 port.

16 JUSTICE BARRETT: But doesn't the
17 statute say whether or not at a port of entry?

18 MS. CORKRAN: Yes, yes. So I was
19 going to get to that part next. So we -- we
20 take out "at the port of entry" when we're
21 talking between ports and the question is, what
22 does it mean to arrive in the United States?

23 I think you would have to be at a
24 place where you could, in fact, cross. So, if
25 you got up to, let's -- let's assume it's a

1 place on the border where there is an actual
2 line, identifiable line. I would say the same
3 analysis applies, right? Have you made it to
4 the threshold and you're about to step over?

5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So anybody at the
6 water's edge of the Rio Grande on the Mexican
7 side has arrived in?

8 MS. CORKRAN: No, the border is
9 halfway through the water.

10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. All right.
11 So half -- they've got -- they've got one step
12 short of halfway through. They've -- they've
13 arrived, but somebody who's on the water's edge
14 has not arrived?

15 MS. CORKRAN: I think that's right.
16 So you're looking at being at the threshold of
17 when you're going to cross the border.

18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And so somebody
19 who's at the fence has arrived in, but somebody
20 a step away from the fence has not arrived in?

21 MS. CORKRAN: Well, so the fence, if
22 we're talking about the border wall --

23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah.

24 MS. CORKRAN: -- that is -- the border
25 wall is entirely on the interior, so, in fact,

1 anyone who gets to the border wall --

2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: They're already in?

3 MS. CORKRAN: -- is also physically
4 present in the United States.

5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So -- so anybody
6 who's arrived at the fence is in?

7 MS. CORKRAN: They're -- yes. But
8 that's just a matter of geography that
9 they're -- they're already present.

10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay.

11 MS. CORKRAN: To take the
12 hypothetical, though, what if there was a
13 border wall --

14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Fence along the
15 line, yeah.

16 MS. CORKRAN: Exactly, on the -- on
17 the borderline.

18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah.

19 MS. CORKRAN: There, the analogy that
20 I think of is a stadium. So I'm arriving at a
21 stadium when I'm at the entrance going through
22 the turnstile. I probably wouldn't describe
23 myself as arriving in the stadium if I'm still
24 in the perimeter making my way to a place where
25 I can enter. So I don't think someone who's at

1 a --

2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So, at the top --
3 top of the wall, they're in, but if they're at
4 the bottom of the wall, they're -- they're out?

5 MS. CORKRAN: Oh, so now they're --
6 they've climbed?

7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. No, I'm just
8 trying to understand what it means.

9 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah. So I suppose --

10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: We're going to get
11 these case -- you know --

12 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah.

13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- we're going to
14 get case -- as soon as we decide what it means,
15 we're going to get cases.

16 MS. CORKRAN: Well, so, as a practical
17 matter, that's not going to be a concern
18 because the wall is, in fact, within the
19 perimeter.

20 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I understand.
21 Okay.

22 MS. CORKRAN: A hypothetical wall that
23 was on the line and a person had kind of gotten
24 to the top and was --

25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah.

1 MS. CORKRAN: -- about to fall over, I
2 guess, would potentially be arriving. It would
3 depend on the situation.

4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, be in. How
5 come somebody who's in the line isn't in? I
6 mean, if the whole point is to make sure that
7 people who are attempting to get into the
8 country have -- have the opportunity to file
9 asylum claims and they've made it all the way,
10 why -- why does it matter he's second in line?

11 MS. CORKRAN: I think that's just a
12 function of arriving in or is arriving.

13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So the whole debate
14 boils down to the one person who's at the port,
15 the one person who's at the front of the line?

16 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah, and I think that's
17 because I think it's important to remember --

18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So the rest of the
19 case you agree with the government on?

20 MS. CORKRAN: No.

21 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And everybody else
22 in the line -- everybody else who's being
23 metered doesn't have an asylum claim, just the
24 person who's --

25 MS. CORKRAN: They have an asylum

1 claim. They have to get up to the border to
2 present it. Now I think maybe the question is
3 if the government was stopping people from
4 getting physically to the line because, if
5 you're waiting in line and you just decide to
6 abandon waiting and you don't actually make it
7 to the threshold --

8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, no, no, no.
9 These -- these people want to make these
10 claims. They're there.

11 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah. Right. So, if
12 they --

13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And they're being
14 metered and they're told no, not today. And
15 you're saying the person who's made it up to
16 the -- to the inspection officer gets to make
17 that claim and everybody else who's been
18 waiting there maybe for hours or days doesn't.

19 MS. CORKRAN: Well, they just then,
20 once they get up there, can -- can make the
21 claim. That's when they tell --

22 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But they have to get
23 up there, yeah. Okay.

24 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah, but I -- there's
25 no reason to think they wouldn't be able to do

1 that. And I think it's important to remember
2 that from 1917 to 2016, 99 years, there
3 weren't -- there was not a single example of a
4 turn-back.

5 So what was happening is people would
6 come through the port. At that point when they
7 were in the port, they would be inspected and
8 processing would happen. So it's an unusual
9 scenario we have here where we have the officer
10 standing there and turning people back.

11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I --

12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And now we have
13 these expedited removal processes at the
14 border.

15 MS. CORKRAN: Yes.

16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So many of them
17 are not getting in at all. But they're coming
18 to the line and they're at least being
19 questioned and permitted to make the claim?

20 MS. CORKRAN: Under the expedited --
21 if they -- if they were being applied the way
22 that they're supposed --

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I think your point
24 that you're making is the statute is very clear
25 that anyone in the U.S., now the other side

1 says a foot. I don't know why the foot is
2 magical. I could put my hand through or my
3 nose through. I don't know. Why does a foot
4 count as opposed to a piece of your body count?
5 So, if you're up on the top of this wall,
6 that's not on the U.S. side?

7 But my point is, in asking or
8 clarifying this question, is "arriving at the
9 border" means you're knocking on the door,
10 correct?

11 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. That is what it
12 has meant for -- for 99 years before this --

13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Suri suggested
14 that's not what it meant, that that's not what
15 the federal regulation said, that that's not
16 what practice was. Was he simply wrong about
17 that? I --

18 MS. CORKRAN: Yes.

19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- in reading the
20 papers, I understood that up until 2016, anyone
21 who knocked on the door had the opportunity to
22 make the claim, and they weren't guaranteed
23 success, but they could make the claim.

24 MS. CORKRAN: That's right. So the
25 government purports to cite a few earlier cases

1 which it says support its position. That's
2 Leng May Ma, Kwong Hai Chew, Mezei, the Ellis
3 island case. All of the cases that the
4 government is citing it cites are playing fast
5 and loose with entry. So each one of those
6 noncitizens was present in the United States,
7 arrives in the United States, at which point
8 they were subject to exclusion proceedings.

9 That's the statutory process that you
10 got if you arrived and then you weren't
11 actually admitted or physically present in the
12 country. That is all that -- we're just
13 looking for the statutory process to be applied
14 to our class members or we were when this
15 policy was in effect.

16 JUSTICE KAGAN: Ms. Corkran --

17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I just want to
18 make sure I understand exactly. There's a line
19 of 50 people trying to get in. The first one
20 knocks on the door, so maybe he or she is
21 processed. I don't know how many people are
22 there processing. But, if there's one person
23 there, maybe Person 3 to 50, they don't have a
24 claim, right?

25 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. So -- so --

1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: No, no, wait.
2 Yes or no? They -- do they have a claim or
3 not?

4 MS. CORKRAN: They are going to have
5 a -- it's -- it's going to depend on whether
6 it's a reasonable delay.

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what do
8 you think a reasonable delay is?

9 MS. CORKRAN: Well, so that's under
10 706(1). I think Justice Sotomayor made the
11 point earlier that the Ninth Circuit made a
12 determination that this was complete
13 withholding because there was no ability to
14 wait. There is no ability to put your name on
15 any sort of meaningful list that would ensure
16 that you were going to --

17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So, if you --
18 so it's not knocking on the door. It's getting
19 your name on a list?

20 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah. So it's a --
21 yeah, it's a turnstile if you're at a land port
22 and it's a -- there's a plaque halfway across
23 the bridge, so not a physical door, but yes.
24 So, when you go through the line, if it's
25 working the way it should, you should make your

1 way up to the borderline, at which point you
2 come across and you're processed.

3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but --
4 but -- maybe I just don't understand it. I
5 mean, it depends kind of on how long the line
6 is, right?

7 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. There were no --
8 there were non-examples prior to the turn-back
9 policy and even during the turn-back policy of
10 there being kind of lines of people waiting to
11 be processed who were outside of the United
12 States because, under the prior practice, you
13 came through the turnstile and then you were
14 inspected and processed. Now there could have
15 been long waits within the port. That
16 certainly happened. And that would have been
17 subject to kind of a reasonable delay analysis.

18 But this idea of kind of lines and
19 people piling up on the Mexican side of the
20 border didn't happen until the turn-back policy
21 was put in place and you've got this bottleneck
22 of people waiting on that side.

23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, I -- I
24 understand that, but I -- I'm still struggling
25 with the Chief's question. And we do have

1 situations where there are lines. And I had
2 thought you had said to me and -- and Justice
3 Sotomayor and others that the first person at
4 the turnstile with -- with the inspection
5 officer has arrived, but people further back in
6 the line haven't.

7 And now I -- I -- I thought I heard a
8 different answer to the Chief Justice, and I'm
9 just wondering, I really do -- whatever you
10 think it is, I want to know what it is.

11 MS. CORKRAN: I think I was skipping
12 ahead when I answered the Chief's question to
13 kind of the nature of the 706(1) claim and the
14 difference between withholding --

15 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm just curious --

16 MS. CORKRAN: Yes.

17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- what "arrives in"
18 means.

19 MS. CORKRAN: "Arrives in" means they
20 reached their threshold. I didn't mean to
21 create confusion about that when I was
22 answering the --

23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. So it's the
24 person at --

25 MS. CORKRAN: Yes.

1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- the turnstile,
2 it's the person halfway through the Rio Grande,
3 not somebody two people back, not one person
4 back, not one person who can't reach across the
5 halfway point of the Rio Grande? None of them?

6 MS. CORKRAN: You have to reach the
7 threshold in order to be subject to the 1225
8 mandates --

9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay.

10 MS. CORKRAN: -- for inspection
11 purposes.

12 JUSTICE KAGAN: So how does that fit,
13 Ms. Corkran, with 1225(b)(1)(A)(i), which says,
14 if an immigration officer determines that an
15 alien who's arriving in the United States is
16 inadmissible, the officer shall order the alien
17 removed from the United States?

18 Now, to me, that suggests not -- you
19 remove somebody from the United States when
20 they are all -- when they already have crossed
21 the threshold.

22 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. That --

23 JUSTICE KAGAN: Not when they are
24 knocking at the door. So that suggests to me
25 that "arriving in" suggests that they've

1 already crossed.

2 MS. CORKRAN: So it's a process of
3 arrival. So the person is arriving in when
4 they are about to step over the threshold.
5 And, again, I may go to the plain meaning, and
6 I think about kind of being in a house or a
7 yard. If my husband called and said, are you
8 arriving at the house as I'm walking through
9 the door and I said no, that would be a strange
10 answer to give him. The ordinary meaning is,
11 yes, I am crossing through --

12 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, but if you're --
13 it's arriving in, the officer shall order the
14 alien removed from the United States, that
15 seems to suggest that your view of plain
16 meaning, whether it is plain or not, is not the
17 statutory meaning because, if you're removing
18 somebody from the United States, that person
19 has clearly made it over to the United States.
20 You don't remove somebody from the United
21 States when they're just knocking at the door.

22 MS. CORKRAN: Well, so I think that
23 provision makes sense if you remember that
24 removal is a legal term. It refers to removal
25 proceedings. So what that provision is

1 assuming is the completion of arriving because,
2 in 1996, when Congress was drafting the
3 language, it had no reason to think that 20
4 years later, the government was going to change
5 its position and start blocking people while
6 they were in the process of arrival.

7 So you see in the regulations and I
8 think also in Sale kind of the understanding
9 that the process of arrival starts when the
10 person is at the threshold and it continues as
11 they step over the -- the threshold and are
12 being inspected.

13 JUSTICE JACKSON: And --

14 MS. CORKRAN: So I don't think there's
15 an inconsistency there.

16 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- so, to -- so, to
17 clarify, when the person is arriving at the
18 threshold, the process of inspection, you say,
19 kicks in based on their arrival, and that
20 process could take place on U.S. soil,
21 presumably without metering. The inspectors
22 are on the U.S. side, and so they're asking and
23 they're investigating, and the person is in the
24 U.S. at that point.

25 But the obligation to do that kind of

1 inspection, I think you're saying, kicks in
2 based on the person's arrival.

3 MS. CORKRAN: Yes, that's exactly
4 right, and it makes sense when you remember
5 that that is how it had worked from 1917 to
6 1996, when Congress was -- was amending the
7 provisions in IIRIRA.

8 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can you speak of --

9 JUSTICE ALITO: It will be
10 interesting -- it'll be interesting to read the
11 actual transcript of the oral argument because
12 I -- I believe that both you and Justice
13 Sotomayor and Justice Jackson on several
14 occasions have used the phrase "arriving at."
15 I think you said you arrived at your house.
16 But that's not the term that is in the statute.

17 Do you think there is no difference
18 between arriving at a location and arriving in
19 the location?

20 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. Thank you for the
21 opportunity to clarify.

22 So we have "in the United States" "at
23 a port of entry." I can explain the amendment
24 history on how we ended up with the
25 prepositional phrases in that order, but I

1 think my first-order answer is "in" is just how
2 you describe being in a region. You wouldn't
3 say "at the United States." You would say "in
4 the United States." I'm arriving in Baltimore
5 when I'm on the train as it's coming in. I am
6 at Penn Station when I'm in New York.

7 So that's the deference -- difference
8 in prepositional phrases, which, even if it
9 doesn't completely answer the question, does
10 give you some pause to say, well, maybe "in"
11 isn't doing the work that the government is
12 suggesting here because it has to do with kind
13 of the natural way that we talk.

14 But the way we ended up with that
15 order of the prepositional phrases is that the
16 pre- --

17 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I'm not quite
18 sure I understand that. So there's been talk
19 about knocking at the door. Do you think
20 someone who comes to the front door of a house
21 and knocks at the door has arrived "in" the
22 house? The person may have arrived "at" the
23 house.

24 MS. CORKRAN: No, but that's past
25 tense. Are they arriving in the house?

1 JUSTICE ALITO: Has -- does a person
2 arrive in the house when the person is not in
3 the house and is knocking at the door asking to
4 be admitted to the house?

5 MS. CORKRAN: Yes, I think, here, the
6 door is open. The officer is standing on the
7 other side of the threshold. The person gets
8 there and is ready to -- to take the step over,
9 right? The officers and the asylum seekers
10 here were toe to toe. This was happening right
11 at the line, and they're about to step over.

12 They are arriving, present tense.
13 Once they're inside, they've arrived, past
14 tense, but we know that Congress used the
15 present tense here.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, it does
17 make -- I gather you think it makes a
18 difference whether there -- there's a door or a
19 turnstile, you have to be there. If you're at
20 the end of a long line, you're not there. You
21 haven't arrived at the turnstile.

22 MS. CORKRAN: Yes.

23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. So then
24 does it matter how many people are processing
25 the arrivals? I mean, how quickly the line's

1 going to move? I mean, it strikes me as a very
2 significant factual question. In other words,
3 it's not -- if you're at the end of the line,
4 you're -- you're not covered by the requirement
5 to process, is that right?

6 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. So, once you get
7 to the -- you have to arrive, and that's just
8 the nature of the -- the language that Congress
9 used. However, if -- if the government was
10 complying with the inspection and processing
11 mandate, people would be going right through
12 the turnstile. There is no stopping or
13 processing that happens at the turnstile under
14 the prior practice. A person goes through, and
15 at that point, they are in --

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you don't
17 even have to knock?

18 MS. CORKRAN: No, there was no
19 knocking. You went through. There was no
20 immigration officer who was stopping you.
21 You're going straight through the open door.
22 You are now in the inspection area. You're in
23 the port. And at that point, there would be
24 perhaps a delay of processing for the reason
25 you say. That delay would be subject to

1 706(1), unreasonable delay. Here, we had a
2 complete withholding.

3 But I think -- I think maybe where
4 we're getting stuck is kind of the idea that
5 processing is happening at the border. That
6 only happens under the turn-back policy.
7 That's the only situation in which you're going
8 to have immigration officers interacting with
9 asylum seekers on the other side of the border.

10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So, historically,
11 if you were at the end of the line, you still
12 went through?

13 MS. CORKRAN: There -- there was no
14 line. People just -- it was a constant --

15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right, there was
16 no line.

17 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. That --

18 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: This only became
19 an issue, is what you're saying, and so the
20 "arrives in" wouldn't have had the significance
21 in 1996, is what -- based on the historical
22 practice. And now we're trying to figure out
23 what it means when there's a new practice not
24 envisioned by Congress?

25 MS. CORKRAN: Yes, that's right. And

1 if I could go back to something you said
2 earlier, which is the logic or the logical
3 problem the government has with treating
4 this -- kind of the change in language as if it
5 suddenly substantially narrowed access to
6 asylum at the ports.

7 Not only is that illogical, but it
8 defies the express purpose that the text was
9 seeking to achieve, to quote Justice Scalia.
10 We know that the reason that Congress amended
11 1225(a)(1) was to expand the category of
12 applicants to include people who were already
13 present in the United States and people who --
14 who entered between ports because it needed to
15 put them on equal footing.

16 So to read that language as then
17 re-disadvantaging people who attempt to enter
18 lawfully makes no sense at all.

19 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I ask you,
20 this -- this is a new practice. Justice
21 Kavanaugh just said a new practice not
22 envisioned by Congress. The Chief Justice says
23 we have a significant factual question here
24 about how this actually works.

25 Why wouldn't we wait until we had an

1 actual policy with real facts in the record
2 regarding what's going on? I mean, even if
3 this is not technically non-justiciable, even
4 if there is jurisdiction in the literal sense,
5 we do have some control over whether or not we
6 reach and discuss issues.

7 And it just seems to me that we have a
8 lot of hypotheticals regarding how this policy
9 may have worked in the past, how it's possibly
10 going to work in the future, but we don't have
11 a policy in effect right now --

12 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah.

13 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- that we can
14 actually rule upon. So how should we take that
15 into account as we think about this?

16 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. Thank you, Your
17 Honor. So, as we explained in pages 15, I
18 think, to 21 of our brief in opposition, this
19 case has no virtually ongoing significance,
20 certainly not for the plaintiffs. Now the
21 government has sought this Court's review
22 because it wants to preserve its degrees of
23 freedom in the future.

24 Right now, the border is closed under
25 other authorities, but maybe that's not true in

1 the future and conditions change. That is not
2 a reason for this Court to -- to grant plenary
3 review, and the government suggests that --

4 JUSTICE JACKSON: I mean, if the
5 government were to just bring its own action, I
6 think Mr. Suri has conceded that they wouldn't
7 have standing because they don't have an actual
8 plan in place that they're trying to implement.

9 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah.

10 JUSTICE JACKSON: What they're doing
11 is saying: We have this, you know, essentially
12 extant district court order out there, and at
13 some point in the future, we might want to have
14 a policy like this, so, Supreme Court, tell us
15 now whether or not that's going to be unlawful.

16 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. That's -- that's
17 what they're seeking. That doesn't -- you
18 know, in order -- as the Court said in *Camreta*
19 *v. Greene*, both parties have to have a live
20 interest in the case in order for the court to
21 proceed.

22 And that explanation doesn't go to how
23 plaintiffs continue to have an interest in the
24 declaratory judgment against a policy that was
25 rescinded five years ago. And so I think it's

1 odd to -- to raise the voluntary sensation --
2 cessation exception here, where it's the
3 defendants who want to continue to do the
4 policy.

5 JUSTICE JACKSON: Absolutely.

6 Usually, voluntary cessation is the
7 defendant --

8 MS. CORKRAN: Right.

9 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- wanting to
10 avoid --

11 MS. CORKRAN: Right.

12 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- the court's
13 orders.

14 MS. CORKRAN: And the --

15 JUSTICE JACKSON: They -- they -- they
16 remove the policy so that the court doesn't
17 order.

18 MS. CORKRAN: Right.

19 JUSTICE JACKSON: Here, we have them
20 pointing to the voluntary cessation as a reason
21 for the Court to weigh in on this policy.

22 MS. CORKRAN: Right. And it's the
23 government that's saying, you know -- you know,
24 the government has control over the extent to
25 which it's most likely --

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: Correct.

2 JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel, do you
3 think the Ninth Circuit was wrong to say that
4 it was not moot then?

5 MS. CORKRAN: So the --

6 JUSTICE BARRETT: You didn't challenge
7 that in your brief.

8 MS. CORKRAN: No. So what the -- the
9 Ninth Circuit said that the declaratory
10 judgment was moot, and the dissenting judge
11 agreed. The reason that the Ninth Circuit
12 reached its holding was because of the transit
13 rule injunction, that smaller class, which, at
14 that point, that injunction was still in place
15 and it imposed a number of obligations on --

16 JUSTICE BARRETT: Right.

17 MS. CORKRAN: -- other parties. So
18 the -- the Ninth Circuit was not wrong about
19 that. But, on remand, the parties agreed to
20 essentially dissolve the injunction because the
21 burdens that it was placing on the parties no
22 longer had any benefit to the class members.
23 The class members had been identified.

24 JUSTICE BARRETT: So you're taking the
25 position it's formally moot?

1 MS. CORKRAN: I do think it's moot for
2 the reasons that --

3 JUSTICE BARRETT: Why didn't you make
4 that point in your brief?

5 MS. CORKRAN: We -- we wrote six pages
6 of all the reasons that we thought --

7 JUSTICE BARRETT: In the BIO?

8 MS. CORKRAN: Yes, in the Brief In
9 Opposition. It wasn't until the reply in
10 support of cert that the government suggested
11 Munsingwear vacatur. I'll say we don't object
12 to that. We didn't address it in our Brief In
13 Opposition because that would be an odd thing
14 for a respondent to suggest. And once the
15 Court granted review, we focused on the merits.

16 But, to Justice Jackson's point about
17 Munsingwear vacatur, we don't have an
18 objection, and I think that resolves all of the
19 government's concerns in this case.

20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
21 counsel.

22 Justice Thomas?

23 Justice Alito, anything further?

24 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: On that last
25 point, the Court said declaratory judgment, it

1 was vacating that. And then, when -- and it's
2 also vacated the preliminary injunction?

3 MS. CORKRAN: No. So the declaratory
4 judgment was -- is still in place but I think
5 is moot for the reasons that the -- that the
6 Ninth Circuit said. The Ninth Circuit went on
7 to reach kind of the -- the statutory
8 interpretation question, not with respect to
9 the declaratory judgment but with respect to
10 the transit rule injunction, which would only
11 be in place if the, you know, underlying
12 statutory question was resolved in the
13 plaintiffs' favor.

14 But then that injunction was
15 dissolved, so we really have nothing that's
16 before the Court at this point.

17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you.

18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?

19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Is your position that
20 when a person gets to the border, she has a
21 right to apply for asylum only or that she also
22 has a right to enter?

23 MS. CORKRAN: So enter in the -- so
24 right to cross, I'll say cross to avoid --

25 JUSTICE KAGAN: A right to cross.

1 MS. CORKRAN: -- the entry. So I
2 think the right to cross is -- is tied up in
3 the inspection and processing mandates that are
4 on the government. So we have a 706(1) claim
5 here. It's based on ministerial duties that
6 attach to the government under these
7 circumstances.

8 JUSTICE KAGAN: And if the United
9 States figured out a way to do its various
10 things that it has to do without having the
11 person cross, would that be sufficient? You
12 know, like, you could have a Zoom interview or
13 something like that.

14 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah, I suppose that
15 1225 assumes that all this is happening on U.S.
16 soil and I think for good reason because that's
17 how it already worked.

18 The government's extraterritoriality
19 concerns might weigh against doing some sort of
20 process, but I don't know that I have a stake
21 in -- in pushing back on that way of -- of
22 approaching things.

23 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay.

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
25 Gorsuch, anything further?

1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Just briefly.

2 You mentioned the -- the court of
3 appeals revised opinion. It said it didn't
4 think the case was moot because of the
5 equitable relief still present, which I -- I --
6 I took to mean both the declaratory judgment
7 and -- and the injunction. Am I mistaken?

8 MS. CORKRAN: So, yes, they were both
9 left in place. The reason that the Ninth
10 Circuit reached the underlying statutory
11 interpretation question was because --

12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Is because they were
13 both in place?

14 MS. CORKRAN: Yes.

15 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. Okay. Thank
16 you.

17 MS. CORKRAN: Yes.

18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
19 Kavanaugh?

20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On that question
21 that you made a point on about why Congress
22 would give better treatment to those unlawfully
23 in the country, I guess one response to that, I
24 just want to get your reaction, would be we
25 should just interpret the rule in front of us

1 or the statute in front of us by its terms and
2 not try to figure out all the things that might
3 be going on with people unlawfully in the
4 country to try to make it all fit in some
5 perfect world.

6 Rather, we should -- you know, there
7 are lots of issues where people are unlawfully
8 in the country that -- but the only issue
9 before us is trying to figure out what "arrives
10 in" means and not worry about that. Just want
11 to get your reaction to that.

12 MS. CORKRAN: Sorry, I -- I'm not sure
13 I followed the question.

14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You were saying
15 that if we interpreted it the government's
16 way --

17 MS. CORKRAN: Yes.

18 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- that Congress
19 would have been privileging people unlawfully
20 in the country. And my response or my question
21 to you is, well, I don't -- whatever's going on
22 with people unlawfully in the country, the sole
23 issue before us is trying to figure out what
24 "arrives in" means when you're at the border,
25 and whatever the effects of that are in terms

1 of creating -- creating disparities, we can't
2 sort all that out here. All we have to do is
3 focus on the issue before us.

4 So what's your reaction to that?

5 MS. CORKRAN: Yes, thank you. Sorry
6 it took me a little bit to get there.

7 So I think it's less about advantaging
8 people who are already in than it is about
9 addressing the disparity incentives that
10 Congress was trying to resolve in 1225. So,
11 under the government's framework, if you are an
12 asylum seeker coming to the United States, you
13 should not go to a port because you will be
14 turned away. You need to cross the Rio
15 Grand -- Grande, you need to come in between
16 ports.

17 That is the exact opposite of what
18 Congress was trying to accomplish there. And I
19 know also --

20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But the answer to
21 that could be better enforcement of people
22 coming in unlawfully. And Congress might have
23 assumed, particularly in 1996, when there was
24 an increased effort to prevent illegal
25 immigration, that, you know, people wouldn't be

1 flooding in unlawfully. That turned out not to
2 be accurate, but that might have been the
3 expectation in 1996. So --

4 MS. CORKRAN: But I don't -- I don't
5 think that then explains what Congress was
6 doing in 1225. It creates this applicant-for-
7 admission category in order to unify the
8 proceedings, the deportation and exclusion
9 proceedings. What the government is suggesting
10 just makes all of that somewhat nonsensical.

11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. Completely
12 different question. Last one.

13 This seems very artificial, trying to
14 figure out at the threshold, on the line, in
15 the middle of the river, because wherever the
16 line is, the government's presumably going to
17 stop you on the other side of that line and
18 prevent you from getting to wherever the line
19 is, right?

20 MS. CORKRAN: So that you're getting
21 across the line?

22 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah. So, if we
23 define it as the threshold, the government's
24 going to start -- stop you short of the
25 threshold or try to.

1 MS. CORKRAN: Oh, I understand. So --

2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And if we say a
3 hundred yards from the threshold, they're going
4 to stop you 125 yards from the threshold.

5 MS. CORKRAN: Oh. So the --

6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: In other words,
7 the point -- I guess the "arrives in" thing
8 seems kind of artificial.

9 The whole question -- the bigger
10 question, it seems to me, is can the government
11 physically stop people before they get to
12 whatever that line is no matter how we define
13 it, and that seems like not a statutory
14 question, more of an arbitrary and capricious
15 question. But maybe I'm wrong. Just want to
16 get your reactions to that.

17 This whole idea, if you're second in
18 line or third -- the government, wherever we
19 define it, is going to stop you when they want
20 to implement this policy on the other side of
21 that line. Do you follow that?

22 MS. CORKRAN: I do. And so I think
23 that the -- that maybe the factual premise
24 that's inaccurate there, the port goes right to
25 the borderline. So the government understands

1 ports as being kind of that geographic space.
2 So the threshold of the port is the borderline.

3 So you can't really, if you moved the
4 threshold further in, then you have people who
5 are present in the United States; if you move
6 the threshold further out, well, now we're in
7 Mexican territory, and the government doesn't
8 have authority to act there. So we're always
9 going to be --

10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, that --
11 okay. So that's a good answer. Does the
12 government -- how far into Mexico -- maybe the
13 SG -- will the government go -- maybe they
14 don't want to answer that --

15 (Laughter.)

16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- to stop people?

17 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. Yeah, I think, if
18 the government starts going well into Mexico
19 and started --

20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, the well --
21 well into, is that a hundred yards? I mean,
22 150 yards? That's not the threshold anymore.
23 And will they go into -- I mean, again, you
24 might not have the answer to this question, but
25 this -- the whole thing seems kind of

1 artificial to me because the government is
2 going -- if they want to do this policy,
3 they're going to stop you on the other side of
4 the line.

5 MS. CORKRAN: Yes. And I would say
6 there that -- so, if we start to have the
7 government kind of circumventing further into
8 Mexico, whether it's 10 feet or a hundred feet,
9 we start -- we move out of the inspection
10 and -- and asylum processing mandates in 1225
11 and now I think it's a question of just kind of
12 ultra vires acting without authority in another
13 country.

14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. All right.
15 Thank you for your help.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
17 Barrett?

18 Justice Jackson?

19 JUSTICE JACKSON: We don't have the
20 answers to Justice Kavanaugh's good questions
21 because there is no policy in effect, right?
22 We don't know --

23 MS. CORKRAN: That is right.

24 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- what the
25 government is doing.

1 MS. CORKRAN: I was going to make that
2 point as well. Right -- right now, we have a
3 legal question that's unanchored from any
4 actual practice before the Court.

5 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.

6 MS. CORKRAN: Yeah.

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
8 counsel.

9 Rebuttal, Mr. Suri?

10 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF VIVEK SURI

11 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

12 MR. SURI: Just a few quick points,
13 Mr. Chief Justice.

14 First, this Court should decide this
15 case. The case is not moot because there is
16 still effectual relief that the Court could
17 award, namely, lifting the class-wide
18 declaration and the individual injunction to
19 which the government is still subject.

20 There's also a strong practical reason
21 for the Court to decide this case.

22 Administrations of both parties since 2016 have
23 consistently said that this is an important
24 tool in the government's toolbox for dealing
25 with border surges when they occur. I can't

1 predict when the next border surge occurs, but
2 I can say that when it does occur, this is a
3 tool that DHS would want in its toolbox. It's
4 not something the Court should leave to future
5 uncertainty.

6 We've been faulted here for not having
7 a specific policy in place, but that's not
8 really fair to us. There's a class-wide
9 declaratory judgment saying that this practice
10 is unlawful. And I think the government should
11 not be faulted for conforming its current
12 conduct to what a court has declared to be the
13 law. Once that declaratory judgment is lifted,
14 we'll take appropriate steps at that time.

15 Second, the text of the statute should
16 control the Court's decision, and that text is
17 "arrives in the United States." We've heard
18 attempts to substitute other language that
19 might be more ambiguous or more susceptible to
20 Respondents' interpretation than the language
21 Congress actually used. For example, we heard
22 many references to "arriving in the United
23 States." But the specific language at issue
24 here is "arrives," not "arriving."

25 Further, as Justice Kagan correctly

1 pointed out, there's a separate provision of
2 Section 1225 that says that "arriving" aliens
3 can be removed from the United States in
4 certain circumstances, and that suggests that
5 even the "arriving" category is limited to
6 aliens who have already crossed the border.

7 Even if you think that there is some
8 ambiguity in the term "arriving," though, the
9 correct approach is to use the clarity of
10 "arrives" to resolve the ambiguity in
11 "arriving." You shouldn't use the ambiguity,
12 potentially, in "arriving" as an excuse to
13 ignore the clear word, "arrives."

14 Similarly, we've heard attempts to
15 replace "arrives in the United States" with
16 "arrives at a land border" or "arrives at the
17 threshold" or "knocks on the door." None of
18 those terms are the terms Congress actually
19 used in the statute. Moreover, even when a
20 previous version of the statute said "arrives
21 at a land border," this Court still interpreted
22 that to refer to aliens in the United States.

23 We've relatedly heard a suggestion
24 that the alien arrives "at" the port of entry
25 because the port goes right up to the border.

1 We don't think that's accurate. The entrance
2 to the port might be something like a quarter
3 mile from the border. So, even if you think
4 the question is whether the person arrives "at"
5 the port, the person hasn't arrived at the
6 port. More importantly, the real question is
7 whether the person arrives in the United
8 States.

9 Finally, Respondents' position raises
10 serious line-drawing problems. It's not clear
11 from their position whether you have to be at
12 the front of the line, the back of the line, or
13 the middle of the line. It's not clear whether
14 they're distinguishing between someone who is
15 stopped by a border officer versus someone who
16 is stopped by the Rio Grande versus someone who
17 is stopped by the border wall versus someone
18 who's stopped by Mexican authorities working in
19 concert with the United States, which is
20 something that could happen in response to
21 Justice Kavanaugh's question. I don't think we
22 ourselves go into Mexico, but we could
23 cooperate with the Mexican authorities to stop
24 people from reaching the border of the United
25 States.

1 Our position avoids all of those
2 line-drawing problems because Congress drew a
3 clear line here. It said that if you're
4 outside the United States, you -- you can apply
5 for refugee admission under Section 1157. If
6 you're in the United States, whether you've
7 been here for a long time or you've just
8 arrived, you can apply for asylum.

9 The Court should respect the line that
10 Congress drew.

11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
12 counsel.

13 The case is submitted.

14 (Whereupon, at 12:37 p.m., the case
15 was submitted.)

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