# **SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
DIGITAL REALTY TRUST, INC., )
Petitioner, )
v. ) No. 16-1276
PAUL SOMERS, )
Respondent. )

Pages: 1 through 65

- Place: Washington, D.C.
- Date: November 28, 2017

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1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES 2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . DIGITAL REALTY TRUST, INC., ) 3 4 Petitioner, ) ) No. 16-1276 5 v. 6 PAUL SOMERS, ) 7 Respondent. ) 8 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9 Washington, D.C. 10 Tuesday, November 28, 2017 11 12 The above-entitled matter came on for oral 13 argument before the Supreme Court of the United States 14 15 at 11:11 a.m. 16 17 APPEARANCES: 18 KANNON K. SHANMUGAM, Washington, D.C.; on behalf 19 of the Petitioner 20 DANIEL L. GEYSER, Dallas, Texas; on behalf of the Respondent 21 CHRISTOPHER G. MICHEL, Assistant to the Solicitor 22 23 General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; 24 pro hac vice; on behalf of the United States, as amicus curiae, supporting the Respondent 25

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (11:11 a.m.) CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: 3 We'll hear argument next in Case 16-1276, Digital Realty 4 5 Trust versus Somers. 6 Mr. Shanmuqam. ORAL ARGUMENT OF KANNON K. SHANMUGAM 7 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER 8 9 MR. SHANMUGAM: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court: 10 The Dodd-Frank Act provides incentives 11 12 to and protections for whistleblowers; that is, individuals who have reported securities law 13 14 violations to the SEC. The question presented in this case is 15 16 whether the statutory definition of 17 whistleblower applies to the subsection of the statute that protects whistleblowers from 18 19 retaliation for engaging in certain types of 20 conduct. The answer to that question is yes. 21 22 By its plain terms, the statutory definition applies to the entirety of the section, 23 including the anti-retaliation provision. Far 24 from being absurd, that plain text 25

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1 interpretation is entirely consistent with the 2 history and the structure of the whistleblower provisions and with Congress's overarching 3 objective of promoting reporting to the SEC. 4 5 It also preserves the balance between 6 the Dodd-Frank Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which already provides broad protections to 7 whistleblowers who report internally. And even 8 9 if the statute were somehow ambiguous, the SEC's interpretation is not entitled to 10 deference because its rule-making was 11 procedurally defective. This Court should 12 reject the interpretation of the Ninth Circuit, 13 and it should reverse the judgment of the Ninth 14 Circuit in this case. 15 Now, by its terms, the Dodd-Frank 16 17 Act's anti-retaliation provision prohibits 18 retaliation only against a particular category of persons; namely, whistleblowers. And the 19 statutory definition of whistleblower, again by 20 its terms, applies in this section. 21 That section, of course, indisputably 2.2 includes the anti-retaliation provision, as 23 well as the award provisions. And, therefore, 24

the anti-retaliation provision only applies to

individuals who meet the statutory definition 1 2 of whistleblower; again, individuals who have 3 reported securities law violations to the SEC. Now, as I said at the outset, we 4 believe that that's consistent with the 5 6 history, structure, and objectives of the whistleblower provisions. 7 As to the history, perhaps the most 8 9 telling fact is the fact that an earlier version of the anti-retaliation provision 10 11 reached all employees. Congress then amended 12 the provision to apply to a narrower set of individuals, whistleblowers. 13 14 As to the structure of these provisions, in our view, the anti-retaliation 15 16 provision protects the very class of persons to 17 whom the award provisions provide incentives, and, therefore, the anti-retaliation provision 18 19 in a very real sense works hand-and-glove with 20 the anti-retaliation -- with the award 21 provisions. 2.2 JUSTICE GINSBURG: What about 23 employees who must report internally before they can report to the SEC? 24 25 MR. SHANMUGAM: So, Justice Ginsburg,

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where an employee reports internally and then 1 2 suffers an adverse action in the immediate aftermath of doing so, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act 3 will provide protection. 4 5 In our view, the Dodd-Frank Act's 6 anti-retaliation provision only applies to individuals who report to the SEC. And, to be 7 sure, it applies to those individuals really 8 9 without regard to the reason for retaliation. So just to make clear what our 10 affirmative interpretation of the 11 12 anti-retaliation provision and, in particular, the third clause is, the third clause, which 13 was the last of the clauses to be added, 14 reaches a situation in which an employee, in 15 16 fact, reports to the SEC but is retaliated 17 against because of an internal report or 18 perhaps a report to another governmental 19 entity. 20 And precisely because a report to the

21 SEC will often be confidential, there may very 22 well be cases in which the reason for the 23 retaliation is not the report to the SEC, which 24 is covered by the first clause, but is instead 25 some other report, such as an internal report.

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1 Now, the primary argument on the other 2 side, as to why our interpretation is somehow 3 absurd or as to why this is one of those 4 exceptional circumstances where the Court 5 should not pay heed to the unambiguous 6 language, is that there are relatively few cases that would be covered by the third 7 8 clause.

9 But I don't think that there's really any basis for that conclusion here. As the 10 government recognizes in its brief, around 11 12 80 percent of individuals who report to the SEC 13 also report internally. And so contrary to the 14 reasoning of really the leading case on the other side, the Second Circuit's decision in 15 16 Berman, we know that there certainly is a 17 category of employees who report in both ways. 18 So then the question becomes whether, in fact, there are very few cases in which an 19 20 individual is able to get to the step of reporting to the SEC. The argument on the 21 22 other side is that when an employee reports 23 internally, retaliation will come so quickly

24 that they will not be able also to report to 25 the SEC.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So can you please tell me, under your reading, what we make of 2 subdivision (h)(1)(a)(ii)? It protects from 3 4 discrimination an employee who's been fired for initiating, testifying in, or assisting in any 5 6 investigation or judicial or administrative 7 action of the Commission. Under what law is the employee who's 8 9 called by the SEC after another employee reports the violation and assists the SEC in 10 its investigation, under your reading, that 11 12 employee is not protected? 13 MR. SHANMUGAM: So --JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And I -- and I 14 don't know that that employee is protected 15 under the Sarbanes-Oxley provision either. 16 The 17 only thing that would protect that particular employee is the government's reading. 18 19 MR. SHANMUGAM: So, Justice Sotomayor, I think you point up the reason why we actually 20 think that our interpretation must be correct, 21 and that is because the first and the second 2.2 clauses in subsection (h)(1)(a) actually were 23 already in the statute at the time that 24 Congress made the judgment, to which I adverted 25

a couple minutes ago, to replace the broader 1 2 term "employees, contractors, or agents" with the narrower term, "whistleblower." 3 Now, it may very well be that an 4 5 individual in your circumstance is not covered 6 by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, but the critical 7 point is --JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And they wouldn't 8 9 be covered by this act either? MR. SHANMUGAM: They wouldn't. But in 10 our view, in that circumstance, the decision by 11 12 Congress to replace employees with the narrower term whistleblower, in fact, takes effect. 13 14 In other words, if you have a circumstance in which you have employee 1, who, 15 16 in fact, reports the securities law violation 17 to the SEC, and employee 2, who merely testifies in a subsequent SEC proceeding, the 18 19 replacement of "employee" with "whistleblower," in fact, knocks employee 2 out of the statute. 20 But we know that that was a considered judgment 21 22 made by Congress when the Senate replaced the 23 term "employee" with "whistleblower." 24 The primary anomaly on which Respondent and the government relies, the 25

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purported anomaly, relates not to the second clause but to the third clause. Their argument is that because the third clause was added at the last minute, Congress somehow was not aware of the fact that it was adding that clause to a statute that already, by its terms, limited the protected classes --

8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, the SC --9 SEC has always been arguing -- they'll speak 10 for themselves, but they've always been arguing 11 that "whistleblower" should be given a natural 12 reading. I'll question them on where they get 13 that because I'm not sure there's a natural 14 reading.

But assuming I accept that 15 16 proposition, isn't the fact that a natural 17 reading would cover that second employee and potentially the third employee who is required 18 to report internally first, isn't that reason 19 20 enough because there are two provisions that would be rendered partially nugatory? 21 MR. SHANMUGAM: They would not be --22 23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: To read it the qovernment's way? 24

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MR. SHANMUGAM: They would not be so

rendered, Justice Sotomayor, and let me address 1 2 that. And then I do also want to address the 3 premise about there being some ordinary meaning 4 of "whistleblower." 5 Under our interpretation, all three of 6 these clauses have meaningful effect. In other words, our primary submission is that what 7 Congress was trying to do in the 8 9 anti-retaliation provision was to provide broad protection to individuals who report securities 10 law violations to the SEC, whatever the reason 11 12 for the retaliation. And then Congress spoke quite broadly 13 in these three clauses as to the reasons for 14 the retaliation. Once you have reported a 15 16 securities law violation to the SEC, if you're 17 retaliated against for that report, you're 18 covered. If you're retaliated against for your subsequent cooperation in SEC proceedings, 19 you're covered. And if you're retaliated 20 against for some internal report or some other 21 22 report, you're covered. 23 And, again, I do think that it is 24 critical to --25 JUSTICE KAGAN: But, isn't that

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1 disjunction quite odd? Right? A typical 2 anti-retaliation provision, you would think, 3 well, if I report internally and I'm fired for it, then I get my protection. 4 5 But here you're saying they don't get 6 protection, except if they do something completely unrelated, they might have made a 7 report to the SEC about a completely different 8 9 topic, they might have made it 10 years earlier, and that's going to give them 10 11 protection even though they haven't been fired 12 for anything remotely to do with that. MR. SHANMUGAM: So, Justice Kagan, let 13 me explain why I think that makes sense. And I 14 do want to address this purported anomaly with 15 16 our interpretation with regard to the lack of a 17 nexus between the internal report and the SEC 18 report. 19 I think more generally the reason why this regime makes sense is precisely because 20 Congress adopted this more specific regime that 21 provides heightened protection to, in the words 22 23 of the title of the statute, securities whistleblowers, against the backdrop of a 24

25 broader regime for whistleblowers more

1 generally in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. 2 And we know that Congress wanted those two anti-retaliation regimes to coexist, 3 because in the very same section of Dodd-Frank 4 that added the Dodd-Frank anti-whistleblower 5 6 provision, Section 922, Congress also amended 7 and to some extent expanded the protection for whistleblowers more generally in the 8 9 Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Those are subsections (a) and (c) of Section 922 more generally. 10 11 Now, what Respondent and the 12 government are asking you to do, to use the metaphor from the last argument, is to view the 13 14 third clause in particular of the anti-retaliation provision as the proverbial 15 16 elephant in a mouse hole, to say that when 17 Congress added the third clause, it was essentially adding an all-purpose 18 19 anti-retaliation provision. 20 And I think that if that was what Congress was doing, it would at a minimum 21 substantially diminish the role of the 22 23 Sarbanes-Oxley Act anti-retaliation provision, if not render it effectively superfluous. 24 25 And, indeed --

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1 JUSTICE KAGAN: But if I could just --2 I quess I just don't understand what the theory 3 There are two employees, and they both is. 4 internally report, and they're both fired. 5 And one of them, tough luck, but the 6 other one is going to get protection because he's filed a report with the SEC about some 7 different matter entirely 10 years earlier. 8 9 Why does he get extra protection? MR. SHANMUGAM: So Congress was trying 10 to create incentives for reporting to the SEC, 11 12 and it did so by providing a carrot in the form of the incentives in the award provision and a 13 stick in the form of the anti-retaliation 14 provision in cases where that employee, 15 employee number 2, suffers retaliation, and, 16 17 again, really without regard to whether the 18 retaliation was because the employer happened to find out about the SEC report specifically 19 20 and retaliated on that basis. But you do raise the question of this 21 22 purported anomaly because you could potentially have a case in which the employee makes a 23 report to the SEC and then reports some 24

25 entirely unconnected conduct internally. There

could be some gap of time between those two 1 2 things.

Now, in our view, it's entirely 3 possible that Congress might very well have 4 5 made the judgment that it wanted to provide 6 protection, that it wanted to provide a broad incentive to employees who suffer retaliation 7 over time and for a wide variety of 8

9 disclosures.

10 in particular, sort of cites this hypothetical 11 12 where, say, five years has passed between the 13 internal report and the report to the SEC, any incidental overbreadth with our interpretation 14 pales in comparison to the wild overbreadth of 15 16 Respondent and the government's interpretation, 17 because Respondent and the government would concededly cover cases in which an employee 18 19 makes a disclosure that bears no relation to a 20 securities violation.

And, tellingly, the SEC itself in the 21 22 regulation at issue here seemed to recognize 23 that absurdity because at the same time that the SEC unexpectedly dispensed with the 24 requirement of reporting to the SEC, it sought 25

But to the extent that the government,

1 implicitly to narrow the category of 2 disclosures that are covered by the third 3 clause to disclosures involving securities law violations or Section 1514(a) of 4 5 Sarbanes-Oxley. 6 And I think that that was a 7 recognition that there are many, many hypotheticals that one can posit under 8 9 Respondent's and the government's interpretation that really have nothing to do 10 with the securities laws at all. 11 12 And so, again, our core submission 13 here, Justice Kagan, is that this is a very specific subset of cases that Congress was 14 targeting in the Dodd -- in the Dodd-Frank Act 15 and much more specific than the much broader 16 17 protection that was provided under 18 Sarbanes-Oxley. 19 JUSTICE BREYER: A question I would 20 have for both sides really is, what do you think, is there any -- could the SEC here 21 promulgate a regulation that would define the 22 23 manner of reporting to the SEC, which manner 24 would include the class of cases where the report or the information goes to an Audit 25

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1 Committee under circumstances such that, were the Audit Committee and others to do nothing 2 about it, it would likely end up at the SEC's 3 4 window? 5 MR. SHANMUGAM: So I don't think that 6 the SEC could do that. JUSTICE BREYER: Why not? 7 MR. SHANMUGAM: Our core submission is 8 9 that the SEC cannot dispense with the statutory requirement of reporting to the SEC. 10 JUSTICE BREYER: It doesn't. It 11 12 doesn't. That's what I -- I worked this out, perhaps wrongly, but in a way that at least 13 arguably doesn't. It is providing for -- it's 14 defining a manner of reporting to the SEC. 15 16 And the manner includes just what I 17 said, report to an Audit Committee under circumstances where, if no action is taken, it 18 is likely to end up at the SEC. 19 20 MR. SHANMUGAM: I don't think --JUSTICE BREYER: And it might not 21 22 physically get there, but, nonetheless, this is a class of cases where quite likely it will get 23 to the SEC. What's wrong with that? 24 25 MR. SHANMUGAM: Justice Breyer, I

think it has to get there. In other words, I 1 2 think that --3 JUSTICE BREYER: You mean it actually has to get there? 4 5 MR. SHANMUGAM: I -- I -- I think that 6 the whistleblower --JUSTICE BREYER: So, if they're caught 7 on the way because they don't get there because 8 9 there's a snowstorm, doesn't count? MR. SHANMUGAM: Under the statutory 10 language, and this is in the definition in 11 12 subsection (A)6, the whistleblower has to provide information to the Commission. 13 14 Now, you're right that it goes on to 15 say in a manner established by rule or 16 regulation by the Commission, and I would 17 submit, Justice Breyer, that the Commission does have broad authority to issue a regulation 18 19 concerning how that information has to be provided. And, indeed, the Commission has done 20 just that in Rule 21(f)-9 with regard to the 21 award provisions, and it says that you have to 22 23 report either on-line or by using a particular 24 form.

We have no quibble with that. But

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1 what I don't think you can do, contrary to the 2 submission in one of the amicus briefs, is to 3 use the "in the manner" language to define away 4 the separate requirement of reporting to the 5 Commission. 6 That is a distinct statutory 7 requirement, and, again, I don't think that the Commission really has any leeway in that 8 9 regard. And I do think that the way that the Commission went about the rule-making here is 10 11 telling. 12 As the Court will be aware, in the proposed rule, the SEC issued a rule that 13 14 merely tracked the statutory definition, and the SEC provided no indication in the notice of 15 16 proposed rule-making that it was contemplating 17 the possibility of dispensing with that 18 requirement. 19 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But, aren't there 20 comments to that effect? MR. SHANMUGAM: There were three 21 comments out of the 240 or so that seemed to 22 23 suggest that the Commission might want to do 24 that. But I don't think that the mere fact 25

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that there were a small number of comments that 1 2 suggested that is an indication that interested parties as a whole were on notice that this 3 issue was potentially in play. 4 5 There were certainly some who thought 6 that that would be desirable, but there is nothing in the notice of proposed rule-making, 7 and to the extent that Respondent and the 8 9 government cites some language that suggests that the Commission was considering broadening 10 the application of the anti-retaliation 11 12 provision and inviting comments to that effect, the very previous sentence in the notice of 13 proposed rule-making indicates that the 14 Commission intended to retain the requirement 15 16 of reporting to the SEC. 17 So, again, there was no notice, until such a time as the Commission came out with its 18 19 final rule and converted the one statutory 20 definition of whistleblower into two. And I think that there can be no 21 2.2 better evidence of how nakedly atextual Respondent and the government's interpretation 23 is than the final rule itself, which contains 24 these two separate definitions, the one for 25

1 purposes of the award provisions, and the other 2 for purposes of the --

JUSTICE BREYER: Some law on this -see, I don't know quite -- just as you put your finger on something I -- I don't know what to do with.

7 I thought the argument made below was 8 a plausible argument, that they have made a 9 rule like the one I was just suggesting, and 10 then you come back and say: Well, the 11 rule-making proceeding was no good, they didn't 12 tell anybody they were going to do this, and 13 this is way beyond, dah-dah-dah.

And then they say: But you should have raised this earlier. Now, there is some law on when you have to raise an attack on a rule established by a Commission and there is some time limit.

And -- and then there's no answer that I have found, I don't know how that works, what am I supposed to do with that? Have they abandoned all that here or what? MR. SHANMUGAM: Sure. Justice Breyer,

24 let me address that. And I do, by the way, 25 want to come back to Justice Sotomayor's

question about the ordinary meaning of
 whistleblower.

JUSTICE BREYER: You don't have to. Ican look it up, you know.

5 MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, let me address 6 your question first. Our submission, our core 7 submission to the Court is this is a simple 8 case that can be resolved at step 1 of Chevron, 9 the terms and reach of the statutory definition 10 are unambiguous and there's certainly no 11 absurdity here.

12 If this Court were somehow to get to 13 step 2 of Chevron, we have an argument under 14 Encino Motorcars that this Court should not 15 afford Chevron deference because the 16 rule-making was procedurally defective for the 17 reasons that I just mentioned.

The other side rightly points out that 18 we did not make that argument below. We don't 19 believe that it is necessary for us to have 2.0 made that argument below, because this is just 21 22 another argument in response to their claim that there should be Chevron deference here. 23 24 And, parenthetically, this Court's decision in Encino Motorcars came down while 25

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1 the briefing was ongoing in the Ninth Circuit. 2 But as to the argument concerning 3 timing, because there is an argument made by the Respondent, though not by the government, 4 that we're somehow out of time here, let me 5 6 explain why that's not true. Respondent relies on section, I 7 believe it's 2401, which is the general 8 9 six-year limitations period for claims against the government. That is a limitations period 10 that is applicable in ordinary APA actions. 11 12 We are not raising a free-standing APA 13 claim here. Our argument, consistent with Encino Motorcars, is simply an argument that 14 the rule should not be given Chevron deference. 15 16 It's not even an argument that the rule is 17 somehow invalid. It's an argument that, at most, the SEC is entitled to Skidmore deference 18 19 here. 20 And so we don't think that it would be appropriate to apply the six-year limitations 21 22 period here, and to the extent that Respondent 23 relies on the D.C. Circuit's decision in a case

25 which a regulated party was essentially arguing

called Gem Broadcasting, that was a case in

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for invalidity. They were not making the type
 of argument we're making here.

3 Now, with regard to the ordinary meaning of whistleblower because I do want to 4 5 finish up my answer to Justice Sotomayor's 6 question from now sometime ago, I think we would concede that the term "whistleblower" 7 naturally refers to an individual who reports 8 9 misconduct, but I don't think that we would concede that there is an ordinary meaning as to 10 the person to whom the misconduct is reported. 11 12 I think, if anything, if you look at

13 sources like Black's Law Dictionary, they seem 14 to suggest that you have to have reporting to a 15 government authority. And so, you know, I 16 think that it is telling that contrary to the 17 Solicitor General's submission, Congress really 18 is not using the unadorned term "whistleblower" 19 very often in statutes.

It's either using a different term or it is providing a definition for whistleblower. And I think that that is, again, precisely what Congress was doing here.

24 Congress consciously made the decision25 to replace the term "employee" with the term

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"whistleblower," and Congress added the third 1 clause, which is concededly the broadest of the 2 3 three clauses, to a statute that already used the term "whistleblower." 4 5 And this is just not one of those 6 paradigmatic cases in which the text points in one direction but there's legislative history 7 to the contrary. There's really no actual 8 9 legislative history with regard to the third clause. 10 And it is quite telling that the 11 12 qovernment in its brief can muster no legislative history other than an article from 13 14 Law 360 that it cites in Footnote 15. And if you take a look at that article 15 16 and you take a look at the underlying e-mails 17 that are cited in that article, there's really no indication even that the individual who 18 19 allegedly proposed the third clause thought 20 that what he was doing was extending the statute beyond the statutorily-defined category 21 of whistleblowers to individuals who merely 2.2 report internally. 23 24 Unless the Court has any further

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questions, I think I'll reserve the balance of

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my time for rebuttal if needed. Thank you. 1 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 3 counsel. Mr. Geyser. 4 ORAL ARGUMENT OF DANIEL L. GEYSER 5 6 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT MR. GEYSER: Thank you, Mr. Chief 7 Justice, and may it please the Court: 8 9 The true elephant in the mouse hole here would be using the indirect use of the 10 word whistleblower in subsection (h) to limit 11 12 what is otherwise a broad and sweeping clause that aligns Dodd-Frank's amendment with the 13 modern trend of major whistleblowing 14 legislation. 15 16 Now, to start with Justice Kagan's 17 point it is -- actually, it is exactly true that Petitioner's reading does create a serious 18 19 anomaly. If anyone reports to the SEC at any 20 time, it could be half a decade or a decade earlier on a completely unrelated issue, 21 they're a whistleblower for life. So any 22 report they make at a later time is protected, 23 24 even if the information doesn't get to the SEC. 25 But I think there's actually an even

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greater anomaly. My friend suggests that 1 2 Congress, all they really were concerned about 3 here was getting information to the government, 4 to the SEC. 5 Take someone who reports internally, 6 as they're often required to do under Sarbanes-Oxley, and they're immediately 7 terminated. And then the second they walk out 8 9 of that meeting they report to the SEC. They even use the right fax number and they use the 10 right form. That way the SEC has exactly the 11 12 information that Congress supposedly wanted it to obtain. That person isn't protected under 13 14 this provision. JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah, but he's 15 protected under Sarbanes-Oxley, isn't he? 16 17 MR. GEYSER: Yes, Your Honor. JUSTICE BREYER: So in all the 18 19 differences that he has maybe a shorter statute 20 of limitations and you have to go through an exhaustion procedure. So -- so what is the 21 anomaly about saying, well, you're reporting 22 23 directly to the SEC, you're going to have a -a shorter -- you're going to have a longer 24 statute of limitations and you don't have to 25

exhaust, but if it's an indirect thing, you do. 1 2 Why is that anomalous? 3 MR. GEYSER: It is highly anomalous, Your Honor. The -- the entire reason that 4 5 Congress added a clause (iii) is to strengthen 6 the remedies in Sarbanes-Oxley. Sarbanes-Oxley 7 8 JUSTICE BREYER: It does. Tt. 9 strengthens them in the cases where they report to the SEC, which is what it says. 10 11 MR. GEYSER: Well, reports --12 JUSTICE BREYER: It strengthens it. 13 It just means you don't have to exhaust. So 14 what's the big deal? MR. GEYSER: Well, but it would 15 16 strengthen it in a way that would not protect 17 people who occasionally do report to the SEC and protect people who later don't report to 18 19 the SEC. That doesn't make any sense. 20 And so the other thing it would do too is it puts the employer in a position of being 21 entirely unaware of the critical factor that 22 23 activates or takes away protection under clause 24 (iii). 25 So it --

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1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, the employer is rarely knowledgeable about the SEC 2 3 filing. I believe the SEC rules require 4 confidentiality of the filing. 5 MR. GEYSER: That's exactly right. 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So virtually 7 always an employer is going to fire someone because of internal reporting, not because of 8 9 SEC reporting. That's right, Your Honor, 10 MR. GEYSER: but what that really shows is that this is a 11 12 highly unusual form of an anti-retaliation statute. Anti-retaliation statutes are 13 14 designed to deter specific conduct. And here we know that Congress was 15 focused on deterring specific conduct because 16 17 subsection (h) is framed in terms of a prohibition on employers. It says employers 18 19 shall not take certain acts against people 20 engaged in certain conduct. The use of whistleblower is entirely 21 indirect. It would be highly unusual for 22 Congress to think that they were trying to 23 bolster remedies in Sarbanes-Oxley because they 24 did realize these were highly ineffective. 25

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1 There is evidence in the record, we do cite studies in our brief, that show that 2 Sarbanes-Oxley generally was providing relief 3 4 in under 10 percent of cases. 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: What about this 6 case? Did Somers avail himself of Sarbanes-Oxley or just Dodd-Frank? 7 MR. GEYSER: Only Dodd-Frank, Your 8 9 Honor. He missed the limitations period for Sarbanes-Oxley, which will happen frequently 10 11 because not everyone who's not a lawyer is 12 aware of all their rights under federal law. 13 The entire point that Congress had 14 made in this statute, and consistent again with every piece of modern, major whistleblowing 15 16 legislation is to protect internal 17 whistleblowing. The entire securities framework is --18 is hinged on internal whistleblowing. Everyone 19 thinks it is better to have people go first --20 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, I -- I'm just 21 22 stuck on the plain language here, and maybe you can get me unstuck, but --23 24 MR. GEYSER: Sure. 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- how much clearer

could Congress have been than to say in this 1 2 section the following definitions shall apply, 3 and whistleblower is defined as including a report to the Commission. 4 5 What else would you have had Congress 6 do if it had wanted to achieve that which your opponent says it achieved? 7 MR. GEYSER: Your Honor, this Court 8 9 doesn't read language like that in isolation. It has to read it against a backdrop of --10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm asking what --11 what would you have had Congress do? 12 MR. GEYSER: Well, I think in this --13 14 what they could have done, and given all the anomalies that this would produce and how --15 16 and how contrary this is to the modern trend of 17 legislation, they'd have to be a lot clearer than they were here, but let me give you --18 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Clearer than in this section, the following definitions shall apply? 20 MR. GEYSER: Just as --21 JUSTICE GORSUCH: How much clearer 2.2 could they have possibly been? 23 24 MR. GEYSER: That is the same language in Utility Air where the definition of "air 25

pollutant" was in this chapter. And in Duke 1 2 Energy, it gets even worse. In that case --3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So "shall" just means maybe; sometimes? 4 5 MR. GEYSER: Not at all. Well, let me 6 give an example to, I think, prove the point. Suppose that in Subsection (h) Congress 7 included a parenthetical after the word 8 "whistleblower" that said as this term is used 9 in Sarbanes-Oxley or as this term is used in 10 its ordinary idiomatic sense, no one at that 11 12 point would think that the definition in Subsection (a) (6) applies. 13 14 Our contention is that the clear meaning from the text, the context, the 15 16 structure, the purpose, the history of this 17 provision is tantamount to that kind of 18 parenthetical. 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well --20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, this case, Utility Air, the difficulty of applying 21 the defined term in that case strikes me as so 22 23 -- so much more insurmountable than in this 24 case. MR. GEYSER: I think it could be more 25

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or less, Your Honor, but I think the important 1 point here is that having an incentive to skip 2 over internal reporting would be disastrous to 3 the modern scheme of securities regulation, 4 5 which turns on internal reporting. 6 Under my friend's view --JUSTICE BREYER: That's -- that's 7 exact -- sorry -- that's exactly what's 8 9 bothering me. You're using -- and that's why I think I'd like a little elaboration on my first 10 question because, see, I don't put as much --11 12 I'll be perhaps a little bit more willing to go 13 with your not clear language, maybe, but it 14 seems to make sense what Congress was trying to do to follow the language. 15 16 Why? Because the ordinary 17 whistleblower is protected under Sarbanes-Oxley. He just has to have some 18 19 exhaustion. And it's a shorter statute of 20 limitations. And if you want to make it tougher, 21 22 which they do, it makes sense in a statute that's mostly about awards for reporting to the 23 SEC to say it's where the SEC is directly 24 involved that we cut out the need to exhaust, 25

that we cut out the need, while if, in fact, 1 you read it your way, we -- we've basically 2 eliminated Sarbanes-Oxley because everybody 3 would bring it under this provision. 4 5 Now, that's -- that's why, when you 6 say, you know, this is totally anomalous, this 7 is a disaster, et cetera, et cetera, I say: Well, you haven't shown me that yet. So maybe 8 9 you want to spend one minute on doing that. MR. GEYSER: Sure. I mean, first, 10 Your Honor, this would not eliminate the 11 12 Sarbanes-Oxley remedial scheme even though it was largely ineffective. There could be some 13 people who would prefer it because they don't 14 have a lawyer, they prefer to have the 15 assistance of OSHA, but, more importantly, the 16 17 Petitioner's reading would undermine not the remedial scheme but the entire regulatory 18 19 scheme of Sarbanes-Oxley. 20 Sarbanes-Oxley requires people to -to disclose internally. 21 2.2 What Congress wanted was as -- this is the ordinary progression of getting information 23 to the government. You first give the 24 corporation a chance for self-governance. You 25

give them the chance to swiftly and efficiently 1 2 address the problem and to make sure that they remediate whatever the violation is. 3 If they refuse to do it, then you go 4 5 to the government. 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Is every employee 7 obligated by law to report a violation or is it only certain employees, lawyers and accountants 8 9 and others who are affirmatively obligated to 10 report? 11 MR. GEYSER: It's some employees like 12 lawyers and auditors do have the affirmative 13 obligation. Other employees may not have the legal or regulatory obligation, but they often 14 do have a corporate obligation under the 15 16 corporation's code of conduct. 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. So why 18 would Congress want to treat lawyers and 19 accountants to the generous provisions of the 20 whistleblower statute when they have an obligation anyway, they're basically being 21 incentivized to do what they're already legally 22 23 obligated to do. 24 They've got a protection,

25 Sarbanes-Oxley. Why put them under the

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1 whistleblower statute as well? 2 MR. GEYSER: Because Congress saw 3 examples, and they saw this in Enron, where people were deterred from fulfilling those 4 roles and disclosing the information in 5 6 whistleblowing because they didn't want to be terminated. And the threat of termination --7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that was 8 9 Sarbanes-Oxley. MR. GEYSER: And Dodd-Frank --10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And that's the 11 statute Congress provided to incentivize them 12 to do what they were legally obligated to do. 13 14 MR. GEYSER: Sure. And Congress specifically singled out the protections in 15 16 Sarbanes-Oxley as something that needed to be bolstered in Dodd-Frank. So I don't think it's 17 fair to divorce the two from each other. 18 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, I see Dodd-Frank as -- as expanding the category of 20 people, not limiting or -- or expanding it to 21 22 include people who are already included. 23 MR. GEYSER: Well, it does expand people in some situations like with 24 self-regulatory organizations who aren't 25

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covered under Sarbanes-Oxley. But notably then
 that doesn't apply for internal reporters in
 those groups under Petitioner's reading.

So even though Congress would have 4 5 singled out those people and said these people 6 should be protected from making internal disclosures, they would actually have no legal 7 protection at all if they didn't first report 8 9 to the SEC, which, again, is contrary to even the regulated stakeholder's interest in this 10 very setting. 11

We know from the Chamber of Commerce, who submitted elaborate comments during the notice and comment process, that the policy touchstone of Dodd-Frank -- and I think this goes a little bit too to Justice Breyer's question -- should be preserving internal compliance systems.

JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'd like to talk about that notice and comment period for just a moment. It seems to me you've got this plain language problem, so you've got to generate an ambiguity. That's the first step of your -your move.

25 Then the second step is that the SEC

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has reasonably resolved that ambiguity and that
 we should defer to it.

But here the notice and comment period provided notice that we're going to issue a rule-making with respect to whistleblowers who report to the Commission.

7 Then -- then the rule comes out and 8 says reporting to the Commission is not 9 required, in an ipsi dixit unreasoned opinion, 10 one line, basically, and then we have two 11 circuits that actually gave deference to that 12 interpretation.

13 Now, that seems to me to put the whole 14 administrative process on its head because 15 you're providing no notice to people, no 16 reasonable opportunity to comment, maybe a few 17 people spot the issue, but most people don't.

18 The agency acts without the benefit of 19 the notice and comment and is unable to issue a 20 reasoned decision-making, and then we're 21 supposed to defer to that to resolve this 22 ambiguity? Help me out with that scheme. 23 MR. GEYSER: Sure.

JUSTICE GORSUCH: That just doesn'tquite hold together for me.

1 MR. GEYSER: Let me try to break it down into a number of steps. Now, first, to be 2 3 clear, I think we win under act -- under the --4 the better reading of the statute. We don't 5 even need any deference at all. 6 But to -- to go through the steps, on 7 page 70,511 in the Federal Register, the agency specifically asked for comments about whether 8 9 to broaden or change the definition of whistleblower for purposes of the 10 anti-retaliation. 11 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It said to the Commission, for reports to the Commission, that 13 14 language is in there, too, right? MR. GEYSER: Well, that language is in 15 16 the initial, in the initial rule. 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. 18 MR. GEYSER: It also suggested, 19 though, that you could qualify under the 20 whistleblower protections without satisfying all the manners of reporting to the Commission. 21 So I think there actually is some ambiguity 22 23 there. 24 And, again, the SEC specifically requested comments on that exact issue. Three 25

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1 people did comment on it and suggested that it 2 should make clear, the SEC should make clear that internal whistleblowers are covered. 3 The Association of Corporate Counsel 4 5 implied that they just assumed that -- and this 6 is a pretty big group -- they -- they assumed that internal whistleblowers were covered. 7 There's not a single comment out of 8 9 the over 250 or so that were submitted that suggested that internal reporting would not be 10 protected under Dodd-Frank, and I think that's 11 12 telling, because I don't know any corporation, while they were strongly urging the Commission 13 14 \_ \_ JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, if it's not --15 16 if it's not -- if it's not fairly put to the 17 notice, is it any surprise that many people don't comment on it? 18 19 MR. GEYSER: Well, Your Honor, we disagree that it wasn't fairly put to the 20 notice because they specifically requested 21 22 comments on exactly this topic. That's 23 generally considered enough. 24 And for the reasoned explanation, we think they did provide a sufficient basis, 25

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certainly as strong a basis as the agency 1 2 provided in the Long Island case. 3 But I also want to make another point 4 that I think goes back to the original definition of whistleblower, and I do think 5 6 this is important, and it shows that what Congress really had in mind with A-6 had 7 nothing to do with the anti-retaliation 8 9 provision. The sentence does not end --10 11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm looking at the notice, though. I'm sorry, I'm just still 12 stuck there. Paragraph 42 I assume is what 13 you're referring to, right? 14 15 MR. GEYSER: And -- and the language 16 that precedes paragraph 42. 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, should -should -- should the anti-retaliation 18 19 protections, yada, yada, yada, apply broadly to 20 any person who provides information to the Commission concerning a potential violation, 21 22 right? 23 MR. GEYSER: Your Honor, but, again, it's should we broaden it, should we change it. 24 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: To the Commission,

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yeah, but to the Commission, right? 1 2 MR. GEYSER: Your Honor, part -- part of the logical outgrowth test, which -- which I 3 think this Court has effectively endorsed, but 4 5 I think there's some lack of clarity there, 6 too, it doesn't require that the exact proposal 7 be endorsed. JUSTICE BREYER: No, but his point 8 9 really, I think, is that notice which says we include -- we're going to include who counts as 10 providing information to the Commission does 11 12 not put people on notice that they are including -- going to apply it to people who 13 14 don't provide information to the Commission. I mean, that's English, I would think. 15 16 Now, that's the question. That's why I 17 actually found your argument below, perhaps --18 but you've abandoned that, right? 19 Now we're just back at -- if I find this sort of interesting, your argument below, 20 I'm out of luck, it's abandoned, gone, right? 21 22 MR. GEYSER: Your Honor, the -- I think the argument that was accepted by the 23 Ninth Circuit below didn't suggest that the SEC 24 was saying that if --25

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1 JUSTICE BREYER: No, no, but I mean I asked that -- first, I want you to answer 2 3 Justice Gorsuch's question. Second, I just wonder separately 4 5 whether I am just bound by what seems to be 6 your concession, I guess I am, that the 7 argument below is abandoned. MR. GEYSER: Your Honor, I think that 8 9 you can affirm on any ground that's present in the record. So, if you think that that's the 10 better reading of it, then -- then we would 11 12 warmly embrace it. Justice Gorsuch, I think that -- I 13 14 think, again, that the logical outgrowth test would assume that in a proceeding --15 JUSTICE GORSUCH: The logical 16 17 outgrowth test, is -- is it anticipated that something is going to follow? Is it reasonable 18 19 notice? 20 And, again, what's reasonable about saying X and then doing not X or the opposite 21 of X, and then doing it in an ipsi dixit, 22 one-line sentence, that's unreasoned and 23 wouldn't normally get much deference from us in 24 the first place. 25

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1 MR. GEYSER: The --2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: How does all that get you Chevron? 3 MR. GEYSER: The key issue in the 4 5 proceeding was how do you deal with the 6 interaction between internal reporting and preserving internal compliance mechanisms and 7 -- and the anti-retaliation provision and 8 9 making sure that the award program makes sense. So I think the -- the interaction of 10 11 those things suggests that, while corporations 12 thought we need to preserve internal 13 compliance, so we need to make sure that people first report internally and give corporations a 14 chance to fix the problem, that the necessary 15 16 counterpart to that is people have to be 17 protected when they internally report. 18 It doesn't make any sense to say that people have to engage in internal reporting, 19 20 yet they're unprotected when they do that. I'd like to get to the (a)(6). Again, 21 2.2 the definition section does not end by saying the report has to go to the Commission. It 23 says, "in a manner established by rule or 24 regulation by the Commission." 25

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1 And I think that's important because Congress realized that the Commission needed to 2 -- to prevent the situation where the SEC has a 3 big enforcement award and -- everyone comes out 4 5 of the woodwork and they all claim an 6 entitlement to part of that award. 7 The manner established by the Commission ensures that there is a -- a simple, 8 9 easy way to track exactly who is eligible for award and who is not. Congress did not need to 10 limit the anti-retaliation section to whether a 11 12 whistleblower filled out the right form or faxed a form to the exact right number; even if 13 they provided information to the SEC, 14 accomplishing the core objective of the 15 whistleblower litigation -- legislation in the 16 17 very first place. JUSTICE GINSBURG: May I just ask 18 19 whether Somers -- was there any reason he 20 didn't report to the SEC? MR. GEYSER: He -- I think it just 21 simply did not occur to him at the time. And 22 23 so -- and in the same way that he missed the limitations period for the Sarbanes-Oxley 24 claim. 25

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1 What he tried to do was do the right 2 thing, and to honor the corporate Code of 3 Conduct by calling the -- the misconduct to his 4 supervisor's attention; which again is exactly 5 what all the corporate stakeholders, you know, 6 in this proceeding have said is their goal, 7 too.

No one thinks it's better to have 8 9 reports go directly to the SEC, unless the corporation is entirely unwilling to remediate 10 11 and address the problem. So, I -- again, it is 12 consistent with the -- the natural, regulatory scheme in Sarbanes-Oxley; and Dodd-Frank is not 13 passed in a vacuum. Dodd-Frank is part -- and 14 Sarbanes-Oxley work together. They each amend 15 16 provisions of the Exchange Act.

17 So I don't think it -- I think it's 18 highly odd to say that: in Dodd-Frank, 19 Congress wanted to create a heavy incentive not 20 to report internally; but in Sarbanes-Oxley, Congress was focused intently on internal 21 reporting, and especially internal reporting of 22 23 lawyers and auditors. 24 So under my friend's reading,

Dodd-Frank would leave those critical groups,

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1 the groups that this Court in Lawson versus FMR 2 recognized were best equipped to spot and 3 detect and prevent fraud, out of these critical protections; after Congress recognized that 4 5 Sarbanes-Oxley had been ineffective in getting 6 lawyers and auditors and other employees to 7 report internally. This is critical whistleblower 8 9 protections, and we don't see any basis for carving those groups out of the statute. 10 11 If the Court has no further questions. 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 13 counsel. 14 Mr. Michel. ORAL ARGUMENT OF CHRISTOPHER G. MICHEL 15 16 ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES, AS 17 AMICUS CURIAE, SUPPORTING THE RESPONDENT MR. MICHEL: Mr. Chief Justice, and 18 19 may it please the Court: The statutory definition of whistleblower is tailor-made for 20 the awards program, but it does not fit in the 21 22 retaliation programs. 23 Giving the term its ordinary meaning 24 in the retaliation context would harmonize the statute and avoid the anomalies that would 25

result from woodenly applying the statutory
 definition.

Some of those anomalies have been 3 discussed already by the Court. But I do think 4 5 the most drastic one is that applying the 6 statutory definition, which requires reporting to the Commission, into clause (iii) of the 7 retaliation provisions, which protects internal 8 9 reporting; would decouple retaliation liability from the Act that causes the retaliation; and 10 11 moreover, would make employers liable for 12 conduct that they don't know about. Now, that in our view would be a one of a kind 13 retaliation provision in the U.S. code. 14

JUSTICE KAGAN: So, Mr. Michel, I do 15 think that that's a real anomaly. And I -- I 16 17 -- and I also think if you really look at the way this statute came to be; it's guite 18 possible the way this provision gets in very 19 20 late in the game, that they didn't know that they'll -- they forgot about this definitional 21 22 provision, and they were meaning it more in the ordinary-language sense. 23

24 But there you are, you have this 25 definitional provision, and it says what it

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says. And it says that it applies to this 1 2 section. And you have to have a really, really 3 severe anomaly to get over that. So what makes it rise to that level? 4 It's odd; it's peculiar; it's probably not what 5 6 Congress meant. But what makes it the kind of 7 thing where we can just say we're going to 8 iqnore it? 9 MR. MICHEL: So, I -- Justice Kagan, I'd direct you to the Lawson versus Suwanee 10 Fruit case, which I think is often cited as a 11 12 canonical case on statutory definitions. That was a worker's compensation case. 13 14 And the statute included the term "injury," which was defined understandably enough for a 15 16 worker's compensation case as injury on the 17 job. But there was a provision in which the 18 19 employer was relieved from liability if the 20 employee had a preexisting injury. And the Court said if you apply the statutory 21 definition to that preexisting injury and 22 23 require that injury to be on the job; that 24 would be anomalous, because it would unfairly assign liability to the employer, and it would 25

deter the statutory purpose of keeping
 employers from retaliating against disabled
 employees.

So I think that decision is analogous 4 5 here. You would deter employers from -- excuse 6 me -- you would unfairly apportion liability to 7 employers based on conduct that they don't know about; and you would take out the premise of 8 9 the retaliation provision, because the very conduct that is an element in the retaliation 10 claim -- reporting to the Commission -- is 11 12 different from the conduct for which they retaliated against the employee. One --13

JUSTICE ALITO: Now this sort of thing will come up in other cases in which the government is involved. And do you want us to write an opinion that uses the terminology that you just used?

19 So, you have a statute with -- a --20 that uses a particular term, and there's a 21 definitional provision in the statute. And 22 what we write is that the definition in the 23 statute doesn't apply if it produces an 24 anomaly.

25 Is that the standard? That's all you

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need to get out of the definitional provision? 1 2 MR. MICHEL: I -- I think, you know, if you look at Suwanee Fruit, for example, the 3 Court talked about incongruities, it talked 4 5 about undermining the purpose of the statute. 6 If you look at the -- the Public 7 Utilities case, the Court talks about undermining the purpose of the statute. 8 9 JUSTICE GINSBURG: I thought -- I thought the stock phrase was absurd, that you 10 -- if the statute gives a definition, you 11 12 follow the definition in the statute unless it 13 would lead not merely to an anomaly, but to an 14 absurd result. MR. MICHEL: Justice Ginsburg, I -- I 15 16 don't think that -- with respect, I don't think 17 that's the standard the -- the Court has applied. In fact, in all of the cases we cite, 18 19 starting with Suwanee Fruit and Public 20 Utilities --JUSTICE GORSUCH: And you'd -- and you 21 22 agree you don't have an absurdity here. 23 I mean, the government concedes that 24 Subsection (iii) would cover a subset of cases -- maybe not as much as the government would 25

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1 like, but -- but it's not an absurd reading, 2 right? 3 MR. MICHEL: We're not arguing that 4 it's absurd. That -- that's correct, Justice 5 Gorsuch. 6 It would, however, I -- I do want to 7 stress how narrow the meaning that would be left for clause (iii) is. 8 That --9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but I mean, it's not just that it's not absurd. It 10 seems to me that if you look at Utility Air, it 11 12 has to be -- not absurd or anomalous, whatever 13 you want to say -- it has to be cut very 14 broadly. I mean, if you get to a tiny little 15 thing and you're saying, well, the definition 16 17 doesn't work there, it's one thing to say, well, then we're not going to apply it to that 18 19 provision. 20 The cases where you're allowed to move beyond the defined term are when if you stick 21 22 to it, it really makes a mess of the whole 23 thing. 24 MR. MICHEL: I agree, Mr. Chief Justice, but I think it's a pretty big mess 25

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that -- that the Petitioner's reading is -- is 1 2 making here. You know, in addition to the 3 anomalies we have already discussed, I do think 4 a very important one is that Petitioner's 5 reading would eviscerate the incentive for 6 internal reporting. Keep in mind, Petitioner wants to 7 8 import the entire --9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, counsel, you might have an argument there if there weren't 10 11 Sarbanes-Oxley as the backdrop, but there is. 12 And so the Chief Justice's point and Justice 13 Breyer's point is that if it were to make a 14 hash of the entire statute, and there'd be meaning -- no meaning at all, maybe, maybe, but 15 16 you don't -- you don't have -- you don't even 17 allege that here. 18 MR. MICHEL: Well -- let me try two responses, Justice Gorsuch. 19 20 First of all, I think it's quite clear that what Congress was trying to do in 21 Dodd-Frank was bolster the remedies that were 22 23 available under Sarbanes-Oxley. That's why it 24 was --25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But -- but we don't

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follow what they're trying to do. We follow 1 2 what they do do, right? 3 MR. MICHEL: So what they did --JUSTICE GORSUCH: You -- you would 4 5 agree with me on that? 6 MR. MICHEL: Absolutely. 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: All right. MR. MICHEL: And what they did do was 8 9 change the statue of limitations from six months to six years. They changed the single 10 11 back pay to double back pay. 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Do you want to comment on the notice and -- and rule-making 13 14 procedures here and its reference to how much deference we owe? And I -- I, again, I'm just 15 16 stuck with the absence of any fair notice, an 17 ipse dixit decision, without any reasons that wouldn't normally pass muster under the APA; 18 19 and then we have two circuit courts that 20 nonetheless thought that it was appropriate to defer to that, which seems to me allowing an 21 22 agency to swallow a large amount of legislative 23 power and judicial power in the process, giving 24 up our opportunity to -- to -- to interpret the 25 law as it is.

1 MR. MICHEL: So just I -- I'll start with a small correction, which is the Court of 2 Appeals in this case actually primarily --3 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Did both --5 MR. MICHEL: -- interpreted the 6 statute. JUSTICE GORSUCH: Did both. And the 7 other -- and the other court relied exclusively 8 9 on Chevron --10 MR. MICHEL: It --JUSTICE GORSUCH: So here we are. 11 12 MR. MICHEL: That -- that's right. I think I would also point out that, you know, 13 14 this procedural deficiency argument has a serious procedural deficiency of its own, in 15 which --16 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It's not making an invalidity argument. It's -- it's asking for 18 deference, as -- as your friend pointed out, 19 20 which is a different animal. MR. MICHEL: It's true. And I do want 21 22 to go to the merits of that. 23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Good. 24 MR. MICHEL: As --25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Please.

1 MR. MICHEL: -- I -- you're, you know, 2 as you're reading from the notice of proposed rule-making, I do want to point out that it's 3 4 the Supreme Court that is doing this in the 5 first instance. No court in case or any other 6 case has -- has consulted this before. 7 But if you want to look at it, I do think Petitioner pointed to what we think is 8 9 the closest statement in the rule, which is at page 70,511, and lays out, you know, as -- as 10 my friend read, "the Commission is seeking 11 12 comments on whether it should promulgate rules regarding the implementation of the -- of this 13 section, should application of the retaliation 14 provisions be limited or broadened." 15 I -- I think the fact that several 16 17 comments --JUSTICE GORSUCH: "Who provides 18 information to the Commission." Right? That's 19 kind of an important little phrase there. 20 MR. MICHEL: Right. I -- I agree with 21 2.2 that. 23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right. 24 MR. MICHEL: And -- and I'm not saying that it couldn't have been written more 25

1 clearly. I do think if you look at --2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I think it was 3 written very clearly. MR. MICHEL: Well, I think if you look 4 actually, Justice Gorsuch, at the -- at the 5 6 Long Island Care case, which I think is -- is 7 probably this Court's leading case on the logical outgrowth test, it -- it ultimately 8 9 says that, you know, proposing X and getting not X is enough to satisfy the logical 10 11 outgrowth. 12 Now, maybe that's not logical, but 13 that is the -- you know, the Court's precedent 14 in this area. And I think we certainly satisfy 15 that test here. 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Bottom line, are 17 you -- how much are you relying on just Chevron deference here? 18 19 MR. MICHEL: That -- that's not even our principal argument. We're -- we're 20 certainly happy to have Chevron deference if 21 you find the statute ambiguous, but we -- we 22 23 think you can resolve this without Chevron 24 deference, simply as the Ninth Circuit did in its primary holding by saying that we have the 25

1 best reading of the statute. I think a number 2 of the lower courts have done that too. There's a District of Nebraska opinion that we 3 cite that I think is particularly helpful in --4 5 in evaluating the statute. 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Would -- would you agree, though, that a notice-and-comment 7 rule-making that didn't provide fair notice 8 9 shouldn't be deferred to? MR. MICHEL: I -- this -- I think 10 11 Encino is some support for that, although this 12 Court has never taken the additional step of saying that the -- failure to meet the logical 13 outgrowth test as distinguished from the 14 inadequate explanation --15 16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, just 17 hypothetically, let's say whatever your logical outgrowth test is fails to meet that, okay? No 18 19 notice, no adequate procedures. Should --20 should courts defer to that as -- as the law? MR. MICHEL: Again, I think there's a 21 lot of, you know, preliminary questions you'd 22 have to answer about timing and -- and 23 everything else, but in -- in a properly --24 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Let's get to the

1 merits. 2 MR. MICHEL: I think in a properly presented challenge, that -- that you wouldn't 3 4 be able to defer to that. I'll -- I'll agree with that, Justice Gorsuch. 5 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You would not -- you 7 would not be able to defer to that? MR. MICHEL: Correct. 8 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: All right. MR. MICHEL: But -- but I don't think 10 this -- that's this case for a lot of the 11 12 reasons that we have discussed. 13 JUSTICE BREYER: Are you wary of the 14 government conceding that point? I would be wary of that because I don't know what 15 16 implications it has for other cases where, in 17 fact, you start chipping away in an unforeseen way, I mean maybe -- I can think of a lot of 18 19 reasons for not deferring to the rule here. 20 Among others, it doesn't refer to manner. There's nothing in there about manner that I 21 could find. 2.2 23 I could think of reasons, but I -- I'm just saying I -- that is not necessarily what 24 you just said, a -- a lifetime concession on 25

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the part of the government, is it? 1 2 MR. MICHEL: No, it is not. 3 (Laughter.) MR. MICHEL: I -- I do want to try to 4 5 get back to the point about internal 6 whistleblowing and internal reporting, which I think is something that there's a unity of 7 interest from employees, employers, and the 8 9 Commission. And -- and my friend --JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So why don't you 10 11 give an award for that? 12 MR. MICHEL: May I answer, Mr. Chief Justice? 13 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Certainly. MR. MICHEL: We do actually give an 15 16 award for people who report internally if the 17 -- if the company then reports to the Commission and the person then reports within 18 19 120 days. So the rule does reflect that 20 principle. JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You only give it 21 22 if they report to the SEC? 23 MR. MICHEL: They have to ultimately report to the SEC within 120 days. 24 25 Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.

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CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 1 2 counsel. Mr. Shanmugam, seven minutes. 3 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF KANNON K. SHANMUGAM 4 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER 5 6 MR. SHANMUGAM: Just two quick points on rebuttal. And thank you, Mr. Chief Justice. 7 The first, with regard to these cases 8 9 concerning statutory definitions, I think if you look at the cases cited by Respondent and 10 11 the government, most of those cases are cases 12 in which either the terms of the statutory definition are ambiguous or in which the reach 13 of the statutory definition is unclear. 14 Whereas here, both the terms and the 15 16 reach of the statutory definition are 17 unambiguous, this Court has refused to give effect to a statutory definition, only where it 18 would lead to absurd results. And to be sure, 19 many of those cases are pre-1986 cases. 20 They do not use the term "absurdity," 21 2.2 but they sound in absurdity. And the perfect example of that is Mr. Michel's favorite case, 23 Lawson versus Suwannee Fruit. That was a case 24 in which if the statutory definition of 25

1 disability were given effect, an employer would 2 be liable for the entirety of an employee's 3 disability, even if the previous partial 4 disability occurred when the employee was not 5 on the job. 6 And the Court said that that would 7 lead to obvious incongruities in the language and destroy the very purpose of the statute. 8 9 So, again, that's absurdity by any other name. And to the extent that Respondent and 10 11 the government seem to suggest that absurdity 12 is not required here, I would submit that it would be a very odd regime of statutory 13 14 interpretation if this Court were to apply a different standard to unambiguous language in a 15 statutory definition from the standard that it 16 17 applies where you have unambiguous language anywhere else. If anything, where Congress 18 19 provides a specific statutory definition, that 20 ought to be given effect and more respect, rather than less. 21 2.2 And to the extent that there may be

And to the extent that there may be some incidental overbreadth with our interpretation because one could posit a hypothetical in which there's really not a

nexus between the internal report and the 1 2 report to the SEC, I would respectfully submit that this case is a lot like the Court's last 3 whistleblower case, Lawson versus FMR, where 4 the Court said that incidental overbreadth, the 5 6 mere fact that one could think of hypotheticals involving gardeners, nannies, and housekeepers 7 in the words of the Court, is not enough to 8 9 invalidate an interpretation, particularly where the contrary interpretation suffers from 10 a similar deficiency, the wild overbreadth to 11 12 which I referred in my opening.

And my second point is just a brief point on the procedural issue concerning the rule-making here. I think Justice Gorsuch put his finger on the exact language in the proposed rule that makes clear that the SEC was operating from the premise that reporting to the Commission was required.

20 And to the extent that the Commission 21 asked whether the application of the 22 anti-retaliation provision could be limited or 23 broadened, it was asking about limiting or 24 broadening it in other ways, such as by adding 25 the same requirements, the procedural

requirements that apply to eligibility for the award provisions, to the anti-retaliation provision as well.

And it is certainly true, as Mr. Geyser said, that this Court and lower courts have often asked whether the final rule is somehow the logical outgrowth from the proposed rule. But in the words of Judge Randolph from the D.C. Circuit, something cannot grow out of nothing.

And where there is nothing in the proposed rule to put interested parties on notice that an agency is considering a particular interpretation, it would be the height of inequity to uphold a rule and to afford deference to the agency in those circumstances.

In our view, the SEC's interpretation here was procedurally improper, as well as substantively invalid, and for that reason and the other reasons set out in the briefs, the judgment of the Ninth Circuit should be reversed.

24 Thank you.

25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,

Heritage Reporting Corporation

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