1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
3	
4	NATION,
5	CIVIL ACTION NUMBER: Plaintiff,
6	15-cv-5645-RMB-JS -vs-
7	MOTION TO DISMISS ROBERT LOUGY, ACTING ATTORNEY
8	GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL
9	CAPACITIES,
10	Defendant.
11	B E F O R E: THE HONORABLE RENÉE MARIE BUMB UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
12	<u>DATE</u> : April 12, 2016
13	APPEARANCES:
14	BARRY, CORRADO & GRASSI, P.C.
15	BY: Frank L. Corrado. Esquire
16	CULTURAL HERITAGE PARTNERS, PLLC BY: Gregory A. Werkheiser, Esquire
17	L. Eden Burgess, Esquire
18	ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF
19	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY BY: Stuart M. Feinblatt, Esquire
20	Assistant Attorney General
21	ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT
22	
23	
24	Certified as true and correct as required by Title 28, U.S.C., Section 753.
25	/S/ Theodore M. Formaroli, CSR, CRR

	1	THE COURT: Good morning. Okay, we're here in the
	2	matter of Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation versus Lougy,
	3	et al, Docket Number 15-5645. Let me start with your
	4	appearances, please. For the plaintiff.
10:13AM	5	MR. CORRADO: Good morning, your Honor. My name is
	6	Frank Corrado, I'm from Barry, Corrado & Grassi in Wildwood.
	7	With me at counsel table is Eden Burgess and Gregory
	8	Werkheiser, they are my co-counsel, they're been admitted pro
	9	hac vice, they are with Cultural Heritage Partners. We're on
10:14AM	10	behalf of the plaintiff, your Honor.
	11	THE COURT: Good morning. Welcome.
	12	MR. FEINBLATT: Your Honor, Stuart M. Feinblatt,
	13	Assistant Attorney General, representing the defendant.
	14	THE COURT: Good morning.
10:14AM	15	MR. CORRADO: Your Honor, excuse me. Mr. Werkheiser
	16	will be presenting oral argument.
	17	THE COURT: All right, thank you.
	18	Okay. Just a housekeeping matter. I think the
	19	caption should be amended. Yes? Do we agree?
10:14AM	20	MR. WERKHEISER: Yes, your Honor.
	21	MR. FEINBLATT: Yes, your Honor.
	22	THE COURT: Okay. So, if the parties can do a
	23	substitution on the record so that we have the current
	24	Attorney General, Robert
10:14AM	25	MR. FEINBLATT: Robert Lougy.

1 THE COURT: Lougy, yes. So it really should be the 2 Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation versus Lougy, et al. 3 Okay, Mr. Feinblatt, this is your motion. I'll hear 4 from you. 5 10:14AM MR. FEINBLATT: Thank you, your Honor. 6 This is a rather unusual case seeking extraordinary 7 relief. This is a suit claiming that the State of New Jersey 8 by virtue of a concurrent resolution issued by the Senate in 9 1982 has officially recognized the plaintiff tribe and they 10:15AM 10 are seeking an order, we submit, compelling the State of New 11 Jersey, not just the Acting Attorney General, that the state 12 should be enjoined from denying, repudiating or otherwise 13 impairing the Nation's status as a "officially recognized 14 tribe." 15 10:15AM Now, as your Honor is aware, plaintiffs brought a 16 parallel state court action essentially alleging the same 17 allegations under state constitutional law. They sued for 18 substantive and procedural due process, equal protection and 19 also sued with a couple of state law claims. And we did send 10:16AM 20 to your Honor the oral decision in that case --21 THE COURT: Yes. Thank you. 22 MR. FEINBLATT: -- in which Judge Anklowitz found 23 that, and we believe he was correct, that the case really 24 rises and falls on the legal significance of that resolution. 10:16AM **25** And as your Honor knows, he found that that concurrent

1 resolution did not have the force of law and felt that all the 2 claims therefore had to be dismissed. And, your Honor, we of 3 course agree with that decision and we respectfully request 4 that the court should follow it, but we believe that there is a preliminary jurisdictional issue here, a very serous issue, 10:16AM 5 6 that has to be addressed first and, of course, that is whether 7 this court has jurisdiction under the Eleventh Amendment. 8 As the court of course is well aware, the Eleventh 9 Amendment generally makes the state as well as state agencies 10:16AM 10 and state officers such as the Acting Attorney General immune 11 from suits that are brought in federal court by private 12 parties. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Feinblatt, yes, but do you agree that 14 if it's a suit for injunctive relief the Eleventh Amendment 15 10:17AM does not bar the action? 16 MR. FEINBLATT: Well, it depends. I know you are 17 referring to Ex Parte Young and the question is whether Ex 18 Parte Young applies. I absolutely agree that exception has 19 some limitations which we believe apply here, but Ex Parte 20 Young does allow under certain circumstances for suits to 10:17AM 21 proceed against individual state officers for injunctive or 22 declaratory relief on a prospective basis, that is absolutely 23 true. However, as the Third Circuit noted in MCI Telecom, 271 24 F.3d 491, citing the Pennhurst case, which is a U. S. Supreme 10:17AM **25** Court case, which we of course note extensively in our briefs,

	1	Ex Parte Young does not apply if the state is the real
	2	substantial party in interest and the state officer is only a
	3	nominal defendant. To determine whether that is the case, you
	4	have to look at the effect of the relief sought. What is
10:18AM	5	being sought in the case? Is it really just against one
	6	individual or is the nature of the relief sought something
	7	sought against the state?
	8	So, for example, if the suit is seeking to restrain
	9	the state from acting or compelling it to act, such as a suit
10:18AM	10	for specific performance, that's deemed to really be against
	11	the state. If a suit is brought for money damages, that's not
	12	allowed because even if an individual officer is being sued,
	13	it's understood that the money would be paid out of the state
	14	treasury.
10:18AM	15	THE COURT: So, help me understand, because I really
	16	did not follow the argument that the defendant was making in
	17	their brief. And I want to change the facts for a moment.
	18	You agree, I presume, that if the state conduct at issue here
	19	was the state has a statute, let's pretend
10:19AM	20	MR. FEINBLATT: Right.
	21	THE COURT: that said: Anyone over the age of
	22	20 or under the age of 20 cannot vote. Does that mean a
	23	19-year-old citizen of New Jersey could not sue the state for
	24	injunctive relief?
10:19AM	25	MR. FEINBLATT: Well, that would be a well, I

1 quess if it's a prospective challenge to the constitutionality 2 of a statute, that may be allowed. But I think we have to 3 look at what's going on here. 4 THE COURT: Okay. MR. FEINBLATT: The claim is that the state had, not 10:19AM 5 6 the Attorney General, but that the legislature through this 7 resolution had officially recognized the plaintiff tribe. The suit, although there are some allegations against the Attorney 8 9 General, there are allegations that all representatives of 10:20AM 10 various branchs of government over the years either have in 11 one way or another affirmed that "prior recognition" or have 12 said no, there was not such recognition. For example, 13 Paragraph 35 of the complaint alleges that the tribe's status 14 as an officially recognized tribe was fundamentally undermined 15 by a representative of the State Commission on American Indian 10:20AM 16 Affairs. That commission is not part of the Attorney 17 General's office, it's not the Attorney General, it's not 18 within that office, it's part of the Department of State. 19 it's clear when you look at the factual allegations that the 10:20AM 20 reach of this case goes well beyond the Attorney General or 21 anybody in his office. 22 THE COURT: All right, let me change the facts for a 23 moment. 24 MR. FEINBLATT: Yes. 10:21AM **25** THE COURT: In 19 -- I'll just pick a date because I

	1	don't really think the date is well, no, let me pick a date
	2	post 2001. In 2005 the State of New Jersey passed a
	3	statute
	4	MR. FEINBLATT: Yes.
10:21AM	5	THE COURT: that said the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape
	6	Tribal Nation is officially state-recognized as a tribe.
	7	Okay?
	8	MR. FEINBLATT: Yes.
	9	THE COURT: Then post 2005 the state does something
10:21AM	10	to go against that. Would the plaintiff have standing then?
	11	MR. FEINBLATT: Well, actually not in federal court.
	12	You can't enforce state law rights in federal court. But if
	13	you could make it a constitutional argument, that may be
	14	possible.
10:21AM	15	THE COURT: Well, okay. So you agree with me. So if
	16	what the state was doing was alleged to have violated or is
	17	violating the due process rights under the federal
	18	constitution, do you agree then that the plaintiffs would not
	19	be barred under the injunctive relief prong of the Eleventh
10:22AM	20	Amendment?
	21	MR. FEINBLATT: Well, again I think it's possible,
	22	but I think the facts here are different.
	23	THE COURT: How?
	24	MR. FEINBLATT: Because we are talking about a
10:22AM	25	situation where the plaintiff is relying on various

	1	representations by various representatives of the state
	2	government and also arguing that certain other representations
	3	go counter to the alleged recognition. And what you need to
	4	do, respectfully, is you have to look at the nature of the
10:22AM	5	relief sought. So if we go to the complaint
	6	THE COURT: All right. Hold on a second, please.
	7	Okay.
	8	MR. FEINBLATT: If we go to page 20 of the first
	9	amended complaint, if we look at page 20, paragraph 1, they
10:23AM	10	are seeking a declaration pursuant to 28 U. S. C. 2201.
	11	THE COURT: Oh, I don't have the amended complaint
	12	I'm sorry.
	13	MR. FEINBLATT: Well, if you look at the original it
	14	would be the same language in the wherefore clause.
10:23AM	15	THE COURT: All right, let me just get there. Okay.
	16	MR. FEINBLATT: In paragraph 1 they are seeking a
	17	declaration that the Nation has been officially recognized as
	18	an American Indian tribe by the State of New Jersey.
	19	THE COURT: All right, go to B. Tell me about B.
10:23AM	20	MR. FEINBLATT: B, it says "Enjoining defendant from
	21	denying, repudiating or otherwise impairing the Nation's
	22	status as an American Indian tribe officially recognized by
	23	the State of New Jersey." I respectfully submit that we have
	24	to look at the nature of the case. I don't think Mr.
10:24AM	25	Werkheiser would be happy if the order of this court were

	1	Acting Attorney General Robert Lougy is enjoined, but nobody
	2	else is enjoined on the state level, including the legislature
	3	or anybody else. Because the whole purpose of this lawsuit is
	4	really not about the state. What they are focused on, which I
10:24AM	5	understand, is they are seeking the state's assistance in
	6	getting federal benefits and services. That relief is not
	7	limited to having the Acting Attorney General say or not say
	8	something, that relief can only be really effectuated if
	9	everyone who is a representative of the state has to represent
10:24AM	10	or cannot disavow this alleged the prior "recognition."
	11	THE COURT: Well, I just want to stick with the
	12	hypothetical because I really am not following your argument.
	13	So I want you to assume that in 2005 the tribe was recognized
	14	by the New Jersey Legislature.
10:25AM	15	MR. FEINBLATT: Yes.
	16	THE COURT: I want you to assume that for a moment.
	17	Okay?
	18	MR. FEINBLATT: Right.
	19	THE COURT: And as a result of that the tribe is now
10:25AM	20	afforded certain federal benefits. That you don't quarrel
	21	with, assuming my assumption, right?
	22	MR. FEINBLATT: Yeah, sure.
	23	THE COURT: Okay. If the defendant, the state, then
	24	takes the position "no, just kidding, whatever, we didn't
10:25AM	25	recognize you as a tribe," and it's impeding their right to

	1	get federal benefits, then I don't understand how that's
	2	barred by the Eleventh Amendment.
	3	MR. FEINBLATT: Well
	4	THE COURT: Because it's injunctive relief. They are
10:25AM	5	seeking an injunction from the Attorney General from violating
	6	their due process rights by
	7	MR. FEINBLATT: Well, I think that's a slightly
	8	different situation where there is a definite concrete
	9	statute. Here, they are relying not just on that resolution
10:26AM	10	but other
	11	THE COURT: Hold on one second. Do you agree under
	12	my hypothetical that the Eleventh Amendment would not then bar
	13	that suit?
	14	MR. FEINBLATT: I would say no for another reason,
10:26AM	15	respectfully.
	16	THE COURT: Okay.
	17	MR. FEINBLATT: As we pointed out in our brief, there
	18	is a related concept which was developed in <u>Idaho versus Coeur</u>
	19	<u>d'Alene</u> which is that an action cannot be maintained under <u>Ex</u>
10:26AM	20	Parte Young, "if the suit against the state officer effects a
	21	unique or essential attribute of state sovereignty such that
	22	the action must be understood as one against the state." And
	23	in this case where we don't have this kind of clarity about
	24	well, we think it's clear that there was no official
10:27AM	25	recognition but where we don't have this clarity, this suit

	1	is effectively seeking an order from your Honor saying we're
	2	going to interfere with what the state might do in terms of
	3	recognizing or not recognizing the Indian tribe. That's an
	4	essential attribute of sovereignty. It's like the issue in
10:27AM	5	the <u>Idaho vs. Coeur d'Alene</u> which ironically dealt with an
	6	Indian tribe where a suit was brought effectively seeking, as
	7	the court said, to it was effectively a quiet title action
	8	over what rights did the state have to certain lands that that
	9	particular tribe said they had rights to. The court said this
10:27AM	10	would be offensive to the sovereignty of the state because it
	11	goes to fundamental issues of what land does the state own or
	12	not. And the court said that dispute can't be brought in
	13	federal court, you could bring it in state court, and that was
	14	an avenue that was pursued here, although they've lost, but
10:28AM	15	THE COURT: But I think that case is somewhat I think
	16	materially different. Here, as I understand the allegation,
	17	which is the State of New Jersey has recognized the tribe as
	18	an official tribe. I know the state disagrees with that
	19	but
10:28AM	20	MR. FEINBLATT: Sure.
	21	THE COURT: Okay. Has recognized the plaintiff as a
	22	tribe, the tribe is seeking to get federal benefits and now
	23	the state is saying "just kidding."
	24	MR. FEINBLATT: Right.
10:28AM	25	THE COURT: So, under that scenario, assuming my

	1	hypothetical, isn't the state interfering with its due process
	2	rights under the federal constitution to receive those
	3	benefits by taking that arbitrary, erroneous, whatever you
	4	want to call it, position?
10:29AM	5	MR. FEINBLATT: It's possible, but the relief that is
	6	being sought is not limited to one particular individual or
	7	even one office, by its very nature that relief is being
	8	sought not just against the Attorney General but against any
	9	other representative of the state.
10:29AM	10	THE COURT: Okay.
	11	MR. FEINBLATT: And the relief that's being sought by
	12	its unique by its nature is so fundamental to the
	13	sovereignty of the state, should they continue did they
	14	recognize, do they need to continue to recognize a particular
10:29AM	15	tribe? Respectfully, I think our motion is clear, this is a
	16	classic example of something that goes to, you know, state
	17	sovereignty, it's a matter that really does not belong in
	18	federal court under the Eleventh Amendment.
	19	THE COURT: They are only suing the Attorney General,
10:29AM	20	right?
	21	MR. FEINBLATT: Right. Which is I think they
	22	really would probably want to sue every you know, they
	23	really although the Attorney General is listed, it is our
	24	position that he is in many respects a nominal party because
10:30AM	25	their concern is with every state representative. What they

	1	really want is some you know, they want representation from
	2	somebody at the state on a continuing basis to the feds that
	3	the state has officially recognized this tribe. It doesn't
	4	have to be the Attorney General, it could be somebody in
10:30AM	5	another agency. Certainly, our position is that the entity
	6	that would have to do that would be the legislature by statute
	7	and that has not been done.
	8	It's our position that what we're dealing with here
	9	is a claim that really should be resolved by seeking relief at
10:30AM	10	the state legislative level; or, if the concern is about
	11	recognition, that there is a procedure provided for under
	12	federal law to go before the Bureau of Indian Affairs to
	13	receive recognition.
	14	THE COURT: But if they have alleged imminent harm of
10:30AM	15	their federal benefits being denied
	16	MR. FEINBLATT: Yes.
	17	THE COURT: by the arbitrary conduct of the State
	18	of New Jersey or the Attorney General, how does that not state
	19	a claim for prospective injunctive relief? You are not
10:31AM	20	suggesting that they would have to sue every single
	21	legislator, are you?
	22	MR. FEINBLATT: No. But I think they really would be
	23	suing the state, that's what the point is. The case is really
	24	against the state. They don't have the state listed as a
10:31AM	25	party, but that's really who the claim's against.

1 THE COURT: Under that scenario that I've just 2 mentioned then if the complaint were amended to list the State 3 of New Jersey you would agree that that would not be barred by 4 the state --MR. FEINBLATT: No, it absolutely would be barred. 10:31AM 5 6 Because they are really suing the state. This case is really 7 not against the Acting Attorney General, it's against the 8 state, they --9 THE COURT: But it's for injunctive relief though. 10:31AM 10 MR. FEINBLATT: Oh, absolutely. There is no 11 question -- I'm not saying they haven't alleged certain forms 12 of relief that ordinarily might allow for -- to go under the 13 Ex Parte Young. You have to dig deeper though into what's 14 being alleged. And the allegations are really against the 15 state itself and the relief they seek is against the state, 10:32AM 16 they want a uniform position by the state. They would not be 17 happy if tomorrow the Attorney General didn't do anything but 18 some other agency or representative of the state said no, 19 there is no recognition. It's clear they want recognition by 10:32AM 20 the state or continued recognition, and it's our position that 21 that is barred by the Eleventh Amendment. And furthermore, 22 given the subject matter of that claim, it's something that's 23 an essential attribute of sovereignty of the state. 24 THE COURT: But they don't already have though some 10:32AM **25** recognition by the Attorney General's prior letter?

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1
                                     I'm sorry?
                     MR. FEINBLATT:
         2
                     THE COURT: Don't they already have -- what I
         3
            understood you to be saying is that until the state says there
         4
            is no recognition they don't have a claim because if their
            claim is we want the State of New Jersey to recognize --
10:33AM
         5
         6
                     MR. FEINBLATT: Right.
         7
                     THE COURT: -- us as a tribe, that they can't not do.
         8
            But then I thought you said but if what they were saying is if
         9
            the state were to say no, there is no such state recognition,
10:33AM
       10
            they might have a claim.
       11
                                     They might --
                     MR. FEINBLATT:
       12
                     THE COURT: Haven't they already done that?
       13
                                     They would not -- my position is --
                     MR. FEINBLATT:
       14
            their argument is that there already was recognition and it's
       15
            been -- they want to stop it from denying or repudiating it.
10:33AM
       16
                     THE COURT: But it's already --
       17
                     MR. FEINBLATT: My position is that this subject
       18
            matter, given the nature of it, is really a suit against the
            state, the Attorney General's a nominal party, and the type of
       19
       20
            relief that's being sought goes to an essential attribute of
10:33AM
       21
            the state: Does the state recognize or should it continue to
       22
            recognize a particular tribe is an issue that goes to the
       23
            essential sovereignty of the state and, respectfully, is a
       24
            matter that should not be brought in federal court.
10:34AM 25
                     THE COURT: Well, maybe there is a misunderstanding
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	1	of what their claim is. I thought their claim was that the
	2	state has said there is no recognition of such tribe
	3	MR. FEINBLATT: Right.
	4	THE COURT: and therefore they are being denied
10:34AM	5	benefits under federal benefits.
	6	MR. FEINBLATT: Yes.
	7	THE COURT: Okay.
	8	MR. FEINBLATT: Yeah. They are saying that they were
	9	recognized in 1982 and various other representatives, both at
10:34AM	10	the executive branch and legislative I'm sorry. Executive
	11	and I guess yeah, the executive branch, various
	12	representatives continue to make that statement, but in
	13	addition they pointed out that other representatives of the
	14	state both in the Attorney General's Office and also in the
10:34AM	15	executive branch have I'm sorry, in the
	16	governor's office in the Secretary of State's Office have
	17	made contrary statements.
	18	So the sweep of the case is not limited just to the
	19	Attorney General or his office, it goes far beyond that. And
10:34AM	20	the relief that's being sought here is, first of all, a
	21	determination that the state itself has recognized the tribe,
	22	not just the Attorney General. And although the injunction
	23	seems to talk about the defendant in the singular, it's clear
	24	that the relief that's really sought is not just limited to
10:35AM	25	the Attorney General, it's to all state representatives. They

	1	
	1	want a uniform position that they are recognized and that they
	2	can receive these benefits. So it's our position again that
	3	the nature of this claim is such that it really respectfully
	4	cannot be brought in federal court.
10:35AM	5	THE COURT: Okay.
	6	MR. FEINBLATT: Do you have any further questions on
	7	that issue?
	8	THE COURT: Not on the standing issue.
	9	MR. FEINBLATT: Shall I go into the others?
10:35AM	10	THE COURT: Yes, please.
	11	MR. FEINBLATT: So, if we get to the merits of the
	12	case we do believe that, as Judge Anklowitz found, that the
	13	case really rises and falls on the legal significance of the
	14	1982 concurrent resolution. That resolution was never
10:36AM	15	submitted to the governor, never approved by the governor, and
	16	as pointed out by Judge Anklowitz, it doesn't have the force
	17	and effect of law. It does not have any binding legal effect,
	18	it is merely a statement of sentiment that was issued by the
	19	legislature at the time. And in his opinion he cited various
10:36AM	20	decisions that we also cited for that very fundamental
	21	proposition. So, the whole case is predicated on an act that
	22	does not have the force and effect of law.
	23	Beyond that, as Judge Anklowitz pointed out, if you
	24	go to the actual wording of the resolution it was not an
10:37AM	25	official recognition of the tribe as an authentic American

1 Indian tribe. The language that's in the resolution talks 2 about designating the tribe. And so we pointed out in our brief what that seems to mean is that the state certainly 3 4 recognizes or identifies the tribe in the cognitive sense that 10:37AM 5 there is this group who is representing, of course, that they have a long history in New Jersey, unique cultural group with 6 7 a very proud heritage, but it is not a formal acknowledgement 8 that this tribe is an authentic sovereign tribe which has to 9 be officially recognized on a government to government basis, 10:37AM 10 or something along those lines. 11 Indeed, there is nothing in the resolution where it 12 says that the legislature attempted to evaluate whether it's 13 an authentic tribe or not. The focus of the resolution was on 14 so-called memorializing or inducing the federal government to 15 provide whatever funds, services or other benefits that they 10:38AM 16 might provide under federal programs. And it's certainly 17 alleged in the complaint, and we're happy to hear, that over 18 the years various federal entities have provided benefits and 19 services. And that's their prerogative, that was for them, 10:38AM 20 the federal entities, to construe that resolution as they may, 21 but it can't be used as a bootstrap, in effect, to say that 22 already in 1982 the state officially recognized the tribe. 23 It's a very different vehicle or enterprise that was going on 24 there. 10:39AM **25** So, it's our position, as Judge Anklowitz found,

	1	that and that's very important when we get to the various
	2	causes of action because they all essentially, at least the
	3	due process clauses require, that there be some established, a
	4	well respected right under state law. And it's our position
10:39AM	5	that that resolution is a statement of sentiment. It could be
	6	viewed or not viewed by federal entities, but it does not have
	7	the force of law.
	8	And we are now in a situation where in 2001 a statute
	9	was passed that made it clear that the way official
10:39AM	10	recognition of an Indian tribe is acquired is through
	11	statutory recognition. And as Judge Anklowitz pointed out in
	12	his opinion, there have been certain proposed statutes to
	13	recognize the plaintiff tribe in some way but none of them
	14	have passed. So we think that
10:40AM	15	THE COURT: None involving this tribe.
	16	MR. FEINBLATT: No, there were some proposed statutes
	17	involving this tribe.
	18	THE COURT: When was that? Refresh my recollection.
	19	MR. FEINBLATT: I think various years. I think a
10:40AM	20	number of years. I think I don't know the exact years, but
	21	I think there were at least three or four efforts to pass such
	22	statutes.
	23	THE COURT: All before 2001?
	24	MR. FEINBLATT: No, after. After, once the statute
10:40AM	25	was put in effect requiring statutory recognition, but they

	1	have not passed. So, given that as the backdrop, we have
	2	argued that there is another bar to this suit being considered
	3	on the merits and that is that this is a this case raises a
	4	political question because the issue of whether the tribe
10:40AM	5	should be officially recognized can only be achieved at this
	6	point through statutory enactment. There is no such statutory
	7	enactment, and therefore
	8	THE COURT: Let me just maybe I can just cut to
	9	the chase on that argument. The plaintiffs are not seeking to
10:41AM	10	have the tribe recognized as a claim in and of itself.
	11	MR. FEINBLATT: Right.
	12	THE COURT: I think if they were, they would agree
	13	with you that that is not a justiciable issue. So I think we
	14	can cut to the chase on that argument.
10:41AM	15	MR. FEINBLATT: Well, the problem with their claim
	16	though is they are relying on something from 1982 which
	17	doesn't have the force and effect of law, so we think you
	18	can't pursue it. But if we get to the issue of the
	19	resolution, even if it did in some way recognize the tribe,
10:41AM	20	their own complaint acknowledges that the recognition was
	21	impaired, if not rescinded, by the 2001 letter from the
	22	Division of Gaming Enforcement and certain later
	23	communications.
	24	Now, there was no statute or regulation at the time
10:42AM	25	that precluded the state from reevaluating or so-called

1 rescinding any earlier recognition of the tribe, whatever form 2 that was, or what the criteria might be in evaluating that. 3 So even if the court ignored the fact that the '82 resolution 4 does not have binding legal effect, it's our position you would still have to consider whether there was a valid 10:42AM 5 6 rescission or reevaluating of whatever earlier recognition 7 there might have been. And we submit that that type of issue 8 itself is something that really needs to be left to the 9 political branch. There are no standards in New Jersey for 10:43AM 10 doing such an evaluation. We think, particularly given the 11 2001 statute, that this is an area that would have to be left 12 for the Legislature. 13 Shall I go on to the cause of action? But if we get 14 to the causes of action, we don't believe that they state a 15 10:43AM viable claim. We'd like to first address the substantive due 16 process claim. 17 As your Honor is well aware, that only applies to 18 egregious government abuses against well-recognized liberty or 19 property rights. There is a threshold inquiry, which is 10:44AM 20 whether the right that's claimed is objectively and deeply 21 rooted in the traditions, history and conscience of the 22 people. And so fundamental rights and liberty that have been 23 identified in the cases are fairly rare. They are things like 24 the right to marry, have children, use contraception and 10:44AM **25** bodily integrity. And you also need to clearly identify what

1 the fundamental right is, and obviously it has to fit into 2 that category. 3 We've been struggling to know exactly what the 4 fundamental right is that they are talking about, but it 10:44AM appears that at paragraph I think it's 51 of the complaint, 5 6 amended complaint, it's alleged that the plaintiff has a 7 fundamental right to its status as a state-recognized American 8 Indian tribe. Let me just make sure I have the right 9 paragraph on that. 10:45AM 10 THE COURT: Yes. 11 MR. FEINBLATT: Okay. It's our view that this type 12 of status is not something that would fall within the limited 13 category of fundamental rights. New Jersey doesn't even have 14 a, other than the statute it doesn't have any, you know, any 15 10:45AM history of recognizing tribes. There are no procedures, 16 standards or requirements for recognition or continued 17 recognition, so we don't think it falls within things like 18 contraceptives, right to marry, the few things that are these 19 fundamental rights. But furthermore, if we got to the other 10:45AM 20 main requirement you need to show that there is government 21 conduct that shocks the conscience. 22 THE COURT: So why don't you focus your arguments on 23 the procedural due process. 24 MR. FEINBLATT: Okay. I just want to say we don't 10:45AM **25** believe there is any shocking of the conscience here.

1 best, the allegation is that that opinion letter issued by the 2 DGE in 2001 was very wrong, was -- you know, was a bad step 3 and inconsistent. We don't think there is any case that is 4 close to saying that something like that shocks the 10:46AM 5 conscience. 6 THE COURT: So, let me understand the position. 7 it the position of the defendant, and again I want to posit a 8 hypothetical, that if the Nation had been recognized by the 9 state as an official tribe and relying upon that recognition 10:46AM 10 the Nation was receiving benefits and then in 2001 the then 11 Attorney General Suarez said "just kidding," thereby putting 12 in jeopardy the tribe's right to receive federal benefits, 13 it's the state's position that that would not shock the 14 conscience? 15 MR. FEINBLATT: Right. Well, we don't have that 10:47AM 16 situation. But I don't think it would. I think shocking the 17 conscience is really not limited -- it's not incorrect or ill 18 advised decisions, it has to be so arbitrary that it shocks 19 the conscience. Certainly in our situation that opinion 10:47AM 20 letter is not arbitrary, it pointed out, just as I have today, 21 two major things: One, that that 1982 concurrent resolution 22 doesn't have the force of law and, number two, it delved into 23 the substance of it, as I have done today, that there was no 24 official recognition. It was really an effort by the state to 10:47AM **25** encourage the Federal Government to recognize or to provide

benefits and services to the tribe.

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If we get to procedural due process, again, you need to show that there is a protected liberty or property interest under state law and it has to be, again, from some independent source such as state law and, again, our position is that they are really relying on that 1982 resolution as establishing this recognition right. It's our position that that is not -does not have the force and effect of law and therefore they do not have a recognized liberty or property interest under state law. We did also raise concerns about what would be the procedures that would have to be imposed if there were such a recognized right. I don't think that's been identified.

fairly simple, that need to allege that your particular group has been treated differently from members of a similarly situated class, there is no allegation of such disparate we're unique, we're a special group that needs recognition so you can't compare us to others, and that, therefore, we are being treated in a discriminatory way and therefore the claim should be allowed. They did cite a couple of Second Circuit found any Third Circuit cases that allow that claim, so we think that this case does not fit in the equal protection analysis.

But finally on equal protection our position is treatment. What the plaintiffs are arguing is well, you know, cases for that proposition. I did not find any -- we have not

	1	So, it's our view that, again, the court doesn't need
	2	to get to the merits of the claims because it's barred by the
	3	Eleventh Amendment and political question doctrine, but if we
	4	were to get to the allegations they would fail again largely
10:50AM	5	because the case is predicated on a resolution that doesn't
	6	have the force and effect of law. Whether the Federal
	7	Government wants to give it that weight or not is very
	8	different than having this court requiring the State of New
	9	Jersey, and we do believe it's not just the Attorney General,
10:50AM	10	to maintain or not be able to communicate certain positions.
	11	So for all these reasons, we think that the complaint
	12	should be the amended complaint should be dismissed.
	13	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
	14	MR. FEINBLATT: Thank you, your Honor.
10:50AM	15	THE COURT: Mr. Werkheiser. Would you please begin
	16	your comments with the issue of the Eleventh Amendment,
	17	please.
	18	MR. WERKHEISER: Yes, your Honor.
	19	Your Honor, the Attorney General is not immune from
10:51AM	20	this suit. This is a classic case for applying the Young
	21	exception to Eleventh Amendment immunity. As the plaintiff
	22	did in Young, we are suing the state's Attorney General, on
	23	purpose, this Attorney General, alleging that his actions
	24	violate federal law. Young allows state officers to be sued
10:51AM	25	in their individual capacities for prospective injunctive and

1 declaratory relief. 2 THE COURT: And what is the action that he is alleged 3 to have done? 4 MR. WERKHEISER: He has violated the tribe's rights to due process by denying that the tribe was previously 10:51AM 5 6 recognized and doing so without having afforded the tribe any 7 process that in anyway looks like what it went through to get 8 recognition in the first place. 9 THE COURT: So that sounds like a procedural due 10:52AM 10 process. Do you agree with that? 11 MR. WERKHEISER: It is procedural and we think 12 substantive. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Tell me about the substantive. 14 MR. WERKHEISER: Yes, your Honor. Your Honor, as 15 your Honor is well aware, in order to state a claim for a 10:52AM 16 violation of substantive due process, the plaintiff must 17 allege that he was deprived of a fundamental right and that 18 the government conduct was egregious. The tribe pleads that 19 it has a fundamental interest motivated by unfounded and 10:52AM 20 pernicious racial stereotypes and in light of the state's long 21 history of treatment of this tribe in its identity as a Native 22 American tribe. It is, we contend, indeed arbitrary and 23 shocks the conscience that after nearly 30 years of being so 24 recognized by the state that the Attorney General, without 10:53AM **25** process, would deny that recognition.

	1	In particular, your Honor, when we can get to trial
	2	and introduce evidence as we have pled, we will be able to
	3	demonstrate that the motivation for this Attorney General in
	4	taking the actions that he has are derived from shocking
10:53AM	5	reasons, and that is that the gaming interests in this state
	6	have a record for almost 20 years of attempting to question
	7	the recognition of these tribes in that, in particular,
	8	correspondence back and forth between the tribe and the
	9	Attorney General's office will reveal that the Attorney
10:53AM	10	General's office primary concern in not addressing the tribe's
	11	concern about its recent letters to the Federal Government is
	12	motivated by a concern about not irritating Atlantic City
	13	gaming interests, who irrationally believe that state
	14	recognition leads to the opportunity for Indian gaming, which
10:54AM	15	is well established has no connection whatsoever, that flows
	16	only from federal recognition. And as your Honor is
	17	undoubtedly aware, achieving federal recognition requires on
	18	average now 20 years and \$20 million to achieve, something
	19	that this tribe is nowhere near achieving.
10:54AM	20	THE COURT: So in your comments to me can you address
	21	the argument that and I don't remember the dates, they are
	22	listed in the judge's opinion about the unsuccessful
	23	efforts by the State Legislature to recognize the tribe as a
	24	tribe.
10:54AM	25	MR. WERKHEISER: Yes, your Honor. There are a number

1 of assertions that were made, respectfully, in the Attorney 2 General's comments this morning that I would love to correct 3 because they are completely opposite and different from what 4 we have pled plainly in the allegations. And with respect to those statutes, I'll address those first and then hope to have 10:54AM 5 6 the opportunity to correct some others. 7 THE COURT: Are you going to correct that one? 8 the judge wrong? 9 MR. WERKHEISER: Yes. 10:55AM 10 THE COURT: There were not unsuccessful -- I've 11 forgotten how many he said. There were not unsuccessful 12 efforts to recognize the tribe, the Nanticoke as a tribe? 13 MR. WERKHEISER: The reason the judge was wrong is 14 because as the evidentiary record will show, the purpose of 15 the introduction of those failed bills was not a concession 10:55AM 16 that the tribes were not previously recognized, it was a 17 recognition of the political reality that the gaming interests 18 in the state had continued to question whether or not the 19 tribe was recognized, and so these legislators introduced the 10:55AM 20 statutes. And if your Honor reads the bills, the primary 21 purpose of the statute in the language was to assure the state 22 in law that the tribes had no interest in gaming. It's in the 23 language of the statute. The tribes were willing to say 24 whatever rights theoretically you might have in gaming, it's 10:56AM **25** irrational because we are state-recognized tribes, we have no

	1	rights to gaming. We're willing to put that in law as a
	2	prophylactic against further interference by the gaming
	3	interests in our if you'll just get off our back, we will
	4	put that into law. That was the purpose. And the judge in
10:56AM	5	the state case didn't look at any of that evidence, and that's
	6	contrary to what we would introduce, your Honor.
	7	THE COURT: So you don't agree that those bills were
	8	introduced for the sole is purpose of recognizing the
	9	Nanticoke as a tribe?
10:56AM	10	MR. WERKHEISER: No, your Honor, just the opposite.
	11	We would contest and would introduce plenty of legislative
	12	history, characterizations in the popular press at the time,
	13	that the purpose of this was to get the gaming interests off
	14	their backs, it was not in anyway a concession that they
10:56AM	15	weren't previously recognized. The tribes are trying to deal
	16	with the political reality in which they were situated.
	17	The other thing I'd like to correct, your Honor, the
	18	Attorney General
	19	THE COURT: One moment.
10:57AM	20	MR. WERKHEISER: Yes, your Honor.
	21	(Short pause.)
	22	THE COURT: Okay, go ahead.
	23	MR. WERKHEISER: The Attorney General this morning
	24	has suggested that we would not be happy if your Honor issued
10:57AM	25	an order enjoining the Attorney General from making statements

1 to the federal government that the tribes are not recognized. 2 We would affirm that we would be plenty happy with that, your 3 Honor. In fact, if your Honor wants to write that up right now we can end our oral arguments and leave. 4 10:57AM 5 And the reason for that is despite the assertion from 6 the Attorney General, we are pinpointing the actions of really 7 this Attorney General's office because any peripheral 8 statements by other agencies to federal agencies are traceable 9 back to this opinion from the Attorney General's office. 10 I would even distinguish it, your Honor, from the 2001 opinion 10:58AM 11 because the 2001 letter that came out of Suarez's office ends 12 by saying to the federal government: Look, Federal 13 Government, if you want to consider all of our previous 14 actions good enough for state recognition, that's up to you. 15 10:58AM So they punted. And because they punted, all agencies of the 16 state government that had been dealing with these tribes as 17 state-recognized for 20 years and all federal agencies that 18 had been dealing with these tribes for 20 years continued to 19 acknowledge them as state-recognized after that 2001 letter, 10:58AM 20 which is why the tribe didn't sue in 2001, because the damage 21 was essentially limited. 22 But in 2012 this Attorney General went beyond what 23 was a limited communication between previously the Attorney 24 General's office and one federal agency and then said we have 10:58AM **25** never had any tribes in New Jersey, they don't exist, and

	1	began saying that to agencies other than this division that
	2	was in charge of arts and crafts. And the consequence of
	3	that, your Honor, has been devastating for the tribe.
	4	The fundamental error that the trial court made, your
10:59AM	5	Honor, and that I hope we can avoid in this circumstance is it
	6	agreed with the Attorney General's mischaracterization of an
	7	essential claim made by our tribe in this case.
	8	THE COURT: Mr. Werkheiser, I'm sorry. Before you
	9	get there.
10:59AM	10	MR. WERKHEISER: Yes.
	11	THE COURT: Where in your complaint do you allege
	12	about oh, I found it. Paragraph 35. Thank you.
	13	MR. WERKHEISER: Yes, your Honor.
	14	THE COURT: The 2012?
10:59AM	15	MR. WERKHEISER: Yes, your Honor.
	16	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I'm sorry.
	17	MR. WERKHEISER: That's okay.
	18	The Attorney General and the state court have boiled
	19	this case down to an assertion that the tribe asserts that a
10:59AM	20	concurrent resolution is the equivalent of a statute in New
	21	Jersey. We don't believe that. You will find that allegation
	22	nowhere in our complaint. What we do allege is that there is
	23	a decades long uninterrupted practice of federal agencies
	24	accepting concurrent resolutions, accepting executive orders,
11:00AM	25	accepting statutes, accepting things as informal as a letter

1 from the -- in Delaware's instance a letter from the state 2 secretary of state to the Federal Government. The Federal 3 Government has a long practice of accepting things other than 4 statutes for the purpose of state recollection because, your 11:00AM 5 Honor, what does state recognition actually mean in practice? 6 It means when federal agencies ask state agencies: Do you 7 want Native Americans residing in your state to have access to 8 certain federal benefits reserved for state-recognized tribes, 9 the state says yes. That's about it. Now, we --11:00AM 10 THE COURT: But I thought that your complaint did go 11 one step further in saying that the passages of the statutes 12 were ipso facto recognition of the tribe, I thought that 13 that's what you were alleging, and so by virtue of those 14 statutes there was a de facto recognition of the tribe and so 15 11:01AM the concurrent resolution is sort of a red herring. I thought 16 that was what your claim is. 17 MR. WERKHEISER: We are claiming that for the 18 purposes of the way state recognition works in the real world, 19 which is the Federal Government looks to the states to express 20 its intent, that that intent does not need to rise to the 11:01AM 21 level -- it has never needed to rise, today it does not in any 22 other state need to rise to the level of the state passing 23 formal legislation for the purposes of accessing those federal 24 benefits. 11:01AM **25** THE COURT: I understood that argument, but I also

1 thought that you were alleging that by passage of what I call 2 the commission statute that they reaffirmed the recognition of the tribe and therefore it was a statutory passage. 3 4 MR. WERKHEISER: Oh, absolutely. Your Honor, if we're referring to the two actual statutes that were 11:02AM 5 6 subsequently passed that refers specifically to this tribe and 7 two other tribes, we absolutely contend that those statutes 8 came behind and affirmed what had been a long practice of the 9 The two statutes I would point to, your Honor, one of 11:02AM 10 which you've acknowledged already, the first that was passed 11 in 1991 authorized specifically the tribes to correct their 12 own birth certificates. And the reason for that --13 THE COURT: I thought it was '92. But, okay. 14 MR. WERKHEISER: I'll trust your Honor on that. 15 11:02AM reason for that law, as your Honor may be familiar, is because 16 the State of New Jersey, like other states, had a policy of 17 changing Native American birth certificate designations to 18 either black or white in order to maintain racial purity. That continued, believe it or not, up until the nineteen 19 11:03AM 20 eighties. And so the state said that what we are going to do, 21 we're going to empower the chiefs of the tribes -- it doesn't 22 say, your Honor, the executive directors of nonprofit 23 organizations that have tribes in their names, it says in the 24 statute the chiefs of the tribes to -- and then it refers 11:03AM **25** directly to, "the three New Jersey tribes of American

1 Indians," and then names each of them and distinguishes them 2 in the statute from other groups of Indians in New Jersey that 3 are not recognized. 4 There is a second statute, your Honor, that we think goes further to the evidence we'd introduced that the state 11:03AM 5 6 always intended this to mean recognition. In 1995 indeed the 7 legislature created the Commission on American Indian Affairs, 8 the purpose of which is stated plainly in the statutes, "serve 9 as liaison among the governments of the tribes, New Jersey and 11:04AM 10 the United States." What tribes? The statute specifically 11 names all three tribes. It reserves permanent seats on the 12 commission for just those three tribes and distinguishes them 13 from a limited number of seats that will be reserved for 14 people who reside in New Jersey but who are recognized by 15 11:04AM other states, drawing a paralegal between the New Jersey 16 state-recognized tribes and the non-New Jersey 17 state-recognized tribes. 18 Indeed, your Honor, our case does not just rest on 19 this 1982 concurrent resolution. All and every executive and 20 legislative arm of New Jersey government for at least two 11:04AM 21 decades --22 THE COURT: I just want to correct the record because 23 I -- I don't know that it matters. Something tells me it 24 does. It's "another," not "other." 11:05AM **25** MR. WERKHEISER: I'm sorry, your Honor?

THE COURT: It's "another," not "other." 1 2 MR. WERKHEISER: "Another." By another state as 3 opposed to other states? Okay. I'll have to get home and 4 think about what that means, your Honor, but I trust your 5 11:05AM Honor. 6 The point is, your Honor, that for 20 years no one, 7 not even the Attorney Generals of the state, did anything 8 other than consistently reaffirm to the Federal Government. 9 And the question is -- and I'll just point out that we've 11:05AM 10 alleged that there is a big evidentiary record that we'll 11 introduce, we haven't attached that whole record, but I'll 12 offer your Honor one example. Cary Edwards, who served as 13 Attorney General, had led the effort to get the concurrent 14 resolutions passed, knew before he died that gaming interests 15 11:06AM were making an attempt to dilute and pretend away at least 16 20 years of recognition of these tribes. So before he passed 17 he did a signed, sworn detailed affidavit which I can 18 summarize basically as: We knew what we were doing. 19 personally made -- speaking as him -- made everyone in the 20 state aware of what we were doing; the legislature knew what 11:06AM 21 it was doing; we meant it and the tribes have had every reason 22 to rely on it. Here's the kicker, your Honor. As we sit in 23 the courtroom today, New Jersey state government is drawing 24 down funds, federal funds for its own use for which it is 11:06AM **25** eligible only because and solely because it continues to

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            represent to the federal government that it has three
         2
            state-recognized tribes.
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                     THE COURT: Is that in your complaint?
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                     MR. WERKHEISER: Your Honor, we allege -- yes, we do,
11:07AM
         5
            your Honor, allege that the state --
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                     THE COURT: Where is that?
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                     MR. WERKHEISER: I'll ask my colleague Eden to help
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            me find it. But we allege that the state continues to be
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            inconsistent to the present date in its representations to the
11:07AM
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            state [sic]. Now what we don't cite, your Honor, is the
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            actual document from which we have discerned this and I don't
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            want --
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                     THE COURT: But the allegation you just asserted, is
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            that --
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11:07AM
                     MR. WERKHEISER: Yes, your Honor.
       16
                     (Short pause.)
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                     THE COURT: I guess it's paragraph 23?
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                     MR. WERKHEISER: It's at least there and we think,
       19
            your Honor, it's elsewhere. But if your Honor will allowed
11:08AM 20
            me, we'll identify that for the court.
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                     THE COURT: Yes. I'd like to know that.
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                     MR. WERKHEISER: And certainly if your Honor wants to
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            know any more specifics about that, we'll be happy to do so,
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            but don't want to go beyond the --
11:08AM 25
                     THE COURT: Well, I asked where it's at in the
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1 complaint because I couldn't remember it, but, you know, I am 2 struggling with the issue of standing and immunity. And so 3 when you made that assertion, that did not ring a bell that 4 that was in your complaint, but I could be wrong. So I'll let 5 11:08AM your colleague Ms. Burgess look for it. 6 MR. WERKHEISER: Thank you, your Honor. 7 Your Honor, we respectfully submit that this is a 8 motion to dismiss and though we certainly take the court's 9 obligations to look at all the procedural and substantive 11:09AM 10 questions that create a burden that the state has to overcome, 11 we believe that the tribe is entitled to build an evidentiary 12 record to support three things: That the federal government 13 does not require state recognition to be in a particular form. We'll present evidence that it was the clear intent of the 14 15 state and its legislature to recognize the tribe in the manner 11:09AM 16 that it did. That it's subsequent passage of a 2001 law 17 saying that future tribes will be recognized by statute is not 18 retrospective, as the Attorney General claims, doesn't take us 19 back to 1982; that it is not the practice of the Federal 20 11:09AM Government to look at changes that states make to the way that 21 they recognize tribes and impute and null and void previous 22 recognition. And finally, that the language that the 23 legislature used referring specifically to the tribes in 24 subsequent statutes was not an accident, it was intensional, 11:10AM **25** and the court can reasonably read that as the legislature

	1	knowing what it was doing.						
	2	Your Honor, the Attorney General has raised questions						
	3	about whether the political question exception allows the						
	4	court to decide that it does not have jurisdiction in this						
11:10AM	5	matter.						
	6	THE COURT: Well, I just don't think that that						
	7	argument I'm not persuaded by that argument because you are						
	8	not seeking relief to compel the New Jersey Legislature to						
	9	convene and recognize you as a tribe. Right, you are not						
11:11AM	10	asking that?						
	11	MR. WERKHEISER: We are not asking that, your Honor.						
	12	THE COURT: I think if you were, then I think that						
	13	then the defendant's argument has merit. But I don't see that						
	14	as your claim.						
11:11AM	15	MR. WERKHEISER: I'm pleased to skip that portion of						
	16	the argument then, your Honor. And I'd ask your Honor to						
	17	direct me to any of the other issues that your Honor has						
	18	questions about that we might						
	19	THE COURT: Thank you. The equal protection claim.						
11:11AM	20	I don't understand that claim.						
	21	MR. WERKHEISER: Okay.						
	22	THE COURT: Unless you are will to concede it.						
	23	MR. WERKHEISER: Not yet, your Honor. We know that						
	24	the standard is that to bring a viable equal protection claim						
11:11AM	25	the defendant has to allege that they were treated						

differently. The question for the court is, is there any 1 2 similarly situated group of people than Native Americans in 3 New Jersey? And we couldn't for the life of us figure out 4 that there was a comparable class. Native Americans are the only group of people that to be eligible for these desperately 11:12AM 5 6 needed services need to prove who they are. The Federal 7 Government doesn't go up, respectfully, to African-Americans 8 and say can you show your genealogical records? Can you take 9 a blood test? But it does that for Native Americans. And we 11:12AM 10 would argue, your Honor, that the treatment of these tribes in 11 particular has been pernicious in New Jersey and has forced 12 them into a situation where there really isn't a comparable 13 class of other folks. 14 So, if the Attorney General's position is that we 11:12AM 15 have to differentiate between one of the three tribes and how 16 they were treated and the other two tribes, because there are 17 only two other tribes, then that's going to be difficult 18 because the state has basically put their foot on all three of 19 them relatively equally. 20 11:13AM THE COURT: Right. 21 MR. WERKHEISER: And indeed, your Honor, I would just 22 use this opportunity to correct another thing that was said I 23 think in error earlier, and that is the Nanticoke were the 24 third tribe to be recognized chronologically. The legislative 11:13AM **25** explanation of the purpose of those concurrent resolutions is

1 tied to the first resolution because it was the model for the 2 second resolutions, and it says very clearly -- now, the state 3 court didn't read that. It looked to see if there was an 4 explanation of the third resolution. It wasn't because it was 11:13AM 5 modeled after the first two. But the first one says, your 6 Honor, we're recognizing these people as a tribe. It uses the 7 word "recognize." And then it goes further to say the purpose 8 of this recognition is so that they can get federal benefits. 9 Indeed, that is perfectly consistent with the Cary Edwards 11:14AM 10 affidavit and anyone else you would ask at the time. I just 11 wanted to take the opportunity to correct that piece. 12 Now, on the equal protection piece, the Attorney 13 General does not, I don't believe, contest that as an American 14 Indian tribe the tribe is a suspect class. He attempts to 15 arque that the tribe needed to allege it was differently 11:14AM 16 treated than other similarly situated, and that's the --17 confessing to you that we're having -- I don't concede that, 18 but the tribe is in a unique position. There aren't other 19 tribes of African-Americans, or I quess we could argue there 20 aren't other tribes of racial identity for whom the state and 11:14AM 21 federal government treats with this kind of formal process. 22 Only Native Americans are asked to ask a state and the Federal 23 Government to recognize who they are. 24 Would your Honor like me to continue on on that? 11:15AM **25** you have other questions on that? Okay.

	1	THE COURT: Did you find the allegation in the						
	2	complaint?						
	3	MS. BURGESS: Your Honor, we allege continuing harm						
	4	in the complaint, that Mr. Corrado reminded me that we learned						
11:15AM	5	of the continuing representations by New Jersey to the Federal						
	6	Government actually the day of our state court oral argument,						
	7	so it's not in our complaint. We'd be glad to amend that to						
	8	include that, if necessary. Thank you.						
	9	THE COURT: Thank you.						
11:15AM	10	MR. WERKHEISER: Your Honor, I think I've corrected						
	most of what either the Attorney General has I think							
	12	respectfully mischaracterized about our claim allegations and						
	13	those things that the state court adopted as true which are						
	14	directly contrary to what we allege.						
11:15AM	15	Now, we need not remind the court, of course, that						
	16	for the purpose of a motion to dismiss our plain allegations						
	17	are to be assumed as accurate, and the state court could not						
	18	have arrived at the decision it did without not only						
	19	overlooking that obligation but assuming facts and						
11:16AM	20	circumstances which are directly contrary to the allegations						
	21	in our complaint.						
	22	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.						
	23	MR. WERKHEISER: Thank you, your Honor.						
	24	THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Feinblatt. Do you wish to						
11:16AM	25	respond?						
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1 MR. FEINBLATT: Just very briefly, your Honor. 2 I think there are two fundamental issues here that we 3 respectfully disagree with Mr. Werkheiser, and I think his 4 argument highlighted the first one getting back to the 11:16AM 5 Eleventh Amendment, which we believe is a winning argument and it has to be considered very seriously. He mentioned 6 7 something about in 2012 there was a statement issued. So, if we look at paragraph 35 it says that the Nation's status was 8 9 undermined fundamentally, however after the Federal Government 11:17AM 10 issued this report the Nation eventually discovered from the 11 Federal Government that a state employee assigned to staff the 12 State Commission on American Indian Affairs had without the 13 knowledge or consent of the Commission, who are charged with 14 executing its mission, informed the GAO that New Jersey has no 15 11:17AM state-recognized tribe. That Commission is not part of the 16 Attorney General's Office, that's part of the Secretary of 17 State. 18 So my point is again I think, as the case law 19 indicates, you need to look at the actual allegations and the 11:17AM 20 nature of this case and the nature of the relief that's being 21 This case is clearly not limited to the Attorney 22 General. They want all representatives of the state 23 government who might interact with the Federal Government to 24 toe their line, which is that there has been official 11:18AM **25** recognition. So we think that this shows that this case is

1 far beyond the Attorney General. 2 THE COURT: Well, I guess, Mr. Feinblatt, I 3 haven't -- okay. And I don't know if you'll agree with me or 4 not, but in the allegation -- because this is what I'm hearing today and it's not in the complaint -- but if the allegation 11:18AM 5 is that the State of New Jersey is continuing to receive 6 7 federal funds from the Federal Government because of the state 8 recognition of the tribe but the state on the other hand is 9 saying to the tribe you can't receive federal funds because 11:18AM 10 you are not a state tribe, that sounds like due process is 11 being violated. And who the right party is, I don't know, but 12 it seems to -- what is the tribe to do? Sit back and let the 13 state have its day and have its way? 14 MR. FEINBLATT: If I may respond. 15 11:19AM THE COURT: Yes. 16 MR. FEINBLATT: First of all, that has not been 17 alleged in the complaint. I cannot confirm or deny that that 18 is factually true. 19 THE COURT: But if it were. 20 11:19AM MR. FEINBLATT: But even if it were true, the suit 21 would have to be brought in state court because the claim is 22 against the state. It's not a claim against the Attorney 23 General, it's a claim that the state has allegedly officially 24 recognized the tribe and should not be able to "disavow" that position. That goes to the fundamental sovereignty of the 11:19AM **25**

1 state, it's a fundamental characteristic of whether a state is 2 going to recognize a tribe or not. 3 THE COURT: But how do you get around the argument 4 that they are -- because of the state's, I'll won't call it arbitrary action for purposes of argument, they are being 11:19AM 5 denied or are in imminent danger of being denied federal 6 7 benefits? 8 MR. FEINBLATT: That's their argument but it's not 9 something that belongs in federal court because they are 11:20AM 10 really suing the state. They're seeking relief against the 11 state itself, not just against the Attorney General. Again, 12 it's our view that he's a nominal defendant. The nature of this case is that the state itself can't "disavow" its prior 13 14 position, it's not just the Attorney General. And what the 15 11:20AM subject matter of this lawsuit again is, is about this 16 recognition or continued recognition of the state. That's 17 something, respectfully, that shouldn't be in federal court. 18 Now, the other point I think I need to get back to 19 again, if we got to the causes of action and political 11:20AM 20 question, I don't believe that I got that there was -- that 21 any case was cited by Mr. Werkheiser that said that a 22 concurrent resolution has the force of law. The reality is 23 that it doesn't. Whether the Federal Government deemed that 24 to be sufficient for purpose of providing federal benefits and 11:21AM **25** services, that's up to the Federal Government, but this

	1	lawsuit is seeking an injunction against the state to compel						
	2	them to take a certain position or not to assert another						
	3	position on recognition. That can't be bootstrapped on a						
	4	resolution which doesn't have the force of law.						
11:21AM	5	And we could debate the statutes that were proposed						
	6	in the two thousands, I think even more recently, they are not						
	7	in the record here, but certainly the fact that an effort was						
	8	made to pass a statute certainly had to reflect an						
	9	understanding by the legislature that there had not been prior						
11:21AM	10	official recognition. So we disagree with the position of the						
	11	plaintiff.						
	12	So, ultimately it's our position that this case doe						
	13	not belong in federal court. The avenue, primary avenue						
	14	really is to seek legislative relief or to go through the						
11:21AM	1:21AM 15 federal recognition process. And I understand, by th							
	16	I'm sure Mr. Werkheiser knows this, that last summer the						
	17	regulations were amended by the BIA I believe to make it						
	18	easier and quicker to get recognition, and that's the avenue						
	19	they need to take. The avenue of this lawsuit is just						
11:22AM	20	inappropriate for the reasons that we've submitted.						
	21	Thank you.						
	22	THE COURT: Okay, thank you.						
	23	Do you wish to respond briefly?						
	24	MR. WERKHEISER: Briefly, your Honor.						
11:22AM	25	We allege in our complaint that the state government						

	1	through the Governor's office after consultation with the							
	2	Attorney General put in writing what the process was that was							
	3	due to be able to reverse the previous state recognition. It							
	4	says in this letter from the Governor's office to the federal							
11:22AM	5	agency							
	6	THE COURT: Which letter are you alleging?							
	7	MR. WERKHEISER: It's 21B, Paragraph 21B. It's							
	8	Governor Florio's office.							
	9	THE COURT: Okay.							
11:23AM	10	MR. WERKHEISER: It says, "The New Jersey State							
	11 Legislature, comprised of the Senate and Assembly, is the								
	12	making body that is responsible for the legal recognition of							
	13	Indian tribes. Formal recognition "							
	14	THE COURT: Where are you reading from? I'm sorry.							
11:23AM	15	MR. WERKHEISER: Page six, your Honor.							
16 THE COURT: Okay.									
	17	MR. WERKHEISER: "Formal recognition is accomplished							
	18	by state resolutions which remain in effect until rescinded.							
	The plaintiff is not required, as I understand								
11:23AM	20	precedent, to describe which method of due process the state							
	21	should take to afford its due process, it's simply required to							
	22	allege that it was inadequate, but we would take the word of							
	23	the state itself that one way of getting the state out of this							
	24	situation if it desired would be to rescind those concurrent							
11:24AM	:24AM 25 resolutions. Probably another way would be to go in and								

eliminate specific references to the tribes as state tribes in the multiple statutes in which the state has subsequently passed, but that's for the state to describe.

Attorney General to make this case about someone other than the Attorney General, but, your Honor, this is about this Attorney General, and by that I mean the person who was in the office when we filed this suit, because all of the harm that has emanated has emanated because this Attorney General has expanded the response to the Federal Government to say we have no tribes, we have never had any tribes. And so we would be perfectly happy to have that, the Attorney General's office, enjoined from sending that out.

I'll make one final point because we keep coming back to whether or not this fits in the Young exception. According to Verizon Maryland v. Public Service Commission of Maryland, citing a federal case, all the court must do to decide if Young applies is to, "conduct a straightforward inquiry into whether the complaint alleges an ongoing violation of federal law and seeks relief properly characterized as prospective."

Young specifically instructs that a suit against the state to enjoin an ongoing violation of federal law is not a suit against the state.

Now, do we all know that that was a legal fiction created by the court in order to reach its ultimate decision?

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1 Yes, of course. And that legal fiction shouldn't confuse the 2 Attorney General's office because it's been upheld many times 3 thereafter. What we clearly allege, your Honor, is that the 4 defendant has wrongfully attempted to repudiate the plaintiff's status in an ongoing violation of substantive and 11:26AM 5 6 procedural due process rights quaranteed by federal law. 7 THE COURT: And so just to follow this through then, so you seek injunctive relief to prevent the Attorney General 8 9 from informing or advising the Federal Government that New 11:26AM 10 Jersey has never had any tribes or that Nanticoke is not a 11 tribe. But in terms of whether or not they are a tribe, is 12 that an issue that's left for the state? Who decides that? 13 MR. WERKHEISER: Well, it's been decided, according 14 to our well-pled complaint, your Honor, it's was decided in 15 11:26AM There is clear evidence to suggest that. 16 reaffirmed thereafter. 17 THE COURT: But the defendant disputes that in this 18 case. 19 MR. WERKHEISER: Yes. 20 11:27AM THE COURT: Is that an issue that this court then 21 must determine or does this court merely determine that the 22 due process of the tribe is being violated, enjoin the state 23 from violating the due process and then ordering the state to 24 give the tribe the due process it is due in state court? 11:27AM **25** Where does it get its due process that the tribe says it is

	1	due?				
	2	MR. WERKHEISER: It gets its due process by coming up				
	3	with a way to officially put the genii back in the bottle.				
	4	THE COURT: Who puts the genii back in the bottle				
11:27AM	5	according to you, the state court or this court?				
	6	MR. WERKHEISER: The state my view would be the				
	7	State Legislature does that. That if this court or the state				
	8	court says if this court says what you've done is violated				
	9	the tribe's due process, give them process, then it's				
11:27AM	10	incumbent upon the state to figure out what process is				
	11	adequate.				
	12	THE COURT: But I thought your now I'm really				
	13	confused.				
	14	MR. WERKHEISER: I'm sorry. It's incumbent upon				
11:28AM	15	go ahead, your Honor.				
	16	THE COURT: I had thought that your position was that				
	17	the state has already recognized them as a tribe, so what more				
	18	is the legislature to do?				
	19	MR. WERKHEISER: That's correct. There aren't a lot				
11:28AM	20	of examples, we couldn't find any, where states have done what				
	21	they've done here, which is recognize tribes by a concurrent				
	22	resolution and then sought to undue that.				
	23	THE COURT: I know, but before you were saying well,				
	24	send it back to the legislature, but that's a political				
11:28AM	25	question and I was agreeing that wasn't in the case.				

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                     MR. WERKHEISER: Your Honor, and I don't want to --
         2
                     THE COURT: I quess --
                     MR. WERKHEISER: I don't want to bring that up.
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                                                                      Ι
         4
            think your Honor's characterization of it in the last sentence
         5
11:28AM
            or two is accurate.
         6
                     THE COURT: Okay.
         7
                     MR. WERKHEISER: Thank you.
         8
                     THE COURT: Okay, thank you.
         9
                     I'm going to reserve. Let me give you the benefit of
11:28AM
       10
                          I'm going to order additional briefing.
            my thinking.
       11
            remain concerned about the Eleventh Amendment immunity issue.
       12
            Whether or not the plaintiff seeking to amend the complaint
       13
            will impact that or not because there has been new allegations
       14
            today that I haven't seen in the complaint, if the plaintiff
       15
            wishes to amend the complaint, they'll have to move to amend
11:29AM
       16
            the complaint, unless there is a consent, and I'll address it.
       17
                     What is not clear to me is if the suit is directed
       18
            against the Attorney General regarding his ability to
       19
            interfere with the previously-conferred legal status, then
       20
            what's the scope of the relief available? And does the
11:29AM
       21
            Eleventh Amendment provide immunity? It seems to me it does
       22
            not because it's injunctive relief. I still don't have a
       23
            clear answer from the parties on that. It just seems to me
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            that if I am to assume, and it's a motion to dismiss, that the
11:30AM 25
            Nanticoke tribe was recognized by the state as a tribe, I
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understand that the merits are disputed, but if the tribe were recognized by the state as a tribe and the Attorney General is now trying to say, and is saying, it is alleged, although I don't know that it's in the complaint, the state is interfering with our due process rights by arbitrarily, inappropriately telling the Federal Government that we never recognized them as a state tribe, that strikes me as a violation of due process and strikes me that that is something that should be in federal court. And so I have to take the allegations as true that they were recognized as a state And, quite frankly, I think the issue of the concurrent resolution, while I agree with the state court judge that the concurrent resolution does not have the force and effect of law because I think the Supreme Court has said that in the Susquehanna case, it seems to me that subsequent passage of the statute, the birth record statute, when the Commission was established, that those statutes ipso facto recognized it as a tribe and there was statutory recognition ipso facto of the tribe. I think that the whole resolution is sort of a red herring. That's what the plaintiffs have --I've understood them to be alleging. And if that's the allegation, then the state to now come in and say they are not a tribe, they shouldn't get federal benefits, I think deprives them of due process. But the question is I still am not sure about the standing issue and not sure about the Eleventh

	1	Amendment, so I want more briefing on it.						
	2	The equal protection claim, if it's going to be						
	3	pursued, I want more briefing on it because, quite frankly,						
	4	I'm not understanding the claim. If it's going to be amended,						
11:32AM	5	then I would say that that are you going to seek to amend						
	6	the complaint? I guess I should just point blank ask.						
	7	MR. WERKHEISER: Your Honor, if the reading of that						
	8	section of the complaint which alleges continuing harm and						
	9	confusion coming from the state is viewed by your Honor as not						
11:32AM	10	sufficient to cover what I described as clear evidence that						
	11	the state is still collecting money, then we would amend.						
	12	If						
	13	THE COURT: Any objection to their amending to						
	14	clarify that?						
11:33AM	15	MR. FEINBLATT: I need to think about that. Probably						
	16	not but I'd rather not commit today.						
	17	THE COURT: If there is no objection, then file your						
	18	amended complaint by consent as soon as you can so that these						
	19	issues that I'm asking you to brief can be addressed.						
11:33AM	20	MR. WERKHEISER: Yes, your Honor.						
	21	THE COURT: If there is going to be opposition to it,						
	22	then I'll decide it. I mean, plaintiff saying they just						
	23	learned about it during the oral argument before the state						
	24	court seems satisfactory to me, but if there's opposition I'll						
11:33AM	25	deal with it.						

	1	At the end of my analysis I think the only struggle						
	2	that I have at this juncture is the Eleventh Amendment						
	3	immunity, because if the Attorney General is not immune from						
	4	suit I think that the plaintiffs have adequately stated a						
11:33AM	5	claim of procedural due process. I have to think more about						
	6 the substantive due process because I think that the							
	7	made a colorable argument. And again, I have to take their						
	8	allegations as plausibly pled that, you know, the						
	9	subsequent it seems me the subsequent statutes, when the						
11:34AM	10	words such as "another tribe recognized by another state" are						
	11	used, what the New Jersey Legislature is saying is this tribe,						
	12	this state, we recognized the Nanticokes. Whether there was						
	13	an explicit statute, there was not; but I think it is an ipso						
	14	facto legislative determination. If that's what they've						
11:34AM	15	alleged, then I think it's colorable, it's plausible and I						
	16	think the case would move forward. But I still am not clear						
	17	on the immunity issue.						
	18	So, Mr. Feinblatt, you have made the immunity						
	19	argument, so how much time do you need to address the						
11:35AM	20 concerns? Hopefully I've given you some guidance.							
	21	MR. FEINBLATT: Can I have three weeks?						
	22	THE COURT: Pardon me?						
	23	MR. FEINBLATT: Three weeks, your Honor.						
	24	THE COURT: Okay. So let me give you some deadlines.						
11:35AM	25	So May 10th you'll file your supplementing briefing.						

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                     And your response, Mr. Werkheiser, how much time?
        2
                     MR. WERKHEISER: Three weeks, your Honor?
         3
                     THE COURT: All right. So then file your response by
         4
           May 31th, if you want. I'll give you until June 1st just
11:36AM
           because of the holiday. So June 1st file your response.
        5
         6
                     If I still feel I'm scratching my head over it, I'll
           bring you folks back in. Otherwise, I'll reserve and you'll
         7
         8
           receive a written opinion from me. Okay? All right.
         9
                     MR. FEINBLATT: Thank you, your Honor.
11:36AM
       10
                     THE COURT: All right. I thank you all.
       11
                    MR. WERKHEISER: Thank you.
       12
                     THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.
       13
                     (Court adjourned at 11:36 a.m.)
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