## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE	UNITED STATES
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VIVEK H. MURTHY, SURGEON GENERAL,	)
ET AL.,	)
Petitioners,	)
v.	) No. 23-411
MISSOURI, ET AL.,	)
Respondents.	)

Pages: 1 through 126

Place: Washington, D.C.

Date: March 18, 2024

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4	ET AL.,
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7	MISSOURI, ET AL.,
8	Respondents. )
9	
10	
11	Washington, D.C.
12	Monday, March 18, 2024
13	
14	The above-entitled matter came on for
15	oral argument before the Supreme Court of the
16	United States at 10:04 a.m.
17	
18	APPEARANCES:
19	BRIAN H. FLETCHER, Principal Deputy Solicitor General
20	Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on behal
21	of the Petitioners.
22	J. BENJAMIN AGUIÑAGA, Solicitor General, Baton Rouge,
23	Louisiana; on behalf of the Respondents.
24	
25	

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:04 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument first this morning in Case 23-411,
5	Murthy versus Missouri.
6	Mr. Fletcher.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF BRIAN H. FLETCHER
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
9	MR. FLETCHER: Thank you, Mr. Chief
LO	Justice, and may it please the Court:
L1	The government may not use coercive
L2	threats to suppress speech, but it is entitled
L3	to speak for itself by informing, persuading, or
L4	criticizing private speakers.
L5	Like Bantam Books, this case should be
L6	about that fundamental distinction between
L7	persuasion and coercion. But, unlike Bantam and
L8	the case that you'll hear next, this is not a
L9	typical suit where a speaker challenges
20	government actions affecting its own speech.
21	Instead, two states and five individuals are
22	trying to use the Article III courts to audit
23	all of the executive branch's communications
24	with and about social media platforms.
25	That problem has infected every step

- of this case. Respondents don't have standing
- 2 at all because they have not shown an imminent
- 3 threat that the government will cause a platform
- 4 to moderate their posts in particular. But the
- 5 lower courts still reviewed a vast range of
- 6 speech by different officials to different
- 7 platforms about different topics at different
- 8 times without asking whether it had anything to
- 9 do with Respondents.
- 10 And the courts then entered a
- 11 universal injunction restricting speech about
- any content posted on any platform by anyone and
- binding thousands of officials, including
- 14 presidential advisors speaking to the public and
- 15 FBI agents trying to protect the nation from
- 16 foreign threats.
- 17 Even apart from the Article III
- 18 problem, that injunction rests on two
- 19 fundamental legal errors. First, the Fifth
- 20 Circuit radically expanded the state action
- 21 doctrine by holding that even concededly
- 22 non-coercive communications, like the CDC's
- 23 public health advice, can transform private
- 24 platforms' editorial choices into state action.
- 25 And, second, the Fifth Circuit mistook

- 1 persuasion for coercion. It held that the FBI's
- 2 communications are inherently coercive because
- 3 the FBI is a law enforcement agency, a theory
- 4 that even Respondents don't defend in this
- 5 Court, and it held that White House officials
- 6 engaged in coercion because they used strong
- 7 language or referred in a general way to legal
- 8 reforms in response to press questions.
- 9 If this Court reaches the merits, it
- should reaffirm that government speech crosses
- 11 the line into coercion only if, viewed
- objectively, it conveys a threat of adverse
- 13 government action. And because no threats
- happened here, the Court should reverse.
- I welcome the Court's questions.
- 16 JUSTICE THOMAS: Mr. Fletcher, is the
- 17 coercion/encouragement framework out of Brant --
- of Bantam Book the only way to look at this
- 19 case?
- 20 MR. FLETCHER: So I think there are
- 21 two ways to look at this case. I think one of
- them is the coercion inquiry, which we think
- 23 comes from Bantam Books. You can think of that
- as an aspect of state action because, when
- 25 private parties are compelled to act, as the

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1 Court said in Halleck, they become state actors.
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- 2 We think that's the right way to think about
- 3 this case.
- 4 Respondents and the lower courts have
- 5 also proposed a different way, the state action
- 6 way. They've suggested that, even absent
- 7 coercion, the government's speech, if it
- 8 encourages in some colloquial sense private
- 9 action, it can turn that private action --
- 10 JUSTICE THOMAS: Do we -- do -- do we
- 11 --
- 12 MR. FLETCHER: -- into state action.
- JUSTICE THOMAS: Just to -- so I
- 14 understand your argument, do we normally apply
- 15 state action doctrine in cases involving the
- 16 government or private parties?
- 17 MR. FLETCHER: Both, I think. You
- 18 know, in some state action cases, you're asking
- 19 -- someone is suing a private party and alleging
- that that private party is bound by the contours
- 21 of the First Amendment or other constitutional
- 22 provisions because they're state actors. You
- 23 see some suits like that that look like this,
- 24 suits against the platforms, suits against
- 25 Stanford University, which is referenced in its

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1 amicus brief here. But you also see suits
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- 2 against the government based on conduct by
- 3 private parties. That was the case in Blum, and
- 4 that's the theory that Respondents are pursuing
- 5 here.
- 6 JUSTICE THOMAS: Are there any First
- 7 Amendment cases?
- 8 MR. FLETCHER: Any First Amendment
- 9 cases? I'm sorry, that are --
- 10 JUSTICE THOMAS: Using, employing
- 11 state action doctrine?
- 12 MR. FLETCHER: Off the -- and suing
- 13 the government? Off the top of my head, I can't
- 14 think of one. And -- and I --
- JUSTICE THOMAS: So they're usually
- 16 things like Medicare or government contracts or
- 17 relationships like that?
- 18 MR. FLETCHER: Yeah, and I -- I think
- 19 what that gets at is that it's very unusual, and
- 20 we don't think it's possible for the government,
- 21 through speech alone, to transform private
- 22 speakers into state actors. We think these
- 23 cases are -- usually are and ought to be viewed
- through the Bantam Books-type framework, where
- there's a problem if the government is engaged

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1 in coercion, but if it stays on the persuasion
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- 2 side of the line and all we're talking about is
- 3 government speech, then there's no state action
- 4 and there's also no First Amendment --
- 5 JUSTICE THOMAS: So --
- 6 MR. FLETCHER: -- problem.
- 7 JUSTICE THOMAS: -- one final
- 8 question. You continue to refer back to --
- 9 refer to government speech. Just for my
- 10 edification, what's the constitutional basis for
- 11 -- for government speech?
- 12 MR. FLETCHER: Yeah. So the Court has
- said, I think, that the government is entitled
- 14 to speak for itself. It's not a right that
- 15 comes from the First Amendment. It's a feature
- of our constitutional democracy. As the Court
- 17 has said, the government couldn't function if it
- 18 couldn't express points of view. In Walker, the
- 19 Court explained, for example, that the
- 20 government has to be able to run a vaccination
- 21 campaign at times of public health crisis. I
- think that's a major part of what was going on
- 23 here. So the Court hasn't located it in any
- 24 specific constitutional provision. It's just
- 25 part of democratic governance.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Can you explain to

- 2 me what exactly is the injunction doing?
- 3 Meaning how is it affecting your speech, the
- 4 government's speech? And there's a lot of
- 5 defendants.
- 6 MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There's a lot of
- 8 agencies. I know that our case law says an
- 9 injunction just can't tell you to violate the
- 10 law, and so this injunction might have that
- 11 problem inherent in it. But the Fifth Circuit
- injunction is what's before us, correct?
- MR. FLETCHER: Correct.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And it says to
- 15 encourage or significantly -- to coerce --
- 16 that's a legal term.
- 17 MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Or significantly
- 19 encourage. And you're questioning whether --
- what the meaning of "significant encouragement"
- 21 --
- MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- is. And I'm
- 24 not sure I know exactly what the Fifth Circuit
- 25 meant, but we can figure that out. So let's

- 1 just use to coerce social media companies to
- 2 remove, delete, suppress, or reduce, including
- 3 through altering their algorithms posted social
- 4 media content containing protected speech.
- 5 How is that harming the government? I
- 6 want some specifics.
- 7 MR. FLETCHER: I'm happy to do that,
- 8 and I'll say first just to be clear, because
- 9 this Court has stayed the injunction,
- 10 fortunately, it's not harming the government
- 11 now, but there were times when we were getting
- 12 --
- 13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, what are you
- 14 anticipating?
- MR. FLETCHER: Exactly, right. So I
- 16 think the problem with that -- we don't say that
- 17 the government can coerce private speakers.
- 18 That is prohibited by the First Amendment. But
- 19 the problem with the Fifth Circuit's injunction
- saying don't coerce or significantly encourage
- is that it comes at the end of 80 pages of legal
- 22 analysis holding that the government had done
- 23 those things by -- for example, when the FBI
- 24 would send communications to the platforms
- 25 saying, for your information, it has come to our

- 1 attention that the following URLs or email
- 2 addresses or other selectors are being used by
- 3 malign foreign actors like Russian intelligence
- 4 operatives to spread disinformation on your
- 5 platforms, do with it what you will.
- 6 That, the -- the Fifth Circuit
- 7 held, is coercive because the FBI is a powerful
- 8 law enforcement agency. And I think, if the
- 9 injunction were put in place, the FBI would have
- 10 to think very hard about whether it could
- 11 continue to do that.
- 12 Similarly, I think both the Fifth
- 13 Circuit and my friends have really said that the
- 14 crux of what they claim was coercion here was
- what happened in July of 2021 when the Surgeon
- 16 General, the White House Press Secretary, and
- 17 the President himself made statements
- 18 criticizing the platforms' practices on
- 19 misinformation and false statements about COVID
- 20 vaccines and calling on them to do better.
- I think it's really troubling, the
- 22 idea that those sorts of classic bully pulpit
- exhortations, public statements urging actors to
- 24 behave in different ways, might be deemed to
- violate the First Amendment. And I think, if

- 1 the injunction were to go into effect and the
- 2 President or his senior advisors -- the
- 3 President isn't enjoined, but if his senior
- 4 advisors, the press secretary or someone else,
- 5 wanted to talk to the public about other
- 6 problems, like the circulation of anti-Semitic
- 7 or Islamophobic content on the social media
- 8 platforms or the effects they might be having on
- 9 children's mental health or national security
- 10 issues, like the anti-Semitic Osama Bin Laden
- 11 letter that was trending on TikTok at the end of
- 12 last year that we reference towards the end of
- our brief, I think all of those things could be
- done only under the shadow of the injunction.
- 15 And that comes around to the other
- 16 point that you made, which is that this
- injunction, especially read in light of the
- opinion comes before -- that becomes before it,
- 19 is extremely vague. And I think having that
- 20 sort of vague injunction with these contestable
- 21 legal terms that have been interpreted very
- 22 broadly as applied to past conduct hanging over
- 23 the heads of all of these government officials
- 24 doing all of these things is a real problem and
- I think especially so when you're talking about

- 1 entering such an injunction at the behest of two
- 2 states and five individual social media users
- 3 whose main complaints are about the moderation
- 4 of posts about COVID-19 many years ago that they
- 5 haven't really even shown were traceable to the
- 6 government to begin with, we think.
- 7 And we certainly don't think that they
- 8 have shown that they face the sort of imminent
- 9 threat of future injury that's required to
- 10 satisfy Article III.
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. Fletcher, let me
- 12 follow up on that. If even one of the
- 13 plaintiffs has standing, then we're required to
- 14 get to the merits. So let me ask you about
- 15 Ms. Hines, and as you just mentioned, she must
- 16 have faced an imminent threat of future injury
- 17 at the time when the complaint was filed, and
- that injury must be traceable to the actions of
- 19 the government.
- So, in the first part of that,
- 21 imminent threat of future injury, her Facebook
- 22 personal account was restricted at the time when
- 23 the complaint was filed. So why isn't that
- 24 sufficient to show a threat of -- an imminent
- 25 threat of future injury?

- 1 MR. FLETCHER: We're not disputing
- 2 that when the private platforms moderated the
- 3 plaintiffs' pages or their posts, that's an
- 4 injury in some sense. We haven't disputed that
- 5 they suffered that injury. We've disputed the
- 6 traceability question --
- 7 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. Fine.
- 8 MR. FLETCHER: -- and then the
- 9 redressability question.
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. Right. So, on
- 11 traceability, traceability is basically a
- 12 question of causation, right?
- MR. FLETCHER: Agreed.
- JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Both --
- 15 the -- the district court found that the injury
- was traceable to the government's actions, and
- 17 the -- the Fifth Circuit accepted that finding,
- 18 reviewed it and accepted it.
- 19 So that's two lower courts. We don't
- 20 usually reverse findings of fact that have been
- 21 endorsed by two lower courts. And you haven't
- 22 attempted to show that it was clear -- that that
- 23 finding is clearly erroneous.
- MR. FLETCHER: So, respectfully,
- Justice Alito, I disagree with that. I think

- 1 that the Fifth Circuit and the district court
- 2 applied too loose a notion of traceability.
- 3 They didn't try to say this post or any post or
- 4 any action against Ms. Hines was traceable to
- 5 any action by the government.
- 6 They did what the red brief calls a
- 7 bird's eye view of traceability. They said the
- 8 government is talking to the platforms a lot.
- 9 The platforms are doing moderation, and so we'll
- 10 just assume that all of that moderation is
- 11 traceable to the government.
- 12 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, do you think
- that it's necessary to identify a single
- 14 government action and then trace it to a single
- 15 consequence? Do you think that's required?
- 16 MR. FLETCHER: No, but I think you
- 17 have to trace some government action to some
- 18 consequence that befell you. And maybe I could
- 19 just be specific about this because we challenge
- 20 this in our opening brief, and the red brief
- 21 comes back at pages 19 to 21 and offers up what
- 22 I take to be their best examples of traceable
- harm, and I invite you to go look at the pages
- of the record that they're citing because often
- 25 what you find is that they're citing moderation

- of their content that happened either before the
- 2 challenged government actions to which they're
- 3 referring or long after.
- 4 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. I -- I
- 5 have looked at that.
- On the issue of causation, under Mt.
- 7 Healthy, are they required to show anything more
- 8 than the government's action was a motivating
- 9 factor?
- 10 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I don't know the
- answer to that in all cases, and I'm -- I'm
- 12 reluctant to make sort of broad statements about
- 13 what the traceability requirement demands in
- 14 different circumstances.
- I will say here we're not disputing
- that. We're saying that they haven't shown any
- 17 causal connection between the --
- 18 JUSTICE ALITO: It has no effect
- 19 whatsoever?
- 20 MR. FLETCHER: Right. And -- and the
- 21 -- the reason --
- JUSTICE ALITO: Both the lower courts
- 23 were wrong on that?
- 24 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I think they were
- 25 because, again, they did this blunderbuss

- 1 approach where they said the government is
- 2 talking to the platforms about moderation and
- 3 the platforms are moderating content.
- 4 But the platforms were moderating this
- 5 content long before the government was talking
- 6 to them. They had powerful business incentives
- 7 to do the same thing. The acts of moderation
- 8 were consistent with the platforms' own
- 9 policies, and this is, I think, another telling
- 10 fact. In those red brief examples that we
- 11 talked about on pages 19 to 21, some of them
- involved platforms like LinkedIn that wasn't
- even the subject of the challenged White House
- and Solicitor General -- or, excuse me, Surgeon
- 15 General's office communications with the
- 16 platforms.
- 17 JUSTICE KAGAN: Do -- do you think
- 18 that there are any factual findings with respect
- 19 to standing that we are required to give clear
- 20 error review to?
- 21 MR. FLETCHER: I think findings of
- 22 historical fact, absolutely. We're not fighting
- that, so the idea that pieces of content were
- 24 moderated, that the government made certain
- 25 statements. And if there had been findings that

- 1 said Facebook deleted this post because of these
- 2 communications by the government, that would be
- a factual finding of historical fact, but there
- 4 just aren't such findings in our --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Right. I mean, that's
- 6 what I was really getting at. Are there
- findings that you concede, you know, that one,
- 8 you have to apply clear error review to? That
- 9 one, you have to do the same?
- MR. FLETCHER: Yeah we -- we do.
- 11 And I -- I can't give you a list because there's
- 12 a lot of facts in this case, but I -- we agree
- 13 historical factual findings count. What we say
- don't count are findings that are really
- 15 characterizations, which is a lot of what my
- 16 friends are relying on, findings that are about
- the application of law to facts, which in this
- 18 constitutional realm we think get de novo
- 19 review, and then findings that are premised on
- 20 erroneous legal standards.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: So -- so, Mr.
- 22 Fletcher, I -- I -- I just want to nail down
- 23 what your views are on -- on the legal
- 24 standards. On traceability, you're not
- disputing that a motivating factor is enough.

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1 MR. FLETCHER: We haven't made that
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- 2 argument here, that's right.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. And then, on
- 4 redressability, what's your view of the legal
- 5 standard the Court should be applying?
- 6 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I think, again, it
- 7 has to be some showing that I think likely to
- 8 redress the injury is the standard from Lujan,
- 9 it -- so it doesn't have to be certain, but you
- 10 have to make some showing that an injunction
- 11 against the government will stop the platforms
- 12 from doing what they want.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: In -- in
- 14 Massachusetts versus EPA, we said likely "to
- some extent." Does that strike you as correct?
- 16 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I think, in
- 17 the context of Mass. versus EPA, maybe where
- 18 you're talking about a problem of degrees. You
- 19 know, here, where the concern is are the
- 20 platforms going to moderate my posts or not and
- 21 are they going to do it because of the
- 22 government or not and will an injunction against
- 23 the government stop Facebook and --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: To some degree. Is
- 25 that an -- an acceptable standard to the

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1
      government?
 2
               MR. FLETCHER: I -- I quess I --
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: I just -- I just
 3
     want to know what my yardstick that I'm supposed
 4
      to measure these allegations against, and
 5
 6
      there's not a lot in your brief about it.
7
                So I take "likely" from Lujan.
               MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
 8
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: I take "to some
 9
      extent" from Massachusetts versus EPA. And I
10
11
      take the statement in Larson that it doesn't
12
     have to redress every injury.
13
               MR. FLETCHER: Agreed.
14
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: You agree with all
15
      of that?
16
               MR. FLETCHER: Except that the "to
17
      some extent" I think was there, the state's
      injury was about rising sea levels, and so "to
18
19
      some extent" means it doesn't have to solve the
20
     problem, it has to help it a little bit.
21
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- JUSTICE GORSUCH: And do you agree --
- MR. FLETCHER: This is more discrete
- 23 acts of content moderation.
- 24 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But do you agree
- 25 with that standard, though, that -- that "to

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1 some extent," if -- if they could show that --
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- 2 that the -- their injury would be remedied "to
- 3 some extent" by an injunction, that that would
- 4 be enough?
- 5 MR. FLETCHER: Correct. So, if
- 6 they're likely to face moderation on 10 posts
- 7 and the -- an injunction against --
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right.
- 9 MR. FLETCHER: -- the government would
- 10 make it eight, that's enough.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. Okay. And
- then just flipping back to traceability, I'm
- sorry, I forgot to ask, substantial motivating
- 14 factor obviously means it's -- it doesn't have
- 15 to be a proximate cause.
- MR. FLETCHER: Agreed.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. Thank you.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. Fletcher, when I
- 19 read all of the emails exchanged between the
- 20 White House and other federal officials on
- 21 Facebook in particular but also some of the
- other platforms, and I see that the White House
- 23 and federal officials are repeatedly saying that
- 24 Facebook and the federal government should be
- 25 partners, we're on the same team, officials are

- demanding answers, I want an answer, I want it
- 2 right away, when they're unhappy, they -- they
- 3 curse them out.
- 4 There are regular meetings. There is
- 5 constant pestering of -- of Facebook and some of
- 6 the other platforms and they want to have
- 7 regular meetings, and they suggest why don't you
- 8 -- they suggest rules that should be applied and
- 9 why don't you tell us everything that you're
- going to do so we can help you and we can look
- 11 it over.
- 12 And I thought: Wow, I cannot imagine
- 13 federal officials taking that approach to the --
- 14 the -- the print media, our representatives over
- 15 there. If you -- if you did that to -- to them,
- 16 what do you think the reaction would be?
- 17 And so I thought: You know, the only
- 18 reason why this is taking place is because the
- 19 federal government has got Section 230 and
- 20 antitrust in its pocket and it's -- to mix my
- 21 metaphors, and it's got these big clubs
- 22 available for -- available to it, and so it's
- treating Facebook and these other platforms like
- they're subordinates.
- 25 Would you do that to The -- to The New

- 1 York Times or The Wall Street Journal or the
- 2 Associated Press or any other big newspaper or
- 3 wire service?
- 4 MR. FLETCHER: So there's a lot packed
- 5 in there. I want to give you one very specific
- 6 answer first and then -- wrap -- step back out
- 7 to the broader context.
- 8 So specifically you mentioned
- 9 demanding an answer right away and cursing them
- 10 out. The only time that happens is in an email
- 11 that's about the President's own Instagram
- 12 account. It's not about moderating other
- 13 people's content.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. We'll put that
- 15 aside. There's all the rest.
- MR. FLETCHER: So --
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: Constant meetings,
- 18 constant emails, we want answers.
- 19 MR. FLETCHER: Right.
- JUSTICE ALITO: We're partners, we're
- 21 on the same team.
- 22 Do you think that the -- the print
- 23 media regards themselves as being on the same
- team as the federal government, partners with
- 25 the federal government?

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1
                MR. FLETCHER: So potentially in the
 2
      context of an effort to get Americans vaccinated
 3
      during a once-in-a-lifetime pandemic. And -- I
      really think that piece of context, it doesn't
 4
      change the First Amendment principles, but it's
 5
 6
      relevant to how they apply here.
 7
               And I think it's important to
      understand that at this time, this was a time
 8
     when thousands of Americans were still dying
 9
10
      every week and there was a hope that getting
11
      everyone vaccinated could stop the pandemic.
12
                And there was a concern that Americans
      were getting their news about the vaccine from
13
14
      these platforms, and the platforms were
15
     promoting, not just posting --
16
               JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I -- I --
17
               MR. FLETCHER: -- but promoting, bad
18
      information.
19
                JUSTICE ALITO: -- I understand all
20
      that and I know the objectives were good, but --
21
     but, once again, they were also getting their
2.2
     news from the print media and the broadcast
23
     media and cable media, and I just can't imagine
24
     the federal government doing that to them.
25
      maybe I'm naive. Maybe that goes on behind the
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1 scenes. I don't know. But I -- I -- it struck
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- 2 me as wow, this is not what I understand the
- 3 relationship to be. That's all. I -- I --
- 4 MR. FLETCHER: Well, but I -- I do. I
- 5 think this is important because I have the same
- 6 reaction that you do, that these emails look
- 7 unusual. I think the idea that there would be
- 8 back and forth between the government and the
- 9 media isn't unusual at all.
- 10 When the White House Press Secretary
- on July 16th is asked about this by the press at
- 12 the time, what she says is, of course, we talk
- to the platforms just the way we talk to all of
- 14 you when we have concerns about what you're
- doing, when we have information that you might
- 16 find helpful.
- 17 Now there's an intensity of the back
- and forth here and there's an anger that I think
- is unusual, but the context for that I think is
- 20 that these platforms were saying publicly, we
- 21 want to help, we think we have a responsibility
- 22 to give people accurate information and not bad
- information, and we're doing everything we can
- 24 to meet that goal.
- That's where this language of

- 1 partnership comes from. It's not just from the
- White House. It's these platforms, which are
- 3 powerful sophisticated entities, saying we're
- 4 doing the best we can.
- 5 And the anger, I think really most of
- 6 the anger when you read the emails -- and I
- 7 appreciate that you have because I think you
- 8 have to look at them in context -- the anger is
- 9 when the officials think that the platforms are
- 10 not being transparent about the scope of the
- 11 problem or aren't giving information that's
- 12 available.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Let me ask you one --
- one more question and -- and then I'll stop at
- 15 least for now. You make a big point in both
- 16 your brief and your reply that states don't have
- 17 First Amendment rights.
- 18 But are you saying that they may have
- 19 a free speech right, but it comes from someplace
- 20 else, or they don't have free speech rights? Do
- 21 you think that the federal government could
- 22 prohibit a governor or the top-ranking public
- 23 health official in a state from speaking to the
- 24 residents?
- MR. FLETCHER: No, I don't think it

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1 could. And I want to be clear we're not denying
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- 2 that they have speech rights. We're saying that
- 3 those things like the federal government's
- 4 speech rights come from the structure of our
- 5 Constitution, not from the First Amendment.
- 6 This is a First Amendment case. And I
- 7 think, really, what's happening here is that
- 8 these states, which were the motivating factor
- 9 behind the suit, the only plaintiffs in the
- 10 initial complaint, are really trying to
- 11 represent and to litigate the First Amendment
- 12 rights of their citizens on their citizens'
- 13 behalf. We think that's an end run around the
- 14 limit on parens patriae standing, just like the
- one the Court rejected in Brackeen.
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Thank you.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Do you think on
- the anger point, I guess I had assumed, thought,
- 19 experienced government press people throughout
- 20 the federal government who regularly call up the
- 21 media and -- and berate them.
- Is that -- I mean, is that not --
- MR. FLETCHER: I -- I don't want
- 24 --
- 25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- your

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1 understanding? You said the anger here was
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- 2 unusual. I guess I wasn't --
- 3 MR. FLETCHER: So that --
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- wasn't entirely
- 5 clear on that from my own experience.
- 6 MR. FLETCHER: That's fair.
- 7 (Laughter.)
- 8 MR. FLETCHER: I quess I don't want to
- 9 endorse "berate," but I guess I will say I bet
- 10 this is not the first time that there has been
- 11 profanity or intemperate language in exchanges
- 12 between White House or agency communications
- 13 staff and members of the press.
- 14 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I -- I don't
- 15 know whether our Public Information Officer is
- 16 here today, but maybe she should take a note
- 17 about this so whenever --
- 18 (Laughter.)
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: -- whenever they write
- something that we don't like, she can call them
- 21 up and curse them out and say, why don't you --
- you know, why don't we be partners. We're on
- 23 the same team. Why don't you show us what
- 24 you're going to write beforehand. We'll edit it
- for you, make sure it's accurate.

- 1 MR. FLETCHER: So, Justice Alito, that
- 2 -- this is why I want to be careful here. I'm
- acknowledging the reality that this happens and
- 4 that it's -- it may be commonplace. I'm not
- 5 saying it's a good thing or a great thing or a
- 6 thing to be celebrated.
- 7 But, fundamentally, I'm saying the
- 8 First Amendment isn't a civility code. It is an
- 9 important protection, it's a critical protection
- 10 against actual coercion, but I think it's
- important to police that line, and I think this
- 12 case, the sort of sprawling audit of all of
- 13 these communications, shows the danger of
- 14 allowing parties, especially parties without
- real direct injuries, to come into court and to
- 16 challenge these sorts of regular
- 17 back-and-forths.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On the -- on the
- 19 partners point, though, that does strike me as
- 20 unusual. I mean, how -- what do you think about
- 21 that?
- MR. FLETCHER: So that, I think, is
- traceable to the unusual feature here of this is
- 24 not the government where the platforms were
- 25 saying we don't want to deal with you about

- 1 this, and the government is calling them up and
- 2 saying, no, we're partners, let's be partners.
- 3 You could imagine a situation like that where
- 4 there might be a problem. You might start to
- 5 think that that starts to shade into coercion.
- 6 But, here, it's an open door. The
- 7 platforms are saying publicly, because they're
- 8 getting public criticism about this from other
- 9 people too, from the press, from the World
- 10 Health Organization, from others, they're saying
- 11 publicly we want to do our part. We recognize
- we have a responsibility, that we're a source of
- information for people, and we want to be a
- 14 source of good information.
- And so, when the White House calls and
- says we have some concerns about this, they say
- 17 we agree. You know, that's a good point you
- 18 make over here. We disagree with you over here.
- 19 We're not going to go this far, but we agree
- 20 with you.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: And, Mr. Fletcher,
- whether or not that ultimately becomes a First
- 24 Amendment violation -- I mean, I appreciate the
- coercion point, and that's sort of the

- 1 government's first point with respect to the
- 2 merits of this.
- But I'm -- I'm interested in your view
- 4 that the context doesn't "change the First
- 5 Amendment principles." I mean, I understood our
- 6 First Amendment jurisprudence to require
- 7 heightened scrutiny of government restrictions
- 8 of speech but not necessarily a total
- 9 prohibition when you're talking about a
- 10 compelling interest of the government to ensure,
- 11 for example, that the public has accurate
- 12 information in the context of -- of a
- once-in-a-lifetime pandemic.
- So I'm -- I'm just interested in the
- 15 government sort of conceding that if there was
- 16 coercion, then we automatically have a First
- 17 Amendment violation.
- 18 MR. FLETCHER: So I'm not conceding
- 19 that that would be the case. I could imagine
- that in times of pandemic, if there were actual
- 21 restrictions, maybe those would be justified.
- 22 But our position here, because we think it's the
- 23 position consistent with the facts, is that
- there wasn't any coercion to begin with.
- 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Fletcher --

1	MR. FLETCHER: Yes, Justice Gorsuch?
2	JUSTICE GORSUCH: on on that
3	point, you mentioned coercion you mentioned
4	coercion repeatedly in terms of threats. Can
5	there also be coercion in your view in terms of
6	inducements?
7	MR. FLETCHER: We think there can. I
8	think often a threat or an inducement is sort of
9	the flip side, one or the other. I think, in
LO	the next case, you could construe it either way,
L1	threat of prosecution, offer of leniency.
L2	So we acknowledge that it could be
L3	both, but it has to be a threat or an inducement
L <b>4</b>	of some concrete government action, not just
L5	more government speech.
L6	JUSTICE GORSUCH: And,
L7	hypothetically and I'm not saying this
L8	happened here but would a threat or an
L9	inducement with respect to antitrust actions
20	qualify as coercion?
21	MR. FLETCHER: Sure.
22	JUSTICE GORSUCH: And a a threat or
23	an inducement with respect to Section 230
24	qualify?
25	MR. FLETCHER: So I think that one's

- 1 harder for two reasons. One is that these are
- 2 executive branch officials who don't have the
- 3 ability to unilaterally enact 230 reform. I
- 4 think the question is --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But they -- they
- 6 have a power to influence that.
- 7 MR. FLETCHER: Influence that, but the
- 8 question is would --
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And is that -- would
- 10 that be enough to say we're going to -- if you
- don't do X, we are going to change our position
- 12 on Section 230?
- MR. FLETCHER: So potentially yes as
- 14 to legislation. 230, if I could just get this
- 15 out, though --
- 16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Sure.
- 17 MR. FLETCHER: -- I think is different
- 18 because 230 is about content moderation. It's
- 19 -- it's -- it's about this very issue. And I
- 20 think a government official has to be able to
- 21 say, I support Section 230 reform because I'm
- 22 concerned about these things, and also, in the
- 23 meantime, I think platforms should be doing
- 24 better.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I understand that,

- 1 but in terms of advocating for a change of
- 2 Section 230, that could be coercion in your
- 3 view?
- 4 MR. FLETCHER: If it were framed as a
- 5 threat.
- 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. And how --
- 7 MR. FLETCHER: Our position is that
- 8 wasn't done here.
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And how about -- how
- 10 about saying you're killing people? Could that
- 11 be coercion in some circumstances, that if you
- don't change your moderation policies, you're --
- 13 you're responsible for killing people?
- 14 MR. FLETCHER: So I think that one is
- 15 much harder. That's a statement that President
- 16 Biden made off the cuff to the press.
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I'm not -- I'm
- 18 -- I'm not -- I -- I -- listen -- I -- I -- I --
- 19 I'm not talking about the context-specific
- issues, and I understand you have arguments
- there, but could that in some circumstances, an
- 22 accusation by a government official that unless
- you change your policies, you're responsible for
- 24 killing people, could that be coercion?
- 25 MR. FLETCHER: So I find it hard to

- 1 imagine a situation where that sort of public
- 2 statement could be. I'll acknowledge, as you
- 3 say, context matters a ton, and so I don't want
- 4 to say it's impossible. All I'm saying is it
- 5 didn't happen here.
- 6 The President said this to the public
- 7 in the middle of a pandemic, and then three days
- 8 later -- I think this is important -- he
- 9 clarified. He said, I'm not saying Facebook is
- 10 killing people. I'm saying the people spreading
- 11 misinformation are.
- 12 And when he was asked will you hold
- the platforms accountable, he was explicitly
- 14 asked this, will you hold them accountable if
- they don't do better, he said, I'm not looking
- 16 to hold anyone accountable. I just want
- everyone to look in their mirror and imagine --
- 18 look in the mirror and imagine what would happen
- 19 if this misinformation was going to their loved
- 20 ones. I think it's clear that this was
- 21 exhortation, not threat.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, Mr.
- 23 Fletcher.
- 24 How are we supposed to evaluate that
- 25 question in what the -- what -- the level at

- 1 which coercion kicks in? I mean, if you're
- 2 trying to coerce or get a particular result out
- 3 of a media outlet, is it enough to say, you
- 4 know, if you don't do this, we're going to move
- 5 your reporter's cubicle down the hall? Or -- I
- 6 mean, how do you evaluate when it constitutes
- 7 coercion in this context?
- 8 MR. FLETCHER: So let me start with I
- 9 think Bantam Books has been the lodestar for the
- 10 lower courts that have mostly coalesced, with
- 11 some errors in application like this case,
- 12 around the idea of the question is, is it a
- threat or a statement that a reasonable person
- 14 would understand, viewed objectively and in
- 15 context, as an implicit or explicit threat of
- 16 some adverse government action.
- 17 Now, as to the cubicles question, I --
- 18 I sort of don't know if there are some adverse
- 19 government actions that are so trivial that they
- 20 don't count. I guess I think something like
- 21 that seems less likely to be a coercive threat.
- But -- but, in general, I think our
- position is, if there's something that the
- 24 government is saying that we're going to
- 25 exercise government power in some way unless you

- 1 change your speech in some way or stop
- 2 distributing the speech of others, if it's
- 3 reasonably understood as that sort of a threat,
- 4 that's a First Amendment problem.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but,
- 6 under Bantam -- Bantam Books, it -- it
- 7 presumably is in context, what you're talking
- 8 about, a reasonable person. I mean, if there
- 9 is, as a regular basis, the kind of back and
- 10 forth between a spokesman and -- and a member of
- 11 the media, what a reasonable person might view
- 12 as -- as coercive might not in that context, you
- 13 know -- you know, maybe the press secretary
- 14 yells on a regular basis, and if their, you
- know, volume increases enough, that might be
- 16 viewed as coercion.
- 17 MR. FLETCHER: So I think that points
- 18 out the context sensitivity. And I think, as is
- 19 usually the case when the Court says it's a
- 20 reasonable person test, it's a reasonable person
- 21 with knowledge of all the facts, and I think
- 22 that would include the prior course of dealing
- 23 between the relevant government official and the
- 24 relevant recipient.
- I think, here, that really strongly

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1 reinforces the idea that there -- there wasn't
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- 2 coercion. These were sophisticated parties.
- 3 They routinely said no to the government. They
- 4 were open about it. They didn't hesitate to do
- 5 it. And when they said no to the government,
- 6 the government never engaged in any sort of
- 7 retaliation. Instead, it engaged in more
- 8 speech. Ultimately, the President and the Press
- 9 Secretary and the Surgeon General took to the
- 10 bully pulpit. We just don't think that's
- 11 coercive.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.
- 13 Justice Thomas?
- 14 JUSTICE THOMAS: Mr. Fletcher, back to
- my point about coercion, couldn't you simply do
- 16 the -- censor someone or prevent other speeches,
- speech by others, by agreeing with the
- 18 platforms, as opposed to coercing the platforms?
- MR. FLETCHER: I quess I'm not sure
- what you mean by "agreeing with the platforms."
- JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, you just work
- 22 together, said: Look, we're right; they're
- wrong. Let's work together. You know, we're on
- the same team. Let's work together to make sure
- 25 that this misinformation doesn't gain sort of

- 1 any following.
- 2 MR. FLETCHER: So I think, as long as
- 3 the platforms are exercising their own
- 4 independent judgment, that's what the First
- 5 Amendment protects. It says we don't want the
- 6 government messing with --
- 7 JUSTICE THOMAS: So you're saying that
- 8 you can't -- the government can't censor by
- 9 coordinating with private parties to exclude
- 10 other speech?
- 11 MR. FLETCHER: I'm saying that when
- the government persuades a private party not to
- distribute or promote someone else's speech,
- that's not censorship; that's persuading a
- private party to do something that they're
- lawfully entitled to do, and there are lots of
- 17 contexts where government officials can persuade
- 18 private parties to do things that the officials
- 19 couldn't do directly.
- So, for example, you know, in --
- 21 recently, after the October 7th attacks in
- 22 Israel, a number of public officials called on
- 23 colleges and universities to do more about
- 24 anti-Semitic hate speech on campus. I'm not
- 25 sure and I doubt that the government could

- 1 mandate those sorts of changes in enforcement or
- 2 policy, but public officials can call for those
- 3 changes.
- 4 The government can encourage parents
- 5 to monitor their children's cell phone usage or
- 6 Internet companies to watch out for child
- 7 pornography on their platforms even if the
- 8 Fourth Amendment would prevent the government
- 9 from doing that directly.
- 10 All of those are contexts where the
- 11 government can persuade a private party to do
- something that the private party's lawfully
- entitled to do, and we think that's what the
- 14 government is doing when it's saying to these
- 15 platforms, your platforms and your algorithms
- and the way that you're presenting information
- is causing harm and we think you should stop,
- 18 and the platforms are --
- 19 JUSTICE THOMAS: So you -- you really
- don't see any difference between the government
- 21 coordinating with the platforms to exclude other
- 22 speech and persuading the platforms to do this,
- 23 to not engage or permit other speech?
- MR. FLETCHER: I -- I quess I'm not
- 25 seeing it. And I think that what happened here

- 1 was definitely on the -- if you do think there
- 2 is a difference between those two things, I
- 3 guess my argument here would be that what
- 4 happened is on the persuasion side of the line
- 5 because you do see that back and forth of the
- 6 platforms throughout the process saying no
- 7 repeatedly when they disagree with what the
- 8 government is asking them to do, and I think
- 9 that that tells you that what was happening here
- is what the First Amendment protects, which is
- 11 private speakers making independent judgment
- informed by, maybe even influenced by, the
- 13 government but deciding it themselves.
- JUSTICE THOMAS: So there's no
- 15 difference between the platforms meeting and
- 16 working out an arrangement not to permit certain
- 17 speech and the platforms working with the
- 18 government to do the exact same thing? There's
- 19 no difference?
- 20 MR. FLETCHER: Well, I think, if -- if
- 21 the platforms entered into some agreement
- 22 amongst themselves, that might raise issues
- 23 under different provisions of the law, that
- 24 the -- the modest point I'm making is just that
- 25 the government doesn't violate the First

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1 Amendment when it persuades another -- a speaker
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- 2 to not distribute speech by someone else.
- 3 That's Penthouse versus Meese, Judge
- 4 Silberman's opinion there. That's what happens
- 5 when the White House Press Secretary calls up
- 6 The New York Times and says that was a bad
- 7 op-ed, you shouldn't run op-eds like that
- 8 anymore. I think that's commonplace.
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Alito?
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: On the traceability
- 11 causation question, under Mt. Healthy, if the
- 12 plaintiffs show that the government's actions
- 13 were a motivating factor, it is not their
- obligation, isn't this true, to show that they
- 15 would not -- that the platforms would not have
- done what they did were it not for what the
- 17 government did? It would be the defendants'
- 18 obligation to show that?
- 19 MR. FLETCHER: So I confess, Justice
- 20 Alito, I'm not sure that the Court has ever
- 21 gotten through how that -- whether that
- 22 burden-shifting inquiry applies in the context
- of traceability as opposed to in a Mt. Healthy
- 24 merits-type inquiry.
- I guess what I'd say is the Court has

- 1 been pretty emphatic that when your injury is
- 2 attributable to independent choices by private
- 3 actors, that's not traceable. And our
- 4 submission is that that's what happened here.
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, wouldn't it be
- 6 very strange to have a stricter standard on the
- 7 merits, a less -- a less defendant-friendly
- 8 standard on the merits than at the standing
- 9 stage? It seems -- it seems odd.
- 10 One last question really quickly.
- 11 You've never argued that this case is moot?
- MR. FLETCHER: We have not, no.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Thank you.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 15 Sotomayor?
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, you don't
- 17 do a lot with Clapper, and it seems that Clapper
- 18 really does change all of the cases in terms of
- 19 requiring a heightened traceability standard,
- 20 does it not?
- 21 MR. FLETCHER: So I -- I think Clapper
- 22 does -- is very instructive here. We do cite
- and rely on it. We think it's relevant to
- 24 traceability.
- 25 We think it's perhaps most relevant at

- 1 the -- sort of the future injury question
- 2 because I think -- I think we're right about
- 3 traceability of all of the past moderation of
- 4 their content that they talk about, but I think
- 5 we're on even stronger ground in saying that the
- 6 vast majority of the things they're talking
- 7 about are about COVID-19 or unusual,
- 8 idiosyncratic stories from the 2020 election,
- 9 and their burden is to show that they face an
- imminent threat -- that's from Lyons, that's
- 11 from O'Shea -- that the injury is going to
- 12 recur. That's Clapper II.
- 13 And what Clapper also says -- and this
- is instructive -- is that to the extent they're
- censoring themselves, which is what they say, in
- 16 the absence of such an imminent threat of actual
- 17 government-caused harm, that's not enough for
- 18 our --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could you go back
- to Ms. Hines's 90-day suspension? I'm not sure
- 21 -- this record is enormous, but do we know
- 22 exactly what was censored for that 90 days?
- MR. FLETCHER: So that's the problem.
- I don't think we do or, if -- if we do, I --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I was looking for

- 1 it and couldn't find it.
- 2 MR. FLETCHER: And -- and when I tried
- 3 to go through the red brief, pages 19 to 21, and
- 4 connect up the dots here, one of the things
- 5 that's hard is that there's not a lot of
- 6 specifics about even the dates on when things
- 7 happened.
- I guess I will say, when the dates are
- 9 provided, though, they don't line up. The very
- 10 first example on page 19 of the red brief is,
- 11 I -- I think it's Ms. Hines, she gets her
- 12 retweet of Robert F. Kennedy, Junior, suppressed
- by Twitter and she says, that's an indication
- 14 that my harms are traceable to the government
- 15 because the government was talking about Robert
- 16 F. Kennedy, Junior.
- But she doesn't say that the
- 18 government's statements happened between January
- 19 and July of 2021, and the moderation of her
- 20 retweet happened in April of 2023, years later,
- 21 after Twitter had been sold, after it had
- 22 abandoned the COVID-19 moderation policies that
- 23 are at issue here.
- I think that's a strong indication
- 25 that there's a real traceability problem, and it

- 1 just gets worse when you look to the
- 2 forward-looking injury that they have to
- 3 establish.
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: On the coercion
- 7 question, is there anything that we have to
- 8 review on clear error, or is it all legal?
- 9 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I'd give you the
- 10 same answer I gave before. I think historical
- 11 fact, the statement was made, it was not made.
- 12 If there were specific factual findings beyond
- that again of historical facts, we'd acknowledge
- 14 there clear error, but things like this was
- pressure, this was coercion, we think those are
- 16 characterizations.
- 17 And then the ultimate standard, the
- 18 ultimate First Amendment standard of was, viewed
- 19 objectively and in context, this communicating a
- threat, we think that's either law or maybe more
- 21 probably law to facts that gets de novo review
- 22 the way it usually does in the constitutional
- 23 realm.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: And on the past harm,
- 25 future harm question that you were just talking

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1 about, I take it, if no future harm, that's
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- 2 independently sufficient, is that right?
- 3 MR. FLETCHER: Correct.
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: And would there be any
- 5 difficulties with confining a holding to that if
- 6 we were to find for you?
- 7 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I don't think so
- 8 at all. I think, in some ways, that's the
- 9 narrowest, easiest way to resolve this case, is
- 10 to say this is an action for injunctive relief,
- 11 they have to show that they faced an imminent
- 12 threat of future harm. We don't have to
- adjudicate the parties' disputes about the past
- 14 harm. We just have to show that they haven't
- 15 met that burden.
- 16 JUSTICE KAGAN: Thank you.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 18 Gorsuch?
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: On that question, in
- your view, when is the time that we should be
- 21 considering that? Probably not today it seems,
- 22 right?
- MR. FLETCHER: Correct. Yeah.
- 24 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It would be the time
- 25 that the Court in the first instance issued the

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1 PI. Is that -- is that your view?
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- 2 MR. FLETCHER: So I -- I think it
- 3 might be even earlier than that just to be -- be
- 4 candid with that.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Might be the
- 6 complaint?
- 7 MR. FLETCHER: Might be the complaint,
- 8 so the complaint for the states is I think May
- 9 of 2022, the individuals get added in August of
- 10 2022. The place where I think I know for sure
- 11 that the PI matters, though, is whether they've
- shown a likelihood of irreparable harm which
- above and beyond standing is a requisite for
- injunctive relief. I think that has to be shown
- 15 --
- 16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: That is at the PI
- 17 time?
- MR. FLETCHER: -- at the PI. Exactly.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. So we --
- 20 that's the relevant date?
- MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. And then,
- when we're looking at coercion, is it in your
- 24 mind a relevant consideration that the industry
- is very concentrated and -- and that, therefore,

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1 coordination problems that otherwise might be
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- 2 difficult with the media, which are very
- diverse, might not be present in some cases?
- 4 MR. FLETCHER: So, again, context
- 5 matters. And I think, in some ways, the fact
- 6 that this is -- these are very large, very
- 7 powerful corporations cuts against a finding of
- 8 coercion because they are very sophisticated,
- 9 they didn't have any problem, they weren't shy
- 10 about saying no to the government.
- I -- I hesitate to say, though, that
- 12 it suggests that you should change the First
- 13 Amendment standards. I think the Knight brief
- 14 is --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm not suggesting
- 16 that. The Knight brief does discuss this and
- says it might be a relevant factor that there's
- such a concentration that it makes coordination
- 19 between government entities and private entities
- 20 easier.
- 21 MR. FLETCHER: So -- but I --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Do you -- do you
- 23 disagree with that?
- MR. FLETCHER: I -- I -- I'm not sure
- 25 whether or not I agree with that, but I -- I

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1 think the -- the point is that for our purposes,
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- 2 the constitutional line is between coercion and
- 3 not coercion.
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, I understand
- 5 that.
- 6 MR. FLETCHER: And so the -- the
- 7 question --
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But in the context-
- 9 specific inquiries we've discussed --
- 10 MR. FLETCHER: Right.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- you've pointed
- 12 out one way in which concentration might make it
- 13 less susceptible to coercion. Do we have to
- account for the possibility as well that in some
- 15 circumstances -- and I'm not -- again, not
- 16 case-specific -- it might make -- may -- may
- 17 make coercion easier?
- MR. FLETCHER: So, if that were true,
- 19 you would have to account for it. The reason
- I'm resisting is because I think the concerns
- 21 about concentration in the industry go more to
- the potential effects of coercion if it happened
- than about whether or not coercion happened at
- 24 all.
- I get that. I'm sensitive to that,

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and the point that I was trying to draw from the
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- 2 Knight brief was the First Amendment isn't the
- 3 answer to problems of concentration in this
- 4 industry.
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No. I -- I -- I
- 6 take --
- 7 MR. FLETCHER: That's how they're --
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- I take your
- 9 point.
- 10 MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
- 11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 13 Kavanaugh?
- 14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just so I
- understand, your key legal argument is, I think,
- but correct me if I'm wrong, that coercion does
- 17 not encompass significant encouragement or
- 18 entanglement and that it would be a mistake to
- 19 so conclude because traditional, everyday
- 20 communications would suddenly be deemed
- 21 problematic?
- MR. FLETCHER: Exactly right, and --
- and, really, that the -- what the lower courts
- have done here, I think, is to go beyond the
- coercion test and sort of to openly say we're

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1 going to open up this state action encouragement
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- 2 or -- and that, I think, risks turning the
- 3 platforms and lots of other entities that are
- 4 interacting with the government into state
- 5 actors and restricting their editorial choices
- 6 under the First Amendment.
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And by coercion,
- 8 you mean threat of legal consequences or do you
- 9 --
- 10 MR. FLETCHER: Adverse government
- 11 action. I -- I --
- 12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Adverse government
- 13 action, okay.
- Then, on the killing people
- 15 hypothetical or -- not hypothetical -- the
- 16 statement, I mean, that raises kind of national
- 17 security analogies. I don't know what your
- 18 experience is or if you've looked into this, but
- it's probably not uncommon for government
- 20 officials to protest an upcoming story on
- 21 surveillance or detention policy and say, you
- 22 know, if you run that, it's going to harm the
- 23 war effort and put Americans at, you know, risk.
- 24 MR. FLETCHER: I -- I can't
- 25 profess to have had personal experience with

- 1 that. I know it has happened. The Knight brief
- 2 talks about some examples. And I think that's
- 3 an example of a valuable sort of interchange as
- 4 long as it stays on the persuasion side of the
- 5 line. I think plat- -- newspapers want to know
- 6 if their publishing a story might put lives at
- 7 risk. And they don't have to listen to the
- 8 government, but that's information that they can
- 9 consider in exercising their editorial judgment.
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But if they tack
- onto that: And if you publish the story, we're
- going to pursue antitrust action against you?
- MR. FLETCHER: A huge problem, yeah.
- 14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right. Okay. And
- then you haven't really described what you think
- 16 the common interactions are. I mean, what --
- 17 what -- what do you think those are?
- 18 MR. FLETCHER: At issue in the
- 19 complaint or looking forward?
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: No, just in
- 21 general.
- MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You're speaking on
- 24 behalf of the United States. Again, my
- 25 experience is the United States, in all its

- 1 manifestations, has regular communications with
- 2 the media to talk about things they don't like
- 3 or don't want to see or are complaining about
- 4 factual inaccuracies. But -- I'd be interested
- 5 in what you want to describe about that.
- 6 MR. FLETCHER: Yeah. So I think
- 7 that's absolutely right, and I won't profess to
- 8 give you a comprehensive overview. We've looked
- 9 at this very carefully in the context of these
- 10 defendants because we've a couple times been
- 11 under the shadow of this injunction, and so we
- 12 wanted to understand exactly what would be at
- 13 stake there.
- 14 And so I think it -- it comes into a
- 15 couple of different buckets. One of them is
- 16 engagement on matters of public policy, and I
- think that's what was going on here. I think
- 18 childhood mental health, anti-Semitic speech,
- 19 Islamophobic speech online are in that category.
- Those are issues where the White House, the
- 21 Surgeon General, others, might want to make
- their views known, to use the bully pulpit to
- 23 call on the platforms to do more.
- 24 Another is the national security
- 25 space. I think the record is clearest there on

1 the FBI providing these foreign malign influence

- 2 selectors to the platforms for the platforms to
- 3 take action if appropriate or briefing them on
- 4 foreign threats or about terrorist activity
- 5 happening on the platforms.
- 6 There's also a domestic law
- 7 enforcement side of things, child exploitation,
- 8 other things like that. The platforms are a
- 9 vector for those sorts of activities, and the
- 10 government communicates with them about that.
- 11 There's also election integrity
- issues, false statements about the times,
- 13 places, or manners of elections, saying, you
- 14 know, the polls have closed early, don't bother
- coming to vote, in an effort to suppress
- 16 people's vote. Or Democrats vote on Wednesday;
- 17 Republicans vote on Tuesday. Those sorts of
- 18 schemes are of concern to the law enforcement
- 19 entities.
- 20 And then I think there's also the
- 21 CDC's interactions, which involve providing
- 22 advice, you know: By the way, we're seeing a
- lot of this information circulating on your
- 24 platform. It's not true or it's misleading
- about something that we've put out. Or even

- 1 just answering the platform's questions.
- 2 I think one of the flavors you get
- 3 from the amicus briefs on our side of the case
- 4 is there are a lot of valuable ways where the
- 5 government has information or expertise that it
- 6 can offer to private speakers, and it would be a
- 7 shame to chill that.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 10 Barrett?
- 11 JUSTICE BARRETT: So this might be a
- 12 question about the distinction or the interplay
- 13 between Bantam Books and just state action more
- 14 generally. In Justice Thomas's questioning of
- you, towards the end, he was talking about the
- distinction between encouragement and coercion.
- 17 So what if Facebook said -- and this
- is counterfactual; it's not what happened in
- 19 this case -- but what if Facebook said, you know
- what, we're partners, we're on the same team,
- 21 this is a once-in-a-lifetime pandemic, and we
- 22 think it would be most efficient and most
- 23 helpful for the public good for us to just turn
- over our content moderation to you?
- 25 That's not coercion. That's voluntary

- 1 --
- 2 MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: -- on Facebook's
- 4 part, but it -- wouldn't it be state action
- 5 then?
- 6 MR. FLETCHER: So, to me, it starts to
- 7 veer over, and, obviously, with all the caveats,
- 8 state action is incredibly context-specific. I
- 9 don't want to be definitive.
- 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: Sure.
- MR. FLETCHER: But, to me, that starts
- to verge more over into the joint action. We're
- doing something together. The government is
- doing things. It's actually making decisions.
- 15 It's not just advising or persuading the
- 16 platforms.
- I -- I think the rubric may -- that
- 18 well be state act action, but the rubric would
- 19 be I think more sound in the joint action cases
- than under significant encouragement, which has
- 21 never been just us trying to persuade you to do
- 22 something.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: How do we consider
- 24 the relationship between those two things?
- 25 Because I agree with you Bantam Books is about

- 1 coercion and drawing the line there. But,
- 2 clearly, there are some times when things veer
- 3 into the joint action space where we would say
- 4 that maybe there was state action. And there's
- 5 a dispute in this case -- it kind of comes up in
- 6 the next one too -- about which framework is the
- 7 right one. What advice do you have?
- 8 MR. FLETCHER: Yeah. So, again, I
- 9 think, if I were the Court, I would want to be
- 10 cautious about making too definitive
- 11 pronouncements. I would say that here, what's
- 12 challenged is the persuasion, exhortation, bully
- 13 pulpit provision of advice, provision of
- information, and that when those things are at
- issue, the main yardstick is going to be Bantam
- 16 Books. The main concern is going to be have you
- 17 crossed the line from just really trying to
- 18 persuade to trying to threaten and that Bantam
- 19 is the right way to draw that line.
- 20 I think there are a lot of different
- 21 amicus briefs from a lot of different parties,
- 22 like the Chamber and NetChoice, they all agree
- that's the right line in this context.
- I think you could reserve and say it
- would be a very different question if you're

- 1 talking about the government and the platforms
- 2 acting together, turning over operational
- 3 control, integrating their operations. That's a
- 4 different case and might present hard state
- 5 action issues, but it's just really not the kind
- 6 of issue here.
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: And not alleged
- 8 here?
- 9 MR. FLETCHER: Exactly right, yeah.
- 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. My other
- 11 question is about the findings of fact and clear
- 12 error. So you were pretty insistent with
- 13 Justice Kagan that we really, to address the
- standing point, don't have to review any of the
- 15 district court's factual findings for clear
- 16 error.
- 17 And I just want to make sure that
- that's right because I'm thinking about things
- 19 you talked about with -- I think it was Justice
- 20 Alito, the interchange with the expletives, you
- know, we're getting mad, we want answers now,
- 22 you know, are you, whatever, serious?
- MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: And -- and that was
- 25 actually about his own Facebook account. Or

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1 there was another change that was -- exchange
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- 2 that was actually about somebody impersonating
- 3 the President's granddaughter on Twitter.
- 4 MR. FLETCHER: Yeah.
- 5 JUSTICE BARRETT: So, if the lower
- 6 courts, which I think they did, kind of
- 7 conflated some of those threats with threats
- 8 that were designed to be threats related to the
- 9 pandemic and that kind of suppression, wouldn't
- 10 that then be clear error, or do you think that's
- 11 application of facts to law or what?
- MR. FLETCHER: So I apologize. I
- didn't mean to say that there -- there's no
- 14 clear error here at all. I just meant to say
- 15 it's -- would be findings of historical fact.
- 16 And I think the ones that you --
- 17 JUSTICE BARRETT: And those count?
- 18 MR. FLETCHER: And those -- those
- 19 count. Those do get clear error review. But I
- 20 think we pointed out places on the -- on the
- 21 salient ones where they just are clearly
- 22 erroneous, they're just demonstrably inaccurate,
- in the two cases that you just identified.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay.
- MR. FLETCHER: So, there, we -- we

- 1 might agree clear error applies, but to the
- 2 extent that the lower courts were suggesting,
- and -- and, really, more the district court than
- 4 the Fifth Circuit, but a little bit the Fifth
- 5 Circuit too, that things were said to speakers
- 6 that weren't said, that the Press Secretary said
- 7 words she never said, our argument there would
- 8 just be that those are clear error.
- 9 JUSTICE BARRETT: So, in considering
- 10 traceability, you would say that maybe there are
- 11 some things that we would review for clear error
- 12 because the erroneous -- assuming that you're
- 13 right, the erroneous conclusions about
- 14 traceability depended partly on factual errors
- and then partly on applications of law to fact?
- 16 MR. FLETCHER: And -- and an incorrect
- 17 legal standard, yeah.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Thanks.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 20 Jackson?
- JUSTICE JACKSON: So I guess I didn't
- 22 perceive there to be such a sharp distinction
- between Blum and Bantam Books. The government
- 24 seems to be arguing here that Bantam Books is
- 25 the way to go, that Blum is not the right test.

1	And I appreciate that Blum uses
2	significant encouragement, but I think it says
3	the question is whether the government "has
4	provided such significant encouragement, either
5	overt or covert, that the choice must in law be
6	deemed that of the state," that it's sort of
7	suggesting in the same way that Bantam Books
8	is that it's really about coercion, as opposed
9	to just encouragement.
10	So am I wrong to think there's really
11	not that much difference between the two?
12	MR. FLETCHER: So I I don't think
13	you're wrong there. I think we say that that's
14	the way you ought to read the "significant
15	encouragement" language, that it's positive
16	incentives of government action that overwhelm
17	the private party's choice and make it really
18	the government's choice, not the private
19	party's. You can just view that as the flip
20	side of the sort of coercive threats from Bantar
21	Books.
22	I think the reason why you may have
23	sensed me today and us in our briefs resisting
24	Blum is because the lower courts and my friends
25	on the other side have really tried to turn that

- 1 "significant encouragement" language into
- 2 something quite different, into circumstances
- 3 where the government encourages in some
- 4 colloquial sense by urging or persuading or, you
- 5 know, really strongly advocating something. And
- 6 we just don't think that's what Blum means or
- 7 what this Court's state action cases have ever
- 8 said.
- 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: Okay. I understand
- 10 that. And even if we have a world in which
- 11 significant encouragement is verboten, is there
- something different to the government providing
- 13 information?
- MR. FLETCHER: Yes.
- 15 JUSTICE JACKSON: I mean, I -- I'm a
- 16 little worried about the Respondents' -- what I
- 17 think could be taken away from their view, which
- is that in situations in which the government
- 19 has information that may be unique to the
- 20 government's knowledge but that it feels
- 21 important for the public to have, that that
- 22 somehow becomes prohibited if, as a result of
- that information, these companies decide they're
- 24 going to do something different with respect to
- 25 content moderation.

1	MR. FLETCHER: That's our big concern
2	too. And that's exactly what the lower courts
3	found crossed the line, the FBI providing
4	information about covert foreign actors on
5	platforms, the CDC providing information or even
6	answering questions about matters of public
7	health. I think it would be very troubling to
8	say that those things are impermissible or
9	create state action.
10	JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
11	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
12	counsel.
13	Mr. Aguiñaga.
14	ORAL ARGUMENT OF J. BENJAMIN AGUIÑAGA
15	ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS
16	MR. AGUIÑAGA: Good morning, Mr. Chief
17	Justice, and may it please the Court:
18	Government censorship has no place in
19	our democracy. That is why this 20,000-page
20	record is stunning. As the Fifth Circuit put
21	it, the record reveals unrelenting pressure by
22	the government to coerce social media platforms
23	to suppress the speech of millions of Americans.
24	The district court, which analyzed
25	this record for a year, described it as arguably

- 1 the most massive attack against free speech in
- 2 American history, including the censorship of
- 3 renowned scientists opining in their areas of
- 4 expertise.
- 5 And the government's levers of
- 6 pressure are anathema to the First Amendment.
- 7 Behind closed doors, the government badgers the
- 8 platforms 24/7, it abuses them with profanity,
- 9 it warns that the highest levels of the White
- 10 House are concerned, it ominously says that the
- 11 White House is considering its options, and it
- 12 accuses platforms both of playing total
- 13 Calvinball and of hiding the ball, all to get
- the platforms to censor more speech. Under this
- onslaught, the platforms routinely cave.
- Now, last month, in the NetChoice
- 17 cases, the platforms told you that it's
- incredibly important that they create their own
- 19 content moderation policies. But this record
- 20 shows that they continually depart from those
- 21 policies because of unrelenting government
- 22 pressure.
- 23 Indeed, as Facebook recently disclosed
- 24 in an internal email to former UK Deputy Prime
- 25 Minister Nick Clegg, the reason Facebook did

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1 that was "because we were under pressure by the
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- 2 administration. We shouldn't have done it."
- Now my friend says all this is
- 4 constitutional because the government has the
- 5 right to persuade using the bully pulpit. But
- 6 the government has no right to persuade
- 7 platforms to violate Americans' constitutional
- 8 rights, and pressuring platforms in back rooms
- 9 shielded from public view is not using the bully
- 10 pulpit at all. That's just being a bully.
- I welcome the Court's questions.
- 12 JUSTICE THOMAS: Counsel, the -- I
- know your argument is basically a Bantam Book
- 14 argument, but do you need coercion in order to
- 15 -- do you think that's the only way you could
- 16 make your case, or could you -- coordination
- 17 accomplish the same thing; that is, the
- 18 government is censoring by joint actions with
- 19 the platforms as opposed to coercing the
- 20 platforms?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, we don't
- 22 need coercion as a theory. That's why we led
- 23 with encouragement in our red brief. And I
- 24 would point the Court to what it said in
- 25 Norwood, which is the Court -- or the -- the

- 1 government cannot induce, encourage, and promote
- 2 private actors to do directly what the
- 3 government can't itself do directly.
- 4 And that's, I think, the principle
- 5 that's guiding here, which is, regardless of the
- 6 means that the government tries to use to
- 7 pressure -- to pressure the platforms to commit
- 8 censorship against third parties, the
- 9 Constitution really doesn't care about that.
- 10 It's the fact that what the government is trying
- 11 to accomplish is the suppression of speech.
- 12 And I would say, Your Honor, I mean,
- that's exactly how you addressed this question
- in Bantam Books. You asked, did the government
- 15 set out to deliberately suppress speech? The
- answer in that case was absolutely yes, and
- 17 that's absolutely the answer in this case here.
- 18 And I guess, you know, I -- I would
- 19 say, you know, when this Court considered Bantam
- 20 Books, one of the key things about the analysis
- in Bantam Books was that it was an obscenity
- 22 case, and, you know, the Court struggled with
- whether the states had the right to police the
- 24 line between legitimate speech and illegitimate
- 25 speech. And that was why you were talking about

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1 coercion in that case. You were asking whether
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- 2 the states went too far --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I --
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I'm sorry.
- 5 The reason we were asking about coercion is
- 6 because the private parties could have chosen on
- 7 their own to censor that speech. They could
- 8 have said we think it's obscene, I'm not going
- 9 to be involved in this.
- The only issue became when that choice
- 11 was overridden by the government. And so I -- I
- don't -- I -- I think you're -- you're cite
- 13 -- you're mixing sort of situations and -- and
- 14 confusing legal doctrines.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: No, Your Honor. The
- 16 fundamental principle -- and this comes from
- 17 Norwood and it's central to this Court's First
- 18 Amendment cases, its Fourth Amendment cases --
- is that the government can't do indirectly what
- it's prohibited from doing directly.
- 21 And that's what you see happening in
- 22 Bantam Books. That's what you see happening in
- 23 a case like this because time and again there
- 24 were times where the social media platforms had
- 25 policies that didn't go far enough in censoring

- 1 the speech that the -- that the government
- 2 wanted them to censor.
- 3 JUSTICE JACKSON: But whether or not
- 4 the government can do this -- this is something
- 5 I took up with Mr. Fletcher -- depends on the
- 6 application of our First Amendment
- 7 jurisprudence, and there may be circumstances in
- 8 which the government could prohibit certain
- 9 speech on the Internet or otherwise.
- 10 I mean, do you -- do you -- do you
- 11 disagree that we would have to apply strict
- 12 scrutiny and determine whether or not there is a
- 13 compelling interest in how the government has
- 14 tailored its regulation?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Certainly, Your Honor.
- 16 I think, at the end of every First Amendment
- analysis, you'll have the strict scrutiny
- 18 framework in which, you know, in some national
- security hypos, for example, the government may
- 20 well be able to demonstrate a compelling
- interest, may well be able to demonstrate narrow
- 22 tailoring, but the --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. So --
- 24 so -- so not every situation will -- in which
- 25 the government engages in conduct that

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1 ultimately has some effect on free -- on -- on
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- 2 speech necessarily becomes a First Amendment
- 3 violation, correct?
- 4 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Maybe not necessarily,
- 5 Your Honor. I guess the top-line question I
- 6 would ask is, has the government set out to
- 7 abridge the freedom of speech? And in this
- 8 case, you see that time and time again because,
- 9 if you control F --
- 10 JUSTICE JACKSON: But that's not the
- 11 test for First Amendment violations.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, this flows
- from the plain text of the First Amendment,
- 14 right?
- JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand.
- 16 But we have a -- we have a test for a
- 17 determination of whether or not the First
- 18 Amendment is actually violated. So, in certain
- 19 situations, you know, the government can
- 20 actually require that speech be suppressed if
- 21 there's a compelling interest, right?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: It can, Your Honor.
- 23 And I guess what I would say is that the courts
- 24 below never got to strict scrutiny because the
- 25 government never raised this. This has never

- 1 been litigated. The question in this case is
- 2 whether at the front end the government itself
- 3 has undertaken actions --
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: It's the coercion,
- 5 it's the state action, right? That's the
- 6 question in this case?
- 7 MR. AGUIÑAGA: And I would urge the
- 8 Court to address the state action issue just
- 9 like you addressed it in Bantam Books. You used
- 10 that term four times in Bantam Books. In
- 11 Footnote --
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: I -- I mean, can I
- just understand because it seems like an
- 14 extremely expansive argument, I must say,
- encouraging people basically to suppress their
- own speech. So, like Justice Kavanaugh, I've
- 17 had some experience encouraging press to
- 18 suppress their own speech.
- 19 You -- you just wrote a bad editorial.
- 20 Here are the five reasons you shouldn't write
- 21 another one. You just wrote a story that's
- 22 filled with factual errors. Here are the 10
- reasons why you shouldn't do that again.
- I mean, this happens literally
- 25 thousands of times a day in the federal

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1 government.
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- 2 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Yeah, and I would say,
- 3 in the mine-run case that you're describing to
- 4 me, it's the government going after the speaker
- 5 itself and trying to get them to change their
- 6 speech.
- What's so pernicious here is that you
- 8 don't see any of these facts in this record
- 9 unless we get discovery, which is when the --
- when Rob Flaherty, who's Deputy Assistant to the
- 11 President, sends an email to Facebook or to
- 12 Twitter and complains that they're not doing
- enough to censor what they view as vaccine
- 14 hesitancy speech. America never sees that.
- 15 And the third party, people like Jill
- 16 Hines and -- and Jim Hoft, whose speech wishes
- 17 to express the kinds of viewpoints that the
- 18 White House is targeting, they never know that
- 19 that's happening behind the scenes.
- 20 And I think it makes a difference,
- 21 Justice Kagan, that you have an intermediary
- 22 here who really has no incentive to itself
- 23 defend Jim Hoft's speech or to defend Jill
- 24 Hines's speech. In The New York Times's
- 25 hypothetical, you have a story, a publication

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      that itself is familiar with those kinds of --
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                JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, what about
 3
      op-eds?
 4
               JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean --
               JUSTICE BARRETT: Don't you think --
 5
 6
               JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What about op-eds?
 7
               MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, with
      op-eds, you know, if it's third-party speech
 8
      that -- that has that issue --
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10
                JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That -- that
     happens too, right?
11
12
                MR. AGUIÑAGA: And I quess there are a
13
     number of ways I would think about that, Your
14
     Honor. One is, if the newspaper declines to run
15
      an op-ed because the government asked, that
16
      op-ed author can go to any number of other
17
     publications and it has an outlet.
18
                It's not the same here because, if I'm
     on Twitter and I wish to express a viewpoint
19
20
      that the government wishes to censor and Twitter
21
     bows to that pressure, then --
2.2
                JUSTICE KAGAN: But if one --
23
               MR. AGUIÑAGA: -- I lose my account.
               JUSTICE KAGAN: -- if --
24
               MR. AGUIÑAGA: I --
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                CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS:
                                        I was just
 2
      going to say, first, I have no experience
 3
      coercing anybody.
 4
                (Laughter.)
                CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But -- but,
 5
 6
      second, I mean, the government is not monolithic
 7
      either. I suspect, when there's pressure put on
     one of the platforms or certainly one of the
 8
 9
      other media outlets, they have people they go
10
      to, probably in the government, to say: Hey,
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      they're -- they're trying to get me to do this,
12
     and that person may disagree with what the
13
     government's trying to do this. It's not
14
     monolithic. And that has to dilute the concept
15
      of coercion significantly, doesn't it?
16
                MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, I -- I'm
17
     not sure I agree with that. And I guess I'd get
     back to one of the earlier points I made, which
18
19
      is, you know, whether you call this coercion, if
20
      that's the label you attach, you call it
21
      encouragement, you call it promotion, you call
2.2
      it inducement, whatever it is, if the government
23
      is attempting to abridge the -- the speech
24
     rights of a third party, that has to be
25
      unconstitutional because that falls within the
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- 1 plain text of the First Amendment.
- 2 And so, you know, this is Bantam Books
- of the 21st Century. You haven't had a case
- 4 with social media platforms like this where
- 5 third-party speech is so at risk of being
- 6 censored.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but how
- 8 do you -- I mean, how do you analyze a situation
- 9 where, you know, maybe EPA is trying to coerce a
- 10 platform about something, and the Army Corps of
- 11 Engineers is trying to coerce them the other
- 12 way? I mean, you can't just sort of pick and
- 13 choose which part of the government you're
- 14 concerned about.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor --
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I mean,
- obviously, it's different when you're talking
- 18 about what the president is saying in
- 19 particular, but other than that, I think it's a
- 20 very -- more a fluid situation than anything
- 21 else.
- 22 MR. AGUIÑAGA: It is fluid, Your
- Honor, but I would say that when you have, as we
- have, plaintiffs in this case who wished to
- 25 express certain viewpoints that have been

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1 specifically targeted by -- targeted by the
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- 2 government, you know, it's not at least fluid in
- 3 these facts.
- 4 And this is not a case just about
- 5 COVID. It's a case about election integrity.
- 6 It's a case the district court has a finding
- 7 about how the government wishes to --
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: So, I mean, what about
- 9 that? I mean, you know, take a -- an example
- 10 where -- I mean, these platforms, they're
- 11 compilers of speech, and some part of the
- 12 government, let's call it part of the law
- 13 enforcement arm of the government, says you
- 14 might not realize it, but you are hosting a lot
- of terrorist speech, which is going to increase
- the chances that there's going to be some
- 17 terrible harm that's going to take place, and we
- 18 want to give you this information, we want to
- 19 try to persuade you to take it down.
- 20 Are -- are -- the government can't do
- 21 that?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: The government can
- absolutely do that, Justice Kagan.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: They're taking --
- 25 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Terrorist activity,

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1 criminal --
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- JUSTICE KAGAN: -- they're -- they're
- 3 asking them to take down the speech.
- 4 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Terrorist activity,
- 5 criminal activity, that is not protected speech.
- 6 Absolutely, the government can inform the F --
- 7 the --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, that might --
- 9 might be protected speech. I mean, terrorists
- 10 engage in, you know, things that come under the
- 11 First Amendment. I mean, let's say they're just
- 12 recruiting people for their organizations.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, if it's
- 14 First Amendment speech, protected speech, then I
- think we're in an entirely different world. I
- 16 mean, that's a case where -- and this comes up
- in the FBI findings that the district court made
- 18 because what was happening is they were -- the
- 19 FBI was sending Teleporter encrypted messages to
- the platforms, identifying what the government
- 21 represents was foreign actors. The -- the
- 22 district court found the government was not
- distinguishing between whether it was domestic
- 24 or foreign conduct.
- 25 And the way this issue arises is when

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1 maybe you have a foreign actor who tweets, you
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- 2 know, I love Biden, and there are 20 million
- 3 people who wish to retweet that, repost that,
- 4 with their own comments, saying, heck, yeah, I
- 5 love Biden too. When an American does that,
- 6 that's First Amendment protected speech, Your
- 7 Honor. And so, when the government comes in and
- 8 tries to take down every single post that
- 9 contains the core that they say was foreign
- 10 speech, but they're also taking down the -- the
- 11 added speech by Americans, that's a square First
- 12 Amendment issue, Your Honor.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: So back in -- this --
- 14 this -- this still happens now -- decades ago,
- it happened all the time, which is somebody from
- 16 the White House got in touch with somebody from
- 17 The Washington Post and said this will -- this
- 18 will just harm national security, and The
- 19 Washington Post said, okay, whatever you say.
- I mean, that was all -- you didn't --
- 21 we didn't know enough, but that was -- that was
- 22 coercion?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, I -- I
- thought I understood the government this morning
- 25 to say that might be a First Amendment issue.

- 1 And I think what I would say is, if there's a
- 2 national security interest, maybe the government
- 3 can satisfy strict scrutiny in that
- 4 circumstance.
- 5 What I would also say is we probably
- 6 wouldn't have a lawsuit based on that because I
- 7 don't know how that we would get prospective
- 8 injunctive relief based on a fleeting offhand,
- 9 you know, reach-out from the White House to --
- 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: But that's --
- 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: I -- I guess what I'm
- just trying to suggest is that there's all kinds
- of things that can appear on these platforms
- 14 that do all kinds of different harms, and -- and
- the inability of government that you're
- 16 suggesting to -- to reach out to these platforms
- 17 and say we want to give you information that you
- 18 might not know about on this, and we want to
- 19 give you our perspective on what harms that this
- is doing, and -- and, you know, we want to be
- 21 able to answer questions that you have because
- 22 we really do think that it would be a good thing
- 23 if you on your own chose to take this speech
- 24 down.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: And, Your Honor, if

- 1 those were the facts in this case, then I think
- 2 it would be a much harder case for me. I think
- 3 --
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, now I don't know
- 5 what your standard is. You just told me that
- 6 that was -- that was good enough for you.
- 7 MR. AGUIÑAGA: No --
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: That was coercion.
- 9 MR. AGUIÑAGA: No, Your Honor,
- 10 because, you know, in that circumstance, you
- 11 have a platform who is reaching out -- or the
- 12 government reaching out just to -- to identify
- 13 what it views as the right state of the law,
- 14 right state of facts.
- 15 The government -- I mean this Court
- 16 has made clear for -- for a while, since its
- 17 plurality opinion in Alvarez, that if the
- 18 government thinks there's false speech out
- 19 there, the remedy for that is true speech.
- Nothing prohibits the government from going to
- 21 that platform and saying we've seen a lot of
- 22 false information about election activity and
- 23 COVID and vaccines and the like. Nothing
- 24 prohibits the government from saying here's a
- list of everything we say is true, that is true

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in our view, and you should amplify our speech,
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- and anytime that false speech arises, you should
- 3 put our posts right there next to it saying this
- 4 is the government's view on this issue.
- 5 The problem here -- and this is -- you
- 6 know, I -- I think you see this in the summer of
- 7 2021 after the White House goes nuclear on the
- 8 platforms -- is that the platforms themselves
- 9 reverse course on their own policies. And you
- 10 see this in ROA 15322, this is one of the -- the
- 11 -- in my view, one of the hottest docs in the --
- in the JA because you've got this email from
- Nick Clegg, who is, you know, former Deputy
- 14 Prime Minister of the UK, and after all of this
- pressure for months and months and months, he
- sends this email to Vivek Murthy, the Surgeon
- 17 General, and he says: Dear Vivek, thanks for
- 18 taking the time to meet. I wanted to make sure
- 19 you saw the steps we took past -- this past week
- 20 to adjust policies on what we're removing to
- 21 take steps to further address the "Disinfo
- Dozen." We've removed 39 profiles, pages,
- groups, Instagram accounts. We're continuing to
- 24 make other accounts harder to find.
- I mean, this is an example of

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1 platforms moving beyond what their own policies
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- 2 require because they felt pressure to take more
- 3 action and to censor more speech. And, Your
- 4 Honor, if that's -- I mean, if that's not the
- 5 clearest example of the government doing --
- 6 JUSTICE BARRETT: So, counsel --
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. Tell
- 8 me where -- where you have in the record that --
- 9 the 39 accounts that were taken out, that any of
- 10 them related to any of the Petitioners here.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Sure, Your Honor. So
- 12 what I was quoting --
- 13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Give me -- and
- 14 give me that cite again.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: What I was quoting to
- 16 you right now is ROA 15322, and what that email
- 17 from Nick Clegg mentions is the so-called
- 18 "Disinformation Dozen." This is a group of
- 19 people that the government thought was
- 20 responsible for the majority of so-called health
- 21 misinformation on social media.
- Now, in paragraphs 5 and 6 of each of
- 23 the supplemental declarations in the Joint
- 24 Appendix, each of our individual plaintiffs
- 25 specifically identifies the fact that they

- 1 follow members of the so-called "Disinformation
- 2 Dozen, " they repost their posts, they engage
- 3 with their speech.
- 4 And so, when the government -- or when
- 5 the platforms here, in response to the pressure,
- 6 are taking down content and accounts related to
- 7 those individuals called the "Disinformation
- 8 Dozen," that is necessarily impacting our
- 9 plaintiffs' right to engage with their speech,
- 10 to add their own comments --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Not that they've
- taken down any of their posts but that they took
- down someone else's posts? That's what this is
- 14 saying?
- 15 MR. AGUIÑAGA: That's what I was
- 16 quoting to you right now, Your Honor, the --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That, I'm not sure
- 18 how that shows traceability or redressability.
- 19 MR. AGUIÑAGA: In the same vein, I
- 20 think you --
- 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And I don't think
- 22 we've ever dispensed standing on the basis of
- 23 injury to another, injury to you but not to
- another.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: So, Justice Sotomayor,

- 1 let me give you Jill Hines one more time. Look
- 2 at JA 7 -- 793 to 794. This is the tweet
- 3 that -- or it was a screenshot of a tweet that
- 4 Mr. Fletcher mentioned. And this is censorship
- 5 four times over because this is a tweet in April
- 6 2023. It's on the eve of the preliminary
- 7 injunction hearing. And what she says is: This
- 8 Facebook post that I posted was taken down by
- 9 Facebook. She got a warning for it as a
- 10 violation of the community standards.
- 11 What was that post? It was a
- 12 screenshot of Robert F. Kennedy, Junior, who is
- 13 a member of the so-called "Disinformation
- 14 Dozen." What was the RFK tweet talking about?
- 15 It was talking about Tucker Carlson, whom the
- 16 administration was obsessed with. Look at JA
- 17 701 to 708.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, the RFK
- 19 tweet, the -- there's only a record of the White
- 20 House asking Twitter to remove a tweet on -- and
- 21 not particularly this one from R -- RFK. That
- doesn't help Hines's claim that the White House
- asked Facebook to remove anything.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: It does, Your Honor,
- 25 because -- and this is a good example of the

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1 interrelationship between the various media
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- 2 platforms -- you have cross-posting. So what
- 3 happened in this example is Jill Hines took a
- 4 screenshot of a tweet, and then she moved that
- 5 over to Facebook and posted that as her own
- 6 Facebook post. And so, when she did that, she
- 7 moved RFK's tweet.
- 8 And I was going to describe what was
- 9 in that tweet. He was talking about Tucker
- 10 Carlson, that the White House specifically
- 11 targeted, in the Joint Appendix, and that --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You know, I -- I
- 13 have such a problem with -- with your brief,
- 14 counselor. You omit information that changes
- 15 the context of some of your claims. You
- 16 attribute things to people who it didn't happen
- 17 to. At least in one of the defendants, it was
- her brother that something happened to, not her.
- 19 I don't know what to make of all this because
- 20 you're -- you have a -- I'm not sure how we get
- 21 to prove direct injury in any way.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: So, Justice Sotomayor,
- let me start by apologizing if any aspect of our
- 24 brief was not as forthcoming as it should have
- 25 been. I -- I will take firm -- full

- 1 responsibility for that. I apologize for that,
- 2 Justice Sotomayor.
- What I would add to the second part of
- 4 your question is I think Jill Hines is the best
- 5 standing for case -- for our case in multiple
- 6 ways. I think one of the ways you look at her
- 7 standing is you look at JA 715 to 716. This is
- 8 an email to Facebook where the government, the
- 9 White House, specifically asks Facebook to not
- 10 distribute so-called vaccine hesitancy content
- and also to target health groups that do that.
- 12 So that's JA 715 to 716.
- 13 Then you go down earlier in the JA to
- JA 631 to 632. This is Jill Hines's
- 15 allegations. And what she says is, two months
- 16 later -- so the email I described from you -- to
- 17 you from the White House was in May -- two
- 18 months later in July and then a couple of months
- 19 later in September, Jill Hines had two health
- 20 groups in Louisiana that were blocked by
- 21 Facebook.
- 22 And I think this is one of the
- 23 scariest examples in the record of what is at
- 24 stake here, which is those groups were political
- 25 action groups. Louisiana had a legislative

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1 session in progress. And what Jill Hines was
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- 2 trying to do is mobilize people to support
- 3 certain bills and other legislative materials
- 4 that were then pending in the state legislature.
- But, because the government moved its
- 6 pressure, put a thumb on the scales, you know, a
- 7 couple of months before and then, lo and behold,
- 8 once Jill Hines tries to use the exact kinds of
- 9 groups that the government targeted, she can't.
- 10 They're pulled down. Her political organization
- is stymied. And that's, you know, all over the
- 12 record, and that's just one fraction of -- of
- 13 the kinds of harm that's at stake here.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: So, counsel --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: That -- that's your
- 16 best --
- 17 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- can I ask you --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: No, go ahead.
- 19 JUSTICE BARRETT: I -- I want to go
- 20 back to actually your interchange with Justice
- 21 Kagan about the standards because I have to
- 22 confess it left me very confused. It sounded
- 23 like you are articulating different standards
- 24 depending on -- a different legal standard
- depending on different factual circumstances.

- 1 For example, when Justice Kagan gave
- 2 you the hypothetical of pressure being placed on
- 3 The New York Times or The Washington Post not to
- 4 run a particular op-ed, it seemed like you
- 5 backed off and said, well, significant
- 6 encouragement wouldn't be enough there because
- 7 the person who wrote the op-ed can go to another
- 8 news outlet.
- 9 You also made the point that this is
- 10 just different because social media is such a
- 11 concentrated industry, which is a point that
- 12 Justice Gorsuch was asking Mr. Fletcher about.
- So can you clarify? Did I -- did I
- 14 misunderstand? Because it seems to me that as a
- 15 matter of law, the same legal standard would
- 16 have to apply across all of these areas.
- 17 MR. AGUIÑAGA: I think that's right,
- 18 Your Honor. And I apologize if I wasn't clear
- 19 earlier.
- I guess the top-line legal standard I
- 21 would start with was this Court's line at 635 in
- Norwood, which is the Court can't do indirectly
- what it's constitutionally prohibited from doing
- 24 directly.
- The second line in response to that

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is, well, what sorts of indirect mechanisms can
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- 2 the government use that would run afoul of that
- 3 rule?
- 4 I think one potential mechanism is
- 5 coercion. Another one is encouragement. This
- 6 Court also has used the term inducement --
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: Just plain vanilla
- 8 encouragement, or does it have to be some kind
- 9 of, like, significant encouragement? Because
- 10 encouragement would sweep in an awful lot.
- 11 MR. AGUIÑAGA: I think that's right,
- 12 Your Honor. And so let me give you two answers
- 13 to that. The top-line answer is, I mean, I'm a
- 14 First Amendment purist and so I would say even
- mild encouragement, but we don't need that to
- 16 win in this case because we are so far afield
- 17 from whatever that -- that threshold is.
- So, if you want to say substantial
- 19 encouragement like the Fifth Circuit said and
- like Blum said, absolutely. That's a standard
- 21 that works.
- 22 But I guess what I -- I don't --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, let me just --
- let me just ask you then, let me give you a
- 25 hypothetical. Let's say that you get doxed and

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1 so do numerous other members in Louisiana state
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- 2 government. You're doxed, and somebody is
- 3 posting online about how people should really
- 4 rally and do something about this. People
- 5 should rally and you should be harmed, okay?
- 6 The FBI sees these posts and calls the
- 7 social media outlet, like X, Facebook, whatever,
- 8 and says we really encourage you to take these
- 9 down because these are significantly threatening
- and we see some people may be responding to
- 11 them.
- 12 That's -- that's a problem?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: So my first question,
- 14 Your Honor, is whether that would be protected
- 15 speech, that those tweets would be protected
- 16 speech, Your Honor, under this Court's --
- 17 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Let's just
- 18 assume -- let's assume that everything that's
- 19 said, I was trying to make it so that they --
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Yes, they are.
- 21 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- stop short of
- 22 actually being illegal in and of themselves.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, so I think,
- you know, and as I say, I'm a purist on the
- 25 First Amendment, so my answer would be like,

- 1 yeah, like, that --
- 2 JUSTICE BARRETT: So the FBI can't
- 3 make -- do you know how often the FBI makes
- 4 those kinds of calls?
- 5 MR. AGUIÑAGA: And that's why -- and
- 6 that's why I have my backup answer -- answer,
- 7 Your Honor, which is, if you think there needs
- 8 to be more, the FBI absolutely can identify
- 9 certain troubling situations like that for the
- 10 platforms and let the platforms take action.
- I think we're -- you know, the hypos
- 12 are very important, but when you look at what's
- happening in this case, for example, with
- 14 respect to the FBI, what they're doing is not --
- there's no emergency, nothing of the sort.
- 16 They're just identifying hundreds of accounts --
- 17 JUSTICE BARRETT: But that's just kind
- of falling back on, well, this case is
- 19 different, this case is different, and so a
- 20 different legal standard should apply. But, you
- 21 know, what we say in this case matters for other
- 22 cases too.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: It does, Your Honor.
- 24 And, you know, if that -- if -- I guess what I
- would say in response to that, and I'm very

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1 sensitive obviously given the facts of the hypo
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- 2 to the outcome, but if what the FBI is doing is
- 3 trying to persuade an intermediary -- a speech
- 4 intermediary to take down a private third
- 5 party's speech, I mean, that is the -- that is
- 6 covered by the plain text of Norwood, and
- 7 that's, I mean, an abridgement of speech.
- 8 And I -- you know, I --
- 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: So I think -- I
- 10 think that part of the reason why you might be
- 11 running into all of these difficulties with
- 12 respect to the different factual circumstances
- is because you're not focusing on the fact that
- 14 there are times in which the government can,
- depending on the circumstances, encourage,
- 16 perhaps even coerce, because they have a
- 17 compelling interest in doing so.
- 18 And so that's why I keep coming back
- 19 to the actual underlying First Amendment issue,
- which we can isolate in this case and just talk
- 21 about -- about coercion, but I think there --
- that you have to admit that there are certain
- 23 circumstances in which the government can
- 24 provide information, encourage the platforms to
- 25 take it down, tell them to take it down.

- I mean, what about -- what about the
- 2 hypo of someone posting classified information?
- 3 They say it's my free speech right, I believe
- 4 that I -- you know, I got access to this
- 5 information and I want to post it.
- Are you suggesting that the government
- 7 couldn't say to the platforms, we need to take
- 8 that down?
- 9 MR. AGUIÑAGA: No, Your Honor, because
- 10 I think that would be a great example where
- 11 strict scrutiny would cut in the government's
- 12 favor. They could show a --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. So what
- do we -- what do we do then in a situation in
- which -- I mean, I suppose, in this case, we're
- 16 asking -- the -- the government's point is we
- 17 didn't coerce. And I appreciate, you know, the
- 18 debate about that.
- But you just seemed to suggest that as
- a blanket matter, the government doesn't have
- 21 the ability to, you know, encourage or require
- this kind of censorship. And I don't know that
- that's the case.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: So, Your Honor, I guess
- 25 this goes to the -- the bully pulpit as well as

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1 I understand that the bully pulpit has never
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- 2 been used to target the object of suppressing a
- 3 third party's speech.
- 4 You can use it to coerce behavior.
- 5 You can use it to coerce companies to take
- 6 certain actions. But, when the government is
- 7 identifying a specific viewpoint and specific
- 8 content that it wishes to wholly eliminate from
- 9 public discourse, that's, I think, when the
- 10 First Amendment problem arises.
- 11 And so I -- I -- I guess -- I'm
- 12 struggling to find an example in the Court's
- cases or in history where the Court or anybody
- 14 else has said: The government, by virtue of
- being the government, can use its power to
- 16 pressure speech intermediaries to eliminate
- 17 entire viewpoints and -- and -- and content from
- 18 the public discourse.
- 19 And I think, I mean, that's -- that's,
- 20 Your Honor --
- 21 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I give you a
- 22 hypothetical?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Sure.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Suppose someone
- 25 started posting about a new teen challenge that

- 1 involved teens jumping out of windows at
- 2 increasing elevations. This is the challenge.
- 3 And kids all over the country start doing this.
- 4 There's an epidemic. Children are seriously
- 5 injuring or even killing themselves in
- 6 situations.
- 7 Is it your view that the government
- 8 authorities could not declare those
- 9 circumstances a public emergency and encourage
- 10 social media platforms to take down the
- information that is instigating this problem?
- 12 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, the
- government absolutely can use the pulpit to say
- 14 publicly, here's what we recognize to be a
- 15 public health issue, emergency. We -- this is
- obviously extremely terrible, and the public
- shouldn't tolerate this. The platforms, we see
- it's going on on the platforms, you know.
- 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: But they can't call
- the platforms and say, listen, we really think
- 21 you should be taking this down because look at
- the problems that it's causing?
- 23 MR. AGUIÑAGA: If it's protected
- 24 speech, Your Honor, then I think we get closer.
- 25 But, like, look, if -- if you think that

- 1 that's -- if that's clearly the way you're
- 2 asking the question, I -- I understand the
- 3 instinct that that's -- may -- you know, may not
- 4 be a First Amendment issue.
- I guess what I'd fall back on, Your
- 6 Honor, is that at least where the government
- 7 itself, there is no emergency like this, there's
- 8 nothing and without --
- 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: No. My hypothetical
- 10 is there is an emergency. My hypothetical is
- 11 that there is an emergency, and I guess I'm
- 12 asking you, in that circumstance, can the
- 13 government call the platforms and say: This
- information that you are putting up on your
- 15 platform is creating a serious public health
- 16 emergency, we are encouraging you to take it
- 17 down?
- 18 MR. AGUIÑAGA: I -- I was with you
- 19 right until that last comment, Your Honor. I
- 20 think they absolutely can call and say this is a
- 21 problem, it's going rampant on your platforms,
- but the moment that the government tries to use
- 23 its ability as the government and its stature as
- the government to pressure them to take it down,
- 25 that is when you're interfering with the third

- 1 party's speech rights.
- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, even if
- 3 you --
- 4 MR. AGUIÑAGA: And, remember, that the
- 5 third --
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Go ahead,
- 7 finish your --
- 8 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, I was just
- 9 going to say even -- remember that the third
- 10 party here is completely absent from the
- 11 conversation. The third party whose speech is
- 12 being targeted and ultimately censored is absent
- 13 from this discussion.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, you
- don't think -- well, do you think that simply
- that Justice Jackson's hypothetical ended by
- 17 saying we encourage you to take it down, is that
- 18 rise to the level of coercion that you think is
- 19 problematic?
- 20 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, if the test
- is coercion and that's the test that this Court
- 22 applies, I think I might have a harder case
- 23 saying that's coercion. I think it's -- by its
- 24 definition, it's maybe easier addressed as a
- 25 substantial encouragement case.

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                But if -- you know, whether -- as I
 2
      said earlier, regardless of the label that you
 3
      apply, whether it's coercion, whether it's
      encouragement, or joint participation and
 4
      conspiracy, at the end of the day, if what the
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 6
      government is trying to do is to eliminate
 7
      viewpoints from public discourse, that I think
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                CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, again,
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      under my colleague's hypothetical, it was not
11
      necessarily eliminate viewpoints. It was to
12
      eliminate instructions, let's say, about how to
      engage in some game that is seriously harming
13
14
      children around -- around the country, and they
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      say we -- we encourage you to stop that.
16
                I mean, is it -- that violates the
17
      Constitution?
18
                MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, I agree, as
19
      a policy matter, it might be great for the
      government to be able to do that, but the moment
20
21
      that the government identifies an entire
2.2
      category of content that it wishes to not be in
23
      the modern public sphere, that is a First
24
      Amendment problem.
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                CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS:
                                        Thank you,
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1	counsel.
2	Justice Thomas?
3	Justice Alito?
4	JUSTICE ALITO: Well, Mr. Aguiñaga, I
5	think some of your most recent colloquy with my
6	colleagues have gotten off into questions that I
7	didn't take it from your brief we you think
8	we actually need to decide in this case.
9	So I thought your principal argument
10	was that whatever coercion means, it what
11	happened here is sufficient and that coercion
12	doesn't mean only it doesn't apply only when
13	the government says do this, and if you don't do
14	this, there are going to be legal consequences
15	when it says that in the same breath but that
16	it's a more flexible standards and you
17	standard and you have to take into account the
18	whole course of the relationship regarding this
19	matter.
20	That's what I I took to be your
21	principal argument. Did I understand that
22	correctly?
23	MR. AGUIÑAGA: That's correct, Your
24	Honor. And there's an entire volume I mean,
25	we've got 20,000 pages in this record of the

1 government persistently going back to platforms

- 2 again and again, pushing them to adjust their
- 3 policies, change their policies, do more
- 4 censoring.
- 5 And I think that's what makes this
- 6 case so unique, is that you not only have this
- 7 vast repetition of communications, but it's
- 8 all -- again, the bulk of it is behind closed
- 9 doors. And that's what's so pernicious about
- 10 this, is that if we don't have a remedy in this
- 11 case, then it's hard to see how there will ever
- 12 be a remedy for a future plaintiff who turns out
- 13 to be censored, but it's difficult for that
- 14 person to even identify whether that censoring
- 15 actually happened.
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: And you got all this
- information only through discovery, is that
- 18 correct?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: That's correct, Your
- Honor.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Thank you.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 23 Sotomayor?
- Justice Kagan?
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Could we go back to

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1 the standing question? And -- and if I ask you
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- 2 for the single piece of evidence -- and maybe
- 3 this is the -- the -- the piece that you were
- 4 describing earlier. I just wanted to make clear
- 5 what your answer was. The single piece of
- 6 evidence that most clearly shows that the
- 7 government was responsible for one of your
- 8 clients having material taken down, what is that
- 9 evidence and, you -- you know, what does it say
- 10 about how the government was responsible?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Sure, Your Honor. So,
- 12 as I say, I think Jill Hines is the best example
- 13 for us on standing. To give you one more
- 14 example, look at page --
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: Yeah, but even on that
- one, I quess I just didn't understand in what
- 17 you were saying how you drew the link to the
- 18 government. I mean, we know that there's a lot
- of government encouragement around here. We
- 20 also know that there's -- the platforms are
- 21 actively content moderating, and they're doing
- that irrespective of what the government wants.
- 23 So how do you decide that it's
- 24 government action as opposed to platform action?
- 25 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, I think the

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1 clearest way, and -- if I understand -- so let
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- 2 me answer your question directly, Your Honor.
- 3 The way -- the -- the link that I was
- 4 drawing there was a temporal one. If you look
- 5 at JA 715 to 716, that's a May 2021 email. Two
- 6 months later after that email, calls for
- 7 targeting health groups just like Jill Hines's
- 8 group. She experiences the first example of
- 9 that kind of group being taken down.
- 10 JUSTICE KAGAN: Yeah. So, in two
- 11 months, I mean, a lot of things can happen in
- 12 two months. So that decision two months later
- 13 could have been caused by the government's
- email, or that government email might have been
- long since forgotten because, you know, there
- 16 are a thousand other communications that
- 17 platform employees have had with each other,
- 18 that -- a thousand other things that platform
- 19 employees have read in the newspaper.
- I mean, why would we point to one
- 21 email two months earlier and say it was that
- 22 email that made all the difference?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor -- and I
- 24 would say a thousand other emails between the
- 25 White House and Facebook in those two months.

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1 mean, that's the volume of this interaction,
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- 2 this back and forth, between the platform and
- 3 the government, and -- and it's all --
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: Yes, but if it's --
- 5 MR. AGUIÑAGA: -- about the same
- 6 topic.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: -- but if it's
- 8 encouragement -- I mean, let's even take that
- 9 this was something that the -- that the
- 10 government was continually pressing the --
- 11 encouraging the platforms to do. I mean, until
- 12 you can show that there's something about --
- overbearing the platform's will, which, you
- 14 know, seems sort of hard to overbear Facebook's
- 15 work -- will from what I can gather from the
- 16 world, but, you know, how -- how do you say it's
- 17 the government rather than Facebook?
- 18 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, I guess
- 19 what I -- what I would say is we're in -- the
- 20 context in which these -- these communications
- 21 arise, the Facebook emails are attempting --
- 22 they say -- they use terms like "partner,"
- they're trying to work with the government.
- 24 And, you know, like, you could say the
- same thing about how do you know it's Facebook,

- 1 not the government, how -- how do you know it's
- the government, not Facebook? You could ask it
- 3 either way. I think what we do know --
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, you're exactly
- 5 right.
- 6 MR. AGUIÑAGA: I think what we do know
- 7 --
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, you can say
- 9 that about pretty much everything that's in your
- 10 brief, that there's just nothing where you can
- 11 say, okay, the government said take down that
- 12 communication.
- 13 The government is making some broad
- 14 statements about the kinds of communications it
- thinks harmful. Facebook has a lot of opinions
- on its own about various kinds of communications
- it thinks harmful.
- I guess, if you're going to use
- 19 standard ideas about traceability and
- 20 redressability, I guess what I'm suggesting is I
- 21 don't see a single item in your briefs that
- 22 would satisfy our normal tests.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: So, Your Honor, look at
- Jill Hines, and I'll give you one more example.
- Look at page 20 of the red brief. This is the

- 1 Jim Hoft example, because we know that his name
- 2 and the Gateway Pundit specifically appear in
- 3 the tracking spreadsheet that CISA uses, that
- 4 the FBI uses as well. And we also know that the
- 5 EIP, the Election Integrity Partnership, that
- 6 works with CISA, and the government -- the
- 7 district court found this a million times. It
- 8 said that it looks like they have a coordinated
- 9 effort out to get Jim Hoft.
- I mean, I think that's our -- our
- 11 second-best example on direct traceability, Your
- 12 Honor. So, if you're not satisfied with Jill
- 13 Hines, look at Jim Hoft, look at page 20 of the
- 14 red brief.
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: Thank you.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 17 Gorsuch?
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: You -- you've spoken
- 19 with Justice Kagan about your best examples on
- 20 traceability. How about redressability, given
- 21 that by the time the PI came around, we're in
- 22 '23?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, so we had
- 24 two second supplemental declarations that are at
- 25 the end of the Joint Appendix that are from Jim

- 1 Hoft and from Jill Hines that identify the
- 2 specific posts that they had posted on Twitter
- 3 and Facebook during the pending preliminary
- 4 injunction proceedings.
- 5 One of the ones we talked about was JA
- 6 74 -- 793 and 794, which is the -- the Jill
- 7 Hines Facebook post referencing RFK, referencing
- 8 Tucker Carlson, referencing vaccines. It's --
- 9 it's turtles all the way down. And that is an
- 10 example, and all of these are examples, of
- injuries that postdate a lot of the earlier
- 12 filings in this case.
- 13 And so, you know, when you talk about
- 14 redressability, Your Honor, this injunction is
- an order to the government not to continue
- 16 engaging in the sorts of censorship that led to
- these kinds of censorship decisions.
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Then I'd like to
- 19 talk just briefly about remedy. This is another
- 20 example of a universal injunction, and the
- 21 district court enjoined behavior by platforms
- that your clients didn't use and enjoined
- actions with respect to non-parties, not
- 24 affecting your clients.
- We've seen an epidemic of these

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1 lately. What do we do about it?
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- 2 MR. AGUIÑAGA: So a couple of
- 3 responses to that, Justice Gorsuch.
- I think one reason the breadth of the
- 5 injunction is what it is is what the Fifth
- 6 Circuit explained in JA 81 to 83, which is the
- 7 breadth of the government's enterprise in this
- 8 case was extremely broad.
- 9 I mean, when it's identifying -- and I
- 10 had this colloquy with Justice Kagan about
- whether you can identify them calling out Jill
- 12 Hines specifically. The reason it's hard for me
- to do that is because they weren't cutting at
- 14 that -- at that level in the weeds. What they
- 15 were doing -- taking is broader strokes like
- 16 vaccines are safe for -- for children, calling
- 17 that claim true, and then having the platforms
- 18 go out and censor contrary claims.
- 19 And so the reason you see the breadth
- of the injunction being the way it is, Your
- 21 Honor, it's a product of what the government
- 22 did. Now, if you --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, that's --
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: -- if you have concern
- 25 --

- 1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- we hear that in
- 2 every universal injunction case. But your
- 3 clients are your clients. They're the only ones
- 4 complaining. And it's their case. It's their
- 5 controversy. And, normally, our -- our remedies
- 6 are tailored to those who are actually
- 7 complaining before us and not to those who
- 8 aren't, right?
- 9 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, and if you
- 10 have that concern, we're completely fine if you
- 11 want to limit the injunction to the five
- 12 platforms as to which we were able to get
- 13 preliminary discovery. That's completely fine
- 14 with us. If you want to limit just to the seven
- 15 plaintiffs, also completely fine, Your Honor.
- 16 I think the most important takeaway in
- 17 this case is that the Court has to say something
- in our favor on the merits. The government
- 19 can't just run rampant pressuring the platforms
- 20 to censor private speech.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 23 Kavanaugh?
- 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On Bantam Books, I
- 25 read that to refer to coercion and not to

- 1 significant encouragement.
- 2 MR. AGUIÑAGA: I think that's right,
- 3 Your Honor, although, if you look at page 66 to
- 4 67, this Court used the term "coercion"
- 5 alongside the term "persuasion" and
- 6 "intimidation." I mean, I think there is some
- 7 flexibility in those terms, and you could -- you
- 8 can imagine a world in which you can call
- 9 persuasion another variety of encouragement.
- 10 As I say, I'm not wedded to any label,
- 11 we're not wedded to any label, but I do agree
- that the word "encouragement" doesn't appear in
- 13 Bantam Books, Your Honor.
- 14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And one thing that
- 15 I think I want to square up with you is if
- 16 someone calls and -- or contacts the social
- 17 media company and says what you have there, this
- 18 post, has factually erroneous information, so
- 19 not a viewpoint that we disagree with, factually
- 20 erroneous information, and the social media
- 21 company says, we'll take a look at that and --
- 22 and -- you still think that's significant
- 23 encouragement that qualifies as coercion, if
- 24 they take it down in response to it --
- 25 concluding that it, in fact, is factually

- 1 erroneous?
- 2 MR. AGUIÑAGA: No, Your Honor. If
- 3 there's no ask from the government, if the
- 4 government's just saying here's our view of the
- 5 statement --
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. And we
- 7 think it shouldn't be -- it should be taken
- 8 down, it's up to you, but we think it should be
- 9 taken down.
- 10 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Yeah, I -- I think
- 11 that's a harder case for me. I -- I guess, you
- 12 know, if you think it's a close case, decide it
- in favor of the First Amendment.
- 14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What -- What --
- what's -- oh, that's -- that's the question
- 16 here. You can't -- you can't just claim the
- 17 mantle. Yeah. What -- what do you think the --
- when you say it's a "harder case," why do you
- 19 think it's a harder case?
- 20 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Because I understand
- 21 the instinct, Your Honor, that just asking very,
- 22 very politely or just saying very, very politely
- 23 we think you should take it down, that that
- 24 shouldn't be a First Amendment problem, but the
- 25 reality is that when somebody like the FBI or

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1 somebody like a Deputy Assistant to the
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- 2 President makes a statement like that, that
- 3 statement carries force.
- 4 That's just the reality. My dear
- 5 mother is a saint and if she makes a state --
- 6 same statement to Twitter, they're -- they don't
- 7 know her from Adam, they don't care, but they do
- 8 care if it's the government.
- 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And -- and why is
- 10 that? Is it your assumption that anyone in
- 11 those circumstances is always implicitly
- 12 threaded -- threatening adverse consequences?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: No, Your Honor, and
- 14 this is where Bantam Books, I think, is good for
- us because it says you look through the forms to
- 16 the substance. And so you look at the substance
- of the communication and say, well, is what the
- 18 government doing here, is it trying to
- 19 effectively suppress a third-party's speech?
- 20 And so, if the forms cut one way, but
- 21 the substance cuts the other ways, then you look
- 22 at the substance.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: The hypo was about
- 24 factually inaccurate.
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Right, factual --

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1 factually inaccurate information. And if the
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- 2 government says our view of that is that it's
- 3 false, they can absolutely say that. But, if
- 4 they do more and they say you need to take this
- 5 down --
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You should take it
- 7 down?
- 8 MR. AGUIÑAGA: -- you should take it
- 9 down --
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That's a problem?
- 11 MR. AGUIÑAGA: -- First Amendment
- 12 issue, Your Honor. I mean, I think that --
- 13 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Factually
- 14 inaccurate about --
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Is that --
- 16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- something the
- troops are doing, U.S. troops are doing, and,
- 18 you know, you should take that down, it's
- 19 factually inaccurate, it's harming the war
- 20 effort, it's not accurate, and you're just
- 21 running post after post describing what's going
- on in an inaccurate way, and it's up to you, but
- 23 why -- why -- why should you be publishing that
- 24 inaccurate information?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Yeah, and the north

- 1 star for the government in that situation is
- 2 more speech. Publish the true speech that they
- 3 think should counter what they view as false
- 4 speech. The government is not helpless here.
- 5 It has tools as it -- at its disposal, and
- 6 censorship has never been the default remedy for
- 7 a perceived First Amendment violation.
- 8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What do you do
- 9 with the fact that the platforms say no all the
- 10 time to the government?
- 11 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, it -- it
- 12 doesn't matter. I think Judge Posner made this
- 13 -- this point in Backpage versus Dart, which is
- 14 you could have a threatener who threatens the
- 15 recipient, the recipient says no, and so the
- threatener packs their tent and walks away.
- 17 That's still a First Amendment violation even
- 18 though the recipient refused to comply.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice --
- 21 Justice Barrett?
- 22 JUSTICE BARRETT: Just picking up on
- Justice Kavanaugh's question about what makes
- 24 something threatening and is it just something
- inherent in the nature of a person, the person

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on the other end of the line being a government
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- official, so Bantam Books points out that the
- 3 speech, the threat, the encouragement, if -- if
- 4 that's, you know, what we can posit for this
- 5 purpose, comes from someone with the authority
- 6 to impose a sanction.
- 7 Is that important in your view?
- 8 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, it -- I
- 9 mean, it is and it isn't. We think it's a
- 10 relevant fact that if somebody like an FBI agent
- 11 that is meeting regularly with the platforms is
- making these kinds of requests, that that's a
- 13 fact that you have to take into consideration.
- Justice Sotomayor has a panel, a
- procuring panel decision called Okwedy versus
- 16 Molinari in the Second Circuit that addressed
- 17 this issue about authority, and the issue in
- 18 that case was that the borough president of
- 19 Staten Island didn't have authority to take down
- 20 a particular billboard, but the court still said
- 21 that the fact that the recipient thought that
- 22 the borough president might be able to use
- whatever authority he did have to cause trouble
- 24 for the billboard owner, that was enough.
- So, if -- if -- if the speaker has

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1 that kind of authority, Your Honor, I think
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- 2 that's a critical fact that you have to take
- 3 into account because, as I say, if it's somebody
- 4 that Twitter doesn't know from Adam that's
- 5 making the request, they're just going to ignore
- 6 it. But if it's somebody --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, I mean, if
- 8 it's a staffer or even if it's somebody on the
- 9 Hill, I mean, you know, people who work on the
- 10 Hill don't have control over DOJ, or if it's a
- 11 staffer in the White House, you know, mentioning
- 12 230 or maybe that's what's in the platform's
- mind, but, you know, no authority to bring an
- 14 antitrust suit or to try to change 230 or
- advocate for 230 changes, that doesn't matter?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, I mean,
- what I would say is, on the facts of this case,
- 18 if you have the Deputy Assistant to the
- 19 President making that kind of statement, sure --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: No, no, no.
- 21 MR. AGUIÑAGA: -- he can't -- he can't
- 22 make that -- he can't change --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Let's say it's low
- 24 level, not Deputy Assistant to the President.
- Let's just call it somebody, a low-level

- 1 staffer.
- 2 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Two people -- two
- 3 people below him, two people below him, he --
- 4 they can't unilaterally reform 230 or promulgate
- 5 rulemakings, but they can engage in a process
- 6 that itself is punishment basically. I mean,
- 7 imagine being on the receiving ends of Rob
- 8 Flaherty for six months on end and these --
- 9 receiving these kinds of emails. In some ways,
- 10 it's the adverse consequences that were
- 11 threatened and/or actually carried out. Was the
- 12 process --
- 13 JUSTICE BARRETT: So we should focus
- less on authority or authority can kind of drop
- 15 out. The point is, if it comes from the
- 16 government, and so there might be some
- 17 conceivable way in which the government could
- 18 follow through in some sort of punitive way,
- 19 that -- that's the relevant inquiry?
- 20 MR. AGUIÑAGA: Your Honor, I think
- 21 that is certainly one way you can look at the
- 22 analysis, absolutely.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Thanks.
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 25 Jackson?

1	JUSTICE JACKSON: So my biggest			
2	concern is that your view has the First			
3	Amendment hamstringing the government in			
4	significant ways in the most important time			
5	periods.			
6	I mean, what would what would you			
7	have the government do? I've heard you say a			
8	couple times that the government can post its			
9	own speech. But, in my hypothetical, you know,			
10	kids, this is not safe, don't do it, is not			
11	going to get it done.			
12	And so I guess some might say that the			
13	government actually has a duty to take steps to			
14	protect the citizens of this country, and you			
15	seem to be suggesting that that duty cannot			
16	manifest itself in the government encouraging or			
17	even pressuring platforms to take down harmful			
18	information.			
19	So can you help me? Because I'm			
20	really I'm I'm really worried about that			
21	because you've got the First Amendment operating			
22	in an environment of threatening circumstances			
23	from the government's perspective, and you're			
24	saying that the government can't interact with			
25	the source of those problems.			

1	MR. AGUINAGA: And, Your Honor, I
2	understand that instinct, and I guess what I'd
3	tell you is that our position is not that the
4	government can't interact with the platforms
5	there. They can and they should in certain
6	circumstances like that that present such
7	dangerous issues for society and especially
8	young people.
9	But the way they do that has to be in
LO	compliance with the First Amendment, and I think
L1	that means they can give them all the true
L2	information that the platform needs and ask to
L3	amplify that and ask
L4	JUSTICE JACKSON: Right. But you're
L5	just you're just saying that. I guess I
L6	thought when you say the way they do that is
L7	consistent with the First Amendment is that they
L8	have to show that they have a compelling
L9	interest to do what they're doing. In other
20	words, you you want us to take the line
21	MR. AGUIÑAGA: I see.
22	JUSTICE JACKSON: to be between
23	compulsion and encouragement, and what we're
24	looking at is the government can't compel, maybe
2.5	they can encourage. I'm wondering whether

- 1 that's not really the line.
- The line is does the government,
- 3 pursuant to the First Amendment, have a
- 4 compelling interest in doing things that result
- 5 in restricting the speech in this way? That
- 6 test, I think, takes into account all of these
- 7 different circumstances, that we don't really
- 8 care as much about how much the government is
- 9 compelling or maybe we do but in the context of
- 10 tailoring and not as sort of a freestanding
- inquiry that's overlaid on all of this. Does
- 12 that make sense?
- MR. AGUIÑAGA: It does, Your Honor.
- 14 And I -- I apologize for missing your guidance
- 15 earlier.
- 16 So the way I think about that is I --
- 17 I've been discussing the standard and I thought
- 18 we've all been discussing the standard on the
- 19 front end of the analysis, which is, is there a
- 20 First Amendment violation? Is there an
- abridgement of speech?
- I guess I would conceptually think of
- 23 strict scrutiny, narrow tailoring, compelling
- 24 interest as coming in at the back end to say
- yes, maybe in the ordinary case, the government

- 1 shouldn't have been permitted to undertake the
- 2 kind of suppression of free speech that it did,
- 3 but in this unique circumstance, it actually had
- 4 a compelling interest, and it used narrowly
- 5 tailored means to accomplish that interest.
- I mean, I think that's the fail-safe.
- 7 If you're concerned with the breadth of our
- 8 arguments, that's one fail-safe, which is no
- 9 matter how broad the standard the Court adopts,
- 10 there's always going to be strict scrutiny at
- 11 the end of the line to save the government in
- 12 times where it desperately needs to do the
- things that you're outlining.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 16 counsel.
- 17 Rebuttal, Mr. Fletcher.
- 18 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF BRIAN H. FLETCHER
- 19 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
- 20 MR. FLETCHER: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- 21 Justice. I'd like to start with a few points on
- 22 standing and then address the merits and then
- 23 try to step back and talk about the bigger
- 24 picture.
- So, first, on standing, I have to

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1 start with a clarification about Jill Hines's
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- 2 emails at pages 793 to 794 of the Joint
- 3 Appendix. I had misunderstood the cross-posting
- 4 issue that my friend alluded to earlier. I
- 5 thought that was a moderation event by Twitter,
- 6 not by Facebook. I appreciate his
- 7 clarification, and because we've been insistent
- 8 on the lower court's turning square corners on
- 9 the facts here, I wanted to make sure I did that
- 10 too. I don't think that changes the fundamental
- 11 point, though, because we're still talking about
- an act of moderation in April 2023, years after
- the last White House or any government speech
- targeting Mr. Kennedy's content, which happened
- 15 back in 2021.
- 16 And that, Justice Kagan, I think
- 17 points out the problem that you highlighted,
- which is that they're trying to draw the
- 19 connection between the government's acts here
- and the moderation that harmed them through
- timing, and the timing just isn't very good.
- 22 And so I want to talk about the two best
- 23 examples that he gave you, the one being
- Ms. Hines's groups on Facebook, and this is
- discussed at page 630 of the Joint Appendix.

1	Justice Kagan, you pointed out that
2	her groups were moderated at least two and four
3	months after the relevant exchange between
4	Facebook and the government. But it's actually
5	worse than that. The 2000 the May 2021 email
6	from Facebook to the government says, we've
7	already taken action on health groups to remove
8	them from our recommendation feature. It wasn't
9	reporting on something it would do in the
10	future. It was reporting on something that was
11	already done. And it's even not clear from the
12	email that Facebook was doing that because of
13	any request from the government. It was a
14	report of its own action.
15	And then his next best example is Mr.
16	Hoft and the appearance of Mr. Hoft on a
17	spreadsheet that the Department of Homeland
18	Security's CISA, a sub-agency, maintains. This
19	appears at Record on Appeal 17,016. And the
20	problem with that is twofold. First, this is a
21	tracking spreadsheet that monitors information
22	sent from election officials to the platforms.
23	This shows that the report was made by the
24	Election Integrity Partnership, a private
25	entity. It wasn't a referral that was made by

- 1 CISA, the federal agency. CISA was just noting
- 2 the existence of the referral. And, second, as
- 3 far as I'm aware, there's no indication in the
- 4 record that the referenced piece of content was
- 5 actually taken down at all.
- 6 So I think that points up that what
- 7 they just haven't shown is any injury traceable
- 8 to the government, let alone an imminent risk of
- 9 future injury.
- 10 Second, on the merits, I think it's
- instructive to start with what my friend called
- one of the hottest documents. This is Record on
- 13 Appeal 15,322, the email exchange between
- 14 Surgeon General Murthy and someone at Facebook
- 15 because this is coming in that critical July
- 16 2021 period, and what starts that email exchange
- is not any concern about the private email
- 18 exchanges, the stuff that happened behind closed
- 19 doors, antitrust reform, Section 230. It's
- 20 Facebook reaching out and saying we wanted to
- 21 get in touch because of the President's
- 22 statements about us, the reference to killing
- 23 people, and because of the Surgeon General's
- 24 health advisory on what platforms could be doing
- to be doing more along with others in society.

Τ	And I think what that highlights is
2	that to the extent that the government had
3	influence on the platforms here, and we
4	acknowledge there are indications that it did,
5	it's influence of the classic bully pulpit sort
6	of President Reagan condemning pornography
7	or, excuse me, President Bush condemning
8	pornography, President Reagan condemning media
9	about drugs and violence, Teddy Roosevelt
LO	condemning muckrakers. Part of our
L1	constitutional tradition is that presidents and
L2	their close advisors have the ability, the
L3	authority to, in a non-coercive way, to speak
L4	their mind and call on the public to act. And
L5	we think that's what was happening here.
L6	And, finally, if I could just step
L7	back and you know, my friend started by
L8	saying that this is a massive attack on free
L9	speech. The lower courts called it a
20	coordinated censorship campaign. I want to be
21	clear, if those things had happened, they would
22	be reprehensible. It would be a huge problem.
23	But we would think that before validating those
24	sorts of charges against senior government
25	officials and career employees spanning two

- 1 different administrations, the lower courts
- 2 would insist on a rigorous analysis of the facts
- 3 and the law. And with all respect to the lower
- 4 courts, we don't think that's happened here. We
- 5 don't think that's supported.
- 6 We think the easiest way for this
- 7 Court to resolve this case is on standing, on
- 8 the for -- lack of forward-looking injury
- 9 ground, Justice Kagan, that you and I discussed
- 10 earlier. But, to the extent that the Court does
- get to the merits, we'd urge you to make clear
- 12 that government officials do not violate the
- 13 First Amendment when they flag false information
- or malign foreign actors when they answer
- 15 questions about public health advice or when
- they speak to the public on matters of public
- 17 concern the way the President and the Surgeon
- 18 General did.
- 19 The First Amendment is a critical
- 20 bulwark against government coercion, and that's
- 21 important, but it is also important that Article
- 22 III courts stay within the bounds of Article III
- and don't enjoin or chill legitimate and
- 24 productive interactions between the government
- and the public.

1		We'd ask you to reverse. Thank you
2		CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
3	counsel.	
4		The case is submitted.
5		(Whereupon, at 11:47 a.m., the case
6	was submi	tted.)
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