## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE	UNITED STATES
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MICHAEL NANCE,	)
Petitioner,	)
v.	) No. 21-439
TIMOTHY C. WARD, COMMISSIONER,	)
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,	)
ET AL.,	)
Respondents.	)

Pages: 1 through 93

Place: Washington, D.C.

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6	TIMOTHY C. WARD, COMMISSIONER,	)
7	GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	5, )
8	ET AL.,	)
9	Respondents.	)
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12	Washington, D.C.	
13	Monday, April 25, 202	22
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15	The above-entitled matter	came on for
16	oral argument before the Supreme	Court of the
17	United States at 11:50 a.m.	
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1	APPEARANCES:
2	MATTHEW S. HELLMAN, ESQUIRE, Washington, D.C.; on
3	behalf of the Petitioner.
4	MASHA G. HANSFORD, Assistant to the Solicitor General
5	Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; for the
6	United States, as amicus curiae, supporting the
7	Petitioner.
8	STEPHEN J. PETRANY, Solicitor General, Atlanta,
9	Georgia; on behalf of the Respondents.
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(11:50 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument next in Case Number 21-439, Nance
5	against Ward.
6	Mr. Hellman.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF MATTHEW S. HELLMAN
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MR. HELLMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chief
10	Justice, and may it please the Court:
11	Mr. Nance's claim sounds in
12	Section 1983 because it is a claim about how the
13	state may execute him, not a claim that the
14	state cannot execute him. That simple
15	proposition decides this case, and, indeed, when
16	the case began, Respondents did not dispute it.
17	Respondents' new contention that some
18	method-of-execution cases sound in habeas is
19	wrong, wrong about the scope of the writ, wrong
20	about the scope of Section 1983, and wrong under
21	this Court's method-of-execution case law.
22	Proposing a non-statutory method of
23	execution is proposing a method of execution.
24	By its very nature, the claim does not attack
25	the validity of the death centence, which places

- 1 it squarely on the 1983 side of the line that
- 2 this Court has demarcated.
- And that is particularly so because
- 4 Mr. Nance is required to prove that the state
- 5 has a feasible and readily available alternative
- 6 means of carrying out the execution. It would
- 7 stretch habeas beyond recognition to hold that
- 8 it applies to a claim that not only concedes the
- 9 validity of the sentence but proves that the
- 10 state has a feasible means of carrying it out.
- 11 Respondents, of course, are free to
- 12 dispute the feasibility of the firing squad as
- 13 an alternative method, but that feasibility
- 14 analysis is part of the Section 1983 merits
- inquiry, just as it is with the feasibility
- inquiry for any other proposed method.
- 17 Any other result would mire
- 18 method-of-execution litigation in threshold
- 19 questions about whether a proposed alternative
- 20 is truly non-statutory. The result would be
- 21 confusion, delay, and arbitrariness.
- More than that, Respondents' rule
- 23 would close the courthouse doors to the very
- 24 claim that all nine members of the Bucklew Court
- 25 held should not be unduly difficult to bring.

1 With that, I welcome the Court's 2 questions. 3 JUSTICE THOMAS: Could a state write into legislation that -- for certain crimes, 4 that the execution would be, for example, only 5 6 lethal injection? 7 MR. HELLMAN: It is possible to imagine a state law that -- that does that. 8 9 That is not what Georgia law does, but I do think if the state -- and this would be the 10 11 first state that we are aware of to do that --12 JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, let's just say 13 a state, in response to this confusion, writes 14 it into their statute, capital crime, that there 15 is to be a specific form of execution. 16 MR. HELLMAN: I do think that would 17 present a different case, Your Honor, but if I may, what Georgia does is different and typical 18 19 of state practice. When Georgia changes its method of execution, for example, when it went 20 21 from electrocution to lethal injection, no one 2.2 on death row was resentenced. And that is because Georgia law, like 23 every other state law that we're aware of, 24 25 treats the method as different from the method

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of execution -- from the death sentence itself.
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- 2 And the state has good reasons for doing that.
- 3 That is not an accident.
- 4 If changing the method of execution
- 5 invalidated the sentence and required a new
- 6 sentence, that could have collateral effects,
- 7 such as reopening post-conviction review or a
- 8 retroactivity analysis.
- 9 So that's fine if the state does it
- 10 that way, but they can't have it both ways.
- 11 JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, and -- and from
- 12 your standpoint, if you -- the argument you're
- making now is, of course, the firing squad. If
- 14 Georgia agrees with you and accedes to -- to
- your request, would you be foreclosed from
- 16 arguing another method-of-execution challenge or
- 17 having another method-of-execution challenge
- 18 with respect to the firing squad?
- 19 MR. HELLMAN: Yes, Your Honor. If we
- 20 --
- 21 JUSTICE THOMAS: You would be
- 22 foreclosed?
- MR. HELLMAN: Well, if I -- if I may
- 24 explain, we are proposing the firing squad as
- our alternative method. We will prove that it

- is feasible and readily available. That's our
- 2 burden. And in the process of doing that, if
- 3 the case were to go forward on that basis, we
- 4 would establish a method. If the state uses
- 5 that method, yes, we -- we may not challenge it
- 6 on -- on -- as you are saying.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, to
- 8 unpackage what you said, as far back as 1915, in
- 9 the Malloy case, we said that a method of
- 10 execution is not part of a sentence, correct?
- MR. HELLMAN: Correct, Your Honor.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And so a change
- from one form of execution to another doesn't
- 14 affect the sentence?
- 15 MR. HELLMAN: That is correct.
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's why we said
- 17 you don't have to resentence someone.
- 18 MR. HELLMAN: Correct, for ex post
- 19 facto conclusions, yes, Your Honor.
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So there is some
- 21 language in some of our cases that the other
- 22 side relies upon that says when there is a
- 23 duration -- a challenge to the duration of the
- sentence, that that has to go into habeas.
- No judgment of execution that I'm

- 1 aware of issued by a court says you have to be
- 2 sentenced to death on such and such a date,
- 3 correct?
- 4 MR. HELLMAN: That is correct. And
- 5 even -- I'm aware of situations in which a date
- 6 is included, but that is not -- that date can
- 7 change without requiring resentencing.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Exactly.
- 9 MR. HELLMAN: Yes.
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And so there -- as
- far as I'm concerned, are you aware of any legal
- impediment, constitutional or otherwise, that
- 13 would prevent the Georgia -- Georgia from
- amending its law to permit execution by firing
- 15 squad?
- MR. HELLMAN: I'm -- no, Your Honor.
- 17 There -- there's no impediment I'm aware of in
- 18 the way that you phrase it.
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. And so
- 20 just like a regulation can be changed --
- MR. HELLMAN: Correct.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- by prison
- officials not to cut down someone's vein, and we
- 24 had a case that says that's permissible --
- MR. HELLMAN: Correct.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- under habeas --2 under habeas, Georgia could do what it chooses 3 to do in terms of finding a viable method of 4 execution? MR. HELLMAN: That's what makes it a 5 1983 claim, Your Honor, because the claim isn't 6 7 that he can't be executed. The claim is a how question. What manner? That is correct. 8 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you. 10 JUSTICE ALITO: Your argument is that 11 this does not preclude execution because Georgia 12 could enact a new statute, right? 13 MR. HELLMAN: That is one argument, 14 yes, Your Honor. 15 JUSTICE ALITO: What if the state 16 constitution said that the only permissible 17 method of execution is lethal injection? Would 18 you make the same argument, well, the state 19 constitution could be amended? MR. HELLMAN: It would still be a 1983 20 21 claim, Your Honor, because habeas is about 2.2 claims that say the sentence is invalid. In 23 that case, there would be a question as to how feasible this alternative would be. But that 24 25 would be part of the 1983 analysis, just as it

- 1 is with our claim or some other -- some other
- 2 proposed method.
- JUSTICE ALITO: I mean, you're taking
- 4 things very far when you say that. Amending a
- 5 constitution is not an easy thing. I mean, some
- 6 constitutions, like the federal Constitution,
- 7 are extraordinarily difficult to amend, but you
- 8 would say, well, it doesn't matter because, in
- 9 theory, it could be done?
- MR. HELLMAN: Well, two parts. One,
- 11 the question is what is the habeas writ, and
- this isn't about invalidating a sentence. But
- then, to the feasibility point that you are --
- 14 you are talking about, the only way a claimant
- 15 gets relief under the Eighth Amendment standard
- is to show that his proposed alternative is
- 17 feasible and readily available.
- So, if he can't --
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: No, I understand that.
- MR. HELLMAN: Yes.
- 21 JUSTICE ALITO: But I'm -- it's the
- 22 issue of -- of how that -- how that claim is to
- 23 be raised, whether it's in habeas or whether
- it's in federal habeas or under 1983. Of
- 25 course, it can be done under state law.

1 Suppose state law provided that if the 2 state -- if there is a change in the prescribed 3 method of execution, the defendant has to be resentenced. 4 Would your answer be the same there? 5 6 MR. HELLMAN: I think that gets to 7 Justice Thomas's hypothetical where he -because it's functionally the same kind of 8 9 question, where a state for the first time to 10 our knowledge does make the method in some way, 11 some -- in the important way part of the 12 sentence. 13 I suppose that could be a different 14 case, but, again, states don't do that as a 15 matter of practice because they don't want to 16 have a resentencing when the method is changed. 17 And so --18 JUSTICE ALITO: What if the -- what if 19 the state law was that if there's a change in the method of execution, there must be a new 20 21 guilt-phase trial? I mean, I'm trying to 2.2 understand how far your argument would go, 23 and -- and I think what you're -- what you're --24 what would you say about the guilt-phase 25 argument?

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1
                MR. HELLMAN:
                              If the quilt -- if the
 2
      conviction -- it's -- if I understand your
 3
      question, is overturned or vacated, then that is
      -- under the Court's 1983 versus habeas line,
 4
      that -- that -- that would be a habeas case, but
 5
      that is not what -- obviously what we have here.
 6
 7
                And, again, I appreciate the question
 8
      of how far the principle goes, but the answer, I
 9
      think, under this Court's cases is that if you
10
      are contending that you cannot be executed,
      there is no method, the death penalty is
11
12
      unconstitutional, the death penalty is
      unconstitutional as applied to me, the claimant,
13
14
      that is habeas.
15
                If it's a question of how the death
16
      penalty is to be administered, there's a
17
      question of the feasibility of the alternative,
      but that's just grist for the 1983 inquiry.
18
19
                JUSTICE ALITO: Well, let me just ask
      one more. I mean, you gave to start out a
20
      number of question -- a number of answers to
21
2.2
      questions by Justice Sotomayor about what could
23
      be done, you can split it, et cetera, et cetera.
24
      Aren't those all questions of Georgia law?
25
                I mean, Georgia law could say you
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- 1 can't split it, you can split it, you can't
- 2 change the method, you -- you may change the
- 3 method. Isn't that completely up to the state?
- 4 And what do we know about -- what answers are
- 5 there to any of those questions?
- I mean, you said in one of the
- 7 footnotes in your reply brief that under Georgia
- law, a change in the method of execution doesn't
- 9 require anything other than the use of the new
- 10 method. But there's no case that holds that
- 11 that I -- you didn't cite one anyway.
- 12 MR. HELLMAN: Let me see if I can
- 13 attempt to respond to your question.
- 14 Ultimately, what we have here is a question of
- 15 federal law because the scope of habeas --
- 16 federal habeas and the scope of Section 1983 are
- 17 federal questions.
- 18 And we know from the Malloy case, as
- 19 Justice Sotomayor referred to, that simply going
- 20 from one punishment to another, at least without
- 21 more, doesn't present an ex post facto concern.
- The scope of what state law does, I
- 23 suppose, could vary in some other state, but as
- to what Georgia law does, there's no question.
- 25 And I point the Court to the Dawson

- 1 case, which we do talk about in our briefs,
- 2 which -- in which the argument was made, because
- 3 the state was moving from electrocution to
- 4 lethal injection, there was a contention
- 5 actually made by the state, I believe, in that
- 6 case that resentencing -- that -- that it was a
- 7 challenge to the death penalty itself.
- And the Court said no, that is not the
- 9 case as a matter of Georgia law. The method is
- 10 separate from the death sentence. And that is
- in keeping as -- the ACLU brief actually has an
- 12 extensive discussion of quite a few states, all
- of whom changed their method of execution
- 14 without engaging in a resentencing.
- So I think -- I think the -- the --
- the federal law aspect of this is clear as well
- 17 as the -- how -- how state law plays into that.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: How -- how
- 19 does Georgia's method of execution -- how is
- 20 that set?
- 21 MR. HELLMAN: Georgia's method of
- 22 execution is first a -- a statutory matter that
- is then -- the Department of Corrections has
- 24 policies and procedures that implement that
- 25 method.

1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And so they --2 they would have to change the statute itself? 3 MR. HELLMAN: Well, to adopt -- I believe, to adopt the firing squad, that might 4 well require a statutory amendment. But let me 5 -- I think this is a -- a good time to raise a 6 7 second part about the argument because I think it gets lost in some of the back and forth 8 9 between the parties. 10 The firing squad is our proposed 11 alternative. We are not aware of any method of 12 lethal injection that would be constitutional as 13 to Mr. Nance. But, although we are required to prove that there is a feasible alternative 14 15 readily available to the state, that is not the 16 alternative the state is obligated to obtain or 17 obligated to use in the case. 18 The state can carry out Mr. Nance's 19 execution by any legal method. And if the state 20 were able to come up with a new method --21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Without regard 2.2 to the current statute? 23 MR. HELLMAN: As a matter of Eighth 24 Amendment law, Georgia may carry out -- may use 25 any lethal method.

1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But not -- but 2 not as a matter of Georgia law? 3 MR. HELLMAN: I think, as for Georgia law, they have a statutorily authorized method, 4 which is lethal injection. What I was talking 5 -- so -- so I believe to -- to -- to not use 6 7 lethal injection would require amendment. 8 However, what -- my point was that just because we propose an alternative that 9 would require that, it doesn't mean that Georgia 10 11 is required to adopt that alternative, and, in 12 fact, if they were able to come up with a method of lethal injection that was constitutional, 13 14 they could use it, which I think shows the 15 distinctions my friends are trying to draw on the other side are illusory. 16 17 They want to say, because you proposed a non-statutory method, this is -- now we're 18 on -- on to the habeas track. But the case 19 20 won't necessarily end up with a non-statutory 21 method being adopted. 2.2 If Georgia has a constitutional method 23 of lethal injection, which we are not aware of, 24 but, as a legal matter, they are not foreclosed 25 from using it by any relief that we would be

- 1 able to obtain. And so to have these questions
- 2 turn on speculation as to what method might
- 3 ultimately be adopted and to take our proposal
- 4 and assume that is the one the state might use
- 5 is -- is -- is incorrect.
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You -- you make
- 7 forceful arguments about why 1983 is the
- 8 appropriate mechanism here. But, if this --
- 9 suppose it's in a gray area, and we basically
- 10 have a -- a choice of which way to proceed here.
- 11 And suppose relevant to that choice are the
- 12 practical considerations of how this will play
- out under 1983 versus habeas in the future.
- 14 The other side, I think, says the 1983
- route is too susceptible to delay, gamesmanship,
- 16 those kinds of things. I wanted to give you an
- opportunity to respond to that.
- 18 MR. HELLMAN: I -- I appreciate that,
- 19 Justice Kavanaugh. With respect, I think it's
- 20 just the other way around. And I'll -- and I'll
- 21 take the defense part first and then talk about
- 22 the problems with their --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah, both.
- 24 MR. HELLMAN: -- their method. Yes.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah.

1 MR. HELLMAN: Courts with Section 1983 2 have all the tools they need to deal with 3 dilatory claims, estopped claims, claims that require a stay but aren't entitled to one 4 because the prisoner comes too late or without a 5 6 showing of likelihood of success. 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: In fact, the district court here ruled against you on that 8 9 ground, right? 10 In fact, the district MR. HELLMAN: 11 court ruled against us on that ground. 12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Keep going. Okay. 13 MR. HELLMAN: The one appellate judge 14 that looked at it thought that we had stated a 15 claim, but, yes --16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah. 17 MR. HELLMAN: -- the district court 18 did rule against us on that ground. 19 So 1983 has -- offers courts all the 20 tools they need to deal with this. But, if you adopt their rule, then, at the start of every 21 2.2 case, there will be a question about whether the 23 proposed alternative is truly non-statutory, and 24 that gets complicated quickly for a variety of

reasons, some that we raise in our brief and

- 1 some of which become clear from my friend's
- 2 position.
- 3 As we talk about, for example, many
- 4 lethal injection statutes prescribe specific
- 5 drugs as well as similar drugs -- similar drugs.
- 6 What is a similar drug?
- 7 If a proposal is equally as effective,
- 8 readily available, feasible but not similar,
- 9 then it's apparently a habeas claim. And you
- 10 might not know that from the initial papers in
- 11 the case. It might require fact finding. It
- 12 might require querying as to what a similar drug
- is. That's one example of something that might
- 14 get decided and go back up and go back down with
- 15 ramifications for whether the claim needs to be
- 16 exhausted for habeas purposes.
- 17 And then I'll only point out that
- 18 my -- my friend's test for non-statutory seems
- 19 to be whether the warden could implement the
- 20 alternative himself or herself.
- 21 And there are, as we talked about in
- 22 the briefing, many questions often where a
- 23 proposed alternative drug is given as the
- 24 alternative, but it might require licensing by a
- 25 federal government or -- or some other state

- 1 actor, not the Department of Corrections, to
- 2 approve the use of the drug.
- 3 All of those questions would define
- 4 the cause of action with jurisdictional
- 5 consequences, exhaustion consequences. And to
- 6 -- to load all of that into an inquiry that has
- 7 been clear for quite some time, with Justice
- 8 Scalia's opinions about 1983 versus habeas, they
- 9 tell you what the right answer is to that.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 11 counsel.
- 12 Justice Thomas?
- 13 JUSTICE THOMAS: Nothing for me,
- 14 Chief.
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 16 Breyer?
- Justice Alito, anything further?
- JUSTICE ALITO: I do want to ask you a
- 19 question or two about the second issue, about
- 20 the second and successive issue.
- 21 Could you just state in general terms
- 22 what rule you would like us to adopt with
- 23 respect to -- to determine whether a -- a
- 24 petition is second or successive?
- I know you think this is like Panetti,

2.2

- 1 but can you express it in -- in more general
- 2 terms?
- 3 MR. HELLMAN: Yes. We would have the
- 4 Court follow the two-step inquiry that Banister
- 5 articulates based on the cases.
- 6 Question one would be whether the
- 7 claim is an abuse of the writ, which would look
- 8 at whether it was abandoned, whether it was ripe
- 9 at the time of the first habeas.
- 10 And then Question -- then step two
- 11 really does focus on the unique aspect or the --
- 12 I shouldn't say unique -- nearly unique aspect
- 13 of this kind of claim.
- 14 Like a Ford claim, which says that it
- is unconstitutional to execute those who are
- 16 incompetent to understand the punishment that is
- being handed down by the state, this claim too
- 18 assumes that the state, to meet the Eighth
- 19 Amendment standard here, is employing a method
- of punishment that super adds pain for no
- 21 penological reason where there is a feasible and
- 22 readily alternative -- readily available method
- 23 at hand.
- 24 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Well, the
- 25 second part picks up on the statement in

- 1 Panetti -- I won't be able to give you a direct
- 2 quote -- but Panetti said this is basically a --
- 3 a -- a one-off. This is a unique situation.
- 4 And now you say, well, this is another
- 5 unique situation. Okay. That's a possibility.
- 6 But, as to the first part, if we say second or
- 7 successive means pre-AEDPA abuse of the writ,
- 8 that's a big change, isn't it? You think that's
- 9 -- you think that's what Congress meant when it
- 10 enacted AEDPA?
- 11 MR. HELLMAN: I think --
- 12 JUSTICE ALITO: We have all that old
- 13 law. I thought AEDPA was intended to get rid of
- 14 a lot of that.
- MR. HELLMAN: I think step one is a
- 16 door that a claimant to be successful has to
- pass through, and if that were the only door,
- that would be a sea change in how we understand
- 19 the relationship of AEDPA to -- to these
- 20 kinds of claims.
- But there's a second step, and that
- step really is one that only a few claims will
- 23 be able to take.
- 24 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. And what is it
- about those claims? So, if it's not just abuse

2.4

- of the writ, purposeful neglect, what -- what is
- 2 it about the -- what happens at the second door?
- 3 MR. HELLMAN: Just as the Court in
- 4 Panetti took the view that Congress did not mean
- 5 to deprive claimants of relief where their
- 6 claims weren't ripe earlier and the claim itself
- 7 involved the unconstitutional execution -- we'll
- 8 assume concededly unconstitutional execution --
- 9 this claim too presents that in a way that
- 10 because of the Eighth -- demanding Eighth
- 11 Amendment standard, really does, I -- I submit,
- 12 put it in stark relief and is equivalent to the
- 13 kind of claim that Ford thought or Panetti
- 14 thought was different from not just the
- 15 run-of-the-mill case but the -- the cases
- 16 generally in this area.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 18 Sotomayor?
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, you're
- 20 not emphasizing what I see as the key reason
- 21 that this is similar to the other cases. It's
- 22 the ripeness issue. Banister spoke about the
- test being whether it would have been considered
- 24 an abuse of -- of the writ for a new set of
- 25 facts to lead to a -- a -- a constitutional

- 1 violation.
- 2 As in Ford, the issue is are you
- 3 competent at the moment you're going to be
- 4 executed. And many cases are -- are dismissed
- 5 by courts below because the mental condition has
- 6 been around for years and there was delay. That
- 7 could happen here too, as it appears to have
- 8 happened in the district court's view.
- 9 But putting that aside, it's the
- 10 ripeness question, isn't it, but ripeness in
- 11 terms of this is something that develops after,
- 12 generally develops after?
- 13 MR. HELLMAN: That -- that is a
- 14 necessary component of it and an important
- 15 component of it, but I just want to be clear it
- is not the only component of the test that --
- that we're talking about today. But, yes,
- 18 that's quite correct.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
- 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Hellman, I -- I
- 21 understand that you think that there needs to be
- 22 a way to bring this claim somehow. But, as
- 23 between these two ways of bringing the claim,
- the 1983 way and the habeas way, which would be
- 25 essentially saying don't worry about the second

- 1 and successive bar, is there any difference from
- 2 your point of view?
- 3 MR. HELLMAN: Yes, both for Mr. Nance
- 4 and -- and in terms of coming up with an
- 5 administrable system, there are important
- 6 differences. The -- and -- and they dovetail in
- 7 many ways.
- If it's done via habeas, the
- 9 administrability problems become quite difficult
- 10 because then you will have questions about
- 11 whether or not this claim, once it's been
- determined to be a truly non-statutory
- 13 alternative to pose the kind of -- that meets
- 14 the test that Respondents are -- are laying out,
- then you might have to go back to state court
- 16 and there would be exhaustion questions.
- 17 There would be, to the extent that
- there's a determination, the AEDPA standards
- 19 apply to -- to -- to that review. So, yes, we
- 20 -- we -- 19 -- 1983 is the right cause of action
- 21 under this Court's cases because it doesn't --
- 22 just because we're talking about what voids the
- judgment. And a claim that voids the judgment
- ques to habeas and this kind of claim does not.
- 25 But it is true that habeas claims

- 1 often carry procedural questions and different
- 2 standards of review that make those claims --
- 3 that -- that -- that up the administrability
- 4 difficulties that we've been talking about.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 6 Gorsuch?
- 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'd like to pursue
- 8 that just a little bit further with you. And,
- 9 certainly, if -- if -- if AEDPA were to control,
- 10 you'd have to go to state court in the first
- instance and review in federal court would be
- 12 more limited.
- But I wonder whether -- how that cuts
- 14 -- and this kind of gets to Justice Kavanaugh's
- point too, which is we've said that if you're
- 16 going to seek a shortening of your sentence,
- 17 you've got to go to habeas.
- 18 MR. HELLMAN: Correct.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: And, here, you're
- 20 putting the state to a choice of either changing
- 21 its law or being frustrated in its ability to
- 22 carry out a lawful judgment.
- 23 And why isn't that exactly the sort of
- thing, that federalism concern that animated
- 25 AEDPA, indicate to us -- why isn't that a signal

- 1 that the right place to think about this case is
- 2 that state courts should have the opportunity to
- 3 address these questions in the first instance
- 4 under AEDPA?
- 5 MR. HELLMAN: I think the reason that
- 6 isn't the right way to think about it is, as
- 7 Justice Scalia artfully put it in the Wilkinson
- 8 concurrence to -- to Justice Breyer's decision
- 9 for the Court in that case, the question for
- 10 habeas is it's a narrow writ.
- The question of what happens once
- 12 you're in habeas, there are lots of hurdles
- 13 there. No doubt about it. But you've got to
- 14 get to habeas before all of that applies.
- So the question is, what is the scope
- of the writ? And I know the Court doesn't
- 17 necessarily agree a hundred percent about what
- 18 the scope of the writ is looking at a case from
- 19 earlier this week, but I think everyone agrees,
- and Justice Scalia certainly explained for the
- 21 Court, it has to -- a -- a claim about habeas,
- 22 the proper ways in habeas, has to attack the
- 23 validity of the death judgment.
- 24 This claim does not do that.
- 25 Method-of-execution claims do not do that. And

- 1 so, by -- and they don't even --
- 2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You -- you'd agree
- 3 it puts the state to the choice of either
- 4 changing its law or changing its sentence?
- 5 MR. HELLMAN: No, I don't agree with
- 6 that.
- 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You don't agree with
- 8 that?
- 9 MR. HELLMAN: I don't agree with that.
- 10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: How -- how else
- 11 could Georgia proceed in this case?
- MR. HELLMAN: Well, our proposal, the
- one that we think is feasible and readily
- 14 available, is -- is the firing squad.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: To change -- to
- 16 change its law, right?
- 17 MR. HELLMAN: But that does not -- I
- 18 -- I just want to be clear about what that
- 19 assertion does in the case. It carries our
- 20 burden when we prove it that there is an
- 21 alternative.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I understand that
- for Eighth Amendment purposes. But it does mean
- that, as a practical matter, the state cannot
- 25 carry out the sentence or it must change its law

- 1 to do so, right?
- 2 MR. HELLMAN: The reason I say no, if
- 3 I may, is that if Georgia developed, employed, a
- 4 method of lethal injection that was
- 5 constitutionally adequate, they could use it.
- 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It would have to
- 7 change its method of execution.
- 8 MR. HELLMAN: That is true, but that
- 9 would make every method-of-execution claim sound
- 10 in habeas.
- 11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I see. Okay. Let
- 12 -- let's put that aside, all right? Let --
- 13 let's -- a starker example, one where you would
- 14 concede hypothetically that Georgia would either
- 15 have to change its law or change its sentence.
- 16 Then what?
- 17 MR. HELLMAN: If Georgia has to change
- its law to carry out the sentence and the method
- of execution is not part of the sentence, as it
- 20 is not in Georgia --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: So it doesn't make
- 22 any difference?
- MR. HELLMAN: It -- it goes to the
- 24 feasibility perhaps.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Still goes to 1983,

- 1 doesn't go to habeas then?
- 2 MR. HELLMAN: And -- and -- and I'm
- 3 saying that not because it's my preference. I'm
- 4 saying that because Section 1983 is the cause of
- 5 action going back for 150 years for how --
- 6 that -- that you use when the -- when you
- 7 concede the validity of a sentence but ask to --
- 8 for an injunction against carrying it out in an
- 9 unconstitutional way.
- 10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I just wanted to
- 11 test the boundaries of your argument. I
- 12 appreciate that. Thank you.
- MR. HELLMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 15 Barrett?
- 16 JUSTICE BARRETT: So, as Justice
- 17 Sotomayor was pointing out, one of the
- 18 difficulties with this kind of claim is the
- 19 ripeness concern if we were to say that it must
- 20 proceed in habeas.
- 21 And on page 50 of the state's brief,
- 22 the state says that there would be an avenue for
- 23 pursuing that kind of claim in state court and
- 24 state post-conviction proceedings, and I just
- 25 wondered if you had a reaction to that.

1	MR. HELLMAN: I I I do. With
2	respect to my friends, method-of-execution cases
3	cannot be brought in Georgia post-conviction
4	proceedings. What what the red brief talks
5	about on page 50 is the notion that the second
6	and successive bars under Georgia
7	post-conviction rules are less stringent than
8	they are under what's enacted in AEDPA, but
9	there's it has to be the right kind of claim
10	to be brought into habeas in the first place.
11	And as I believe we point out in in
12	our brief, I I can get you the page citation
13	Georgia, as a matter of Georgia
14	post-conviction law, a claim challenging how
15	Georgia carries out its execution is not
16	cognizable in state post-conviction. So your
17	the courthouse doors are closed. I know we've
18	used that metaphor a lot, but they are.
19	JUSTICE BARRETT: Thank you.
20	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
21	counsel.
22	MR. HELLMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
23	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Ms. Hansford.
24	
25	

1	ORAL ARGUMENT OF MASHA G. HANSFORD
2	FOR THE UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
3	SUPPORTING THE PETITIONER
4	MS. HANSFORD: Mr. Chief Justice, and
5	may it please the Court:
6	There's no sound reason to carve off
7	claims like Petitioner's from the general rule
8	that method-of-execution challenges must proceed
9	under Section 1983. And to Justice Kavanaugh
10	and Justice Kagan's questions, a dual track
11	system would add procedural complexity, creating
12	delay and inviting gamesmanship.
13	For instance, a claim that alleges
14	multiple alternatives could proceed in separate
15	actions in different venues, or a case may have
16	to restart in a different court if a prisoner
17	amends his complaint or if an appellate panel
18	revives an alternative rejected by the Court.
19	And there's no compelling doctrinal
20	reason for that approach. In fact, it would
21	expand the scope of habeas to hold that a purely
22	state law problem that does not invalidate a
23	criminal judgment can somehow transform an
24	action into a core habeas claim.
25	I welcome the Court's questions.

1	JUSTICE ALITO: Suppose we were to
2	agree with the state in this case. In what way
3	would the interests of the federal government be
4	adversely affected?
5	MS. HANSFORD: Absolutely, Justice
6	Alito. We do think that the determination in
7	this case as to whether this is a core habeas
8	claim would also apply to the federal
9	government. The federal government of
10	course, federal prisoners do not use Section
11	1983, but they use the APA. And in the
12	method-of-execution litigation that the federal
13	government handled in 2020 and 2021, the
14	prisoners did use the APA. Many claims were
15	joined together.
16	At some point in that suit, the
17	prisoners added a firing squad alternative, and
18	we do think that if there were a dual track
19	system, there would have been all kinds of
20	procedural complications to what was already a
21	very complicated and difficult litigation that
22	would have made it substantially more difficult.
23	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Can I follow up on
24	that as I know there are 10 states that like
25	Georgia who allow who specify one method in

- 1 their law, and there are seven states who allow
- 2 multiple methods.
- 3 So your point is, if we rule in
- 4 Respondents' favor, we're going to have this
- 5 patchwork of similar identical issues on a
- 6 particular method of -- of execution, perhaps
- 7 around different states, some going into 1983
- 8 and some going into habeas.
- 9 MS. HANSFORD: That's right, Justice
- 10 Sotomayor. The states vary widely, and there
- 11 are some states like Florida and Alabama that
- 12 actually just include a safety valve. They say
- our preferred method is lethal injection, also
- 14 electrocution, but if both of those are
- 15 unconstitutional, any constitutional manner is
- 16 fine.
- The same claim would always be a
- 18 Section 1983 in those suits. And so there would
- 19 be very different treatment. And I -- I -- I
- 20 guess one -- one thing I would note on that is,
- 21 to the extent that the states may benefit in the
- 22 short run from additional AEDPA protections,
- 23 I -- I -- if the trend is for more states to do
- 24 what Alabama recently did and to add such a
- 25 catch-all, that would be a -- a pretty

- 1 short-term benefit, but I think the -- the
- 2 practical downsides in terms of creating this
- 3 procedural complexity and the back-and-forth
- 4 rerouting which prisoners can use to delay
- 5 executions, I think, would last for a long time
- 6 and is very concerning to the government.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you,
- 8 counsel.
- 9 JUSTICE ALITO: Would you agree with
- 10 Mr. Hellman that it wouldn't matter if the
- 11 Georgia constitution said that the only
- 12 permissible method of execution is lethal
- 13 injection?
- 14 MS. HANSFORD: Justice Alito, I
- 15 wouldn't say it doesn't matter. It doesn't
- 16 matter to the procedural question, the
- 17 procedural question it should still be 1983.
- 18 It may well be relevant to the merits
- 19 inquiry. We take the Court's decision in
- 20 Bucklew to say that invalidity under state law
- is not per se rendering something invalid, but I
- 22 think, if it would be particularly difficult to
- amend state law, it's not clear to us that a
- 24 court should close its eyes to that while taking
- 25 into account other reasons that an alternative

- 1 would be difficult to implement, like licensing
- 2 and other concerns.
- 3 So we think there may be a state --
- 4 there may be a role for that in the merits
- 5 analysis.
- 6 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I don't really
- 7 understand that. I really don't understand that
- 8 answer. If the question is whether the -- the
- 9 granting of a claim makes it impossible to
- 10 execute the judgment, I mean, I think both sides
- 11 have to figure out where to draw the line.
- But your argument is it goes all the
- 13 way. If it's -- even if it would require an
- amendment to the state constitution, it doesn't
- 15 matter?
- MS. HANSFORD: That's right, Justice
- 17 Alito. We think that because the judgment would
- 18 plainly remain valid under Georgia law, it is
- 19 not a habeas claim, and then how difficult the
- 20 alternative would be to implement by a state
- 21 taking measures within its control really just
- 22 goes to the merits of the inquiry.
- 23 And I -- I -- I think one of the
- things that's difficult in this case is the
- intuition that it's hard to see a lethal

1 injection challenge succeeding on the merits. 2 So maybe just to abstract away from 3 that and to give you an example that is not at all realistic for what states actually do, but 4 if a state were to adopt either as a statutory 5 6 matter or put in its constitution that the 7 method of execution is, say, burning at the 8 stake, and a prisoner who says I agree that the 9 death sentence is valid, my judgment is valid, but I should be -- but burning at the stake 10 11 super adds pain relative to lethal injection. 12 The fact that the state would then 13 have to take a step and if it wanted to carry 14 out the execution in a constitutional manner 15 amend its law, then that does not change the 16 nature of the claim and does not make it a 17 habeas --18 JUSTICE ALITO: You think it would be 19 hard for a prisoner to challenge that in habeas? MS. HANSFORD: I -- I -- I -- so 20 21 I'm not making a courthouse-gates-being-closed 22 type of argument. I'm just saying that as a 23 conceptual matter, because habeas is about the 24 validity of the judgment, I think it's clear that that is not an attack on the validity of 25

- 1 the judgment but just the manner of carrying out
- 2 that judgment.
- JUSTICE ALITO: But doesn't that
- 4 depend on state law, whether it's an attack on
- 5 the validity of the judgment or not?
- 6 MS. HANSFORD: Yes, it does, Justice
- 7 Alito.
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay.
- 9 MS. HANSFORD: So we do think that a
- 10 state has the power to define its judgment and a
- 11 state could choose to define such a -- to -- to
- 12 define the judgment to include the manner of
- 13 execution. We agree with Petitioner that no
- 14 state has done this. I think the ACLU brief is
- 15 helpful in laying this out.
- 16 That would have all kinds of important
- implications for retroactivity, for resetting
- 18 collateral time, and I think that the state
- 19 constitution example probably as a practical
- 20 matter is a little bit unrealistic for the same
- 21 reasons. States have repeatedly made executions
- 22 more humane, and they don't want to make it
- 23 difficult to change methods of execution.
- 24 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, if it's a
- 25 question of state law, then what do we say about

- 1 Georgia law? Well, we predict that Georgia will
- 2 do what all these other states have done? Is
- 3 that what we -- we're supposed to do?
- 4 MS. HANSFORD: Justice Alito, no
- 5 prediction is needed. The Georgia Supreme Court
- 6 has said in Dawson that judge -- the judgment is
- 7 not void when the manner of execution changes.
- 8 In fact, the manner of execution
- 9 changed from electrocution to lethal injection
- 10 with that decision. And not only does
- 11 Petitioner's judgment in this case not specify a
- method of execution, even in Georgia cases where
- judgments did specify the method of execution,
- 14 Georgia courts have held that the sentence could
- 15 proceed without resentencing.
- 16 And I think that's really critical to
- 17 illustrating that what is at issue is not the
- 18 validity of the state's judgment. And I do
- 19 think that's the one place where state law is
- 20 relevant, because habeas is about what the
- judgment is, and the state does have the power
- 22 to define that.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm sure it's just
- 24 me, but I guess I'm a little confused. Could a
- 25 state make the method of execution part of its

- judgment in such a way that any attack on it
- 2 would be required to go to habeas?
- 3 MS. HANSFORD: Yes, Justice Gorsuch.
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: How -- how would
- 5 that happen on your view?
- 6 MS. HANSFORD: So a state could say we
- 7 define the punishment for the offense to be
- 8 execution by lethal injection.
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So, if there were a
- 10 state law saying that, that would be sufficient?
- 11 MS. HANSFORD: That's right, Justice
- 12 Gorsuch. Or if the state court held that maybe
- just looking at the particular statutes, that it
- 14 viewed the method as inseparable and so
- 15 resentencing is required every time a method of
- 16 execution is changed. So, as a matter of
- 17 federal law under the Malloy decision, that is
- 18 not required, but a state could say we see
- 19 Malloy, but we disagree.
- Now the states have actually gone in
- 21 the opposite direction --
- 22 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, I understand
- 23 that.
- 24 MS. HANSFORD: -- in several cases.
- 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I understood that

- 1 point. So I guess it really does boil down to
- what Georgia law says here then?
- 3 MS. HANSFORD: I -- I think that if --
- 4 if there -- if Georgia law here defined the
- 5 method of execution as part of the judgment and
- 6 it's crystal-clear -- I -- I would submit that
- 7 it doesn't -- then I do think the outcome would
- 8 be different.
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. And what do
- 10 we do about the fact that in the verdict form
- 11 the jury indicated it would be death by lethal
- 12 injection?
- MS. HANSFORD: So, Justice Gorsuch,
- 14 it's unclear what that meant on the verdict
- 15 form. It was part of the language on the
- 16 verdict form, but it's not clear what that meant
- 17 because lethal injection was the only
- 18 statutorily authorized method. And so -- and
- 19 the judgment didn't repeat those words.
- 20 But I think the reason that that feels
- 21 significant is that it seems like it may suggest
- 22 that Georgia is a state that actually defines a
- 23 sentence to be death by lethal injection. And,
- in fact, we know from the Supreme Court
- decision, from the practice when method of

- 1 executions have changed in the past, and from
- 2 the language of Petitioner's actual judgment,
- 3 that that is not the case.
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: What do we do about
- 5 the common law history as well that, you know,
- 6 the death sentence, manner of execution was
- 7 often typically part of the death sentence?
- 8 MS. HANSFORD: Justice Gorsuch, if the
- 9 Malloy decision had come out the other way based
- 10 on that common law --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: On ex post facto.
- 12 Yeah.
- MS. HANSFORD: -- under ex post fact,
- 14 I think -- I think that would have been an
- 15 argument for that, but I think it's -- it's
- 16 clear that, as a matter of federal law, it is
- 17 not part of the sentence.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, I wasn't
- 19 asking as a matter of federal law. I was asking
- 20 about common law. But maybe you don't have any
- thoughts on that, and that's fine.
- 22 MS. HANSFORD: Yeah, I -- I -- I
- 23 -- I -- I don't. I think that the -- the Malloy
- 24 decision has crossed that bridge.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: All right. Thank

- 1 you.
- 2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I just want to
- 3 caution one answer -- about one answer you gave
- 4 to Justice Alito because I don't think it's that
- 5 big of a box. This doesn't defeat your
- 6 argument, but you said, I think, that the
- 7 difficulty of changing state law could come in
- 8 on the merits of the 1983 claim.
- 9 Well, if you took that to its logical
- 10 conclusion, if the state constitution said
- 11 burning at the stake is the only method, that
- 12 would mean you couldn't maintain a Bucklew claim
- against that. And I don't think that's right.
- 14 As I said in the Bucklew oral argument and
- opinion, I don't think that can be right.
- MS. HANSFORD: So, Justice Kavanaugh,
- we don't have a position on the particulars of
- 18 how the merits inquiry should play out. We
- 19 think this Court hasn't -- hasn't developed that
- 20 further.
- 21 We -- we recognize there are difficult
- questions on both sides, and we take Bucklew to
- 23 say that kind of the standard basic difficulty
- of changing the law isn't enough, but we do
- 25 think that the option is open to potentially

- 1 take into account if there are some extreme
- 2 difficulties.
- Now I will say it's extremely unlikely
- 4 that this would come up because the Bucklew
- 5 standard is so rigorous on the merits. So, in
- 6 addition to the protections from 1983, including
- 7 the PLRA, which, Justice Gorsuch, does require
- 8 exhaustion for 1983 prisoners, there is that
- 9 very demanding standard.
- 10 And the -- the alternative has to be
- 11 feasible and readily implemented. It has to
- 12 significantly reduce a substantial risk of
- severe pain, which is where a lot of these cases
- can drop out more easily. And the state has to
- 15 not have a legitimate penological reason.
- So, if something is so important to
- 17 the state that it's in the constitution, perhaps
- there would be a legitimate penological reason.
- 19 It's hard to imagine the state codifying just
- 20 one method of execution for no particular
- 21 reason. But, you know, if the state does
- 22 something extreme like in the
- 23 burning-at-the-stake example, then it does seem
- 24 like -- that the answer should probably be that
- 25 that case --

1 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah. Back to --2 MS. HANSFORD: -- that should go forward on the merits. 3 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- current 4 5 statutes and the way current state statutes are 6 phrased, I think what you were just saying is 7 most of these claims go out on the -- the first prong and you don't -- am I right about that, or 8 9 am I wrong about that? 10 MS. HANSFORD: I think --11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: The first prong 12 being you haven't shown severe pain as 13 shorthand. 14 MS. HANSFORD: I think -- I think that 15 is where a lot of the -- of the activity is. 16 And that's one of the reasons the dual track 17 system would be so unwieldy, because that is the 18 same question, regardless of the alternatives, 19 and then splitting the claim up to litigate 20 whether the firing squad is readily implemented 21 versus a different protocol really does not make 2.2 a lot of sense and creates the possibility for 23 competing stays being entered, which -- which is 24 also not helpful to the litigation. 25 And just to say one more thing on the

- 1 protections that are available even under
- 2 Section 1983, I just want to emphasize the very
- 3 important protection of the limits this -- this
- 4 Court set out in Hill on the stays. And, in
- 5 fact, I think the Hill -- the aftermath of the
- 6 Hill case is itself a good example.
- 7 In that case, of course, the Court
- 8 ruled unanimously that a Section 1983 action,
- 9 instead of a habeas action, could proceed. And
- 10 Florida executed that prisoner less than four
- 11 months later because the district court said
- 12 that it was filed too close to the execution
- date, and so, for that reason alone, the 1983
- 14 suit could be tossed. And the Eleventh Circuit
- 15 agreed that it was -- that -- that a stay was
- 16 not warranted.
- 17 So there are a lot of protections for
- 18 the states. We don't want to in any way suggest
- 19 that the state's sovereignty considerations are
- 20 not significant here. But we -- we just submit
- 21 that that's not the test for whether AEDPA
- 22 applies or not. The application of AEDPA turns
- 23 on whether the validity of the judgment is being
- 24 attacked, and in this case, it is not.
- 25 If there are no further questions.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, on the 2 common law issue, your adversary cites only one 3 support for that, and that's Blackstone. And the Blackstone treatise states that a sheriff 4 who substituted a different method of execution 5 than one handed down by a judge could be guilty 6 7 of a felony. That's a different situation than this 8 9 one. There it suggests that the judgment included a method of execution that a sheriff 10 decided to change, correct? 11 12 MS. HANSFORD: That's right. And I 13 think the common law is further complicated by 14 the fact that this would often go to the 15 jurisdiction of the court to impose a sentence 16 in the first place. But -- but, again, I -- I 17 think that if Malloy had come out the other way 18 and had held that the method is an inherent part 19 of the judgment for purposes of federal law, then I think we would have a different situation 20 21 here. 2.2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you, 23 counsel. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: 24 Justice

Breyer, anything further?

1	Justice Alito?
2	Justice Kagan? No?
3	Okay. Thank you, counsel.
4	MS. HANSFORD: Thank you.
5	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Petrany.
6	ORAL ARGUMENT OF STEPHEN J. PETRANY
7	ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS
8	MR. PETRANY: Mr. Chief Justice, and
9	may it please the Court:
LO	This case is not about whether
L1	Petitioner Nance can challenge lethal injection
L2	under the Eighth Amendment. He can do that in
L3	state court. He can excuse me. He can do it
L4	in a properly exhausted federal habeas petition.
L5	It's also not about the substance of
L6	an Eighth Amendment claim, which remains the
L7	same in any forum. Instead, it's only about how
L8	and where he should file this claim. And, here,
L9	he seeks to prevent his custodian from executing
20	him. That is habeas relief, and so it's not
21	cognizable in Section 1983.
22	Execution is a distinct form of
23	custody. That's why prisoners can challenge
24	capital punishment in habeas to begin with.
25	And, here. Nance seeks to bar his custodian from

- 1 exercising that custody over him. That's habeas
- 2 relief. It doesn't matter whether someone
- 3 someday might be able to execute Nance if
- 4 Georgia were to authorize a different criminal
- 5 punishment.
- 6 The relevant point is that he seeks to
- 7 bar death by lethal injection, the only
- 8 state-authorized punishment he's actually
- 9 subject to.
- 10 Indeed, Congress passed AEDPA for
- 11 situations just like this one to prevent
- 12 unnecessary intrusions on state sovereignty.
- Nance virtually ignores AEDPA and would have
- 14 states amend their statutes and even
- 15 constitutions merely to effectuate their
- 16 criminal judgments, all without AEDPA's
- 17 protections, including prior state court review,
- 18 which can resolve many of these cases. That is
- 19 not what Congress wanted.
- 20 Simply put, Nance could have filed in
- 21 state court. He could have filed a 1983
- 22 complaint that did not seek to bar lethal
- 23 injection entirely. Or he could have chosen not
- 24 to abandon his similar claims on
- 25 post-conviction. But what he can't do is get

- 1 around AEDPA by challenging his execution via
- 2 Section 1983.
- I welcome the Court's questions.
- 4 JUSTICE THOMAS: Counsel, is the
- 5 method of execution a part of the sentence,
- 6 capital sentence, in this case?
- 7 MR. PETRANY: So I think one of the
- 8 virtues of our approach, Justice Thomas, is the
- 9 Court would not need to answer that question.
- 10 And I strongly disagree with my friend from the
- other side, who says it's clearly not. I think
- 12 it's unclear under Georgia law whether it is or
- 13 not.
- 14 What Georgia courts have said is that
- when the legislature changes from, say,
- 16 electrocution to lethal injection, that doesn't
- 17 require resentencing. That doesn't mean the
- 18 sentence didn't change in some sense. I mean,
- 19 the sentence is what the state says it is.
- 20 And if they change what they say it
- 21 is, that might be subject to federal constraints
- in terms of ex post facto and so forth, but
- 23 there is nothing that says that a state must
- 24 resentence a prisoner in order to change their
- 25 sentence.

1 Just to give one example, when 2 Virginia repealed the death penalty recently, by 3 statute, they changed all of those sentences. They didn't require resentencing or anything 4 5 like that. 6 And so I think, if you go down the 7 road of allowing these challenges to custody in 1983, the Court is effectively saying we are 8 9 telling states this is not part of their 10 sentence. 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, Mr. Petrany, 12 doesn't Georgia law itself separate the sentence of death from the method of execution? 13 14 So I'm just going to read you your 15 statutes and you can tell me whether I've gotten 16 them wrong. But it says, a person convicted of 17 the offense of murder shall be punished by 18 death, by imprisonment for life without parole, 19 or by imprisonment for life. That's one. 20 And then there's another provision, 21 just by death. Another provision that says all 2.2 persons who have had imposed upon them a 23 sentence of death shall suffer such punishment 24 by lethal injection. 25 So your own statutes are clearly

- 1 saying there's the -- it shall be punished by
- death, there's the sentence. And if you're
- 3 given that sentence of death, here's the way we
- 4 propose carrying it out.
- 5 MR. PETRANY: So a few points on that,
- 6 Justice Kagan.
- 7 First is I don't think that federal
- 8 courts should generally be in the business of
- 9 telling states, well, if you don't write your
- 10 statutes a certain way, we're not going to
- 11 consider them to be part of the sentence or
- 12 something like that.
- I mean, I think that's for states to
- 14 say.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, here, you have a
- 16 statute. It says what it says. Then you also
- 17 have a Supreme Court decision that makes clear
- 18 that the ordinary way of reading these words is,
- in fact, the way Georgia reads these words.
- 20 And -- and that's why nobody needed a
- 21 resentencing when you changed your method of
- 22 execution. So I guess I just don't see what
- argument you have here.
- MR. PETRANY: Well, so a couple
- 25 points, Your Honor.

1 First, I would say, if you go down 2 later in the -- in the lethal injection statute, it defines participation in a death sentence as 3 only lethal injection-oriented things. So I 4 think it's very clear that the state understands 5 a death sentence as lethal injection. 6 7 But even if it didn't -- and I think this is the virtue of our approach -- habeas 8 9 isn't about challenging sentences per se. 10 Habeas is about challenging custody. If you were to challenge, for instance, a criminal 11 12 fine, you couldn't do that in habeas because 13 it's not custody. 14 And Preiser, which is where the Court 15 began with this doctrine, the sentence was still 16 extant at the end. The sentence still existed. 17 The reason that this went into habeas was because the custody was going to be cut short in 18 19 that case. 20 And so, while my friends from the 21 other side focus again and again and again on 22 sentences, they're really talking about a 23 different question. The question is whether 24 custody is being stopped here, not whether the sentence is being vacated. 25

1	And, in fact
2	JUSTICE KAGAN: But, see, I guess I
3	thought that our test is always does this imply,
4	necessarily imply, the invalidity of the
5	sentence. And if the sentence is just death,
6	this does not necessarily imply the invalidity
7	of the sentence. Quite to the contrary.
8	Mr. Nance is saying he concedes the
9	validity of the sentence of death.
10	MR. PETRANY: Well, so a couple of
11	points, Your Honor.
12	First, I respectfully just have to
13	disagree. Preiser makes clear, Balisok makes
14	clear, it really isn't a question of is the
15	sentence extant at the end. You might be let
16	out of jail a few days earlier. It's not that
17	you're there was some problem with your
18	sentence. You're just you got let out of
19	jail, and so that's that's habeas relief.
20	And so similarly here, even if the,
21	you know, the sentence per se still exists in
22	some form, if you no longer can be executed,
23	then that's a bar against custody, but also Heck
24	made clear, and I think the follow-on cases as
25	well, it used the term "validity." It didn't

- 1 use the term "vacate."
- 2 And I think that there was an
- 3 important point to that. In all of these cases,
- 4 the question is, can I enforce this sentence
- 5 against you? It's not a matter of, well, is it
- 6 literally being vacated.
- 7 And -- and none of these cases,
- 8 actually, neither Preiser or Heck, Balisok, et
- 9 cetera, was someone asking for vacatur of the
- 10 sentence. They were just asking for something
- 11 that would mean the sentence could no longer be
- validly enforced against them. And that's what
- 13 he's asking for here.
- I would also hasten to add, although
- my friend from the other side now suggests that
- 16 maybe some sort of lethal injection could be
- 17 viable, that is not what they said -- what Nance
- 18 said in his complaint. It's not what he said in
- 19 his opening brief.
- 20 103 of the Petitioner's appendix, the
- 21 relief that he requested was to enjoin the use
- of any lethal injection at all. So, if this --
- 23 if -- if Nance were to succeed, his custodian
- 24 could not exercise this custody over him.
- 25 That is mainline habeas relief. And I

- 1 think that this focus on the sentence is really
- 2 an attempt to get away from that particular
- 3 point, and I also think that it creates a lot of
- 4 practical problems in terms of looking at state
- 5 law.
- In nearly every case, the Court has to
- 7 look at state law to figure out, well, what's
- 8 going to be the effect here? Will he be
- 9 released if we rule this way? Will he not be
- 10 released? Will he maybe be released?
- In the capital context, the question
- should be, well, can he be executed if we rule
- this way or can the warden no longer execute
- 14 him? That's the question.
- The question is not, will there need
- to be a resentencing? And if that's the
- 17 question, then you get into very complicated
- 18 questions of separation of powers and what a
- 19 federal court can say about what a state court
- 20 sentences are and so on and so forth.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You -- sorry, keep
- 22 going.
- MR. PETRANY: Well, I was just going
- 24 to say, on the other hand, I think that any
- 25 practical concerns with our approach are -- are

- 1 vastly overblown. And I can get into those.
- 2 But, of course, Justice Kavanaugh, if you have a
- 3 question.
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You didn't raise
- 5 this argument in the lower courts and I think
- 6 indicated that you'd grown accustomed to 1983.
- 7 Is that correct?
- 8 MR. PETRANY: Well, most of --
- 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That doesn't
- 10 preclude your argument here. I'm just -- is
- 11 that accurate?
- MR. PETRANY: Yeah, yeah. So, Your
- 13 Honor, most of these cases up until now had been
- 14 genuine method-of-execution claims, things like
- don't use this drug, use this drug. And so,
- 16 yes, we were, I think, accustomed to that.
- 17 And there are lots of reasons to
- 18 dismiss Mr. Nance's claim. And so we relied
- 19 principally --
- 20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And it was
- 21 dismissed here under 1983 because it was too
- 22 late, right?
- MR. PETRANY: I'm sorry? I didn't --
- 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Because it was too
- 25 late? There had been delay?

1 MR. PETRANY: Oh, yeah. Yeah. 2 mean, the -- the primary argument we had was 3 that this -- this has been ripe and known for years, and Nance waited until essentially all of 4 his other litigation options ran out. 5 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And the district 7 court was able to deal with that under 1983? MR. PETRANY: It -- it did, although, 8 9 as my friend on the other side points out, at 10 least one appellate court judge disagreed with 11 12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right. 13 MR. PETRANY: -- that conclusion. 14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So I guess that 15 leads to my bigger-picture question, which I've 16 indicated to the other side as well, we've 17 largely shaped the interaction of 1983 and 18 habeas without interpreting a statute here, 19 figuring out where our precedents lead and what makes the most sense in terms of the interaction 20 21 of the two things, the two routes here. 2.2 And so we have some discretion, I 23 think, a gray area, and it seems like we've been 24 on a 15-year effort to organize how these 25 method-of-execution claims should proceed,

- 1 culminating in Bucklew, which gave pretty clear
- 2 directions about that and also repeated the Hill
- 3 versus McDonough thing about undue delay and too
- 4 late.
- 5 So I guess my question is why would we
- 6 upset all of that and create new complications,
- 7 for example, on the second or successive
- 8 question, as illustrated by Justice Alito's
- 9 questions earlier, we're going to get into a
- 10 whole set of complications under that. Why?
- 11 MR. PETRANY: Well, so a couple of
- 12 points, Your Honor.
- 13 First, I don't think this is entirely
- just kind of a judgment for the Court to make.
- 15 I think it is looking at statutes. There's
- 16 1983. There's AEDPA. And in Preiser, the Court
- 17 held, look, the -- the specific controls over
- 18 the general. So, if Congress has indicated a
- 19 certain thing should happen when there are
- 20 challenges to custody, that should go under
- 21 AEDPA.
- 22 And I think that to the extent that
- 23 this is a challenge to custody -- and that's our
- 24 argument --
- 25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Let me -- let me

- 1 supplement and say I think both sides have good
- 2 arguments, at least plausible arguments about
- 3 how to characterize the sentence.
- 4 MR. PETRANY: Well, so, Your Honor, I
- 5 think that one -- one place to look is AEDPA
- 6 itself was designed to prevent this sort of
- 7 piecemeal attack on executions. I mean, the --
- 8 the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty
- 9 Act was designed to get everything into a single
- 10 federal habeas petition that a petitioner wanted
- 11 to bring and it recognized that, you know, stuff
- 12 might come up later, but we think states can
- handle that and that's the regime that we want.
- 14 And so I think that that's one
- indication of where the Court should go. I
- 16 also, to just get into some of the supposed
- 17 practical problems here, I -- I haven't really
- 18 heard any particularly difficult practical
- 19 problems.
- 20 My friend from the United States
- 21 suggests, well, maybe someone would amend their
- 22 complaint. That happens a lot. And, yeah, if
- you amend your complaint and now you have a
- 24 different claim or a different theory or
- 25 something, that can change where things go. I

1 mean, to just use Balisok as an example --2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What about new facts? You know, you -- you've gotten older and 3 you have a new medical condition that will make 4 the lethal injection feel like torture? 5 6 MR. PETRANY: Well, then you -- then 7 you raise that claim, of -- of course. I mean, -- and -- and we -- and we think they absolutely 8 9 can. And to just -- to clarify another 10 11 point about Georgia law here, because this came 12 up on my friend on the other side's time, the 13 Owen versus Hill case is very clear that what it 14 is talking about is genuine method-of-execution 15 claims that go to drug choice, you know, the 16 sort of things that any warden can handle, not 17 barring lethal injection entirely. 18 But even if that weren't the case, 19 even if Georgia were to someday decide, well, 20 you know, in our own system, we want to put 21 these into a different box, Owen versus Hill 2.2 makes clear that you can raise those challenges 23 in a declaratory judgment action in Georgia 24 state court. So there is no question that you 25 can raise that claim.

1 The only -- I mean, in a lot of 2 circumstances, of course, it's going to fail 3 because of timeliness or the merits or something like that, but it's definitely cognizable in 4 Georgia state court. 5 6 And so what this ultimately boils down 7 to is, you know, to paraphrase Justice Scalia, Nance just wants another federal district court 8 to rule on one of his claims. 9 10 JUSTICE KAGAN: But doesn't what this 11 ultimately boil down to whether Bucklew is 12 completely gutted? I mean, you're suggesting an approach where it's like it's not 1983; it's 13 14 habeas. Oh, sorry, in habeas, you run into the 15 second and successive bar. You're just never 16 going to be able to bring these claims. Or 17 maybe I should say almost never. 18 And it seems as though that's exactly 19 what Bucklew said should not happen. Bucklew, 20 all nine justices agreed on one point, which is 21 that somebody in Mr. Nance's position was 2.2 entitled to raise a alternative method of 23 execution that had not been authorized by state 24 law.

And the Court said we see little

- 1 likelihood that an inmate facing a serious risk
- of pain will be unable to identify an available
- 3 alternative for that reason, because he was
- 4 entitled to identify an alternative that was not
- 5 authorized. There was a concurrence that really
- 6 underscored that point.
- 7 And -- and now you're saying, oh,
- 8 well, you know, really, Bucklew didn't mean what
- 9 it said, notwithstanding that it said an -- an
- 10 -- a petitioner is always going to be able to do
- 11 this. What we meant was a petitioner is
- technically always going to be able to do this,
- but in 90 percent, 99 percent of the time, he's
- 14 not going to have an appropriate vehicle.
- Now is that really a -- a reading of
- 16 Bucklew that would not be, I don't know,
- 17 embarrassing?
- 18 MR. PETRANY: No, Your Honor, I don't
- 19 think that's at all what we're saying. Nance
- 20 can absolutely file this sort of a claim in
- 21 state court any times he wants. And, of course,
- 22 he can file it on his initial post-conviction
- 23 time, which he did. He filed very similar
- 24 lethal injection claims. He also included a
- 25 claim in his federal habeas petition that his

- 1 counsel was ineffective for failing to raise
- 2 these sorts of claims. So Nance himself is kind
- 3 of the advertisement for the fact that these are
- 4 available all the way along the line.
- 5 But what I take Bucklew to say is the
- 6 claim itself shouldn't be hard in terms of
- 7 finding an alternative, but it specifically left
- 8 open that where you do that, whether you do it
- 9 in state court or federal court, might be, you
- 10 know, a question because, if you are going to
- 11 stop the warden from executing you, period,
- 12 that's habeas relief.
- 13 It doesn't mean you can't make that
- 14 claim. Of course, you can. Georgia courts are
- wide open to that sort of claim. And I think
- 16 what AEDPA tells us is, and this Court has said
- it numerous times, and Congress has certainly
- 18 affirmed it, that not every single claim gets a
- 19 federal forum in district court.
- No matter what, of course, this Court
- 21 would have certiorari review if there were some
- 22 extreme breakdown in state court. And in most
- cases, I think that petitioners are going to be
- able to raise these across-the-board
- 25 no-lethal-injection-whatsoever kind of claims in

- 1 their first federal habeas petition. But I
- 2 don't see this as cutting back on Bucklew at
- 3 all, any more than Heck or any of these other
- 4 cases cut back on substantive rights.
- 5 JUSTICE BARRETT: But -- but, you
- 6 know, on -- so, on page 50 of your brief, which
- 7 I asked your friend on the other side about, you
- 8 say that there would be a forum in Georgia
- 9 courts. But would there not be these kinds of
- 10 ripeness problems or second or successive bars?
- 11 Or I assume that Georgia post-conviction
- 12 practice has bars that would be analogous to the
- ones that apply under AEDPA.
- Is it really the case that the state
- 15 courts would be wide open for -- you're --
- 16 you're saying wide open has a forum. Is that
- 17 really true in these kinds of claims?
- 18 MR. PETRANY: I think it is, Your
- 19 Honor. Of course, if someone has had a ripe
- 20 claim for eight years or something along those
- 21 lines and then tries to file it and gets booted
- 22 out of court, that's not unique to this area of
- 23 the law. It's not unique to Georgia courts.
- 24 Federal courts would do the same thing. So
- 25 there might be timeliness concerns or merits

- 1 concerns.
- 2 But Georgia law is very clear there is
- 3 no time limit for a capital sentence habeas
- 4 petition. You can file a second or successive
- 5 one if you have a reason for doing so. And the
- 6 fact that you couldn't file this claim before
- 7 would be a good reason. Again, we don't think
- 8 that's actually the case here, but it is
- 9 available.
- 10 And so I don't really see -- there are
- 11 the ordinary barriers that any capital
- 12 petitioner is -- for that matter, any habeas
- 13 petitioner is going to have to deal with in
- terms of time limits and ripeness and so forth.
- 15 But nothing about that is -- is distinct in this
- 16 case as opposed to any other kind of capital or,
- 17 you know, likewise just imprisonment claim.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: You say in the
- 19 footnote on this page that if, in a hypothetical
- 20 situation, you say that would be unlikely to
- occur, there were no state forum in which this
- 22 kind of Bucklew claim could be pressed, that the
- 23 Petitioner could raise a due process challenge
- 24 saying, you know, I just had no forum for my
- 25 claim.

1 What would be the procedural vehicle 2 for asserting that? 1983? 3 MR. PETRANY: Yeah. So I think it's so unlikely to occur there isn't really much 4 case law that I could provide for the Court in 5 6 terms of here's how it would happen, but I think 7 you could file essentially either a federal habeas petition or a 1983 claim and just say I 8 9 have no opportunity whatsoever, I never had a chance to do this, and I believe that that 10 11 violates due process for this, this, and this 12 reason, and, therefore, I'm entitled to do this in this forum. 13 14 I don't think that, you know, the 15 distinction at that point between 1983 and habeas is going to be as important because we're 16 17 in, again, a -- an unrealistic hypothetical world where you've had no opportunity over the 18 19 course of, you know, your entire time in prison 20 to bring this sort of a claim. 21 But I think, again, this is getting 2.2 very far away from what is, in this case, a 23 mainline case. This is a petitioner who says 24 you cannot execute me by the only way you're 25 authorized to execute me. At the end of the

- 1 case, the warden would not be able to exercise
- 2 this custody over the Petitioner if he
- 3 succeeded.
- 4 That makes it habeas. That makes it
- 5 AEDPA.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, how is
- 7 this different from any of the cases where
- 8 states have said a particular form of medical
- 9 treatment is too expensive, we don't have the
- 10 budget for it?
- In my estimation, budgets are
- 12 generally passed by law. The laws have to be
- 13 changed, and the Court says it's
- 14 unconstitutional not to do. The state does what
- it needs to do. Similarly, just in Americans
- 16 for Prosperity Foundation last year, in a 1983
- 17 action, we said a California regulation was not
- 18 a permissible remedy, enjoining a California
- 19 regulation.
- 20 All of these things require changes
- 21 either in state statutory law or regulatory law,
- 22 and we've never suggested that curing a
- violation on its face because a law prohibits
- something stops a 1983.
- 25 But I just experienced in the news

- 1 Florida changing its law with respect to one of
- 2 its state citizens in a matter of weeks, if not
- 3 days. Is there something that stops Georgia
- 4 from acting expeditiously if the Court were to
- 5 rule in its favor? You have lots of reasons why
- 6 the Court shouldn't in the 1983 action, but
- 7 let's do the worse.
- 8 MR. PETRANY: Well, so I think, as to
- 9 your first point, Justice Sotomayor, I want to
- 10 be clear. We're not saying that 1983 actions
- 11 don't reach state law. They do. They just
- don't reach state -- or they just don't reach,
- excuse me, challenges to custody.
- So you could have to rewrite your
- 15 entire constitution --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, that --
- 17 MR. PETRANY: -- in California or --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- we get back --
- 19 MR. PETRANY: -- wherever.
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- to our main --
- MR. PETRANY: I mean, that's --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- argument, which
- 23 is --
- MR. PETRANY: That's --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- what's the

- 1 judgment? Is it custody or is it death? And is
- 2 the method of execution separate from that? But
- 3 that's assuming that argument, you win on that
- 4 argument, which I still have a hard time
- 5 understanding how you do because, in Dawson, the
- 6 Georgia Supreme Court saw the two as different
- 7 in the statute.
- 8 MR. PETRANY: Well, but, to be clear,
- 9 Your Honor, under our theory, we don't think the
- 10 Court needs to determine that. We do think that
- 11 the sentence is invalid because --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, could you
- just answer my bottom-line question?
- MR. PETRANY: Yeah. I -- if you could
- 15 remind me --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And can you --
- 17 MR. PETRANY: -- Justice Sotomayor,
- 18 what the -- what the question is.
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- change a
- 20 budget, change a law, change a regulation -- is
- 21 there anything that precludes the state from
- doing that if it were to become necessary?
- MR. PETRANY: Well, they can do --
- 24 they can do that. The -- the Court --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And they could do

- 1 it in a reasonable amount of time if they chose?
- 2 MR. PETRANY: Well, I suppose it
- depends, I mean, depending on the -- the -- the
- 4 hypothetical situation, but, yeah, I mean, at --
- 5 at some point, a state can -- can change its
- 6 laws, of course, or if it's constitutional, it's
- 7 going to be very difficult.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're not
- 9 suggesting that, unlike the -- our U.S.
- 10 Constitution, that you need two-thirds of the
- 11 state to change the law, two-thirds of the --
- 12 MR. PETRANY: Well, I --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- districts to
- 14 change?
- MR. PETRANY: -- Your Honor, I can't
- speak to every state constitution. I'm sure
- 17 some of them are -- are very difficult to amend.
- 18 But my -- my underlying point is --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, this is not
- 20 a constitutional issue, but I'm asking you.
- MR. PETRANY: No, here it's not, no.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. It's a
- 23 statutory change.
- MR. PETRANY: Yeah, I mean, Georgia
- 25 theoretically could do it, but the warden can't.

- 1 And the order is going to the warden. I mean,
- 2 this is an injunction against a particular
- 3 person who wants to exercise a particular form
- 4 of custody over Nance. And that's habeas
- 5 relief. That's classic habeas relief. And
- 6 that's the bottom of our argument.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you,
- 8 counsel.
- 9 MR. PETRANY: I just want to very
- 10 briefly touch on the second or successive issue.
- 11 The text of 2244 is exceedingly clear. My
- 12 friend on the other side has barely even
- mentioned the text and I think for good reason.
- It does not do him any favors. If we
- 15 -- if the Court were to adopt a rule that said,
- 16 well, if you couldn't have done this before or
- if this wasn't ripe at the time of your first
- habeas petition, we're not going to apply the
- 19 second or successive bar, we would, in fact, as
- Justice Alito indicated, just be back in abuse
- 21 of the writ days.
- 22 This Court has explicitly acknowledged
- 23 that's not what Congress wanted. It very
- 24 specifically picked the first half of a two-part
- 25 test and said, if it's second or successive,

- 1 it's barred with these very narrow exceptions,
- which themselves would be all but meaningless if
- 3 one adopted Nance's rule in this case.
- 4 And, again, none of this goes to
- 5 whether or not Mr. Nance can file this claim
- 6 somewhere. He is going to be able to file the
- 7 claim. It's just a question of is it in state
- 8 court or is it in a federal district court.
- 9 If the Court has no further questions.
- 10 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I do have one
- 11 question. I mean, what -- what's the
- 12 prisoner -- these take years, these cases --
- what's the prisoner supposed to do if the method
- seems all right when he is sentenced, and then
- they change it over 10 years and now it doesn't
- 16 seem all right? And he's filed 14 habeas
- 17 petitions on other matters.
- Well, can he file this one or not?
- MR. PETRANY: Well, in -- in federal
- 20 court, if he's already filed a prior application
- 21 --
- JUSTICE BREYER: No, I'm just saying
- to you, in your opinion, if we decide for you
- 24 and you win, can the individual file the claim
- 25 that this method they're going to execute me is

- 1 unconstitutional? Can he do it or not?
- 2 MR. PETRANY: In state court,
- 3 absolutely. We think he'll lose.
- 4 JUSTICE BREYER: In -- oh, in habeas.
- 5 MR. PETRANY: Oh, in habeas? No, Your
- 6 Honor, because he already --
- JUSTICE BREYER: No, okay. So you're
- 8 --
- 9 MR. PETRANY: -- had a federal habeas
- 10 petition, yes.
- 11 JUSTICE BREYER: -- saying he should
- file in habeas and, by the way, he can't?
- MR. PETRANY: Well, Your Honor, he
- 14 did, in fact, file claims that were very similar
- 15 to this one.
- 16 JUSTICE BREYER: No, no, no, no. Take
- my case. Ten years passes. There was an old
- 18 way that he didn't object to. Now they changed
- 19 the law. The new way he does object to.
- MR. PETRANY: Yes, Your Honor. There
- 21 are some claims that are not going to be able to
- 22 be brought in a habeas petition. And this Court
- has recognized this on numerous occasions. Just
- 24 --
- 25 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, that's what I'm

- 1 saying.
- 2 MR. PETRANY: Yes. Just --
- JUSTICE BREYER: It's a new claim. I
- 4 mean, it's not a new -- sorry, it's a new method
- of execution. He thinks it's torture and it
- 6 wasn't there before while he filed 15 other
- 7 habeas petitions.
- Now he comes to you and says: I have
- 9 my new habeas petition. Now the method they're
- 10 actually going to use is torture.
- 11 And can he do it or not?
- 12 MR. PETRANY: Not in a federal habeas
- 13 petition. He could do it under state law, where
- 14 he would have to establish, you know, the -- the
- 15 merits of his claims. But that is -- again,
- 16 that's not unlike plenty of other claims that
- drop out because of the way Congress wrote
- 18 AEDPA.
- So, to just take one example, in
- 20 Burton versus Stewart, the Court held that
- 21 various claims that the Petitioner had were just
- 22 gone for good because he had already filed and
- 23 litigated a first habeas petition, and at the
- time, those other claims were not available.
- 25 He couldn't file them at that time

- 1 because they were not exhausted yet. So
- 2 Congress was aware, and this Court has said on
- 3 numerous occasions that, yeah, every once in a
- 4 while there's going to be a type of a claim or
- 5 something that comes up that doesn't get federal
- 6 district court initial review. And we --
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, you --
- 8 MR. PETRANY: -- trust the process to
- 9 do that.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- mentioned
- 11 earlier that -- you're -- you're saying he
- should go into state court, and you mentioned
- earlier that he was likely -- would be likely to
- 14 lose there.
- MR. PETRANY: On the merits, Your
- 16 Honor, or because he -- his -- you know,
- 17 everything was untimely, which would be the same
- in Section 1983. It would be either way. And
- 19 wherever he goes, we think his claims would be
- 20 untimely. But he's at least got a cognizable
- 21 cause of action in state court. It's just we
- think he would lose for other reasons.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. Well,
- 24 he -- you say go there and he's going to lose.
- 25 And yet you -- you're saying that he can't file

- 1 in federal court because he filed a prior habeas
- 2 petition, but the claim was not there when that
- 3 prior -- prior habeas petition was filed,
- 4 Justice Breyer's hypothetical about, you know, a
- 5 change in his medical condition, that it is now
- 6 a different situation to have lethal injection.
- 7 And now that does seem like a pretty daunting
- 8 catch-22.
- 9 MR. PETRANY: So, Your Honor, two
- 10 points.
- 11 First, just to be clear, that isn't
- 12 actually the case here. It was ripe at the time
- 13 --
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, yeah.
- 15 MR. PETRANY: -- of his first federal
- habeas petition, but, yes, there are theoretical
- 17 possibilities of this happening, but Congress
- was well aware of that, and, in fact, the very
- 19 terms in Section 2244 make that clear.
- The fact that Congress exempted such
- 21 narrow categories from the second or successive
- 22 bar shows --
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But, by that,
- you're -- you're assuming that AEDPA, when
- 25 Congress passed it, they understood that it

- 1 would have this kind of coverage.
- 2 MR. PETRANY: I -- well, I think that
- 3 Congress absolutely knew it would have this kind
- 4 of coverage. In fact, this was the point of
- 5 AEDPA. The reason that Congress enacted 2244 in
- 6 its current form was to narrow and/or, to use
- 7 this Court's terms, make more stringent the bar
- 8 on successive petitions.
- 9 Previously, at --
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I know.
- 11 But this is, I mean, from, you know, the Ford
- 12 case, for example, the question of how you want
- to interpret successive petitions. I mean, I'm
- 14 sure that you've consulted your interests
- carefully, but you're going to be confronting
- 16 difficult challenges if you prevail here.
- 17 MR. PETRANY: Well, I think that the
- 18 point of AEDPA was that state courts getting
- 19 these difficult challenges is what was supposed
- to happen. I mean, AEDPA was, again, which this
- 21 Court has confirmed, was Congress's decision
- that state courts is where almost all of this
- should happen, and only in extreme circumstances
- should a federal court be getting involved.
- 25 And so it's not at all surprising that

- 1 state courts would be the ones to deal with
- 2 these constitutional issues. In fact, that is
- 3 the entire point of AEDPA, was to force them
- 4 into state courts so that states could, in fact,
- 5 effectuate their own judgments and in many cases
- 6 just avoid an unnecessary clash of sovereigns.
- 7 And that happens all the time. States
- 8 stay their own executions all the time. They
- 9 rule for prisoners all the time. So states are
- 10 more than capable of carrying out their federal
- 11 constitutional duties. And that was what
- 12 Congress thought when it passed AEDPA.
- 13 So it's --
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, tell me
- again why you're -- you're pretty confident he's
- 16 going to lose in state court.
- 17 MR. PETRANY: Well, I think that his
- 18 claims are untimely. He -- he claims
- 19 essentially that his veins are problematic and
- 20 that he's -- and that Gabapentin might interfere
- 21 with the -- the lethal injection.
- The veins he has known about for
- 23 decades. His filings repeatedly, again and
- 24 again and again, said, I have bad veins due to
- long intravenous drug use and so forth.

1 The Gabapentin he pleaded that he had 2 started in 2016, which was roughly four years before he filed his 1983 --3 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And you think 5 MR. PETRANY: -- claims. 6 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- were -were the facts otherwise, this was, in fact, a 8 9 new condition that developed, I mean, that you 10 -- you -- he would prevail in state court? MR. PETRANY: Well, he would at least 11 12 get past the timeliness bars. Then he has to 13 make the claim, you know, the Bucklew claim. 14 this, in fact, a feasible alternative? Does the 15 state not have a legitimate penological interest 16 in what it's doing? Will lethal injection 17 actually cause the kind of pain that he claims 18 and so forth? 19 You know, he has to win on the merits, 20 but, yes, it would be there for him to make that 21 claim as long as he gets it in, you know, on 2.2 time. 23 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Were our recent 24 string of religious advisor cases properly bought -- brought in 1983 to the extent that it 25

- 1 required a change in state law?
- MR. PETRANY: So, Your Honor, as I
- 3 understand those cases, they didn't require a
- 4 change in state law. It was just a practice.
- 5 And so they were, in fact, properly filed in
- 6 1983.
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Suppose they were
- 8 in state regulations that had to be changed,
- 9 though.
- MR. PETRANY: Yeah, so, of course,
- 11 that -- that case isn't actually presented here.
- 12 And there are slightly --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Would -- would --
- MR. PETRANY: -- different concerns.
- 15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So, if a state
- puts no religious advisors into the execution
- 17 room into the state law starting tomorrow --
- MR. PETRANY: Mm-hmm.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- will those
- 20 claims now have to be brought in habeas rather
- 21 than 1983 and then barred?
- MR. PETRANY: Yes. So I think that
- they would have to be filed in state court and
- they would have very good chance of succeeding.
- 25 And so I think states are very unlikely to

- 1 handicap --
- 2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But no -- no
- 3 federal forum available for that claim?
- 4 MR. PETRANY: Well, of course, to the
- 5 extent that, you know, state court goes
- 6 completely rogue, there's still, you know,
- 7 review by this Court available at the end, which
- 8 is what Congress --
- 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: By federal
- 10 district court, I should say.
- MR. PETRANY: Yes. Yes. No.
- 12 Exactly, no federal district court review in
- that very unlikely and, as far as I'm aware,
- 14 like, essentially, you know, never happens kind
- of circumstance, but I think to --
- 16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, it does
- point out the oddity, I think, that -- I don't
- 18 -- I don't know that anyone paused to say, boy,
- 19 this religious advisor claim should be in
- 20 habeas.
- MR. PETRANY: Well, Your Honor, at
- least as I understand it, it didn't need to be
- in habeas because it was not, in fact, a legal
- 24 requirement. It was just something the warden
- 25 could or could not do.

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: But one could easily 2 imagine -- I mean, you said very rare. One can 3 easily imagine those -- these sorts of requirements appearing in prison regulations, 4 which have the status of law. 5 MR. PETRANY: Well, so it depends --6 7 if it's just a policy that the warden can change anytime he wants, then you're not really 8 9 affecting his authority and his custody. 10 Now, if it is a legal regulation that 11 would, in fact, be something that the warden 12 can't get around, that would change things 13 potentially. 14 But there are two points here. 15 first is states have no real incentive to make 16 their own judgments harder to effectuate by 17 making parts of them details they don't really 18 care about. If they really care about the 19 details, then maybe they put them into statutes, but, if they don't, you're in a situation where 20 21 they can't carry out a sentence or something 2.2 like that because, you know, someone said, I 23 want a -- I want a religious minister in the room, and under state law, they can't have them 24 25 in there. That means now they can't execute

- 1 this person.
- 2 And also, to the extent that there
- 3 are --
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: It is a little bit of
- 5 irony you're making Mr. Hellman's point for him,
- 6 that that's why states, you and others, don't
- 7 make lethal injection part of the sentence.
- 8 MR. PETRANY: Well, no. It's -- they
- 9 do make it part of their law, Your Honor. And I
- 10 think that to the extent there's any concern
- about, well, what could states do or so forth,
- 12 as I understand it, my friend on the other side
- does not contest that if a state said, well,
- 14 you'd have to be resentenced, you know, a court
- would just have to check a box that says, all
- 16 right, now we're sentencing you to death by this
- 17 new method or something like that, that that
- would, in fact, require these to go to habeas.
- 19 This -- this focus on the sentence, I think, is
- improper.
- 21 But states could do everything that he
- 22 claims they can do under our rule under his rule
- as well. So I don't see this as any significant
- departure from what a state could do right now.
- 25 And, again, they have no incentive to

- do that. There's a reason that they don't put
- 2 details they don't care about into their
- 3 statutes and regulations. There's a reason that
- 4 Mr. Nance has not been able to come up with any
- 5 particularly problematic state statute or
- 6 anything like that, because if then there is a
- 7 problem with that drug.
- If you -- if you say in your statute,
- 9 well, it can only be pentobarbital, well, if
- 10 they can't get any pentobarbital or if there's
- 11 something wrong with pentobarbital, then all the
- 12 executions stop, all the criminal judgments
- 13 can't be effectuated.
- 14 JUSTICE BARRETT: Can I ask a
- 15 clarifying question about the religious advisor
- 16 one? I -- I -- I'm probably just not tracking
- 17 the position. But I guess, if a religious
- 18 advisor claim was brought and we said that it
- was unconstitutional for the state to have a law
- 20 or regulation prohibiting a religious advisor
- 21 from being in the room, why wouldn't the
- 22 execution go forward then with a religious
- 23 advisor because the state law would essentially
- 24 be unenforceable in that situation? Why would
- 25 it stop the execution?

1	MR. PETRANY: Well, they're not to
2	be clear, Your Honor, they wouldn't be
3	conflicting. If the federal court ordered the
4	warden to perform the execution, then, yeah, the
5	the state law would kind of have to give way.
6	But what the federal court would be
7	doing was just entering an injunction saying
8	don't execute this person without a religious
9	advisor in the room. And because state law
LO	doesn't let him do that, he's just in a
L1	situation where he can't execute that person.
L2	And to some extent, that explains the
L3	big difference between death penalty-like claims
L4	and just your ordinary 1983 challenge to, you
L5	know, a condition of prison confinement or
L6	something, where just because you enjoin some
L7	prison regulation or even statute doesn't mean
L8	you're releasing the prisoners.
L9	JUSTICE BARRETT: Mm-hmm.
20	MR. PETRANY: It's not it's
21	understood they're still going to be in prison,
22	whereas, here, if you stop them from doing it
23	the only way the state has authorized, well,
24	then the execution just stops, and that's habeas
5	relief

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
2	counsel.
3	Justice Thomas, anything further?
4	Justice Breyer?
5	Justice Alito?
6	Justice Sotomayor?
7	Justice Kagan?
8	Justice Gorsuch?
9	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I have sorry
10	two quick ones just to follow up on Justice
11	Barrett's. If the Court ruled that you had to
12	have the religious advisor present in the room
13	and state law did not allow that, wouldn't the
14	I guess I'm maybe I'm missing this, but
15	state law would have to change, or I guess the
16	state law just would be deemed unenforceable?
17	That might be her question.
18	MR. PETRANY: Yeah, the state law
19	would have to change in order to carry out the
20	execution. Right? The state doesn't have to
21	change its law. Maybe it could
22	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And your and
23	your point
24	MR. PETRANY: it could just not
25	carry out the execution the warden could just

- 1 not carry out the execution.
- 2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And that would be
- 3 a habeas situation.
- 4 MR. PETRANY: Yes. No. Yes, we do
- 5 think that would be a habeas situation, very
- 6 unlikely to arise, but, yes, and you would have
- 7 to go to state court first, then a federal
- 8 habeas petition after.
- 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And second
- 10 question, don't take it the wrong way, but if
- 11 you were to lose in this case, is it better for
- the State of Georgia to lose on the 1983 point
- or to lose on the second or successive point?
- MR. PETRANY: Well, it's not
- 15 necessarily the last question you want to get
- 16 while in front of the Court, Your Honor.
- 17 It's hard for me --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I'm not saying
- 19 you're going to. I just want to know --
- MR. PETRANY: It's -- it's --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- what we're
- 22 talking about.
- MR. PETRANY: -- hard for me to say
- that I have, you know, a preference given that I
- 25 -- I think we're correct on both issues. I

- 1 think that it would very much depend on what the
- 2 Court said about the first question and what the
- 3 Court said about the second question.
- 4 If -- if the Court was able to come up
- 5 with some way on the first question that was --
- 6 you know, did not damage habeas law, the
- 7 understanding of habeas as a challenge to
- 8 custody and all those things, I -- again, I
- 9 don't think the Court can do that, but then
- 10 maybe that wouldn't be such a -- you know, such
- 11 a problem.
- 12 Similarly, with second or successive,
- if -- if it was another Panetti-like one-off
- 14 carveout, that's very different from a rule that
- says, well, actually, just any claim that wasn't
- 16 available previously.
- So it's -- it's very hard for me to
- 18 say --
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah.
- 20 MR. PETRANY: -- but that -- that's
- 21 the sort of analysis I would be thinking of.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Very helpful.
- 23 Thank you.
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 25 counsel.

1	Rebuttal, Mr. Hellman?
2	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF MATTHEW S. HELLMAN
3	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
4	MR. HELLMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chief
5	Justice. Just a few quick points.
6	First of all, as to what Georgia law
7	contains, I do refer the Court to Dawson v.
8	State, which is crystal-clear from the Georgia
9	Supreme Court that the method of execution is
10	not part of the sentence of death.
11	And I think my friend on the other
12	side more or less concedes that because he says
13	he says it does not matter to his argument
14	because his argument is about custody.
15	Well, let's talk about custody for a
16	moment. Point number one, characterizing this
17	claim as seeking release from custody is odd to
18	say the least to begin with because, of course,
19	the death sentence remains in place and the
20	state may use any legal method of execution to
21	carry it out. That leaves my friend to say but
22	the warden might not be able to adopt particular
23	procedures.
24	Method-of-execution claims of all
25	stripes involve alternatives where there will be

- 1 a question about what the warden can or cannot
- do on his own or her own, for example, whether
- 3 or not the warden could obtain a particular
- 4 drug, whether or not the warden would need
- 5 approval from some other regulatory entity,
- 6 perhaps a federal entity or a state entity, in
- 7 order to carry out the execution.
- 8 Making the habeas/1983 question turn
- 9 on the answer to that inquiry, which will often
- 10 require factual findings and complicated
- 11 assessments, is a recipe, as I said at the
- 12 beginning, for delay, confusion, and
- 13 arbitrariness in these cases. So we recommend
- 14 the Court not go down that road, which takes us
- to Section 1983, which has been here for 150
- 16 years and provides the tools to courts to deal
- with dilatory claims, estopped claims, and any
- 18 -- any other claim that does not warrant relief.
- 19 All we are asking for is the Court to
- 20 apply its 1983 precedents and allow this claim
- 21 to be heard on the merits so that those
- 22 questions may be determined.
- We ask the Court to reverse. Thank
- 24 you.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,

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      counsel. The case is submitted.
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      submitted.)
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