SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES JOHN C. CARNEY,) GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE,) Petitioner,) v.) No. 19-309 JAMES R. ADAMS,) Respondent.)

Pages: 1 through 60
Place: Washington, D.C.
Date: October 5, 2020

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       IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
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     JOHN C. CARNEY,
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     GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE,
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                  Petitioner,
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                                       ) No. 19-309
                 v.
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     JAMES R. ADAMS,
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                   Respondent. )
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                    Washington, D.C.
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                   Monday, October 5, 2020
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                 The above-entitled matter came on for
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     oral argument before the Supreme Court of the
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     United States at 10:04 a.m.
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    APPEARANCES:
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     MICHAEL W. McCONNELL, ESQUIRE, Washington, D.C.;
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21
         on behalf of the Petitioner.
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     DAVID L. FINGER, ESQUIRE, Wilmington, Delaware;
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         on behalf of the Respondent.
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CONTENTS ORAL ARGUMENT OF: PAGE: MICHAEL W. McCONNELL, ESQ. On behalf of the Petitioner ORAL ARGUMENT OF: DAVID L. FINGER, ESQ. On behalf of the Respondent REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF: MICHAEL W. McCONNELL, ESQ. On behalf of the Petitioner

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (10:04 a.m.) CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Our first case 3 4 today is Number 19-309, John Carney, Governor of 5 Delaware, versus James Adams. Mr. McConnell. 6 7 ORAL ARGUMENT OF MICHAEL W. McCONNELL ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER 8 MR. McCONNELL: Mr. Chief Justice, and 9 10 may it please the Court: 11 A fundamental feature of our system of 12 federalism, recognized most clearly in Gregory 13 versus Ashcroft, is that states have broad 14 leeway in setting qualifications for their 15 high-ranking officials, including their judges. 16 Delaware has used that freedom to 17 create a system unique among the states of 18 constitutionally-mandated political balance for its judiciary, with the result that Delaware's 19 20 courts are widely regarded as the least partisan 21 and most professional in the nation. 2.2 The Third Circuit has upended that 23 system based on an implausible reading of this 24 Court's political patronage cases. Elrod and 25 Branti expressly permit using political

affiliation for appointments to high-level
 discretionary positions.

But even if we're wrong about that, the Delaware provisions serve a compelling interest in creating a uniquely balanced and nonpartisan judiciary.

Now, to make matters worse, the Third
Circuit invalidated the bare majority provision
based solely on severability, despite having
found that Mr. Adams has no standing to
challenge that requirement.

That analysis directly conflicts with 12 13 both federal and state severability doctrines. 14 There is no doubt whatsoever that the bare 15 majority requirement can stand on its own. It 16 stood on its own for more than 50 years, from 17 1897 to 1951. It stands on its own with respect to two of Delaware's five constitutional courts 18 19 even today.

There is not the slightest reason to believe that Delaware's constitutional drafters would eliminate the bare majority requirement if they knew the major party provision would be struck down.

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25 That said, both provisions of the
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1 Delaware constitution pass muster under the 2 First Amendment. And Mr. Adams, who passed up 3 the chance to apply for a host of judgeships 4 both before and after changing party 5 affiliation, lacks standing to challenge either 6 one. 7 I look forward to your questions. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, Mr. 8 9 McConnell, I'd like to begin with the standing 10 issue. 11 Our cases, like Gratts and Northeastern Florida, require that a plaintiff 12 13 injured by being excluded from competing for a 14 position need only establish that he's ready and 15 able to apply for it. 16 Don't you think he's ready and able? 17 MR. McCONNELL: He -- he shows by his actions that he is neither -- he may be able, 18 19 but he isn't ready in that there were numerous 20 judgeships for which he was constitutionally 21 eligible and didn't apply. 22 It would be as if in the -- in the contractor case, a -- a -- a suit was 23 24 brought by somebody who had been offered a 25 contract and just chose not to take it.

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1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I don't 2 think that's applicable. The contractor wants 3 to enter into any contract he can to sell his goods. But just because Adams passed up some 4 judgeships doesn't mean he's not interested in 5 -- in one that will become available or was 6 7 available when the others were. MR. McCONNELL: Well, Mr. Chief 8 9 Justice, he -- he testified in his deposition 10 under oath that he was interested in all five 11 courts. He was specifically asked, all five of 12 the courts? And his answer was yes. 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, he also 14 said that he would consider and apply for the 15 next available judicial position. He said that under oath at the summary judgment stage. 16 17 What -- what more does he have to do? MR. McCONNELL: Well, he did not, in 18 19 fact, apply for the next available position, 20 even when he was eligible for it. 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Is there anything else he has to do? He -- he satisfies 22 23 all of the qualifications. He seems adamant 24 about wanting a position. 25 MR. McCONNELL: His -- actually, even

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his allegations have been -- have fallen very 1 2 short of the concrete plans that this Court requires in -- in Lujan. 3 4 His allegations are vague in the 5 extreme. He said he has desired and still desires a judgeship. That's from his amended 6 7 complaint. 8 He says that he would seriously consider and apply for a -- a judgeship. That's 9 10 from his answers to interrogatories. 11 He never out and out says that if --12 that he will apply for a -- a judgeship if the 13 -- if -- if he becomes eligible. 14 And I don't know how he could allege 15 that anyway given that there have been numerous judgeships for which he is eligible and he has 16 17 never -- and he -- and -- and he has 18 passed up most of those. If -- if Mr. Adams is held to have 19 20 standing here, then I think anyone would have 21 standing to challenge provisions of constitutions that they have academic 22 23 disagreements with simply by saying that they 24 might want to -- to take -- take advantage of 25 them at some point, but, in Lujan --

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CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank -- thank you, counsel. Thank you, counsel. Justice Thomas? JUSTICE THOMAS: Thank you, Chief Justice. Mr. McConnell, I'd like to just move to the merits briefly. How -- I'd like to know how far you'd go with your argument. Could Delaware, for example, pass a law requiring all judges to be members of one or the other of the major parties? MR. McCONNELL: I don't think so, Your Honor. The -- the test in both Gregory versus Ashcroft and in Branti and Elrod, which -- which fit together very nicely, is the -- the qualifications have to be reasonably appropriate. I can't see under any circumstances that that requirement would be reasonably appropriate. JUSTICE THOMAS: Changing a little here, what if you -- how would your argument be different or this case be different if, for example -- if the -- your judges were elected

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and an Independent was prevented from being on

1 the -- on the ballot? MR. McCONNELL: Well, Justice Thomas, 2 this Court has a whole separate line of 3 4 jurisprudence under the Equal Protection Clause 5 having to do with elections, and those cases would apply. And I think an out -- out-and-out 6 7 exclusion of an Independent from being able to be put on the ballot violates not only that 8 9 person's rights but the voters' rights. 10 But, when a state does not subject a 11 position to elections but, rather, to 12 appointment, those cases do not apply. 13 JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, what -- what, 14 for -- would this be -- would your case be 15 better or worse if this were not a matter of 16 constitutional provision but, rather, a matter 17 of a tradition or practice that had a long 18 standing? MR. McCONNELL: Under this Court's 19 20 precedents, I think it's the same, because the 21 -- the -- the cases that the Third Circuit relied on, Elrod and Branti and O'Hare and 2.2 Rutan, all involve the exercise of appointment 23 24 discretion by the appointing officer. 25 And so, if Mr. Adams is right here

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about the state constitution, it would seem to 1 2 follow from those cases that he would have a right even as to the executive. Now he 3 4 forswears that, he says that isn't his position, 5 which I can understand because it would be -- it would fly in the face of -- of -- you know, of 6 7 longstanding and universal practice. So, of course, he doesn't want to admit that that's the 8 logical implication of his position, but it is. 9 10 JUSTICE THOMAS: And, briefly, you've 11 studied this area. Is it -- do you find any historical support for impose -- preventing 12 13 states from imposing political qualifications? 14 MR. McCONNELL: None at all. 15 JUSTICE THOMAS: Thank you. 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice 17 Breyer? 18 JUSTICE BREYER: All right. Thank 19 you. 20 I -- I'd like to return to Justice 21 Thomas's first question. As I understand it, the Constitution says, in respect to the Supreme 22 Court, the Superior Court, and a number of other 23 24 courts -- not all -- that you have offices --25 you have some offices that are for the same

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1 major political party, but they can't be more 2 than a bare majority. And then it says the 3 remaining members shall be of the other major 4 political party. 5 So why isn't that just the problem

6 that you said was the problem? If -- if a bare
7 -- if a majority or an even number are
8 Democrats, the rest must be Republicans, and the
9 Green Party need not apply. It can't.

10 MR. McCONNELL: Well, Justice Breyer, 11 the -- the reason for this is -- is not to 12 exclude Independents or the Green Party but, 13 rather, as a necessary backstop to the bare 14 majority requirement because, without it, it 15 would be just too easy for the governor to name a political ally, you know, from an allied 16 17 party.

I mean, take Mr. Adams as a great
example of this because he professes to be -after having been a life-long Democrat, he
professes to be a Bernie Sanders Independent.
So, if there were already a Democratic
majority on the Court and the governor were able

24 to name Mr. Adams, it would just fly in the face 25 and frustrate the purposes of the political

1 balance provision. 2 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I agree there 3 might be a reason for it, but how do you get 4 around the fact that the way that it's written 5 and applied is you have to be a Republican or a 6 Democrat? And there are other parties, period. 7 MR. McCONNELL: Well --JUSTICE BREYER: And so why is that 8 9 constitutional? 10 MR. McCONNELL: Well, it's constitutional because it's -- it advances the 11 12 states' compelling governmental interest in 13 political balance on the courts, and there --14 and there is no other provision that would 15 achieve that purpose in a less restrictive way, or at least no one has identified it. 16 17 JUSTICE BREYER: I see your argument. 18 And the other question I have is it is the case 19 that the -- the Plaintiff in this case did apply 20 or did say he would apply to become a judge in 21 any court were it not for these requirements. Now why isn't that good enough to give 2.2 him standing? I -- I mean, he's -- if he --23 24 assume -- should we have a hearing to decide if 25 he's sincere? Do you think he's insincere in

1 that or what? 2 MR. McCONNELL: Actually, I think -- I think that a -- first of all, this decided in 3 4 his favor on motion for summary judgment. So 5 the question is whether the trier of fact could, on this record, conclude that Mr. Adams does not 6 7 have a serious interest in serving on the 8 courts. 9 And the fact that he could have 10 applied for any number of positions, both before 11 and after he changed his political affiliation, casts serious doubt on his sincerity. 12 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 14 counsel. 15 Justice Alito? 16 JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. McConnell, what do 17 you think is the minimum that Mr. Adams would 18 have to allege in order to have standing? 19 Suppose he looked up when the next vacancy would 20 occur on any of the covered courts and said, I 21 plan to apply for that position. Would that be 2.2 sufficient? 23 MR. McCONNELL: I -- Justice Alito, I -- I think so. His big problem is that his 24 25 actions do not line up with his words. Now it

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is true that even his words are vague and, I 1 2 think, insufficient under this Court's precedent 3 in Lujan, which requires concrete plans, but 4 what you describe probably would satisfy Lujan. 5 The problem is I don't think he could swear to 6 it given that there have been so many judgeships 7 for which he's entirely eligible that go by. JUSTICE ALITO: Well, couldn't he say, 8 9 in the past, I was equivocal about this, but now 10 I've made up my mind, I want to be a judge, and a position will open up on this particular court 11 12 on this particular date, and I plan to apply for 13 that? Wouldn't that be enough? MR. McCONNELL: Well, not without 14 15 taking back his sworn statement that he would be interested in serving on any of the five courts, 16 17 because, among those five courts, two of them 18 are perfectly open to him. In fact, he has a better shot on -- I mean, legally speaking, on 19 20 those two courts because, as an Independent, he 21 could never violate the bare majority 22 requirement. 23 But he -- despite the fact that those 24 case -- those openings have been numerous, he 25 still brings the lawsuit. It seems evident that

he's -- he's really interested here in pursuing
 a theory that he read about in a law review, not
 really getting a judgeship.

4 JUSTICE ALITO: On the merits, your 5 answer to Justice Thomas about a hypothetical 6 constitutional provision requiring that all of 7 the judges on a particular court be members of a 8 particular party was that that would not be 9 reasonably appropriate, whereas the -- the 10 breakdown in the provision at issue here is 11 reasonably appropriate.

12 So, if we hypothesize a court with 13 nine members, at what point would the breakdown 14 specified in the constitution be inappropriate? 15 If it -- nine to nothing, presumably, would not be, according to your prior answer, but what 16 17 about eight to one, seven to two, six to three, 18 five to four? At what point would something become not reasonably appropriate? 19 20 MR. McCONNELL: I understood Justice 21 Thomas's hypothetical to be that the Court be

22 entirely members of one party. I do not see --

23 I can't conceive what the legitimate

24 governmental interest would be for that.

25 But, here, the State is doing

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something that's actually quite commonsensical, 1 2 makes a great deal of sense, if you believe in a 3 bipartisan judiciary. And that's what -- that's the difference here. It isn't numbers. It's 4 5 whether the use of partisan affiliation is 6 reasonably appropriate for --7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: All right. 8 Thank you. 9 MR. McCONNELL: -- his decision. 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 11 counsel. 12 Justice Sotomayor? 13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, I'm -- I 14 -- I just want to make sure I understand things. 15 You used the word "bipartisan," but, in your 16 briefs, you said that this provision, the 17 majority party provision, promotes partisan 18 balancing and the public's perception of an 19 independent judiciary. 20 I just don't understand why the 21 majority party rule promotes either of those two interests and does it in a better way than the 22 23 bare majority provision at issue in your section 24 -- in your Number 2 of Article III? There, all 25 that is required of the bare majority is that it

be no more than a bare majority. It doesn't 1 2 have to be. 3 But could you explain to me why it has 4 to be two parties only who can be judges? 5 MR. McCONNELL: Well, Justice 6 Sotomayor --7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And to promote 8 those particular interests, because that's the 9 State's interest. 10 MR. McCONNELL: So the State's 11 interest is in -- is in balance. And what the 12 major party provision does is it prevents the 13 governor from appointing somebody from an allied 14 party, a party that's very closely associated 15 with one of the two major parties, or an Independent who may have been a member of the 16 17 other major party, as, of course, Mr. Adams was 18 for his entire career. 19 So this is really a backstop provision 20 to make sure that the bare majority provision 21 works. 2.2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, but --23 MR. McCONNELL: And as the --24 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- if you'll -- if 25 you'll excuse me a moment with that, those two

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1 examples. It seems to me that no rightly 2 thinking governor is going to appoint someone 3 from the other party who is completely 4 misaligned with his or her views. They could pick the most -- I -- I don't know if 5 6 there's such a word -- the softest Republican, 7 the one most closely aligned with Democratic 8 values or -- or something of that nature. 9 It just doesn't seem to me that the --10 that the mere membership in a party connotes an 11 acceptance by a governor. MR. McCONNELL: Well, Justice 12 13 Sotomayor, this is really a question of -- of 14 experience and reality. And political party in 15 this country is -- it's universally used by 16 political science and scientists as the proxy 17 for a philosophy and ideology, and it's 18 especially true now in the last -- in the last 19 20 or 30 years, when -- when the two parties 20 have been through, you know, what they call 21 partisan sorting, so that today the most liberal 22 Republican is -- is at least similar to but, you 23 know, probably more conservative than the most 24 conservative Democrat.

25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,

1 counsel. 2 Justice Kagan? 3 JUSTICE KAGAN: Good morning, 4 Mr. McConnell. 5 If I could go back to the standing 6 questions that you've been answering. As I 7 understood your answers, you said two things. One was that Mr. Adams never out and out said he 8 was going to apply, and the second was that, in 9 10 fact, he didn't apply on numerous occasions. 11 So, as to the first -- I mean, this is his deposition testimony. I think the -- the 12 13 Chief Justice referred to this. He said: I 14 would apply for any judicial position that I 15 thought I was qualified for, and I believe I'm 16 qualified for any position that would come up. So isn't he -- you know, he out and 17 18 out says he wants a judicial position, isn't he? 19 MR. McCONNELL: He's -- that certainly 20 fall shorts of a concrete plan, as required by 21 Lujan, but I think his big problem is that --2.2 JUSTICE KAGAN: If I could --23 MR. McCONNELL: -- as to the --24 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- just stop you 25 there. Why -- why does it fall short of a

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concrete plan? He's basically saying, I'm -- I 1 2 want -- I would apply for any judicial position 3 that would come up. That's what -- that's what 4 he says. That's a concrete plan: I would apply 5 for any judicial position that would come up. 6 MR. McCONNELL: Of course, he hasn't 7 followed through on that on -- on many occasions, which I think is --8 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. So --10 MR. McCONNELL: -- the problem. 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- that's your second 12 argument, Mr. McConnell, but, as to that, I 13 mean, isn't the answer that it would be 14 completely futile to apply? I mean, as long as 15 this constitutional provision is in effect, and 16 he's an Independent, he's not going to get a 17 position --18 MR. McCONNELL: Oh, no, that's --JUSTICE KAGAN: -- so why would we 19 20 insist that he have to file an application? 21 MR. McCONNELL: Justice Kagan, that's 22 just not so. Of the five constitutional courts, 23 two of them do not have a major party provision, 24 and he's eligible for every single vacancy on 25 those courts.

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JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, if he had said, 1 2 what I'm -- what I'm interested in is the three 3 that have both the provisions, the -- the major 4 party as well, would he have to apply? 5 MR. McCONNELL: Well, probably not, but that isn't what he said. And we have to 6 judge this case according to the case that he 7 8 has brought to us. 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: I -- I -- I quess it 10 seems a lot to me like the cases where we've said, you know, when somebody challenges an 11 12 admissions policy, you know, in Gratts, in -- in 13 Bakke, things like that, we're not going to make 14 you file the application. We're certainly not 15 going to judge what the likelihood of somebody thinking that the application is meritorious is. 16 17 As long as this policy remains in effect, you can just challenge the policy. 18 19 MR. McCONNELL: Yeah, but the problem 20 here is that he could apply and he would be 21 eligible. And he has stated that he -- that he's interested in any of the five courts. He 22 23 doesn't apparently care which one. So it would be -- it would be as if 24 25 somebody said, I want to go to any public

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university in Texas, but I can't -- but I 1 2 haven't applied to any of them, and one of them, I think, there's a -- there's an obstacle. 3 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 5 counsel. Justice Gorsuch. 6 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you. Mr. McConnell, I'd like to return to 8 9 the question of the historical pedigree of these 10 requirements. I understand your argument that 11 there are a great many bare majority 12 requirements across country and across time. 13 How -- how about with respect to the 14 major party requirement? What analogues do you 15 have for that? 16 MR. McCONNELL: Justice Gorsuch, as 17 far as I know, the -- the Delaware Constitutional Convention of 1896 was an 18 innovator. I think it was the first State 19 20 constitutional provision or even analogue even. 21 There was a -- there was a -- there were a couple of small statutes having to do 22 23 with elections prior to that, but I think it 24 was, in fact, an analogue. 25 But there's certainly no examples in

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the -- in history of -- of provisions of this 1 2 sort being regarded as unconstitutional. In fact, for most under the jurisprudence --3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But let me -- let me 4 5 -- let me -- let me interrupt you there, and I'm 6 sorry for doing so, but with our limited time. 7 That -- that -- that's what I thought the answer would be, and -- and -- and that raises for me 8 9 the following question. That's the reason for 10 the first question. 11 The major party provision prohibits Independents from service, serving as -- as 12 13 That -- that's quite a -- quite a judges. 14 sweeping rule. And I -- as I understand you, 15 you've -- you've indicated that you'd agree that 16 that violates the Equal Protection Clause as 17 applied to elect -- elect -- elected positions. 18 But you indicate that it's somehow very 19 different with respect to appointed positions. 20 And I guess I'm not clear why, given 21 the absence of any historically-rooted tradition along these lines with respect to the major 22 23 party requirement. 24 I understand your argument that it 25 serves as a backstop for the bare majority rule,

1 which does have historical antecedents, plenty 2 of them, but, near as I can tell, none of those has ever included this backstop before. This is 3 4 a novel thing. And it does -- does prohibit a 5 great percentage of the population from 6 participating in the process. 7 MR. McCONNELL: Just, Justice Gorsuch, 8 may I make two points about this? 9 First, although I can't point to a 10 specific use of this particular matter, this Court has approved any number of limitations on 11 12 First Amendment rights as a condition to public 13 service. The Hatch Act cases, for example, are 14 a much more severe limitation on free speech 15 rights, applying to lots more people for lots more positions, and the Court has -- has 16 17 consistently upheld them. 18 But, secondly, as to the uniqueness here, this actually, I think, points in 19 20 Delaware's favor. It is true that Delaware is 21 the only state that does this. But it is also the only state that has created a judiciary of a 22 23 particular sort that -- that is fair. It's like 24 _ _ 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you, counsel.

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1 MR. McCONNELL: -- the Delaware 2 judiciary is a jewel. 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice 4 Kavanauqh? 5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you, Mr. 6 Chief Justice. 7 And good morning, Mr. McConnell. 8 To pick up on standing from the comments and questions of the Chief Justice and 9 10 Justice Kagan, you keep saying he hasn't applied. Of course, he hasn't applied. He's 11 12 not eligible. And that's the point. 13 He says, once I'm eligible, I will 14 apply. And I took your answer to Justice Kagan 15 then to be, well, he's applying to too many courts. And I -- I guess I don't understand 16 17 why, if he says, I'm interested in any of three 18 or four different courts, that defeats his intent to apply for standing purposes. 19 MR. McCONNELL: Well, Justice 20 21 Kavanaugh, when he says he's interested in any of the five courts, and there are positions for 22 which he is eligible, constitutionally eligible 23 on some of those courts, it indicates that --24 25 that his actions at least do not conform to his

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1 words. 2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, he's not 3 eligible because he's not a Republican or 4 Democrat. 5 MR. McCONNELL: He is eligible for two 6 of the five courts, including the one for which 7 his qualifications would seem to be the -- the best match, namely, the family court. 8 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On the merits 10 question, could a state exclude Republicans and 11 Democrats from being judges and allow only 12 Independents to be judges? 13 MR. McCONNELL: Justice Kavanaugh, I 14 thought about that, and I think it's a difficult 15 question. I don't -- I can't answer that a 16 definite no. 17 I think it is not impossible that --18 not a -- that a state has the constitutional 19 authority under Gregory versus Ashcroft and 20 other cases to say that judges simply may not be 21 registered members of any party. 2.2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Why can't -- to 23 pick up on Justice Sotomayor's question, why 24 can't Independents even better serve the goal of 25 a balanced judiciary nonpartisan/bipartisan

1 judiciary? 2 MR. McCONNELL: This provision is not 3 really about whether Independents can do a good 4 job as judges. It's about governors and -- and 5 whom they can apply. 6 And the limitation applies to the 7 governor. It's a separation of powers type provision. If a -- if a governor simply used 8 9 his discretion to balance the courts, nobody 10 would even bat an eyelash. Obviously 11 constitutional. It -- it's very odd to say that the 12 13 constitution cannot direct the governor in his 14 exercise of discretion. But it's the governor 15 who might very well name an -- a supposed 16 independent who is, in fact, an ally of his 17 party, and that's what this provision is -- is 18 parting against. JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, I quess 19 20 there's a mismatch, arguably, between the 21 State's interest and excluding Independents 22 altogether from being judges, because Independents could certainly -- wouldn't you 23 24 agree that Independents could serve the purpose 25 of achieving a balanced nonpartisan or

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bipartisan judiciary? 1 2 MR. McCONNELL: Absolutely. But 3 giving governors the discretion to name 4 Independents or allied parties would frustrate the purpose of the provision. It doesn't make 5 it impossible. I don't -- I don't -- I'm not 6 7 saying it's an -- an essential backstop, just 8 that it is a valuable backstop. 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank -- thank 10 you, Mr. McConnell. 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. McConnell, 12 why don't you take a minute to wrap up. 13 MR. McCONNELL: Thank you. 14 The -- the framers of the Delaware 15 constitution had lived through domination of the courts by one party and then by the other. On 16 17 the basis of that experience, they resolved that 18 a bipartisan bench would bring about, and I quote, "a fuller and freer discussion of the 19 20 matters that come before them and lead to fair 21 and impartial decisions." 2.2 In other words, they wanted the 23 judiciary to remain stable, balanced, and 24 nonpartisan, even when elections go all for one 25 party for a period of time.

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Now their decision has survived the 1 2 test of fire. For the last 27 years, one party 3 has held both the governorship and the Senate in 4 Delaware, but the courts have remained balanced 5 and nonpartisan. That is a remarkable achievement. 6 7 We may not be able to prove with scientific precision that Article IV, Section 3 8 is the cause, but we don't want to risk it. 9 10 States all over the country use partisan 11 affiliation as part of judicial selection with 12 partisan elections and partisan appointments. 13 Delaware should be able to use 14 partisan affiliation to bring political balance. 15 Thank you. 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 17 counsel. 18 Mr. Finger. ORAL ARGUMENT OF DAVID L. FINGER ON 19 20 BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT 21 MR. FINGER: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court: 22 Delaware's constitution denies Mr. 23 24 Adams the opportunity to apply for a judgeship 25 because he does not belong to a major political

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party. The language "political party" excludes 1 2 unaffiliated voters. 3 The Delaware code provides that 4 unaffiliated and independent voters are voters 5 without a political party. And if one severs 6 the phrase "political party" from the 7 provisions, then the text becomes incoherent and does not achieve its desired goal. 8 9 Petitioner is really asking this Court 10 to rewrite the provisions under the guise of severance, and that should be left to the 11 Delaware legislature. 12 13 This phrase of "political party" 14 affects all the issues before the Court. A 15 party who suffers unequal treatment has standing 16 to challenge a discriminatory exception that 17 favors others. 18 As long as judicial seats are 19 allocated exclusively to political parties, 20 unaffiliated lawyers are categorically excluded. 21 The Petitioner's arguments, at least 22 in their brief, are based on the assumption that a judge's political affiliation is determinative 23 24 of how that judge will vote in a case. And this 25 Court can look to its own history as a

refutation of that premise. If this Court accepts the premise, it's the end of the idea of an independent judiciary. And if this Court rejects the premise, then, irrespective of the standard of review, the challenged provisions must fall.

7 Judicial engineering to avoid 8 extremism in judging is not an interest that 9 overcomes the First Amendment, and there's no 10 evidence that political discrimination has had any beneficial effect on the quality of justice 11 12 in Delaware. Merely repeating that it has 13 doesn't make it so. For these reasons, this 14 Court should affirm the decision of the Third 15 Circuit. Thank you.

16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, your 17 client said that he would apply -- was 18 interested in serving as a judge on -- on any 19 court, and yet there were several opportunities 20 for him to apply to judgeships for which he was 21 qualified and he didn't do it.

So why shouldn't we not take hisstanding assertions as serious?

24 MR. FINGER: Well, again, his -- his 25 statements are judged to have been made in good

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faith. He -- he didn't want to apply and he didn't feel that he could not at the time. He may have been in error as to these two minor courts. But we shouldn't ghetto-ise it and say he -- he has to apply only to these lower courts when there's these other courts that he wants to be on as well. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but he did say --MR. FINGER: And under --CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- he did say that he wanted to be -- he would be interested in a judgeship on any of the courts. MR. FINGER: He did say that, Justice -- Chief Justice, but he also -- there are a number of factors which are outside the record that I can't tell you I know them which affected the decision at one time. He does want to. There may have been intervening factors that prevented him from doing that. But, nonetheless, the -- the law -- or

-- or the jurisprudence of this Court has been 22 23 that there's not a concrete step point that --24 that flows from Lujan but the fact that it's 25 unlawful conduct that impedes the ability to

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undertake the action that determines the 1 2 standing. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, the 3 4 strongest statement he has is that he would 5 consider and apply for the job. Now, if -- if I got an application for 6 7 a clerkship from someone who said she would consider and apply for the job, I really 8 wouldn't know what to make of that. 9 10 MR. FINGER: Well, it -- it might be 11 in the context where there -- there's no restriction on -- on your decision-making in 12 13 terms of whether to accept or decline or to 14 follow up with an interview. He can't -- for at 15 least three of the five courts, he can't even apply, or he can apply, but what's the point? 16 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, in 18 their opening brief, Mr. McConnell emphasized our decision in Williams-Yulee, and in his reply 19 20 brief as well. You don't cite that case at all 21 in your brief, if I'm remembering correctly, and I wondered what your response was to their 22 23 reliance on it? 24 MR. FINGER: The Williams case --25 again, the Court in that case did apply the --

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1 the heightened standard of judicial review. 2 Again, this is not -- the problem with that case 3 and the Hatch Act-type cases is those are cases 4 involving conduct, not merely thought, 5 restrictions on the ability of -- of a 6 judge to do something or a political employee to 7 do something which reflects a political 8 judgment. 9 In this case, it is a question of 10 political thought. No one expects a judge, no matter what their political persuasion, to come 11 12 out and advocate for -- in the role of a judge 13 for a particular political party. 14 So those cases are distinguished from 15 -- from this case. 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 17 counsel. 18 Justice Thomas? JUSTICE THOMAS: Thank you, Mr. Chief 19 20 Justice. 21 Mr. Finger, in Lujan, we said that a petitioner's -- or "someday" intentions really 22 23 were not sufficiently concrete to amount to an 24 injury. This looks -- and his intentions of 25 someday doing something did not amount to an

1 injury. This looks much like that. And would 2 you tell me how this differs from the problem 3 4 that we had in Lujan? 5 MR. FINGER: Certainly, Justice 6 The -- I -- I point to the Friends of Thomas. 7 the Earth versus Laidlaw decision of this Court in 2000, in which it distinguished the Lujan 8 9 case, saying that a statement that someone would 10 take action but for unlawful conduct goes beyond 11 mere someday intention. And that --12 JUSTICE THOMAS: So how does --13 MR. FINGER: -- and that statement --14 JUSTICE THOMAS: -- unlawful -- I 15 mean, I thought that in Laidlaw there was at least some sanctions involved. What would be 16 17 the sanction against Petitioner -- Respondent 18 here? MR. FINGER: The sanction would be the 19 20 denial of the opportunity. 21 JUSTICE THOMAS: And what was it in 2.2 Laidlaw? MR. FINGER: In Laidlaw? 23 T don't. 24 recall that off the top of my head, Your Honor 25 -- Justice Thomas.

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JUSTICE THOMAS: Normally, I think,
 when we think of a sanction, it's a penalty of
 some sort or a criminal sanction.

4 The -- let me ask you this: If you 5 don't need anything more concrete than his 6 indication that he would have applied, how 7 formal would this have -- would that have to be, that his intention -- the announcement of his 8 9 intention? Could he just say to a couple of 10 friends at a cocktail party, oh, I think I'm --11 I would have applied for this job but for the 12 fact that I'm not a Republican or a Democrat? 13 Or does it have to be in writing? What does it 14 have to be?

MR. FINGER: That's a good -- a very good question. The question then becomes -going back to the Lujan case, the Court uses the phrase "concrete plan," but there's no interpretation of what constitutes a concrete plan.

A statement under oath, as it is in this case, that that was what -- what was on his mind, absent some evidence that he is deliberately misleading or lying, should be accepted.

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1 JUSTICE THOMAS: What if he has a long 2 history of saying, I'm going to do this and I'm 3 going to do that, and never really gets around 4 to doing it? 5 MR. FINGER: Well, again -- again, it 6 would depend on the circumstances. As I said, 7 there may be things that come up in one's life 8 that interfere with a given opportunity. Nonetheless, if -- if someone has a constant 9 10 record of saying, I'm going to do this, and 11 doesn't, then that is some evidence cutting 12 against that person. 13 JUSTICE THOMAS: Thank you. 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice 15 Breyer? JUSTICE BREYER: As I understand it, 16 17 and correct me if I'm wrong, two of the five 18 courts, he's perfectly eligible and always has 19 been to apply for, because you can be an 20 Independent. That's the family court and the 21 Court of Common Pleas. So we're only thinking 22 about the other three. 23 Now, as to the other three --24 MR. FINGER: That's correct. 25 JUSTICE BREYER: Is that right?

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1 MR. FINGER: That's correct. 2 JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. So, as to the 3 other three, what should we do? He -- in --4 there was a summary judgment motion. He said he 5 wanted to apply to any court. Before he changed 6 his party registration, he could have, since he was a Democrat -- my clerk counted 16 openings 7 that were on the other three courts he could 8 9 have applied to. 10 So -- so here's a person who says any court, he could have applied before to any, he 11 12 can apply now to two. Should we have a hearing 13 on that as to whether -- or should we what? 14 MR. FINGER: Just, Your Honor, let me 15 respond first by saying --16 JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah. 17 MR. FINGER: -- one has to look at the 18 timing of those openings. Mr. -- Mr. Adams testified that while he was working at the 19 20 Department of Justice, while he was interested 21 in a someday, at that point, he was very happy 22 working with the attorney general, Beau Biden, 23 and wasn't seeking actively a judgeship. 24 It was only after he went into 25 temporary retirement to rethink his position and

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when he came back a year later in 2017 that he 1 2 decided that a judgeship was his -- his -- his 3 leading goal. And of those 16, most of them 4 5 happened -- predated that point in time. 6 JUSTICE BREYER: Good. I knew you 7 would have an answer to my argument, and that's why I was asking, should we have a hearing on 8 9 it? 10 MR. FINGER: Again --11 JUSTICE BREYER: Should we send it 12 back for a hearing so that the judges can listen 13 and decide whether he was serious about this or 14 not? 15 MR. FINGER: I think --16 JUSTICE BREYER: Or just write it in a 17 law review article? 18 MR. FINGER: I -- I think not, Your Honor, for this reason. Both the district court 19 and the Third Circuit did not find a reason to 20 21 infer that he was not sincere. 2.2 Now that goes to the question of 23 whether it's a question of fact or question of 24 law. Whether the testimony and the evidence 25 gives rise to any inference is a question of

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1 law. 2 And lower courts have found that --3 that the -- the evidence presented -- and both 4 parties moved for summary judgment, so the -- so 5 the State seemed to feel it was prepared, but 6 the evidence submitted, they found, did not rise 7 to the ebb -- to the level of creating an inference of insincerity. 8 9 JUSTICE BREYER: No, I know that, but 10 sincerity is not the same thing as having a chance. And he could have had any chance he 11 12 wanted to, and then there's the argument about 13 the other three. 14 That's -- that's one of the things I'm 15 not certain about, but -- whether sincerity is the answer to this. What do you think? 16 17 MR. FINGER: Well, if it's not 18 sincerity, then -- then there -- very often in a 19 case where someone says, I want to do something, 20 but I can't, I --21 JUSTICE BREYER: Doesn't mean, sorry, 22 if I sincerely want to go to the North Pole, 23 nonetheless, I can't go? MR. FINGER: Yes. If -- if -- if --24 25 if there is a -- if there is a

1 government-imposed impediment to that, and 2 there's nothing that really rises to the level of a -- a challenging the legitimacy of his 3 4 intentions, then there's not -- then you -- we have -- we have achieved the -- the standing 5 6 requirement. 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 8 counsel. Justice Alito? 9 10 JUSTICE ALITO: Because this issue of standing was decided at summary judgment, we are 11 12 required to look at the record in the light most 13 favorable to your adversary, isn't that so? 14 MR. FINGER: That's correct. 15 JUSTICE ALITO: And as was previously 16 mentioned, Mr. Adams' best statement about his 17 plans appears to have been the statement that he 18 would "consider and apply for a future vacancy." Isn't that right? 19 20 MR. FINGER: That's correct, Justice 21 Alito. 2.2 JUSTICE ALITO: And if we view that in 23 the light most favorable to the other side, can 24 we say that means that he would actually apply? 25 He said he would "consider and apply."

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MR. FINGER: Yes. If -- if -- if the 1 2 word "apply" was not there, it would be pure consideration of -- "consider and apply" 3 4 indicates a positive, affirmative action. 5 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, if you're going 6 to apply, you're done considering. And if 7 you're going to consider, you haven't made up 8 your mind whether you're going to apply. Isn't 9 that right? 10 MR. FINGER: That certainly would be 11 true -- is true even in -- in isolation, but, 12 when someone says, I will consider and apply, 13 one can reasonably decide -- see that the person 14 does have a goal in mind. 15 JUSTICE ALITO: If we say that the 16 record does not support summary judgment on 17 this, is there any reason for us to go on to the merits of the case? Wouldn't that be deciding a 18 19 hypothetical case at that point? 20 MR. FINGER: That was -- well, that 21 would require the Court to make a determination that he was not -- that his testimony was not --22 23 was not sincere, not truthful, in which case you 24 would have to go --25 JUSTICE ALITO: You applied for -- let

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1 me turn to another matter -- you applied for an 2 injunction, and there was no ruling on that, was 3 there? 4 MR. FINGER: That's correct. I'm not 5 sure that we looked -- yeah, we may have б included a request for an injunction in the 7 complaint, but we were basically seeking declaratory judgment, which we received. 8 9 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, had you 10 withdrawn the -- the -- the request for an 11 injunction? 12 MR. FINGER: We've taken no action on 13 the injunction issue. 14 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, is it still 15 pending? MR. FINGER: No, it is not because the 16 17 declaratory judgment action essential -- has the 18 essential effect of an injunction in that it creates a rule of law that the -- that the State 19 20 has to abide by. 21 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, why is that so? 22 If the governor refuses to comply with the Third Circuit's decision, can he be held in contempt? 23 24 MR. FINGER: I believe so. 25 JUSTICE ALITO: Contempt of the

1 declaratory --2 MR. FINGER: It is -- it is a -- I'm 3 sorry. 4 JUSTICE ALITO: Contempt of the 5 declaratory judgment? 6 MR. FINGER: Yes, and point to the 7 Court's order instructing what must be done. Ιt is not --8 9 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. On the 10 merits, in just -- in just the couple seconds 11 that are left, suppose the governor -- suppose 12 there's no provision like this one, but a 13 governor says, under no circumstances will I 14 ever appoint to any judgeship a member -- a 15 person registered as a member of the other 16 party. From the standpoint of somebody who 17 18 wants to apply for a judgeship, is there any difference between that situation and the 19 20 situation here? 21 MR. FINGER: No, because it becomes an 22 effective unconstitutional policy of the 23 governor. 24 JUSTICE ALITO: Thank you. 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice

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1 Sotomayor? Justice Sotomayor?

2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, your last answer troubles me because there are three 3 4 rights at issue here that I see, at least three. 5 It's your right, your client's right 6 as an Independent to seek judicial appointment, 7 and that right is being limited by this majority 8 party rule. Then there's the governor's right under Elrod and Branti to decide who he wants to 9 10 appoint to a certain position, and he could --11 maybe not this governor, but another governor 12 might want an Independent or another third-party 13 applicant, but the constitution stops him from 14 doing that. And that's where I think Elrod and 15 Branti would have guite a -- a lot to say about whether or not your political affiliations have 16 17 much to do with your decision-making. 18 And -- and that, I think, would be what we would have to face given Justice Alito's 19 20 question, a governor who says, I won't appoint 21 somebody from another party under any 2.2 circumstance. 23 But that's not the case here. The 24 case here involves the State, and it's the 25 State's choice for its own interests balancing

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1 partisanship and promoting an independent 2 judiciary who says, I want to prohibit both your client and the State and the governor from 3 4 acting in a particular way, i.e. from selecting 5 you merely because you're an Independent. 6 And it seems to me that the bare 7 majority rule, that, or proposition in this 8 case, is more than adequate to take care of 9 those two interests, but the majority party rule 10 doesn't -- isn't. But you're arguing against 11 both. Can you tell me why you're saying we 12 can't have severance? 13 MR. FINGER: Certainly. As I 14 indicated in my opening, Justice Sotomayor, the 15 language of -- of the -- of the provisions 16 cannot be -- you can't point to a phrase or term 17 that'll take out and -- and remain coherent. 18 And I'll just give the first example regarding 19 the Delaware Supreme Court. 20 The language says: Three of the five 21 Justices of the Supreme Court in office at the same time shall be --22 23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, I don't 24 mean -- I don't mean to stop you because I'm 25 mostly interested in the second one. Take a

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look. All you have to do is take out the last 1 2 proposition, "the remaining members of such office shall be of the other major political 3 4 party." 5 MR. FINGER: Yes. 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And take out the 7 word "mayor." That's just excising a portion. MR. FINGER: But it still relegates 8 Independents and minor parties to -- to the --9 10 to the minority. It precludes -- it neuters the 11 influence of unaffiliated judges by diminishing the importance of their vote by -- numerically. 12 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 14 counsel. 15 Justice Kagan? 16 JUSTICE KAGAN: Good morning, Mr. 17 Finger. 18 I just want to make sure I understood your answer to Justice Alito. He said a 19 20 governor comes in and he says, you know, I'm a 21 Democrat and I'm committed to appointing only 22 Democrats to the bench. They share my judicial 23 philosophy. That's what I'm doing. 24 You think that that would be 25 unconstitutional?

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MR. FINGER: I think that would be --1 2 certainly, governors have the right to include 3 political affiliation amongst the factors they 4 consider. But, if they are making a 5 determination based on a classification without regard to individual merit and a classification 6 7 that is -- is protected by the constitution --JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, I'm sure that 8 9 they're making decisions with regards to merit. 10 There are lots of meritorious Democrats. But. 11 they're -- they're just saying, I'm not going to consider Republicans, I'm only going to consider 12 13 Democrats. 14 Or, alternatively, let's take another 15 hypothetical. Suppose a -- a -- a governor 16 comes in and says, I'm going to do -- I -- I 17 like this Delaware scheme. We don't have one in 18 my state. But I'm going to do exactly this. 19 I'm going to make sure that there's only a bare 20 majority and make sure that it's evenly divided 21 between Democrats and Republicans. 2.2 A governor couldn't do that either. 23 There's no constitutional provision. There's no 24 This is just a governor's view of good law. 25 judicial appointment-making.

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MR. FINGER: Again, these go back to 1 2 the communist cases and the question of communists need not apply, which we find --3 4 which is not acceptable under the First 5 Amendment. It is -- it is simply a form it's 6 taking -- as opposed to a written law, it is a 7 -- a decision of a government authority. And in those cases, if you're doing it 8 9 just because you like it or just because you 10 don't like someone of another political party, 11 that is no different than -- than having a law 12 that says you can -- you cannot apply. 13 JUSTICE KAGAN: So you -- you don't 14 think that there's any difference between the 15 two, having a -- a law from somebody else, 16 whether it's the constitution or the legislature 17 passes it, on the one hand, and just it being a 18 decision of the appointing authority? MR. FINGER: No, I believe that 19 20 unwritten policy, which violate constitutional 21 language, are just as subject to -- to judicial attack as written ones. 22 23 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. Let's assume 24 that we do what you ask us to do and -- and 25 apply strict scrutiny or some form of heightened

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scrutiny. Why does this fail? I understood 1 2 your principal argument to be that this was not the least restrictive alternative. 3 4 So I guess my question is, what --5 what would be a less restrictive alternative? MR. FINGER: The less restrictive 6 7 alternative is already -- exists. It is in the Delaware Code of Judicial Conduct, which says 8 that judges shall not consider political 9 concerns in making their decisions. 10 Of course, Mr. --11 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, I -- I --12 13 doesn't that go to something very different? Ι 14 mean, sure, that code of conduct is very 15 important and it makes sure that judges are ethical, but it doesn't do what this law tries 16 17 to do, which is to say we want to create 18 balanced courts, we want to do that both for the 19 appearance of justice, that those courts won't 20 look political, and we also want to do it 21 because we think that those courts will make better decisions. They won't go to the 22 23 extremes. They'll move to the center. There 24 won't be polarization. There'll be compromise. 25 MR. FINGER: Yes, so -- and I -- I --

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I believe, for the second point, political --1 2 the question whether -- whether it is partisan, 3 bipartisan, that is challengeable from the 4 perspective of the public, who could also say 5 that by creating this -- this political 6 compromise, you -- we are agreeing that judges 7 are making political decisions. Thank you, 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: 9 counsel. 10 Justice Gorsuch? 11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel, we've 12 already discussed standing an awful lot, but I 13 just wanted to clear up one small thing that we 14 didn't discuss, and that concerns the bare 15 majority requirement. The Third Circuit held 16 that your client had no standing to contest that 17 because, as an Independent, it doesn't preclude 18 him from taking office in any judicial capacity. 19 I did not see a cross-petition from 20 you on that. I did see one or two stray 21 sentences in your brief suggesting you contest that. I -- I -- I'd just like clarity now. Are 22 23 you expecting us to -- to rule on that, or do you concede that that issue is not before us? 24 25 MR. FINGER: I believe that issue is

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not before the Court. The Third Circuit did not 1 2 pass on it but merely relied on -- on severable -- severance or the lack of severability. And 3 4 that's what I meant. 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel -- counsel, 6 thank you. If you agree it's not before us, 7 that's great. That's all I needed to hear. 8 With respect to the merits, on Elrod 9 and Branti, I want you to react to this, the 10 notion that they might be an odd fit here. 11 They've been applied to protect the affiliation rights of what the Court has called low-level 12 13 employees in the executive branch. And, here, 14 we have -- and -- and they've also been there to 15 ensure that patronage doesn't go too far. 16 Here, we have a requirement that 17 doesn't concern the rights of affiliation necessarily and actually mitigates the problem 18 19 of patronage by ensuring as it has for the last, 20 I guess, 27 years that a -- a governor has to 21 pick a candidate from the opposite party. 2.2 So the -- first of all, they seem kind 23 of an odd fit. And then -- then there's the 24 overlay of the Tenth Amendment, which grants 25 states considerable power to organize their own

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governments, so long as they're republican forms 1 2 of government, and this Court has repeatedly emphasized the importance of that right in 3 4 Gregory versus Ashcroft. 5 So can you just react to -- to those 6 thoughts? 7 MR. FINGER: Yes, Justice Gorsuch. Branti is relevant at least in that it -- it 8 9 creates a limited exception to what I'm calling 10 the communist rule, that is, the absolute bar on 11 the -- using political affiliation. 12 And the -- although I don't believe 13 that those -- those cases refer to it as 14 limiting it to low-level employees, that's a 15 characterization that was put in -- in my 16 opponent's brief. As for the Tenth Amendment, this Court 17 18 has also recognized that states' rights are still bounded by the -- the -- the Constitution 19 20 of the United States. 21 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you, counsel. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice 2.2 23 Kavanauqh? 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you, 25 Mr. Chief Justice.

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Good morning, Mr. Finger. Picking up 1 2 on a question earlier from Justice Gorsuch, 3 there is a long tradition of governors 4 considering political affiliation when selecting 5 judges. Delaware seems to just make explicit 6 what has been implicit in many states that leave 7 it to the governor. Why, then -- given that traditional 8 9 practice matters in First Amendment analysis, 10 why is that different in kind than governors considering political affiliation? 11 12 MR. FINGER: Because, Justice 13 Kavanaugh, it's not an exclusive fact. Taking the federal bench for -- just, for example, 14 15 since President Roosevelt, there has been approximately 5 to 10 percent of appointees 16 17 coming from the other party. And I take this 18 from a law review article that appeared in the amicus brief of the former justices of the 19 20 Delaware Supreme Court. 21 That same law review article also shows that, since President Carter, there's been 22 an increase too of about 5 percent of -- of 23 24 candidates -- of appointments. 25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So --

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MR. FINGER: But roughly --1 2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- I'm sorry to 3 interrupt. So the problem is the categorical nature of Delaware's rule. I think I understand 4 5 that. 6 Mr. McConnell also identifies, I guess, what I would describe as the "leave well 7 enough alone" principle, that the results in 8 9 Delaware have been superb with Judges, you know, 10 Collins Seitz and Bill Allen and Leo Strine and 11 Norm Veasey and leading lights of the judiciary. 12 What's your response to that argument, that it's 13 produced an excellent, widely respected 14 judiciary? 15 MR. FINGER: Again, there's no 16 evidence that this highly respected and -- and 17 properly recognized judiciary actually results 18 from this provision. That's a -- that's a case 19 of a sort of illusory truth effect where a 20 statement is made over and over and people tend 21 to believe it more. But there's nothing concrete to -- to -- to support that. It's not 22 23 really even intuitive. 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. Next 25 question is, if you were to win here, what would

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happen to partisan balance requirements for 1 2 federal independent agencies, state redistricting commissions, state judicial 3 nominating commissions, and the like? 4 MR. FINGER: Well, nothing should 5 directly follow from that. These -- these 6 7 various agencies and commissions, they all have different interests involved. So a decision by 8 9 this Court will not per se do away with those 10 requirements. 11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you, 12 Mr. Finger. 13 MR. FINGER: Thank you. 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Finger, 15 why don't you take a minute to wrap up. 16 MR. FINGER: Thank you, Your Honor. I 17 thank the Court for the opportunity. 18 In conclusion, I just want to say the 19 State's interest in the stability of its 20 judicial system should -- should not permit it 21 to insulate the judiciary from Independents or unaffiliateds or members of minor -- major 22 23 political parties. The goals are not met by the 24 provisions, and the assumptions underlying them, 25 as set forth in the brief, indicate that they

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are not achieving that goal solely on that basis. There are other factors in Delaware which create an excellent judiciary and will continue to do so without these limitations on the rights of people other than Democrats and Republicans. I thank the Court. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel. Mr. McConnell, three minutes for rebuttal. REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF MICHAEL W. McCONNELL ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER MR. McCONNELL: Thank you very much, Mr. Chief Justice. The -- I want to address a couple of small points and then -- and then the major one. In Justice Breyer's discussions, both with me and with Mr. Finger, we talked about sincerity. But -- and I even used the word "sincerity," but I want to emphasize that the ultimate test here isn't whether Mr. Adams was sincere. The question is whether applying would

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be futile. And that's a question of fact. It's

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not a question of -- of sincerity. 1 2 And then, ultimately, the question is whether a trier of fact, reasonable trier of 3 4 fact, could have -- have found on this record 5 against Mr. Finger -- Mr. Adams on the summary 6 judgment motion. 7 Now the second small point that --8 that I would like to emphasize here is that severability is a -- which we didn't discuss a 9 10 great deal today -- is of enormous practical 11 importance because, even if the major party provision were struck down, there is no 12 13 justification for striking down the bare 14 majority provision. 15 It -- it's especially clear because 16 Mr. Adams does not even have standing to 17 challenge that. And it does -- we know that it 18 could stand on its own because it does -- it has for so many years, and it's of -- you know, of 19 20 grave importance to the state that even if we 21 were to lose on the major party provision, that 22 the -- that the bare majority provision still 23 stand. 24 But, finally, I want to turn to the 25 merits, which is really what matters here. And

the -- the -- we believe that under Gregory 1 2 versus Ashcroft, as well as Branti and -- and Elrod, that strict scrutiny is not appropriate, 3 4 that the language used by the courts in -- in 5 the patronage cases all involve reasonableness. Is there a reasonable relation between the 6 7 requirement? And this is because it's basically an unconstitutional conditions case. 8 9 What Mr. Adams is alleging is that 10 he's being denied an available public benefit 11 because of his exercise of a constitutional right. But that kind of an argument doesn't 12 13 work if the restriction is germane to the 14 purpose for which the benefit was -- was 15 created. 16 So strict scrutiny should not apply. 17 But, even if it did apply, the question is 18 whether the challenged provision confers a 19 compelling governmental interest in the least 20 restrictive way. And, here, no one doubts that 21 the State has a compelling interest in promoting public confidence in the judiciary. 22 23 Now the bare majority requirement may 24 be sufficient to achieve that interest under 25 normal circumstances, where political parties

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      seesaw back and forth, but the major party
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     provision makes the bare majority provision more
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      effective, especially under the actual
 4
      circumstances here of long --
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                CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
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      counsel.
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               MR. McCONNELL: -- party domination.
      Thank you.
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                CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
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      counsel. The case is submitted.
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                (Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the case
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