## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U	NITED STATES
	_
JON HUSTED, OHIO SECRETARY OF STATE,	)
Petitioner,	)
V.	) No. 16-980
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE,	)
ET AL.,	)
Respondents.	)
	_

Pages: 1 through 80

Place: Washington, D.C.

Date: January 10, 2018

## HERITAGE REPORTING CORPORATION

Official Reporters
1220 L Street, N.W., Suite 206
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 628-4888
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8	Respondents. )
9	
10	Washington, D.C.
11	Wednesday, January 10, 2018
12	
13	The above-entitled matter came on for oral
14	argument before the Supreme Court of the United State
15	at 10:04 a.m.
16	
17	APPEARANCES:
18	ERIC E. MURPHY, State Solicitor for Ohio, Columbus,
19	Ohio; on behalf of the Petitioner.
20	GEN. NOEL J. FRANCISCO, Solicitor General,
21	Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on behal
22	of the United States as amicus curiae.
23	PAUL M. SMITH, Washington, D.C.; on behalf of
24	the Respondents.
25	

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:04 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument this morning in Case 16-980, Husted
5	versus the A. Phillip Randolph Institute.
6	Mr. Murphy.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF ERIC E. MURPHY
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chief Justice, and
10	may it please the Court:
11	Congress passed the NVRA to serve
12	competing goals, increasing the number of
13	eligible registered voters but decreasing the
14	number of ineligible ones, and this
15	congressional compromise is evident in the
16	statute's conflicting mandates. It both
17	requires states to undertake general programs
18	to remove ineligible individuals but at the
19	same time places limits on those federally
20	mandated removal programs, including that
21	states may not remove individuals for changed
22	residence unless they fail to respond to a
23	notice and to vote over two federal elections.
24	JUSTICE KENNEDY: I I know you have
25	the the exceptions clause in in (b)(2).

1 Would your case have been stronger without the 2 enactment of section (b)? MR. MURPHY: Without the --3 JUSTICE KENNEDY: In other words, 4 could you rely just on (a) and (d)? 5 MR. MURPHY: If -- if there was no 6 7 what I call the failure to vote --JUSTICE KENNEDY: Whether -- if there 8 were no (b) at all? 9 MR. MURPHY: I -- I think --10 certainly, I think, that if there is no failure 11 12 to vote clause, that's one of the main prohibitions on which they are relying, but I 13 14 think you have to interpret (b) in light of 15 (d), of course. JUSTICE KENNEDY: Yes. 16 17 MR. MURPHY: And (d) clearly indicates that we -- if we -- so long as we send 18 individuals a notice and so long as we wait two 19 federal elections before we remove them, that 20 that is acceptable. 21 2.2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So why bother --23 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Because of --

MR. MURPHY: Well, because you have to

because of the except clause?

24

- 1 interpret the -- the substantive
- 2 provision in (b)(2), the failure to vote
- 3 clause --
- 4 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Right.
- 5 MR. MURPHY: -- in a way that
- 6 reconciles it with the use of failure to vote.
- 7 And only our position interprets (b) in a way
- 8 that -- that allows the back-end use of
- 9 non-voting in (d) because --
- 10 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Murphy, the --
- 11 the Act itself gives a safe harbor provision
- 12 that triggers the confirmation -- the notice.
- 13 And that safe harbor provision doesn't rely at
- 14 all on failure to vote. It relies on a post
- office change of address form.
- So isn't that some clue, the safe
- 17 harbor, that Congress didn't want failure to
- 18 vote to be a trigger for this procedure?
- MR. MURPHY: I don't think so, Your
- 20 Honor, because I think that is a safe harbor
- 21 for something completely different. They treat
- 22 it as a safe harbor for meeting an implicit
- 23 element in (d) that a state have objective
- 24 evidence that an individual has moved, but that
- 25 element is not there.

1 In fact, the Postal Service provision 2 is a safe harbor for on the other side of the balance between removing ineligible voters and 3 keeping eligible voters on the roll. 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: This is a very 5 6 complicated system for a very simple position. 7 If you have any reason to believe someone has changed address, just send them a notice and, 8 9 after two election cycles, disqualify them. Why have the Post Office provision at 10 Why have any other provision? As it is, 11 12 I understand Ohio now is not waiting for people to miss two election cycles; they're waiting --13 14 every year they're purging, right? 15 MR. MURPHY: No. We -- we run the notices every year --16 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Every year. MR. MURPHY: -- but we still wait the 18 -- we still wait until --19 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Now, you have taken the position in your brief that you 21 22 really don't need anything; you need -- you 23 could send out a notice any time, any place, 24 and if someone fails to respond to it, you can purge them. Isn't that your position? 25

1 MR. MURPHY: No. No. Our position is 2 the notice gets sent out. If they respond, then obviously you can't honor --3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But my point is 4 you don't even need the failure to vote two 5 6 years to use the notice. 7 MR. MURPHY: That's right. Because a statewide canvass would not be based on failure 8 9 to vote whatsoever. And so that's why they have to read into (d) an element that they just 10 make up from whole cloth, which is that they 11 12 have objective evidence of a move. JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, let --13 14 MR. MURPHY: For sending the notice. 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The Senate report that supported the NVRA explicitly says that 16 17 what they wanted to avoid was a mailing that is unresponded to being a cause for removing 18 19 someone. 20 So if that was its purpose, why wouldn't it make sense that the only reason 21 22 that you can change -- send the notice is if 23 you have some reasonable basis to believe someone has moved? 24 2.5 MR. MURPHY: Well --

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Failure to vote 2 can't it be it because the Senate report says that they believe the failure to vote was a 3 constitutional right. You have a right not to 4 5 vote. 6 MR. MURPHY: So there's a -- there's a 7 couple points there. The first was what if people do not respond to the notice. 8 9 I agree that there is a Senate report 10 suggesting that they were concerned that people would be removed merely for failing to respond, 11 12 but Congress did not put an objective evidence element into the (d) procedure in response to 13 14 that concern. 15 They put in the safe harbor, what they called the fail-safe voting on the back end. 16 17 So if an individual doesn't respond, they still have two federal elections in which they can 18 show up to vote. So that's how they dealt with 19 20 that provision. With respect to failure to vote, I 21 think the legislative history is quite clear 22 23 that the concern was removing individuals merely for failing to vote in a recent 24 25 election. That's what the report says at page

- 1 17. And that's not what Ohio does.
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So why have the
- 3 three provisions having to do with the Post
- 4 Office notice?
- 5 MR. MURPHY: Because that --
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That seems like a
- 7 very reasonable -- why -- why do you need it at
- 8 all under your interpretation?
- 9 MR. MURPHY: Because that is the
- 10 minimal effort on the other side of the
- 11 balance. As I was trying to -- mentioned to
- 12 Justice Ginsburg, I think that is a safe harbor
- 13 for the state's obligation to engage in
- 14 maintenance efforts.
- 15 (A) (4) says that the states have a
- duty to remove ineligible voters, and (c) says
- 17 -- begins by saying you can meet your
- 18 obligation to remove ineligible voters by going
- 19 through this process. It's the minimum on the
- 20 one side of the balance --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But, General, if I can
- take you back to Justice Ginsburg's question
- 23 because it seems as though you are effectively
- turning 8(d)(1) into a kind of safe harbor in
- 25 this sense: 8(d)(1) says that these

- 1 confirmation procedures are a permissible part
- of the program, even though part of the
- 3 confirmation procedures are about not voting.
- 4 So that's clear that 8(d)(1) says that. But
- 5 you are trying to take that and convert it into
- 6 something bigger and broader, essentially
- 7 saying if you use these confirmation
- 8 procedures, your entire program is going to be
- 9 insulated from criticism, even though there's
- another part of your program that explicitly
- 11 relies on non-voting.
- 12 And I don't see that as in any way
- being the point of 8(d)(1). You're trying to
- take 8(d)(1), which says, sure, you can have a
- part of the program that does this, and turn it
- into a much bigger and broader safe harbor for
- 17 everything that you do.
- 18 MR. MURPHY: So my response there
- 19 would be you have to interpret the words of
- 8(b)(2), the failure to vote clause, in a way
- 21 that would not prohibit what 8(d) requires.
- 22 And it affirmatively requires the use of
- 23 non-voting over two federal elections.
- 24 We have the proximate cause argument
- 25 for why the failure to respond to the notice

- 1 breaks the causal link. And there was this
- debate in the 1990s between the state --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I must say I don't
- 4 understand the -- I think this is a little bit
- of a different question, but since you've
- 6 raised it, the proximate cause argument, I
- 7 don't understand, because essentially what the
- 8 Ohio program does is it says non-voting,
- 9 failure to respond, non-voting.
- 10 And you're trying to pick out the
- middle piece of that and say that's the only
- 12 proximate cause. That's just not the way we
- 13 think of proximate cause in any area.
- MR. MURPHY: So I think clearly the
- 15 "by reason of" adopts a proximate cause test.
- 16 This Court has repeatedly said it's a flexible
- 17 test.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: No -- no argument on
- 19 that. Sure, there's a proximate cause test,
- 20 but there's more -- you know, there's more --
- 21 there can be more than one proximate cause in
- the world.
- MR. MURPHY: Well, exactly, and the
- 24 Court has said that you have to pick the
- 25 proximate cause test that fits the statute.

- 1 And this statute, the last cause undoubtedly is
- 2 failure to vote.
- 3 That's why I think the best way to
- 4 reconcile (b) and (d) is to say that a failure
- 5 to respond to the notice breaks any causal
- 6 prohibition between failure to vote and
- 7 removal.
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: Why do you need the --
- 9 MR. MURPHY: And I think there was
- 10 this debate --
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: Why do you need the
- 12 proximate cause argument at all? What the
- 13 statute says is that you -- someone may not be
- removed from the list by reason of the person's
- 15 failure to vote.
- 16 It can't mean but for cause because
- 17 then it would run -- because the -- the statute
- 18 itself takes failure to vote into account in
- 19 (d). That's one of the things that is
- 20 necessary in order for someone to be removed
- 21 from the list under (d). So it can't be
- 22 but-for.
- 23 And in the HAVA, Congress used the
- 24 term "solely." So why isn't the best
- interpretation of this that one cannot be

- 1 removed from the list solely because of failure
- 2 to vote?
- 3 MR. MURPHY: That's absolutely
- 4 correct. In CSX, the Court said one -- one
- 5 component of a proximate cause test, it was a
- 6 malleable phrase, was the sole proximate cause.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, isn't that just
- 8 adding a word into the statute that Congress
- 9 wrote? The statute -- Congress said by reason
- 10 to vote. There are multiple places in the U.S.
- 11 code where Congress wants to say solely, you
- 12 know, solely by reason, and Congress says it.
- 13 It means something different because there are
- lots of situations in which two components
- 15 together cause something.
- 16 And so to add that word "solely" is to
- 17 change the meaning of the statute. And that
- 18 word is not in this provision.
- MR. MURPHY: Well, we think it's the
- 20 best reading to reconcile the two provisions.
- 21 And there was this --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Which -- which two?
- 23 The --
- MR. MURPHY: The -- the solely,
- 25 because the -- the failure to respond --

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: The HAVA and the NFRA 2 -- NVRA provision? MR. MURPHY: No, the (b) and (d) --3 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. 4 MR. MURPHY: -- to reconcile the two 5 6 provisions. And, remember, the solely clause 7 from HAVA was not the only provision that was 8 adopted in HAVA. 9 In addition, HAVA when it added that solely clause also added the clarifying 10 amendment to the failure to vote. 11 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: General, everybody is 13 looking here for a way to reconcile these two 14 provisions. I mean, you're right, these two provisions are like, okay, what do we do with 15 these? 16 17 But why isn't the obvious way to reconcile the two provisions just to say, look, 18 you got this failure to vote clause, but don't 19 think that this failure to vote clause bars a 20 state from using the confirmation procedures. 21 2.2 It doesn't bar a state from using the 23 confirmation procedures. That can be a 24 permissible part of the state program. 2.5 So that's your way to reconcile the

- 1 two things. Taken on its own, the failure to
- 2 vote clause looks as though it might bar
- 3 confirmation procedures. The confirmation
- 4 procedure says, no, not these.
- 5 MR. MURPHY: So, look, I think that
- 6 may have been one reconcile -- one way to
- 7 reconcile it. Our way may have been one way to
- 8 reconcile it. The states debated the federal
- 9 government on this precise issue throughout the
- 10 1990s, and then Congress intervened and
- 11 reconciled it with the addition of the solely
- 12 clause and the HAVA provision.
- 13 JUSTICE KAGAN: But the solely clause
- 14 in HAVA --
- JUSTICE ALITO: And I'm looking at --
- 16 I'm listening --
- 17 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- is a completely
- independent provision in a completely
- independent statute. I mean, it's not the
- 20 clarifying amendment, which we can talk about,
- 21 and the solely clause is -- it's a part of a
- 22 different provision in a different statute
- 23 dealing with a related but different subject
- 24 matter.
- 25 So there would be no reason to take

- one provision that says solely, and says
- 2 because that provision says solely, we're going
- 3 to treat this provision as also saying solely
- 4 when this provision does not say solely.
- In fact, we have a rule against that
- 6 in statutory interpretation. Usually we say,
- 7 look, Congress knows how to do a solely
- 8 provision. It didn't do it here.
- 9 MR. MURPHY: But what it did add in
- 10 the same law, in the HAVA law that -- in the
- 11 computerized list maintenance for statewide
- 12 programs that uses solely, and then with
- 13 respect to the failure to vote clause in the
- 14 NVRA, it adopted a clarification amendment that
- said except that nothing in this provision
- shall be construed to prohibit the state from
- using the procedures in (c) and (d). So I
- think you have to interpret the clarification
- 19 amendment with the solely clause because it was
- 20 in the same law.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that's exactly
- 22 what the clarifying amendment says. You're
- 23 exactly right. It says don't -- don't
- interpret the failure to vote clause as
- preventing use of the confirmation procedures.

1 And that's my point about how these 2 two things are reconcileable. The clarifying amendment says how they're reconcileable. 3 JUSTICE ALITO: And I'm missing -- I'm 4 5 sorry. JUSTICE KAGAN: Don't -- don't 6 7 interpret the failure to vote clause as barring the confirmation procedures. States can use 8 the confirmation procedures, but that doesn't 9 mean that they can do anything else that they 10 want to on top of the confirmation procedures. 11 12 MR. MURPHY: So -- so you still -it's a -- it's a rule of clarification. So it 13 14 says you have to construe (b)(2). And I think 15 that with that, combined with the solely clause, makes quite clear that you have to 16 17 interpret the by reason of language in some way to break the causal link between voting and 18 removal that is required in (d). 19 20 I think interpreting it to be the sole cause is the way to accomplish that feat. I 21 2.2 think that's why there was a clarification amendment on the one hand in (b) and -- and the 23 24 solely clause. 2.5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, can you

1 2 MR. MURPHY: I also think the public context is really important here. The public 3 con --4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Can we get to the 5 essence of this case? 6 7 It appears as if what you're -- you're reading is that the failure to vote is enough 8 9 evidence to suggest that someone has moved. That seems to be your position because it can 10 be the only one. 11 12 But is that a reasonable effort to draw that conclusion when you do results in 13 14 disenfranchising disproportionately certain 15 cities where large groups of minorities live, where large groups of homeless people live, and 16 17 across the country they're the group that votes the least, in -- in large measure because many 18 of them work very long hours. And without the 19 golden week that Ohio rescinded, many of them 20 can't vote because the polls are not open while 21 2.2 they're not working. 23 Places like Cleveland have very, very, very long lines of -- of voter -- of voters 24

trying to vote. All of these impediments

- 1 result in large numbers of people not voting in
- 2 certain spots in the state.
- 3 So if the word "reasonable effort" has
- 4 any meaning with a Congress who said that the
- 5 failure to vote is a constitutional right, how
- 6 can we read this statute to permit you to begin
- 7 a process of disenfranchising solely on the
- 8 basis of that with no independent evidence
- 9 whatsoever that the person has moved?
- 10 You can use the Post Office. They
- 11 tell you that. You can use Certified Mail.
- 12 You could use juror change of addresses. You
- can use driver license, motor vehicle change of
- 14 addresses. There are dozens of other ways that
- 15 you could verify a change of address, yet
- 16 you're suggesting that using a failure to
- 17 appear at an election or elections as evidence
- of moving when people have a right not to vote
- 19 if they choose. Many have.
- 20 And others like the veteran who's a
- 21 plaintiff in this case explains the reasons why
- 22 he failed to vote in two elections. I have to
- give the meaning, the words that Congress said,
- 24 don't use the failure to vote as a result --
- that results in someone being disenfranchised.

- 1 I don't understand how you can say that the
- 2 failure to vote can be used as the sole basis
- 3 for sending out notices.
- 4 MR. MURPHY: We don't say --
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It's not a
- 6 reasonable inference, so how could it be a
- 7 reasonable effort?
- 8 MR. MURPHY: So the failure to vote
- 9 clause says that failure to vote cannot be the
- 10 sole basis for removal, not sending a notice,
- it says nothing about sending a notice. I
- 12 would also add that subsection (d), within
- 13 subsection (d), Congress identified the minimum
- 14 evidence that it thought was sufficient for
- 15 states to remove individuals for failure to
- 16 respond -- or for --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So if that's
- 18 minimum, don't you think that maximum should
- 19 say something a little bit more than the
- 20 failure to vote?
- MR. MURPHY: Well, it does because the
- 22 --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I mean, you know,
- 24 a change in the residence in accordance with
- 25 (b), (c), and (d), and (b) has you using the

- 1 Post Office, correct?
- 2 MR. MURPHY: (C).
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: (C) has you using
- 4 the Post Office. (B) says shall not be removed
- 5 -- shall not result in the removal of the name
- of a person from any official list registered
- 7 to vote in election for federal office by
- 8 reason of the person's failure to vote. So --
- 9 MR. MURPHY: That's correct. And if
- 10 you interpret that to be a sole proximate cause
- 11 test, then ours does not satisfy it because --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well --
- MR. MURPHY: -- nobody is removed
- solely by reason of their failure to vote.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Exactly. We're
- 16 saying it's not a sole --
- MR. MURPHY: They're -- they're
- 18 removed -- they're removed if they fail to
- 19 respond to a notice and fail to vote over six
- 20 years, which is more than the minimum
- 21 protections.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So please explain
- to me why a change of address is reasonable.
- 24 What -- what are the statistics that show that
- 25 the vast majority of people that you

- 1 disenfranchise from voting, that you strike
- 2 from the election rolls have actually moved?
- 3 MR. MURPHY: So -- so there is no
- 4 statistical evidence that is necessary because
- 5 Congress made the determination of what
- 6 evidence is necessary. And that
- 7 determination is in (d) --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, when it gave
- 9 you an example, it gave you an example of an
- 10 independent trigger.
- MR. MURPHY: But that was an example
- from meeting our minimum duty on the other side
- 13 to -- so there's a minimum duty, a minimum
- 14 amount of protections for eligible voters and a
- minimum requirement on the states to undertake
- 16 a minimum effort --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So there's a
- 18 minimum requirement on the voter who gets your
- 19 notice to respond.
- MR. MURPHY: Absolutely, the statute
- 21 places a requirement on the voter to respond.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that's after
- you have evidence that they've actually moved?
- MR. MURPHY: No, there's no -- there's
- 25 nothing in the statute that suggests that

- 1 there's limitations on the trigger.
- With respect to -- to minorities, I
- 3 would add, by the way, that our position is not
- 4 at all -- (b)(1) -- Congress responded to that
- 5 concern, suggesting that the process must be
- 6 uniform, non-discriminatory and in compliance
- 7 with the Voting Rights Act --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, that's the
- 9 problem, is --
- MR. MURPHY: -- but that --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- that there's a
- 12 strong argument this is -- that at least in
- impact, this is discriminatory. I understand
- that some don't believe in impact, but you have
- 15 to look at it to determine --
- MR. MURPHY: But they didn't raise a
- 17 (b)(1) claim.
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- whether
- 19 something is reasonable.
- MR. MURPHY: They didn't raise a
- 21 (b)(1) claim. There -- we're only here today
- 22 under the failure-to-vote clause.
- 23 And if I could reserve the rest of --
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'll give you
- a couple more minutes so you can get more of

- 1 your argument out.
- MR. MURPHY: Okay. Thank you, Your
- 3 Honor.
- 4 So I really would like to get back to
- 5 the public context in which the HAVA provisions
- 6 were enacted because I think that public
- 7 context is quite powerful. On the one hand,
- 8 you had states, from 1994 all the way up to the
- 9 HAVA amendment, debating the Department of
- Justice, whether the processes just like Ohio's
- 11 were permissible. On the other hand, you had
- 12 nobody. There was nobody who made the argument
- that (b) could somehow be read to actually make
- 14 (d) inoperative.
- 15 Under our view, the clarification in
- 16 HAVA was designed specifically to address the
- 17 -- the long-standing debate that started even
- 18 before -- before -- before the statute became
- 19 effective, states were suggesting that they
- should engage in approaches like Ohio's, all
- 21 the way to the final FEC report, where South
- 22 Dakota suggested clarifying the NVRA in a way
- that's quite helpful to the states here. And
- 24 HAVA was passed and it had two provisions.
- It had the clarifying amendment,

- 1 expressly a clarifying amendment, on the one
- 2 hand, and then it had the related provision
- dealing with statewide list maintenance, which
- 4 is effectively a comparable -- comparable
- 5 decision.
- 6 JUSTICE GINSBURG: How -- how many
- 7 states --
- 8 MR. MURPHY: I think if you read both
- 9 of those together --
- 10 JUSTICE GINSBURG: How many states do
- it this way? That is, you get the notice, as I
- 12 understand it, if you've missed just one
- 13 election.
- MR. MURPHY: That's incorrect. If you
- 15 missed -- if you have no voter activity over a
- 16 two-year period, which would include one
- 17 general election and then one off-year election
- 18 and any primary elections as well.
- 19 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Yeah. Are there
- 20 other states who do it just like Ohio?
- 21 MR. MURPHY: There are several -- many
- 22 states who -- I think around eight that use
- failure to vote as the trigger for the notice.
- I don't -- some -- some use two, some use three
- years, some use four years.

1	But the problem with my my friend's
2	position on the other side is it would not only
3	outlaw all of those states, those who use
4	failure to vote as the trigger for sending the
5	notice; it would outlaw any state that takes
6	into account failure to vote on the front end.
7	And that includes many states that target
8	individuals who have not voted recently with a
9	non-forwardable mailing and then respond to
10	that non-forwardable mailing with a
11	confirmation notice for any any individuals
12	who the non-forwardable mailing is bounced back
13	to.
14	That would be equally prohibited under
15	the logic of their argument here today because
16	they are saying any front-end use of non-voting
17	would be illegal.
18	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank thank
19	you, counsel.
20	MR. MURPHY: Thank you.
21	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You'll have a
22	couple minutes for rebuttal.
23	General Francisco.
24	
25	

1	ORAL ARGUMENT OF GEN. NOEL J. FRANCISCO
2	ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES AS AMICUS CURIAE
3	GENERAL FRANCISCO: Mr. Chief Justice,
4	and may it please the Court:
5	If I could begin with Justice
6	Kennedy's question. Justice Kennedy, we think
7	that Ohio's process was permissible before
8	Congress enacted the clarification amendment in
9	2002, but the clarification amendment made it
10	even clearer for two basic reasons.
11	First, sections 8(c) and 8(d), that's
12	the Postal Service process and the notice
13	process, require that non-voting be the
14	immediate cause for removal. The only way you
15	can you can construe 8(b)(2) as not
16	prohibiting that is if 8(b)(2) is limited to
17	removing people only solely by reason of their
18	failure to vote.
19	And, second, this reflected a
20	significant shift in the federal/state balance
21	at the time. Prior to the NVRA, many states
22	removed people solely for failure to vote.
23	Others had notice processes that were far less
24	protective than Ohio's notice process. None of
25	them had a four-year waiting period.

1	What the NVRA did was it required
2	everybody to improve their processes well
3	beyond what they were before the NVRA was
4	passed, but beyond that, left the states with
5	flexibility. And there's nothing in the
6	statute that says that, within that range of
7	flexibility, states are barred from using a
8	non-voting trigger in conjunction with 8(d)'s
9	protective notice process.
LO	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: General, could you
L1	tell me, there's a 24-year history of solicitor
L2	generals of both political parties under both
L3	Presidents of both political parties who
L4	have taken a position contrary to yours.
L5	Before the amendment and after the amendment.
L6	In fact, the Federal Election
L7	Commission, when it wrote to Congress with
L8	respect to the Help America Vote Act, took the
L9	position the old solicitor generals were
20	taking. Everybody but you today come in and
21	say the Act before the clarification said
22	something different.
23	Seems quite unusual that your office
24	would change its position so dramatically. I
0.5	might accept it if you thought the Help America

- 1 Vote Act, in fact, clarified something that was
- ambiguous, but you're taking a very different
- 3 position. You're saying even before that Act,
- 4 it was clear you could do it this way.
- 5 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Your Honor, what
- 6 I'm saying is I think that the Help America
- 7 Vote Act and the clarification amendment made
- 8 it even clearer and after that clarification
- 9 amendment --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, so please
- 11 explain the change of position.
- 12 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Sure.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: After that many
- 14 Presidents, that many solicitor generals, this
- 15 many years -- the vast majority of states, over
- 16 35, over 40, actually, who read it the way your
- opponents read it, most people read it that
- 18 way -- how did the solicitor general change its
- 19 mind? Do you believe this doesn't have an
- impact, a negative impact on certain groups in
- 21 this society?
- 22 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Well, Your Honor,
- 23 I believe that after Congress passed the
- 24 clarification amendment, it clarified what was
- 25 at the time an ongoing debate between the

- 1 Department of Justice and the states.
- 2 And the only plausible way to read
- 3 that public context -- and with respect to some
- 4 members of this Court, public context is not
- 5 legislative history --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So point me where
- 7 in the legislative history people say that with
- 8 absolute clarity.
- 9 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Well -- yeah.
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: As I understand
- 11 the legislative history, both sides are saying,
- in its history, this helps us.
- GENERAL FRANCISCO: And, Your Honor --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So it's as
- ambiguous as the language may be.
- 16 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Public context is
- 17 not legislative history. Even the most diehard
- 18 textualists look to the public context in which
- 19 a law was enacted. I refer you to Justice
- 20 Scalia's opinion in Branch versus Smith and
- 21 Professor Manning's article in What Divides
- 22 Textualists From Purposivists? And that public
- 23 context makes clear that the only thing that
- 24 was in need of clarification at the time the
- 25 clarification amendment was passed was

- 1 precisely this question, whether states like
- 2 Ohio's could use a non-voting trigger in
- 3 conjunction with the 8(d) process.
- 4 And there's nothing in this statute
- 5 that bars that. I think it reflects the
- 6 balance that Congress was trying to strike in
- 7 the NVRA between, on the one hand, dramatically
- 8 increasing the number of voters on the voter
- 9 rolls but, on the other, giving states the
- 10 flexibility they need to manage the issues that
- 11 arise when you have overinflated voter rolls.
- 12 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Was it the position
- of the United States -- I thought it was, but
- 14 you correct me if I'm wrong -- I thought that
- 15 -- that the United States was taking the
- 16 position, consistently, that non-voting was not
- 17 a reliable indicator of residence change.
- 18 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Your Honor, that's
- 19 partly correct. Our prior position was based
- on an understanding of the statute that read
- into it a reliable evidence requirement, and we
- 22 said that non-voting was not that kind of
- 23 reliable evidence.
- 24 Our current position is that when you
- look at the statute, there's simply no way to

- 1 read into it a reliable evidence requirement
- that's found nowhere in the text and that
- 3 Congress, in fact, rejected. And, again, it
- 4 reflects this federal/state balance where
- 5 8(b)(2) and 8(d) set a very protective floor,
- 6 required everybody to be far more protective of
- 7 voters than they were before the Act was
- 8 passed, but beyond that floor, left the states
- 9 with flexibility over the management of their
- 10 list-maintenance programs precisely so they
- 11 could address the other side of the compromise,
- which was giving states the flexibility they
- 13 need to address the issues that arise when you
- 14 have bloated voter rolls.
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: General, it would be
- 16 right, isn't it -- I think you acknowledge this
- 17 -- that if your position is correct, that the
- failure-to-vote clause simply doesn't apply to
- 19 removal programs for change of residence. Is
- 20 that correct?
- 21 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Your Honor --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Because, of course,
- 23 all those programs have to use the confirmation
- 24 procedures and your position is that if you use
- 25 the confirmation procedures, that's --

GENERAL FRANCISCO: That's correct,

but it does have much broader application.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Not much broader

application, because how could you possibly use

failure to vote to -- for, you know, mental

incapacity or criminal convictions. What

basically, that's an out for everything?

- 8 broader application does it have?
- 9 GENERAL FRANCISCO: What I think it
  10 does, it does a couple of things. One of the
  11 principal things -- issues at the time the NVRA
- was passed was what you put your finger on.
- 13 This practice among some states of having a
- 14 kind of use it or lose it mentality to the
- 15 right to vote, you either exercise it or you
- lose it. And they definitely wanted to take
- 17 that off the table.

- 18 The other thing they wanted to do was
- 19 make sure that you could never use failure to
- vote to conclusively presume that any other
- 21 basis for removal was met.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Right. But I guess
- what I'm asking, General, is sort of two
- 24 related questions. Number 1, if the effect of
- your position is to say, look, we don't mean

- 1 for this failure-to-vote clause to apply to
- programs about change of residence, why didn't
- 3 Congress just say that? That's Number 1.
- 4 And, Number 2, I mean, I -- I can see
- 5 the point that it's not -- it doesn't make the
- failure-to-vote clause completely meaningless,
- 7 but I'm still looking for the place where it
- 8 has some real impact on anybody's --
- 9 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Sure.
- 10 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- voting programs.
- 11 GENERAL FRANCISCO: And I think it's
- 12 because, and this comes out in some of the
- 13 legislative history, prior to the NVRA, states
- 14 simply used failure to vote as a proxy for the
- whole panoply of grounds for removal.
- And they didn't necessarily tie it to
- 17 this basis or that basis. And Congress was
- 18 very concerned about simply relying on the
- 19 failure to vote.
- 20 So they wanted to take it completely
- off the board. And (b)(2) is the only
- 22 provision in this statute that takes it
- 23 completely off the board and says nobody can
- ever be removed merely for their failure to
- 25 vote.

1 But when you combine non-voting with 2 the 8(d) process, the very protective process that Congress set that required everybody to 3 improve their procedures, there's simply 4 nothing in the statute that prohibits that, and 5 the clarification amendment makes that even 6 7 clearer. JUSTICE KAGAN: But with respect, 8 General, I don't think you answered either of 9 the two questions that I asked you. So I'll 10 try again. 11 12 Why wouldn't they just have said the failure-to-vote clause doesn't apply to -- to 13 14 -- to -- to where a state uses the confirmation 15 procedures? 16 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Well, Your Honor, 17 I don't know the answer to that. And I would say that the NVRA is not one of these statutes 18 that I would hold up as a paradigm for 19 20 legislative draftsmanship, but --JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. So the second 21 22 question is what is left of the failure-to-vote 23 clause, practically speaking? GENERAL FRANCISCO: It takes 24

completely off the table using failure to vote

- 1 as a conclusive presumption for any other
- 2 ground for removal.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, what other
- 4 ground are we talking about?
- 5 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Well, prior to the
- 6 NVRA --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, it's not --
- 8 nobody used it as a presumption for mental
- 9 incapacity.
- 10 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Well, Your Honor,
- 11 actually, the legislative history makes clear
- 12 that prior to the NVRA, they used it as a
- 13 presumption for meeting the whole panoply of
- 14 different bases for removal.
- 15 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, wasn't it --
- wasn't it itself considered to be a ground for
- 17 being removed? It wasn't necessarily -- these
- states didn't regard it necessarily as a proxy
- 19 for anything else. They just took the position
- 20 that it was use it or lose it. If you didn't
- vote for a certain period of time, that was
- 22 grounds for taking your name off the
- 23 eligibility list.
- 24 GENERAL FRANCISCO: That's absolutely
- correct, and that's why it meant to address

- 1 both of those issues, those states that had a
- 2 use it or lose it mentality, you can never do
- 3 that, and those states that used it to
- 4 conclusively presume that some other basis for
- 5 removal has been met.
- 6 But here Ohio joins the initial
- 7 failure to vote with the very process that
- 8 Congress established for determining whether
- 9 somebody has been removed from the voter rolls.
- 10 And with respect to the notion that
- 11 somehow 8(d)(1)(b) does not set forth a
- separate process apart from the 8(c) Postal
- 13 Service process, it clearly does. If you look
- 14 at Section 8(d), there are two provisions.
- There's 8(d)(1)(A) which allows you to
- 16 remove somebody if they've notified you that
- they've moved, clearly a standalone process.
- 18 8(d)(1)(B) is simply the corollary to that. If
- 19 you haven't notified us that you've moved, here
- is another process that states can use to make
- 21 that determination.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 23 General.
- 24 GENERAL FRANCISCO: Thank you, Mr.
- 25 Chief Justice.

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Smith.
2	ORAL ARGUMENT OF PAUL M. SMITH
3	ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS
4	MR. SMITH: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
5	it please the Court:
6	I think it's important to recognize
7	that the Supplemental Process violates Section
8	8 of the NVRA in two distinct ways. Of course,
9	it violates the failure-to-vote clause as we've
10	been discussing, but it also violates 8(a)
11	because 8(a) sets out an exclusive list of four
12	bases that can be used for purging people from
13	the rolls, and bars states from doing it under
14	any other circumstances.
15	And the Supplemental Process, the way
16	it is designed, it assures that many, indeed
17	probably most of the people who are purged,
18	have not moved, let alone moved to a different
19	county or state, which is the only moves that
20	can justify a purge under the plain terms of
21	the NVRA.
22	It simply doesn't provide adequate
23	evidence to come to the conclusion that the
24	person has moved at all.
2.5	JUSTICE ALITO: Well vour argument is

- that failure to vote is not one of the listed
- 2 grounds for being removed, right? That's --
- 3 that's the argument you've just made.
- 4 MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor.
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: But is that what Ohio
- 6 does? Does it say the failure to vote is a
- 7 ground for removal, or does it say that moving
- 8 out of the district is a ground for removal,
- 9 and failure to vote plays a part in the
- 10 determination of whether a person has moved out
- of the district? It's evidentiary. It's not
- 12 the -- the ground for removal in and of itself.
- MR. SMITH: Well, of course they do
- 14 say that they are -- they're using the change
- of residency provision of 8(a) and that that's
- 16 what they're trying to -- to justify the
- 17 Supplemental Process with. But if, in fact, it
- does not do that, then it becomes illegal.
- 19 And the reality is that the -- the
- 20 failure to vote for two years tells you almost
- 21 nothing about whether or not anybody has moved.
- 22 Fifty or 60 percent of the voters in Ohio
- 23 routinely don't vote over a two-year period.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah, I understand
- 25 that. But I wonder what your answer would be

- 1 to this: Suppose the state statute said that
- 2 if you have not voted for 20 years, then we're
- 3 going to send out the notice. Would you say
- 4 that that violates this Act?
- 5 MR. SMITH: Well, it plainly violates
- 6 the Act, Your Honor, because the Act says you
- 7 can't use failure to vote as the reason for
- 8 purging somebody from the rolls. And what the
- 9 Supplemental Process does is it says the reason
- 10 we think the person has moved is because they
- 11 haven't voted. It is the only piece of
- 12 evidence that they have when they purge
- 13 somebody that they have moved. Only --
- 14 JUSTICE ALITO: You think that if
- 15 somebody hasn't voted for 20 years, that
- 16 doesn't raise an inference that the person has
- 17 moved or died?
- 18 MR. SMITH: Your Honor, in the
- 19 legislative history they rejected amendments
- 20 precisely like that. They even rejected a
- 21 100-year rule. They said we don't want failure
- 22 to vote to be the basis for which people are
- 23 purged.
- 24 JUSTICE ALITO: In and of itself, but,
- I mean, that isn't enough even to spark an

- 1 inquiry by sending a -- a postcard saying if,
- in fact, you just decided you didn't want to
- 3 vote for 20 years, but you really want to keep
- 4 your name on the list, and you're still in the
- 5 district, send this back. That would be
- 6 illegal?
- 7 MR. SMITH: Well, Your Honor, we're
- 8 talking about the people who don't send it
- 9 back, which, by the way, is the large majority
- of people. And when you don't get the notice
- 11 back, what that tells you is absolutely nothing
- 12 about whether the person has moved.
- And so when you get to the end of the
- 14 three stages of the process, two years of
- non-voting, not getting the notice back, you
- have no idea why or where, and four more years
- of non-voting, the only evidence that they have
- 18 that the person has moved is they're not
- 19 voting. So it is, in fact, the sole reason
- that they're being purged.
- JUSTICE ALITO: But if not getting the
- 22 notice back tells you nothing, why did Congress
- 23 make that part of the determination?
- MR. SMITH: It is a safeguard, Your
- 25 Honor. It is a notice provision. It is a

- 1 warning to the voter that their -- that their
- 2 registration status is at risk, and it gives
- 3 them two options.
- 4 They can send it back if they want --
- 5 if they haven't moved and they want to tell
- 6 them here's -- I'm still there, or it says you
- 7 don't have to send it back. You can just vote
- 8 sometime in the next four years.
- 9 But what reality is, most people don't
- 10 send it back. And these statistics are in the
- 11 record, Your Honor.
- We have Exhibit I to the State's
- initial brief in the district court are
- 14 statistics Ohio provided. They do this every
- two years to the Election Assistance
- 16 Commission, at page 63, and they say: Here is
- 17 what happens to these confirmation notices.
- 18 And what it shows is that in 19 -- in -- in
- 19 2011, they sent out 1.5 million of these
- 20 confirmation notices.
- JUSTICE BREYER: What are -- what are
- 22 they supposed to do? That is, every year a
- certain number of people die and every year a
- 24 certain number move to California. All right.
- 25 We don't want them on the voter roll. That

- 1 used to be a big problem, voting dead people.
- 2 Okay?
- What should the state do?
- 4 MR. SMITH: Well, the dead -- the dead
- 5 people aren't a problem, Your Honor. There are
- 6 authoritative lists at both states and the
- 7 federal government level.
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: They went and died in
- 9 Hawaii, I don't know, they went and died in
- 10 Alaska. They went and died in Tasmania.
- Is -- is Rhode Island supposed to look
- 12 at the Tasmanian voting records or hospital
- 13 records or what are -- what -- it's a serious
- 14 question. I don't think there's no answer to
- 15 it.
- 16 MR. SMITH: But I don't think there's
- 17 any --
- 18 JUSTICE BREYER: And I want to know
- 19 your opinion.
- 20 MR. SMITH: -- any realistic concern
- 21 about the death issue, Your Honor. There are
- 22 ways that people are informed about deaths.
- JUSTICE BREYER: What?
- MR. SMITH: There are lists that are
- 25 maintained by the federal government and the

- 1 states. And they don't even defend this as a
- 2 -- as a way to address that.
- JUSTICE BREYER: You know, I want to
- 4 know what they are. I -- I am very ignorant in
- 5 this field.
- 6 MR. SMITH: Well, I'm -- I'm --
- JUSTICE BREYER: I'm in Rhode Island.
- 8 I see the statute. I know some people have
- 9 died, maybe in Rhode Island, maybe outside.
- 10 Maybe they've moved to California.
- I don't want them voting in my state
- or people pretending to be them voting in my
- 13 state. What do I do?
- MR. SMITH: I do not have a detailed
- understanding of this since it wasn't really
- 16 part of the issue for this case, but I
- 17 understand that there is a national database
- 18 maintained by the federal government with
- 19 information provided by all the states that
- lists who's died in the past year, and you can
- 21 compare it.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what
- 23 about people -- Justice Breyer's question also
- included people who moved. What about them?
- 25 MR. SMITH: People who move, there are

- 1 a variety of ways that you -- you find them.
- 2 If they move within the state, the first thing
- 3 that happens is the Bureau of Motor Vehicles
- 4 has a change-of-address process, and under the
- 5 NVRA and under Ohio process, if you change your
- 6 driver's license address, your -- your
- 7 registration is automatically updated. You're
- 8 registered. If you move from Cincinnati to
- 9 Cleveland, you are fine.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What about
- 11 Justice --
- 12 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, how often do
- 13 you change your driver's license?
- MR. SMITH: Well, when people move to
- a different place in Ohio, they're required to
- 16 do -- to notify them within 10 days. That's
- 17 the law. Whether people do that, I don't know.
- 18 But then you have the NCOA Process. When
- 19 people move to another county or state, the
- 20 odds are they posted a forwarding address with
- 21 the post office. That address then, on an
- 22 annual basis, gets -- gets -- those addresses
- get compared to the -- the statewide database,
- and those people get taken care of long before
- 25 the Supplemental Process.

1 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But are there -- are there statistics or -- is that just a 2 commonsense argument, or are there statistics 3 that show that? 4 MR. SMITH: Show what, Your Honor? 5 6 JUSTICE KENNEDY: That when you --7 that when you move, you always notify -- notify 8 the post office? MR. SMITH: No, Your Honor. It is 9 just common experience. I don't think there 10 are statistics. Certainly, the state does not 11 12 have any statistics they've ever suggested for 13 why they --14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, Mr. Smith. I thought I read it was 40 or 15 50 percent. 16 17 MR. SMITH: No, Your Honor. statistic in -- in the record is that 40 18 percent of the mail that gets returned for --19 20 as undeliverable is -- is because people have not posted a forward address. It's a much --21 2.2 likely to be a much smaller percentage of 23 people who don't actually forward -- do that 24 when they move to a different county or state. 2.5 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Under -- under your

- interpretation, could -- under your
- 2 interpretation, could Ohio send address
- 3 verification notices to the entire electorate
- 4 and -- and then do what it's doing?
- 5 MR. SMITH: The confirmation -- the
- 6 forwardable ones that they do under the
- 7 confirmation process, if they did that to the
- 8 entire electorate, it would not violate
- 9 8(b)(2), but it would most assuredly violate
- 10 8(a) because --
- 11 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Right. So the fact
- 12 that they use a general mail -- mail to
- 13 everybody wouldn't affect the outcome in your
- 14 view?
- MR. SMITH: No, it wouldn't, Your
- 16 Honor, because what happens is if 70 percent of
- 17 the people don't return them -- that's what the
- 18 statistics show about the notices in 2011:
- 19 10 percent were returned as undeliverable,
- 20 20 percent were returned, and 1.2 million
- 21 people just threw them in the circular file.
- 22 JUSTICE BREYER: What about sending a
- 23 card? Look, the reason I'm asking these
- questions is because I don't believe Congress
- would have passed a statute that would prevent

- 1 a state from purging a voting roll of people
- who have died or have moved out of the state.
- 3 So I'm trying to reconcile the two.
- 4 And, therefore, I ask you what the state's
- 5 supposed to do for that latter objective. And
- 6 suppose they send a card which says no
- 7 forwarding. Don't forward. And their theory
- 8 of that is that if the person has moved, and
- 9 they wait long enough, and they send it a
- 10 couple of times, the post office will send it
- 11 back and then they'll know the person has
- 12 moved.
- 13 MR. SMITH: Your Honor, that is the
- 14 precise system that 14 or so states use to
- identify people who have moved, and the key
- 16 feature of it is that it's not forwardable
- 17 because then it comes back if they have moved.
- 18 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes, that's right.
- 19 And you think that's okay?
- 20 MR. SMITH: The Justice Department for
- 21 20 years said that was okay.
- JUSTICE BREYER: I'm asking you if you
- 23 think that's --
- MR. SMITH: I think it's okay too.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. Now --

- 1 MR. SMITH: But you then have to go
- 2 into the confirmation process.
- JUSTICE BREYER: All right. Fine,
- 4 fine. Okay. I got my answer.
- 5 MR. SMITH: Yes.
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: Can I add one thing
- 7 to it?
- 8 I -- I'd like to add that because they
- 9 don't want to send non-forwardable cards to
- 10 everyone since it's expensive -- in a state
- 11 like California, it might cost several -- tens
- of millions of dollars -- what they do is they
- send those non-forwardable cards to people who
- haven't voted for three or four years. Okay?
- 15 Now is it okay?
- 16 MR. SMITH: If they only proceed to
- 17 purge people when it comes back and says no
- 18 longer at this dress -- address, undeliverable,
- 19 I think it's fine, Your Honor, because it's not
- 20 based on non-voting at that point. It's based
- 21 on concrete, reliable evidence --
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So -- so the
- 23 triggering event can be the failure to vote? I
- 24 would have thought that's inconsistent with the
- 25 rest of your argument, which says what's wrong

- 1 with this case is that they used failure to
- 2 vote to trigger the sending of the notice.
- 3 MR. SMITH: Well, Your Honor, I -- I
- 4 think that -- that you could differ --
- 5 reasonable people could differ about this,
- 6 whether that is -- that is illegal, but I -- I
- 7 think when you have an intervening cause that
- 8 very clearly says this person has moved, just
- 9 as when they return the confirmation notice and
- 10 they say they've moved, then it's okay even if
- 11 they -- the reason they got the notice was
- 12 non-voting. You have then some concrete
- information that says this person has moved.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But -- but, I
- mean, then I would -- the response is really
- 16 the -- the substance of your argument, which is
- 17 it's still triggered by the failure to vote and
- 18 the law says you cannot use failure to vote in
- 19 -- in one of these processes.
- MR. SMITH: Well, Your Honor, I think
- 21 that -- what the law says is failure to vote
- can't be the reason you're purging them. And
- when you -- when -- when the only evidence you
- 24 have at all that they have moved is not voting,
- 25 then that's clearly the reason that you are

- 1 purging them. And that's what the Supplemental
- 2 Process does. For the people that don't return
- 3 the card --
- 4 JUSTICE KENNEDY: The reason they're
- 5 purging them is they want to protect the voter
- 6 roll from people that have not -- that -- that
- 7 have moved and they're voting in the wrong
- 8 district. That's the reason. What we're
- 9 talking about are the -- the best tools to --
- 10 to implement that reason, to implement that
- 11 purpose.
- MR. SMITH: And Congress thought the
- worst thing you could do to try to find people
- 14 who have moved is just look at who isn't voting
- because there were two problems with it.
- 16 Congress knew there were vast numbers of people
- 17 who simply choose not to vote and that that was
- therefore a terribly inaccurate way to identify
- 19 people who have moved, and it also said very
- 20 specifically people -- it's unfortunate that
- 21 people don't vote, but they have a right not to
- 22 vote. This is the Senate report. Many states
- 23 -- "the Committee recognizes that while voting
- is a right, people have an equal right not to
- 25 vote."

1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Is that -- is 2 that true? I mean, you think there is a constitutional right not to vote? 3 MR. SMITH: This is a statutory right 4 here, Your Honor, but I actually do think it's 5 the -- the --6 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I understand it's a statutory. But there are many 8 9 democracies that require you to vote, right? Australia, it's -- you get a fine if you don't 10 vote. And other places. And I have certainly 11 12 seen it proposed it would be a good idea, given 13 the low voter turnouts in our country, that we 14 adopt something like that as well. Now, you 15 think that would be unconstitutional? MR. SMITH: Well, I think there's a 16 17 pretty persuasive argument to that effect in the National Libertarian brief that was filed 18 in this case, filed by Wilmer. I think, 19 basically, they said it's a First Amendment 20 act. And, just as you have a right to vote 21 2.2 protected by the First Amendment, a right not 23 to vote because you don't want to vote for any 24 of those candidates would be protected as well,

I would think. In any event, it --

1 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Smith, in -- in 2 your view, you know, we have what's been called the safe harbor; that is, you use the post 3 office notice of change of address. What else 4 could be the trigger? 5 6 MR. SMITH: There's the -- the non- --7 the non-forwardable mail, the national change of address. There are the -- the DMV records, 8 9 which come into play. They operate 10 continuously. People -- people are reregistered on -- that's required by Section 5 11 12 of the NVRA. And Ohio does that before it even 13 gets to the NCOA Process. There are statewide 14 -- there are interstate databases. The ERIC system is the sort of state-of-the-art 15 interstate database that lists everybody who 16 17 goes somewhere else and registers or gets a driver's license in some other state. All of 18 that stuff is available to the State of Ohio. 19 20 And I think it's important as well to understand the small number of people that they 21 2.2 say they're looking for with this Supplemental 23 Process. I mean, this is a 24 JUSTICE ALITO: very -- it's a very important subject. It's a 25

- 1 sensitive subject. There are -- as a policy
- 2 matter, there are strong arguments on both
- 3 sides.
- 4 Congress had struck a compromise.
- 5 What we have before us is a question of
- 6 statutory interpretation, not a question of
- 7 what we think would be the ideal system for
- 8 achieving the result of removing people who
- 9 have moved from the voter lists.
- 10 And you haven't said very much about
- 11 the language of the statute.
- MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor.
- 13 JUSTICE ALITO: How do you get -- if
- 14 "by reason of a person's failure to vote" is
- not but-for cause, how do you get around the
- 16 language of (b)(2)?
- 17 MR. SMITH: Your Honor, the -- the
- language of (b)(2), I think, strongly supports
- 19 our position because what it says is you can't
- 20 have a system that uses non-voting as the
- 21 reason for purging somebody, except you can use
- (c) and (d), which is to say you can use the
- 23 confirmation process. And so non-voting can
- come into play at the end of the process, not
- at the beginning of the process.

1 JUSTICE ALITO: But that actually 2 isn't what (b)(2) says. It does not say you can't use failure to vote as a reason for 3 removing someone, except that you can do what 4 is set out in --- in (c) and (d). 5 6 What it says is that the principle 7 that you can't use failure to vote as a reason 8 for removing someone may not be construed to prohibit. So the -- it -- it tells you how to 9 interpret the first part of (b)(2). It is not 10 an exception to the first part of (b)(2). 11 12 MR. SMITH: Right, but it is -- it is 13 an explanation that the one kind of 14 consideration of non-voting that -- that it -that it should not be construed to prohibit is 15 the part that comes in at the end of the 16 17 process. And then they went on to emphasize that -- the sequence. They say (a), they have 18 not responded to the notice and, then, they 19 have not voted for two -- two consecutive 20 elections. That is very clearly what Congress 21 2.2 was trying to preserve and to eliminate the 23 tension, perceived tension, between (b) and (d) in the old version. 24 2.5 JUSTICE ALITO: It says -- it says

- that -- that it's all right if you followed
- 2 either (c) or (d).
- MR. SMITH: (c) and (d), Your Honor,
- 4 with respect.
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, it says -- you
- 6 think you have to follow (c) and (d)?
- 7 MR. SMITH: Well, I think you need to
- 8 follow --
- 9 JUSTICE ALITO: That's not what it
- 10 says.
- 11 MR. SMITH: You need to follow
- 12 something like (c) because clearly Congress
- 13 anticipated that there would be something that
- 14 would tell you that they have moved before you
- go into the confirmation process, because the
- 16 confirmation process consists, if they don't
- 17 get the notice back, of no evidence at all
- about whether they've moved from the notice.
- 19 And four more years of non-voting, precisely
- 20 the thing Congress said should not be the
- 21 reason that you purge somebody.
- 22 So the whole system only makes sense
- 23 if you assume there's something like the NCOA
- 24 Process or some other indication that they have
- 25 moved before you put them into the process, and

- if you don't have that, you're going to vastly
- over-purge people. That's precisely what Ohio
- does because so many people don't vote for two
- 4 years and they get put into this process where
- 5 70 percent of them don't send back the notice
- 6 and in four -- four more years of non-voting,
- 7 you're going to end up with --
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: You just told me that
- 9 it doesn't matter how many years is required by
- 10 the trigger. It could be 10. It could be 20.
- MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor, because
- 12 that's what the statute says. And that's --
- 13 that --
- 14 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, where does the
- 15 -- where does the statute say that?
- MR. SMITH: The statute -- well, it
- 17 says two things: It says A, don't purge people
- 18 unless you have good reason to think they've
- 19 moved. That's (a).
- JUSTICE ALITO: And --
- 21 MR. SMITH: And in (b) --
- JUSTICE ALITO: -- and not voting for
- 23 20 years isn't good reason to think that
- they've moved?
- MR. SMITH: Well, it -- it -- they --

- 1 they might be. I don't believe so. I mean,
- 2 lots of people probably stay registered much
- 3 longer than 20 years and don't move for 20
- 4 years. It's not an unusual thing in -- in our
- 5 country, I would believe.
- In any event, the -- the -- the
- 7 statute that we're dealing with here says that
- 8 the reason you're purging them cannot be their
- 9 non-voting. And when they get to the end of
- 10 the Supplemental Process, that is the only
- 11 evidence they have that anybody has moved.
- Weak as it is, it's six years of
- non-voting, and a notice that doesn't get
- 14 returned, which tells them nothing. And so the
- 15 --
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, it
- 17 doesn't --
- 18 MR. SMITH: -- entire process is --
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- it doesn't
- 20 tell them nothing. It tells them that they did
- 21 not respond to a notice that says you're going
- 22 to lose the registration if you don't vote
- 23 through the two years, two elections. So it
- tells them something.
- 25 They have more evidence than just that

- 1 they haven't voted. And you've indicated that
- 2 under some circumstances, the method of the
- 3 notification as we have in the states that you
- 4 reference on pages 14 to 15, that that is okay,
- 5 even though it's triggered solely by the
- 6 failure to vote.
- 7 So I -- I don't think you can maintain
- 8 in a principled way the acceptance of the
- 9 validity of those States' positions and -- and
- 10 your argument against the position here. Now
- 11 you may say: Well, it makes a difference
- 12 because of the -- the -- the quality of the
- information you get from one notice or another
- but you can't just attack this on the basis
- that it's triggered by the failure to vote.
- 16 You have to say failure to vote, plus
- 17 a method of notification that you think is not
- 18 sufficient, because you do think in other cases
- 19 failure to vote plus a different method of
- 20 notification would be okay.
- MR. SMITH: But --
- JUSTICE ALITO: And maybe your
- position still is the same, but it can't just
- 24 based on the fact of failure to vote being the
- 25 trigger.

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1
               MR. SMITH: We're talking about the
 2
     people who don't return the notice. And I
      think it's clear that nobody would claim, and
 3
      Ohio doesn't claim, that when they don't get
 4
      anything back from the person that that tells
 5
 6
      them anything about whether they are still
 7
      living in the same place where they sent the
     notice or whether they moved to some other
 8
 9
     place.
               They are forwardable.
10
                                      They have no
      idea which trash can it was thrown at, the
11
12
      original address or some other address.
      simply doesn't give them any information.
13
               Now the alternative --
14
15
               CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but they
      say they get more information.
16
                                      It's not just
17
      that it's not -- you know, that it's not
      returned, but they have gotten the notice and
18
      they haven't voted in the subsequent elections.
19
20
               MR. SMITH: Right, right. So in end
      of the day they have six years of non-voting
21
2.2
      that tells them -- they say that's some
23
      evidence that they've moved. It is some
24
      evidence. It's pretty weak evidence, but it's
      some evidence. But it -- but the statute says
2.5
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- 1 you need a lot better evidence than that. And
- the one thing we don't want you to do is use
- 3 non-voting because people have a right not to
- 4 vote. And we don't want them punished for it.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, maybe
- 6 I'm just repeating myself, but --
- 7 MR. SMITH: Maybe I am too.
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- you don't
- 9 just have the failure -- maybe we're both just
- 10 repeating.
- We don't -- you don't just have the
- 12 failure the vote. You have the failure to
- vote, plus the notification that you need to do
- 14 something because you haven't voted.
- Now, in some situations you think the
- 16 notification is sufficient, so you would say in
- 17 those, it is not just the failure to vote. But
- in this case, you say the notification is not
- 19 sufficient, so it is just the failure to vote.
- MR. SMITH: It's a fundamental
- 21 difference between when you get back something
- 22 the post office -- from the post office that is
- 23 undeliverable, no longer at this address, and
- 24 when you get nothing back.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yeah, I

1 understand that, but -- but the point is that 2 your argument then really turns on the adequacy of the notice and not simply the fact that the 3 notice is triggered by a failure to vote. 4 MR. SMITH: Well, I think, Your Honor, 5 6 the -- the notice that's in the statute, the 7 forwardable notice that Congress specifies has to be forwardable, was not designed to be a 8 9 test of whether people have moved. It was designed to be a safeguard, a 10 notice process telling people their rights were 11 12 at risk, and they either have to return it or 13 they need to vote sometime pretty soon or they 14 are going to lose their registration status. 15 To turn it into the test, the state says we can give this to everybody and -- and 16 17 then purge people when they don't return the notice on the assumption that that means they 18 haven't voted -- they have moved, if they don't 19 return the notice and they don't vote for four 20 years, it's -- the thing about that kind of 21 2.2 notice is when 70 percent of the people don't 23 return it, which is what happened in 2011 in 24 Ohio, the ones who don't return it, you have no

more idea whether they've moved or not moved,

- 1 it's no more likely --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Any stat on that? I
- 3 mean, this does seem at the moment to boil down
- 4 to an empirical question.
- 5 You think that sending a notice, which
- 6 is forwardable, is not going to tell you not
- 7 much when it comes back because so many people
- 8 just don't return notices.
- 9 MR. SMITH: It's not going to tell you
- 10 much when it doesn't come back.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah, when it doesn't
- 12 --
- MR. SMITH: That's the problem.
- JUSTICE BREYER: -- sorry, I misspoke.
- 15 You think that returning a notice that's
- 16 forwardable, when it doesn't come back tells
- 17 you virtually nothing because people just throw
- 18 things in the wastebasket or --
- 19 MR. SMITH: It -- it doesn't tell you
- 20 --
- JUSTICE BREYER: -- or it tells you
- 22 next to nothing.
- MR. SMITH: It doesn't tell you
- 24 whether they -- it's been forwarded to the new
- 25 address or --

- 1 JUSTICE BREYER: You don't know where
- 2 -- you don't know if they just got it at the
- 3 old address or they had to forward it. You
- 4 don't know.
- 5 But if it wasn't forwardable, you get
- it from the post office, that tells you quite a
- 7 lot.
- 8 MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor.
- 9 JUSTICE BREYER: Got it. Got it.
- MR. SMITH: Good, good.
- 11 JUSTICE BREYER: Now, that's what
- 12 you've just said.
- And if you're right on the first, then
- we have nothing left here or next to nothing
- 15 left but the not voting. That's your point.
- 16 MR. SMITH: Right.
- 17 JUSTICE BREYER: His point is we have
- 18 something else. We do have the fact that that
- 19 notice didn't come back and that means more
- than you think it means. Okay? That's their
- 21 point.
- MR. SMITH: They -- they don't
- 23 actually claim --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Now if that's so, all
- 25 I'm asking is, is there any place in this

- 1 record that I can look for some numbers or
- 2 surveys or something hard that will either
- 3 support you or will support them?
- 4 MR. SMITH: Your Honor, there is no
- 5 evidence about whether or not people who had
- failed to return the notice have moved, because
- 7 they have never claimed it was evidence that
- 8 they have moved. Their only claim in this case
- 9 is that we're -- we're targeting these
- 10 people because --
- JUSTICE BREYER: But there might be
- 12 surveys about how many people throw everything
- in the wastebasket. I confess to doing that
- 14 sometimes. And -- and --
- MR. SMITH: Most people do.
- 16 JUSTICE BREYER: I know that's what
- 17 your opinion is. And all I'm asking is, is
- there any hard evidence of that one way or the
- 19 other?
- 20 MR. SMITH: The evidence we have in
- 21 the record is that most people throw it in the
- 22 wastebasket, 70 percent. Excuse me?
- JUSTICE BREYER: Page?
- MR. SMITH: That's Exhibit I to their
- 25 brief in the trial court. Their -- their

- 1 report to the Election Assistance Commission on
- 2 their 2011 -- 1.5 million confirmation notices,
- 3 1.2 million were simply ignored, 10 percent
- 4 were returned undeliverable, 20 percent were --
- 5 were returned.
- 6 That's the data on this. Now I think
- 7 the other important --
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Smith, there
- 9 is one thing about -- and I maybe should have
- 10 asked this of -- of Ohio -- of the state. But
- once you don't return the notice, you get put
- on the inactive list, correct?
- MR. SMITH: Right.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That means that
- 15 you no longer -- does it mean you no longer get
- 16 mailings about elections?
- 17 MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor. It means
- 18 you can still vote, but you can't -- you're not
- 19 notified of where your polling place is and you
- 20 don't get the --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're not sent
- 22 any more reminders about --
- MR. SMITH: That's my understanding.
- 24 I --
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It's one notice in

- 1 -- for four, six years.
- 2 MR. SMITH: You disappears for
- 3 purposes of mailing.
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And you disappear
- 5 from any further mailings.
- 6 MR. SMITH: That's my understanding.
- 7 I couldn't necessarily swear to it, Your Honor,
- 8 but it's my understanding. That that's --
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sure Mr.
- 10 Murphy will --
- MR. SMITH: -- the consequence of the
- 12 inactive status.
- MR. SMITH: -- correct it, if it's
- 14 wrong.
- MR. SMITH: Yes. Now, let -- let me
- 16 talk, if I could, about this concept of
- 17 proximate cause that's been -- that's been
- 18 brought up here. I think it's a misplaced
- 19 concept here because the term that the Congress
- 20 used multiple times was "reason."
- 21 And I think the reason has to be
- 22 something that is causally linked to the
- 23 underlying reason, which is that they think
- you've moved to a different county or state.
- 25 And the only evidence they have at the end of

- 1 the Supplemental Process of that is the
- 2 non-voting.
- 3 They don't even claim that the
- 4 people -- the 70 percent of people who don't
- 5 return the notice, that that is evidence of
- 6 anything. It is a hoop they have to go
- 7 through. It is a -- it is a safeguard, it is a
- 8 requirement that Congress imposed, but it is
- 9 not the reason that anybody is being purged in
- 10 terms of the underlying issue of whether
- 11 they've -- they've moved.
- But even if you want to do this
- 13 proximate cause concept, and as Justice Kagan
- 14 pointed out, there are three things that have
- 15 to happen: Two years of non-voting, the
- 16 failure to return the notice, and four more
- 17 years of non-voting.
- 18 And calling the non-return of the
- 19 notice the proximate cause is like saying when
- you strike out, the only proximate cause is
- 21 strike two. It just doesn't -- it doesn't
- 22 really make sense.
- JUSTICE ALITO: So what is your
- 24 standard of causation? It's not -- it's not
- solely, it is not proximate cause. The only

- 1 thing I can think of that's left is but-for.
- 2 MR. SMITH: I think that the analysis
- 3 ought to use the -- be based on the term
- 4 "reason," not "cause," Your Honor. It's not a
- 5 -- this is not a tort law.
- 6 JUSTICE ALITO: What's the difference
- 7 --
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: I don't understand why
- 9 it's just -- it is proximate cause, but both --
- 10 strike one, strike two, strike three. They're
- 11 all proximate causes of the strikeout.
- MR. SMITH: Well, I agree with that,
- 13 Your Honor, as well. I just think that that's
- 14 not -- that's not the right way to think about
- 15 it here.
- The reason that they're being
- identified as having moved is because they're
- 18 not voting. That's the point.
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, in HAVA Congress
- 20 used the term "solely." Could you say
- 21 something about -- about that provision of --
- of HAVA? That says that states shall include
- 23 provisions. It's mandatory.
- To have a system of file maintenance
- 25 that makes a reasonable effort to remove

- 1 ineligible voters, and goes on to say, "under
- this system, registrants who have not responded
- 3 to a notice and who have not voted in two
- 4 consecutive general elections for federal
- 5 office shall be removed from the official list
- 6 of eligible voters."
- 7 By itself, that seems pretty clear.
- 8 How do you get around that?
- 9 MR. SMITH: Well, Your Honor, I think
- 10 the except clause is a reference to the same
- 11 principle that is set forth in -- in (b)(2) --
- (b)(2), which is to say the reason that you're
- getting put into the -- into the purge can't be
- 14 simply not voting.
- 15 JUSTICE ALITO: Except -- but it -- it
- 16 goes on to say: Except that no registrant may
- 17 be removed solely by reason of failure to vote.
- 18 MR. SMITH: Right.
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Now, under Ohio's
- 20 system, is someone removed solely because of
- 21 failure to vote?
- MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor.
- 23 Absolutely.
- JUSTICE ALITO: So the notices --
- 25 there's no requirement -- if somebody doesn't

- 1 vote forever, but returns that notice, the
- 2 person would be removed from the list?
- 3 MR. SMITH: We're talking about people
- 4 who don't return the notice. The case is only
- 5 about people who don't return the notice.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Now wait.
- 7 JUSTICE ALITO: I understand that, but
- 8 I don't see how that -- how that's solely.
- 9 MR. SMITH: Well, because the only
- 10 evidence that they have that you have moved,
- 11 which is the permissible category, is your
- 12 non-voting. And so Congress, when it -- when
- it -- when it wrote that would have thought
- 14 that the -- the Supplemental Process removes
- people solely for non-voting. It didn't think
- of the confirmation process as a reason to
- 17 remove people.
- 18 And it certainly didn't think
- 19 non-return of the notice was a reason to remove
- 20 people. It was looking at --
- JUSTICE ALITO: If somebody returns
- 22 the notice, they never vote but they return the
- 23 notice, are they removed from the list?
- MR. SMITH: The notice, when they
- 25 return the notice, the question is what do they

- 1 say? Do they say I'm still living on Main
- 2 Street like I always have? Then they -- they
- 3 stay on the list. If they say I have moved to
- 4 Oklahoma, then they get purged.
- 5 But in either event, the state then
- 6 has direct information about where they live
- 7 and can take whatever action it should.
- 8 The -- the problem we have here is
- 9 that this kind of notice, which, by the way,
- 10 says you don't have to return it, you can just
- 11 choose to vote sometime in the next four years,
- most of the time isn't going to get returned.
- 13 And so it doesn't provide you any evidence at
- 14 all on which to decide that these people should
- be purged. And you end up with a system which
- 16 looks an awful lot like the old Ohio use it or
- 17 lose-it system, which is some period of
- non-voting, one notice that most people don't
- 19 return, and we're going to -- we're going to
- throw you off the rolls.
- Now, the other thing, the other fact
- that's in the record is the small number of
- 23 people that were -- that the Supplemental
- 24 Process supposedly is trying to find. We have
- in the record evidence about how many people

- 1 moved to a different county or state in each
- 2 year. This is evidence the state put in the
- 3 record, Exhibit E to their main brief in the
- 4 district court. And it shows that about
- 5 3 percent of people in this country move to a
- 6 different county or state outside of the
- 7 registrar's jurisdiction, to use the term --
- 8 terminology in the -- in the statute.
- 9 Three percent a year.
- That's a small number by itself. But
- 11 then the Supplemental Process only is triggered
- 12 to try to find that -- some sliver of those
- people who have not already been identified
- 14 because they changed their address with the
- Bureau of Motor Vehicles or because they posted
- 16 a forwarding address with the Post Office.
- 17 And so what --
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Smith, could
- 19 you give me concrete numbers? How many voters
- 20 have been purged as a result of this system?
- MR. SMITH: Well, Your Honor, I can't
- 22 give you exact numbers, but I -- I would refer
- you to the biennial Election Assistance
- 24 Commission reports that -- that look in detail
- at all the states' processes with respect to

- 1 registration and perjury -- purge. I -- I -- I
- 2 do know that -- two things I can tell you, Your
- 3 Honor.
- 4 It's certainly in the hundreds of
- 5 thousands in -- in many years. It was
- 6 something like several hundred thousand in
- 7 2015, according to the more recent report
- 8 that's not in the record.
- 9 And I can also tell you that the
- 10 evidence shows --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But you gave me
- 3 percent of people nationally move.
- MR. SMITH: Move to a different county
- 14 or state.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I guess what
- 16 I'm trying to get to is about how many people
- in Michigan actually move?
- 18 MR. SMITH: Well, the -- the -- the
- 19 Ohio, the statistics that were put in were
- 20 national. But those --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, I
- 22 misspoke. In Ohio.
- MR. SMITH: Ohio apparently thinks
- it's pretty -- the -- the national
- 25 statistics represent Ohio because that's the

- 1 statistics they put in. I don't think the
- 2 Census does these mobility statistics by state
- 3 or at least that's not in the record.
- 4 But 3 percent is roughly the right
- 5 amount. But then you'd have to reduce that --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I don't know.
- 7 Three percent of what?
- 8 MR. SMITH: People move in each year.
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I understand
- 10 that. But what's the -- 3 percent of what
- 11 greater number?
- MR. SMITH: Of all people in the
- 13 country.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Of all people in
- 15 the country.
- MR. SMITH: Yes.
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So we have to
- 18 divide it up and do that math.
- 19 MR. SMITH: Well, it is -- it is -- in
- other words, only -- 97 percent of people do
- 21 not move to another county or state in any
- 22 given year. That's -- that's what the
- 23 statistic is.
- 24 And then, you know, most of those
- 25 3 percent are going to be located presumably in

1 some -- in one of the other ways. 2 So we're talking about a relatively tiny group of people which they then -- the 3 process that they then use begins with 50 or 4 60 percent of people who don't vote for two 5 Thank you, Your Honor. 6 years. 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You can have a couple of minutes as well. 8 MR. SMITH: And so, you know, the 9 process is vastly overbroad in its design to 10 try to find this relatively small group of 11 12 people, starting with 50 or 60 percent in an -in an -- in an off-year election don't vote; 13 70 percent don't return the notice. You're 14 15 just going to end up with a lot of false positives in the end, and that is, in fact, how 16 17 the system is -- is operating. It -- it finds a lot of people that 18 supposedly have moved who simply haven't moved. 19 I think I'll leave it at that, Your Honor. 20 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. Thank you, counsel. 22 23 Two minutes, Mr. Murphy. 24

2.5

1	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF				
2	ERIC E. MURPHY ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS				
3	MR. MURPHY: Thank you, Mr. Chief				
4	Justice:				
5	The first question I'd like to answer				
6	is about the statistics of the number of people				
7	who move without notifying the Post Office.				
8	That is in the record. There's an Inspector				
9	General report that suggests that 40 percent of				
10	individuals don't notify the Post Office.				
11	That's Doc 38-6, page ID number 39-5 in the				
12	district court's docket.				
13	I think this is significant because it				
14	shows why the Postal Service provision is a				
15	safe harbor for meeting the state's obligation				
16	to remove individuals because it's going to be				
17	woefully insufficient for that task. States				
18	are going to have to do other efforts if they				
19	actually want to maintain adequate rolls rather				
20	than just worry about the threat of getting				
21	sued on the other side of the compromise that				
22	is that is at issue here.				
23	And I think this goes to that this in				
24	the end was a a a statute that was				
25	balancing competing purposes. On the one hand				

- 1 trying to remove ineligible voters. On the
- 2 other hand trying to ensure protections for
- 3 eliqible voters.
- 4 And it came up with a compromise. And
- 5 that compromise left a lot of room for states
- 6 in our federal system to adopt the procedures
- 7 that are best in that state.
- 8 And with respect to sending
- 9 information, I would say that my friend on the
- 10 other side mentioned the ERIC program. Ahead
- of the 2016 election, Ohio sent something like
- 1.6 million letters to potentially eligible yet
- unregistered voters, many of those if they were
- 14 removed under our process could have received
- this notice from ERIC ahead of the registration
- 16 deadline encouraging them to register. I'd
- 17 also note that --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, they
- don't get -- people don't get notice that they
- 20 have been struck. They get one notice, they're
- 21 put on the inactive list. Was I correct about
- 22 that?
- MR. MURPHY: Under the NVRA, you're
- 24 only -- the minimum requirement is --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm not asking --

1 MR. MURPHY: Yeah. 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Under Ohio's law, do they get only one notice? 3 MR. MURPHY: Only one notice, but --4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They don't get a 5 6 notice when they're purged. So they don't know 7 they've been purged. They have to go to the polls to find that out. 8 9 MR. MURPHY: That's why I was mentioning the ERIC program --10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, that --11 12 that's --MR. MURPHY: -- because we just sent 13 14 1.6 million letters to all potentially eligible voters who -- who were not registered. 15 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Would you answer 17 my question? Are they ever sent, anyone who sent a notice and put on the inactive list, are 18 they ever again sent any voting information 19 outside of this ERIC program? 20 MR. MURPHY: So Matt Damschroder's 21 22 declaration at Doc 38-2 suggested that the 23 state ahead of the 2016 election sent absentee 24 ballot applications, so you could vote because we have no excuse voting. That would have gone 25

1	to many of these individuals. Not everybody.
2	It would have gone to any of the individuals
3	who had been sent this notice and had voted in
4	the previous election, 2012.
5	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
6	counsel. The case is submitted.
7	(Whereupon, at 11:10 a.m., the case
8	was submitted.)
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