SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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UNITED	STA:	TES,)			
			Petition	ner,)			
		v.) No	•	23-82	4
DAVID L	. M	ILLE	ER,)			
			Responde	ent.)			
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Pages: 1 through 65

Place: Washington, D.C.

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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF	F THE UNITED STATES
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3	UNITED STATES,)
4	Petitioner,)
5	v.) No. 23-824
6	DAVID L. MILLER,)
7	Respondent.)
8		
9		
10	Washington, D.	C.
11	Monday, December 2	2, 2024
12		
13	The above-entitled matt	cer came on for
14	oral argument before the Supre	eme Court of the
15	United States at 11:24 a.m.	
16		
17	APPEARANCES:	
18	YAIRA DUBIN, Assistant to the	Solicitor General,
19	Department of Justice, Was	shington, D.C.; on behalf
20	of the Petitioner.	
21	LISA S. BLATT, ESQUIRE, Washir	ngton, D.C.; on behalf of
22	the Respondent.	
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24		
25		

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(11:24 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument next in Case 23-824, United States
5	versus Miller.
6	Ms. Dubin.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF YAIRA DUBIN
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MS. DUBIN: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
10	it please the Court:
11	The Bankruptcy Code grants trustees as
12	array of avoidance powers, including the power
13	to avoid fraudulent transfers under Section 548
14	subject to a two-year federal lookback period.
15	This trustee's claim is time-barred, so he's
16	relied on a different code provision, Section
17	544(b). But 544(b) has no application here.
18	That provision looks to whether a real-world
19	creditor can avoid a transfer under state law
20	with a longer lookback period.
21	Rather than leave that right to one
22	creditor, Congress authorized the trustee to
23	pull it into bankruptcy to benefit all
24	creditors. But 544(b) doesn't come into play
25	unless a transfer is already voidable under

1 state law; 544(b) simply allows the trustee to 2 piggyback off that existing vulnerability. 3 In practice, that means 544(b) has a two-level structure. The trustee must first 4 identify a creditor with the right to avoid the 5 transfer under state law. If so, he can step 6 7 into the creditor's shoes and avoid the same transfer under 544(b). But, if not, he has no 8 9 one's shoes to step into and he can't use 544(b) to circumvent the code's two-year lookback 10 11 period. 12 Here, any creditor's attempt to avoid 13 these federal taxes under state law would 14 obviously be barred by sovereign immunity and 15 other obstacles. The trustee's parallel 544(b) 16 action should therefore fail on the merits. 17 Respondent's main argument is that 18 Section 106(a) alters that analysis. But 106(a) 19 waives immunity at the federal level for 59 bankruptcy code provisions. 106(a) plainly does 20 21 not waive immunity for a state law claim outside 2.2 bankruptcy. And 106(a) likewise does -- makes clear that it does not alter the substance of 23 the identified code provisions. Rather, it 24 25 waives immunity so that those provisions can be

- 1 applied to sovereigns according to their terms.
- 2 And, here, 544(b) by its terms allows a trustee
- 3 to avoid a transfer if and only if a creditor
- 4 could avoid that transfer outside bankruptcy.
- 5 Nothing in 106(a) alters that
- 6 requirement. The trustee's contrary theory
- 7 misreads 106(a), and it misses the basic design
- 8 of 544(b).
- 9 I welcome the Court's questions.
- 10 JUSTICE THOMAS: Could 106 be written
- in a -- in a way that you can get around the
- immunity problem at merits level under 544?
- MS. DUBIN: I think it could be, and I
- think the way you would do it would be to say
- something like, in actions under the identified
- 16 sections, governmental units should be treated
- 17 like private parties in like circumstances.
- 18 There actually is an analogous bar --
- 19 provision like that in the code under the
- 20 Federal Tort Claims Act. Congress did write
- 21 something like that to make sure that the United
- 22 States could be liable under state tort law
- 23 under the terms set forth in that Act.
- 24 But I think that sort of bakes in this
- 25 idea that Congress would have wanted that

- 1 result, that Congress would have wanted the
- 2 United States to be liable under a provision
- 3 like 544(b) on the merits.
- 4 And that goes to the fundamental
- 5 premise of 544(b), which is that 544(b) exists
- 6 in the code in order to mirror liability that
- 7 exists outside of bankruptcy. And I don't think
- 8 there's any reason to think that Congress would
- 9 have wanted to expose the IRS to liability under
- 10 state law through a provision that only does
- 11 what already exists outside of bankruptcy.
- 12 JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel, what
- 13 federal causes of action, besides maybe the
- 14 FDCPA, might a trustee be able to assert via 545
- 15 -- 544(b)?
- MS. DUBIN: That's probably the best
- 17 example of what the trustee could assert
- 18 vis-a-vis 544(b), but, usually, 544(b) isn't
- 19 used against the federal government, which I
- 20 think is where -- I take it that --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah.
- MS. DUBIN: -- that's where you're
- 23 going with this.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah.
- 25 MS. DUBIN: But we don't think that's

- 1 a problem with our interpretation because 106(a)
- 2 waives immunity as to 59 sections by section,
- 3 not by subsection, and the waiver has an
- 4 important role to play as to 544(a) vis-a-vis
- 5 the United States.
- And that's because, under 544(a),
- 7 waiving immunity allows the United States --
- 8 allows the trustee to prime a tax lien against
- 9 the United States if it's not properly filed.
- 10 And that can have a huge consequence for the
- 11 distribution of the estate to unsecured
- 12 creditors. So --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ms. --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, I was just --
- 15 okay. Just one more.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: No. Go ahead,
- 17 please.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Let me ask you that
- 19 just about states. It's a slightly different
- 20 question but kind of the same realm. The state
- 21 amici say that if we construe this -- if we --
- if we construe it as the trustee wants, it's
- 23 going to raise a constitutional question about
- 24 whether Congress can abrogate state sovereign
- immunity under the bankruptcy clause. Is Katz

- 1 your answer to that?
- 2 MS. DUBIN: I think Katz is the answer
- 3 to that, but I also don't think that anything in
- 4 this case requires the Court to reach that
- 5 constitutional question. I think there are
- 6 various ways in which the code brings in state
- 7 law, and as long as it brings in state law
- 8 uniformly, in general, that is sufficient.
- 9 But, here, the problem isn't that
- 10 there's some constitutional obstacle to bringing
- in state law. It's that the way in which 544(b)
- operates is only to bring in state law when that
- transfer is already vulnerable under state law.
- 14 So it's a problem on the merits.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Thank you.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ms. Dubin, I
- 17 actually wanted to follow up on the first
- 18 question that Justice Barrett asked you, and I
- 19 -- i understand your response is that the waiver
- 20 in 106 will still do work with respect to 544(a)
- even if it does no work with respect to 544(b).
- Is that the gist of your -- your
- 23 answer?
- 24 MS. DUBIN: With a small correction.
- 25 It does -- definitely does work as to the United

- 1 States with respect to 544(a). It also does
- 2 work with respect to any sovereign that has
- 3 exposed itself to state law outside of
- 4 bankruptcy, and some states have done that under
- 5 544(b).
- 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Sure. Okay. But
- 7 106 waives sovereign immunity for the federal
- 8 government with respect to all of 544. It
- 9 doesn't single out (a). And I think the gist of
- your argument is that, as you read 544(b), 106
- is effectively rendered a nullity. What's --
- 12 what's your response to that?
- MS. DUBIN: Sure. So two points on
- 14 that.
- The first point is that the way that
- 16 106 operates with respect to 544(b) is defined
- 17 by the limitation in 106(a) and the nature of
- 18 544(b). So 106(a) is a waiver of immunity as to
- 19 those 59 code provisions that you referenced,
- 20 but it specifically says in 106(a)(5) that
- 21 nothing in this section shall create any
- 22 substantive claim for relief that doesn't
- 23 otherwise exist.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, it doesn't
- 25 create a new cause of action. I -- I grant you

- 1 that, but that's 544(b), is what your friends on
- 2 the other side would say, right?
- 3 MS. DUBIN: So it says both that it
- 4 doesn't create any substantive claim for relief
- 5 and it doesn't create any new cause of action.
- 6 But, critically, that takes us to 544(b), which
- 7 is what does 544(b) do? And 544(b), what it
- 8 does is it says that the trustee can mirror an
- 9 existing state law right. So this transfer is
- 10 already vulnerable --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, it doesn't say
- 12 that. It talks about voidable. It doesn't talk
- 13 about void. It says voidable. What do you do
- 14 with that?
- 15 MS. DUBIN: Sure. So voidable under
- 16 applicable law by an actual creditor means that
- 17 you look to the state law or to the law that's
- 18 being invoked and see whether that transfer
- 19 could be avoided under that law. And when you
- look to Utah law here, the way that a transfer
- is avoided, like in all states, is by bringing
- 22 an avoidance action against a particular
- 23 defendant.
- 24 And Utah law, the applicable law being
- invoked here, makes clear that the identity of

- 1 the transferee matters. You can't avoid a
- 2 transfer, for instance, against someone who
- 3 takes it in good faith. So it's critical to
- 4 understanding the applicable law --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, but that --
- 6 MS. DUBIN: -- who the defendant is.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- that doesn't
- 8 apply -- the good-faith purchaser rule doesn't
- 9 apply here, right?
- 10 MS. DUBIN: Right, but I'm -- I'm
- 11 talking about what 544(b) does. And I think
- what 544(b) makes clear, by looking to whether
- someone actually had this right outside of
- 14 bankruptcy, is that what it's doing is saying
- this transfer already could have been effected
- outside of bankruptcy, so we'll allow the
- 17 trustee to invoke that for the benefit of all
- 18 creditors.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: If I understand what
- 20 you're saying -- and I'll let you go in a
- 21 second --
- MS. DUBIN: No.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- I promise -- is
- that essentially, the trustee steps into the
- 25 shoes of a -- of -- of a normal creditor, and

- 1 that's how you read 544(b). I don't see that in
- 2 -- in those -- that language isn't there. It
- does exist in some other statutes, which is
- 4 notable. And we've got a very old case written
- 5 by Oliver Wendell Holmes no less, Moore versus
- 6 Bay, that says sometimes a trustee's powers to
- 7 avoid property transfers can transcend the
- 8 rights of the creditor in whose shoes he might
- 9 otherwise step.
- 10 What do we do about that?
- 11 MS. DUBIN: Sure. I'd like to address
- 12 Moore versus Bay and then I'd like to return, if
- I can for a minute, to the text of 544(b).
- 14 As to Moore versus Bay, that is a
- venerable case, as you mentioned, and what it
- 16 means is that the trustee has the power to avoid
- 17 a -- when he is avoiding a transfer, to recover
- 18 more than just the amount that that creditor
- 19 could have avoided outside of bankruptcy.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Exactly.
- MS. DUBIN: That is an exception, but
- it is an exception that's baked into 544(b).
- 23 544(b) was understood to incorporate that
- 24 exception, but when it did so, it made clear
- 25 that in every other way, the trustee's rights

- 1 are coterminous with that actual creditor's.
- 2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Where do you get
- 3 that in the --
- 4 MS. DUBIN: And, critically, in the
- 5 Moore versus --
- 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. Where do you
- 7 get that in the language?
- 8 MS. DUBIN: In the Moore versus May --
- 9 in the Moore versus Bay situation, what you have
- is a transfer that is already voidable and the
- 11 question is just the extent of recovery. Of
- 12 course, we don't have that here.
- 13 You get that from the language from
- voidable under applicable law by a creditor
- 15 holding an unsecured claim. That creditor
- 16 holding an unsecure -- unsecured claim is
- 17 referring to an actual creditor.
- 18 What Congress was concerned about in
- 19 544(b) was a real right that exists outside of
- 20 bankruptcy. And there's a reason for that.
- 21 It's because the other federal avoidance powers
- 22 convey all the ways that Congress wanted to give
- 23 federal rights to avoidance.
- 24 544(b) does something different. It
- 25 recognizes that sometimes out there in the real

- 1 world, an actual creditor has that right. And
- 2 Congress picked that up with requiring an actual
- 3 creditor in 544(b).
- But I wanted to also address the point
- 5 that you said where you said that we think that
- 6 this is what the text means. It's not what we
- 7 think the text means. It's how this provision,
- 8 544(b), has been interpreted for over a century.
- 9 It is uniform case law --
- 10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's why we're
- 11 here, right?
- MS. DUBIN: No. We're here on the
- 13 106(a) question. We're here on --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, how the two
- 15 interact, yeah.
- 16 MS. DUBIN: Well, kind of. All of the
- cases in the split on 106(a) are all asking how
- does 106(a) affect that actual creditor
- 19 requirement. None of them are challenging the
- 20 actual creditor requirement.
- 21 If you look at all those cases, for
- 22 instance, DBSI, the case that started this split
- in the Ninth Circuit, everything about that case
- 24 acknowledges this. Everyone agrees 544(b)
- operates by looking for an actual creditor.

1 The question is, when the -- when the 2 defendant is the United States, how does 106(a) 3 affect that analysis? Are you supposed to disregard sovereign immunity that would exist in 4 an actual creditor's suit? Everyone accepted 5 6 that as a premise because that is how 544(b) has 7 always been understood. 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's right. Thank 9 you. 10 JUSTICE JACKSON: Ms. Dubin, and --11 and you -- you say this actual creditor 12 requirement, which everyone acknowledges exists in 544(b), is there for a reason. And I've been 13 14 struggling with that and I want your reaction to 15 -- to this. 16 Is it because Congress was making a 17 policy choice related to its concern about the 18 potential disruptive nature of avoidance? 19 the general trustee avoidance power has a two-year statute of limitations because, when 20 you come in and you void a previously existing 21 2.2 transaction involving innocent third parties, 23 that's like a big deal. That's causing a lot of 24 disruption in the market. 25 And so, ordinarily, a trustee can only

- 1 do that for two years after that transaction has
- 2 occurred. There's no such limitation in the
- 3 544(b) world in terms of timing, but maybe,
- 4 maybe -- this is my theory -- the -- the
- 5 relevant limitation is this actual creditor
- 6 requirement, that what's happening there is the
- 7 trustee gets the avoidance power but only to the
- 8 extent that an actual creditor could have
- 9 affected the same kind of disruption in the
- 10 market by bringing this kind of action on his
- 11 own.
- 12 What do you think about that?
- MS. DUBIN: I think you have it
- 14 exactly right, but I would add one piece to it,
- and it's why does Congress care that an actual
- 16 creditor has that right in the real world? And
- 17 it's because that transfer could be invalidated
- in the real world as to that transferee.
- 19 So all Congress is doing is saying
- that the trustee, instead of leaving that right
- 21 to one creditor alone, he is going to vindicate
- the principle of equality among creditors,
- 23 equality of distribution, bring it into the
- 24 bankruptcy and that transfer can be avoided for
- 25 the benefit of all creditors.

1	But, absent that situation where this
2	transfer is already vulnerable, Congress's
3	policy judgments about repose, about who should
4	be able to avoid a transfer govern, and 548
5	governs, other than in that situation.
6	JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel
7	JUSTICE KAGAN: Can I take you
8	JUSTICE BARRETT: you say in a foot
9	oh, go ahead. I think this will be quick.
10	You say in a footnote in your brief and this
11	follows up on Justice Jackson's question that
12	the way this would work for the actual creditor
13	who actually had the claim in the real world is
14	that if the bankruptcy estate is closed and that
15	person is actually still holding the claim, that
16	they could then pursue it, assuming that it was
17	still available. How often does that happen?
18	MS. DUBIN: I think it happens. I
19	don't know I can't give you exact numbers,
20	but it certainly can happen. It's not some
21	fantasy. Of course, if the actual creditor has
22	a right that the trustee can invoke and it's
23	used in 544(b), then there will
24	JUSTICE BARRETT: Then it's gone.
25	MC DIPIN: no longer be the right

- 1 outside of bankruptcy.
- 2 But if, for instance, the trustee
- doesn't take advantage of that right or runs the
- 4 statute of limitations within bankruptcy, then
- 5 the actual creditor will regain the right when
- 6 the bankruptcy closes.
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: And it's the same
- 8 for if that -- if the -- if the transferee has
- 9 the money and then someone at the actual
- 10 creditor runs and grabs it before the trustee
- 11 has a chance, then the trustee can't get it
- 12 because, presumably, there's preclusion that
- would apply?
- MS. DUBIN: That's right.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Can I take you back to
- the distinction between 544(b) and 544(a) that
- 17 you're drawing? And as I understand the
- difference between the two sections, it's 544(b)
- 19 concerns an actual creditor and 544(a) concerns
- 20 a hypothetical creditor.
- 21 Why wouldn't sovereign immunity play
- 22 similarly with respect to both those provisions?
- 23 So, to the extent that sovereign immunity is
- 24 always going to bar a 544(b) action, why
- wouldn't it do the exact same thing with the

- 1 hypothetical creditor in a 544(a) action?
- 2 MS. DUBIN: Sovereign immunity will
- 3 operate in the same fashion whenever what the
- 4 Bankruptcy Code provision is asking you to look
- 5 to is whether an action could be viable outside
- of bankruptcy in the real world. But 544(a)
- 7 doesn't require that.
- 8 And I think a really good example of
- 9 that is the tax lien that we've been talking
- 10 about. 26 U.S.C. 6323 says that a -- that a tax
- lien that isn't properly recorded isn't valid
- 12 against a judgment lien creditor. It simply
- isn't valid. No immunity required.
- 14 The trustee is allowed to step into
- that shoes of that judgment lien creditor under
- 16 544(a). So he now has that -- the lien is not
- 17 valid against him. How does 106(a) help him?
- 18 106(a) helps him enforce that.
- 19 He can now prime the United States.
- 20 He now has priority over that tax lien. There's
- 21 no issue of immunity outside the bankruptcy
- 22 proceeding, and 106(a) removes the immunity
- 23 within the bankruptcy proceeding.
- This is done quite a lot. Really, the
- 25 way it manifests in -- in practical terms is

- 1 usually when we have a tax lien that's not
- 2 properly recorded, we will file as an unsecured
- 3 creditor because we know the trustee can prime
- 4 the lien. Of course, if 106(a) wasn't there,
- 5 that wouldn't be the case.
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: Got it.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Just curious, why
- 8 did the trustee not act within the two years
- 9 under 548 here?
- MS. DUBIN: He was too late by the
- 11 time he was appointed. It was too -- it was
- 12 more than --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Oh, it was too
- 14 late.
- MS. DUBIN: It wasn't just the
- 16 appointment. At the time the bankruptcy was
- 17 filed in 2017, these transfers were in 2014, the
- 18 two-year lookback period had already expired.
- 19 And that goes to the concerns Justice
- Jackson was talking about, which is this repose
- 21 that the federal statute bakes into it.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Thank
- 23 you.
- 24 JUSTICE BARRETT: And as a practical
- 25 matter, is that what 544(b) gets you that you

2.1

- don't get under 548, that, you know, the
 two-year statute of limitation and the -- in 548
- 3 versus some state -- states have longer lookback
- 4 periods?
- 5 MS. DUBIN: That's exactly right. In
- 6 most situations, the terms of 548 are very
- 7 similar to the terms in the state law and the
- 8 Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act and its
- 9 successors. You're basically looking for
- whether a transfer was given for a reasonably
- 11 equivalent value and whether the debtor was
- insolvent. And those terms are essentially very
- 13 similar in 548 and in the state laws being
- incorporated through 544(b), but, as you say,
- 15 several states -- many states have adopted
- longer lookback periods or longer limitations
- 17 periods, four years or even six years. So that
- 18 would be why the trustee is using 544(b).
- 19 The trustee can do so if an actual
- 20 creditor could have done so outside of
- 21 bankruptcy because that transfer was vulnerable,
- 22 but he can't do so where no actual creditor
- 23 already had that right. Then he's stuck with
- 24 548 and he would be stuck with 548 in this case.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, just taking a

2.2

- 1 step back, Ms. Dubin, there is something a
- 2 little bit peculiar about the argument, right,
- 3 saying 106 waives sovereign immunity and what
- 4 happens as a result of that is you can hale the
- 5 trustee into court, and then the trustee gets to
- 6 court and it turns out he always loses.
- 7 So what was the point of the thing?
- 8 MS. DUBIN: Sure. So two points on
- 9 that.
- 10 On the first point, he loses because
- of the nature of 544(b) because of the merits.
- 12 I understand your --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I get that. It's just
- like, why does that matter to him or why would
- it have mattered to Congress, more to the point?
- 16 Like, why would Congress have gone to this
- 17 trouble of waiving sovereign immunity if the
- 18 trustee was always going to lose anyway as a
- result of the substantive question in the suit?
- 20 MS. DUBIN: Yeah. So this goes to my
- 21 second point. 106(a) is not a waiver about
- 22 544(b). 106(a) waives immunity with respect to
- 23 59 code provisions. It is a general waiver.
- 24 JUSTICE KAGAN: Yeah. Do you think
- you would have the same argument if it was just

- 1 a 544 waiver?
- MS. DUBIN: I think this would be a
- 3 much harder case if it was just a 544(b) waiver.
- 4 I don't think it would be a hard case if it was
- 5 a 544 waiver because of the work that it does in
- 6 544(a).
- 7 I think, if you had the same waiver
- 8 written with respect only to 544(b), you would
- 9 have this question as to why Congress wrote a
- waiver that doesn't have practical effect as to
- 11 the federal government.
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, but, if I
- understand the argument that you're making,
- 14 you're saying, well, because Congress included
- so many things, we don't have to take any one of
- 16 them particularly seriously.
- 17 MS. DUBIN: That is not at all our
- 18 position. Our position is --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Because it doesn't
- 20 sound all that good.
- 21 (Laughter.)
- MS. DUBIN: Yes. That's -- so that is
- 23 not our position, and let me explain why. First
- of all, 106(a) identifies each of the 59
- 25 provisions not by subsection but by section. So

2.4

- 1 it has to have meaningful effect as to each
- 2 section, and it certainly does have meaningful
- 3 effect as to 544(a). When Congress was
- 4 identifying sections for which the waiver of
- 5 immunity would operate, of course it would
- 6 include Section 544.
- 7 But I think it is also crystal clear
- 8 that Congress would not have thought that that
- 9 waiver of immunity would expose the IRS
- 10 substantive state liability under 544(b). And
- 11 that's because Congress specifically said in the
- waiver that nothing in this section creates any
- 13 substantive claim for relief that doesn't
- 14 otherwise exist.
- 15 And everyone has always known that the
- 16 way 544(b) operates is only by pulling in
- 17 existing state law liability, and everyone knows
- 18 that the IRS is not subject to existing state
- 19 law liability.
- 20 So when Congress wrote -- wrote a
- 21 waiver that included 544, I think it is very
- 22 clear that Congress did not think that that
- 23 waiver would have the effect of altering
- 24 substantive liability as to IRS that could never
- 25 exist outside of bankruptcy.

1	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On on what
2	Congress might have been thinking, the other
3	the other side says that your position will
4	create a playbook for fraud, that you pay your
5	personal tax debts with corp corporate funds
6	and let the IRS then, in their words, hide
7	behind sovereign immunity that would
8	short-change creditors. I just want to make
9	sure you respond to that.
10	MS. DUBIN: Thanks. I appreciate the
11	opportunity to do that. I think that argument
12	and those considerations cut the opposite
13	direction. The trustee's position here would
14	allow these insiders, the wrongdoers here, to go
15	free. In his world, he recovers this this
16	money from the IRS. He then cannot go after the
17	insiders because he's entitled to only a single
18	satisfaction under the bankruptcy's provision
19	Bankruptcy Code's provision. Meanwhile, we
20	can't go after the insiders either because the
21	statute of limitations has expired. And that
22	will be ever more likely when you're using a
23	longer limitations period to go after these
24	transfers.
25	By contrast, under our view of the

- 1 world and how this is supposed to work, when
- 2 you're outside the lookback period, you should
- 3 be going after the insiders. And you have
- 4 claims to do that because they are the
- 5 wrongdoers here. They used corporate funds to
- 6 pay their own debts. So you should be able to
- 7 go after them for corporate misappropriation,
- 8 breach of fiduciary duty, and all of the --
- 9 those claims that come from insiders taking
- 10 corporate money.
- 11 Here -- and we find this a little bit
- 12 inexplicable -- the trustee did go after the
- insiders, but one case was dismissed for failure
- 14 to prosecute, and one was settled. And we
- 15 assume that settled for this because that would
- obviously violate the double satisfaction rule.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 18 Thomas? Anything?
- 19 Justice Alito?
- 20 Justice Gorsuch?
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: One quick question.
- Let's suppose that the money didn't go to the
- 23 U.S. government but to a private party. Along
- 24 the way, the trustee, in your view, could
- 25 recover for that?

1 MS. DUBIN: If there was an action 2 against the private party. Obviously, private 3 parties also have defenses. Let's assume, 4 instead of the United States here, it was a bank and the bank took in good faith for a mortgage 5 6 that it was owed, then you wouldn't have a claim 7 against the bank. You might have a claim against an insider that arranged that for some 8 benefit --9 10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. 11 MS. DUBIN: -- to himself, and you 12 would be --13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's what I'm 14 talking about. Yeah. 15 MS. DUBIN: You would be limited --16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. MS. DUBIN: -- in bankruptcy. 17 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. You could --19 you could pursue that person? MS. DUBIN: So long as he doesn't have 20 a defense outside of bankruptcy. 21 2.2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice 24 Kavanauqh? 25 JUSTICE BARRETT: Just one question

2.8

- about what work 106(a) does for 544(b) if the --
- 2 if you prevail. I mean, your position would be,
- 3 well, it's still doing work vis-à-vis the
- 4 states, right? And is it odd -- I mean, just
- 5 kind of walk me through this double layer thing.
- 6 I mean, as I understand your argument, it's that
- 7 544(b) has a nested cause of action in it under
- 8 applicable law, so you're standing in the shoes
- 9 of the creditor pursuing someone under state
- 10 law.
- 11 If under state law you could recover
- that money from a governmental entity that would
- otherwise have state sovereign immunity, and you
- have a claim that's been nested by virtue of the
- under-applicable law, if because the vehicle
- 16 through which the trustee is asserting that
- 17 cause of action is 544(b), you still need a
- 18 separate abrogation of the state sovereign
- immunity to move forward and that's the work
- that 106(a) is doing?
- 21 MS. DUBIN: Yes. That's right. Let
- 22 me try to say it back to you and see if you
- think you agree.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay.
- MS. DUBIN: The work that 106(a) is

- doing as to 544(b) in that situation is the same
- work it's doing as to other avoidance provisions
- 3 that are referenced in 106(a), which is these
- 4 are federal code provisions. They would not
- 5 normally apply to a sovereign absent a waiver,
- 6 abrogation of immunity, so you would, let's say,
- 7 take 548, the federal fraudulent transfer
- 8 provision. Normally, you could bring that
- 9 against a private party, but there's no
- 10 indication you could bring that against the
- 11 United States or against that state sovereign.
- 12 106(a) allows the trustee to assert
- 13 that cause of action against a sovereign,
- 14 absolutely --
- 15 JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah.
- 16 MS. DUBIN: -- the federal cause of
- 17 action. You're right to say that the way 544(b)
- works is by looking to what would have happened
- 19 under state law, whether there's a viable
- 20 avoidance action outside state law. And that's
- 21 where that state's waiver of sovereign immunity
- 22 comes into being, which is that that state has
- 23 exposed itself to fraudulent transfer liability
- in own courts. The trustee can now mirror that
- inside the bankruptcy.

1 JUSTICE BARRETT: But absent 106(a), 2 under the way that you're viewing this, the 3 trustee could not proceed under 544(b)? MS. DUBIN: That's right, and that's 4 the purpose of 106(a)'s waiver as to the 59 5 It's to allow those federal code 6 provisions. 7 provisions to be applied, invoked, enforced against sovereign entities. That's the work 8 it's doing. 9 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: So the other side 11 says, well, that's pretty weird because then 12 you're looking for two waivers of sovereign 13 immunity or an abrogation of sovereign -- two 14 abrogations of waiver and an abrogation that you 15 have to double-team in order to go. Do you want 16 to respond to that? 17 MS. DUBIN: Yes, thanks. I don't 18 think that our position is asking for two 19 waivers. To the contrary, what our position is 20 resting on the premise of is that when Congress 21 made a provision like 544(b), which turns on 2.2 liability that exists outside the code, it 23 doesn't mean to affect that by waiving immunity 24 inside the bankruptcy proceeding. So we 25 disagree with the premise that Congress wanted

- 1 to accomplish this thing.
- But you're right to say that if
- 3 Congress wanted to accomplish it, the way to do
- 4 it would be it has to do something about 544(b).
- 5 And the answer would be to alter -- the most
- 6 obvious answer would be to alter the way 544(b)
- 7 operates. And instead of operating on the basis
- 8 of an action that's actually viable outside
- 9 bankruptcy, which, again, is not our
- 10 interpretation -- it is the uniform
- understanding for over a hundred years of 544(b)
- 12 and its predecessor provisions -- would be
- instead of requiring that, it would say
- something like, in 544(b), transfers to the
- 15 United States are avoidable to the same manner
- and same extent as a transfers to a private
- 17 party, similar to what the Congress did in FTCA
- 18 context.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 20 Jackson?
- JUSTICE JACKSON: I think the thing I
- found interesting in, like, the exchange you
- just had with Justice Barrett is that she
- 24 approached the analysis by starting with 544 and
- you started with 106(a). And I wonder if that

- 1 might be the sort of -- to the extent there's
- 2 any disconnect, and I don't think there is, but
- 3 the framing is slightly different.
- 4 You say we need the waiver of
- 5 sovereign immunity to start to allow for the
- 6 trustee to bring an action. And then to
- 7 determine whether or not that action can proceed
- 8 or is successful or whatnot, you go to 544,
- 9 which says you have to allow -- the trustee can
- 10 proceed only to the extent that he could -- that
- an actual creditor could outside of bankruptcy,
- and sovereign immunity there can do the work to
- 13 prevent the trustee from proceeding. Is that
- 14 how you're viewing this?
- MS. DUBIN: I actually don't think it
- 16 matters where you start. I think the --
- 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: Okay.
- 18 MS. DUBIN: -- where Justice Barrett
- 19 started was a perfectly fine too.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Okay.
- 21 MS. DUBIN: This is more just
- 22 conceptually trying to understand what's going
- on here, as sort of a whole code, what is
- 24 Congress doing here. And 106(a) absolutely
- 25 waives immunity as to these federal code

- 1 provisions. It doesn't matter whether you do
- 2 that at the end of the analysis or at the
- 3 beginning of the analysis.
- 4 But when it does that it specifically
- 5 says it's not altering the substance of those
- 6 provisions. So what do you do as a court
- 7 adjudicating an action brought under one of
- 8 these provisions? You go look at what are the
- 9 substantive terms. For most of them, the
- 10 substantive terms don't implicate something
- 11 happening outside of bankruptcy.
- But 544(b) works differently, and it's
- long been understood to work differently. You
- have to go look at what is happening outside of
- bankruptcy. And nothing in 106(a) suggests that
- 16 Congress meant to affect what's happening
- outside of bankruptcy or that requirement that
- 18 you look to what's happening outside of
- 19 bankruptcy.
- 20 Essentially, what the trustees is
- 21 asking for here, and it's a little hard to put
- it into words, but we both agree that 106(a)
- waives sovereign immunity at the federal level.
- We also both agree that 106(a) does not waive
- immunity at the state law level. So what she's

- 1 asking for is that when you look at the 544(b)'s
- 2 actual creditor requirement, you close your eyes
- 3 or you disregard sovereign immunity that hasn't
- 4 been waived, that continues to exist. And
- 5 that's where the theory is wrong and it's why
- 6 the 544(b) claim fails on the merits.
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 9 counsel.
- 10 Ms. Blatt.
- 11 ORAL ARGUMENT OF LISA S. BLATT
- 12 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
- MS. BLATT: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
- 14 it please the Court:
- 15 106 waiver with respect to 544 means
- 16 that trustees can avoid fraudulent transfers
- 17 inside bankruptcy even though sovereign immunity
- applies outside bankruptcy. "With respect to,"
- 19 even read very narrowly, means directly relating
- 20 to 544. And the waiver that concededly applies
- 21 to the trustee's claim has the same direct
- 22 relationship to the incorporated state law
- 23 elements. No textual or logical distinction
- 24 exists between the two.
- 25 106(a)(2) also lets courts hear any

- 1 issue respecting 544's application to
- 2 governments, so courts can thus hear these
- 3 claims without regard to sovereign immunity.
- 4 Congress waived immunity knowing that
- 5 544 has always required trustees to step into
- 6 creditors' shoes under state law. By waiving
- 7 immunity, Congress clearly expected trustees to
- 8 sue governments by relying on state law.
- 9 Congress could not have plausibly intended to
- 10 waive immunity only to see it smuggled in
- 11 through the back door under the guise of
- 12 applying state law.
- Nor is it plausible that Congress has
- 14 ever waived immunity but only contingent on a
- 15 second waiver. No such statute exists in the
- 16 U.S. Code, nor does any statute contain a double
- 17 waiver.
- 18 Congress spoke expressly when it
- 19 wanted to give the IRS special treatment and to
- 20 make exceptions for fraudulent transfers, but it
- 21 did neither for the IRS in 544. The
- 22 government's position overrides these choices
- and allows the IRS to keep assets that every
- other transferror would have to return.
- 25 That result would prevent the trustee

- 1 from recouping this money and paying it to the
- 2 bus drivers and the mechanics and the vendors,
- 3 who certainly gave All Resorts more value than
- 4 the IRS did. All -- the government's position
- 5 finally -- destroys creditor equality. Where
- 6 governments are creditors, like they are here,
- 7 the government gets to keep the fraudulent
- 8 transfer and its share of a much smaller pie.
- 9 I welcome the Court's questions.
- 10 JUSTICE THOMAS: What do you do with
- 11 your analysis -- under your analysis with
- 12 106(a)(5)?
- MS. BLATT: (a)(5)? Well, I think it
- says on its face that it doesn't create
- 15 liability that doesn't otherwise exist under
- 16 this title. And the government concedes that
- 17 the trustee, I think it said it six times, the
- trustee has a cause of action to which sovereign
- immunity has been waived under 544. It's just
- 20 contesting whether it went to the incorporated
- 21 elements.
- 22 And there's no logical distinction how
- 23 105 is not implicated to that waiver, but
- 24 somehow it's implicated to the waivers extending
- 25 to the elements. It also just says otherwise

- 1 existing under this title or non-bankruptcy law,
- 2 and everyone concedes that the trustee has a
- 3 cause of action but for one defense and one
- 4 defense only, and that's sovereign immunity,
- 5 which is the very defense that 106 waives.
- 6 And I wanted to get to the 544(a)
- 7 point because the government does not dispute
- 8 that 106(a) does absolutely no more work under
- 9 544(a) than it does under 544(b), meaning 544(a)
- 10 incorporates state law. Absent a second waiver
- of immunity, which the government says
- 12 accurately exists under -- I don't know if it's
- 13 28 U.S.C. but 2610, the -- the quiet title,
- 14 there is no state law where a bona fide
- 15 purchaser or bon -- a bona fide creditor could
- 16 avoid the lien.
- So both under (a) and (b), the
- 18 government has its two waiver theory. 106(a) is
- 19 just kind of irrelevant. And in terms of the
- 20 idea that this applies to 59 sections, if you
- 21 could put your shoes, pun intended, in the form
- of Congress who overruled the Supreme Court's
- decisions in two of them, you're asking Congress
- 24 to go back again. And in Hoffman you said to
- 25 Congress: You were too scattershot because you

- 1 didn't list the code provisions. It just would
- 2 have applied to a hundred. Here Congress listed
- 3 all 59.
- 4 And another thing that's interesting
- 5 just about making Congress do this again, the
- 6 government doesn't dispute that its position
- 7 would make Congress have to go through and add a
- 8 second waiver, and all the provisions to which
- 9 the state law is incorporated -- and we
- 10 identified many -- and they don't dispute that
- one of them is 547(b).
- 12 And that's the very same issue in
- 13 Hoffman. So if you rule against us, you're
- 14 really telling Congress after all they still
- 15 need to go back and do it a third time and maybe
- a fourth time because in the government's view,
- the state sovereign immunity will always creep
- 18 in.
- 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: But, Ms. Blatt --
- MS. BLATT: Yes?
- 21 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- I understand the
- 22 need for two waivers here but isn't that a
- 23 function of Congress's policy choice to
- incorporate state law as the requirement of
- 25 544(b)?

1 MS. BLATT: That's --2 JUSTICE JACKSON: You seem to be 3 accepting that Congress was, in 544(b), allowing for the trustee to stand in the shoes of the 4 actual creditor, but you started off by saying 5 the trustee can do more, essentially, by virtue 6 7 of 106(a) than the actual creditor. And I feel like those two things are 8 9 inconsistent. 10 MS. BLATT: With respect, no. 11 Justice -- first of all, the waiver of sovereign 12 immunity with respect to 544 just on its face 13 textually applies to the elements, to the same 14 extent grammatically, logically that it applies 15 to the claim. You can't waive a claim without 16 waiving the elements. 17 But in terms of what Justice Gorsuch 18 said, there's two very important caveats to this actual --19 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, no, no, I'm 20 Sorry. Before you go to the second 21 22 part, I don't understand that. 23 I mean, I thought the waiver of 24 sovereign immunity was a threshold issue that

didn't tell us anything about the merits of

- 1 whether or not you win the action underlying it.
- 2 So we have this initial question, can
- 3 you even bring this action? And then when you
- 4 bring it, the court goes on to adjudicate the
- 5 merits, which is what the elements go to.
- 6 MS. BLATT: Right, without regard to
- 7 sovereign immunity, which is 106. In the
- 8 government' view, Congress --
- 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: But there's --
- 10 there's a theory in which sovereign immunity is
- just doing the work of allowing you to bring the
- 12 lawsuit to begin with.
- MS. BLATT: Only to lose.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Well, sometimes that
- 15 happens.
- MS. BLATT: Always it will happen
- 17 because no law, tribal, foreign, federal, no law
- anywhere waives sovereign immunity with respect
- 19 to fraudulent transfers.
- 20 JUSTICE JACKSON: But 544(b) is bigger
- 21 than the government. So, you know, there could
- 22 be other --
- MS. BLATT: Well, 106 only relates to
- the government.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah.

- 1 MS. BLATT: You're just saying 106 was
- 2 -- 106 application to 544 in all of its
- applications, (a) and (b) was a waste of time
- 4 because sovereign immunity will always be
- 5 incorporated under state law.
- 6 And the point I was trying -- which is
- just a -- with respect, it's a dumb statute.
- 8 Why would Congress waive immunity only to see
- 9 that there's no way to bring it, unless --
- 10 JUSTICE JACKSON: Ms. Dubin says that
- 11 (a), those claims go forward all the time.
- MS. BLATT: They can't go forward,
- which she concedes, without a second waiver of
- immunity. And there's only two. There's the
- 15 federal government and then the four states'
- 16 generic waiver -- four states --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, there's
- an action against the people who engaged in the
- 19 fraudulent transfer. So 544(a) -- (b) is not
- 20 useless.
- MS. BLATT: It's useless as to
- 22 governments.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, but why does
- 24 that matter?
- 25 MS. BLATT: Because 106 is a statute.

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1
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It's not -- it's
 2
     not useless. You agree that under 544(b)
 3
      incorporates some state law defenses, like the
 4
      statute of limitations.
 5
               MS. BLATT: All of them. And this is
 6
     my second point.
 7
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's all of
8
      them.
               MS. BLATT: No, to state law --
9
10
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Except you're
11
      saying all of them --
12
               MS. BLATT: Except for one.
13
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: State sovereign
14
      immunity?
15
               MS. BLATT: No, because that is waived
16
     by 106. If I -- that would be even weirder to
17
     have --
18
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That brings us to
19
      the constitutional -- that brings us to the
     constitutional question. But if 544(b) requires
20
     an actual creditor, correct, who can bring the
21
22
      claim, so if there's no creditor who can bring
     the claim because the statute of limitations has
23
     passed, correct?
24
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MS. BLATT: Correct, that the actual

- 1 creditor requirement assumes that all state law
- 2 elements are met --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So --
- 4 MS. BLATT: -- with the exception of
- 5 one. And the other thing I was going to make --
- 6 because the -- it is conceded under state law,
- 7 Robin Salazar here, the actual creditor, could
- 8 not recover more than her \$55,000 so there's an
- 9 absolute state law bar.
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So he can get it
- 11 --
- MS. BLATT: The trustee can get --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- to the people,
- the insiders, who made this fraudulent transfer,
- 15 correct?
- MS. BLATT: Right, and he tried. It
- 17 was not dismissed for failure to prosecute until
- 18 it settled.
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, I don't know
- 20 why but he could have.
- MS. BLATT: He did.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: He did? One of
- them he settled with. The other, I don't know
- 24 what he did --
- MS. BLATT: He went bankrupt.

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1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: He went bankrupt.
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- 2 MS. BLATT: They took over --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm not -- I'm not
- 4 --
- 5 MS. BLATT: -- 2 million out of the
- 6 estate.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- sure why we're
- 8 going to have incorporate 106(b) into the state
- 9 law defenses, and say that --
- 10 MS. BLATT: I think we're saying
- incorporate the waiver of sovereign immunity
- into the only way the trustee can bring this
- 13 claim, which was relying on state law. The
- 14 other just --
- 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Thank
- 16 you, Ms. Blatt.
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ms. Blatt, if I
- might just turn us to 544(b) where I think, you
- 19 know, the rubber meets the road. And the view
- 20 on -- I think it's common ground that you -- the
- 21 trustee steps into the shoes of -- of the
- 22 creditor.
- 23 And then the question is what does
- 24 this voidability language mean? And one view
- is, well, you've got to look at to whom the

- 1 transfer was made. I think that's the
- 2 government's view, that -- that that matters.
- 3 MS. BLATT: Yeah -- the statute
- 4 doesn't say that.
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: If I might.
- 6 MS. BLATT: Yeah.
- 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: We're almost there.
- The government says: Well, okay, you
- 9 step into the shoes of the creditor and you look
- 10 at the identity of the transferee. And here,
- 11 because the transferee is the government, you're
- 12 out of luck.
- 13 Your argument, as I take it, is the
- 14 statute doesn't say that. It says you ask
- 15 whether the transfer is voidable by the
- 16 creditor --
- 17 MS. BLATT: Correct.
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- by -- by the
- debtor here, whoever he is, and is it voidable.
- 20 And that transfer is voidable because it was
- 21 done unlawfully, fraudulently.
- 22 And if when Congress wants to identify
- the transferee and make a difference there, it
- does so. For example, it protects good faith
- 25 purchasers and some other statutes.

1	Have I got the gist of the dispute
2	accurately there?
3	MS. BLATT: That's correct.
4	And, Justice Sotomayor, what's
5	critical to understand is the government's view
6	is that the trustee illegally went after the
7	insiders because they too would be able to
8	assert sovereign immunity.
9	Their view is the trustee, because
10	this went to the United States, it will always
11	block any transfer because the United States,
12	there's no way to ever get at this money.
13	JUSTICE BARRETT: Ms. Blatt, am I
14	MS. BLATT: So a trustee, if it goes
15	to the IRS, which has over 10 years to seek
16	10 years, which is a lot longer than the four
17	year statute of limitations to go after tax
18	liability and is a lot more capable then I would
19	say the bus the bus drivers and the workers
20	who work for this estate, the trustee is not
21	here for his personal benefit
22	JUSTICE BARRETT: Ms Ms. Blatt
23	MS. BLATT: but to get money to
24	people who need it.
25	JUSTICE BARRETT: can I ask you a

- 1 follow-up to Justice Gorsuch's question?
- 2 How is it -- so I get that the statute
- 3 doesn't mention the transferee, but how is --
- 4 does that make 544(b) different from 544(a)?
- 5 Because isn't the suit you're asserting somewhat
- 6 hypothetical rather than actual, if you're just
- 7 imagining the claim existing kind of in the
- 8 ether?
- 9 MS. BLATT: Yes. So the actual --
- 10 because that's the -- the creditor, there has to
- 11 be an actual creditor, but it doesn't matter
- 12 that -- who the transferee was.
- So the transferor here was, All -- All
- 14 Resort, the debtor, but the statute just
- 15 requires by the creditor. It doesn't say as to
- 16 who the defendant would be. And so -- and just
- 17 because there's got to be a way under state law
- 18 to go after all the wrong parties, a creditor in
- 19 Robin Salazar's shoes could always go after both
- 20 All Resort that was bleeding assets, the
- 21 wrongdoers, Bizarro and Cummins, and also the
- 22 United States.
- 23 JUSTICE BARRETT: But don't -- doesn't
- 24 -- I mean, you -- you concede, right, that other
- 25 defenses would be available?

1 MS. BLATT: State law defenses. 2 JUSTICE BARRETT: State law defenses. 3 And how can you know what those defenses would be if you weren't considering who the transferee 4 5 was? MS. BLATT: Well, so the -- because 6 7 they -- the defenses that I know of and that the 8 cases are talking about are things like stuff that runs to Robin Salazar, like collateral 9 10 estoppel, like if she had already brought the 11 claim, or res judicata or laches. 12 So it's not the -- there are statutory defenses about good faith transferees, and those 13 14 would be actual defenses that would go to 15 recovery. But in just pure voidability under 16 Utah law, and this works with all fraudulent 17 conveyance, you're just looking at the elements, 18 whether the transfer is voidable. The recovery 19 is a separate issue, both under state law and 20 federal law, like how you go and get the money. 21 But the actual voidability just goes to the 2.2 transfer. That why we -- and this Court has 23 recognized it's in the nature of an in rem 24 proceeding. 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So you can have --

1 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Last --2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm sorry. Please. 3 JUSTICE BARRETT: Just -- just last question. You said before that when you're 4 thinking about whether 106(a) has any work to do 5 6 for 544(b), that there is no state that you're 7 aware of that has waived sovereign immunity in these -- in this fraudulent transfer context. 8 9 MS. BLATT: Correct. 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: So that it would be 11 a dead letter? You're sure about that? 12 MS. BLATT: It's not a dead letter as 13 to the four states that waived immunity 14 generically. So -- but it is a dead letter 15 because those are a two-year period, and they 16 can already be sued under 548. So the 17 government concedes --18 JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, but there was 19 a difference about when the statute was enacted, 20 right? 21 MS. BLATT: For sure. 2.2 JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah. 23 MS. BLATT: But today it's a dead 24 letter as to all governments. 25 JUSTICE BARRETT: Except for the four?

- 1 And -- and -- and that's only because of the way
- 2 --
- 3 MS. BLATT: Except for --
- 4 JUSTICE BARRETT: Put aside the -- but
- 5 let's see. The timing issue, we're talking
- 6 about a question of statutory interpretation.
- 7 The time --
- 8 MS. BLATT: Yeah, it had a one-year
- 9 impact for -- you know, until it was amended --
- 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay.
- MS. BLATT: -- to two years.
- 12 JUSTICE BARRETT: But during that one
- 13 year, there were four states?
- MS. BLATT: There were four states,
- but, boy, Congress did a lot for -- so it did a
- lot of work for so little effort, and it's only
- 17 because there's a generic waiver. But as a
- 18 practical matter, which I was saying is so
- ironic, is that Congress would say we are
- abrogating, abrogating very clearly sovereign
- 21 immunity, but it's only contingent on the
- 22 sovereigns who we just abrogated for them
- agreeing to our waiver.
- 24 And that is a -- just a case I've
- 25 never heard of that says that --

1 JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, I mean, states 2 could do it in the future too. 3 MS. BLATT: Yes. It's like a statute with a contingent remainder. I just don't know 4 of many statutes that are like here's a waiver 5 6 and we hope that everyone else will -- will --7 will get on, you know -- just there's no statute like that that's contingent. It's bad enough to 8 9 try to get a waiver when you have a clear 10 unambiguous waiver and Congress acted to say, 11 notwithstanding, it's abrogated, and then they 12 list all 59 cases -- 59 sections and the 13 government says, yeah, but you need a second 14 waiver if you ever have to rely on state law. 15 And I do think it's significant that 16 no case of a century is talking about a federal 17 defense. And I think their preemption argument 18 kind of shows how strange it is because they're 19 saying Congress wanted the trustee to rely on 20 state law but we incorporate a federal law 21 defense, when normally the government -- your 2.2 cases would just say you look at that as implied repeal. You're in a -- you're interpreting a 23 federal cause of action and everyone concedes 24 25 all elements of state law are met, hook, line

- 1 and sinker. The only defense that's lacking is
- 2 the one defense that was waived in the statute,
- 3 sovereign immunity.
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: I quess I'm not sure
- 5 about the nature of the argument, if -- if
- 6 you're conceding there were these four states
- 7 and that there could have been more in the
- 8 future, and Congress wants zero states, why
- 9 Congress wouldn't have done exactly this. Like,
- 10 well, four states is four states too many. It's
- 11 not 50 states, but it's more than zero states.
- 12 And who knows, the four might go up to 10. And
- 13 we're -- you know, so we're concerned about
- 14 this.
- MS. BLATT: I -- I mean, I just -- I
- 16 feel bad for Congress that they tried to do the
- 17 best they could and you're going to say it's not
- 18 good enough when they said with respect to in
- 19 the broadest -- the government doesn't even have
- an argument that the immunity, the waiver, is
- 21 not with respect to the state law elements.
- 22 They don't even have an argument. They just say
- 23 well, sovereign immunity would block the claim
- even though sovereign immunity is waived with
- 25 respect to the claim.

1 It -- literally, the statute says 2 sovereign immunity is waived with respect to It has a claim. It has an elements. 3 544(b). JUSTICE KAGAN: But this waiver of 4 sovereign immunity is not supposed to affect the 5 6 substance. 7 MS. BLATT: It's not supposed to affect the substance unless the claim otherwise 8 9 exists. And, again, the only thing lacking here is sovereign immunity. They're not -- we're not 10 talking about a defect under state law. 11 12 JUSTICE JACKSON: But Ms. --13 MS. BLATT: They have a fraudulent 14 transfer. 15 JUSTICE JACKSON: Ms. Blatt, I guess 16 just conceptually, here's what I'm struggling 17 with and maybe you can help. It seems to me 18 that the result of your view is that the trustee 19 can recover money from the estate under this 20 particular circumstance in a way that no actual 21 creditor could because you concede that all 2.2 actual creditors bringing a lawsuit against the 23 United States for recovery for these -- this fraudulent transfer would be barred by -- by 24 25 sovereign immunity. So --

1 MS. BLATT: No. It --2 JUSTICE JACKSON: No? 3 MS. BLATT: No. Just if you -- if you're just putting aside -- remember, we have 4 that alternative argument that you never had to 5 sue the United States. You could --6 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand. MS. BLATT: But putting aside that --8 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: Putting aside the alternative argument --10 11 MS. BLATT: -- we -- of course we 12 agree that sovereign immunity applies outside of bankruptcy, which is why it makes it so strange 13 14 for you to hold that --15 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, but let me tell 16 you what I think is strange and then you can 17 respond. 18 MS. BLATT: Okay. 19 (Laughter.) 20 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. So -- so 21 we have a situation in which the trustee is 22 recovering this money, putting it in under circumstances in which no actual creditor could. 23 24 Ms. Dubin says: But think about the work of 25 544. What 544 was really about, she says, is

- 1 making sure that an actual creditor, who would
- 2 otherwise be able to get this money for himself,
- 3 is actually, essentially barred from doing so
- 4 and the money goes into the estate and is split
- 5 up among creditors, that the work of 544 is to
- 6 give the trustee the ability to execute the
- 7 claim that the actual creditor would otherwise
- 8 have been able to, in a way that undermines
- 9 bankruptcy principles.
- 10 So why isn't she right about that? If
- 11 we think about what 544 is really about, then it
- 12 seems to me to undermine your view that we
- should be reading 106 to allow for the trustee
- 14 to recover money that an actual creditor would
- 15 not have been able to recover.
- 16 MS. BLATT: I -- I think you're just
- 17 saying Congress didn't pass 106. There's a
- 18 waiver of sovereign immunity --
- 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, no, no. I'm
- 20 talking about the principles behind --
- MS. BLATT: Okay, but 544 has -- has a
- 22 waiver of sovereign immunity that the government
- 23 concedes six ways to Sunday is written into
- 24 544(b).
- 25 JUSTICE JACKSON: And what Ms. Dubin

- 1 says --
- 2 MS. BLATT: If I could just finish my
- 3 answer. I know what Ms. Dubin said.
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: Okay.
- 5 MS. BLATT: If I can just finish my
- 6 answer.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: All right.
- 8 MS. BLATT: Ms. Dubin agrees that
- 9 544(b) has the words in there sovereign immunity
- 10 is hereby abrogated. I think she's saying
- 11 either Congress didn't put it in the right
- 12 place -- I don't know where she should have put
- 13 it --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: She's saying --
- MS. BLATT: -- or that it's --
- 16 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- that it is with
- 17 respect to a subsection of 544, not the whole
- 18 thing.
- 19 MS. BLATT: Oh, no. She thinks it's
- in 544(b)(2) because she just says it's sitting
- 21 there in waiting to be, I don't know,
- impregnated by another waiver of sovereign
- 23 immunity.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: No, no, no. 106(a)
- absolutely refers to the Section 544. It's in

- 1 there.
- MS. BLATT: Correct.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: We see it. She says
- 4 the work that that's doing is with respect to
- 5 544(a), not (b). And, in fact, when you think
- 6 about what 544(b) is actually doing, it is
- 7 inconsistent with an argument that sovereign
- 8 immunity is supposed to be not taken into
- 9 account and that the actual creditor bar is not
- 10 supposed to apply to the trustee.
- So she's -- she's giving work to 544
- in 106(a). She says it relates to 544(a). And
- that it really can't logically apply to 544(b)
- when we understand what 544(b) is doing.
- MS. BLATT: And the government's reply
- brief is completely silent on our argument that
- 17 106 has the -- sorry, state law has the exact
- same relationship under (a), under (b). It's
- 19 incorporated. And absent a second waiver of
- 20 sovereign immunity, there is nothing -- there is
- 21 no work that 106(a) does except as operate as a
- 22 venue provision. It does no work as to waiving
- 23 sovereign immunity as to the underlying claim,
- 24 because she concedes 544(a) can never be used by
- 25 a hypothetical creditor without a second waiver

- 1 of sovereign immunity.
- 2 So under all of 544, it operates as a
- 3 contingent waiver.
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: Isn't that what
- 5 she's also saying with respect to (b)? She's
- 6 saying there's no second waiver here, and you
- 7 need it.
- 8 MS. BLATT: Correct.
- 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: So you have to --
- 10 no, but, I mean, I think that makes her argument
- 11 consistent. She's saying --
- MS. BLATT: It's definitely
- 13 consistent.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Right. She's saying
- 15 544(a) can go forward despite 106 because
- there's a second waiver. Here there's not, so
- 17 there shouldn't be.
- MS. BLATT: And all I'm saying is that
- 19 there's no case nor any statute that has a
- 20 waiver of sovereign immunity, certainly not with
- 21 respect to a section, that's -- can -- that says
- 22 we waive it as to the claim, but if you can --
- you can only bring the claim and succeed on it
- if there's a second waiver.
- 25 And after Congress made this very

- 1 broad after this Court twice narrowed it, it
- 2 just would be a strange thing, especially when
- 3 state law's also incorporated in the very
- 4 provision at issue in Hoffman, the preferential,
- 5 which also relies -- it's the same -- it's the
- 6 same thing. It wasn't --
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 8 MS. BLATT: Okay.
- 9 I'm -- if there are no questions --
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You can continue.
- MS. BLATT: Oh, I -- oh, the one thing
- on the 548 and 544, it's true this is beyond the
- two-year period, but let's just not forget that
- 14 544 is supposed to apply to everybody. It
- 15 applies to every transferee.
- And it would be particularly odd to
- 17 say: Well, Congress waived sovereign immunity
- with respect to both the two-year period under
- 19 548 and the generally four-year period under
- 20 548, except for the IRS, that they are -- they
- are except, even though every other transferee,
- 22 and I guess with respect to all other
- governments, tribes, et cetera, don't get that
- two-year lookback period.
- 25 And, as here, the -- the trustee had

- 1 no choice because it had already -- the --
- 2 the -- the -- the bankruptcy petition was
- 3 filed after the two-year period had expired, and
- 4 so the trustee acted promptly going after all --
- 5 all available assets.
- 6 In terms of your question about how
- 7 often are there creditors left over, if the
- 8 trustee's doing his job, the answer should be
- 9 none because the trustee is taking whatever
- 10 claim, even if it's \$5, and going after every
- 11 single transferee within the time period. And
- 12 every transferee would have to give back this
- money.
- And just in terms of the equities, the
- notion that this is not a roadmap for fraud, if
- 16 the IRS had just given back the money, they
- 17 would have had six years to go after these
- 18 people. They just fought the case under
- 19 sovereign immunity, but they will always have 10
- 20 years. And this has a four-year statute of
- 21 limitations.
- The IRS -- excuse me. The government
- 23 itself has a six-year fraudulent transfer
- statute, so they have two years longer than all
- 25 the states does.

1	I think that's all I have if there are
2	no
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
4	counsel.
5	Justice Thomas?
6	Justice Sotomayor?
7	Thank you, counsel.
8	MS. BLATT: Thank you.
9	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Rebuttal,
10	Ms. Dubin?
11	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF YAIRA DUBIN
12	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
13	MS. DUBIN: Thank you, Mr. Chief
14	Justice.
15	Justice Jackson and Justice Barrett,
16	you were both asking about 544(a), and I just
17	want to clarify something. 544(a) does not
18	require a second waiver of sovereign immunity.
19	26 U.S.C. 6323 gives the trustee
20	gives a hypothetical judgment lien creditor the
21	right to prime a federal tax lien that isn't
22	properly recorded. There's no suit required to
23	do that. It just means that that tax lien is
24	not valid against that hypothetical judgment
25	lien creditor.

1 The trustee can then step into the 2 shoes of that judgment lien creditor. Again, no 3 waiver of immunity required. And that is all encompassed within 544(a) and 26 U.S.C. 6323. 4 Where 106(a) comes into being is to 5 6 allow the trustee to effectuate that right 7 within the bankruptcy proceeding, to bring an adversary proceeding to do things to make sure 8 9 that it is enforcing the priority of that lien. 10 Second, I wanted to come back to 11 Justice Barrett's question about the defenses 12 that a transferee could raise. This is in the red brief appendix at 9a, which is also Utah 13 14 Code 2569. Those, the good-faith defense is a 15 defense to a transfer, not -- to avoidance, not 16 to recovery. 17 The third thing is that the trustee 18 said that, in our view, you can't go after the 19 insiders. 20 That is not correct. You absolutely 21 should go after the insiders and can go after 2.2 the insiders. Our point is that going after the insiders in an avoidance action doesn't affect 23 24 the rights of the United States. It just 25 affects the transfer vis-à-vis the insiders.

Justice Gorsuch, you asked a few times 1 2 about the argument that 544(b) looks and 3 requires an actual creditor. That is the trustee's alternative 4 argument, but on the primary argument, everyone 5 6 agrees, all the circuits have agreed, it is the 7 uniform practice for over a hundred years. And, in fact, this trustee has always pointed to a 8 9 suit against the United States as the predicate for the 544(b) action. 10 11 We don't think there's any reason to 12 reach the alternative argument in this case, but 13 if you do, for the reasons we explained in our 14 reply brief, it's wrong. 15 Finally, stepping back and moving to 16 the primary argument, there's been a bunch of 17 questions about 544(b) and, like, what Congress 18 would have wanted here. And the point that we've been making 19 20 is that 544(b) has always been understood as a provision that brings liability that already 21 2.2 exists into the Bankruptcy Code. There's no 23 reason to think that when Congress generally 24 waived immunity as to 544 and specifically said 25 that it was not affecting the substance of those

- 1 provisions that what it actually was doing was
- 2 creating new liability that had never existed
- 3 against the United States under state fraudulent
- 4 transfer law.
- Finally, on 106(a), we think we have
- 6 the much better reading of the text of 106(a).
- 7 The trustee's reading essentially hinges on the
- 8 words "with respect to," which cannot bear that
- 9 weight.
- 10 And if you -- if you add in the clear
- 11 statement rule, we think we certainly should
- 12 prevail on the text. But we have obviously been
- losing. We have lost this case in three courts.
- 14 And I think the reason is that there's some
- intuition that there's something strange about
- what's going on here, that somehow our reading
- 17 renders 106(a) an empty gesture as to 544.
- But that's not right for the reasons
- 19 we've discussed today. Under our reading,
- 20 544(a) has meaning, important meaning, as to the
- 21 United States, and 544(b) has meaning as to any
- 22 sovereign that's waived its sovereign immunity
- 23 from a fraudulent transfer action, as four
- 24 states have done.
- 25 But the trustee is right that his

1	reading would mean that 544(b) would have more
2	effect as to the United States. But I submit
3	that that's a bug, not a feature, of the
4	trustee's reading. I don't think that Congress
5	wanted to expose the United States to fraudulent
6	transfer liability based on the terms set by
7	state law, and I think we know that from the
8	text of 106(a).
9	But Congress also passed a federal
10	fraudulent transfer provision in Section 548,
11	and it selected a two-year lookback period. And
12	there's every reason to think that Congress
13	intended that lookback period to apply to the
14	IRS, not indeterminate limitations periods set
15	by 50 states.
16	We ask that you reverse the judgment
17	below.
18	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
19	counsel.
20	The case is submitted.
21	(Whereupon, at 12:18 p.m., the case
22	was submitted.)
23	
24	
25	

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