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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
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3	ANTHONY W. PERRY, :
4	Petitioner : No. 16-399
5	v. :
6	MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD, :
7	Respondent. :
8	x
9	Washington, D.C.
10	Monday, April 17, 2017
11	
12	The above-entitled matter came on for oral
13	argument before the Supreme Court of the United States
14	at 10:03 a.m.
15	APPEARANCES:
16	CHRISTOPHER LANDAU, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of
17	the Petitioner.
18	BRIAN H. FLETCHER, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor
19	General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.;
20	on behalf of the Respondent.
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:03 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument
4	first this morning in Case 16-399, Perry v. The Merit
5	Systems Protection Board.
6	Mr. Landau.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF CHRISTOPHER LANDAU
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MR. LANDAU: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice,
10	and may it please the Court:
11	The parties here agree that a Federal
12	employee has a mixed case when he alleges that he was
13	affected by an appealable civil service action and
14	discrimination. The parties dispute whether the case
15	ceases to be a mixed case if and when the Board decides
16	that the employee hasn't proven that he was affected by
17	an appealable civil service action. The answer to that
18	question is no.
19	Whenever the Board rejects an employee's
20	allegations that he was affected by an appealable civil
21	service action, the Board is making a substantive
22	decision on the merits of the employee's civil service
23	claim. That point has nothing to do with the Board's
24	jurisdiction and, therefore, nothing to do with whether
25	the employee has brought a mixed case reviewable in

- 1 district court as opposed to the Federal Circuit.
- 2 Here, as in so many cases, the root of the problem is
- 3 the word "jurisdiction." Whenever the Board rejects an
- 4 employee's allegations that he was affected by an
- 5 appealable civil service action, the Board labels its
- 6 decision "jurisdictional." That label is incorrect.
- 7 The Board's conclusion that the employee's civil service
- 8 claim fails on the merits doesn't retroactively strip
- 9 the Board of jurisdiction, just as the failure of an
- 10 alleged Federal question on the merits doesn't
- 11 retroactively strip a Federal court of jurisdiction.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Just -- just as an
- 14 introductory question, Mr. Landau -- it's really
- 15 probably more for the government than for you -- but if
- 16 the government were to review, this same case could
- 17 potentially go from the Board to the Federal Circuit,
- 18 back to the Board, then to the district court.
- 19 Is there any other scheme like that? Is
- 20 there anything that the government might point to that
- is an analogous scheme?
- MR. LANDAU: I don't think they will be able
- 23 to, Your Honor. And certainly that detour to the
- 24 Federal Circuit for a decision, where ultimately the
- 25 Federal Circuit can't resolve the case is unprecedented,

- 1 in my experience.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Certainly --
- 3 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But the district court
- 4 couldn't resolve the case at this point either because
- 5 the internal revenues weren't exhausted. So if the
- 6 appealability -- the civil service appealability goes to
- 7 the district court, then it has to go back to MSPB, and
- 8 it gets to the district court only if -- if the EEO
- 9 remedy has been exhausted; isn't that so?
- 10 MR. LANDAU: Well, you raise an interesting
- 11 question, Your Honor, about exhaustion. Exhaustion is a
- 12 defense. If the government -- if you're in the district
- 13 court and the court rejects the -- the Board -- excuse
- 14 me -- the court affirms the Board on the civil service
- 15 claim -- again, that's really a merits determination
- 16 that the Board has made, notwithstanding its label --
- 17 then there would certainly be a question, Your Honor, as
- 18 to whether or not the discrimination case has been
- 19 exhausted. For a period --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: The government -- the
- 21 government takes the position that it hasn't been in
- 22 exhaustion as a requirement. You can't get to the
- 23 district court on a discrimination claim without
- 24 exhausting your internal remedy.
- MR. LANDAU: It could take that position,

- 1 Your Honor. And, arguably, they did -- there certainly
- 2 could be a fight about exhaustion at that point, whether
- 3 or not having presented the case to the MSPB in the
- 4 first instance was exhaustion. But, if not, Your Honor,
- 5 even under -- under the government's own scenario,
- 6 district courts deal with unexhausted claims every day
- 7 and have mechanisms for dealing with that.
- 8 The district court could hold the case in
- 9 abeyance, for instance, and send the case -- and -- and
- 10 require the employee to exhaust in the agency, but that
- 11 doesn't mean that the case doesn't belong in the
- 12 district court in the first place. That's really a --
- 13 kind of a remedial point. Once you wind up in the
- 14 district court, our whole point here is that this is a
- 15 mixed case, so you should be in district court in the
- 16 first place as opposed to the Federal Circuit.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Can I -- you could
- 18 go to the district court right away simply by skipping
- 19 the MSPB; right?
- 20 MR. LANDAU: Absolutely. And that's one of
- 21 the problems with their argument, Your Honor, because
- 22 under -- under that point, one of their main arguments
- 23 is that the scheme is set up to create a uniform system
- 24 of -- uniform jurisprudence of civil service
- 25 appealability decisions. But that argument doesn't work

- 1 on its face precisely because, as Your Honor just
- 2 stated, you don't have to go the MSPB route to do this.
- 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I think -- I
- 4 think you're right that it -- it's a problem. I
- 5 just can't figure out who it's a problem for. The --
- 6 the -- I mean, if you're concerned about the
- 7 consequences of what the MSPB might do, you can skip it
- 8 altogether and go -- go to district court right away;
- 9 right?
- 10 MR. LANDAU: Yes, but you certainly don't --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: You -- you would have to
- 12 exhaust before you go to the district court. You
- 13 couldn't just go from the decision.
- 14 MR. LANDAU: Correct, Your Honor. No, I
- 15 think that's correct. But there's two --
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But that -- that --
- 17 that takes place -- I just want to make sure I've got
- 18 the flow here right. That takes place before you get to
- 19 that fork in the road; right? If this -- this is a
- 20 mixed case in which you file your complaint with the
- 21 agency --
- MR. LANDAU: Yes.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- and then you can
- 24 go either to the district court or to the MSPB.
- MR. LANDAU: Correct. You can --

- 1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Now, before you can 2 do that, you have to exhaust; right? 3 MR. LANDAU: No. The -- the -- filing your complaint in the agency EEO is the exhaustion mechanism 4 in the agency. The alternative exhaustion mechanism is 5 6 to go to the MSPB. So you have the two paths there. 7 The point that I was making earlier, Your Honor, just to be clear, is that you can have a 8 9 situation where you go straight from exhausting in the 10 agency EEO your mixed case. So the mixed case also can be exhausted in the agency EEO. 11 That -- and in that determination -- this is 12 13 7702(a)(2) -- the EEO -- the agency EEO also has to make a determination under (a)(2)(1) about the Board's 14 jurisdiction. So there has to be an appealability 15 16 determination made by the agency EEO, but we know that 17 the agency EEO decisions always go straight to district court. They never go to the Federal Circuit. So it 18 19 can't possibly be that there's this desire for a 20 uniformity of a -- a law of appealability in the Federal Circuit if one of the two avenues -- the -- the agency 21
- JUSTICE ALITO: If you had chosen to go

22

24 directly to the district court, if you had bypassed the

EEO avenue never sends you near the Federal Circuit.

25 Merit System Protection Board, would you be able to

- 1 raise in the district court the question whether the
- 2 alleged removal was proper under 7 -- 7513, whether it
- 3 was -- would promote the efficiency of the service, or
- 4 would you have at that point only the discrimination
- 5 claim?
- 6 MR. LANDAU: Well, Your Honor, just to be
- 7 clear, you -- in any of these mixed cases, you have to
- 8 exhaust somewhere, either in the MSPB or in the agency
- 9 EEO. So in -- in either scenario, you -- we can see
- 10 that you have to exist -- excuse me -- you have to
- 11 exhaust.
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: But say -- say you exhaust
- in the agency EEO.
- MR. LANDAU: Yep.
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: Do you still have your civil
- 16 service claims that you can bring in district court?
- 17 MR. LANDAU: Absolutely. That's the
- 18 mechanism. I would --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: The government says not, but
- 20 it doesn't cite anything when it says not.
- MR. LANDAU: And we'd point out a footnote
- 22 in our reply brief that we find that a very surprising
- assertion in the government's brief, because that's
- 24 clearly wrong. You don't lose your civil service claim.
- 25 The statute very clearly, 7702(a)(2), sets forth the

- 1 agency EEO as an alternative to the MSPB for exhausting
- 2 mixed claims.
- 3 And so I -- I don't know where that idea
- 4 came up, but we --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. --
- 6 MR. LANDAU: -- firmly disagree with that.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Landau, that -- that
- 8 raises a question I have for you. Seem -- seems to me
- 9 that both sides agree on the premise that mixed cases
- 10 can go to the district court, so the district court can
- 11 adjudicate some civil service disputes.
- 12 MR. LANDAU: Correct.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Where in the statute is
- 14 that provided? I look at 7703(b)(2), and it speaks of
- 15 cases of discrimination filed under Federal
- 16 discrimination laws go to district court.
- 17 MR. LANDAU: That's a -- right.
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And then I look at the
- 19 standards of review. And the standard of review for the
- 20 Federal Circuit talks about normal agency, APA-type
- 21 review, in (c) --
- MR. LANDAU: Right.
- 23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- which makes sense for
- 24 civil service claims.
- MR. LANDAU: Right.

1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: The only standard of 2 review mentioned for district courts is de novo --3 MR. LANDAU: Right. JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- which makes sense for 4 5 discrimination claims, but not for civil service claims 6 that might tag along in district court. 7 MR. LANDAU: Right. 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So but -- by what -- what 9 authority does a district court ever have the power to hear a civil service claim? 10 11 MR. LANDAU: Just to -- just to start with 12 the latter part of your question, Your Honor, the -- the 13 statute, as is often the case, is not the most carefully 14 drafted. There is no question -- in fact, the direct holding of this Court in Kloeckner is that mixed cases 15 16 go to the MSPB. 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But putting aside 18 Kloeckner --19 MR. LANDAU: Right. 20 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- looking at the plain 21 language --22 MR. LANDAU: Right. JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- of the statute --23 24 MR. LANDAU: Right.

JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- if you could just help

25

- 1 me with that.
- 2 MR. LANDAU: Sure, sure.
- Well, I -- the -- there is no question, even
- 4 before Kloeckner, that the statute sends cases of
- 5 discrimination -- basically, cases go from --
- 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I would have thought cases
- 7 of discrimination under Federal discrimination statutes
- 8 are cases of discrimination under Federal discrimination
- 9 statutes --
- 10 MR. LANDAU: Right.
- 11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- and not civil service
- 12 disputes.
- MR. LANDAU: Right. They call them that.
- 14 You are absolutely right. The case -- it calls them
- 15 that in the statute. But if you look, then, at the
- 16 title of 7702, Your Honor, it has -- I'm looking here --
- 17 it's called Actions Involving Discrimination.
- 18 So 7703, which I think is what you are
- 19 referring to, 70 -- the exact language in 7703(b)(2),
- 20 cases of discrimination subject to the provisions, I
- 21 believe that's the language you just read --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Shall be filed under --
- MR. LANDAU: Shall be filed, right.
- And then it sends you, though, shall be
- 25 filed -- you know, subject to the provisions of 7702

- 1 shall be filed under -- and -- and what that is really
- 2 saying is you file those cases as a standalone
- 3 complaint; in other words, you are not seeking review of
- 4 agency action at that point. When you have one of these
- 5 cases of discrimination -- and, again, when you go to
- 6 the title of 7702, it's called Actions involving
- 7 discrimination.
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right.
- 9 MR. LANDAU: So 70 --
- 10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But why -- I'm sorry for
- 11 taking up so much time, I apologize.
- My last question: Why does "subject to"
- 13 mean it has to meet the standards of 7702 rather than
- it's a claim that's subject to the test of 7702?
- 15 MR. LANDAU: Well, it is. I quess it -- it
- 16 all sends you to the same place, though, that you all --
- 17 I think the point is that when you have a discrimination
- 18 claim, you wind up in district court. I think the text
- 19 of the statute -- 7703(b)(2) sends you to 7702(a)(1) --
- 20 or 7702, and those are the actions involving
- 21 discrimination.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: But it's always only
- 23 actions of discrimination filed under Federal
- 24 discrimination statutes.
- 25 MR. LANDAU: But what we're talk -- right,

- 1 because you have a claim on that. But we're talking
- 2 about such cases -- such claims within the contour of a
- 3 mixed case, which is also a case that involves a civil
- 4 service claim.
- 5 It seems to me there could have been two
- 6 ways to set up this regime. You could have had a regime
- 7 where all the civil service claims go to the Federal
- 8 Circuit, and all the discrimination cases go straight to
- 9 district court. But the Congress decided that it wanted
- 10 to event -- prevent claim splitting. So it wanted
- 11 employees -- because they often come -- often employees
- 12 have the same -- have both of these, and it wanted to
- 13 create a regime, a sensible, efficient regime that would
- 14 allow employees to bring them together.
- 15 JUSTICE ALITO: Can I ask you a question
- about the language of 7702(a)(1)(A) and (B), which is
- 17 the provision that specifies the jurisdiction of the
- 18 MSPB.
- So, subparagraph A says: --
- MR. LANDAU: Yes, sir.
- JUSTICE ALITO: -- "Has been affected by
- 22 action."
- MR. LANDAU: Right.
- JUSTICE ALITO: And subparagraph B says,
- 25 "Alleges that a basis for the action."

- 1 So what should I read into the different language used
- 2 in those provisions? The second one, B, certainly
- 3 concerns allegations, but it -- A doesn't say alleges
- 4 that he has been affected by. It says, has been maybe
- 5 affected -- in fact, affected by.
- 6 MR. LANDAU: Your Honor, you are exactly
- 7 right. The government says that you should draw a
- 8 negative inference from the absence of the word
- 9 "alleges" in A, and, you know, I think that, in truth,
- 10 is their strongest textual argument.
- 11 But --
- 12 JUSTICE ALITO: What's -- what's wrong with
- 13 it?
- MR. LANDAU: But what's wrong with it is, as
- 15 this Court reiterated as recently as SW General last
- 16 month, whenever you're talking about this kind of
- 17 negative implication, it has to be a sensible one, and
- 18 you have to ensure, as a Court, that Congress really
- 19 wanted to say no to the other one. And I think here,
- 20 the text and structure of the statute tell us that --
- 21 that the A has to refer to allegations.
- 22 As we said in our brief, there's another provision,
- 7513(d), that says -- and it -- excuse me. 7513(d) says
- 24 an employee against whom an action is taken under this
- 25 section is entitled to appeal to the Board. That,

- 1 again, has to be an allegation. And -- and that is, of
- 2 course, the way our law generally works. As we pointed
- 3 out in our brief, the Federal question statute doesn't
- 4 say alleges. It just says if you have a Federal
- 5 question.
- 6 Our proposition is very much that Congress
- 7 legislates against the backdrop of what I'll call the
- 8 Bell v. Hood principle, that when -- that the
- 9 jurisdiction of an adjudicatory body is triggered by
- 10 allegations, and the ultimate failure of those
- 11 allegations on the merits doesn't retroactively strip
- 12 that body of jurisdiction. And the negative inference
- 13 to which you've alluded and to which the government
- 14 makes the point is not enough to say to Congress to
- 15 throw that all out the window and to create a scheme
- 16 where it sends you -- going back to Justice Kennedy's
- 17 first question -- on this kind of needless frolic and
- 18 detour to the Federal Circuit --
- 19 JUSTICE GINSBURG: I don't -- I don't see
- 20 the -- the needless frolic. This question of
- 21 appealability has to go someplace. You say it goes to
- 22 the district court. The other side says it goes to the
- 23 Federal Circuit. But in -- in this case, you -- your
- 24 discrimination claim is fully protected, isn't it, even
- 25 if you have to go to the -- to the Federal Circuit on

- 1 the civil service claim? You can still go to the
- 2 district court with your discrimination claim.
- 3 MR. LANDAU: Absolutely, Your Honor. That
- 4 is true. But that is not a reason to say that we should
- 5 take a detour to the Federal Circuit. You -- it -- it
- 6 is true, and the government is correct, that they're not
- 7 saying we lose -- everybody agrees that we have the
- 8 ultimate right, we will ultimately wind up in district
- 9 court on the discrimination claim.
- 10 So the real question is, did Congress create
- 11 a regime where, on the way to the district court, you
- 12 have to go way up to the Federal Circuit to adjudicate
- 13 just this one appealability question. And the answer to
- 14 that, we think, in light of the text is no.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: You -- you're being generous
- 16 to the government, Mr. Landau. The government says that
- 17 it's only by regulation that they will toll the
- 18 discrimination claim and that they could get rid of that
- 19 regulation tomorrow. And then the discrimination claim
- 20 would not be tolled, and you could run out of time on
- 21 it; isn't that right?
- MR. LANDAU: I think even you are being
- 23 generous to the government, Justice Kagan, because I
- 24 think they say that some of these regulations don't even
- 25 necessarily apply, and they even invoke equitable

- 1 tolling in one of the footnotes to their brief. Because
- 2 I think some of the regulations in -- refer to 7702, and
- 3 their whole theory says that 7702 never comes into play
- 4 at all if the MSPB ultimately concludes that the suit --
- 5 the civil service action fails on the merits, if you
- 6 don't have the appealable civil service action.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Landau, does that not
- 8 suggest that this detour to the Federal Circuit may not
- 9 be what's prescribed by the statute and that, again,
- 10 bifurcation should take place and discrimination claims
- 11 should go to the district court in the first instance --
- MR. LANDAU: We -- well --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- rather than hang around
- 14 waiting in the Federal Circuit? Hopefully -- hopefully,
- 15 with a regulation that might or might not say that those
- 16 are tolled?
- 17 MR. LANDAU: But, Your Honor, I -- I think
- 18 the point is bifurcation -- you are absolutely correct
- 19 that the statute -- or -- or let me make clear -- the
- 20 statute wants to avoid bifurcation by allowing employees
- 21 to bring these claims together. In other words, that --
- 22 that is one of the --
- 23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: My question is just where.
- MR. LANDAU: Oh. Well, I think the
- 25 question is, if you look at 7703(b)(1), it says --

- 1 it's -- it's call -- 7703 is judicial review of
- 2 decisions of the MSPB. And then it says, except as
- 3 provided in subparagraph (B) and paragraph (2) of this
- 4 subsection, they go to the Federal Circuit.
- 5 So the background rule is that all appeals
- 6 from MSPB decisions go to the Federal Circuit, but
- 7 the -- the exception is what's important here. And the
- 8 exception is cases of discrimination, so that's
- 9 suggesting that you have cases of discrimination that
- 10 are before the MSPB.
- 11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Cases of discrimination?
- MR. LANDAU: Discrimination, subject to all
- 13 this, are cases that can still be --
- 14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Keep going. Keep going.
- 15 MR. LANDAU: -- subject to the provisions of
- 16 section 7702 of this title, shall be filed under section
- 17 717(c).
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right.
- 19 MR. LANDAU: Right. But -- but the -- so
- 20 you have to look, what is a case of discrimination
- 21 subject to the provisions of Section 7702 of this title?
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: You also have to ask what
- 23 are cases of discrimination filed under 717, right?
- MR. LANDAU: Correct.
- 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And those are classic

- 1 discrimination claims that are filed in Federal district
- 2 court.
- 3 MR. LANDAU: Correct. Correct. And so
- 4 that -- I -- I think I am maybe emphatically agreeing
- 5 with you and --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I hope so.
- 7 MR. LANDAU: Okay. Good. I hope so, too.
- 8 (Laughter.)
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm not really sure.
- 10 MR. LANDAU: I -- I -- I think I am. I
- 11 think -- again, I think everybody agrees that when you
- 12 have a case of discrimination, it has to go to wind up
- 13 in district court. I think, you know, the -- the
- 14 question here really is that the government insists that
- 15 under --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: The question is where is
- 17 the detour to the Federal Circuit that you also
- 18 anticipate and seem to agree can happen.
- MR. LANDAU: No, we don't. I'm -- I'm
- 20 sorry.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, but you say -- the
- 22 question is whether it's tolled while it's sitting in
- 23 the Federal Circuit.
- MR. LANDAU: No, no, no. I -- I do -- I was
- asked a question whether or not the tolling was enough

- 1 to -- the government's position basically is that the
- 2 tolling is enough to say that you shouldn't worry about
- 3 going to the Federal Circuit because the discrimination
- 4 claim will be tolled.
- 5 Our point is, okay. The -- that somewhat
- 6 solves the government problem, but you shouldn't have to
- 7 go to the Federal Circuit at all. We're not the ones
- 8 pushing the tolling by any means. I'm sorry if I was
- 9 not clear on that. That's the government's theory.
- 10 Because the government, instead of having a case, what
- 11 they want to do is have two disembodied claims that are
- 12 somehow floating around together, and they concede that
- 13 the Federal Circuit can only address the civil service
- 14 claim.
- 15 But our point is, this isn't individual
- 16 claims. These are cases -- these are mixed cases that
- 17 Congress has joined and they are trying to rend them
- 18 asunder, and to have these disembodied things going to
- 19 separate places, and -- and that, I think, is the -- the
- 20 heart of it here.
- 21 Again, I think that the critical -- the
- 22 critical point here is that the word "jurisdiction" is
- 23 being misused. I don't think anybody would disagree
- 24 that if the -- if there weren't even allegations on the
- 25 face of the complaint, that that would be a -- that that

- 1 would give rise to a serious civil -- civil service
- 2 action. That is a jurisdictional problem.
- 3 I think the problem here is that the Board is making
- 4 a -- the classic kind of mistake that this Court has for
- 5 20 years been trying to correct, of the profligate use
- of the word "jurisdiction." And it is saying, when we
- 7 decide on the merits -- for instance, in this case, they
- 8 decided the settlement here was voluntary, so you gave
- 9 up all your claims. That is a substantive determination
- 10 of the merits. The Board is labeling that determination
- 11 jurisdictional. That's what's getting us into this
- 12 whole mess, that the Board is calling these decisions
- 13 that are actually substantive, jurisdictional.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. Does that
- 15 mean that a finding that this suspension or furlough
- 16 wasn't of the required number of days, is that
- 17 jurisdictional? Are you -- or are you just arguing that
- 18 this situation involving a settlement agreement is not
- 19 actually jurisdictional?
- 20 MR. LANDAU: Well, we're saying that --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Or that any ruling where
- 22 the Board says we don't have power to hear this case --
- 23 MR. LANDAU: Well. We're saying that --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- is not
- 25 jurisdictional?

- 1 MR. LANDAU: It is not -- when the Board
- 2 decides -- if you -- as long as the complainant alleges
- 3 something that is one of the serious civil service
- 4 actions, if the -- if the Board rejects --
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: First, let's -- let's go
- 6 to the suspension.
- 7 MR. LANDAU: Okay.
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You need to have a
- 9 suspension of a certain number of --
- 10 MR. LANDAU: 14 days, Your Honor.
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. And let's
- 12 assume that the person only was suspended for 13 days.
- MR. LANDAU: Correct. Okay.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: In fact, the extra two
- 15 days that they thought they served was taken off of
- 16 medical leave.
- MR. LANDAU: Uh-huh.
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: For some reason it
- 19 didn't fall. Is that a jurisdictional?
- 20 MR. LANDAU: No. No. Because they --
- 21 it could --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You think that any
- 23 dismissal, whatever the basis --
- MR. LANDAU: As long as it has been alleged,
- 25 that's enough to trigger the Board's jurisdiction, but

- 1 it --
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But as long as the
- 3 person thinks the Board can hear this?
- 4 MR. LANDAU: Well, as long as the person
- 5 alleges that, just as you can -- in Bell v. Hood, a
- 6 person brought what turned out to be a Bivens claim in
- 7 1946, and this Court said there is jurisdiction over
- 8 that claim. The fact that the claim fails on the
- 9 merits, which it did in 1946, is not a reason to say
- 10 that there was not jurisdiction.
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It's a strange use of
- 12 the word "merits," because generally, merits is an
- 13 adjudication of the actual claim, i.e., I was
- 14 discriminated against or I was furloughed improperly,
- not that a Board doesn't have the power to hear
- 16 something. That's generally considered a merits --
- 17 MR. LANDAU: But, see, I think the Board did
- 18 have the power to -- to hear that.
- 19 Well, look, it is --
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're absolutely right.
- 21 Every court has -- or every entity has the power to
- 22 determine their own jurisdiction, so there is a circular
- 23 problem to this argument.
- 24 MR. LANDAU: And your point is --that you
- 25 started with, Your Honor, is particularly powerful here,

- 1 in a case of constructive discharge, where there is a
- 2 complete and total overlap between the merits of his
- 3 claims and what they're calling a jurisdictional
- 4 determination. Because they're saying, hey, you gave up
- 5 all your claims in a settlement agreement. This is all
- 6 voluntary action.
- 7 That is the whole ball of wax, both for his
- 8 civil service claim and, frankly, for his --
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Can I ask --
- 10 MR. LANDAU: -- discrimination claim.
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Can I just ask a simple
- 12 question? What happens if you had gone to the district
- 13 court first? If you were permitted to, as you did.
- 14 MR. LANDAU: Well, yeah, we would have to
- 15 exhaust, either in the agency EEO or through the MSPB,
- 16 and then what we would ask the court to do --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Let's assume you went to
- 18 the agency.
- MR. LANDAU: Okay.
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And you then went to --
- 21 back to the district court.
- MR. LANDAU: Okay.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What happens to the
- 24 Board's finding that the settlement was voluntary?
- MR. LANDAU: Well --

- 1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: How does that get
- 2 reviewed and by whom?
- 3 MR. LANDAU: It gets reviewed in district
- 4 court. And I think this goes back to a question that
- 5 Justice Gorsuch asked earlier, that the standards of
- 6 review is oddly written in 7703 -- I can't remember if
- 7 it was (c).
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: (c).
- 9 MR. LANDAU: Because it doesn't refer to the
- 10 district court's standard review of the civil service
- 11 claim. But, of course, just to be clear, that is true
- 12 for cases where mixed cases involve substantive civil
- 13 service issues and procedural civil service issues, and
- 14 everybody agrees that those go to district court.
- 15 So we're not asking this Court to break any new ground.
- 16 It's --
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, just to continue to
- 18 make it up.
- 19 MR. LANDAU: Well, no. I mean, just -- Your
- 20 Honor, again, I think the fact that it's not there just
- 21 doesn't -- doesn't mean that it's not supposed to,
- 22 because the statutory scheme --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Just because it's not
- 24 there doesn't mean it shouldn't be there. I agree with
- 25 you, but it's not there.

- 1 MR. LANDAU: It's not there.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: All right.
- 3 MR. LANDAU: But then the part -- again, you
- 4 face a textual imperative cutting both ways, because the
- 5 text clearly does send some of the -- send these mixed
- 6 cases to district court in cases involving
- 7 discrimination claims.
- 8 So the question, then, is, what standard of
- 9 review should apply to the civil service component of
- 10 the mixed case when it arrives in district court. I
- 11 believe that was Justice Sotomayor's question.
- 12 And -- and the answer to that is all the
- 13 courts that have addressed the issue, have held that it
- 14 is the same arbitrary and capricious standard of review
- 15 that applies to agency action, generally, and that the
- 16 Federal Circuit would apply to this, because -- because
- 17 you are reviewing agency action.
- 18 With respect to the civil service claim, the adjudicator
- 19 is -- the main adjudicator is that the -- the Board
- 20 and -- you're just getting agency review of that. With
- 21 the civil -- with a discrimination claim, the main
- 22 adjudicator is, in fact, the district court, and you're
- 23 just exhausting on your way there.
- I see that my light is on, and I'd like to reserve the
- 25 balance of my time

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
2	MR. LANDAU: Thank you.
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Fletcher.
4	ORAL ARGUMENT OF BRIAN H. FLETCHER
5	ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
6	MR. FLETCHER: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice,
7	and may it please the Court:
8	The Federal Circuit generally has exclusive
9	jurisdiction to review the MSPB's decisions. But
10	Section 7703(b)(2) carves out an exception that sends
11	mixed cases to the district court.
12	That exception doesn't apply here, because
13	the Board concluded the Petitioner does not have a mixed
14	case, and then dismissed without deciding anything else.
15	As a result, Petitioner, unlike the plaintiff in
16	Kloeckner, is not seeking to bring a mixed case into the
17	Federal courts. Instead, he's seeking
18	JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that's what
19	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Go ahead.
20	JUSTICE KAGAN: That's what the the Board
21	says, but we don't know that, right? Isn't it for the
22	district court to make exactly that determination?
23	MR. FLETCHER: Well, I think what the Board
24	said is that he doesn't have a mixed case, and that has
25	shaped what he is asking the courts to decide. So he is

- 1 not seeking further processing on his mixed case. He
- 2 wants a Federal court, either the district court or the
- 3 Federal Circuit.
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: He still -- he still thinks
- 5 he has civil service claims, in addition to
- 6 discrimination claims.
- 7 MR. FLETCHER: And the only thing he wants
- 8 the court to do, and I think this is clearest on page 18
- 9 of the reply brief, he wants whichever court it is,
- 10 either the reviewing court or the district court or the
- 11 Federal Circuit, to decide to reverse the Board's
- 12 decision that he didn't suffer an appealable action and
- 13 send the matter back down to the Board for further
- 14 proceedings on both his discrimination claims and his
- 15 civil service claims.
- 16 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that's because the
- 17 Board didn't -- said that it was not reviewing the
- 18 merits of his civil service claims. But he still thinks
- 19 he has civil service claims and discrimination claims,
- 20 and so he is rejecting the idea that the Board -- the
- 21 Board has said it's not a mixed case, but he think it's
- 22 still a mixed case.
- 23 And the question is, who decides that?
- 24 Because if it is a mixed case -- yes.
- 25 MR. FLETCHER: If it is a mixed case, it's

- 1 going to go back to the MSPB --
- 2 JUSTICE KAGAN: It's going to go back to
- 3 the -- to the district court, eventually.
- 4 MR. FLETCHER: Exactly. It's going to be
- 5 processed by the MSPB as a mixed case. If he doesn't
- 6 win there, he's going --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: So I don't see that,
- 8 Mr. Fletcher, as addressed by this statutory language
- 9 that you talk about. You know, you talk about 7702, and
- 10 as Justice Alito said, you said (a) says, "has been
- 11 affected," and (b) says -- alleges that a basis for the
- 12 action was discrimination. But all 7702 does, is it
- defines a category of cases, these mixed cases, and
- 14 that's what defines them, that it -- that the employee
- 15 has been affected by a certain kind of action and makes
- 16 a certain kind of allegation and it says, well, the
- 17 Board decides that. And then 7703 says that,
- 18 afterwards, it goes to the district court.
- 19 But what is left completely unaddressed in
- 20 this is the question of who decides whether this is a
- 21 mixed case as defined by 7702. 7702 doesn't tell you
- 22 that. It's a -- it's a -- so -- so where in the statute
- 23 do you think it tells you who decides whether something
- is a mixed case as defined by 7702?
- MR. FLETCHER: Well, for purposes -- that

- 1 question could come up at different points. The
- 2 question for which it's relevant here is the question,
- 3 does this appeal go to the Federal Circuit, or does it
- 4 go to the district court? And for that purposes, I
- 5 think there are basically three options for who decides.
- 6 One option that no one has advocated --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I'm just asking you -- you
- 8 know, you point to this language. This language doesn't
- 9 get you there. I'm just asking whether you have other
- 10 language to point to that suggests that the "who
- 11 decides" question ought to be in the Federal Circuit.
- 12 MR. FLETCHER: Well, let me first take a run
- 13 at you on this language, because I think what it does
- 14 say, as Justice Alito pointed out, is that the
- 15 employee's allegation is sufficient as to the
- 16 discrimination content --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: No, it obviously --
- 18 MR. FLETCHER: -- but not as to the other.
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: No, it obviously makes a
- 20 distinction between allegations and -- and being
- 21 affected by an action, but only -- all that this
- 22 provision does is it defines what a mixed case is, and
- 23 says the -- the Merit System Protection Board will
- 24 decide that mixed case.
- 25 And the definition of a mixed case has one

- 1 element, which is an actual thing, and another element,
- 2 which is an allegation.
- 3 MR. FLETCHER: Yes.
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: But this is only the
- 5 statement that the Board will address mixed cases.
- It doesn't say anything about what happens
- 7 if there's a dispute as to whether there is a mixed
- 8 case, who gets to decide that question.
- 9 MR. FLETCHER: And the only point I'm trying
- 10 to make is that I think -- it may not answer that
- 11 question definitively, in your view, but I think the
- 12 fact -- it cuts against my friend's answer, which is
- 13 that we should take the employee's word for it; that if
- 14 the employee alleges he has a mixed case, it ought to be
- 15 treated as such for purposes of these questions, because
- 16 the statute makes an allegation sufficient only as to
- 17 one of two elements.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But that's --
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But that's the
- 20 way -- that's the way the system works, generally. I
- 21 mean, there are all sorts of statutory programs where
- 22 there are prerequisites to a proceeding. You know, the
- 23 Clean Water Act, you know, you can only proceed if
- 24 they -- the company is discharging water into navigable
- 25 waters, but the system always works by the fact -- it

- 1 has to start with an allegation.
- 2 That's the -- you know, the -- the one
- 3 provision does say "alleges" and the other doesn't, but
- 4 it's hard to see how -- the -- the system doesn't turn
- 5 on preexisting facts. The way it -- you answer facts is
- 6 you have an allegation, and then you have a response and
- 7 all that.
- 8 So I don't think the fact that it -- A did
- 9 not use the word "alleges" can really be that
- 10 significant.
- 11 MR. FLETCHER: Well, I think our system does
- 12 work that if you have a provision that a tribunal, a
- 13 court, an agency, whatever, can hear a certain kind of
- 14 case, by necessity, when someone comes in and claims to
- 15 have that sort of case, you have to take their word for
- 16 it; at least insofar as you have to hold proceedings to
- 17 figure out if they're right.
- I think our point, though, is that when you
- 19 have jurisdictional allegations like, say, diversity
- 20 jurisdiction, or any other number of other
- 21 jurisdictional elements and you then have factual
- 22 proceedings or legal proceedings to test the sufficiency
- 23 of those jurisdictional allegations, if they're found
- 24 lacking, then the result is that the case is dismissed
- 25 for lack of jurisdiction.

- 1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And -- and that --
- 2 and, normally, that you can appeal that, and -- and have
- 3 a choice to seek a review of it. And you're talking
- 4 about matters that are, I think in a majority of the
- 5 cases, brought pro se.
- 6 MR. FLETCHER: That's right.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And we've -- we have
- 8 had -- I won't say difficulty, but we've had a lot of
- 9 cases trying to decide whether something is
- 10 jurisdictional or procedural. And it's not always an
- 11 easy question. And to suggest that people, you know,
- 12 filing these things pro se will be able to understand,
- 13 well, that's jurisdictional, but it may actually be
- 14 jurisdictional in the sense of being a claims processing
- 15 rule as opposed to substantive jurisdiction. I -- I
- 16 think you're putting a huge burden on the -- on the
- 17 system.
- MR. FLETCHER: And so let me say a couple of
- 19 things about that. The first is that this is the sort
- 20 of jurisdiction in the abstract. Our rule turns on the
- 21 language that this Court focused on in Kloeckner, which
- 22 says you have a mixed case if you've been subject to the
- 23 sort of action which you can appeal to the Board.
- 24 That's all we mean by "jurisdictional."
- 25 And the second point, I take your point that

- 1 many of the employees who proceed through this process
- 2 are pro se, and that's why the process takes steps to
- 3 protect their rights.
- 4 At the end of every Board decision is an
- 5 advisory about appeal rights. And when, as in this
- 6 case, the Board concludes that it doesn't have a
- 7 jurisdiction because the action wasn't appealable, it
- 8 advises the employee that their right to seek review is
- 9 in the Federal Circuit.
- 10 So I take the point that this is a rule that
- 11 employees may have to handle on their own. But the
- 12 system helps them through that.
- 13 JUSTICE KAGAN: But the whole point of this
- 14 scheme, generally -- and we have said this, and it
- 15 appears on the face of the statute -- is to make sure
- 16 that the employee doesn't have to claim-split.
- 17 And so we've said when the Board dismisses
- 18 your claim on the merits, you can take it to the
- 19 district court. And we have said that when it dismisses
- 20 your case on procedure, you can take it to the district
- 21 court. You can do everything in the district court, you
- 22 don't have to split it up, do one thing in the Federal
- 23 Circuit and one thing in the district court.
- And now, for this one category of thing,
- 25 which you call "jurisdictional," Mr. Landau says in this

- 1 case it looks an awful lot like a merits determination,
- 2 but anyway, for this one category of thing, we're going
- 3 to treat it differently, we're going to insist that you
- 4 split your claims and -- and not bring the
- 5 discrimination claim in the Federal Circuit because you
- 6 can't bring it there, but instead you have to go to the
- 7 Federal Circuit on your CSRA claim.
- 8 MR. FLETCHER: Justice Kagan, I disagree
- 9 that this is claim-splitting. We are not taking just
- 10 part of the case. He is not taking just the civil
- 11 service claims to the Federal Circuit again.
- 12 I -- I point to reply brief page 18 where he
- 13 explains that if the reviewing court, be it the Federal
- 14 Circuit or the district court, concludes that the Board
- was wrong on the appealability question, both parts of
- 16 the case are going to go back down to the Board for
- 17 further processing. So this isn't the --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, the claim -- it's
- 19 temporary claims-splitting. It's -- you know, you have
- 20 to put your -- your discrimination claim on the back
- 21 burner and proceed with respect only to your civil
- 22 service claim and decide, you know, whether the -- the
- 23 board can -- can review that or not.
- MR. FLETCHER: Right. And --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: That's a kind of

- 1 claim-splitting. I mean, you can say eventually it will
- 2 all get into the same place, but eventually can be can
- 3 be a long time. And as I said before, your
- 4 discrimination claim may have lapsed by then, and you
- 5 don't guarantee that it will survive. And so that seems
- 6 to me something which is -- is -- you know, really cuts
- 7 against the way this scheme works in the vast majority
- 8 of cases, and the way we have said it should.
- 9 MR. FLETCHER: But I think the only thing --
- 10 none of that is unique to our rule. I think, even under
- 11 Petitioner's rule, you're going to have a threshold
- 12 dispute about was this an action appealable to the
- 13 board. Under Petitioner's rule, that threshold dispute,
- 14 there's going to be a detour to the district court to
- 15 decide that threshold dispute. And if the district
- 16 court concludes that the employee did not have an
- 17 appealable action, then the employee is going to need
- 18 some sort of tolling rule or something to forgive the --
- 19 the missing of a regulatory deadline, because that
- 20 employee has not properly exhausted a pure
- 21 discrimination claim.
- 22 So I think I --
- 23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. May I ask
- 24 you that question. I -- I was following your argument
- 25 in your brief until I got to footnote 3 on page 23. You

- 1 know which one I'm referring to?
- 2 MR. FLETCHER: I do.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So there is -- you're
- 4 saying that the regulations that provide, essentially,
- 5 for tolling, that there's no statutory basis for them.
- 6 Are you saying -- or at least not --
- 7 MR. FLETCHER: Not 7702(f), yes.
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Are you saying that
- 9 there isn't another one, or that this regulation is open
- 10 to challenge, and if it is, then nothing gets tolled?
- 11 MR. FLETCHER: No, certainly not. I think
- 12 the general rule -- the EEOC has general rule-making
- 13 authority for the processing of federal employment
- 14 discrimination claims, including mixed cases through the
- 15 administrative process.
- 16 It's general rule, even apart from the
- 17 particular one that we're relying on here, is that
- 18 deadlines are subject to tolling and waiver and other
- 19 sorts of provisions. And so I think, even apart from
- 20 the specific authority in 7702(f), there would be room
- 21 for a tolling rule like this one.
- I think the Ninth Circuit's decision in
- 23 Sloan v. West, which is one of the early pre-Kloeckner
- 24 cases that looked at this question, concluded that this
- 25 sort of tolling would be required as a matter of

- 1 equitable tolling.
- 2 So again, on the tolling issue, I think
- 3 either side is going to need some sort of tolling rule,
- 4 and I think there's plenty of room to make that sort of
- 5 tolling rule once it gets sorted out, which forum the
- 6 employee --
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It is odd, though.
- 8 It is odd that the only category of cases that you say
- 9 has to go to the Federal Circuit through the MSPB are
- 10 the cases in which the MSPB thinks they don't have
- 11 jurisdiction.
- MR. FLETCHER: Well --
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You have two cases
- 14 here, and one was come together, and the one they say,
- 15 no, no, that's got to go to the MSPB and the -- I mean,
- 16 that's got to go to the Federal Circuit because we need
- 17 uniformity are the cases where they don't think there is
- 18 a claim under the Civil Service Act.
- 19 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I actually think I
- 20 understand that that may seem logical from -- from one
- 21 angle. I actually think it makes a lot of sense when
- 22 you think about why Congress made the exception for
- 23 mixed cases to begin with.
- 24 Generally, all board decisions go to the
- 25 Federal Circuit because we want uniformity, we want the

- 1 efficiency of just a single layer of judicial review.
- 2 We carve out mixed cases because those cases include
- 3 claims of discrimination. Employees have a right to
- 4 trial de novo on their discrimination claims, and you
- 5 obviously can't get that in the Federal Circuit.
- But here -- and again, I go back to the
- 7 nature of the question that the employee is presenting
- 8 to the Court: It is not a discrimination claim on which
- 9 there will be a trial de novo. It is just the discrete
- 10 question: Is this an appealable action?
- 11 Everyone agrees that that question is just a
- 12 matter of Federal Civil Service law, of the sort that
- 13 the Federal Circuit answers every day in non-mixed
- 14 cases, and that district courts rarely, if ever, answer.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Then why --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: So that label,
- 17 jurisdictional -- I mean, as I see it, the -- and the
- 18 employee says, these adverse actions were taken against
- 19 me, I was suspended, and then I was forced into early
- 20 retirement. Those are adverse actions.
- 21 And then the MSPB said, but you surrendered
- 22 those claims. That's ordinarily like a release. It's
- 23 like a defense. I don't see how it gets to be
- 24 jurisdictional.
- MR. FLETCHER: I think this is most clearly

- 1 laid out on page 4A of the Petitioner Appendix in the
- 2 D.C. Circuit's opinion. It explains that the board's
- 3 general view, which has been upheld by the Federal
- 4 Circuit, is that a voluntarily-accepted action is not an
- 5 adverse action that's subject to the Board's
- 6 jurisdiction.
- 7 So here, take the resignation. Petitioner
- 8 facially resigned or retired his employment. The board
- 9 only has jurisdiction over removal. And so the board
- 10 has said, ordinarily, obviously, we wouldn't have
- 11 jurisdiction over retirement, but if you can show that
- 12 you were coerced into retiring, we'll treat that like a
- 13 constructive removal, within our authority to hear;
- 14 we'll treat that like an appealable action.
- 15 And I think the -- the rule that's at issue
- 16 here -- and I just want to point out, even if you don't
- 17 agree with me on this, that's not really the question
- 18 presented in this case. The case comes to the Court on
- 19 the premise that this was decided on appealability
- 20 grounds.
- 21 And even if you disagree that this
- 22 particular ground is, in fact, an appealability ground,
- 23 lots of them are. Lots of them may be the cases, like
- Justice Sotomayor pointed out, where there's a question
- 25 about was this a suspension of more than 14 days or not,

- 1 or is this an employee who is entitled to civil service
- 2 protections or not.
- 3 So the --
- 4 JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. Fletcher, the -- the one
- 5 thing about this case that seems perfectly clear to me
- 6 is that nobody who is not a lawyer, and no ordinary
- 7 lawyer could read these statutes and figure out what
- 8 they are supposed to do.
- 9 (Laughter.)
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: And this isn't -- this isn't
- 11 your fault.
- Now we'll decide this case, and that will
- 13 make things clearer. There still will be all sorts of
- 14 questions.
- 15 Can't something -- can't something be done about this?
- 16 (Laughter.)
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: This is a case that's about,
- 18 at bottom, not very much substantively, right? No
- 19 matter which side wins, Mr. Perry will, in the end, get
- 20 a decision if he wants it in the district court on both
- 21 of the questions.
- MR. FLETCHER: Yes.
- 23 JUSTICE ALITO: So what can be done to clear
- 24 up this? This is unbelievably complicated.
- MR. FLETCHER: I'm not going to fight your

- 1 point that this is a complicated statutory scheme, or
- 2 your point that it's going to remain so whatever the
- 3 Court does with this case. I think the agencies are
- 4 doing the best that they can by providing Notices of
- 5 Appeal rights.
- And here, you know, Petitioner was advised
- 7 your appeal right lies in the Federal Circuit, here's
- 8 how to file that appeal, here's the deadline for filing
- 9 that appeal, here's information about how to file that
- 10 appeal.
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: Who wrote -- who wrote this
- 12 statute? Somebody who --
- 13 (Laughter.)
- 14 JUSTICE ALITO: -- takes pleasure out of
- 15 pulling the wings off flies?
- 16 (Laughter.)
- 17 MR. FLETCHER: I think Congress was trying
- 18 to balance and mesh together two systems, the Civil
- 19 Service system and the anti -- and the federal
- 20 discrimination laws. And it will find --
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but the way --
- the way you end up, though, is a situation where,
- 23 peculiarly, the MSPB has jurisdiction because uniformity
- 24 is desirable in a particular area. Even though it
- 25 doesn't have -- it can't enforce uniformity as a matter

- 1 of substantive law, and we held in Kloeckner it can't
- 2 enforce uniformity as a matter of procedural laws.
- 3 And you made these arguments in Kloeckner
- 4 and lost on procedure, and now you're saying, well,
- 5 jurisdiction is different so we can make the same
- 6 arguments there.
- 7 In terms of accessibility of the statute,
- 8 and simplicity, it would seem wiser to prevent that type
- 9 of, you know, splitting the -- well, whatever.
- 10 MR. FLETCHER: Well, I -- I don't think --
- 11 the Court did reject those arguments in Kloeckner. I
- 12 think it rejected them, though -- I'm not going to tell
- 13 the Court what it meant in Kloeckner. As I read
- 14 footnote 4 of the opinion, it doesn't say -- it doesn't
- deny that Congress was interested in uniformity and an
- 16 efficiency judicial review, it just says that the text
- 17 foreclosed the argument we were making in Kloeckner.
- 18 We --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could you please tell
- 20 me, besides this voluntary settlement issue, what else
- 21 is jurisdictional? What else besides something that
- doesn't match 7512, the furlough and suspension?
- MR. FLETCHER: Right.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So if we go down your
- 25 route, and I'm writing that opinion -- which I hope not,

1 but if I were --2 (Laughter.) 3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What -- what would I tell the practicing bar about what the board labels as 4 jurisdictional really counts as jurisdictional? 5 MR. FLETCHER: I think you would tell them 6 that it's yolked to the text that this focused on in 7 Kloeckner, which is Section 7702(a)(1), which says that 8 9 to be a mixed case, you have to have been affected by an 10 action which you can appeal to the board. 11 And in Elgin, this Court explained that the 12 actions that you can appeal to the board generally are 13 determined by the kind of action which you've suffered, a removal or suspension and so forth, and the kind of 14 employee that you are: Are you a -- a civil servant? 15 16 Are you preference-eligible? Are you otherwise in a category that's entitled to these protections and given 17 rights to appeal to the board. That's what's --18 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So there's --2.0 MR. FLETCHER: -- mean by --21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- a whole lot of cases 22 besides what I thought, 7512. There's also cases having 23 to do with whether you're a defined employee or not. 24 MR. FLETCHER: That -- that's right. I

think 7512 only applied to certain categories of

25

- 1 employee. And I think that gets to the point of why it
- 2 is that Congress might have wanted to keep these
- 3 questions in the Federal Circuit.
- 4 And this gets back to your question,
- 5 Mr. Chief Justice. It's absolutely right that in some
- 6 cases Congress sacrificed that interest in uniformity
- 7 because it wanted to pursue other values, because it
- 8 wanted to protect employees' rights to trial de novo.
- 9 And the -- the point that I want to get to
- 10 here is that the particular type of dispute at issue
- 11 here, an appealability dispute, doesn't implicate those
- 12 reasons that caused Congress to sacrifice uniformity in
- 13 other contexts.
- 14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Fletcher, when we're
- 15 talking about folks knowing where to go and making it
- 16 easier on them, can you help me with the same question I
- 17 had for Mr. Landau? Which is (b)(2), as I read it,
- 18 talks about cases of discrimination filed under Federal
- 19 discrimination laws go to district court, and everything
- 20 else goes to the Federal Circuit.
- Now, that would be a nice clean rule; right?
- 22 Individuals would know that their civil service disputes
- 23 go to the Federal Circuit and discrimination claims go
- 24 to district court. We have to add a lot of words to the
- 25 statute on standards of review for the district court if

- 1 they're going to be reviewing administrative actions.
- 2 We have to ignore the standard of review that is
- 3 prescribed by the statute for the district court de novo
- 4 when it comes to certain claims that would come before
- 5 them. We have to worry about all this equitable tolling
- 6 as well, and a regulation that may or may not say what
- 7 the government says it says.
- 8 Wouldn't it be a lot easier if we just
- 9 followed the -- the plain text of the statute? What am
- 10 I missing?
- 11 MR. FLETCHER: So I -- I think it might be a
- 12 simpler system, but it would be a system that would
- 13 require the sort of claim-splitting that Justice Kagan
- 14 referred to earlier in a much more serious way.
- I think also I agree with you that the
- 16 statute doesn't expressly provide for district courts to
- 17 decide civil service claims. I think it's fairly
- 18 read -- it's not elegantly drafted -- but I think it's
- 19 fairly read to allow that. And let me give you a couple
- 20 of reasons --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Where?
- MR. FLETCHER: Let me give you a couple
- 23 reasons --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Where?
- MR. FLETCHER: Yes.

- 1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Not reasons. Where in the
- 2 language?
- 3 MR. FLETCHER: Absolutely.
- 4 So we start with the general rule that says
- 5 you -- in Section 7703(b)(1) that says, "Except as
- 6 provided in paragraph 2, a petition to review a final
- 7 order or a final decision of the Board shall be filed in
- 8 the Federal Circuit."
- 9 The provision that we've been talking about
- 10 that says you can bring a discrimination case in
- 11 district court is an exception to that rule, which
- 12 suggests to me that what you're doing is seeking a
- 13 review of the Board's decision, which, of course,
- 14 included civil service claims.
- 15 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It doesn't say that. It
- 16 says -- the except clause says, "Cases of discrimination
- 17 filed under Federal discrimination laws." That's what
- 18 it says.
- 19 MR. FLETCHER: But let me -- let me just
- 20 quote the language. It says, "Cases of discrimination
- 21 subject to the provisions of Section 7702 of this title
- 22 shall be filed under the applicable antidiscrimination
- 23 laws."
- A case of discrimination subject to 7702 is
- 25 defined as a mixed case that includes both

- 1 discrimination and other components.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Where?
- 3 MR. FLETCHER: In Section 7702 itself, where
- 4 it says a case of discrimination subject to --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But that -- that just
- 6 raises the question what "subject to" means, right?
- 7 And -- and you're equating "subject to" with "meeting
- 8 the test of." But "subject to" can also mean subject
- 9 to. It can be tested under. Not that it meets the
- 10 test, but it can be tested under, right? That's often
- 11 how Congress uses that phrase.
- 12 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I understand. I -- I
- 13 may not be grasping in that sense. I understand that
- 14 you might use it to say this is true, subject to some
- 15 other provision that might qualify it.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right.
- 17 MR. FLETCHER: I don't think that's how
- 18 Congress used it here.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It may or may not qualify,
- 20 not that it does qualify.
- MR. FLETCHER: I guess --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Often, it's used in that
- 23 sense, right?
- MR. FLETCHER: I -- I'm not sure that it --
- 25 I -- I can agree with that.

- 1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Really? Why not? You
- 2 just gave me a good example.
- 3 MR. FLETCHER: Then I think maybe I'm
- 4 misunderstanding the question. I -- I agree sometimes
- 5 Congress says the rule is you go to district court,
- 6 subject to, in this case, you can go to some other
- 7 tribunal. So it's describing an exception.
- I think that that's not what it's doing
- 9 here. Here, it's using that as a description --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Do you have any authority
- 11 for that proposition?
- MR. FLETCHER: Kloeckner, which I think
- 13 says, you know, this is a --
- 14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Besides Kloeckner.
- 15 Anything else?
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, Kloeckner certainly
- 17 says it, but beyond Kloeckner, I mean, merits cases
- 18 that -- that have been -- have been going to district
- 19 court for years prior to Kloeckner; isn't that right?
- 20 MR. FLETCHER: That's right. Kloeckner, in
- 21 footnote 4, said that in the Federal Circuit's decision
- 22 in Williams in 1983, which is sort of the first that
- 23 decided this. And every court that I'm aware of since
- 24 then has followed it.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Right. This would be a kind

- 1 of revolution, I mean, in -- in -- to the extent that
- 2 you can have a revolution in this kind of case.
- 3 (Laughter.)
- 4 MR. FLETCHER: It would be a big change,
- 5 yes.
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: So when it goes to the
- 7 district court -- well, here, first, you could go to the
- 8 district court at the beginning. You can treat it as
- 9 discrimination, but then you can't bring the civil
- 10 service part.
- 11 So now we want to bring both. And we go to
- 12 the MSPB. And then we -- okay. Now, again, we -- we
- 13 take an appeal and we go -- we have to go to the Federal
- 14 Circuit --
- MR. FLETCHER: Uh-huh.
- 16 JUSTICE BREYER: -- and in -- in the MSPB.
- 17 We then can -- if they kept it for 120 days more, we go
- 18 right to the district court. Remember that. Then, by
- 19 the way, if they decide against us, we go right to the
- 20 district court. Remember that.
- Now, in the two cases I said to remember,
- 22 when the district court has them, does the district
- 23 court decide both the discrimination issue and does it
- 24 review the civil service issue?
- 25 MR. FLETCHER: So in our view, the answer to

- 1 that question has to be yes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Otherwise, you're going to
- 3 bounce, bounce, bounce.
- 4 MR. FLETCHER: I don't think that's right.
- 5 I think those are -- those are provisions that you've
- 6 described that give the employees options to
- 7 short-circuit the administrative process in the district
- 8 court.
- 9 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, no. I -- no, you're
- 10 not following me. I think I'm agreeing with you. I'm
- 11 saying your answer has to be right, because, otherwise,
- 12 you again get the civil service part -- I mean, the
- 13 discrimination part done. Then it would be back over at
- 14 the Board again and it would never end. And this poor
- 15 employee, who is already hungry and thirsty and been
- 16 going on for quite a while, would just have another
- 17 loop-around to go. Am I right?
- 18 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I think so. Let me just
- 19 articulate it to make sure we're on the same page.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.
- 21 MR. FLETCHER: Our view -- and this is
- 22 not -- certainly not all the courts of appeals have
- 23 agreed. But our view is that if an employee invokes the
- 24 provisions of Section 7702(e) --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.

- 1 MR. FLETCHER: -- and doesn't wait for a
- 2 final decision and instead goes straight to court --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.
- 4 MR. FLETCHER: -- what he can bring to court
- 5 are his discrimination claims. He is giving up his
- 6 civil service claim.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Oh, really? Now suppose
- 8 they decide it in the MPSB --
- 9 MR. FLETCHER: Yes.
- 10 JUSTICE BREYER: -- and then he goes to
- 11 district court.
- MR. FLETCHER: Yes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Does he get review of the
- 14 civil service claim in district court?
- MR. FLETCHER: Absolutely, yes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: All right. And so
- 17 sometimes he does and sometimes he doesn't. Okay.
- 18 JUSTICE KAGAN: So but --
- 19 JUSTICE BREYER: I see where you're going
- 20 there. And my question --
- 21 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- the question,
- 22 Mr. Fletcher, is a contested one.
- 23 MR. FLETCHER: Absolutely. I wanted to make
- 24 that clear. Yeah. It's a contested one that we've lost
- 25 in a number of circuits. I -- I think it's a contest --

- 1 that our position follows from the reading of the
- 2 statute, which -- and this is 7702(e). It's on page 20A
- 3 of the appendix to our brief. And it says that if an
- 4 employee invokes one of these 120-day rules, he is
- 5 entitled to file a civil action to the same extent and
- 6 in the same manner as provided in the list of --
- JUSTICE BREYER: So just as a matter of pure
- 8 simplicity, if we could get there, why, if they're going
- 9 to decide in the district court, I guess, under an
- 10 ordinary AD-law set of standards, they're going to
- 11 decide in the district court the civil service claim as
- 12 well, and you will have nonuniformity in a whole bunch
- of cases where the MPSB decided no, why not bring this
- 14 one in too? Because this one in too would give you the
- 15 added uniform -- it -- it -- there's no more
- 16 disuniformity than there is in any of the other cases.
- 17 And all that you have here are just what he said on
- 18 jurisdiction.
- 19 What this case is really about is whether
- 20 there was a voluntary departure from the -- from the
- 21 civil service or whether he was really fired.
- MR. FLETCHER: Well, I think, Justice
- 23 Breyer, taking this sort of decision, this appealability
- 24 determination is going to take and introduce
- 25 disuniformity into a whole nother category of issues,

- 1 like those I was discussing with Justice Sotomayor, and
- 2 it's going to do it for no good reason. Because those
- 3 are issues that are going to be -- they're pure civil
- 4 service issues. They're going to be adjudicated on the
- 5 record before the MSPB with no de novo fact-finding --
- 6 Yeah, JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah. I see that.
- 7 But it isn't no good reason. The reason is you're
- 8 cutting out the extra loop, the very reason that you
- 9 have the district court make the AD-law decision in the
- 10 cases where the MPSB decided against the employee.
- 11 So the reasoning is the same. It is -- it
- is, I grant you, that much more, but that much more is
- 13 not a distinction of principle.
- 14 MR. FLETCHER: But I -- I think it is,
- 15 Justice Breyer. When the MSPB has decided the case,
- 16 it's decided the civil service claims; it's decided the
- 17 discrimination claims. It makes sense to say some of
- 18 those are going to have to be decided in district court,
- 19 so take all of them to district court, even though there
- 20 is some loss of uniformity.
- 21 It doesn't make sense, whereas here, you
- 22 have this threshold appealability question that comes up
- 23 before the MSPB addresses the merits of either of the
- 24 questions. And some court is going to have to decide
- 25 that question. Some court -- there's going to have to

- 1 be a detour to some court at that threshold of the
- 2 administrative process to decide if the MSPB was right
- 3 not to let it proceed further.
- 4 And in our view, it makes a lot more sense
- 5 to send that to the Federal Circuit, which decides those
- 6 questions all the time and which can do it in one layer
- 7 of judicial review. Because, otherwise --
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm sorry. Might
- 9 want to -- ahead.
- 10 MR. FLETCHER: I was just going to finish
- 11 out the thought that under my friend's view, at that
- 12 threshold point, you go to the district court. And if
- 13 the employee doesn't like what the district court does
- 14 or the government doesn't like what the district court
- does, you potentially have another layer of review in
- 16 the regional circuit before you can even get to a
- 17 conclusion about whether or not this was a matter that
- 18 was properly before the MSPB.
- 19 In our view, it goes to the court that has a
- 20 body of law that decides this all the time, and it can
- 21 put it on the right track administratively much faster.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You said there has
- 23 to be a detour either way. I understand there's a
- 24 detour in the MSPB to the Federal Circuit under your
- 25 view.

- 1 MR. FLETCHER: Yes.
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But where is the
- 3 other detour? I thought the other route was straight to
- 4 the district court.
- 5 MR. FLETCHER: It's straight to the district
- 6 court, but keep in mind -- and, again, this is page 18
- 7 of Petitioner's reply brief -- what he's asking the
- 8 district court to do. He's saying: District court,
- 9 please review the MSPB's decision that I didn't suffer
- 10 an appealable action --
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Right.
- 12 MR. FLETCHER: -- reverse it, and send it
- 13 back to the MSPB for further proceedings.
- 14 JUSTICE KAGAN: Do you think he has to ask
- 15 that? Suppose he asked something else. Suppose he
- 16 said, I'd like the district court just to decide this.
- 17 Could he do that?
- 18 MR. FLETCHER: I don't think he could. I
- 19 certainly don't think he could for the civil service
- 20 claims, because those are claims that have to be decided
- 21 by the board in the first instance. They're subject to
- 22 Chenery-type standards. So the administrative review --
- 23 JUSTICE KAGAN: There are times where the
- 24 district court does it without the Board's doing it
- 25 first, right? When the Board -- when the time period

- 1 lapses?
- 2 MR. FLETCHER: It's not in our view, but
- 3 that's the contested issue, where some -- some courts do
- 4 allow that to happen, but in -- but in our view, it --
- 5 it ought not happen.
- And I think, in addition, you know, to -- to
- 7 -- to make the point, I think, my friend has suggested
- 8 that some of the efficiency, from his view, actually
- 9 happens when the employee is wrong, when you go to the
- 10 district court and the district court says, no, the MSPB
- 11 was correct, this is not an appealable action, what you
- 12 have is a pure discrimination case. And I take my --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What happens if he went
- 14 to the district court and said, I don't care about the
- 15 Board deciding this issue, voluntary or not voluntary, I
- 16 just want to pursue the -- the discrimination claim?
- 17 MR. FLETCHER: I think if that's what he --
- 18 if that's what he wants, he should not seek review of
- 19 the Board's decision at all, because the regulation that
- 20 we talked about earlier, 1614.302(b) positions him. If
- 21 he just acquiesces in the Board's decision to go exhaust
- 22 his administrative -- his discrimination claim through
- 23 the ordinary administrative process, through the agency
- 24 EEO, and then through the EEOC, if he wants it. And
- 25 then he can go straight to district court. So if that's

- 1 what he wants, he doesn't have to do this at all. But
- 2 we're here because what he wants is MSPB review of his
- 3 claim.
- 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So under your
- 5 theory, the problem is that if you don't go to the MS --
- 6 if you don't go to the Federal Circuit, the district
- 7 court, it will all get mucked up in the CSRA business
- 8 because they can't go ahead and decide it, you have to
- 9 wait, and it has to go back later because of Chenery
- 10 issues and the like.
- 11 And the other side is, well, if -- if you go
- 12 to the -- if you have to go your route, it's the
- 13 discrimination claim that gets all mucked up, because it
- 14 may have -- you may need to toll the complaints, the
- 15 exhaustion issue may be complicated. So it's a problem
- 16 either way, right?
- 17 MR. FLETCHER: I think, though -- I think he
- 18 has our problem, too. We -- we solve the problem that
- 19 you have with his, but he has --
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: By -- by the tolling
- 21 and allowing them to start over again?
- MR. FLETCHER: Yes, because -- but you need
- 23 that, too, even if you send these cases to the district
- 24 court. Because if the district court agrees with the
- 25 MSPB, and says, you didn't have an appealable action,

- 1 first of all, the government is going to have a very
- 2 strong argument that he hasn't exhausted his
- 3 administrative remedies because he hasn't.
- And, second of all, in those circumstances,
- 5 the employee may not want to proceed in district court.
- 6 Very often federal employees who have discrimination
- 7 claims want to get reviewed before an administrative
- 8 body, like the MSPB or the EEOC, because it's easier to
- 9 litigate there.
- 10 And so here, if -- if he goes to district
- 11 court, and the district court says, the MSPB was right,
- 12 you don't have an appealable action, you're not entitled
- 13 to further proceedings in the MSPB, many employees in
- 14 that circumstance might decide that they don't want to
- 15 pursue further proceedings in the district court. They
- 16 might decide, I want to go back and avail myself of my
- 17 administrative remedies.
- And what our rule does is it gets you a
- 19 quick decision from the Federal Circuit on that question
- 20 that puts the employees in a position to go back and
- 21 make that election. Do I want to continue to pursue
- 22 administrative remedies through the EEOC, or do I want
- 23 to go ahead and get a final decision from the agency
- 24 EEO, and proceed directly to district court on a pure
- 25 discrimination claim?

1 That's the circumstance he would have been 2 in, if he had just accepted the MSPB's decision. That's what the regulations provide, if he hadn't appealed. And we think that's the same position that he ought to 4 be in if he goes to a court and seeks review, but is 5 6 unsuccessful. 7 We -- we actually think it's sort of odd to let an employee who seeks review of the MSPB's decision, 8 9 and loses, somehow skips some steps of the 10 administrative process, or ends up in a different position than he would have been in if he had just 11 12 accepted the MSPB's position in the first place. 13 Thank you. 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel. 15 Mr. Landau, four minutes. 16 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF CHRISTOPHER LANDAU 17 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER 18 MR. LANDAU: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 Just very briefly, I would like to make two 20 points. First, our interpretation of the statute is not just our interpretation of the statute, it's actually 21 22 the relevant agency's interpretation of the statute as 23 well. And I omitted in my opening presentation to refer to the regulations, both from the EEOC and from the 24

MSPB, that actually say that the -- interpret the

25

- 1 statute just the way we do, that the jurisdiction over a
- 2 mixed question turns on the allegations and not just the
- 3 outcome of the -- of the civil service action.
- 4 For the EEOC regulation, it's 29 C.F.R. 16
- 5 point -- 1614.302(a)(2), and from the MSPB perspective,
- 6 it's 5 C.F.R. 1201.151(a)(1). So this is the
- 7 government -- the agencies themselves actually interpret
- 8 the statute just exactly the way we do.
- 9 The second point I'd like to make is that
- 10 there was some allusion to this in the questioning of my
- 11 friend. The -- the procedural substantive
- 12 jurisdictional lines are among the most elusive in the
- 13 law. And asking pro se litigants to make these
- 14 decisions is a fool's errand.
- And there will be -- unless you're to say,
- 16 as the government seems to suggest, that the MSPB's
- 17 views on what is jurisdictional is conclusive, and
- 18 cannot be reviewed, if they say it's jurisdictional, it
- 19 is jurisdictional, then this Court, presumably, and --
- 20 will be drowning for years in cases regarding whether or
- 21 not a particular MSPB action was, in fact, properly
- 22 characterized as procedural, substantive, or
- 23 jurisdictional.
- I think our view has the simplicity of
- 25 saying, if you made the allegations, regardless of the

Τ	civil service action, regardless of whether or not the
2	agency accepts those allegations, you have a mixed case,
3	that goes to the district court just like procedural
4	dismissals and just like substantive issues, and the
5	district courts handle it. That's a simple regime for
6	agents for affected government employees and agencies
7	and courts to handle.
8	And, finally, as this Court said, actually
9	in announcing Kloeckner, the government's position in
L 0	this case is just too complicated to be right.
L1	Thank you.
L2	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
L3	The case is submitted.
L 4	(Whereupon, at 11:01 a.m., the case in the
L5	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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