

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

- - - - -
ROYAL CANIN U.S.A., INC., ET AL.,)

Petitioners,)

v.) No. 23-677

ANASTASIA WULLSCHLEGER, ET AL.,)

Respondents.)
- - - - -

Pages: 1 through 73

Place: Washington, D.C.

Date: October 7, 2024

HERITAGE REPORTING CORPORATION

Official Reporters

1220 L Street, N.W., Suite 206

Washington, D.C. 20005

(202) 628-4888

www.hrccourtreporters.com

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

- - - - -

ROYAL CANIN U.S.A., INC., ET AL.,)

Petitioners,)

v.) No. 23-677

ANASTASIA WULLSCHLEGER, ET AL.,)

Respondents.)

- - - - -

Washington, D.C.

Monday, October 7, 2024

The above-entitled matter came on for oral argument before the Supreme Court of the United States at 11:23 a.m.

APPEARANCES:

KATHERINE B. WELLINGTON, ESQUIRE, Boston, Massachusetts; on behalf of the Petitioners.

ASHLEY C. KELLER, ESQUIRE, Chicago, Illinois; on behalf of the Respondents.

1	C O N T E N T S	
2	ORAL ARGUMENT OF:	PAGE:
3	KATHERINE B. WELLINGTON, ESQ.	
4	On behalf of the Petitioners	3
5	ORAL ARGUMENT OF:	
6	ASHLEY C. KELLER, ESQ.	
7	On behalf of the Respondents	50
8	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF:	
9	KATHERINE B. WELLINGTON, ESQ.	
10	On behalf of the Petitioners	70
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

P R O C E E D I N G S

(11:23 a.m.)

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument next in Case 23-677, Royal Canin versus Wullschleger.

Ms. Wellington.

ORAL ARGUMENT OF KATHERINE B. WELLINGTON
ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

MS. WELLINGTON: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court:

The Eighth Circuit's decision below is an extreme outlier. It conflicts with the text and structure of Section 1367 and with more than a century of precedent. Chief Justice Marshall held in Mollan against Torrance in 1824 that in a diversity case, a federal court's jurisdiction once vested cannot be divested by subsequent events.

The Court extended that reasoning to removal actions in Kirby against American Soda in 1904. And in 1938, this Court held in St. Paul Mercury that if the plaintiff after removal amends his pleadings, this does not deprive the district court of jurisdiction because the defendant's statutory right to removal should

1 not be subject to the plaintiff's caprice. The
2 second Justice Marshall confirmed that
3 conclusion in Carnegie-Mellon against Cohill in
4 1988, and Justice Scalia concurred in Rockwell
5 in 2007.

6 Respondents ask this Court to upset
7 that settled interpretation, claiming that it
8 conflicts with the text of Section 1367. But
9 Congress codified this Court's longstanding
10 precedent in the text of Section 1367 itself,
11 making clear that if the federal court has
12 original jurisdiction, it shall continue to have
13 supplemental jurisdiction unless Congress
14 expressly provided otherwise.

15 Respondents cannot cite a single
16 decision of this Court, a single decision of a
17 court of appeals outside of the Eighth Circuit,
18 or a single treatise that supports their
19 position. Respondents realize how weak their
20 case is and instead ask the Court to decide
21 something else, whether Grable should be
22 overruled and, if not, whether Grable's
23 requirements were met.

24 This Court did not grant certiorari on
25 either question. Grable is settled law, and the

1 Eighth Circuit correctly applied it here. The
2 Court should affirm its longstanding precedent
3 and reverse the decision below.

4 I welcome the Court's questions.

5 JUSTICE THOMAS: You mentioned Section
6 1367. Could you spend a few minutes on your
7 argument as to how it disposes of -- supports
8 your argument?

9 MS. WELLINGTON: Certainly, Your
10 Honor. So the text of Section 1367 states that
11 there is supplemental jurisdiction unless
12 Congress has expressly provided otherwise. And
13 the text of Section 1367 does not say that when
14 a plaintiff amends the complaint to delete the
15 federal question, there is no longer
16 supplemental jurisdiction.

17 And that's exactly the interpretive
18 approach that this Court adopted in Exxon Mobil
19 against Allapattah, where the Court was trying
20 to figure out what does Section 1367 say about
21 Rule 23 and plaintiffs in class actions. And
22 the Court looked at Section 1367, said it
23 doesn't say anything about Rule 23, and that
24 means that there is supplemental jurisdiction.

25 There are also some important

1 structural inferences here. So -- so Section
2 1367(c)(3) makes clear that where the district
3 court has dismissed all claims over which it has
4 original jurisdiction, it can continue to
5 exercise supplemental jurisdiction. And that
6 really disposes of the argument that there has
7 to be an ongoing federal question in the case in
8 order for supplemental jurisdiction to be
9 warranted. Congress didn't intend that here.

10 JUSTICE KAGAN: So do you think,
11 Ms. Wellington, that -- let's say this wasn't a
12 removal case. Let's say this was an original
13 case and it was brought in federal court, and
14 then the plaintiff took out the federal claim,
15 leaving only state claims. Is there
16 supplemental jurisdiction there?

17 MS. WELLINGTON: So this Court has
18 treated these two situations differently, and
19 Justice Scalia explained why in Rockwell. So
20 there was a concern in Rockwell that when a
21 plaintiff goes into federal court, pleads a
22 federal question, and then immediately or
23 subsequently drops it, that they're trying to
24 plead their way into federal court.

25 JUSTICE KAGAN: So forgetting what the

1 reason for that is, you do agree with that rule
2 that once I file a suit in federal court as an
3 original matter, then take out the federal
4 claims, leaving only state law claims, there's
5 nothing at that point for the federal court to
6 do? It's not a doctrine of discretion anymore.
7 The federal court has to dismiss. Is that
8 correct?

9 MS. WELLINGTON: That is how we have
10 asked this Court to read Rockwell. The U.S.
11 Chamber of Commerce brief, you know --

12 JUSTICE KAGAN: I just --

13 MS. WELLINGTON: Yes.

14 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- want to make sure.

15 MS. WELLINGTON: That is our view.

16 JUSTICE KAGAN: So, if that's the
17 case, I don't think that your arguments from
18 1367 can be right because your arguments from
19 1367 would suggest the opposite result in the
20 case that I gave. In other words, it's very
21 hard to read 1367 as imposing some kind of
22 distinction between original cases and removed
23 cases.

24 MS. WELLINGTON: So I agree, Your
25 Honor, that there is no distinction in the text

1 of 1367 itself. This Court could revisit its
2 decision in Rockwell or limit it to the FCA
3 context. We haven't asked the Court to do that
4 because we think that we win on the text here.
5 We think, if you just --

6 JUSTICE KAGAN: I guess what it
7 suggests to me, though, is, if you were willing
8 to say, look, the Rockwell understanding of
9 original cases is settled, we're not contesting
10 that, then I think your arguments from 1367 go
11 away because 1367 just doesn't create the kind
12 of distinction that you're asking us to create.

13 So either you lose as to removed cases
14 too, or these arguments from the text are just
15 not going to get us to your result.

16 MS. WELLINGTON: So we disagree, Your
17 Honor, with your interpretation of the text of
18 Section 1367. We think Congress has made clear
19 that there is supplemental jurisdiction unless
20 Congress has expressly provided otherwise.

21 It hasn't done that. And I think it's
22 very important to consider how Congress came to
23 write Section 1367. It was in response to
24 Finley, where this Court took an extremely
25 narrow view of pendent-claim and pendent-party

1 jurisdiction and pendent-party jurisdiction in
2 particular, and Congress said no, that's not
3 what we want. We want a broader view of
4 pendent-claim and pendent-party jurisdiction.

5 And that's why they wrote this very
6 broad statute here. And it would be very
7 strange to conclude that Congress intended to
8 abrogate Cohill. It was decided just two years
9 before it enacted --

10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's the point
11 --

12 JUSTICE BARRETT: But Cohill --

13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- isn't it?

14 JUSTICE BARRETT: Sorry. Go ahead.

15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's the point,
16 isn't it? I -- I can't get over the fact that
17 what Congress did in 1367 was address the
18 questions that had been in the Court. The first
19 one was the diversity issue under St. Paul, and
20 it agreed with the Court.

21 It disagreed with the Court on pendent
22 and supplemental jurisdiction, and it wrote a
23 statute to address that. And yet it knew from
24 Cahill that we had said that if a plaintiff
25 dismisses an action, that potentially we go back

1 to the original amendment, and it didn't do what
2 it did for diversity. It wrote it to say only
3 when the district court dismisses the federal
4 claims do you retain supplemental jurisdiction.

5 That, to me, is the statute. They had
6 all our case law. They addressed one -- one
7 thing they agreed with. They disagreed with
8 another, and they disagreed with the third by
9 not adopting what it did with diversity.

10 MS. WELLINGTON: So two responses,
11 Your Honor. First, Section (3) -- (c)(2) does
12 express -- expressly address this Cohill
13 situation. It says the district courts may
14 decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction
15 when the state law claim substantially
16 predominates.

17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, when the
18 district court has dismissed all claims. It
19 doesn't say when the plaintiff has dismissed all
20 claims.

21 MS. WELLINGTON: So I agree, that's
22 (c)(3).

23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And when the
24 district court dismisses all federal claims, the
25 party still has a right to appeal, correct?

1 MS. WELLINGTON: That's correct.

2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: When the district
3 court doesn't do that in a diverse action, then
4 that -- because the claim has disappeared,
5 there's no appeal for the defendant -- for the
6 -- for -- for anybody, correct?

7 MS. WELLINGTON: I -- I sort of -- I
8 think, Your Honor, it depends on the case. I
9 think there could still be an appeal in a
10 diversity case where the district court
11 dismisses a claim and the plaintiff says you
12 shouldn't have dismissed that claim.

13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, but that's
14 because they're there because of the -- the
15 diversity provision of the statute.

16 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I just
17 understand your argument about whether or not an
18 amendment can affect federal question
19 jurisdiction? So setting aside diversity for a
20 second, we're in federal question land. The
21 case is filed in federal court. And the
22 plaintiff goes through the first couple weeks
23 and then says: You know what? I'm dropping my
24 federal claims because it originally brought a
25 complaint that had federal and state claims.

1 Does that affect jurisdiction in your
2 view or not?

3 MS. WELLINGTON: And this is a case
4 originally brought --

5 JUSTICE JACKSON: Originally brought
6 --

7 MS. WELLINGTON: -- in federal court?

8 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- originally
9 brought in federal court. And the plaintiff
10 amends and takes out the federal claims.

11 Can the court proceed, can it decide
12 through supplemental jurisdiction or whatnot to
13 continue on with the case?

14 MS. WELLINGTON: So this Court
15 suggested in Rockwell that the answer to that
16 would be no, you would not continue in that
17 case. And just --

18 JUSTICE JACKSON: Okay. So next
19 question. You -- the case is brought in state
20 court and it has federal and state claims, and
21 before the defendant has the ability to remove,
22 the plaintiff says: Oops, I didn't mean to
23 bring the federal claims, I'm dropping them. So
24 no removal action yet or motion yet.

25 Can it be still removed? Is there any

1 basis for federal jurisdiction in that
2 situation?

3 MS. WELLINGTON: No, Your Honor.

4 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. So it
5 seems to me then your argument comes down to the
6 impact of removal because somehow, even though
7 in a situation in which the plaintiff amends, if
8 it was brought originally in federal court or
9 amends if it's brought originally in state
10 court, those have an impact, you say, on federal
11 question jurisdiction.

12 Somehow, if the defendant removes
13 before the plaintiff can drop the federal
14 claims, you say no impact on federal question
15 jurisdiction. Is that right?

16 MS. WELLINGTON: That's correct.

17 JUSTICE JACKSON: Why?

18 MS. WELLINGTON: So this Court
19 explained in St. Paul Mercury that once you've
20 removed to federal court, there is a removal
21 statute and the defendants have a right to
22 remove.

23 JUSTICE JACKSON: But the removal
24 statute doesn't say, as I think Justice
25 Sotomayor was trying to get at, anything about

1 what happens to jurisdiction. I thought the
2 removal statute was really just giving the
3 defendant the ability to bring this action into
4 federal court.

5 It doesn't say anything about whether
6 or not the federal court can be divested of
7 jurisdiction once it's there. And I don't
8 understand why the federal court can be divested
9 of jurisdiction if it starts in federal court
10 because the plaintiff brought it -- brought it
11 there but can't be divested of jurisdiction if
12 it comes to federal court because the defendant
13 brought it there.

14 MS. WELLINGTON: And -- and just to be
15 clear, the rule that we're asking for and the
16 rule that this Court has applied for a hundred
17 years is that it's a matter of discretion once
18 you get to federal court on removal. It's up to
19 the district court judge.

20 JUSTICE JACKSON: On removal. But I
21 guess why -- why does it make a difference as to
22 how this case landed in federal court as to
23 whether or not the federal judge can be divested
24 of his jurisdiction? That's what your argument
25 seems to turn on, and I don't know why that's

1 the case.

2 MS. WELLINGTON: And this Court
3 addressed that in St. Paul Mercury and said that
4 the defendant's right to remove should not be
5 subject to the plaintiff's caprice. Congress
6 gave defendants rights in the situation when the
7 case gets to federal court on removal. That's
8 different than when a case is originally --

9 JUSTICE JACKSON: It changes the scope
10 of jurisdiction. The -- the removal right
11 carries with it the ability to affect the
12 jurisdiction of the Court, is what you're
13 saying?

14 MS. WELLINGTON: That's what this
15 Court has long held in cases like St. Paul
16 Mercury. In Cohill, the Court recognized that,
17 in Rockwell. It also recognized it in cases
18 like Carlsbad, where this Court was talking
19 about Cohill remands and determined that they
20 were not mandatory, that they were a matter of
21 discretion for the district court.

22 And I agree, Your Honor, that in most
23 cases, the outcome's going to be the same. When
24 you get to federal court on a removal, in a
25 removal case, you drop your federal claim.

1 Immediately, most of the time you're going to go
2 right back to state court. It's going to be the
3 same outcome.

4 Where it matters are cases like this
5 one, where the case has been going on for almost
6 two years when they amend their claims. We've
7 cited other cases where it's been pending in
8 federal court for a long time and right before
9 an adverse decision, so that's on page 16 of our
10 yellow brief, right before an adverse decision,
11 the plaintiff amends their complaint to try to
12 get back to state court.

13 And in that situation, district courts
14 have said: Well, I'm going to balance this
15 attempt at gamesmanship with other
16 considerations like --

17 JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel, can I
18 interrupt you there? I mean, St. Paul Mercury
19 is a little bit different because it's
20 diversity. And there has always been a problem,
21 you know, when I used to teach diversity
22 jurisdiction, in the amount in controversy and
23 figuring out how to value it. And you're not
24 capped to the damages that you claim. And so
25 there wasn't a real change there.

1 And, you know, Cohill, okay, it's --
2 it's helpful, but it's really about a different
3 point. It's about dismissal versus remand. I
4 think the best thing for you are all these court
5 of appeals cases.

6 I mean, I -- I have a lot of trouble
7 with the textual argument for the reasons
8 Justice Kagan is saying, but, I mean, it does
9 give me some pause to say, well, all these
10 courts of appeals have thought this was okay and
11 there is that footnote in Rockwell, but it's not
12 quite the old soil principle because the old
13 soil principle requires you to be able to hang
14 your hat on something in the statute and say
15 this is what brought along the old soil with it.

16 So you cite Taggart and the old soil
17 principle, but what are you attaching it to as
18 to opposed to just some sort of, like,
19 free-floating, everyone thought we could do
20 this?

21 MS. WELLINGTON: So we totally agree,
22 Your Honor, it has to be important that for
23 decades and decades and decades every court of
24 appeals has gone the same way. We disagree,
25 Your Honor, that Cohill didn't address this

1 question. It does say that when a federal law
2 claim is eliminated at an early stage of the
3 litigation, the district court has a powerful
4 reason to choose.

5 JUSTICE BARRETT: To choose its dicta,
6 its dicta. Just go with my old soil question.

7 MS. WELLINGTON: So -- so I think it
8 is important here that Congress whole swath took
9 parts of Gibbs and Cohill and the lower court
10 cases prior to the enactment of the statute. So
11 Section (a) as well as Sections (c)(2) and (3)
12 are word for word from Gibbs.

13 The top part of Section (c), the
14 district court may decline to exercise
15 supplemental jurisdiction, that's drawn directly
16 from Cohill. And (c)(1), where it talks about
17 the claim raises a novel or complex issue of
18 state law, that comes from 1980s court of
19 appeals decisions that took that into account
20 when determining whether to exercise
21 supplemental jurisdiction. So this --

22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Your -- your
23 briefing, obviously, suggests at least at the
24 outset you don't think Grable has much to do
25 with this case. And your friend on the other

1 side obviously disagrees.

2 But I wonder why it -- it doesn't. I
3 mean, your reading, I think, assumes the
4 correctness of your position under 1367 that
5 this complaint is one over which the district
6 court would have original jurisdiction.

7 And your friend, I think, has
8 concluded that depends upon whether Grable is
9 correct. And so why -- why isn't it -- why
10 doesn't it depend upon Grable?

11 MS. WELLINGTON: So this Court can
12 decide jurisdictional issues in any order.
13 That's what it held in Sinochem. We agree that
14 there has to be an adjudication of the Grable
15 question in order to get to the ultimate, you
16 know, remedy in this case. But that's not what
17 we're asking this Court to decide.

18 So we don't think the Court has to
19 decide the issue. If the Court wants to decide
20 the issue, we think there plainly was
21 jurisdiction based on the original complaint.
22 The original complaint repeatedly claims that
23 there are violations of the Food, Drug and
24 Cosmetic Act and then in paragraphs 136 and 137
25 of the complaint asks for an injunction

1 requiring ongoing compliance with federal law.

2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, the
3 original complaint but not the removed
4 complaint. In other words, not the complaint
5 with all the federal things stripped out of it.

6 In that situation, if that's the one
7 you look at, then Grable is critical to your
8 success, I think.

9 MS. WELLINGTON: Just to be clear, so
10 the -- the complaint at the time of removal had
11 a federal claim, you know, that's our position.
12 I think Your Honor is talking about supplemental
13 jurisdiction.

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm sorry,
15 yes, of course.

16 MS. WELLINGTON: And -- and this Court
17 has long held that you don't have to have a
18 federal question at all stages of the case in
19 order to exercise supplemental jurisdiction.
20 That's exactly what the Court held in Rosado,
21 where the original federal claim became moot,
22 and this Court said that the three judge
23 district court could continue to go on and
24 decide the ancillary claims even though it
25 didn't have original jurisdiction because you

1 don't have to have jurisdiction over the
2 original federal claim through all proceedings.

3 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: In -- in 2007, in
4 Rockwell, in Footnote 6, the statement there
5 resolves this case in your favor, Footnote 6.

6 Now the other side's going to say a
7 lot of things about Footnote 6, I think, that
8 it's dicta, that it's mistaken, that it's wrong,
9 that it should be ditched.

10 You want to just take on Footnote 6?
11 Because you win with Footnote 6, but --

12 MS. WELLINGTON: So we --

13 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- you know, do we
14 stick with that?

15 MS. WELLINGTON: We think Footnote 6
16 is not dicta. We think it's actually quite
17 essential to answering the question that Justice
18 Jackson was asking: Why do we treat these two
19 circumstances differently?

20 And you have to remember, prior to
21 Rockwell, this Court had not addressed cases
22 that were originally filed in federal court. So
23 this Court was trying to explain we have a
24 hundred years where we do something different in
25 the removal context. Why are we going to do

1 something different here? And Justice Scalia
2 was explaining the different policy concerns.

3 So we don't think that's dicta. We
4 actually think it is essential to the reasoning
5 in that case. And even if you think it isn't a
6 holding, it certainly is recognizing that this
7 Court has resolved the question in the removal
8 context going all the way back to --

9 JUSTICE ALITO: Ms. Wellington --

10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And why is it
11 correct --

12 JUSTICE ALITO: Go ahead.

13 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And why is it
14 correct -- why -- okay, assuming -- why is it
15 correct? In other words, it does seem, as
16 Justice Kagan's questions indicate, that the
17 Rockwell above the line and the Rockwell
18 footnote, you would think, would come out the
19 same way under the text of the statute.

20 So I guess, assuming the
21 above-the-line part is correct, why does the
22 text of the statute support footnote 6?

23 MS. WELLINGTON: So I think the text
24 of the statute supports the removal jurisdiction
25 in this case, not what happened in Rockwell. So

1 I -- I actually --

2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: All right. So the
3 -- I think your answer is the part of Rockwell
4 that's not in the footnote is -- it's shaky.

5 MS. WELLINGTON: That's correct. And
6 that's what the Chamber of Commerce --

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: The part in the
8 footnote, you think that's solid.

9 MS. WELLINGTON: I think that's solid
10 because the text of Section 1367 says there is
11 supplemental jurisdiction unless Congress has
12 expressly provided otherwise. Section (c)(3)
13 makes clear that you don't have to have a
14 federal question throughout the proceedings in
15 order for there to continue to be supplemental
16 jurisdiction; (c)(2) expressly addresses
17 situations like this one, where the federal law
18 claims have fallen out. In that situation, the
19 state-law claims would substantially
20 predominate.

21 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I think they're
22 going to probably say something also like it was
23 stray comments that weren't carefully
24 considered. And I -- do you want to respond to
25 the -- I'm just previewing what they're likely

1 to say.

2 MS. WELLINGTON: One thing I would --
3 I do want to emphasize here is this Court was
4 thinking about this question in Cohill. If you
5 go to the oral argument in Cohill -- right
6 around minute 5, Justice Scalia is asking the
7 same questions that we're talking about today.
8 So the Court wasn't somehow unaware of this
9 question.

10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right. He seemed
11 to be articulating the position in the oral
12 argument, as I read it, that Judge Stras
13 ultimately came to in the Eighth Circuit, but
14 obviously by the time of Rockwell, Justice
15 Scalia had not stuck with that.

16 MS. WELLINGTON: I -- I think that's
17 right, and I think it is important that this
18 Court was aware of the question, continued to
19 apply its precedents, long-standing precedent in
20 Cohill. And I don't think you can write Cohill,
21 which is all about this is a doctrine of
22 discretion. I don't think you can write Cohill
23 if you think that the court didn't have
24 jurisdiction.

25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So can we go back

1 to --

2 JUSTICE ALITO: Suppose a --

3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Go ahead.

4 JUSTICE ALITO: Suppose a diversity
5 case -- I have a diversity case, I file it in
6 state court, it's removed to federal court, and
7 once I'm in federal court, I join a non-diverse
8 party. Can the federal -- can the federal court
9 hold on to that case?

10 MS. WELLINGTON: So, no, Your Honor,
11 and that is addressed specifically in 1367(b).
12 So there are circumstances, you know, for
13 example, where there's a third-party defendant
14 or a dispensable plaintiff under Rule 20 that,
15 you know, the court may be able to because it's
16 not addressed in Section --

17 JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah, well, why should
18 there be a different rule regarding parties and
19 claims?

20 MS. WELLINGTON: So Congress thought
21 very hard about this. This Court has long held
22 -- had two different lines of precedent, one for
23 pendent-claim jurisdiction and one for
24 pendent-party jurisdiction. It has taken a very
25 broad view to pendent-claim jurisdiction and

1 very narrow view to pendent-party jurisdiction.

2 And Congress said that's not what we
3 want. We don't want Finley. We do want some
4 limits. I think (b) tells you that (a) is so
5 broadly written that if you don't have (b), that
6 there would be concerns about diversity
7 jurisdiction questions, Your Honor. But
8 Congress thought very carefully about this. And
9 it -- it made clear that there would continue to
10 be supplemental jurisdiction, even when the
11 federal claims dropped out of the case.

12 JUSTICE ALITO: If we thought that the
13 Eighth Circuit's decision is right as a matter
14 of first principle, what relevance, if any,
15 would this line of court of appeals decisions
16 have in our decision-making?

17 MS. WELLINGTON: I think it's very
18 important here because Congress is codifying
19 precedent. It's codifying these court of
20 appeals decisions in particular in (c)(1). It's
21 very much aware of them. And the court of
22 appeals decisions are reflecting this Court's
23 decision in St. Paul Mercury and Cohill and --
24 and now Rockwell. This is incredibly well
25 established.

1 So I don't think the Court should
2 ignore that that's what the court of appeals
3 have been doing and that they're doing it for a
4 reason, because this is a doctrine of
5 discretion. It's a matter for the district
6 court to say what are the fairness concerns?
7 What are the comity concerns? What are the
8 judicial efficiency concerns?

9 Maybe the district court can dispose
10 of the state law questions really easily and the
11 case has been going on for two years in the
12 district court. Doesn't make sense to send that
13 case back to state court.

14 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, this goes back
15 to a question that Justice Barrett asked.
16 Usually when we apply this old soil rule, we're
17 talking about a term of art in the statute about
18 which there was a body of preexisting precedent.

19 What term of art can you point to here
20 that supports your argument?

21 MS. WELLINGTON: Sure. So if you look
22 at (c), the district courts may decline to
23 exercise supplemental jurisdiction, that
24 language comes directly from Cohill. It's not
25 in Gibbs. That's the language the Court uses

1 twice. And so when you're thinking about what
2 did Congress intend to codify when it comes to
3 whether the district court can exercise
4 discretion, I think you have to take into
5 account what this Court held in Cohill.

6 I also think, Your Honor, if you think
7 that the text doesn't say anything, this Court
8 has held that statutory silence implies
9 ratification by Congress. I think you can apply
10 that doctrine as well to reach the answer here.

11 JUSTICE KAGAN: I think if you think
12 that the text doesn't say anything, you're left
13 with trying to figure out what rule to use in
14 this instance that best coheres with the whole
15 panoply of rules that we use in other contexts.

16 And I think that on that account, you
17 have a tough road to hoe. You have -- you have
18 St. Paul, and that's the amount in controversy.
19 But for the reasons that Justice Barrett said,
20 the amount in controversy requirement has
21 generally been thought of as *sui generis* because
22 of the difficulty of figuring out when, how
23 you're supposed to measure that.

24 But, otherwise, you know, I think that
25 the rule basically is we look to the operative

1 complaint. We look to the original complaint
2 when the original complaint is operative, but
3 once the complaint has been amended, we look to
4 the amended complaint because that's the
5 operative complaint. And that's why you can
6 create diversity jurisdiction or destroy
7 diversity jurisdiction by adding and removing
8 parties.

9 And it's also why you can, you know,
10 add -- it is also what -- what explains
11 Rockwell. And it also explains how you can add
12 and remove federal claims to create or -- or get
13 rid of federal question jurisdiction.

14 So you're asking for a very kind of
15 unique rule, where it's like, no, we don't look
16 to the operative complaint; we look to this old
17 complaint that has nothing to do with the case
18 anymore.

19 MS. WELLINGTON: May I respond, Your
20 Honor?

21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Certainly.

22 MS. WELLINGTON: So I think it's very
23 important here that this is a long-standing rule
24 that really reflects the idea that Congress
25 wanted district courts to make the decision.

1 They wanted district courts to decide is there
2 gamesmanship going on here? Is there judicial
3 efficiency concerns? Are there comity concerns?

4 And this rule that this Court is
5 talking about would need to apply to all sorts
6 of different circumstances, such as when the
7 claims become moot, when the parties settle the
8 claim, when the plaintiff amends the complaint.
9 And when Congress drafted Section 1367(c), what
10 it wanted was to give district courts
11 discretion, and that's a reflection of decades
12 and decades of precedent, Your Honor.

13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.
14 Thank you, counsel.

15 Just a brief question. You complain
16 about the forum manipulation problems this would
17 create. I don't see how that's a problem here.
18 They wanted -- they start in state court; they
19 want to go back to state court. They're not
20 trying to manipulate anything.

21 MS. WELLINGTON: So we think that it
22 is forum manipulation, particularly in this
23 case, where they waited almost two years to
24 amend the complaint after they lose in the
25 Eighth Circuit. We think that's a form of forum

1 manipulation.

2 We think there are much more extreme
3 forms of forum manipulation, for example, where
4 a plaintiff -- you know, the district court
5 says: I'm about to rule against you. That's
6 what happened in three cases on page 16 of the
7 yellow brief. And the plaintiff says: Great,
8 send me back to state court. And that's a very
9 serious form of forum manipulation.

10 But we agree, Your Honor, in many
11 cases, the mine-run of cases, you get to federal
12 court, you immediately amend the complaint, the
13 federal judge is going to send that back to
14 state court. We're really talking about the
15 more unique circumstances like this one where
16 it's been going on for a long time and Congress
17 wanted district courts to consider different
18 considerations.

19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.

20 Justice Thomas?

21 JUSTICE THOMAS: Justice Sotomayor
22 asked you about what happens when the -- a judge
23 dismisses some of the -- the federal claims.
24 And you responded to that. And she was
25 referring to (c)(3), which only refers to the

1 district court dismissing those claims. It says
2 -- but (c)(3) says nothing about the instance in
3 which the party amends the complaint and
4 eliminates the federal claims.

5 Would you address that?

6 MS. WELLINGTON: Certainly. That's a
7 really important point. So that is addressed in
8 (c)(2). So in (c)(2), where there is no longer
9 a federal claim, the state claim will
10 substantially predominate. It could also fall
11 under (c)(4) in exceptional circumstance.

12 I would point out, Your Honor, that
13 (c) is simply listing when district courts may
14 decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction.
15 This Court in Exxon Mobil against Allapattah
16 said really the key question is it in the
17 statute? And -- and, certainly, amendments to
18 the complaint is not in the statute. We think
19 that's sufficient.

20 But if you want to look at the text of
21 (c)(2), I think that also answers the question.

22 JUSTICE THOMAS: But -- but do you
23 agree that when the district court dismisses the
24 claim it remains in the case?

25 MS. WELLINGTON: I agree, Your Honor.

1 But that is also true of an amended complaint.
2 You can appeal whether a complaint was properly
3 amended. We cited the Lucente case in the
4 Second Circuit that reinstates the original
5 complaint on appeal. So, if that's the test, we
6 think that's met.

7 JUSTICE THOMAS: Do we normally think
8 of a complaint that's amended by the party to
9 eliminate a federal claim as still having that
10 claim?

11 MS. WELLINGTON: I -- I think that's
12 true of all these circumstances. Where the
13 claim becomes moot, where the parties settle,
14 where the plaintiff voluntarily amends, where
15 the district court dismisses, those claims, for
16 the purposes of the party, aren't going to
17 continue to be litigated.

18 We think the important question here
19 is: When do you evaluate whether there is an
20 original federal question in the case? Under
21 this Court's longstanding precedent going all
22 the way back to St. Paul Mercury, you look at
23 the time of removal, Your Honor.

24 JUSTICE THOMAS: So when does an
25 amended complaint supersede the earlier

1 complaint?

2 MS. WELLINGTON: Your Honor, we don't
3 think that's the right question. The question
4 isn't whether it supersedes the original
5 complaint. The question is: At the time of
6 removal, is there an original federal question
7 in the case? We think that's what the phrase
8 "in the action" is doing.

9 If you look directly at Gibbs, which
10 is where that language came from, Gibbs is
11 saying what you need is the original claim and
12 the supplemental claim to be in the same case.
13 That's true regardless of whether the complaint
14 is amended. That claim was filed in the same
15 case.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Alito?

17 JUSTICE ALITO: When many courts of
18 appeals have considered a question and they've
19 all decided it the same way, that certainly
20 requires very respectful consideration. They
21 are very likely correct.

22 But would you also recognize that
23 there can be circumstances in which there can be
24 sort of a snowball effect in busy courts of
25 appeals, particularly on certain -- a certain

1 category of issues so that if a court of appeals
2 decides a question one way, then the next one
3 just latches onto that, and pretty soon, courts
4 of appeals confronting an issue are very likely
5 to say: Wow, if all these other circuits have
6 gone this way, I'm not going to create a
7 conflict in the circuits on this. I'm just
8 going to go along with it.

9 Do you think that's a -- a dynamic
10 that can occur in courts of appeals? And, if
11 so, should we take it into account?

12 MS. WELLINGTON: I think that's
13 possible, Your Honor, but I think this is a
14 pretty unique case.

15 We searched high and low, and the only
16 two cases we found that went the other way was
17 one district court case from 1915 and one
18 district court case from 1940. That is
19 overwhelming precedent in the courts of appeals.

20 And if you look at cases like Boelens,
21 which is a case that Justice Scalia cited in
22 Rockwell from the Fifth Circuit, it very
23 carefully explains the reasoning of why we treat
24 these two circumstances differently.

25 I think you also have to look at this

1 Court's precedents, cases like International
2 College of Surgeons, Rosado, Carlsbad, Osborn
3 against Haley. All of those cases are
4 suggesting that this is a doctrine of
5 discretion. So this Court has been giving the
6 lower federal courts the same signal for many,
7 many decades of this is how we're going to treat
8 this situation, and we think that's what
9 Congress codified in the text of Section 1367
10 itself.

11 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, do you think
12 that -- that courts of appeals read our
13 decisions differently than we may?

14 I mean, you know, I'm -- I was on a
15 court of appeals for 15 years. If I saw a
16 strong dictum in a Supreme Court decision, I
17 would very likely just salute and move on. But,
18 here --

19 (Laughter.)

20 JUSTICE ALITO: -- we have --

21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Not now.

22 (Laughter.)

23 JUSTICE ALITO: -- more of an
24 obligation -- it depends, Justice Sotomayor --

25 (Laughter.)

1 JUSTICE ALITO: -- both when we're
2 considering -- you know, when we're considering
3 what we've written, we know how these things are
4 written. You know, we know how these footnotes
5 are written.

6 Can -- do we have liberty to read them
7 a little bit differently?

8 MS. WELLINGTON: Of course, the Court
9 has the liberty to read its footnotes how it
10 would like. But I -- but I do think it is
11 important to keep in mind here that the question
12 is what did Congress intend.

13 Congress enacted this statute in
14 reaction to the Court's very narrow view of
15 supplemental jurisdiction. In Finley, it
16 adopted very broad language. And I think it
17 would be very weird to think that Congress
18 intended to abrogate Cohill silently without
19 saying anything about it.

20 And I think it would also be strange
21 to treat the situation where the plaintiff
22 amends the complaint differently than a
23 situation where it becomes moot, where it drops
24 out of the case for some other reason, such as
25 settlement.

1 I think then you'd have to get into
2 the Eighth Circuit's decision between
3 involuntary and voluntary amendments.

4 JUSTICE ALITO: Thank you. Thank you.

5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
6 Sotomayor?

7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I go back to
8 Congress knew when to adopt or not adopt a
9 particular circuit court reading, and it didn't
10 do anything with 1367, but it did do with
11 diversity to codify that. So I don't know how
12 much the old soil counts.

13 But let's go back to first principles.
14 What's the justification for this? Plaintiff
15 manipulation, correct?

16 MS. WELLINGTON: It's much broader
17 than that, Your Honor.

18 So judicial efficiency is a very
19 important reason why Congress enacted the Gibbs
20 principles into Section 1367.

21 So a case may be pending for two or
22 three years. The district court might be really
23 familiar with it. It might be a really
24 straightforward question of state law. In that
25 situation --

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So how doesn't
2 Rule 15 take care of that? It gives plaintiffs
3 a narrow window to amend and, otherwise, it
4 needs to seek permission.

5 So why didn't the district court
6 simply deny permission here?

7 MS. WELLINGTON: This case was pending
8 almost two years before the amendment was made,
9 but it was still an amendment as of right in
10 this case. So you can have an amendment --

11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It wasn't within
12 the window permitted by the rule.

13 MS. WELLINGTON: It was, Your Honor,
14 because the case went up on appeal and came
15 down. So there are situations like that.

16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I see.

17 MS. WELLINGTON: But there's also --
18 you know, leave to amend should be freely given
19 under Rule 15. That's not really the kind of
20 standard that takes into account these judicial
21 efficiencies, comity --

22 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Oh, it certainly
23 does. I mean, that's the entire purpose of the
24 freedom -- of the power and discretion to amend.

25 So I just think, as a matter of first

1 principles, it's -- it's really -- you have an
2 amici, the Center for Litigation and Courts, who
3 supports your argument but says don't rely on
4 that. And I think they make that point for a
5 reason. It's not your strongest point.

6 And then I don't understand why we
7 should change all the other rules that respect
8 an amended complaint as the complaint setting
9 forth the claims in an action.

10 MS. WELLINGTON: Your Honor, we think,
11 if you were to rule for the other side, that
12 would be upsetting a hundred years of precedent,
13 every single court of appeals decisions. That
14 would be changing the rules.

15 All we ask this Court to do here is
16 apply settled law.

17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
18 Justice Gorsuch?

19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: We talked a lot
20 about 1367, but I'm not sure we paid much
21 attention yet to 1447. And I -- I can certainly
22 see the argument that the operative complaint
23 should be the one at the time of removal under
24 the old version of 1447, which suggests that a
25 case should be remanded if it was improvidently

1 removed.

2 That -- that does seem to focus the
3 Court's attention on the complaint at the time
4 of removal. And I think a lot of the court of
5 appeals kind of have been operating under that
6 kind of idea of the rule.

7 But it's been amended, and it now
8 reads that -- that a case should be remanded if
9 at any time it appears that the district court
10 lacks subject matter jurisdiction, which, you
11 know, just reading that, one might -- and I'm
12 sure we're going to hear this argument, so I
13 wanted to give you a chance to respond to it
14 before you sit down -- that that focuses the
15 Court's attention on -- on the then-operative
16 complaint.

17 Thoughts?

18 MS. WELLINGTON: Two responses, Your
19 Honor.

20 So I think it's important to keep in
21 mind that the 1911 version of the statute, the
22 predecessor of 1447 that was in effect during
23 St. Paul Mercury had basically the same text as
24 it did today.

25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I grant -- I grant

1 you that. And then it went to was
2 improvidently removed --

3 MS. WELLINGTON: Yes.

4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- for a very long
5 time. And now it's come back to looking more
6 directly at the -- the then-operative complaint,
7 doesn't it?

8 MS. WELLINGTON: So I think it is
9 important that this Court reached the ruling
10 that it did in St. Paul Mercury under the old
11 text. I think that suggests that it --

12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I grant you that --

13 MS. WELLINGTON: Yes.

14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- with respect to
15 the amount in controversy. We've been around
16 that -- that tree a few times.

17 So putting aside that point, have you
18 got anything else you want to say about it?

19 MS. WELLINGTON: Certainly.

20 So they didn't make that argument in
21 the red brief because it doesn't answer the
22 question. The question is whether the federal
23 court has jurisdiction or not.

24 We think that's answered at the time
25 of removal. And this Court, in the Wisconsin

1 Department of Corrections case, said that
2 Section 1447 was merely procedural. It did not
3 affect the district court's jurisdiction. So I
4 think you would have to revisit that case in
5 order to read 1447 here the way you suggest.

6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
8 Kavanaugh?

9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I just want to
10 make sure on the state of the law, and maybe
11 following up on Justice Kagan's question,
12 because you would think when you pick this up,
13 if you were uninitiated, that there would be a
14 standard rule. Look at the complaint at the
15 time of filing or removal, or look at the
16 complaint at the time of amendment.

17 But at least as I looked at
18 everything, it's just a mess, right? There's
19 just boxes everywhere where, you know, in the
20 diversity context, destroying diversity almost
21 always compels dismissal or a remand, but
22 reducing the amount in controversy or changing
23 citizenship of a party almost never does.
24 Right? Is that correct?

25 MS. WELLINGTON: That's correct, Your

1 Honor. There --

2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Like Morgan's
3 Heirs and St. Paul Mercury, on the one hand, and
4 Owen Equipment, on the other, there's no logic
5 connecting those things, at least as I see it.

6 MS. WELLINGTON: I --

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just rules out
8 there without connective logic. There might be
9 -- each box has its own little idiosyncratic
10 policy considerations, but there's no connective
11 rule, at least as I read it. Correct me if I'm
12 wrong.

13 MS. WELLINGTON: I think you're right.

14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Or the other side
15 can correct me if I'm wrong too. Yeah.

16 MS. WELLINGTON: I think you're right,
17 Your Honor, that there are different rules that
18 apply in different circumstances, that they have
19 different policy concerns or long-standing
20 prudential concerns, and that this Court
21 shouldn't go around disrupting those rules.

22 There are lots of different rules that
23 apply with respect to adding diverse parties.
24 Sometimes you can do that. Sometimes you can't.
25 You can add a non-diverse successor in interest,

1 for example. So there's lots of different
2 circumstances. And we simply ask the Court to
3 apply settled law. We don't think the Court has
4 to come up with a unifying theory for all these
5 different areas of the law. Congress acted with
6 an important reason here with respect to
7 supplemental jurisdiction. It wanted to protect
8 the defendant's right to remove. And I think
9 that's why you see this broad text here. And as
10 well as judicial efficiency. So --

11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And by "settled
12 law," you mean footnote 6, you mean Cohill? Or
13 what are you referring to there?

14 MS. WELLINGTON: So you're right, Your
15 Honor. So St. Paul Mercury, Cohill, and
16 Rockwell. There are also cases like Carlsbad,
17 where this Court expressly asked, is a Cohill
18 remand -- that's the phrase the Court used -- is
19 a Cohill remand discretionary? I don't think
20 this Court could answer the question yes without
21 having, again, decided this question. There are
22 other cases like International College of
23 Surgeons and Rosado that, again, emphasize that
24 this is a discretionary question.

25 And I don't think this Court should

1 just depart from all of that precedent here. I
2 don't think there's a good reason to. And this
3 Court should -- this is a statutory question.
4 Stare decisis carries enhanced force in the
5 statutory context. And that's why we've asked
6 the Court to continue to apply settled law.

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
9 Barrett?

10 Justice Jackson?

11 JUSTICE JACKSON: Just a couple of
12 quick points. So you keep talking about
13 protecting the defendant's prerogative of
14 removal. But I thought there was also sort of
15 basic principles about the plaintiff's
16 prerogative to bring a case in state or federal
17 court to be the master of their claims.

18 So what I don't understand is why the
19 plaintiff has to be stuck with the
20 jurisdictional consequences of claims they are
21 no longer bringing? They've given up their
22 ability to seek relief on the federal claims.
23 And so it just seems odd to me, especially when
24 our case law kind of generally links
25 jurisdiction with the claim, you have to have

1 jurisdiction for every claim, those two concepts
2 run together, and yet somehow they can drop
3 claims and still be, in your view, subject to
4 the jurisdictional consequences of that.

5 That just seems discordant to me. So
6 can you speak a little bit about that?

7 MS. WELLINGTON: It's a really
8 important question, Your Honor, because what
9 Congress was trying to do is take into account
10 the right of plaintiffs to be the master of
11 their complaint, but also the right of
12 defendants to remove. And that's exactly what
13 investing discretion --

14 JUSTICE JACKSON: But Justice Gorsuch
15 points to statutes that talk about remand. So
16 even though the defendant has exercised its
17 right of removal, there are circumstances in
18 which that right is not given precedence. The
19 case goes back to state court. Right?

20 MS. WELLINGTON: That's exactly right.
21 It's up to the district court to decide. And we
22 think in the mine run of cases where you amend
23 the complaint right after you remove, there's
24 removal to federal court, that's going to go
25 back to state court.

1 What we're really talking about here
2 are more unusual cases where it has been going
3 on for on long time. There may be particular
4 concerns --

5 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I just ask you
6 about the text, moving quickly because I'm
7 mindful of the time? I don't understand how the
8 question could possibly be whether or not there
9 is original jurisdiction at the time of removal.
10 Of course, there is. That's why the case gets
11 to be removed. I mean, there's no question
12 there that does any work because you only get to
13 remove it if there's original jurisdiction.

14 So isn't the question really what
15 happens when, after we've identified original
16 jurisdiction and it's removed, the claims over
17 which there were original jurisdiction drop out?
18 Can supplemental jurisdiction be exercised when
19 those original jurisdiction claims are no longer
20 there?

21 When we look at the text of 1367, I
22 don't understand your argument that supplemental
23 jurisdiction arises in that situation because
24 (a) says in any civil action of which district
25 courts have original jurisdiction, the district

1 court shall have supplemental jurisdiction.

2 But in my scenario, original
3 jurisdiction is gone. So how can you have
4 supplemental jurisdiction in a situation like
5 this?

6 MS. WELLINGTON: I think it's really
7 important to go back to the first principles
8 that this Court was applying in Cohill. It was
9 looking at St. Paul Mercury, which holds that
10 you have original jurisdiction at a particular
11 time. And so once you get original
12 jurisdiction, you continue to have supplemental
13 jurisdiction. That's what the Court held in
14 Rosado. There, the original claim became moot
15 and --

16 JUSTICE JACKSON: So wouldn't we
17 expect it to say in which the district court had
18 original -- or ever had original jurisdiction?
19 It seems to be in the present tense saying that
20 you have to have original jurisdiction in order
21 to exercise supplemental.

22 MS. WELLINGTON: And I think that's
23 because you have decades and decades of
24 precedent saying that, in a removal context, you
25 look at whether there's jurisdiction at the time

1 of removal. At that time, the district court
2 has original jurisdiction, and then the question
3 is, will it continue to have supplemental
4 jurisdiction?

5 The text here is framed in a
6 forward-looking future tense. And we think
7 "shall have" does cover the situation where
8 there's ongoing supplemental jurisdiction.

9 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.

10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
11 counsel.

12 Mr. Keller.

13 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ASHLEY C. KELLER
14 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS

15 MR. KELLER: Mr. Chief Justice, and
16 may it please the Court:

17 The life of the law has not been
18 logic. It has been experience. And experience
19 should have taught us by now that a suit arises
20 under the law that creates the cause of action.
21 That should be the definitive test for arising
22 under jurisdiction for at least three reasons.
23 It's the most faithful to the text, it avoids
24 serious constitutional problems, and it will
25 save decades of pointless litigation over

1 jurisdiction.

2 Now, if you're not yet ready to
3 re-embrace American Well Works, and it sounds
4 like you might not be, I suspect that stare
5 decisis does a fair bit of work, in which case
6 stare decisis applies an easy alternative path
7 to affirm. This case is Merrell Dow, but for
8 pets not people. And while I take a back seat
9 to nobody in my love of our four-legged friends,
10 I am confident Congress believed that misbranded
11 human product was a more substantial federal
12 issue than misbranded pet food.

13 If we turn to which complaint
14 controls, the Eighth Circuit again should be
15 affirmed. My friend and I crucially agree, the
16 text of 1367 is dispositive here. And
17 remarkably we also agree, if this case were
18 originally in federal court, it must be
19 dismissed. Why? Because by amending out all of
20 the federal issues, they're no longer in the
21 action. If that's what the text of 1367 means
22 for an original case, how can the exact same
23 words take on a different meaning with removal?

24 Despite my friend's professed
25 commitment to textualism, she has no choice but

1 to flee to public policy. We can't have these
2 mischievous plaintiffs lawyers shopping around
3 for their judges, we're told. Now, that concern
4 is not happening in the real world. And my
5 friend's solution wouldn't solve the problem
6 even if it were.

7 But none of that matters. This Court
8 has said many times that text trumps policy.
9 You merely need to say so once again in order to
10 affirm.

11 I welcome your questions.

12 JUSTICE THOMAS: Mr. Keller, would you
13 spend a bit more time on the application of 1367
14 and how it supports your argument?

15 MR. KELLER: Of course, Your Honor.
16 So I think the plain text controls. We agree
17 about that. The present tense verbs, I think,
18 are intended to indicate that there is
19 jurisdiction presently.

20 We focused on the word "have" with the
21 colloquy with Justice -- Justice Jackson. I
22 would also focus on the word "are." There has
23 to be a relationship between the other claims,
24 the state-law claims that are related to claims
25 in the action, the federal -- federal claims

1 that are within the Court's original
2 jurisdiction.

3 If we amend out those federal claims,
4 they're no longer in the action. There's no
5 relationship. And so there's no supplemental
6 jurisdiction. That's 1367(a). That's the
7 requirement to establish supplemental
8 jurisdiction. You don't get to the exceptions
9 in (b) or(c) unless you establish jurisdiction
10 under (a).

11 JUSTICE KAGAN: I think not logic but
12 experience, you lose, Mr. Keller, because the
13 experience cuts the other way. I mean, just the
14 -- this has all -- until the Eighth Circuit came
15 along, the position of the Petitioners has
16 always been understood, assumed. Every --
17 everybody thought that that was the rule. And
18 it was a rule which really has had a no adverse
19 consequences because everybody remands these
20 cases anyway. In 99 percent of the cases, these
21 -- these -- you know, there's a remand.

22 So, like, what harm is this rule
23 doing? And this rule has existed in every
24 single circuit court for lo these many years.

25 MR. KELLER: Yeah, so I respectfully

1 disagree. The master principle that I think
2 governs in every context, except the amount in
3 controversy, is that the amended complaint
4 controls. If you amend a complaint in state
5 court to add a federal claim --

6 JUSTICE KAGAN: So I basically agree
7 with you. I mean, I basically agree with you on
8 that and not with Justice Kavanaugh. Justice
9 Kavanaugh says it's all arbitrary. I don't
10 think it's arbitrary. I think some of the cases
11 that he was talking about is when facts in the
12 world change, but when we're not talking about
13 facts in the world, when we're talking about
14 allegations, I think that the structure is the
15 way you describe it, that we look to the
16 operative complaint, the amended complaint,
17 except in the amount in controversy area, where
18 there is sort of special considerations.

19 But -- so I -- I kind of agree with
20 you that if we were creating a system where all
21 the rules cohered, yours is the better rule.
22 But -- but I think on the other side of the
23 table is, look, we have this anomalous rule, but
24 this anomalous rule has been accepted by
25 everybody for many, many years. And it does no

1 harm anyway, since most of these cases are
2 remanded back to state court where they belong.

3 MR. KELLER: Yeah, a couple of
4 responses to that, Justice Kagan.

5 First of all, I don't think that we,
6 meaning this Court, has ever embraced that rule.
7 It's true that the lower courts deserve
8 respectful consideration, but a lot of these
9 cases predate binding statutory text, so I'm not
10 sure that that's dispositive.

11 Also I would respectfully submit that
12 you're the supervisory Court that's most
13 important in our Article III system. And when
14 you're hearing a question for the first time,
15 you ought to adjudicate it correctly,
16 notwithstanding the respectful consideration
17 that you would give to the lower courts.

18 And if you've determined, as it sounds
19 like you have, that from first principles, I'm
20 right, the fact that lower courts that obviously
21 can't bind this one got it wrong, I don't think
22 is a reason to just say let's go along to get
23 along.

24 And I also think there --

25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel, you're --

1 MR. KELLER: -- are far -- oh, I beg
2 your pardon.

3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- you're suggesting
4 that it's kind of the first time the Court's
5 considered the question. I understand that.
6 But you do have Cohill and the Rockwell footnote
7 to deal with. And I haven't heard a word about
8 those yet.

9 MR. KELLER: Well, here it comes,
10 Justice Gorsuch.

11 (Laughter.)

12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I can't wait.

13 (Laughter.)

14 MR. KELLER: As -- as Justice
15 Kavanaugh previewed, I don't think that footnote
16 6 in Rockwell is anywhere near the ratio
17 decidendi of the opinion. Justice Scalia was as
18 capable as anyone of making a stray remark.

19 He didn't even consider the statutory
20 text of 1367, which both my friend and I agree
21 is dispositive.

22 And the easiest way to tell that it's
23 dicta is if you cover up footnote 6, would it
24 make any difference for the adjudication of the
25 rights and responsibilities of the parties?

1 Obviously not.

2 Rockwell would have come out the exact
3 same way and the exact same outcome and judgment
4 would have occurred. So --

5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: We have a lot of
6 things in opinions that you can make that same
7 comment about that we follow, just for the --
8 just to put that out there. Sorry to interrupt.

9 MR. KELLER: I -- and I -- and I agree
10 with you, Justice Kavanaugh. The fact that it's
11 dicta doesn't mean that you toss it out the
12 window. I think what it means is you take it --

13 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: No, that we don't
14 even treat it as dicta, but keep going.

15 MR. KELLER: Well, it's up to you to
16 decide whether or not you would treat it as
17 dicta here. I think it's pretty ill-considered
18 and it doesn't be get into the fact that it
19 creates the inconsistency that we've been
20 talking about, where the exact same text means
21 one thing for an original case and something
22 else for a removed case.

23 I don't think that's the sort of thing
24 that Justice Scalia would have countenanced,
25 given his commitment to textualism.

1 JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel, your friend
2 on the other side -- are you finished?

3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. Thank you.

4 JUSTICE BARRETT: Your friend on the
5 other side says that this would wreak havoc with
6 the Class Action Fairness Act and remove cases.
7 Do you want to address that?

8 MR. KELLER: I'm not sure that I
9 understand that point, Your Honor. I don't see
10 why it would wreak any havoc. CAFA makes it a
11 lot easier to remove cases into federal court.
12 So in the mine-run case, they're going to have
13 no difficulty.

14 The difficulty that they face here is
15 you have no diversity of any kind. CAFA
16 obviously eliminates completely diversity and
17 goes to minimal diversity as the standard, but
18 that's a relatively unusual circumstance.
19 Oftentimes we plaintiffs are trying to seek a
20 nationwide class or something broader.

21 So I don't think it's going to wreak
22 havoc because the incentives are going to be
23 there when there is widespread harm for
24 plaintiffs to pursue classes that include
25 citizens from many different states.

1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, we
2 have had cases where we came out the other way
3 than the -- every court of appeals had come out,
4 right?

5 MR. KELLER: Yes, you have, Mr. Chief
6 Justice.

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Like what?

8 MR. KELLER: I think there are --
9 that's a great question.

10 (Laughter.)

11 MR. KELLER: And none spring to mind,
12 but I am positive that I can find some.

13 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Central Bank?

14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I mean,
15 it's pretty bold to take the position without
16 knowing one.

17 MR. KELLER: Fair. Mea culpa.

18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Was that --
19 was that the case in Chadha?

20 MR. KELLER: INS versus Chadha?

21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes.

22 MR. KELLER: I -- I don't know. I
23 apologize.

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Somebody will
25 check. I --

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: Gosh, I'm not sure
2 which way that cuts.

3 (Laughter.)

4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm not sure
5 that's true. I just have it in the back of my
6 mind, but -- okay.

7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I'll just go back
8 to the state of the law. I certainly didn't use
9 the word "arbitrary." It's just that each
10 bucket has developed based on its own
11 idiosyncratic considerations.

12 And you can't necessarily get a
13 through-line of look at the time of filing or
14 the time of amendment, at least as I look at
15 them. And it's beyond just amount in
16 controversy. It's change in citizenship as
17 well.

18 And I just want to -- do you agree
19 with that, on the change in citizenship?

20 MR. KELLER: I agree, obviously, that
21 the change in citizenship rule has a long
22 pedigree. It goes back to 1824. I don't agree
23 that that's about which complaint controls.
24 That's about real-world facts.

25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right.

1 MR. KELLER: So if you want to amend a
2 complaint to say: I made a mistake, I said that
3 I was from Florida and the defendant was from
4 Illinois, but I realized that the defendant
5 actually moved to Florida two years ago, so
6 we're both from Florida, the amended complaint
7 would control there.

8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right. And then
9 on footnote 6, let me just -- I know you're
10 going to disagree that it controls. If -- if it
11 does control, I mean, if it is binding, it goes
12 against you in this case, correct?

13 MR. KELLER: Of course. And then I
14 win under Grable or Merrell Dow.

15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right.

16 JUSTICE KAGAN: And, you know, I just
17 wonder, so you look at footnote 6. To me
18 footnote 6 is like somebody said: Hey, but how
19 about Cohill? And then they said: Oh, yeah,
20 Cohill, so we have to put in footnote 6. And --
21 and so the fact that footnote 6 is there
22 suggests a certain kind of reading of Cohill.

23 And, you know, what Cohill was about
24 that it -- was this question of do you have to
25 dismiss a case or can you remand the case back

1 to the state court? But Cohill's logic does cut
2 against you, I think, fairly heavily here
3 because as I read Cohill what it does is say
4 something like this: You know, the supplemental
5 jurisdiction business, ever since Gibbs, we've
6 understood it as a completely discretionary area
7 of jurisdiction. You can keep the case. You
8 can dismiss the case. If you can keep the case,
9 and you can dismiss the case, surely you should
10 be able to remand the case as well.

11 And that's the essential logic of
12 Cohill. It's like everything is discretionary
13 in this area, why shouldn't this be too?

14 But that logic really does cut against
15 you because it suggests that everything is
16 discretionary in this area, including keeping
17 the case.

18 MR. KELLER: Yeah, a couple of
19 responses to that, Justice Kagan.

20 Whatever amount of discretion I think
21 existed in the Cohill era, I don't think can
22 continue through binding statutory text. So
23 we're no longer operating in a common law realm.
24 We're operating in a realm where Congress chose
25 to act.

1 We can debate whether Congress chose
2 to codify whatever the common law rules were,
3 hook, line, and sinker. I would suggest from
4 Allapattah that it codified binding statutory
5 text, and we should follow the text.

6 So I don't think we can just go with
7 free-wheeling old principles now that Congress
8 --

9 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, how about if I
10 think the text doesn't really help either of
11 you? The -- you know, you're saying text;
12 you're saying text. And, in fact, neither of
13 you really has a very strong argument about text
14 and we have to decide this case on other
15 grounds.

16 MR. KELLER: So the other grounds, I
17 think, would be the master principle that we
18 talked about, that the operative complaint
19 almost always controls. The only context that
20 I'm aware of where it doesn't control is the
21 amount in controversy.

22 That, by the way, was also codified
23 through binding text. That's 1446. I agree
24 that it goes back longer to cases like St. Paul
25 Mercury. As an aside, I actually think that's a

1 completely defensible interpretation of the old
2 statutory text precisely because Congress
3 understands it doesn't want to blur the line
4 between jurisdictional facts and the merits.

5 We don't want to create the Judge
6 Posner problem where a plaintiff comes into
7 Court and loses or wins an amount that's less
8 than the amount in controversy and now we have
9 to --

10 JUSTICE KAGAN: Thank you.

11 MR. KELLER: -- remand for lack of
12 jurisdiction.

13 JUSTICE ALITO: Do I understand your
14 -- what you just said to mean that you would win
15 this case even if 1367 had never been enacted?

16 MR. KELLER: I think that I would win
17 this case if 1367 hadn't been enacted, and we
18 were still in a more common law regime and this
19 issue were squarely presented to the Court for
20 the first time.

21 Cohill had this issue obliquely
22 presented. Yes, there was an amended complaint,
23 but the party presentation rule should matter.
24 No one made that fact relevant for the Court's
25 consideration.

1 You could have considered it sua
2 sponte because it went to jurisdiction, but no
3 one did. And this Court has pointed out before
4 that drive-by jurisdictional rulings don't have
5 any precedential effect.

6 The reason you had to say that is
7 sometimes, even though you would like to avoid
8 it, you issue drive-by jurisdictional rulings.

9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Why -- why -- why --
10 why would we say Cohill addressed this? As I
11 understand it, in -- the question there was
12 whether to remand or dismiss and this -- this
13 issue wasn't presented to the Court at all.

14 MR. KELLER: I completely agree with
15 it. It was not presented to the Court. The
16 facts of Cohill, though, I have to say in the --
17 in the spirit of candor was that there was an
18 amended complaint. And it dropped the federal
19 claim. And then there was the question of
20 whether there is discretion to remand versus
21 just discretion to dismiss for lack of
22 continuing jurisdiction.

23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And do you have any
24 way to rationalize St. Paul Mercury other than
25 it's been codified now?

1 MR. KELLER: No, I do think that I can
2 rationalize St. Paul Mercury. As I was saying
3 just a moment ago, I do think that the amount in
4 controversy, even before Congress said in 1446
5 we have to look to the initial pleading, going
6 back to cases like St. Paul Mercury, it is
7 reasonable to read -- read the words "amount in
8 controversy" to mean theoretically possible to
9 be recovered. It doesn't matter what happens
10 after you file your lawsuit.

11 And so if the plaintiff pleads in an
12 initial complaint, consistent with Rule 11 or
13 whatever the equivalent was in 1938, I'm above
14 the jurisdictional amount in controversy, that's
15 showing that it's theoretically possible to
16 recover that amount in good faith, and that's
17 good enough for the statutory jurisdictional
18 requirement that Congress added on to Article
19 III.

20 JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Keller, in
21 thinking about -- you know, Justice Kavanaugh
22 was talking about the different boxes and some
23 of the inconsistencies. One way I've been
24 thinking about this is I think it's been true
25 for a very long time, back to Strawbridge versus

1 Curtiss and the complete diversity requirement,
2 you know, talking about Mottley and the
3 well-pleaded complaint rule, that the Court for
4 a very long time exercised a pretty free hand in
5 interpreting 1331 and 1332.

6 That language is identical to Article
7 III, but yet the Court interpreted it to mean
8 something different. And I think that in the
9 Gibbs regime, pre-1367, the Court was exercising
10 a pretty free hand in -- in articulating the
11 contours of pendent jurisdiction and ancillary
12 jurisdiction before Congress controlled it.

13 Can you think -- I mean, I think a lot
14 of this case seems to kind of come down to is
15 that just the way we've been treating
16 jurisdictional statutes and do we keep it up
17 with 1367, or in 1367 because in Finley the
18 Court kind of said nope, look, Congress, there
19 need to be clear jurisdictional rules, expressly
20 invited Congress to address it, which Congress
21 did? Would you say, do you think it's fair to
22 say, or can you think of a counter example that
23 in 1367 when it comes to supplemental
24 jurisdiction, the Court has tightened its belt,
25 and is it being as freewheeling or can you think

1 of other examples where the Court, this Court,
2 has done kind of what the court of appeals
3 seemed to have continued to do in 1367, which is
4 maybe make a little more jurisdictional policy
5 than was set out in the text?

6 MR. KELLER: Yeah, an important
7 question, Justice Barrett. I think I would
8 describe the history a little differently. I
9 wouldn't describe it as freewheeling. I would
10 say it all points in one direction. The Court
11 construed jurisdictional statutes more narrowly
12 than Article III. So that's certainly true with
13 Strawbridge versus Curtiss. We know that
14 there's not a complete diversity requirement
15 because of CAFA.

16 It's the same thing with 1331.
17 Justice Thomas noted this in Grable. From the
18 very beginning of the Jurisdiction and Removal
19 Act of 1875, this Court almost immediately
20 construed the words "arising under" to be not
21 coextensive with Article III.

22 JUSTICE BARRETT: Gibbs is a counter
23 example to Article III.

24 MR. KELLER: Gibbs is a counter
25 example, and the Court in Finley, I think,

1 gently criticized Gibbs for operating without a
2 statute. It did invite Congress to act.
3 Congress has now acted, and so having taken up
4 this Court's invitation to supply positive law,
5 codifying this entire area, I think you should
6 stick to your normal statutory interpretation
7 principles. And if you want to put a thumb on
8 the scale, it should be against jurisdiction
9 consistent with tradition.

10 JUSTICE JACKSON: Setting aside 1367,
11 going back to Justice Alito's question, I'm
12 wondering whether the sort of core principles
13 basis for your position is basically the
14 plaintiff is the master of the complaint. They
15 get to plead the claims.

16 For federal question jurisdiction, the
17 claims matter. That is, jurisdiction is based
18 on the claims that the plaintiff pleads. If the
19 claims are amended, the federal court can be
20 divested of jurisdiction, and removal really has
21 no bearing on the scope of jurisdiction or at
22 least that's never been established, that --
23 that how it comes to federal court matters with
24 respect to an amended complaint.

25 Is that roughly where you're coming

1 from with the principles that would underlie
2 this, even setting aside the statute?

3 MR. KELLER: Yes, that syllogism is
4 perfect.

5 If there are no further questions, or
6 -- I'm happy to go to seriatim.

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
8 Thomas?

9 Justice Alito?

10 Justice Kavanaugh?

11 Thank you, counsel.

12 MR. KELLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Rebuttal?

14 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF KATHERINE B. WELLINGTON
15 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

16 MS. WELLINGTON: Thank you, Your
17 Honor.

18 As Justice Kagan says, under
19 experience, Respondents lose. To rule for
20 Respondents on the question presented, this
21 Court would need to overrule or distinguish away
22 St. Paul Mercury, Cohill, Rockwell, Gibbs,
23 Carlsbad, Rosado, Powerex, Osborn against Haley,
24 International College of Surgeons, and Wisconsin
25 Department of Corrections. That's 10 decisions

1 of this Court, on top of dozens and dozens of
2 court of appeals decisions that have
3 consistently and unanimously supported
4 Petitioners' position.

5 Indeed, even Respondents agreed that
6 the district court could exercise supplemental
7 jurisdiction. They said it in their amended
8 complaint. It's only until the Eighth Circuit
9 invited briefing on this that they switched
10 positions.

11 And I think it's quite telling here
12 that the Eighth Circuit reached the decision it
13 did by apparently missing all of the footnotes
14 that it should have read, including in Rockwell
15 but also in the Second Circuit and the Eleventh
16 Circuit decisions that it cited. So I think
17 that's the reason we're here today.

18 As Justice Barrett asked, ruling for
19 Respondents would also call into question the
20 rule that applies in CAFA cases. The court of
21 appeals have said -- you know, if you get into
22 federal court on a removal in a CAFA case, the
23 plaintiff immediately amends to try to get rid
24 of all the class action allegations, the courts
25 of appeals have said that's a question of

1 discretion for the district court.

2 Maybe the district court will send a
3 lot of those cases back to state court, but
4 maybe, when the case has been going on for two
5 years and the class is about to get certified,
6 that's a situation in which the district court
7 may say, okay, I'm going to keep this case here
8 in federal court.

9 It would also call into question the
10 Court's longstanding rules that amendments to
11 the amount in controversy do not affect
12 jurisdiction.

13 And what do Respondents want instead?
14 So, instead of an approach that gives district
15 courts discretion in every case to determine
16 what makes sense as a matter of judicial
17 economy, convenience, fairness, and comity, they
18 want an inflexible rule that gives district
19 courts no choice, and it would subject the
20 defendant's right to removal to the plaintiff's
21 caprice.

22 As the Chief's questions suggest,
23 where this Court decides to overrule every
24 single court of appeals, it should have a really
25 good reason. And there isn't a really good

1 reason here to upset a longstanding
2 jurisdictional rule that has worked just fine
3 for a century. The Eighth Circuit simply got it
4 wrong, and this Court should vacate the decision
5 below.

6 Thank you.

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.

8 The case is submitted.

9 (Whereupon, at 12:29 p.m., the case
10 was submitted.)

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Official - Subject to Final Review

<p>1</p> <p>10 [1] 70:25 11 [1] 66:12 11:23 [2] 1:15 3:2 12:29 [1] 73:9 1331 [2] 67:5 68:16 1332 [1] 67:5 136 [1] 19:24 1367 [35] 3:13 4:8,10 5:6, 10,13,20,22 7:18,19,21 8:1, 10,11,18,23 9:17 19:4 23: 10 36:9 38:10,20 40:20 48: 21 51:16,21 52:13 56:20 64:15,17 67:17,17,23 68:3 69:10 1367(a) [1] 53:6 1367(b) [1] 25:11 1367(c) [1] 30:9 1367(c)(3) [1] 6:2 137 [1] 19:24 1446 [2] 63:23 66:4 1447 [5] 40:21,24 41:22 43: 2,5 15 [3] 36:15 39:2,19 16 [2] 16:9 31:6 1824 [2] 3:15 60:22 1875 [1] 68:19 1904 [1] 3:21 1911 [1] 41:21 1915 [1] 35:17 1938 [2] 3:21 66:13 1940 [1] 35:18 1980s [1] 18:18 1988 [1] 4:4</p>	<p>able [3] 17:13 25:15 62:10 above [2] 22:17 66:13 above-entitled [1] 1:13 above-the-line [1] 22:21 abrogate [2] 9:8 37:18 accepted [1] 54:24 account [6] 18:19 28:5,16 35:11 39:20 47:9 Act [5] 19:24 58:6 62:25 68: 19 69:2 acted [2] 45:5 69:3 action [13] 9:25 11:3 12:24 14:3 34:8 40:9 48:24 50: 20 51:21 52:25 53:4 58:6 71:24 actions [2] 3:20 5:21 actually [5] 21:16 22:4 23: 1 61:5 63:25 add [4] 29:10,11 44:25 54:5 added [1] 66:18 adding [2] 29:7 44:23 address [7] 9:17,23 10:12 17:25 32:5 58:7 67:20 addressed [7] 10:6 15:3 21:21 25:11,16 32:7 65:10 addresses [1] 23:16 adjudicate [1] 55:15 adjudication [2] 19:14 56: 24 adopt [2] 38:8,8 adopted [2] 5:18 37:16 adopting [1] 10:9 adverse [3] 16:9,10 53:18 affect [5] 11:18 12:1 15:11 43:3 72:11 affirm [3] 5:2 51:7 52:10 affirmed [1] 51:15 ago [2] 61:5 66:3 agree [22] 7:1,24 10:21 15: 22 17:21 19:13 31:10 32: 23,25 51:15,17 52:16 54:6, 7,19 56:20 57:9 60:18,20, 22 63:23 65:14 agreed [3] 9:20 10:7 71:5 ahead [3] 9:14 22:12 25:3 AL [2] 1:3,6 ALITO [16] 22:9,12 25:2,4, 17 26:12 27:14 34:16,17 36:11,20,23 37:1 38:4 64: 13 70:9 Alito's [1] 69:11 Allapattah [3] 5:19 32:15 63:4 allegations [2] 54:14 71: 24 almost [7] 16:5 30:23 39:8 43:20,23 63:19 68:19 alternative [1] 51:6 amend [10] 16:6 30:24 31: 12 39:3,18,24 47:22 53:3 54:4 61:1 amended [17] 29:3,4 33:1, 3,8,25 34:14 40:8 41:7 54: 3,16 61:6 64:22 65:18 69:</p>	<p>19,24 71:7 amending [1] 51:19 amendment [7] 10:1 11: 18 39:8,9,10 43:16 60:14 amendments [3] 32:17 38: 3 72:10 amends [11] 3:23 5:14 12: 10 13:7,9 16:11 30:8 32:3 33:14 37:22 71:23 American [2] 3:20 51:3 amici [1] 40:2 amount [17] 16:22 28:18, 20 42:15 43:22 54:2,17 60: 15 62:20 63:21 64:7,8 66: 3,7,14,16 72:11 ANASTASIA [1] 1:6 ancillary [2] 20:24 67:11 anomalous [2] 54:23,24 another [1] 10:8 answer [5] 12:15 23:3 28: 10 42:21 45:20 answered [1] 42:24 answering [1] 21:17 answers [1] 32:1 anybody [1] 11:6 anyway [2] 53:20 55:1 apologize [1] 59:23 apparently [1] 71:13 appeal [6] 10:25 11:5,9 33: 2,5 39:14 appeals [25] 4:17 17:5,10, 24 18:19 26:15,20,22 27:2 34:18,25 35:1,4,10,19 36: 12,15 40:13 41:5 59:3 68: 2 71:2,21,25 72:24 APPEARANCES [1] 1:17 appears [1] 41:9 application [1] 52:13 applied [2] 5:1 14:16 applies [2] 51:6 71:20 apply [9] 24:19 27:16 28:9 30:5 40:16 44:18,23 45:3 46:6 applying [1] 49:8 approach [2] 5:18 72:14 arbitrary [3] 54:9,10 60:9 area [5] 54:17 62:6,13,16 69:5 areas [1] 45:5 aren't [1] 33:16 argument [25] 1:14 2:2,5,8 3:4,7 5:7,8 6:6 11:17 13:5 14:24 17:7 24:5,12 27:20 40:3,22 41:12 42:20 48:22 50:13 52:14 63:13 70:14 arguments [4] 7:17,18 8: 10,14 arises [2] 48:23 50:19 arising [2] 50:21 68:20 around [4] 24:6 42:15 44: 21 52:2 art [2] 27:17,19 Article [6] 55:13 66:18 67: 6 68:12,21,23</p>	<p>articulating [2] 24:11 67: 10 ASHLEY [3] 1:20 2:6 50:13 aside [5] 11:19 42:17 63:25 69:10 70:2 asks [1] 19:25 assumed [1] 53:16 assumes [1] 19:3 assuming [2] 22:14,20 attaching [1] 17:17 attempt [1] 16:15 attention [3] 40:21 41:3,15 avoid [1] 65:7 avoids [1] 50:23 aware [3] 24:18 26:21 63: 20 away [2] 8:11 70:21</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>back [28] 9:25 16:2,12 22:8 24:25 27:13,14 30:19 31:8, 13 33:22 38:7,13 42:5 47: 19,25 49:7 51:8 55:2 60:5, 7,22 61:25 63:24 66:6,25 69:11 72:3 balance [1] 16:14 Bank [1] 59:13 BARRETT [13] 9:12,14 16: 17 18:5 27:15 28:19 46:9 58:1,4 66:20 68:7,22 71: 18 based [3] 19:21 60:10 69: 17 basic [1] 46:15 basically [5] 28:25 41:23 54:6,7 69:13 basis [2] 13:1 69:13 bearing [1] 69:21 became [2] 20:21 49:14 become [1] 30:7 becomes [2] 33:13 37:23 beg [1] 56:1 beginning [1] 68:18 behalf [8] 1:19,21 2:4,7,10 3:8 50:14 70:15 believed [1] 51:10 belong [1] 55:2 below [3] 3:11 5:3 73:5 belt [1] 67:24 best [2] 17:4 28:14 better [1] 54:21 between [4] 7:22 38:2 52: 23 64:4 beyond [1] 60:15 bind [1] 55:21 binding [5] 55:9 61:11 62: 22 63:4,23 bit [5] 16:19 37:7 47:6 51:5 52:13 blur [1] 64:3 body [1] 27:18 Boelens [1] 35:20 bold [1] 59:15 Boston [1] 1:18</p>	<p>both [3] 37:1 56:20 61:6 box [1] 44:9 boxes [2] 43:19 66:22 brief [5] 7:11 16:10 30:15 31:7 42:21 briefing [2] 18:23 71:9 bring [3] 12:23 14:3 46:16 bringing [1] 46:21 broad [4] 9:6 25:25 37:16 45:9 broader [3] 9:3 38:16 58: 20 broadly [1] 26:5 brought [12] 6:13 11:24 12: 4,5,9,19 13:8,9 14:10,10, 13 17:15 bucket [1] 60:10 business [1] 62:5 busy [1] 34:24</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>c(1) [2] 18:16 26:20 c(2) [6] 10:11 18:11 23:16 32:8,8,21 c(3) [4] 10:22 23:12 31:25 32:2 c(4) [1] 32:11 CAFA [5] 58:10,15 68:15 71:20,22 Cahill [1] 9:24 call [2] 71:19 72:9 came [7] 1:13 8:22 24:13 34:10 39:14 53:14 59:2 candor [1] 65:17 CANIN [2] 1:3 3:4 cannot [2] 3:17 4:15 capable [1] 56:18 capped [1] 16:24 caprice [3] 4:1 15:5 72:21 care [1] 39:2 carefully [3] 23:23 26:8 35: 23 Carlsbad [4] 15:18 36:2 45: 16 70:23 Carnegie-Mellon [1] 4:3 carries [2] 15:11 46:4 Case [86] 3:4,16 4:20 6:7, 12,13 7:17,20 10:6 11:8,10, 21 12:3,13,17,19 14:22 15: 1,7,8,25 16:5 18:25 19:16 20:18 21:5 22:5,25 25:5,5, 9 26:11 27:11,13 29:17 30: 23 32:24 33:3,20 34:7,12, 15 35:14,17,18,21 37:24 38:21 39:7,10,14 40:25 41: 8 43:1,4 46:16,24 47:19 48:10 51:5,7,17,22 57:21, 22 58:12 59:19 61:12,25, 25 62:7,8,8,9,10,17 63:14 64:15,17 67:14 71:22 72:4, 7,15 73:8,9 cases [35] 7:22,23 8:9,13 15:15,17,23 16:4,7 17:5 18:10 21:21 31:6,11,11 35:</p>
<p>2</p> <p>20 [1] 25:14 2007 [2] 4:5 21:3 2024 [1] 1:11 23 [2] 5:21,23 23-677 [1] 3:4</p> <p>3</p> <p>3 [3] 2:4 10:11 18:11</p> <p>5</p> <p>5 [1] 24:6 50 [1] 2:7</p> <p>6</p> <p>6 [15] 21:4,5,7,10,11,15 22: 22 45:12 56:16,23 61:9,17, 18,20,21</p> <p>7</p> <p>7 [1] 1:11 70 [1] 2:10</p> <p>9</p> <p>99 [1] 53:20</p> <p>A</p> <p>a.m [2] 1:15 3:2 ability [4] 12:21 14:3 15:11 46:22</p>	<p>20 [1] 25:14 2007 [2] 4:5 21:3 2024 [1] 1:11 23 [2] 5:21,23 23-677 [1] 3:4</p> <p>3</p> <p>3 [3] 2:4 10:11 18:11</p> <p>5</p> <p>5 [1] 24:6 50 [1] 2:7</p> <p>6</p> <p>6 [15] 21:4,5,7,10,11,15 22: 22 45:12 56:16,23 61:9,17, 18,20,21</p> <p>7</p> <p>7 [1] 1:11 70 [1] 2:10</p> <p>9</p> <p>99 [1] 53:20</p> <p>A</p> <p>a.m [2] 1:15 3:2 ability [4] 12:21 14:3 15:11 46:22</p>	<p>20 [1] 25:14 2007 [2] 4:5 21:3 2024 [1] 1:11 23 [2] 5:21,23 23-677 [1] 3:4</p> <p>3</p> <p>3 [3] 2:4 10:11 18:11</p> <p>5</p> <p>5 [1] 24:6 50 [1] 2:7</p> <p>6</p> <p>6 [15] 21:4,5,7,10,11,15 22: 22 45:12 56:16,23 61:9,17, 18,20,21</p> <p>7</p> <p>7 [1] 1:11 70 [1] 2:10</p> <p>9</p> <p>99 [1] 53:20</p> <p>A</p> <p>a.m [2] 1:15 3:2 ability [4] 12:21 14:3 15:11 46:22</p>	<p>20 [1] 25:14 2007 [2] 4:5 21:3 2024 [1] 1:11 23 [2] 5:21,23 23-677 [1] 3:4</p> <p>3</p> <p>3 [3] 2:4 10:11 18:11</p> <p>5</p> <p>5 [1] 24:6 50 [1] 2:7</p> <p>6</p> <p>6 [15] 21:4,5,7,10,11,15 22: 22 45:12 56:16,23 61:9,17, 18,20,21</p> <p>7</p> <p>7 [1] 1:11 70 [1] 2:10</p> <p>9</p> <p>99 [1] 53:20</p> <p>A</p> <p>a.m [2] 1:15 3:2 ability [4] 12:21 14:3 15:11 46:22</p>	<p>20 [1] 25:14 2007 [2] 4:5 21:3 2024 [1] 1:11 23 [2] 5:21,23 23-677 [1] 3:4</p> <p>3</p> <p>3 [3] 2:4 10:11 18:11</p> <p>5</p> <p>5 [1] 24:6 50 [1] 2:7</p> <p>6</p> <p>6 [15] 21:4,5,7,10,11,15 22: 22 45:12 56:16,23 61:9,17, 18,20,21</p> <p>7</p> <p>7 [1] 1:11 70 [1] 2:10</p> <p>9</p> <p>99 [1] 53:20</p> <p>A</p> <p>a.m [2] 1:15 3:2 ability [4] 12:21 14:3 15:11 46:22</p>

Official - Subject to Final Review

16,20 36:1,3 45:16,22 47:22 48:2 53:20,20 54:10 55:1,9 58:6,11 59:2 63:24 66:6 71:20 72:3 category [1] 35:1 cause [1] 50:20 Center [1] 40:2 Central [1] 59:13 century [2] 3:14 73:3 certain [3] 34:25,25 61:22 Certainly [11] 5:9 22:6 29:21 32:6,17 34:19 39:22 40:21 42:19 60:8 68:12 certified [1] 72:5 certiorari [1] 4:24 Chadha [2] 59:19,20 Chamber [2] 7:11 23:6 chance [1] 41:13 change [6] 16:25 40:7 54:12 60:16,19,21 changes [1] 15:9 changing [2] 40:14 43:22 check [1] 59:25 Chicago [1] 1:20 CHIEF [27] 3:3,9,14 18:22 20:2,14 29:21 30:13 31:19 34:16 38:5 40:17 43:7 46:8 50:10,15 59:1,5,7,14,18,21,24 60:4 70:7,13 73:7 Chief's [1] 72:22 choice [2] 51:25 72:19 choose [2] 18:4,5 chose [2] 62:24 63:1 Circuit [15] 4:17 5:1 24:13 30:25 33:4 35:22 38:9 51:14 53:14,24 71:8,12,15,16 73:3 Circuit's [3] 3:11 26:13 38:2 circuits [2] 35:5,7 circumstance [2] 32:11 58:18 circumstances [10] 21:19 25:12 30:6 31:15 33:12 34:23 35:24 44:18 45:2 47:17 cite [2] 4:15 17:16 cited [4] 16:7 33:3 35:21 71:16 citizens [1] 58:25 citizenship [4] 43:23 60:16,19,21 civil [1] 48:24 claim [27] 6:14 10:15 11:4,11,12 15:25 16:24 18:2,17 20:11,21 21:2 30:8 32:9,9,24 33:9,10,13 34:11,12,14 46:25 47:1 49:14 54:5 65:19 claiming [1] 4:7 claims [43] 6:3,15 7:4,4 10:4,18,20,24 11:24,25 12:10,20,23 13:14 16:6 19:22 20:24 23:18,19 25:19 26:11 29:12 30:7 31:23 32:1,4	33:15 40:9 46:17,20,22 47:3 48:16,19 52:23,24,24,25 53:3 69:15,17,18,19 class [5] 5:21 58:6,20 71:24 72:5 classes [1] 58:24 clear [8] 4:11 6:2 8:18 14:15 20:9 23:13 26:9 67:19 codified [5] 4:9 36:9 63:4,22 65:25 codify [3] 28:2 38:11 63:2 codifying [3] 26:18,19 69:5 coextensive [1] 68:21 cohered [1] 54:21 coheres [1] 28:14 Cohill [36] 4:3 9:8,12 10:12 15:16,19 17:1,25 18:9,16 24:4,5,20,20,22 26:23 27:24 28:5 37:18 45:12,15,17,19 49:8 56:6 61:19,20,22,23 62:3,12,21 64:21 65:10,16 70:22 Coill's [1] 62:1 College [3] 36:2 45:22 70:24 colloquy [1] 52:21 come [6] 22:18 42:5 45:4 57:2 59:3 67:14 comes [9] 13:5 14:12 18:18 27:24 28:2 56:9 64:6 67:23 69:23 coming [1] 69:25 comity [4] 27:7 30:3 39:21 72:17 comment [1] 57:7 comments [1] 23:23 Commerce [2] 7:11 23:6 commitment [2] 51:25 57:25 common [3] 62:23 63:2 64:18 compels [1] 43:21 complain [1] 30:15 complaint [59] 5:14 11:25 16:11 19:5,21,22,25 20:3,4,4,10 29:1,1,2,3,4,5,16,17 30:8,24 31:12 32:3,18 33:1,2,5,8,25 34:1,5,13 37:22 40:8,8,22 41:3,16 42:6 43:14,16 47:11,23 51:13 54:3,4,16,16 60:23 61:2,6 63:18 64:22 65:18 66:12 67:3 69:14,24 71:8 complete [2] 67:1 68:14 completely [4] 58:16 62:6 64:1 65:14 complex [1] 18:17 compliance [1] 20:1 concepts [1] 47:1 concern [2] 6:20 52:3 concerns [10] 22:2 26:6 27:6,7,8 30:3,3 44:19,20 48:4	conclude [1] 9:7 concluded [1] 19:8 conclusion [1] 4:3 concurred [1] 4:4 confident [1] 51:10 confirmed [1] 4:2 conflict [1] 35:7 conflicts [2] 3:12 4:8 confronting [1] 35:4 Congress [43] 4:9,13 5:12 6:9 8:18,20,22 9:2,7,17 15:5 18:8 23:11 25:20 26:2,8,18 28:2,9 29:24 30:9 31:16 36:9 37:12,13,17 38:8,19 45:5 47:9 51:10 62:24 63:1,7 64:2 66:4,18 67:12,18,20,20 69:2,3 connecting [1] 44:5 connective [2] 44:8,10 consequences [3] 46:20 47:4 53:19 consider [3] 8:22 31:17 56:19 consideration [4] 34:20 55:8,16 64:25 considerations [5] 16:16 31:18 44:10 54:18 60:11 considered [4] 23:24 34:18 56:5 65:1 considering [2] 37:2,2 consistent [2] 66:12 69:9 consistently [1] 71:3 constitutional [1] 50:24 construed [2] 68:11,20 contesting [1] 8:9 context [8] 8:3 21:25 22:8 43:20 46:5 49:24 54:2 63:19 contexts [1] 28:15 continue [12] 4:12 6:4 12:13,16 20:23 23:15 26:9 33:17 46:6 49:12 50:3 62:22 continued [2] 24:18 68:3 continuing [1] 65:22 contours [1] 67:11 control [3] 61:7,11 63:20 controlled [1] 67:12 controls [6] 51:14 52:16 54:4 60:23 61:10 63:19 controversy [14] 16:22 28:18,20 42:15 43:22 54:3,17 60:16 63:21 64:8 66:4,8,14 72:11 convenience [1] 72:17 core [1] 69:12 correct [18] 7:8 10:25 11:1,6 13:16 19:9 22:11,14,15,21 23:5 34:21 38:15 43:24,25 44:11,15 61:12 Corrections [2] 43:1 70:25 correctly [2] 5:1 55:15 correctness [1] 19:4 Cosmetic [1] 19:24	Counsel [7] 16:17 30:14 50:11 55:25 58:1 59:1 70:11 countenanced [1] 57:24 counter [3] 67:22 68:22,24 counts [1] 38:12 couple [4] 11:22 46:11 55:3 62:18 course [5] 20:15 37:8 48:10 52:15 61:13 COURT [198] 1:1,14 3:10,19,21,24 4:6,11,16,17,20,24 5:2,18,19,22 6:3,13,17,21,24 7:2,5,7,10 8:1,3,24 9:18,20,21 10:3,18,24 11:3,10,21 12:7,9,11,14,20 13:8,10,18,20 14:4,6,8,9,12,16,18,19,22 15:2,7,12,15,16,18,21,24 16:2,8,12 17:4,23 18:3,9,14,18 19:6,11,17,18,19 20:16,20,22,23 21:21,22,23 22:7 24:3,8,18,23 25:6,6,7,8,15,21 26:15,19,21 27:1,2,6,9,12,13,25 28:3,5,7 30:4,18,19 31:4,8,12,14 32:1,15,23 33:15 35:1,17,18 36:5,15,16 37:8 38:9,22 39:5 40:13,15 41:4,9 42:9,23,25 44:20 45:2,3,17,18,20,25 46:3,6,17 47:19,21,24,25 49:1,8,13,17 50:1,16 51:18 52:7 53:24 54:5 55:2,6,12 58:11 59:3 62:1 64:7,19 65:3,13,15 67:3,7,9,18,24 68:1,1,2,10,19,25 69:19,23 70:21 71:1,2,6,20,22 72:1,2,3,6,8,23,24 73:4 court's [15] 3:16 4:9 5:4 26:22 33:21 36:1 37:14 41:3,15 43:3 53:1 56:4 64:24 69:4 72:10 courts [24] 10:13 16:13 17:10 27:22 29:25 30:1,10 31:17 32:13 34:17,24 35:3,10,19 36:6,12 40:2 48:25 55:7,17,20 71:24 72:15,19 cover [2] 50:7 56:23 create [7] 8:11,12 29:6,12 30:17 35:6 64:5 creates [2] 50:20 57:19 creating [1] 54:20 critical [1] 20:7 criticized [1] 69:1 crucially [1] 51:15 culpa [1] 59:17 Curtiss [2] 67:1 68:13 cut [2] 62:1,14 cuts [2] 53:13 60:2	decades [9] 17:23,23,23 30:11,12 36:7 49:23,23 50:25 decide [11] 4:20 12:11 19:12,17,19,19 20:24 30:1 47:21 57:16 63:14 decided [3] 9:8 34:19 45:21 decidendi [1] 56:17 decides [2] 35:2 72:23 decision [14] 3:11 4:16,16 5:3 8:2 16:9,10 26:13,23 29:25 36:16 38:2 71:12 73:4 decision-making [1] 26:16 decisions [9] 18:19 26:15,20,22 36:13 40:13 70:25 71:2,16 decisis [3] 46:4 51:5,6 decline [4] 10:14 18:14 27:22 32:14 defendant [9] 11:5 12:21 13:12 14:3,12 25:13 47:16 61:3,4 defendant's [5] 3:25 15:4 45:8 46:13 72:20 defendants [3] 13:21 15:6 47:12 defensible [1] 64:1 definitive [1] 50:21 delete [1] 5:14 deny [1] 39:6 depart [1] 46:1 Department [2] 43:1 70:25 depend [1] 19:10 depends [3] 11:8 19:8 36:24 deprive [1] 3:23 describe [3] 54:15 68:8,9 deserve [1] 55:7 Despite [1] 51:24 destroy [1] 29:6 destroying [1] 43:20 determine [1] 72:15 determined [2] 15:19 55:18 determining [1] 18:20 developed [1] 60:10 dicta [9] 18:5,6 21:8,16 22:3 56:23 57:11,14,17 dictum [1] 36:16 difference [2] 14:21 56:24 different [20] 15:8 16:19 17:2 21:24 22:1,2 25:18,22 30:6 31:17 44:17,18,19,22 45:1,5 51:23 58:25 66:22 67:8 differently [7] 6:18 21:19 35:24 36:13 37:7,22 68:8 difficulty [3] 28:22 58:13,14 direction [1] 68:10 directly [4] 18:15 27:24 34:
--	--	--	--	---

D

D.C [1] 1:10
damages [1] 16:24
deal [1] 56:7
debate [1] 63:1

Official - Subject to Final Review

<p>9 42:6 disagree [4] 8:16 17:24 54:1 61:10 disagreed [3] 9:21 10:7,8 disagrees [1] 19:1 disappeared [1] 11:4 discordant [1] 47:5 discretion [15] 7:6 14:17 15:21 24:22 27:5 28:4 30:11 36:5 39:24 47:13 62:20 65:20,21 72:1,15 discretionary [5] 45:19,24 62:6,12,16 dismiss [6] 7:7 61:25 62:8,9 65:12,21 dismissal [2] 17:3 43:21 dismissed [5] 6:3 10:18,19 11:12 51:19 dismisses [7] 9:25 10:3,24 11:11 31:23 32:23 33:15 dismissing [1] 32:1 dispensable [1] 25:14 dispose [1] 27:9 disposes [2] 5:7 6:6 dispositive [3] 51:16 55:10 56:21 disrupting [1] 44:21 distinction [3] 7:22,25 8:12 distinguish [1] 70:21 district [46] 3:24 6:2 10:3,13,18,24 11:2,10 14:19 15:21 16:13 18:3,14 19:5 20:23 27:5,9,12,22 28:3 29:25 30:1,10 31:4,17 32:1,13,23 33:15 35:17,18 38:22 39:5 41:9 43:3 47:21 48:24,25 49:17 50:1 71:6 72:1,2,6,14,18 ditched [1] 21:9 diverse [2] 11:3 44:23 diversity [22] 3:16 9:19 10:2,9 11:10,15,19 16:20,21 25:4,5 26:6 29:6,7 38:11 43:20,20 58:15,16,17 67:1 68:14 divested [6] 3:17 14:6,8,11,23 69:20 doctrine [5] 7:6 24:21 27:4 28:10 36:4 doing [4] 27:3,3 34:8 53:23 done [2] 8:21 68:2 Dow [2] 51:7 61:14 down [4] 13:5 39:15 41:14 67:14 dozens [2] 71:1,1 drafted [1] 30:9 drawn [1] 18:15 drive-by [2] 65:4,8 drop [4] 13:13 15:25 47:2 48:17 dropped [2] 26:11 65:18 dropping [2] 11:23 12:23 drops [2] 6:23 37:23</p>	<p>Drug [1] 19:23 during [1] 41:22 dynamic [1] 35:9</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">E</p> <p>each [2] 44:9 60:9 earlier [1] 33:25 early [1] 18:2 easier [1] 58:11 easiest [1] 56:22 easily [1] 27:10 easy [1] 51:6 economy [1] 72:17 effect [3] 34:24 41:22 65:5 efficiencies [1] 39:21 efficiency [4] 27:8 30:3 38:18 45:10 Eighth [12] 3:11 4:17 5:1 24:13 26:13 30:25 38:2 51:14 53:14 71:8,12 73:3 either [3] 4:25 8:13 63:10 Eleventh [1] 71:15 eliminate [1] 33:9 eliminated [1] 18:2 eliminates [2] 32:4 58:16 embraced [1] 55:6 emphasize [2] 24:3 45:23 enacted [5] 9:9 37:13 38:19 64:15,17 enactment [1] 18:10 enhanced [1] 46:4 enough [1] 66:17 entire [2] 39:23 69:5 Equipment [1] 44:4 equivalent [1] 66:13 era [1] 62:21 especially [1] 46:23 ESQ [3] 2:3,6,9 ESQUIRE [2] 1:18,20 essential [3] 21:17 22:4 62:11 establish [2] 53:7,9 established [2] 26:25 69:22 ET [2] 1:3,6 evaluate [1] 33:19 even [13] 13:6 20:24 22:5 26:10 47:16 52:6 56:19 57:14 64:15 65:7 66:4 70:2 71:5 events [1] 3:18 everybody [3] 53:17,19 54:25 everyone [1] 17:19 everything [3] 43:18 62:12,15 everywhere [1] 43:19 exact [4] 51:22 57:2,3,20 exactly [4] 5:17 20:20 47:12,20 example [6] 25:13 31:3 45:1 67:22 68:23,25 examples [1] 68:1 except [2] 54:2,17</p>	<p>exceptional [1] 32:11 exceptions [1] 53:8 exercise [10] 6:5 10:14 18:14,20 20:19 27:23 28:3 32:14 49:21 71:6 exercised [3] 47:16 48:18 67:4 exercising [1] 67:9 existed [2] 53:23 62:21 expect [1] 49:17 experience [5] 50:18,18 53:12,13 70:19 explain [1] 21:23 explained [2] 6:19 13:19 explaining [1] 22:2 explains [3] 29:10,11 35:23 express [1] 10:12 expressly [8] 4:14 5:12 8:20 10:12 23:12,16 45:17 67:19 extended [1] 3:19 extreme [2] 3:12 31:2 extremely [1] 8:24 Exxon [2] 5:18 32:15</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">F</p> <p>face [1] 58:14 fact [7] 9:16 55:20 57:10,18 61:21 63:12 64:24 facts [5] 54:11,13 60:24 64:4 65:16 fair [3] 51:5 59:17 67:21 fairly [1] 62:2 fairness [3] 27:6 58:6 72:17 faith [1] 66:16 faithful [1] 50:23 fall [1] 32:10 fallen [1] 23:18 familiar [1] 38:23 far [1] 56:1 favor [1] 21:5 FCA [1] 8:2 federal [87] 3:16 4:11 5:15 6:7,13,14,21,22,24 7:2,3,5,7 10:3,24 11:18,20,21,24,25 12:7,9,10,20,23 13:1,8,10,13,14,20 14:4,6,8,9,12,18,22,23 15:7,24,25 16:8 18:1 20:1,5,11,18,21 21:2,22 23:14,17 25:6,7,8,8 26:11 29:12,13 31:11,13,23 32:4,9 33:9,20 34:6 36:6 42:22 46:16,22 47:24 51:11,18,20 52:25,25 53:3 54:5 58:11 65:18 69:16,19,23 71:22 72:8 few [2] 5:6 42:16 Fifth [1] 35:22 figure [2] 5:20 28:13 figuring [2] 16:23 28:22 file [3] 7:2 25:5 66:10 filed [3] 11:21 21:22 34:14</p>	<p>filing [2] 43:15 60:13 find [1] 59:12 fine [1] 73:2 finished [1] 58:2 Finley [5] 8:24 26:3 37:15 67:17 68:25 first [12] 9:18 10:11 11:22 26:14 38:13 39:25 49:7 55:5,14,19 56:4 64:20 flee [1] 52:1 Florida [3] 61:3,5,6 focus [2] 41:2 52:22 focused [1] 52:20 focuses [1] 41:14 follow [2] 57:7 63:5 following [1] 43:11 Food [2] 19:23 51:12 footnote [20] 17:11 21:4,5,7,10,11,15 22:18,22 23:4,8 45:12 56:6,15,23 61:9,17,18,20,21 footnotes [3] 37:4,9 71:13 force [1] 46:4 forgetting [1] 6:25 form [2] 30:25 31:9 forms [1] 31:3 forth [1] 40:9 forum [5] 30:16,22,25 31:3,9 forward-looking [1] 50:6 found [1] 35:16 four-legged [1] 51:9 framed [1] 50:5 free [2] 67:4,10 free-floating [1] 17:19 free-wheeling [1] 63:7 freedom [1] 39:24 freely [1] 39:18 freewheeling [2] 67:25 68:9 friend [6] 18:25 19:7 51:15 56:20 58:1,4 friend's [2] 51:24 52:5 friends [1] 51:9 further [1] 70:5 future [1] 50:6</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <p>gamesmanship [2] 16:15 30:2 gave [2] 7:20 15:6 generally [2] 28:21 46:24 generis [1] 28:21 gently [1] 69:1 gets [2] 15:7 48:10 Gibbs [12] 18:9,12 27:25 34:9,10 38:19 62:5 67:9 68:22,24 69:1 70:22 give [4] 17:9 30:10 41:13 55:17 given [4] 39:18 46:21 47:18 57:25 gives [3] 39:2 72:14,18 giving [2] 14:2 36:5</p>	<p>Gorsuch [15] 40:18,19 41:25 42:4,12,14 43:6 47:14 55:25 56:3,10,12 58:3 65:9,23 Gosh [1] 60:1 got [3] 42:18 55:21 73:3 governors [1] 54:2 Grable [9] 4:21,25 18:24 19:8,10,14 20:7 61:14 68:17 Grable's [1] 4:22 grant [4] 4:24 41:25,25 42:12 Great [2] 31:7 59:9 grounds [2] 63:15,16 guess [3] 8:6 14:21 22:20</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">H</p> <p>Haley [2] 36:3 70:23 hand [3] 44:3 67:4,10 hang [1] 17:13 happened [2] 22:25 31:6 happening [1] 52:4 happens [4] 14:1 31:22 48:15 66:9 happy [1] 70:6 hard [2] 7:21 25:21 harm [3] 53:22 55:1 58:23 hat [1] 17:14 havoc [3] 58:5,10,22 hear [2] 3:3 41:12 heard [1] 56:7 hearing [1] 55:14 heavily [1] 62:2 Heirs [1] 44:3 held [10] 3:15,21 15:15 19:13 20:17,20 25:21 28:5,8 49:13 help [1] 63:10 helpful [1] 17:2 high [1] 35:15 history [1] 68:8 hoe [1] 28:17 hold [1] 25:9 holding [1] 22:6 holds [1] 49:9 Honor [33] 5:10 7:25 8:17 10:11 11:8 13:3 15:22 17:22,25 20:12 25:10 26:7 28:6 29:20 30:12 31:10 32:12,25 33:23 34:2 35:13 38:17 39:13 40:10 41:19 44:1,17 45:15 47:8 52:15 58:9 70:12,17 hook [1] 63:3 human [1] 51:11 hundred [3] 14:16 21:24 40:12</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>idea [2] 29:24 41:6 identical [1] 67:6 identified [1] 48:15 idiosyncratic [2] 44:9 60:</p>
---	---	---	---	---

Official - Subject to Final Review

<p>11 ignore [1] 27:2 Ill [6] 55:13 66:19 67:7 68:12,21,23 ill-considered [1] 57:17 Illinois [2] 1:20 61:4 immediately [5] 6:22 16:1 31:12 68:19 71:23 impact [3] 13:6,10,14 implies [1] 28:8 important [18] 5:25 8:22 17:22 18:8 24:17 26:18 29:23 32:7 33:18 37:11 38:19 41:20 42:9 45:6 47:8 49:7 55:13 68:6 imposing [1] 7:21 improvidently [2] 40:25 42:2 INC [1] 1:3 incentives [1] 58:22 include [1] 58:24 including [2] 62:16 71:14 inconsistencies [1] 66:23 inconsistency [1] 57:19 incredibly [1] 26:24 Indeed [1] 71:5 indicate [2] 22:16 52:18 inferences [1] 6:1 inflexible [1] 72:18 initial [2] 66:5,12 injunction [1] 19:25 INS [1] 59:20 instance [2] 28:14 32:2 instead [3] 4:20 72:13,14 intend [3] 6:9 28:2 37:12 intended [3] 9:7 37:18 52:18 interest [1] 44:25 International [3] 36:1 45:22 70:24 interpretation [4] 4:7 8:17 64:1 69:6 interpreted [1] 67:7 interpreting [1] 67:5 interpretive [1] 5:17 interrupt [2] 16:18 57:8 investing [1] 47:13 invitation [1] 69:4 invite [1] 69:2 invited [2] 67:20 71:9 involuntary [1] 38:3 isn't [7] 9:13,16 19:9 22:5 34:4 48:14 72:25 issue [10] 9:19 18:17 19:19, 20 35:4 51:12 64:19,21 65:8,13 issues [3] 19:12 35:1 51:20 itself [3] 4:10 8:1 36:10</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">J</p> <p>JACKSON [18] 11:16 12:5, 8,18 13:4,17,23 14:20 15:9 21:18 46:10,11 47:14 48:5</p>	<p>49:16 50:9 52:21 69:10 join [1] 25:7 judge [7] 14:19,23 20:22 24:12 31:13,22 64:5 judges [1] 52:3 judgment [1] 57:3 judicial [6] 27:8 30:2 38:18 39:20 45:10 72:16 jurisdiction [103] 3:16,24 4:12,13 5:11,16,24 6:4,16 8:19 9:1,1,4,22 10:4,14 11:19 12:1,12 13:1,11,15 14:1, 7,9,11,24 15:10,12 16:22 18:15,21 19:6,21 20:13,19, 25 21:1 22:24 23:11,16 24:24 25:23,24,25 26:1,7,10 27:23 29:6,7,13 32:14 37:15 41:10 42:23 43:3 45:7 46:25 47:1 48:9,13,16,17, 18,19,23,25 49:1,3,4,10,12, 13,18,20,25 50:2,4,8,22 51:1 52:19 53:2,6,8,9 62:5,7 64:12 65:2,22 67:11,12,24 68:18 69:8,16,17,20,21 71:7 72:12 jurisdictional [15] 6:5,8 19:12 46:20 47:4 64:4 65:4,8 66:14,17 67:16,19 68:4, 11 73:2 JUSTICE [176] 3:3,9,14 4:2, 4 5:5 6:10,19,25 7:12,14, 16 8:6 9:10,12,13,14,15 10:17,23 11:2,13,16 12:5,8,18 13:4,17,23,24 14:20 15:9 16:17 17:8 18:5,22 20:2, 14 21:3,13,17 22:1,9,10,12, 13,16 23:2,7,21 24:6,10,14, 25 25:2,3,4,17 26:12 27:14, 15 28:11,19 29:21 30:13 31:19,20,21,21 32:22 33:7, 24 34:16,16,17 35:21 36:11,20,21,23,24 37:1 38:4,5, 5,7 39:1,11,16,22 40:17,17, 18,19 41:25 42:4,12,14 43:6,7,7,9,11 44:2,7,14 45:11 46:7,8,8,10,11 47:14,14 48:5 49:16 50:9,10,15 52:12, 21,21 53:11 54:6,8,8 55:4, 25 56:3,10,12,14,17 57:5, 10,13,24 58:1,3,4 59:1,6,7, 13,14,18,21,24 60:1,4,7,25 61:8,15,16 62:19 63:9 64:10,13 65:9,23 66:20,21 68:7,17,22 69:10,11 70:7,7,9, 10,13,18 71:18 73:7 justification [1] 38:14</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">K</p> <p>KAGAN [18] 6:10,25 7:12, 14,16 8:6 17:8 28:11 40:17 53:11 54:6 55:4 60:1 61:16 62:19 63:9 64:10 70:18 Kagan's [2] 22:16 43:11</p>	<p>KATHERINE [5] 1:18 2:3,9 3:7 70:14 KAVANAUGH [28] 21:3,13 22:10,13 23:2,7,21 24:10 43:8,9 44:2,7,14 45:11 46:7 54:8,9 56:15 57:5,10,13 59:13 60:7,25 61:8,15 66:21 70:10 keep [8] 37:11 41:20 46:12 57:14 62:7,8 67:16 72:7 keeping [1] 62:16 KELLER [36] 1:20 2:6 50:12,13,15 52:12,15 53:12, 25 55:3 56:1,9,14 57:9,15 58:8 59:5,8,11,17,20,22 60:20 61:1,13 62:18 63:16 64:11,16 65:14 66:1,20 68:6, 24 70:3,12 key [1] 32:16 kind [14] 7:21 8:11 29:14 39:19 41:5,6 46:24 54:19 56:4 58:15 61:22 67:14,18 68:2 Kirby [1] 3:20 knowing [1] 59:16</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">L</p> <p>lack [2] 64:11 65:21 lacks [1] 41:10 land [1] 11:20 landed [1] 14:22 language [5] 27:24,25 34:10 37:16 67:6 latches [1] 35:3 Laughter [7] 36:19,22,25 56:11,13 59:10 60:3 law [24] 4:25 7:4 10:6,15 18:1,18 20:1 23:17 27:10 38:24 40:16 43:10 45:3,5,12 46:6,24 50:17,20 60:8 62:23 63:2 64:18 69:4 lawsuit [1] 66:10 lawyers [1] 52:2 least [7] 18:23 43:17 44:5, 11 50:22 60:14 69:22 leave [1] 39:18 leaving [2] 6:15 7:4 left [1] 28:12 less [1] 64:7 liberty [2] 37:6,9 life [1] 50:17 likely [4] 23:25 34:21 35:4 36:17 limit [1] 8:2 limits [1] 26:4 line [4] 22:17 26:15 63:3 64:3 lines [1] 25:22 links [1] 46:24 listing [1] 32:13 litigated [1] 33:17 litigation [3] 18:3 40:2 50:25 little [6] 16:19 37:7 44:9 47:</p>	<p>6 68:4,8 lo [1] 53:24 logic [7] 44:4,8 50:18 53:11 62:1,11,14 long [10] 15:15 16:8 20:17 25:21 31:16 42:4 48:3 60:21 66:25 67:4 long-standing [3] 24:19 29:23 44:19 longer [8] 5:15 32:8 46:21 48:19 51:20 53:4 62:23 63:24 longstanding [5] 4:9 5:2 33:21 72:10 73:1 look [24] 8:8 20:7 27:21 28:25 29:1,3,15,16 32:20 33:22 34:9 35:20,25 43:14,15 48:21 49:25 54:15,23 60:13,14 61:17 66:5 67:18 looked [2] 5:22 43:17 looking [2] 42:5 49:9 lose [4] 8:13 30:24 53:12 70:19 loses [1] 64:7 lot [9] 17:6 21:7 40:19 41:4 55:8 57:5 58:11 67:13 72:3 lots [2] 44:22 45:1 love [1] 51:9 low [1] 35:15 lower [5] 18:9 36:6 55:7,17, 20 Lucente [1] 33:3</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">M</p> <p>made [5] 8:18 26:9 39:8 61:2 64:24 mandatory [1] 15:20 manipulate [1] 30:20 manipulation [6] 30:16,22 31:1,3,9 38:15 many [9] 31:10 34:17 36:6, 7 52:8 53:24 54:25,25 58:25 Marshall [2] 3:14 4:2 Massachusetts [1] 1:19 master [5] 46:17 47:10 54:1 63:17 69:14 matter [12] 1:13 7:3 14:17 15:20 26:13 27:5 39:25 41:10 64:23 66:9 69:17 72:16 matters [3] 16:4 52:7 69:23 Mea [1] 59:17 mean [19] 12:22 16:18 17:6, 8 19:3 36:14 39:23 45:12, 12 48:11 53:13 54:7 57:11 59:14 61:11 64:14 66:8 67:7,13 meaning [2] 51:23 55:6 means [4] 5:24 51:21 57:12,20 measure [1] 28:23 mentioned [1] 5:5</p>	<p>Mercury [17] 3:22 13:19 15:3,16 16:18 26:23 33:22 41:23 42:10 44:3 45:15 49:9 63:25 65:24 66:2,6 70:22 merely [2] 43:2 52:9 merits [1] 64:4 Merrell [2] 51:7 61:14 mess [1] 43:18 met [2] 4:23 33:6 might [5] 38:22,23 41:11 44:8 51:4 mind [4] 37:11 41:21 59:11 60:6 mindful [1] 48:7 mine [1] 47:22 mine-run [2] 31:11 58:12 minimal [1] 58:17 minute [1] 24:6 minutes [1] 5:6 misbranded [2] 51:10,12 mischievous [1] 52:2 missing [1] 71:13 mistake [1] 61:2 mistaken [1] 21:8 Mobil [2] 5:18 32:15 Mollan [1] 3:15 moment [1] 66:3 Monday [1] 1:11 moot [5] 20:21 30:7 33:13 37:23 49:14 Morgan's [1] 44:2 most [5] 15:22 16:1 50:23 55:1,12 motion [1] 12:24 Mottley [1] 67:2 move [1] 36:17 moved [1] 61:5 moving [1] 48:6 Ms [69] 3:6,9 5:9 6:11,17 7:9,13,15,24 8:16 10:10,21, 11,1,7 12:3,7,14 13:3,16, 18 14:14 15:2,14 17:21 18:7 19:11 20:9,16 21:12,15 22:9,23 23:5,9 24:2,16 25:10,20 26:17 27:21 29:19, 22 30:21 32:6,25 33:11 34:2 35:12 37:8 38:16 39:7, 13,17 40:10 41:18 42:3,8, 13,19 43:25 44:6,13,16 45:14 47:7,20 49:6,22 70:16 much [6] 18:24 26:21 31:2 38:12,16 40:20 must [1] 51:18</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">N</p> <p>narrow [4] 8:25 26:1 37:14 39:3 narrowly [1] 68:11 nationwide [1] 58:20 near [1] 56:16 necessarily [1] 60:12 need [5] 30:5 34:11 52:9 67:19 70:21 needs [1] 39:4</p>
--	---	---	--	---

Official - Subject to Final Review

<p>neither [1] 63:12 never [3] 43:23 64:15 69:22 next [3] 3:4 12:18 35:2 nobody [1] 51:9 non-diverse [2] 25:7 44:25 none [2] 52:7 59:11 nope [1] 67:18 normal [1] 69:6 normally [1] 33:7 noted [1] 68:17 nothing [3] 7:5 29:17 32:2 notwithstanding [1] 55:16 novel [1] 18:17</p>	<p>21 originally [9] 11:24 12:4,5,8 13:8,9 15:8 21:22 51:18 Osborn [2] 36:2 70:23 other [26] 7:20 16:7,15 18:25 20:4 21:6 22:15 28:15 35:5,16 37:24 40:7,11 44:4,14 45:22 52:23 53:13 54:22 58:2,5 59:2 63:14,16 65:24 68:1 otherwise [6] 4:14 5:12 8:20 23:12 28:24 39:3 ought [1] 55:15 out [24] 5:20 6:14 7:3 12:10 16:23 20:5 22:18 23:18 26:11 28:13,22 32:12 37:24 44:7 48:17 51:19 53:3 57:2,8,11 59:2,3 65:3 68:5 outcome [2] 16:3 57:3 outcome's [1] 15:23 outlier [1] 3:12 outset [1] 18:24 outside [1] 4:17 over [6] 6:3 9:16 19:5 21:1 48:16 50:25 overrule [2] 70:21 72:23 overruled [1] 4:22 overwhelming [1] 35:19 Owen [1] 44:4 own [2] 44:9 60:10</p>	<p>percent [1] 53:20 perfect [1] 70:4 permission [2] 39:4,6 permitted [1] 39:12 pet [1] 51:12 Petitioners [7] 1:4,19 2:4,10 3:8 53:15 70:15 Petitioners' [1] 71:4 pets [1] 51:8 phrase [2] 34:7 45:18 pick [1] 43:12 plain [1] 52:16 plainly [1] 19:20 plaintiff [27] 3:22 5:14 6:14,21 9:24 10:19 11:11,22 12:9,22 13:7,13 14:10 16:11 25:14 30:8 31:4,7 33:14 37:21 38:14 46:19 64:6 66:11 69:14,18 71:23 plaintiff's [4] 4:1 15:5 46:15 72:20 plaintiffs [6] 5:21 39:2 47:10 52:2 58:19,24 plead [2] 6:24 69:15 pleading [1] 66:5 pleadings [1] 3:23 pleads [3] 6:21 66:11 69:18 please [2] 3:10 50:16 point [11] 7:5 9:10,15 17:3 27:19 32:7,12 40:4,5 42:17 58:9 pointed [1] 65:3 pointless [1] 50:25 points [3] 46:12 47:15 68:10 policy [6] 22:2 44:10,19 52:1,8 68:4 position [8] 4:19 19:4 20:11 24:11 53:15 59:15 69:13 71:4 positions [1] 71:10 positive [2] 59:12 69:4 Posner [1] 64:6 possible [3] 35:13 66:8,15 possibly [1] 48:8 potentially [1] 9:25 power [1] 39:24 Powerex [1] 70:23 powerful [1] 18:3 pre-1367 [1] 67:9 precedence [1] 47:18 precedent [13] 3:14 4:10 5:2 24:19 25:22 26:19 27:18 30:12 33:21 35:19 40:12 46:1 49:24 precedential [1] 65:5 precedents [2] 24:19 36:1 precisely [1] 64:2 predate [1] 55:9 predecessor [1] 41:22 predominate [2] 23:20 32:10 predominates [1] 10:16</p>	<p>preexisting [1] 27:18 prerogative [2] 46:13,16 present [2] 49:19 52:17 presentation [1] 64:23 presented [5] 64:19,22 65:13,15 70:20 presently [1] 52:19 pretty [6] 35:3,14 57:17 59:15 67:4,10 previewed [1] 56:15 previewing [1] 23:25 principle [6] 17:12,13,17 26:14 54:1 63:17 principles [10] 38:13,20 40:1 46:15 49:7 55:19 63:7 69:7,12 70:1 prior [2] 18:10 21:20 probably [1] 23:22 problem [4] 16:20 30:17 52:5 64:6 problems [2] 30:16 50:24 procedural [1] 43:2 proceed [1] 12:11 proceedings [2] 21:2 23:14 product [1] 51:11 professed [1] 51:24 properly [1] 33:2 protect [1] 45:7 protecting [1] 46:13 provided [4] 4:14 5:12 8:20 23:12 provision [1] 11:15 prudential [1] 44:20 public [1] 52:1 purpose [1] 39:23 purposes [1] 33:16 pursue [1] 58:24 put [3] 57:8 61:20 69:7 putting [1] 42:17</p>	<p>ratio [1] 56:16 rationalize [2] 65:24 66:2 re-embrace [1] 51:3 reach [1] 28:10 reached [2] 42:9 71:12 reaction [1] 37:14 read [12] 7:10,21 24:12 36:12 37:6,9 43:5 44:11 62:3 66:7,7 71:14 reading [4] 19:3 38:9 41:11 61:22 reads [1] 41:8 ready [1] 51:2 real [2] 16:25 52:4 real-world [1] 60:24 realize [1] 4:19 realized [1] 61:4 really [23] 6:6 14:2 17:2 27:10 29:24 31:14 32:7,16 38:22,23 39:19 40:1 47:7 48:1,14 49:6 53:18 62:14 63:10,13 69:20 72:24,25 realm [2] 62:23,24 reason [13] 7:1 18:4 27:4 37:24 38:19 40:5 45:6 46:2 55:22 65:6 71:17 72:25 73:1 reasonable [1] 66:7 reasoning [3] 3:19 22:4 35:23 reasons [3] 17:7 28:19 50:22 REBUTTAL [3] 2:8 70:13,14 recognize [1] 34:22 recognized [2] 15:16,17 recognizing [1] 22:6 recover [1] 66:16 recovered [1] 66:9 red [1] 42:21 reducing [1] 43:22 referring [2] 31:25 45:13 refers [1] 31:25 reflecting [1] 26:22 reflection [1] 30:11 reflects [1] 29:24 regarding [1] 25:18 regardless [1] 34:13 regime [2] 64:18 67:9 reinstates [1] 33:4 related [1] 52:24 relationship [2] 52:23 53:5 relatively [1] 58:18 relevance [1] 26:14 relevant [1] 64:24 relief [1] 46:22 rely [1] 40:3 remains [1] 32:24 remand [11] 17:3 43:21 45:18,19 47:15 53:21 61:25 62:10 64:11 65:12,20 remanded [3] 40:25 41:8 55:2</p>
O				
<p>obligation [1] 36:24 obliquely [1] 64:21 obviously [7] 18:23 19:1 24:14 55:20 57:1 58:16 60:20 occur [1] 35:10 occurred [1] 57:4 October [1] 1:11 odd [1] 46:23 Offentimes [1] 58:19 Okay [6] 12:18 17:1,10 22:14 60:6 72:7 old [12] 17:12,12,15,16 18:6 27:16 29:16 38:12 40:24 42:10 63:7 64:1 once [9] 3:17 7:2 13:19 14:7,17 25:7 29:3 49:11 52:9 one [25] 9:19 10:6,6 16:5 19:5 20:6 23:17 24:2 25:22,23 31:15 35:2,2,17,17 40:23 41:11 44:3 55:21 57:21 59:16 64:24 65:3 66:23 68:10 ongoing [3] 6:7 20:1 50:8 only [8] 6:15 7:4 10:2 31:25 35:15 48:12 63:19 71:8 Oops [1] 12:22 operating [4] 41:5 62:23,24 69:1 operative [7] 28:25 29:2,5,16 40:22 54:16 63:18 opinion [1] 56:17 opinions [1] 57:6 opposed [1] 17:18 opposite [1] 7:19 or(c) [1] 53:9 oral [7] 1:14 2:2,5 3:7 24:5,11 50:13 order [8] 6:8 19:12,15 20:19 23:15 43:5 49:20 52:9 original [38] 4:12 6:4,12 7:3,22 8:9 10:1 19:6,21,22 20:3,21,25 21:2 29:1,2 33:4,20 34:4,6,11 48:9,13,15,17,19,25 49:2,10,11,14,18,18,20 50:2 51:22 53:1 57:</p>	<p>ought [1] 55:15 out [24] 5:20 6:14 7:3 12:10 16:23 20:5 22:18 23:18 26:11 28:13,22 32:12 37:24 44:7 48:17 51:19 53:3 57:2,8,11 59:2,3 65:3 68:5 outcome [2] 16:3 57:3 outcome's [1] 15:23 outlier [1] 3:12 outset [1] 18:24 outside [1] 4:17 over [6] 6:3 9:16 19:5 21:1 48:16 50:25 overrule [2] 70:21 72:23 overruled [1] 4:22 overwhelming [1] 35:19 Owen [1] 44:4 own [2] 44:9 60:10</p>	<p>percent [1] 53:20 perfect [1] 70:4 permission [2] 39:4,6 permitted [1] 39:12 pet [1] 51:12 Petitioners [7] 1:4,19 2:4,10 3:8 53:15 70:15 Petitioners' [1] 71:4 pets [1] 51:8 phrase [2] 34:7 45:18 pick [1] 43:12 plain [1] 52:16 plainly [1] 19:20 plaintiff [27] 3:22 5:14 6:14,21 9:24 10:19 11:11,22 12:9,22 13:7,13 14:10 16:11 25:14 30:8 31:4,7 33:14 37:21 38:14 46:19 64:6 66:11 69:14,18 71:23 plaintiff's [4] 4:1 15:5 46:15 72:20 plaintiffs [6] 5:21 39:2 47:10 52:2 58:19,24 plead [2] 6:24 69:15 pleading [1] 66:5 pleadings [1] 3:23 pleads [3] 6:21 66:11 69:18 please [2] 3:10 50:16 point [11] 7:5 9:10,15 17:3 27:19 32:7,12 40:4,5 42:17 58:9 pointed [1] 65:3 pointless [1] 50:25 points [3] 46:12 47:15 68:10 policy [6] 22:2 44:10,19 52:1,8 68:4 position [8] 4:19 19:4 20:11 24:11 53:15 59:15 69:13 71:4 positions [1] 71:10 positive [2] 59:12 69:4 Posner [1] 64:6 possible [3] 35:13 66:8,15 possibly [1] 48:8 potentially [1] 9:25 power [1] 39:24 Powerex [1] 70:23 powerful [1] 18:3 pre-1367 [1] 67:9 precedence [1] 47:18 precedent [13] 3:14 4:10 5:2 24:19 25:22 26:19 27:18 30:12 33:21 35:19 40:12 46:1 49:24 precedential [1] 65:5 precedents [2] 24:19 36:1 precisely [1] 64:2 predate [1] 55:9 predecessor [1] 41:22 predominate [2] 23:20 32:10 predominates [1] 10:16</p>	<p>preexisting [1] 27:18 prerogative [2] 46:13,16 present [2] 49:19 52:17 presentation [1] 64:23 presented [5] 64:19,22 65:13,15 70:20 presently [1] 52:19 pretty [6] 35:3,14 57:17 59:15 67:4,10 previewed [1] 56:15 previewing [1] 23:25 principle [6] 17:12,13,17 26:14 54:1 63:17 principles [10] 38:13,20 40:1 46:15 49:7 55:19 63:7 69:7,12 70:1 prior [2] 18:10 21:20 probably [1] 23:22 problem [4] 16:20 30:17 52:5 64:6 problems [2] 30:16 50:24 procedural [1] 43:2 proceed [1] 12:11 proceedings [2] 21:2 23:14 product [1] 51:11 professed [1] 51:24 properly [1] 33:2 protect [1] 45:7 protecting [1] 46:13 provided [4] 4:14 5:12 8:20 23:12 provision [1] 11:15 prudential [1] 44:20 public [1] 52:1 purpose [1] 39:23 purposes [1] 33:16 pursue [1] 58:24 put [3] 57:8 61:20 69:7 putting [1] 42:17</p>	<p>ratio [1] 56:16 rationalize [2] 65:24 66:2 re-embrace [1] 51:3 reach [1] 28:10 reached [2] 42:9 71:12 reaction [1] 37:14 read [12] 7:10,21 24:12 36:12 37:6,9 43:5 44:11 62:3 66:7,7 71:14 reading [4] 19:3 38:9 41:11 61:22 reads [1] 41:8 ready [1] 51:2 real [2] 16:25 52:4 real-world [1] 60:24 realize [1] 4:19 realized [1] 61:4 really [23] 6:6 14:2 17:2 27:10 29:24 31:14 32:7,16 38:22,23 39:19 40:1 47:7 48:1,14 49:6 53:18 62:14 63:10,13 69:20 72:24,25 realm [2] 62:23,24 reason [13] 7:1 18:4 27:4 37:24 38:19 40:5 45:6 46:2 55:22 65:6 71:17 72:25 73:1 reasonable [1] 66:7 reasoning [3] 3:19 22:4 35:23 reasons [3] 17:7 28:19 50:22 REBUTTAL [3] 2:8 70:13,14 recognize [1] 34:22 recognized [2] 15:16,17 recognizing [1] 22:6 recover [1] 66:16 recovered [1] 66:9 red [1] 42:21 reducing [1] 43:22 referring [2] 31:25 45:13 refers [1] 31:25 reflecting [1] 26:22 reflection [1] 30:11 reflects [1] 29:24 regarding [1] 25:18 regardless [1] 34:13 regime [2] 64:18 67:9 reinstates [1] 33:4 related [1] 52:24 relationship [2] 52:23 53:5 relatively [1] 58:18 relevance [1] 26:14 relevant [1] 64:24 relief [1] 46:22 rely [1] 40:3 remains [1] 32:24 remand [11] 17:3 43:21 45:18,19 47:15 53:21 61:25 62:10 64:11 65:12,20 remanded [3] 40:25 41:8 55:2</p>
P				
<p>obligation [1] 36:24 obliquely [1] 64:21 obviously [7] 18:23 19:1 24:14 55:20 57:1 58:16 60:20 occur [1] 35:10 occurred [1] 57:4 October [1] 1:11 odd [1] 46:23 Offentimes [1] 58:19 Okay [6] 12:18 17:1,10 22:14 60:6 72:7 old [12] 17:12,12,15,16 18:6 27:16 29:16 38:12 40:24 42:10 63:7 64:1 once [9] 3:17 7:2 13:19 14:7,17 25:7 29:3 49:11 52:9 one [25] 9:19 10:6,6 16:5 19:5 20:6 23:17 24:2 25:22,23 31:15 35:2,2,17,17 40:23 41:11 44:3 55:21 57:21 59:16 64:24 65:3 66:23 68:10 ongoing [3] 6:7 20:1 50:8 only [8] 6:15 7:4 10:2 31:25 35:15 48:12 63:19 71:8 Oops [1] 12:22 operating [4] 41:5 62:23,24 69:1 operative [7] 28:25 29:2,5,16 40:22 54:16 63:18 opinion [1] 56:17 opinions [1] 57:6 opposed [1] 17:18 opposite [1] 7:19 or(c) [1] 53:9 oral [7] 1:14 2:2,5 3:7 24:5,11 50:13 order [8] 6:8 19:12,15 20:19 23:15 43:5 49:20 52:9 original [38] 4:12 6:4,12 7:3,22 8:9 10:1 19:6,21,22 20:3,21,25 21:2 29:1,2 33:4,20 34:4,6,11 48:9,13,15,17,19,25 49:2,10,11,14,18,18,20 50:2 51:22 53:1 57:</p>	<p>ought [1] 55:15 out [24] 5:20 6:14 7:3 12:10 16:23 20:5 22:18 23:18 26:11 28:13,22 32:12 37:24 44:7 48:17 51:19 53:3 57:2,8,11 59:2,3 65:3 68:5 outcome [2] 16:3 57:3 outcome's [1] 15:23 outlier [1] 3:12 outset [1] 18:24 outside [1] 4:17 over [6] 6:3 9:16 19:5 21:1 48:16 50:25 overrule [2] 70:21 72:23 overruled [1] 4:22 overwhelming [1] 35:19 Owen [1] 44:4 own [2] 44:9 60:10</p>	<p>percent [1] 53:20 perfect [1] 70:4 permission [2] 39:4,6 permitted [1] 39:12 pet [1] 51:12 Petitioners [7] 1:4,19 2:4,10 3:8 53:15 70:15 Petitioners' [1] 71:4 pets [1] 51:8 phrase [2] 34:7 45:18 pick [1] 43:12 plain [1] 52:16 plainly [1] 19:20 plaintiff [27] 3:22 5:14 6:14,21 9:24 10:19 11:11,22 12:9,22 13:7,13 14:10 16:11 25:14 30:8 31:4,7 33:14 37:21 38:14 46:19 64:6 66:11 69:14,18 71:23 plaintiff's [4] 4:1 15:5 46:15 72:20 plaintiffs [6] 5:21 39:2 47:10 52:2 58:19,24 plead [2] 6:24 69:15 pleading [1] 66:5 pleadings [1] 3:23 pleads [3] 6:21 66:11 69:18 please [2] 3:10 50:16 point [11] 7:5 9:10,15 17:3 27:19 32:7,12 40:4,5 42:17 58:9 pointed [1] 65:3 pointless [1] 50:25 points [3] 46:12 47:15 68:10 policy [6] 22:2 44:10,19 52:1,8 68:4 position [8] 4:19 19:4 20:11 24:11 53:15 59:15 69:13 71:4 positions [1] 71:10 positive [2] 59:12 69:4 Posner [1] 64:6 possible [3] 35:13 66:8,15 possibly [1] 48:8 potentially [1] 9:25 power [1] 39:24 Powerex [1] 70:23 powerful [1] 18:3 pre-1367 [1] 67:9 precedence [1] 47:18 precedent [13] 3:14 4:10 5:2 24:19 25:22 26:19 27:18 30:12 33:21 35:19 40:12 46:1 49:24 precedential [1] 65:5 precedents [2] 24:19 36:1 precisely [1] 64:2 predate [1] 55:9 predecessor [1] 41:22 predominate [2] 23:20 32:10 predominates [1] 10:16</p>	<p>preexisting [1] 27:18 prerogative [2] 46:13,16 present [2] 49:19 52:17 presentation [1] 64:23 presented [5] 64:19,22 65:13,15 70:20 presently [1] 52:19 pretty [6] 35:3,14 57:17 59:15 67:4,10 previewed [1] 56:15 previewing [1] 23:25 principle [6] 17:12,13,17 26:14 54:1 63:17 principles [10] 38:13,</p>	

Official - Subject to Final Review

<p>remands [2] 15:19 53:19 remark [1] 56:18 remarkably [1] 51:17 remedy [1] 19:16 remember [1] 21:20 removal [36] 3:20,22,25 6:12 12:24 13:6,20,23 14:2,18,20 15:7,10,24,25 20:10 21:25 22:7,24 33:23 34:6 40:23 41:4 42:25 43:15 46:14 47:17,24 48:9 49:24 50:1 51:23 68:18 69:20 71:22 72:20 remove [10] 12:21 13:22 15:4 29:12 45:8 47:12,23 48:13 58:6,11 removed [11] 7:22 8:13 12:25 13:20 20:3 25:6 41:1 42:2 48:11,16 57:22 removes [1] 13:12 removing [1] 29:7 repeatedly [1] 19:22 requirement [5] 28:20 53:7 66:18 67:1 68:14 requirements [1] 4:23 requires [2] 17:13 34:20 requiring [1] 20:1 resolved [1] 22:7 resolves [1] 21:5 respect [5] 40:7 42:14 44:23 45:6 69:24 respectful [3] 34:20 55:8,16 respectfully [2] 53:25 55:11 respond [3] 23:24 29:19 41:13 responded [1] 31:24 Respondents [12] 1:7,21 2:7 4:6,15,19 50:14 70:19,20 71:5,19 72:13 response [1] 8:23 responses [4] 10:10 41:18 55:4 62:19 responsibilities [1] 56:25 result [2] 7:19 8:15 retain [1] 10:4 reverse [1] 5:3 revisit [2] 8:1 43:4 rid [2] 29:13 71:23 rights [2] 15:6 56:25 road [1] 28:17 ROBERTS [23] 3:3 18:22 20:2,14 29:21 30:13 31:19 34:16 38:5 40:17 43:7 46:8 50:10 59:1,7,14,18,21,24 60:4 70:7,13 73:7 Rockwell [25] 4:4 6:19,20 7:10 8:2,8 12:15 15:17 17:11 21:4,21 22:17,17,25 23:3 24:14 26:24 29:11 35:22 45:16 56:6,16 57:2 70:22 71:14 Rosado [5] 20:20 36:2 45:</p>	<p>23 49:14 70:23 roughly [1] 69:25 ROYAL [2] 1:3 3:4 Rule [37] 5:21,23 7:1 14:15,16 25:14,18 27:16 28:13,25 29:15,23 30:4 31:5 39:2,12,19 40:11 41:6 43:14 44:11 53:17,18,22,23 54:21,23,24 55:6 60:21 64:23 66:12 67:3 70:19 71:20 72:18 73:2 rules [11] 28:15 40:7,14 44:7,17,21,22 54:21 63:2 67:19 72:10 ruling [2] 42:9 71:18 rulings [2] 65:4,8 run [2] 47:2,22</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">S</p> <hr/> <p>salute [1] 36:17 same [16] 15:23 16:3 17:24 22:19 24:7 34:12,14,19 36:6 41:23 51:22 57:3,3,6,20 68:16 save [1] 50:25 saw [1] 36:15 saying [9] 15:13 17:8 34:11 37:19 49:19,24 63:11,12 66:2 says [14] 10:13 11:11,23 12:22 23:10 31:5,7 32:1,2 40:3 48:24 54:9 58:5 70:18 scale [1] 69:8 Scalia [8] 4:4 6:19 22:1 24:6,15 35:21 56:17 57:24 scenario [1] 49:2 scope [2] 15:9 69:21 searched [1] 35:15 seat [1] 51:8 second [4] 4:2 11:20 33:4 71:15 Section [21] 3:13 4:8,10 5:5,10,13,20,22 6:1 8:18,23 10:11 18:11,13 23:10,12 25:16 30:9 36:9 38:20 43:2 Sections [1] 18:11 see [6] 30:17 39:16 40:22 44:5 45:9 58:9 seek [3] 39:4 46:22 58:19 seem [2] 22:15 41:2 seemed [2] 24:10 68:3 seems [6] 13:5 14:25 46:23 47:5 49:19 67:14 send [4] 27:12 31:8,13 72:2 sense [2] 27:12 72:16 seriatim [1] 70:6 serious [2] 31:9 50:24 set [1] 68:5 setting [4] 11:19 40:8 69:10 70:2 settle [2] 30:7 33:13 settled [7] 4:7,25 8:9 40:16</p>	<p>45:3,11 46:6 settlement [1] 37:25 shaky [1] 23:4 shall [3] 4:12 49:1 50:7 shopping [1] 52:2 shouldn't [3] 11:12 44:21 62:13 showing [1] 66:15 side [6] 19:1 40:11 44:14 54:22 58:2,5 side's [1] 21:6 signal [1] 36:6 silence [1] 28:8 silently [1] 37:18 simply [4] 32:13 39:6 45:2 73:3 since [2] 55:1 62:5 single [6] 4:15,16,18 40:13 53:24 72:24 sinker [1] 63:3 Sinochem [1] 19:13 sit [1] 41:14 situation [15] 10:13 13:2,7 15:6 16:13 20:6 23:18 36:8 37:21,23 38:25 48:23 49:4 50:7 72:6 situations [3] 6:18 23:17 39:15 snowball [1] 34:24 Soda [1] 3:20 soil [7] 17:12,13,15,16 18:6 27:16 38:12 solid [2] 23:8,9 solution [1] 52:5 solve [1] 52:5 Somebody [2] 59:24 61:18 somehow [4] 13:6,12 24:8 47:2 Sometimes [3] 44:24,24 65:7 soon [1] 35:3 Sorry [3] 9:14 20:14 57:8 sort [7] 11:7 17:18 34:24 46:14 54:18 57:23 69:12 sorts [1] 30:5 SOTOMAYOR [19] 9:10,13,15 10:17,23 11:2,13 13:25 24:25 25:3 31:21 36:21,24 38:6,7 39:1,11,16,22 sounds [2] 51:3 55:18 special [1] 54:18 specifically [1] 25:11 spend [2] 5:6 52:13 spirit [1] 65:17 sponte [1] 65:2 spring [1] 59:11 squarely [1] 64:19 St [19] 3:21 9:19 13:19 15:3,15 16:18 26:23 28:18 33:22 41:23 42:10 44:3 45:15 49:9 63:24 65:24 66:2,6 70:22 stage [1] 18:2 stages [1] 20:18</p>	<p>standard [3] 39:20 43:14 58:17 Stare [3] 46:4 51:4,6 start [1] 30:18 starts [1] 14:9 state [28] 6:15 7:4 10:15 11:25 12:19,20 13:9 16:2,12 18:18 25:6 27:10,13 30:18,19 31:8,14 32:9 38:24 43:10 46:16 47:19,25 54:4 55:2 60:8 62:1 72:3 state-law [2] 23:19 52:24 statement [1] 21:4 STATES [4] 1:1,15 5:10 58:25 statute [19] 9:6,23 10:5 11:15 13:21,24 14:2 17:14 18:10 22:19,22,24 27:17 32:17,18 37:13 41:21 69:2 70:2 statutes [3] 47:15 67:16 68:11 statutory [11] 3:25 28:8 46:3,5 55:9 56:19 62:22 63:4 64:2 66:17 69:6 stick [2] 21:14 69:6 still [7] 10:25 11:9 12:25 33:9 39:9 47:3 64:18 straightforward [1] 38:24 strange [2] 9:7 37:20 Stras [1] 24:12 Strawbridge [2] 66:25 68:13 stray [2] 23:23 56:18 stripped [1] 20:5 strong [2] 36:16 63:13 strongest [1] 40:5 structural [1] 6:1 structure [2] 3:13 54:14 stuck [2] 24:15 46:19 sua [1] 65:1 subject [5] 4:1 15:5 41:10 47:3 72:19 submit [1] 55:11 submitted [2] 73:8,10 subsequent [1] 3:17 subsequently [1] 6:23 substantial [1] 51:11 substantially [3] 10:15 23:19 32:10 success [1] 20:8 successor [1] 44:25 sufficient [1] 32:19 suggest [4] 7:19 43:5 63:3 72:22 suggested [1] 12:15 suggesting [2] 36:4 56:3 suggests [6] 8:7 18:23 40:24 42:11 61:22 62:15 sui [1] 28:21 suit [2] 7:2 50:19 supersede [1] 33:25 supersedes [1] 34:4 supervisory [1] 55:12</p>	<p>supplemental [37] 4:13 5:11,16,24 6:5,8,16 8:19 9:9 22 10:4,14 12:12 18:15,21 20:12,19 23:11,15 26:10 27:23 32:14 34:12 37:15 45:7 48:18,22 49:1,4,12,21 50:3,8 53:5,7 62:4 67:23 71:6 supply [1] 69:4 support [1] 22:22 supported [1] 71:3 supports [6] 4:18 5:7 22:24 27:20 40:3 52:14 Suppose [2] 25:2,4 SUPPOSED [1] 28:23 SUPREME [3] 1:1,14 36:16 surely [1] 62:9 Surgeons [3] 36:2 45:23 70:24 suspect [1] 51:4 swath [1] 18:8 switched [1] 71:9 syllogism [1] 70:3 system [2] 54:20 55:13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">T</p> <hr/> <p>table [1] 54:23 Taggart [1] 17:16 talked [2] 40:19 63:18 talks [1] 18:16 taught [1] 50:19 teach [1] 16:21 tells [1] 26:4 tense [3] 49:19 50:6 52:17 term [2] 27:17,19 test [2] 33:5 50:21 text [41] 3:12 4:8,10 5:10,13 7:25 8:4,14,17 22:19,22,23 23:10 28:7,12 32:20 36:9 41:23 42:11 45:9 48:6,21 50:5,23 51:16,21 52:8,16 55:9 56:20 57:20 62:22 63:5,5,10,11,12,13,23 64:2 68:5 textual [1] 17:7 textualism [2] 51:25 57:25 then-operative [2] 41:15 42:6 theoretically [2] 66:8,15 theory [1] 45:4 there's [18] 7:4 11:5 25:13 39:17 43:18 44:4,10 45:1 46:2 47:23 48:11,13 49:25 50:8 53:4,5,21 68:14 they've [2] 34:18 46:21 thinking [4] 24:4 28:1 66:21,24 third [1] 10:8 third-party [1] 25:13 THOMAS [9] 5:5 31:20,21 32:22 33:7,24 52:12 68:17 70:8 though [6] 8:7 13:6 20:24</p>
--	---	--	--	--

Official - Subject to Final Review

47:16 65:7,16 Thoughts [1] 41:17 three [4] 20:22 31:6 38:22 50:22 through-line [1] 60:13 throughout [1] 23:14 thumb [1] 69:7 tightened [1] 67:24 today [3] 24:7 41:24 71:17 together [1] 47:2 took [4] 6:14 8:24 18:8,19 top [2] 18:13 71:1 Torrance [1] 3:15 toss [1] 57:11 totally [1] 17:21 tough [1] 28:17 tradition [1] 69:9 treat [6] 21:18 35:23 36:7 37:21 57:14,16 treated [1] 6:18 treating [1] 67:15 treatise [1] 4:18 tree [1] 42:16 trouble [1] 17:6 true [7] 33:1,12 34:13 55:7 60:5 66:24 68:12 trumps [1] 52:8 try [2] 16:11 71:23 trying [8] 5:19 6:23 13:25 21:23 28:13 30:20 47:9 58:19 turn [2] 14:25 51:13 twice [1] 28:1 two [16] 6:18 9:8 10:10 16:6 21:18 25:22 27:11 30:23 35:16,24 38:21 39:8 41:18 47:1 61:5 72:4	unusual [2] 48:2 58:18 up [11] 14:18 39:14 43:11,12 45:4 46:21 47:21 56:23 57:15 67:16 69:3 upset [2] 4:6 73:1 upsetting [1] 40:12 uses [1] 27:25	will [5] 32:9 50:3,24 59:24 72:2 willing [1] 8:7 win [5] 8:4 21:11 61:14 64:14,16 window [3] 39:3,12 57:12 uses [1] 64:7 Wisconsin [2] 42:25 70:24 within [2] 39:11 53:1 without [5] 37:18 44:8 45:20 59:15 69:1 wonder [2] 19:2 61:17 wondering [1] 69:12 word [6] 18:12,12 52:20,22 56:7 60:9 words [6] 7:20 20:4 22:15 51:23 66:7 68:20 work [2] 48:12 51:5 worked [1] 73:2 Works [1] 51:3 world [3] 52:4 54:12,13 Wow [1] 35:5 wreak [3] 58:5,10,21 write [3] 8:23 24:20,22 written [4] 26:5 37:3,4,5 wrote [3] 9:5,22 10:2 WULLSCHLEGER [2] 1:6 3:5
U	V	Y
U.S [1] 7:10 U.S.A [1] 1:3 ultimate [1] 19:15 ultimately [1] 24:13 unanimously [1] 71:3 unaware [1] 24:8 under [16] 9:19 19:4 22:19 25:14 32:11 33:20 39:19 40:23 41:5 42:10 50:20,22 53:10 61:14 68:20 70:18 underlie [1] 70:1 understand [10] 11:17 14:8 40:6 46:18 48:7,22 56:5 58:9 64:13 65:11 understanding [1] 8:8 understands [1] 64:3 understood [2] 53:16 62:6 unifying [1] 45:4 uninitiated [1] 43:13 unique [3] 29:15 31:15 35:14 UNITED [2] 1:1,15 unless [5] 4:13 5:11 8:19 23:11 53:9 until [2] 53:14 71:8	vacate [1] 73:4 value [1] 16:23 verbs [1] 52:17 version [2] 40:24 41:21 versus [6] 3:4 17:3 59:20 65:20 66:25 68:13 vested [1] 3:17 view [8] 7:15 8:25 9:3 12:2 25:25 26:1 37:14 47:3 violations [1] 19:23 voluntarily [1] 33:14 voluntary [1] 38:3	years [14] 9:8 14:17 16:6 21:24 27:11 30:23 36:15 38:22 39:8 40:12 53:24 54:25 61:5 72:5 yellow [2] 16:10 31:7
U	W	Y
wait [1] 56:12 waited [1] 30:23 wanted [7] 29:25 30:1,10,18 31:17 41:13 45:7 wants [1] 19:19 warranted [1] 6:9 Washington [1] 1:10 way [20] 6:24 17:24 22:8,19 33:22 34:19 35:2,6,16 43:5 53:13 54:15 56:22 57:3 59:2 60:2 63:22 65:24 66:23 67:15 weak [1] 4:19 weeks [1] 11:22 weird [1] 37:17 welcome [2] 5:4 52:11 well-pleaded [1] 67:3 WELLINGTON [74] 1:18 2:3,9 3:6,7,9 5:9 6:11,17 7:9,13,15,24 8:16 10:10,21 11:1,7 12:3,7,14 13:3,16,18 14:14 15:2,14 17:21 18:7 19:11 20:9,16 21:12,15 22:9,23 23:5,9 24:2,16 25:10,20 26:17 27:21 29:19,22 30:21 32:6,25 33:11 34:2 35:12 37:8 38:16 39:7,13,17 40:10 41:18 42:3,8,13,19 43:25 44:6,13,16 45:14 47:7,20 49:6,22 70:14,16 Whatever [3] 62:20 63:2 66:13 whatnot [1] 12:12 Whereupon [1] 73:9 whether [20] 4:21,22 11:17 14:5,23 18:20 19:8 28:3 33:2,19 34:4,13 42:22 48:8 49:25 57:16 63:1 65:12,20 69:12 whole [2] 18:8 28:14 widespread [1] 58:23		