SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE	UNITED STATES
MICHELLE O'CONNOR-RATCLIFF, ET AL.,)
Petitioners,)
v.) No. 22-324
CHRISTOPHER GARNIER, ET UX.,)
Respondents.)
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Washington, D	.C.
Tuesday, October	31, 2023
The above-entitled matte	r came on for
oral argument before the Suprem	e Court of the
United States at 10:04 a.m.	
APPEARANCES:	
HASHIM M. MOOPPAN, ESQUIRE, Was	hington, D.C.; on
behalf of the Petitioners.	
SOPAN JOSHI, Assistant to the S	olicitor General,
Department of Justice, Wash	ington, D.C.; for the
United States, as amicus cu	riae, supporting the
Petitioners.	
PAMELA S. KARLAN, ESQUIRE, Stan	ford, California; on
behalf of the Respondents.	

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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 22-324,
5	O'Connor-Ratcliff versus Garnier.
6	Mr. Mooppan.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF HASHIM M. MOOPPAN
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
9	MR. MOOPPAN: Mr. Chief Justice, and
10	may it please the Court:
11	Individuals who hold public office are
12	still private citizens too. When acting in
13	their personal capacity, they retain their First
14	Amendment rights to decide who can participate
15	in a community discussion that they host at
16	their own property. They are thus free to block
17	users from their personal social media pages,
18	unless they chose to operate those pages in
19	their official capacities instead.
20	The only principled and workable test
21	to determine the capacity in which they acted is
22	to ask whether they exercised any duties or
23	authorities of their job. And the answer is
24	plainly no where, as here, the state itself did
25	not control or even facilitate their operation

- of the pages. The officials thus wielded no
- 2 greater rights or privileges than any other
- 3 private citizen denying access to their own
- 4 property.
- 5 The Ninth Circuit instead held that
- 6 even if an official was not actually doing her
- 7 job, state action exists so long as the pages'
- 8 appearance made it look like she was.
- 9 But that type of reasonable observer
- inquiry is incapable of consistent application.
- 11 It is also fundamentally misguided because the
- official's power to block does not invoke the
- 13 pages' appearance at all.
- 14 Respondents alternatively insist that
- 15 Petitioners were doing their jobs simply because
- they used the pages to communicate about their
- 17 jobs. But that is the type of excessively broad
- job description this Court has repeatedly
- 19 rejected. Because officials can operate such
- 20 pages in either capacity, the state action test
- 21 should require clear and objective evidence that
- is capable of differentiating between the two.
- 23 That is essential to preserving the robust
- 24 sphere of individual liberty the doctrine is
- 25 meant to protect.

1	I welcome this Court's questions.
2	JUSTICE THOMAS: Counsel, if you had
3	the exact same exchange here but from a an
4	official site of the school board, would it make
5	a difference?
6	MR. MOOPPAN: Yes, Your Honor. That
7	would be state action because that would be
8	exercising the power
9	JUSTICE THOMAS: Okay. So let's
LO	assume that the official has discretion to
L1	either the option to either do this on the
L2	school site or the school board site or on
L3	the personal computer.
L4	What's the difference in what the
L5	communication is?
L6	MR. MOOPPAN: So, in your first
L7	hypothetical, the power that's being wielded is
L8	the power to exclude someone from government
L9	property. Just like if it was a government
20	building, the power to block someone from
21	entering main Justice is a is state action.
22	In the actual case, what is happening
23	is being excluded from private property. And
24	the power to exclude someone from private
2.5	property is private

б

1 JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, let's -- let's 2 talk about that just briefly. What if the --3 you can access the site remotely from Petitioners' computer at home, but it is the 4 school board's site and it's not on the 5 6 government's computer? 7 MR. MOOPPAN: Well, the question is who controls the account. And in this case, 8 9 it's undisputed that this is the account of -belongs to Petitioners in their individual 10 11 capacity. It's an account that they created 12 before they held office. It is an account that 13 they will continue to hold after they leave office. So --14 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Is this a 16 site-by-site determination or a 17 message-by-message? In other words, let's say you have, you know, a site that's used every now 18 19 and then for what you might characterize as official announcements, but the rest of the time 20 21 it's, you know -- you know, my -- my child got 2.2 a, you know, blue ribbon or something like that. 23 Do you say that, well, you look at 24 each episode of blocking or whatever as -- as 25 governmental because they use it for

- 1 governmental things from time to time, or do you
- 2 say, well, they blocked them for this -- in
- 3 other words, you go through the whole analysis
- 4 with respect to each back-and-forth?
- 5 MR. MOOPPAN: So the specific conduct
- 6 that's being challenged here is the blocking,
- 7 and so the question is, is the blocking official
- 8 action? In general, I think that that's going
- 9 to be answered at a site-wide level. It's
- 10 either a government account or it's a personal
- 11 account. And that's true even if some of the
- 12 speech could be viewed as official.
- So if, for example, a government
- 14 official made an official announcement that --
- 15 at a campaign rally, the announcement, the
- speech, might be viewed as official in some
- sense. But that wouldn't convert the campaign
- 18 rally into a government forum where there was a
- 19 constitutional right to enter.
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I'm not
- 21 sure I follow the -- the answer. But let's say
- 22 -- what percentage of governmental blocking or
- 23 back-and-forth do you have to have before you
- say, oh, the whole -- every -- every blocking
- 25 episode should be quickly characterized as state

- 1 action?
- 2 MR. MOOPPAN: Well, so I don't think
- 3 it turns on a percentage, Your Honor. In
- 4 general, when a public official is using their
- 5 personal property to engage in speech that they
- 6 can engage in either capacity, the right way of
- 7 thinking about that in general is that all of
- 8 that speech is personal.
- 9 Now I concede that if --
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm just --
- 11 sorry. All of that -- all -- all of the speech
- 12 on that site?
- MR. MOOPPAN: Yes.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay.
- MR. MOOPPAN: Because that is speech
- they can engage in in either capacity. Now I do
- 17 agree that there are certain things that they
- 18 could do on these pages that would be
- 19 governmental and for which there was a right of
- 20 access. So, for example, the SG's office used
- 21 the example of doing notice-and-comment
- 22 rulemaking on a social media page. That's, of
- course, inherently governmental, and if they're
- 24 excluded from that, that would be state action.
- 25 And I would agree that that would be

- 1 true whether they used the page in general for
- 2 notice-and-comment rulemaking or just once. But
- 3 the question --
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, I -- I'm
- 5 having -- because I think the Chief has asked a
- 6 very important question, let's break that down
- 7 in examples, okay?
- 8 Facebook is somewhat easier because
- 9 people can be blocked from commenting, but
- 10 they'll still have access to looking at the
- information, all right? But let's assume that
- 12 there's -- something went wrong with the city's
- website and the city is now asking the council
- member to post all of their evacuation programs
- and to have comments with respect to citizens
- 16 who might need assistance. They've converted it
- into, basically, an official site.
- 18 So how does your test deal with that?
- MR. MOOPPAN: So --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Because you said,
- if it's mixed personal and business, then it
- 22 remains personal.
- MR. MOOPPAN: Well, so, on that
- 24 hypothetical, I would agree that would be state
- 25 action. The way --

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So the state would 2 be responsible for any blocking that this 3 individual had done of commenting people? 4 MR. MOOPPAN: Yes, but the critical reason why and why that follows from our test is 5 6 because, in your hypothetical --7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: By the way, your -- is your test identical to the Sixth Circuit's 8 9 duty and authority test or authority test, or -you use the words "control" or "facilitate," 10 11 which the Sixth Circuit didn't. So tell me 12 what's the difference --13 MR. MOOPPAN: So --14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- in what you're proposing. 15 16 MR. MOOPPAN: -- we think duty or 17 authority is the right test. The hard question 18 in these cases is figuring out whether you're 19 exercising duty or authority. Control and facilitation is the way to figure that out. 20 that's the answer to your initial question. 21 22 way you know --JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, the Sixth 23 Circuit is much narrower. It -- it -- it 24 25 defines -- it defines "duty" as something stated

- 1 by law.
- But, frankly, in my experience,
- 3 there's a lot of customary laws, customary
- 4 actions that are not defined by law but are
- 5 expected of government officials --
- 6 MR. MOOPPAN: Yeah. And we --
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- like telling
- 8 the mayor to post this information.
- 9 MR. MOOPPAN: Right. So --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Nobody writes that
- 11 in law, but --
- MR. MOOPPAN: Right. We don't dispute
- that point, and I don't think the Sixth Circuit
- does either. But the critical point in your --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Oh, it does.
- 16 It -- it -- it defines this much more narrowly.
- MR. MOOPPAN: Your Honor, if they do,
- 18 we don't agree with that.
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Okay. That --
- 20 MR. MOOPPAN: But -- but the critical
- 21 point is, in your hypothetical, how we know that
- that state action is control. Your example was
- 23 the mayor told the city administrator do it. In
- the next case, the mayor couldn't have told the
- 25 city administrator to do what on this page

- 1 because it's their personal property.
- 2 That's not what's happening in -- to
- 3 go back to our case, there is no evidence in
- 4 this case that anything --
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So what do we do
- 6 with what was then Twitter? I'm going to
- 7 continue to call it Twitter because that's what
- 8 it is here, okay?
- 9 (Laughter.)
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What do we do with
- 11 Twitter, where the blocking blocks, especially
- now, blocks access? Previously, you could still
- 13 look at the Twitter account, you just couldn't
- 14 post.
- What happens now when, if you don't
- have your own Twitter account, you can't even
- look, and if you're blocked, you're not
- 18 permitted to look?
- MR. MOOPPAN: Again, it depends what
- 20 you're being blocked from. And the critical
- 21 point in these cases is that my clients, all of
- their speech was speech that they could perform
- 23 in their individual capacity.
- Under this Court's decision in Lane,
- even though they're government officials, they

- 1 have the right to speak about the government in
- 2 their individual capacity.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Let me give you a
- 4 --
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: What if you -- what if
- 6 you showed a Facebook page to a thousand people
- 7 and 999 of them would think that this is an
- 8 official page? Under your test, that wouldn't
- 9 matter?
- MR. MOOPPAN: That shouldn't matter,
- and I'll give you two reasons why it shouldn't.
- 12 So the first, the conceptual reason,
- is because the challenge here is they're
- challenging blocking. And my clients' power to
- 15 block doesn't turn on the appearance.
- 16 And here's a hypothetical that I think
- 17 will make that pretty clear. Imagine you're a
- 18 police officer and you finish your shift, you're
- 19 running late to pick up your kids from school,
- 20 so you go running down the street still in your
- 21 uniform and you push someone out of the way.
- 22 Everyone on the street probably
- assumes you're still doing your job and in hot
- 24 pursuit of a felon, but that's not state action.
- 25 You're acting in a purely personal capacity, and

- 1 your power to push someone out of the way
- 2 doesn't turn on your uniform.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, suppose the town
- 4 man -- town manager has a page and the town
- 5 manager puts the official seal of the town and
- 6 says: This is the town manager's page. This is
- 7 the place to look to find information about what
- 8 the town manager is -- is doing, and this is the
- 9 place to express your views on the important
- issues that come before the town manager.
- 11 And there's nothing personal on the
- page, but the -- the town manager doesn't use
- any public resources to create the page, and
- 14 there's nothing in his job description that says
- that he has a duty to have such a page, and he's
- 16 not relying on any special authority in creating
- 17 this page.
- 18 MR. MOOPPAN: So --
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: And you would say that
- 20 in that instance, the town manager can block
- 21 comments based on viewpoint? So the town
- 22 manager can block anybody who expresses
- criticism of what the town manager is doing and
- thereby create the impression that everybody in
- town thinks the town manager is doing the right

- 1 thing?
- 2 MR. MOOPPAN: So with one possible
- 3 caveat. In your hypothetical, when you said
- 4 that this is the town manager's page, if he was
- 5 saying, this is a page I'm running in my
- 6 official capacity, then I wouldn't take that
- 7 position. But by that -- that statement has
- 8 substantive content behind it.
- 9 When you say this is the town
- 10 manager's page in his official capacity, what
- 11 you're essentially admitting is the town
- manager's boss could tell him what to do on the
- 13 page. He's admitting at that point that it is a
- 14 governmental page.
- But, if instead, as I think your
- 16 hypothetical was meant to suggest, he's just
- 17 saying, I am the town manager, this is what I
- think, this is where you want to talk to me,
- 19 that, under this Court's decision in Lane, is
- 20 what any government official can do in their
- 21 personal capacity.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: But why would they
- 23 --
- 24 JUSTICE KAGAN: So that means
- 25 President Trump's Twitter account was also

- 1 personal?
- MR. MOOPPAN: Yeah, I think that was a
- 3 harder question, Your Honor, because there was
- 4 in that case use of a government staffer to help
- 5 him run the page.
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: Suppose that there
- 7 wasn't. Suppose that, you know, he gave every
- 8 indication of writing his tweets himself, and
- 9 suppose he had also posted them, so there wasn't
- 10 a staffer involved.
- MR. MOOPPAN: Yes, Your Honor, then I
- think that he is engaging in his First Amendment
- 13 rights under this Court's decision in Lane to
- 14 talk about the government in his individual
- 15 capacity.
- 16 JUSTICE KAGAN: But he seems to be
- doing, you know, a lot of government on his
- 18 Twitter account. I mean, sometimes he was
- 19 announcing policies.
- 20 Even when he wasn't, I mean, I -- I
- 21 don't think a citizen would be able to really
- 22 understand the Trump presidency, if you will,
- 23 without any access to all the things that the
- 24 President said on that account. It was an
- important part of how he wielded his authority.

- 1 And to cut -- to cut a citizen off from that is
- 2 to cut a citizen off from part of the way that
- 3 government works.
- 4 MR. MOOPPAN: So a couple things about
- 5 that, Your Honor. The first is President Trump
- 6 could have done exactly the same thing from
- 7 Mar-a-Lago or a campaign rally. If he gave
- 8 every one of those speeches at his personal
- 9 residence, it wouldn't somehow convert his
- 10 residence into government property.
- 11 And in terms of people being cut off
- from it, people don't have a right to access
- other people's personal property. The blocking
- 14 here doesn't turn on --
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: I have to say that
- seems a little bit, you know, to focus on the
- 17 wrong end of the stick, if you will. I mean,
- 18 the fact that it was his personal property seems
- 19 neither here nor there. If, really, he was
- 20 doing government on it and wielding his
- 21 authority on it and announcing policy on it and
- 22 -- and -- and, you know, it was part of the way
- 23 government operated.
- MR. MOOPPAN: So here's why I don't
- 25 think that's quite right, Your Honor. Imagine

- 1 he had put on his page a clear disclaimer, this
- 2 is my page that I'm using in my personal
- 3 capacity to talk about the government. This is
- 4 not an official page. Every single word on that
- 5 Twitter account could have been the same because
- 6 he's allowed --
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: Right. But why --
- 8 why shouldn't we -- why shouldn't we require
- 9 that then if you're right? In other words, it
- seems to me the problem that we're having is,
- 11 even if we agree with you that government
- officials can operate in their personal capacity
- and in their official capacity, why should they
- get to choose whether or not they're doing one
- or the other without, say, making a clear
- 16 disclaimer or making it clear to people that
- this is actually happening in their personal
- 18 capacity?
- MR. MOOPPAN: So I'll give you two
- 20 reasons, one conceptual and one practical.
- 21 The conceptual reason is because the
- 22 First Amendment generally doesn't compel speech.
- 23 It generally protects against compelled speech.
- 24 JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah, but you -- you
- 25 can't have it both ways. I mean, you know, to

- 1 the extent that we know and we agree with you
- 2 that the person can operate in one or the other,
- 3 I don't understand why it would necessarily be a
- 4 compulsion to have them do so clearly.
- 5 MR. MOOPPAN: So, here, because what
- 6 is basically being said is, if everyone agrees
- 7 my clients could have said this in their
- 8 individual capacity and had First Amendment
- 9 rights to do so, but they will lose those rights
- 10 unless they put up a disclaimer, that is
- 11 basically saying --
- 12 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, no, no. I'm not
- 13 saying they lose the right, right? You can --
- 14 you can go down Row A or Row B. You -- you have
- 15 the freedom to do that.
- The question in this case is, how do
- 17 we know which you have chosen?
- 18 MR. MOOPPAN: Right. And so the
- 19 disclaimer is essentially a condition that is
- 20 being required to go down Row A rather than Row
- 21 B. That is an odd thing to say that the First
- 22 Amendment of its own force compels.
- 23 Let me also give you a practical
- 24 reason why this isn't the right way to think
- about it. You're setting up a trap for the

- 1 unwary. There are lots of government officials
- 2 in this country. They are probably not all
- 3 going to read this Court's decision. And if you
- 4 adopt a rule that the only way they can exercise
- 5 their rights under Halleck to exclude people
- 6 from their personal property is to include a
- 7 disclaimer, some of those people aren't going to
- 8 do it and they're going to lose their First
- 9 Amendment rights.
- 10 And that's the exact opposite of how
- 11 the First Amendment normally works. This Court
- 12 normally adopts presumptions and rules that
- 13 protect the First Amendment, that set up
- 14 prophylactic boundaries to ensure that you don't
- inadvertently lose your rights through --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, there -- there
- 17 --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Mooppan --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: This is a case where
- 20 there are First Amendment interests on both
- 21 sides. I mean, just as there may be First
- 22 Amendment interests in protecting the private
- 23 speech of government employees, there are also
- 24 First Amendment interests in -- in -- in
- enabling citizens to access the important parts

1 of their govern -- of their government. 2 MR. MOOPPAN: Right. But --3 JUSTICE KAGAN: That's what makes these cases hard, is that there are First 4 Amendment interests all over the place. 5 6 MR. MOOPPAN: Well, but the difficulty 7 is, as Justice Jackson said, it is entirely in my clients' control whether these pages are used 8 9 in their individual capacity or their official 10 capacity. So whatever First Amendment interest 11 is on the other side, it's extraordinarily weak 12 because all we had to do is put up a disclaimer 13 and their right goes -- completely evaporates. 14 So, on the one hand, you would be 15 adopting a rule that every government official 16 in this country runs the risk of inadvertently 17 losing control over their property because they 18 didn't put up a disclaimer. 19 On the other hand, you have a disclaimer. Then our clients are still blocked 20 21 and everything else happens exactly the same. 2.2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 23 counsel. Justice Thomas? 24

Justice Alito?

2.2

- 1 JUSTICE ALITO: Is the act that is at 2 issue in this case what the person who owns the 3 Facebook page says, or is the act that is at 4 issue the forum, so to speak, that is created by enabling comments? 5 6 MR. MOOPPAN: The act that's being 7 challenged is the blocking from the page. JUSTICE ALITO: So it's the forum, so 8 9 to speak? 10 MR. MOOPPAN: Well, the specific act 11 that's being challenged is being blocked from 12 the page. How you characterize the page, 13 whether you view it as a forum or not, is partly 14 a underlying merits question. 15 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, no, it could be 16 a private forum. It could be some sort of a --17 of a public forum. 18 MR. MOOPPAN: Sure. 19 JUSTICE ALITO: And the First
- 20 Amendment issues on the other side are the free
- 21 speech issues of the people who are blocked.
- MR. MOOPPAN: Right. But they don't
- 23 have any First Amendment interest in accessing
- 24 private property. That's this Court's decision
- 25 in Halleck. And since this is a private

- 1 account, there is no question that this is not
- 2 owned by the government or controlled by the
- 3 government, and it's entirely in my clients'
- 4 plenary power whether to open it up to the
- 5 public.
- 6 That's why I don't think they -- if
- 7 you have any interest, they have very minimal
- 8 interest, and it's one that could be wiped out
- 9 with a disclaimer. And there are a lot of good
- 10 reasons why the Court shouldn't require that.
- 11 The other thing I will say about a
- 12 disclaimer, though, Your Honor, is, if there is
- 13 concern about confusion, the right place to do
- that is by the state regulating. Un- -- rather
- than this Court adopting as a rule of
- 16 constitutional law that the First Amendment, of
- its own force, somehow requires a disclaimer,
- 18 the much better way to handle this is the State
- of California, if they think there's a problem,
- if they think people are confused, they can
- 21 regulate. They can regulate my clients because
- they're a government employer. My clients are
- 23 government employees. The state has broad power
- 24 to regulate in that capacity.
- 25 And that's the way to deal with this

- 1 issue if there's confusion. And that's
- 2 especially true because, to go back to a point I
- 3 made earlier, the blocking doesn't turn on the
- 4 confusion. My clients will be able to block
- 5 them whether or not they were confused about the
- 6 page, just like the officer running down the
- 7 street.
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 9 Sotomayor?
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You keep saying
- 11 that what matters is that this user, both a
- 12 personal user and a government user, could do
- the same thing equally. I know that's important
- 14 to the government as well.
- But I don't know why that matters,
- 16 meaning, if the issue -- and it seems that what
- it's devolving down in this conversation is
- 18 whether this particular act in this context is
- 19 government action or not, not whether the
- 20 account is personal or business. Whether the
- 21 account is personal or business may inform
- 22 whether we have to take a second step or not.
- So, if it's a personal account, then
- 24 you have to figure out whether it's being
- 25 used -- and I think you said that --

- 1 facilitated, being used for government business.
- 2 That was the government's example of, if a
- 3 private account starts doing notice-and-comment
- 4 on legislation, that process is governmental,
- 5 isn't it?
- 6 MR. MOOPPAN: Yes, Your Honor.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So let's assume a
- 8 mayor says, I'm setting up a hotline for
- 9 emergencies on my Facebook or Twitter, and if
- 10 you have an emergency, call that hotline, and I
- 11 will use the power of my office to set in motion
- 12 government response for your emergency.
- 13 Seems to me that that's government
- 14 action, isn't it? He's -- the -- the state is
- 15 facilitating by the duties it's given him his
- 16 ability to put government resources into action.
- MR. MOOPPAN: The response to that
- 18 phone call is undoubtedly government action.
- 19 Whether setting up the phone call is depends.
- 20 So take, for example, Mayor Bloom --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So, if he
- 22 routinely uses or responds to those calls in an
- official way, that process doesn't become
- 24 government action?
- MR. MOOPPAN: Well, imagine --

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: He could exclude 2 Muslims, Jews, whoever he wanted to exclude, 3 blacks, whatever, women, because that's a social 4 account? 5 MR. MOOPPAN: Imagine if Mayor 6 Bloomberg, as an act of charity to the City of 7 New York, had set up in his personal capacity a 8 phone message or an Internet system like that. 9 He paid for it out of his own pocket, no 10 government resources were used for it, no one in 11 the State of New York could tell him how to run 12 that because it was his own personal phone 13 exchange. That would be personal capacity 14 action. 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But why isn't that 16 -- isn't that account facilitating his duties as 17 the mayor? He's using it to now put the 18 resources of the government to use as mayor. 19 MR. MOOPPAN: No. He, like any other 20 private citizen, is helping people contact the 21 government. Any private citizen has the ability 2.2 to do that. And the question of whether the 23 government -- a government official is acting in 24 the capacity of a government official --25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Not every private

2.7

- 1 individual has the ability to put the mechanisms
- 2 of government into effect.
- 3 MR. MOOPPAN: Right. That's on the
- 4 back end. I conceded that the back-end response
- 5 would clearly be state action.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, the --
- 7 MR. MOOPPAN: My only point is that
- 8 the front-end --
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- the problem I
- 10 have is that it's all intertwined.
- MR. MOOPPAN: I don't think so, Your
- 12 Honor, because, again, you can have that exact
- same phone system set up by some wealthy donor,
- 14 and that clearly wouldn't be state action. That
- would be private charitable giving to help the
- 16 government run better. And just like as this
- 17 Court held in Lane, a government official could
- 18 be still acting in their individual capacity
- 19 even when they're speaking about information
- they learn as part of their job. That doesn't
- 21 mean that they're doing their job.
- The way to figure out whether they're
- doing their job is to figure out whether they're
- 24 using government resources, whether the
- 25 government can control what they're doing,

- whether they're doing something that only the
- 2 government can do. None of that is true here.
- And to the contrary, these pages, the
- 4 user names of the pages are campaign slogans,
- 5 because my clients were elected officials who
- 6 have to run for reelection. So what they were
- 7 doing is what incumbent officials all over the
- 8 country do as a regular matter. They talk to
- 9 their constituents to show what a good job
- 10 they've been doing and why they should be
- 11 reelected.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well --
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- I don't know
- 15 why they have personal accounts too then.
- MR. MOOPPAN: That's to --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If it was a
- 18 personal account, they could have done both
- 19 things.
- 20 MR. MOOPPAN: That's to talk to their
- 21 friends and family without letting every person
- 22 in town talk to them. The better point, I
- think, Your Honor, is they don't have a campaign
- 24 account other than these ones. So, if this
- 25 isn't their campaign page --

1	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But they don't say
2	it's their campaign page.
3	MR. MOOPPAN: Well, the user
4	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They say it's
5	their page as X official of Y city.
6	MR. MOOPPAN: So I'll say two things
7	about that, Your Honor.
8	First of all, since the user names of
9	the pages, Moore for PUSD and Zane for School
10	Board, are both campaign slogans, that's a
11	pretty good indicia that it is a campaign page.
12	Another good indicia of the fact that
13	it's a campaign page is that they didn't have
14	another campaign page. So they would either
15	have to be the only two officials in America who
16	decided not to have a social media page when
17	they were running for reelection, or these were
18	those pages.
19	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you.
20	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
21	JUSTICE KAGAN: So I guess just to
22	press on this a little bit and going back to
23	Justice Thomas's original question so I can make
24	sure I understand the answer to it, there's a
25	person and they become a school board member.

- and they set up a private account, so they're
- 2 not using a preexisting account. They set up a
- 3 private account.
- 4 And the only thing on this account are
- 5 things related to the school board. So it has,
- 6 you know, we're having a meeting, the agenda,
- 7 the resolutions, the meeting times, the minutes,
- 8 job postings, official reports, whatever. All
- 9 school board business.
- 10 And there's also some commentary, you
- 11 know, the board would like to know what you
- think about this, I would like to know what you
- think about this, so please come to the meeting,
- and, indeed, please give your comments to me on
- this page about what you think of Agenda Number
- 16 3 -- Agenda Item Number 3 at our next meeting.
- 17 And that's the content of the page.
- 18 State action or not?
- 19 MR. MOOPPAN: No state action because
- 20 that is speech that an individual could do in
- 21 their private capacity and there's no objective
- 22 evidence, not through any resources or anything
- else, that they're being done through control.
- 24 Everything you just said could happen in my
- 25 clients' backyard. Everything you just said

- 1 could happen if my clients went to church and
- 2 asked their fellow congregants, hey, I have a
- difficult issue coming up next week, what do you
- 4 think I should do.
- 5 JUSTICE KAGAN: And when you say the
- 6 control, I mean, I guess -- I mean, there are
- 7 some officials where there's a -- a -- a
- 8 kind of line of command, but, you know, a -- a
- 9 school board member, well, they're a school
- 10 board member. They -- they are the control.
- 11 What -- what -- why do you need
- 12 somebody, like, insisting on the content?
- MR. MOOPPAN: Well, it's a --
- 14 JUSTICE KAGAN: They are the state.
- MR. MOOPPAN: Well, so they are state
- officials, but they could be acting in either
- 17 capacity. And the reason control matters is
- 18 it's a way of disentangling the two. If your
- 19 boss can tell you what to do, then we know
- 20 you're acting as an official. If your boss
- 21 can't tell you what to do, if when the boss
- 22 tells you what to do that's subject to First
- 23 Amendment balancing, then we know you're acting
- 24 as a personal capacity. I think it's clearer in
- 25 the next case, where it's the city administrator

- 1 who has a boss. He's got a mayor.
- Now you're right that in my case, the
- 3 school board officials, there's limited
- 4 oversight above them. But that's just a matter
- 5 of positive state law. Imagine if the State of
- 6 California had a czar of official web pages.
- 7 All California official web pages are regulated
- 8 by the czar. He says, put up the state motto,
- 9 do this, that, and the other thing, and don't do
- 10 these other things.
- 11 No one would think that that guy could
- 12 tell my clients what to do on these pages.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Thank you.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 15 Gorsuch?
- 16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Just curious on your
- 17 side of the v in both cases, we have a profusion
- of possible tests to choose among. You've
- 19 offered one, the Solicitor General has offered
- 20 another, the Sixth Circuit has a slight
- 21 variance.
- You've now had time to stew on this
- 23 case for a number of months and think about it.
- 24 What's your best advice for us on your side of
- 25 the v, what test you'd propose?

1	MR. MOOPPAN: So I continue to think
2	that the best test is that to look to duties and
3	authorities and to say that if duties if
4	there is neither the exercise of duty nor
5	authority, that's not state action. That's all
6	you need to do to resolve this case.
7	Now that raises the further question
8	of: Well, how do you know whether there are
9	duties and authorities? At that point, we're
10	not talking about a test. We're talking about
11	how to implement the test. And I think the
12	things that the Court should be looking at are
13	objective indicia that are capable of
14	disentangling the two capacities.
15	So things like the use of resources,
16	the exercise of supervision, the exercise of
17	exclusive duties, those are things that will
18	help you figure out is this actually exercising
19	duties and authorities of your office or is it
20	instead exercising your First Amendment rights
21	under Lane to talk about the government but not
22	as the government.
23	JUSTICE GORSUCH: And how does that
24	test interact with Griffin in your view?
25	MR. MOOPPAN: So, in Griffin, the

- 1 officer was exercising the authorities of his
- 2 office. He was a deputy sheriff. He was
- 3 wearing a badge. And he arrested someone as the
- 4 deputy sheriff.
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So that's an
- 6 authority case --
- 7 MR. MOOPPAN: That is an authority
- 8 case.
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- in your scheme?
- MR. MOOPPAN: And the counter-example
- is the hypothetical I gave earlier. A police
- officer in full uniform runs down the street,
- pushes someone out of the way, but he's doing it
- 14 to pick up his kid. That may look like he's
- doing his job, but he's not doing his job and
- 16 he's not invoking his power.
- 17 That would not be state action.
- 18 There's no lower court that would find state
- 19 action in a case like that. Lower courts have
- 20 rejected state action in much closer cases than
- 21 that.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 24 Kavanaugh?
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just to press a

- 1 little bit on how you would apply the test, so
- 2 I'm assuming that the information that would be
- 3 posted is not also posted on a government site,
- 4 so it's only posted on the personal site. This
- 5 picks up a little bit on some of Justice Kagan's
- 6 hypotheticals.
- 7 But suppose the city manager on the
- 8 personal site says, we have new recycling rules,
- 9 you have to use a blue bin, has to be at the
- 10 curb, will be picked up on Wednesdays. If you
- 11 have any questions, contact me. That's only on
- 12 the personal site, not on the official site.
- 13 Is that state action?
- MR. MOOPPAN: There might well be an
- argument there because, in that point, I assume
- that there is a duty as a state official to
- announce the rules, right? People need to know
- 18 what the rules are.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay.
- MR. MOOPPAN: And if you're --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So that's very
- 22 important. I'm going to stop you there because,
- when you described how to implement the test in
- response to Justice Gorsuch, you said resources,
- 25 supervision, and exclusive duties.

1 So this is really important, I think, 2 because a lot of what local officials do is 3 announce rules. Is announcing rules state 4 action? 5 MR. MOOPPAN: Not in and of itself. 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. Well, we've 7 got to --8 MR. MOOPPAN: Because --JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You -- you said --9 10 MR. MOOPPAN: Right. 11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- the local 12 officials around the country need guidance. 13 That is definitely true. 14 MR. MOOPPAN: I agree with that. 15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So --16 MR. MOOPPAN: So what I --17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- announcing rules is part of what they do. They need a 18 19 clear answer. What's the answer? MR. MOOPPAN: So I think the clear 20 21 answer is, if this is the only place they are 22 announcing that rule, then that's going to be 23 state action. 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. 25 announcing you can't park on the even-numbered

- 1 side of the street during snowstorms, that's the
- 2 same?
- 3 MR. MOOPPAN: Yeah, but --
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: State action?
- 5 MR. MOOPPAN: -- but, importantly, the
- 6 -- the start of your question --
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: If it's only -- if
- 8 it's only --
- 9 MR. MOOPPAN: Right.
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah. No, I'm
- 11 assuming --
- MR. MOOPPAN: It is perfectly fine to
- announce it officially and then amplify that
- 14 message on your personal page.
- 15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So a lot of this
- 16 will depend on whether it's reposting or
- 17 exclusive posting, I think --
- MR. MOOPPAN: I agree.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- on the
- announcing of rules, okay.
- MR. MOOPPAN: Yeah.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What about
- 23 notices, announcing notices? Okay, it's
- snowing, schools are closed tomorrow, and it's
- only on the personal site.

1 MR. MOOPPAN: Again, Your Honor, I --2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That's not a rule, 3 but it's a notice. MR. MOOPPAN: I think, in general, if 4 what is being -- the question, to take a step 5 6 back, is whether you're exercising a duty of 7 your office, and those sort of things --8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That's not good enough for the local officials who need 9 10 quidance. 11 I agree, Your Honor. MR. MOOPPAN: 12 And so what -- what I'm trying to think through on hypotheticals like that is, is it fair to say 13 that that is the exercise of a duty. And so, if 14 15 it's the announcement of something that you have 16 an obligation to inform the citizenry of, then, 17 yes, I agree. 18 And that might be, if it's a rule or you can have a lot of different things, I just 19 20 don't want to go so far as to say that anytime a government official tells the public anything, 21 2.2 that is state action, because that's too far, 23 because there are lots of things that the government official could be telling the public 24 25 purely in his personal capacity.

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1
                But, for most of the hypotheticals I
 2
      think you were asking me in the line of
 3
      questions you were about to ask, yes, if you're
 4
      telling people things about the rules of the
 5
     road of the government, things that as a
 6
     governmental matter you have a duty to disclose
7
     because you can't just spring rules on people or
      tell people -- not tell people things they need
8
 9
      to know in their official capacity, then, if
10
      that's the only place you announce that, is your
11
      government account, then I assume that that's
12
      likely going to be a very strong indicia that
     you're using the account for government
13
14
     purposes.
15
                JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Your personal --
16
               MR. MOOPPAN: If I could say one last
17
      thing?
18
                JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- personal
19
     account you meant?
20
                MR. MOOPPAN: Sorry, personal account.
21
                JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah, yeah.
2.2
                MR. MOOPPAN: One way of knowing that
23
      is, in those hypotheticals, almost certainly
24
     your boss could tell you what to do in there,
25
     right? If --
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- 1 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, you are the
- 2 boss to get back to I think Justice Kagan's
- 3 point.
- 4 MR. MOOPPAN: So, in -- on these -- in
- 5 this case, yes. Not in the next case. In the
- 6 next case, the mayor is the boss.
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And last -- last
- 8 one. Just reminders, a reminder about there
- 9 have been a lot of thefts and burglaries in
- 10 the -- in the neighborhood. Lock your cars. If
- 11 you're going away for a few days --
- MR. MOOPPAN: Right. See --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- tell the
- 14 police.
- MR. MOOPPAN: -- that's --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And it's only on
- 17 the personal site.
- 18 MR. MOOPPAN: Right. That's the line
- 19 I was trying to -- that sort of speech is
- something you could do, any private citizen can
- do it, and government officials don't have any
- 22 duty to do that.
- They could do that in their official
- 24 capacity. So, for that sort of speech, you're
- going to need something more. You're going to

- 1 need to see that they're either, like, using
- 2 staffers to prepare it or their bosses are
- 3 telling them to do it, but the speech by itself
- 4 isn't going to be enough for something like
- 5 that.
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So I think you've
- 7 distinguished announcing rules if it's only on
- 8 the personal site from notices of government
- 9 information, and that's kind of fuzzy. And
- 10 reminders would not be. Is that --
- MR. MOOPPAN: I think that's right,
- 12 Your Honor. Look, again, to say --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That's the kind of
- 14 practical information that people are going to
- 15 need, I think.
- MR. MOOPPAN: I hope so if this Court
- 17 adopts the right test of duties and authorities.
- 18 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: All right. Thank
- 19 you.
- 20 (Laughter.)
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 22 Barrett?
- JUSTICE BARRETT: So, Mr. Mooppan,
- 24 when you were having this colloquy with Justice
- 25 Kavanaugh, you all were talking post by post.

- 1 The Chief Justice asked you at the start, are we
- 2 looking at this as whose account is it or are we
- 3 looking at specific actions. It kind of sounded
- 4 to me when you were talking to Justice Kavanaugh
- 5 that your position, which I kind of understood
- 6 your initial position to be no, we're looking at
- 7 the account, but which is it?
- 8 MR. MOOPPAN: So I think it's true
- 9 that you're looking at the account and the
- 10 blocking, but as I told the Chief Justice at the
- 11 very end of our colloquy and now with Justice
- 12 Kavanaugh, if you use the account even in part
- for what is an exclusive governmental duty to
- 14 give notice to the public or engage with the
- public, I agree at that point it's going to be
- 16 state action.
- 17 The reason why I think it's important
- 18 to think about this at the account level is
- 19 there's a lot of speech that might be -- speech
- that might be viewed as official but isn't an
- 21 official duty to provide information to people
- in, like, the hypotheticals Justice Kavanaugh
- 23 was asking me.
- 24 And so a way of differentiating the
- two, announcing, for example, that I'm going to

- 1 sign a bill, announcing I'm going to appoint a
- judge, those sort of things are things you could
- 3 do in a -- even if you view those as official in
- 4 some sense, that doesn't mean that you're using
- 5 the property where you make that speech in an
- 6 official capacity. You can engage in that type
- of speech at a campaign rally, at a church, in
- 8 your backyard, and --
- 9 JUSTICE BARRETT: So we are kind of
- 10 looking post by post, I think?
- 11 MR. MOOPPAN: If you're talking about
- 12 exclusive duties, I agree.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. And -- and I
- 14 have a question about this word "duty." So what
- is the point of talking about both duty and
- 16 authority? Because it seems to me that duty,
- and this kind of runs throughout the brief,
- 18 sometimes it's described as obligations.
- 19 You described it just now as an
- 20 exclusive government duty, a requirement, that
- 21 appears sometimes in the briefs, but sometimes
- 22 there are things you have the authority to do as
- a government official that you're not required
- or obligated to do.
- 25 So it seems to me that if you have the

- 1 authority to do them, something that you have a
- 2 duty to do is just a subset of authority.
- 3 So why are we talking about duty?
- 4 MR. MOOPPAN: So, look, I think -- I
- 5 think you're right that duties and authorities
- 6 sometimes are flip sides of the same coin in
- 7 general and that you can have exercises of
- 8 authority that are permissive but not required.
- 9 So I agree with all of that.
- I think authority does add something
- 11 beyond duty. I think what it's helpful most for
- is things like the use of staffing, the use of
- resources, things like that that don't really
- 14 directly go to the question of is it duty or --
- but it is the wielding of authority.
- 16 Now that sort of thing is relevant for
- 17 two reasons. One, it's good evidence that
- 18 you're wielding a duty or authority if you're
- 19 using government resources or staffing. And,
- 20 two, it's possible that at least in some cases
- 21 the mere use of those resources alone could be
- 22 state action.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: See, I mean, I
- 24 guess, I just think using the word "authority"
- 25 -- I mean, I get in the -- in the Sixth Circuit

- 1 case that's what the opinion seems to be --
- 2 that's -- that's the -- I don't know -- that's
- 3 the value of authority, I think, in the Sixth
- 4 Circuit opinion, but it just seems to me like a
- 5 weird way to describe it.
- I think of it more as evidence, right?
- 7 I mean, am I losing a whole lot if I don't want
- 8 to use the word "duty" and if I just say
- 9 authority? Maybe that would pick up some of
- 10 that stuff that you're talking about anyway?
- 11 MR. MOOPPAN: I don't think you're
- 12 losing a lot. I think you could frame it either
- 13 way. As I said, I think they are flip sides of
- 14 the same coin.
- 15 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. You were
- 16 talking a lot about property, which is the
- 17 government's focus. So you've articulated the
- 18 test. As Justice Gorsuch said, we have lots of
- 19 articulations on offer on your side of the v.
- 20 What is the difference, what's the
- 21 daylight between the government's position and
- your position, you know, their focus on is this
- 23 private property that the public official is
- inviting you onto, you know, the test that they
- 25 propose, versus the authority, duty, control

- 1 test that you do?
- 2 MR. MOOPPAN: So I don't actually
- 3 think there's any daylight between our
- 4 positions, though you can ask my friend. I --
- 5 they've obviously emphasized property as sort of
- 6 this initial gating mechanism --
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: Uh-huh.
- 8 MR. MOOPPAN: -- whereas we view the
- 9 fact that it's private property as quite
- 10 relevant to determining are you exercising
- 11 duties or authorities of your office.
- But, at the end of the day, I think
- 13 the cases all sort of cash out the same way.
- 14 Whether you apply our framework or theirs, you
- essentially end up in a spot where, if you're
- 16 using a private account and you're not
- 17 exercising an exclusive governmental function
- and you're not using government resource and the
- 19 government can't control it, then you're -- you
- 20 should understand that to be exercise -- acting
- in your personal capacity because personal --
- 22 people have the right as government officials to
- 23 talk about their jobs in their personal
- 24 capacity, and you should assume that when they
- do that on their own personal property, they're

- 1 acting in their personal capacity.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay, last question.
- 3 At the beginning of your argument, you referred
- 4 to unless someone is choosing to use their
- 5 Facebook account, Twitter account, whatever, in
- 6 their official capacity. And Justice Kagan's
- 7 questions were getting to some of this.
- 8 I think it's very difficult when you
- 9 have an official who can in some sense define
- 10 his own authority. So I think, for a governor
- or, you know, President Trump, it's a harder
- call than someone like a police officer, who's a
- 13 subordinate. Or I could -- you know, my law
- 14 clerk could just start posting things and say
- 15 this is the official business of the Barrett
- 16 chambers, right?
- 17 (Laughter.)
- 18 JUSTICE BARRETT: And -- and that
- 19 wouldn't be okay. But if, you know, the -- that
- 20 wouldn't be okay.
- 21 (Laughter.)
- JUSTICE BARRETT: If, you know,
- 23 Governor Newsom decides to do it, he has the
- authority to define the scope of his authority.
- I would have thought in your clients' context

- 1 they don't actually have full-ranging authority
- 2 just as board members, right, unless the board
- 3 said, we've taken a vote and you are the one
- 4 who's our communications person, you are the
- 5 point person on communications. Then you would
- 6 look at a source of authority, but if in that
- 7 context -- I mean, I guess it just kind of
- 8 depends official by official.
- 9 I guess I'm not understanding in your
- specific, for your client, why there would be an
- 11 argument even. It seemed like you were
- 12 conceding a little bit in talking to Justice
- 13 Kavanaugh about official announcements and that
- 14 sort of thing. Would that be true for your
- 15 clients?
- 16 MR. MOOPPAN: Look, I -- yes, I think,
- if my clients -- you know, if -- if, for
- 18 example, there was a slush fund at the board to,
- 19 you know, use money for doing your job and my
- 20 clients used that money to, like, buy a Facebook
- 21 account or use advertising on Facebook, I -- I
- don't think my clients would be acting in an
- 23 ultra vires fashion, and I think that that would
- 24 be exercising state action.
- Now I do agree with you, Your Honor,

- 1 that on the control piece of using control as
- 2 evidence of whether it's governmental or not, it
- 3 becomes harder the higher up you go in the chain
- 4 because it's harder to identify a superior who
- 5 can tell you what to do.
- 6 But even take, for example, the
- 7 Governor of California. Well, the Governor of
- 8 California does have a boss. The boss is the
- 9 people of the State of California, who could,
- 10 for example, amend their constitution, and they
- 11 could amend their constitution and say that even
- the Governor, when he's using -- exercising his
- official capacity, here's what he can and cannot
- 14 say on a social media page.
- 15 And they certainly could not do that
- 16 for this sort of page, for a page that he owned
- 17 before he was the Governor, that he will own
- 18 after he's the Governor, and that he uses only
- 19 to say things that, under Lane, he has a First
- 20 Amendment right to say in his individual
- 21 capacity.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Thank you.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 24 Jackson?
- 25 JUSTICE JACKSON: So I guess I'm still

- 1 not clear why the onus isn't on the government
- 2 official to be clear about the capacity in which
- 3 they're operating. I mean, I take your point
- 4 that you can have an individual who's a public
- 5 official and they can operate in both worlds,
- 6 official and also personal.
- But, to the extent that we're having a
- 8 problem or at least I'm having a problem, it's
- 9 because we can't identify whether this
- 10 particular action is occurring in one world
- 11 rather than the other. And we've said in -- in
- 12 lines of cases -- like the Pickering line of
- cases, we've recognized that even though public
- 14 employees have a First Amendment right to speak,
- they can be limited in that ability to speak.
- 16 So it doesn't seem responsive to me at
- 17 least for you to say: Well, they have a First
- 18 Amendment right, so they have -- they bear no
- 19 responsibility in making clear as to when they
- are operating personally versus officially. So
- 21 can you just say more about that?
- MR. MOOPPAN: Sure. I'll -- I'll try.
- 23 I'll say three things.
- So the first is, again, the conduct
- 25 that they're objecting to is the blocking.

Т	JUSTICE JACKSON: Right.
2	MR. MOOPPAN: They are this is not
3	a case where they're complaining because they
4	were confused, that they thought it was
5	official, and if they had known it was official,
6	something else would have happened. Everything
7	in this case would have been exactly the same if
8	that page was plastered with disclaimers.
9	JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah, but but
10	MR. MOOPPAN: So
11	JUSTICE JACKSON: but it's not
12	no, I guess what I'm trying to understand is,
13	when we isolate the blocking and you're
14	right, that is the claim we have to think
15	about, as Justice Kagan pointed out, the
16	implications of that on the First Amendment
17	rights of the people who want to see the page.
18	So what's happening is they're being
19	blocked from either commenting or seeing the
20	information that's being posted on this
21	particular page. And when the official says,
22	but that particular page is my private page and
23	I'm operating in a private capacity, then I
24	suppose we have one set of answers. But, if we
25	believe that that page is actually operating as

- 1 the official government page and the person is
- 2 being blocked, we might have a different set of
- 3 answers.
- 4 So the question is, with respect to
- 5 the blocking, is it happening in a personal or
- 6 an official capacity, and why wouldn't it be the
- 7 -- the public official's responsibility to say,
- 8 if you're on this page and you're either seeing
- 9 or not seeing things, understand this is a
- 10 personal repository of information?
- MR. MOOPPAN: Right. So, again, I
- 12 guess what I would say, Your Honor, is, if you
- 13 concede that my clients could have done this in
- their personal capacity with disclaimers, the
- question is where in the Constitution are they
- obligated to put up the disclaimer if they want
- 17 to maintain those rights.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: If they want us to
- 19 believe that they're doing it in their personal
- 20 -- I mean --
- MR. MOOPPAN: Well --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: -- how else are we
- 23 supposed to know?
- MR. MOOPPAN: Well --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: I mean, that's just

- 1 one set of questions.
- 2 MR. MOOPPAN: -- to be fair, they've
- 3 got the burden of proof. They are the
- 4 plaintiffs in this case. They are the ones who
- 5 are arguing it's state action. So the burden
- 6 should be on them to show the opposite, not on
- 7 my clients to disprove it.
- 8 The second point I would make --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: So -- so you're
- 10 saying that a public official can just make a
- 11 decision sub silentio about which world they're
- operating in, not let anybody know, and it would
- 13 be the burden on whoever is saying that you are
- 14 violating my constitutional rights to determine
- that you were actually operating in the -- the
- 16 -- the official capacity?
- 17 MR. MOOPPAN: Yeah, in a case like
- this, where there's no objective indicia that
- 19 they were doing it in their governmental role,
- there's no staffing, there's no resources,
- 21 there's no control.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: What about the page,
- 23 the way it looks, the way -- this is the other
- 24 argument, right?
- MR. MOOPPAN: Everything about this

- 1 page's appearance is equally consistent with a
- 2 campaign page. That's exactly what happened in
- 3 the Eighth Circuit. A page that looked no
- 4 different than our page, the justices -- judges
- 5 just split, saying, well --
- 6 JUSTICE JACKSON: Okay. Can I just
- 7 ask one more question? I'm sorry. Justice
- 8 Sotomayor came up with a private hotline example
- 9 to seek emergency help that I thought was really
- 10 interesting. I hadn't thought of it before.
- 11 And I understood you to say that the
- 12 response, the government rushes to your house as
- a result of getting the communication, would be
- official action. But I guess I'm not clear as
- to the blocking that would occur by the -- by
- the official from people that they didn't like
- 17 with respect to a page that was designated as
- 18 this is the opportunity to call for government
- 19 help. I'm creating this Facebook page so that
- 20 people can have a straight-through hotline to
- 21 government resources.
- The person, I guess, is saying, this
- is a private page, so I can block, you know,
- 24 Latinos. I don't want any Latinos on this page,
- 25 says the person. Is that a problem? I mean, is

1 that state action or not state action? 2 MR. MOOPPAN: I would think -- if 3 that's all there is, I would say it's not because a private citizen could set up that 4 exact same page. Here -- this is a page to get 5 6 you access to government officials. 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: But, if they did, 8 wouldn't -- wouldn't that implicate all the lines of cases where we talk about or we think 9 about whether or not a private citizen is 10 11 actually acting in a way that's fairly 12 attributable to the state? I mean, we don't just stop at saying, oh, a private citizen --13 14 MR. MOOPPAN: And I don't think any of 15 those tests would be met. The -- you know, if 16 we --17 JUSTICE JACKSON: The one about joint 18 action between the private party and the state, 19 the Brentwood Academy line, where you're looking 20 at is this facilitating the -- the -- a 21 state service, you think would not apply? 2.2 MR. MOOPPAN: I don't think -- again, 23 if a purely private citizen, just think, you 24 know, a wealthy person in the city, said, I want to make it more easy for people to call and get 25

- 1 access to government things and sets up a page
- 2 like that, that's not joint action. He's acting
- 3 wholly independent of the government.
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. Thank
- 5 you.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 7 counsel.
- 8 Mr. Joshi.
- 9 ORAL ARGUMENT OF SOPAN JOSHI
- 10 FOR THE UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
- 11 SUPPORTING THE PETITIONERS
- MR. JOSHI: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
- 13 it please the Court:
- We agree with Petitioners that duty
- and authority is the right way to figure out in
- 16 what capacity a -- a public employee defendant
- 17 is acting, but we think the Court should focus
- on the subset of cases involving a denial of
- 19 access to property.
- In those cases, if the defendant is
- 21 exercising an official duty to provide access,
- 22 like hosting an official school board meeting,
- of course, that's state action. It doesn't
- 24 matter where it happens.
- But, for other kinds of duties, and

- 1 most important, where it's ambiguous, where it's
- 2 the kind of thing a private citizen could do but
- 3 also within a broad description of the
- 4 official's responsibilities, there, we think the
- 5 nature of the property should be all
- 6 dispositive. So, if the defendant denies access
- 7 to government property, probably state action.
- 8 If the defendant denies access to her
- 9 own personal property, she's probably acting in
- 10 her capacity as a private property owner, not as
- 11 an agent of the state. And that framework,
- 12 especially insofar as it provides a default rule
- for hard cases, we think, is more consistent
- 14 with the state -- with the purposes of the state
- action doctrine, will resolve these cases today
- 16 and others like them, and will avoid the need
- 17 for this Court to set forth a one-size-fits-all
- 18 broader duty and authority test of -- of broader
- 19 applicability.
- I welcome the Court's questions but
- 21 happy to talk about --
- JUSTICE THOMAS: What exactly is the
- 23 property? The contract talks about terms of
- 24 services, I quess, with -- I'm not a Facebook
- 25 person, but I assume it -- they would not

- 1 consider this service a property.
- So what exactly is a property?
- 3 MR. JOSHI: Well, I think the
- 4 property, it's a form of virtual property. But
- 5 it is the account. You can post speech on
- 6 there. You can have conversations on there.
- 7 You can open it up to -- to everyone or just to
- 8 friends. It is a form of -- of virtual
- 9 property.
- 10 It's like a virtual -- I -- I hate to
- 11 use the word "forum" because that term is sort
- of overloaded in this context, but it's a --
- it's a virtual forum of sorts.
- It's no different from, say, a hotel
- that offers its ballrooms for rent to people and
- 16 you might sign a contract and have terms of
- 17 service. But, when you take that hotel, you
- 18 have a certain degree of control. You have one
- of the sticks in the bundle of property sticks
- 20 and you can choose who gets invited, what you do
- 21 there. This is just a virtual space of the same
- 22 sort.
- JUSTICE THOMAS: So did -- would you
- 24 -- just to follow up, do you think that you have
- 25 to take into consideration the role of the -- of

- 1 the provider, Facebook, too, since they can also
- 2 evict you from this room that you're in or this
- 3 account?
- 4 MR. JOSHI: Yeah, so not in these
- 5 cases. And I -- I agree that there are some
- 6 really difficult questions as to the extent of
- 7 ownership and control over this virtual property
- 8 as between Facebook and Twitter and Petitioners
- 9 in this case.
- 10 But what should be undisputed and is
- 11 undisputed is that the Poway Unified School
- 12 District has absolutely no ownership or control
- over these pages, and that's the relevant
- 14 question for the state action question in these
- 15 cases.
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: What if -- excuse me.
- 17 What if something that looks an awful lot like
- an official event but is not labeled as such is
- 19 held on private property?
- 20 MR. JOSHI: I think the question in
- 21 these cases is the constitutional one of state
- 22 action. This Court has often said the
- 23 Constitution deals with substance, not shadows.
- 24 And I think these sorts of appearances are the
- 25 kind of shadows that shouldn't matter to the

- 1 substantive question of whether, to use
- 2 Petitioners' test, you know, it is an actual
- 3 official duty and authority being exercised on
- 4 that property.
- 5 And I think this Court has rejected,
- 6 to the extent Your Honor is invoking reasonable
- 7 observer kind of tests, this Court has rejected
- 8 in a variety of contexts, most recently in the
- 9 Coach Kennedy case.
- I mean, I think maybe to a reasonable
- observer, a lot of people would have thought
- 12 that that coach was acting in his official
- 13 capacity. But the Court didn't rely on
- 14 reasonable observers. At least as it saw the
- 15 facts, it said --
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: Well --
- MR. JOSHI: -- we're going to delve
- 18 into the facts and figure out exactly --
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: -- let's say in a --
- in a small town the population is bitterly
- 21 divided over an issue, let's say it's whether
- they're going to close down their elementary
- 23 school and send the children to another school
- 24 25 miles away to save money, and the mayor is in
- 25 favor of closing down the school.

- So the mayor holds a meeting on -- on
- 2 public property and everybody can go and express
- 3 their views. And after that meeting, the mayor
- 4 says: Well, that didn't go well. The -- there
- 5 was an awful lot of opposition expressed to
- 6 this. Let's have another meeting, and this time
- 7 we're going to have it on my farm, and I'm going
- 8 to post people at the entrance, and we're going
- 9 to exclude the people who were -- who spoke
- 10 vociferously and articulately against my
- 11 proposal.
- 12 Is that allowed?
- 13 MR. JOSHI: So, with -- if I
- 14 understand --
- JUSTICE ALITO: And the mayor's not
- 16 running for reelection. He's term-limited, so
- 17 this is not a -- a campaign event.
- 18 MR. JOSHI: So, if -- if I understand
- 19 it and if I can assume that when he does it on
- 20 his farm, he's not using any government
- 21 resources.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Right, right.
- MR. JOSHI: The security guards are
- 24 paid out of his own pocket.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Right, right.

1 MR. JOSHI: Totally fine, I think. 2 Again, and then let me further assume that the 3 vote of the people on this farm meeting is not somehow, like, conclusive, they don't actually 4 have the authority, he's just taking their views 5 6 into account. 7 It's no different than elected officials anywhere or government officials 8 9 anywhere who choose to speak only to Republicans or only to Democrats in order to get views on 10 11 what they ought to do when they exercise their 12 official duties. No one thinks that that's 13 state action. 14 And I understand you can think of a 15 lot of odious behavior by government officials 16 being discriminatory in whom they speak to and 17 whom they listen to, but, at the end of the day, 18 the Constitution does not prohibit even odious 19 behavior by private citizens. 20 And I want to return here now to a 21 point that Mr. Mooppan said, which I really do 2.2 think is maybe one of the most important points 23 in this case, which is that a lot of the scare 24 hypotheticals that the other side gives about 25 public officials behaving badly if you narrow

- 1 the state action doctrine can be taken care of
- 2 by their government employers or by the state
- 3 through statutes.
- 4 The government has employer -- as
- 5 employer has much greater leeway to regulate
- 6 than government as sovereign. And so this Court
- 7 has decided a number of cases in which
- 8 government employees acting in their private
- 9 capacities can nevertheless be regulated by
- 10 their employers.
- 11 And so, if you're worried that there's
- 12 not a code of conduct for government officials
- on how they comport themselves in their
- 14 personal/private capacities, such a code of
- 15 conduct is better if it comes from the
- 16 government employer as the state.
- 17 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Joshi --
- 18 JUSTICE BARRETT: Counsel --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- did -- did -- the
- 20 questions that Justice Kavanaugh was asking Mr.
- 21 Mooppan, do you agree with Mr. Mooppan's answers
- to all those questions, announcements of rules,
- 23 policies, what have you?
- MR. JOSHI: Yeah, I think that's
- 25 basically right. If the duty is to provide

- 1 access, so if there is a duty to say you must
- 2 promulgate this information or
- 3 notice-and-comment, for example, which means you
- 4 must --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: No, no, no, no, no,
- 6 no, no. I mean, it's -- it's not like there's a
- 7 duty that says you -- you have to announce the
- 8 road closures. They're just you -- you know,
- 9 you're in charge of road closures, and you think
- 10 it would be a good idea if citizens knew about
- 11 them, so you're announcing the road closures on
- 12 your site.
- MR. JOSHI: Yeah, and if there's not a
- 14 specific duty to announce the road closure,
- which I gather is what you're saying, then, if
- 16 you choose to do it on your own site, that's
- 17 exactly the sort of thing where we think the
- 18 nature of the property --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. That's not Mr.
- 20 Mooppan's answer. Mr. Mooppan said that as long
- 21 as there wasn't a government site where the road
- 22 closures were being announced, that that would
- 23 be state action.
- MR. JOSHI: If there's a duty to
- 25 announce those. I took as you framed it --

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: There's not a duty to 2 announce. You're in charge of road closures and 3 you think it would be a very good idea if people understood where the road closures were. 4 MR. JOSHI: Yeah, and it's -- again, 5 6 I -- I don't want to speak for Mr. Mooppan, but 7 that sounds like the kind of thing that a private citizen could do. 8 9 Let me give you an example closer to the school board case. There are often --10 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, why -- why don't 11 12 we do my example, because how are you going to 13 know --14 (Laughter.) 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- where the road 16 closures are? I mean, now you're -- you're 17 being -- I thought that we were starting off 18 from a point of, if -- if the only place that 19 somebody can know where the road closures are is on your private site, Mr. Mooppan said that was 20 21 state action. I was going to go on from there, 22 but you seem to be contesting that. 23 MR. JOSHI: I -- I quess our view is 24 that if there's a specific duty to make that

information available and I --

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: There's not a specific 2 duty, Mr. Joshi. 3 MR. JOSHI: Then --JUSTICE KAGAN: Duties don't work like 4 that. You're in charge of road closures. 5 6 That's your duty, to be in charge of road 7 closures. MR. JOSHI: And if you are not 8 obligated to -- to talk about road closures and 9 10 tell the public about road closures, if you do 11 it on your private site, then I think that 12 you're -- you are probably acting in your 13 personal capacity. 14 Now I agree there may be duties to 15 inform, and, in those cases, if the only place you do it is on your personal site, that may 16 17 well be state action, whereas, if you do it on 18 both sites, it wouldn't be. 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Six of the --20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: If you --21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The Sixth Circuit 2.2 seems to think that the duties have to be 23 written. But many duties are customary,

meaning, no, you're right, I think, if you're in

charge of road closures, I have very little

24

- doubt that there's a written law that says you
- 2 must inform the public. But that is what
- 3 everybody does. It's what tradition and -- and
- 4 process has always provided for.
- 5 You're suggesting that that would not
- 6 be taken into account?
- 7 MR. JOSHI: No, not at all. Quite the
- 8 opposite. We agree that customs can define the
- 9 duties. I think I was just saying --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So you don't agree
- 11 with the Sixth Circuit's narrow view that it has
- to be a written duty?
- MR. JOSHI: We do not agree with the
- 14 Sixth Circuit's view that it has to be written
- down. We agree that customs can inform what the
- 16 duties are of an office. It's just, if there is
- 17 a duty to inform, then the discharge of that
- duty will be state action no matter where it
- 19 takes place. But where there's doubt about it,
- if what you're doing is denying access to
- 21 personal property, we ought to think you're
- 22 acting in your capacity as a private property
- owner, not as an agent of the state.
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 25 counsel.

1	Justice Thomas?
2	Justice Alito?
3	JUSTICE ALITO: Would it be practical
4	to require or adopt a rule that puts a lot of
5	pressure on public officials to separate their
6	Facebook pages, just to take that example? So
7	the official can have a a personal profile.
8	The official can have a a a campaign page.
9	The official can have an official page.
10	MR. JOSHI: Those all sound like
11	wonderful things that a state government can
12	impose in its capacity as an employer. I don't
13	think this Court should impose it as a matter of
14	federal constitutional law. And it certainly
15	shouldn't be the case that the Constitution
16	imposes that kind of precondition in order to
17	exercise your personal constitutional rights.
18	JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. Mooppan said that
19	would be unrealistic for that would be asking
20	too much of a lot of public officials.
21	MR. JOSHI: I do think it would. I
22	mean, take the example that Justice Jackson
23	brought up with disclaimers. You know, you
24	might think, well, all you need to do is put up
25	a disclaimer and that's it Well how good a

_	discratiller do you need:
2	JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Thank you.
3	MR. JOSHI: Does it have to be on
4	every page? It's just going to chill speech.
5	JUSTICE ALITO: Thank you.
6	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
7	Sotomayor?
8	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's all.
9	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
10	Justice Gorsuch?
11	Justice Kavanaugh?
12	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: To pick up on what
13	Justice Kagan was asking, which about the
14	road closures and announcements of rules,
15	announcements of information and what have you,
16	when I was discussing it with your friend, we
17	were assuming that it wasn't also posted on the
18	government's site, it was only posted on the
19	personal site, and then asking, okay, when
20	where does it cross the line into governmental.
21	Why why does it matter that it's
22	posted on the government site or not?
23	MR. JOSHI: I I guess the it
24	would matter because that would inform, just as
25	you look at the facts of the case, whether

- 1 you're acting in your personal capacity or in
- 2 your official capacity, which metaphorical hat
- 3 you're wearing. And if you discharge your duty,
- 4 again, assuming there's a duty to inform the
- 5 public about these things, if you've discharged
- 6 a duty on the official site and then you're
- 7 amplifying it on your personal site, odds are,
- 8 when you do it on your personal site, you're
- 9 doing it in your personal capacity.
- But, if your boss tells you go, you
- 11 know, inform the public about this road closure
- and the only place you do it is on your personal
- site, you're probably discharging your official
- 14 duties.
- 15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. So it
- sounds like both of you would have in essence a
- 17 safe harbor that if you're reposting information
- on your personal site, that that's probably not
- 19 going to be considered governmental.
- 20 MR. JOSHI: Yeah. And -- that's
- 21 exactly right. And I think -- you know, I take
- 22 the point that the other side makes that that
- 23 might be underinclusive in some cases, but I
- think that's better because that is the purpose
- of the state action doctrine, is to preserve an

- 1 area of individual freedom and not hold the
- 2 state responsible for conduct it really can't
- 3 control.
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 6 Barrett?
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: So going to Justice
- 8 Kagan's questions about announcements, et
- 9 cetera, if individual posts on a personal site
- 10 can ever be state action because you have a duty
- 11 to make announcements, is that a situation in
- which your property framework or the presumption
- is just defeated because it's a personal account
- and which you sometimes use for official
- 15 purposes?
- 16 MR. JOSHI: That's right. As I
- 17 mentioned at the outset, if the official duty or
- authority you're exercising is one that requires
- 19 access, like notice-and-comment or an official
- 20 --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah.
- 22 MR. JOSHI: -- school board meeting
- where the public can speak, then, yes, that's
- 24 state action no matter where you do it. And
- 25 your blocking of someone from accessing that

- 1 particular action is going to be state action no
- 2 matter where it occurs.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: But the word "duty"
- 4 is important to you. So I asked Mr. Mooppan
- 5 about duty and authority. You -- you're really
- 6 leaning on duty, and it seemed in your
- 7 interchange with Justice Kagan that you saw a
- 8 difference between duty and authority.
- 9 MR. JOSHI: Well, I think a duty --
- 10 it's less obvious in these cases and more
- obvious in -- in the next case, where he's a
- 12 subordinate with a supervisor.
- So duty is important because you need
- 14 to know is he actually discharging the thing
- he's supposed to do. An elected official like
- these school board members don't really have
- much in the way of those duties, but they do
- 18 have authority. They can invoke the state's
- power to do something that someone who doesn't
- 20 have the state power can't do.
- 21 And so, in that sense, duty and
- 22 authority might be different. In Griffin, for
- 23 example, that was a private security guard at
- 24 the -- at the Glen Echo Park, but the reason he
- 25 got his deputy sheriff certification was so that

- 1 he could make his arrests and his kicking out of
- 2 the trespassers more effective. People listen
- 3 to deputy sheriffs in a way they don't listen to
- 4 a --
- 5 JUSTICE BARRETT: But that was
- 6 authority, not duty, right? Because he --
- 7 MR. JOSHI: That was authority.
- 9 duty --
- 10 MR. JOSHI: That's right.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: -- to arrest anyone?
- MR. JOSHI: That's right.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 15 Jackson?
- 16 JUSTICE JACKSON: So can I just go
- 17 back to Justice Alito's hypothetical, which I
- thought was really good, and ask this question?
- 19 Suppose the public meeting doesn't occur, so we
- 20 have the mayor of the town and there's this
- 21 controversial policy, and there is no public
- 22 meeting to start because the mayor fears that
- there's going to be quite a bit of acrimony with
- 24 people who want to come out differently than the
- 25 mayor does.

1 And so, instead of the public meeting, 2 the mayor says privately, I'm going to have a 3 meeting on my farm, or maybe he even announces the meeting, but we're only letting in people 4 who are likely to agree with my view. 5 result? No state action in that situation? 6 7 MR. JOSHI: I think probably no state action in that situation. I think it's 8 9 something that government officials actually do 10 all the time. They might not want to meet with 11 even their own constituents who disagree with 12 them. They might speak only to Democratic Party 13 meetings and only take feedback from Democratic 14 Party donors. And, you know, the solution for 15 that, as I said, for elected officials might be 16 the voters. 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah. 18 MR. JOSHI: And for appointed 19 officials and employees, the state as employer can regulate that kind of behavior, even if it's 20 in its personal capacity the way --21 2.2 JUSTICE JACKSON: But it doesn't have 23 to do so specifically? I mean, can we believe 24 that, say, the mayor's duties include receiving 25 feedback from the public? If there was a duty

- 1 to get feedback from the public, I understand
- 2 you to be saying that he would have to.
- 3 MR. JOSHI: Yeah, I --
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: That even if it was
- on his farm, he couldn't block people or it
- 6 would be considered an official state action.
- 7 MR. JOSHI: I think it would have to
- 8 be a pretty specific duty for that to constitute
- 9 state action. I think, if the duty is too broad
- in general, like speak to constituents, I think
- 11 that's exactly the kind of case that our
- 12 heuristic, our test, has a lot of purchase,
- which is, if it's something that a private
- 14 citizen can do, talk about a policy, get views
- on a policy, advocate for a policy, but also
- 16 within a sort of broad conception of official
- 17 responsibilities, then I think the nature of the
- 18 property to which access had been denied really
- 19 --
- 20 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. One
- 21 final question just as a sort of theoretical
- 22 matter. Does the government have any concern
- 23 about the potential privatization of government
- 24 functions that could occur? I mean, I suppose
- 25 I'm a little worried about city mayors deciding

1	to sort of shape the debate of the people in
2	their community by having their meetings in
3	in private places so that others in the
4	community can't comment.
5	Do that seems to me problematic as
6	sort of a theoretical matter, but the
7	government, I'm taking, says as long as the
8	mayor chooses to do this on private property,
9	then he can exclude whoever he wants because
10	he's doing it in his personal capacity?
11	MR. JOSHI: Yeah, I mean, in the
12	brick-and-mortar world, I'm not aware of this
13	being a problem. And if it is a problem, I
14	think it's best handled by the state, which can
15	regulate its employees in ways that a state as
16	sovereign cannot. And I think that's the best
17	place to handle those concerns, not a rule of
18	conduct from this Court as a matter of federal
19	constitutional law.
20	JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
21	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
22	counsel.
23	Ms. Karlan.
24	
25	

1	ORAL ARGUMENT OF PAMELA S. KARLAN
2	ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS
3	MS. KARLAN: Mr. Chief Justice, and
4	may it please the Court:
5	I have three points to make. First,
6	the district court found as a factual finding
7	based on Petitioners' own testimony that
8	"receiving feedback from constituents is an
9	important part of their duties as trustees."
10	California law, both decisional and
11	constitutional and statutory, the PUSD bylaws,
12	to which I'll return in a moment, and the
13	content and appearance of the page confirms that
14	the finding the district court's finding that
15	these pages were "used as a tool of governance."
16	Because the trustees were doing their job when
17	they maintained and then blocked Dr. and
18	Mrs. Garnier from these pages, this case fits
19	comfortably within this Court's declaration in
20	West and Lugar that state employment is
21	generally sufficient to render the defendant a
22	state actor.
23	Second, the record in the district
24	court contains O'Connor-Ratcliff's entire
25	Facebook feed from the time she joined the

- 1 the board through summary judgment. Of the
- 2 hundreds of posts, I found only three that were
- 3 truly non-job-related. Not only were the posts
- 4 all related to her job as PUSD trustee, but the
- 5 district court found that the content of many of
- 6 the posts was possible only because, as a
- 7 trustee, she was, in the district court's words,
- 8 "clothed with the authority of state law."
- 9 For example, O'Connor-Ratcliff's
- official position was why she could enter into
- 11 classrooms during instructional time all over
- the district, something that would get anybody
- who was a private citizen arrested. Not only
- 14 did she use these pages to provide information
- about her official activities that was available
- 16 nowhere else, but she frequently solicited
- 17 feedback from the public on board-related issues
- and used the word "we" to do so.
- 19 And I'd like to direct the Court to
- 20 page 48 -- 46, Note 12 of the red brief, where
- 21 we cite the requirement by the board that you
- have a disclaimer if you're speaking in your
- 23 personal capacity. She never put that
- 24 disclaimer anywhere. Instead, she asked people
- 25 to contact her using her official government

- 1 email account.
- 2 And, third, the pages at issue here
- 3 are in no sense campaign pages. The district
- 4 court rejected that argument on pages 114 to 115
- 5 of the petition appendix. She did have a
- 6 campaign website. That website had a personal
- 7 email address, unlike her official email address
- 8 here.
- 9 I welcome the Court's questions.
- 10 JUSTICE THOMAS: Ms. Karlan, the
- 11 Petition -- Petitioners here and Respondents in
- 12 the next case make much of the fact that if your
- 13 broad definition of a state action is accepted,
- that it would actually reduce speech by public
- 15 officials.
- 16 I'd like your reaction to that.
- 17 MS. KARLAN: No, it would not. No one
- 18 has challenged the speech that was on these
- 19 pages at all. If they're speaking as government
- officials, they have both the government's own
- 21 protection, so, for example, there are a number
- of protections that go to government officials
- when they speak in their official capacity, plus
- 24 they still have all of the First Amendment
- 25 rights as a backup.

1 And I think it's really important to 2 note here that all we're talking about is the 3 state action issue. And the idea that government officials are not going to want to 4 talk about their jobs at all if you tell them 5 6 it's state action just seems to me to be 7 illusory. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But I'm not 8 sure about that. I mean, if it's a -- if it's 9 characterized as a state action governmental 10 11 site, then wouldn't anything they say be 12 categorized as governmental speech on which the government could take a particular political, 13 14 social, whatever, view? 15 MS. KARLAN: Well, I think that it's 16 actually perhaps a little more complicated than 17 that, Mr. Chief Justice, because these are 18 elected officials, and part of their duty is to 19 talk about certain issues. 20 And I think, if the government told them they're simply not allowed to talk about 21 2.2 their position on what the board is taking or 23 the like, that itself would violate at least the California constitution and arguably the federal 24 25 Constitution as well.

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but just
2	just to make sure I understand, you're
3	we're characterizing a particular site as
4	whether it's governmental, a source of
5	governmental authority or, you know, operated as
6	a governmental duty, or private.
7	Now, if it's private, the people
8	talking on it can say what they want. Their
9	speech won't be limited. If it's governmental
10	speech, you know, they have to do what the
11	government tells them to do on that site.
12	MS. KARLAN: Well, I think the one
13	thing that they do have to do, and I think this
14	is fair, and there were a number of questions of
15	the folks representing the Petitioners here,
16	they do have to have a disclaimer here to say
17	this is a personal site.
18	They did not have this disclaimer.
19	Ms. O'Connor-Ratcliff instead says, if you want
20	to contact me, contact me on my official
21	government email account, which she's not
22	allowed to use for personal or political
23	purposes.
24	JUSTICE ALITO: Your test is
25	JUSTICE KAGAN: What about the claim

- 1 -- sorry.
- 2 JUSTICE ALITO: Your test is whether
- 3 government officials are doing their jobs,
- 4 right?
- 5 MS. KARLAN: That's the starting
- 6 point, and it -- it creates what I would say is
- 7 a kind of rebuttable assumption that when a
- 8 government official is doing her job, she is a
- 9 state actor.
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. So the
- 11 mayor is in the grocery store and is repeatedly
- 12 approached by constituents. And the mayor
- listens to -- really doesn't want to be bothered
- 14 but listens to supporters and people who are
- 15 sympathetic to the mayor's program, but when
- somebody who is a known opponent approaches the
- mayor, the mayor says, look, please call my
- 18 office.
- 19 Is the mayor doing his job when he's
- 20 doing that?
- 21 MS. KARLAN: I -- I think the answer
- 22 to that question, which is, I think, different
- than the answer I would give in our case, is
- that when they're clearly off duty, that is, you
- know, pushing the shopping cart down the aisle,

- 1 arguably, they're not doing their job.
- 2 But, when they create an ongoing site
- 3 like the site here, they maintain a forum, if
- 4 you will, in which people can comment and people
- 5 can talk to each other, they're not just talking
- 6 to the mayor, then, yes, that would be state
- 7 action.
- JUSTICE ALITO: I mean, elected
- 9 officials have told me they're always on call.
- 10 They're always doing their job. They're always
- 11 being approached by constituents.
- 12 MS. KARLAN: But, if they say they're
- doing their job, then, yes, I would say the
- starting point is they're state actors.
- Now can they say, I don't want to talk
- 16 to you right now, you know, the ice cream is
- melting? Of course, they can, because that's
- 18 not violating somebody's First Amendment rights.
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, yeah, but if
- they're discriminating on the basis of viewpoint
- and they're doing their job, then there's a
- 22 problem, right?
- MS. KARLAN: Arguably, yes.
- JUSTICE ALITO: So --
- MS. KARLAN: But that's why I was

- 1 saying that I think, when you are clearly off
- duty, you're not doing your job. Even if you
- 3 say you're doing your job, you're not -- you're
- 4 not acting in your official capacity.
- But, here, there was a website. There
- 6 was a Facebook page. The Facebook page says, if
- 7 you want to talk to me, call -- you know,
- 8 contact me at my official office.
- 9 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, what if she put
- 10 all --
- MS. KARLAN: And then --
- 12 JUSTICE ALITO: -- what if all of her
- posts were done in the evening? They were all
- done between midnight and 1 a.m. Is she on duty
- 15 then? Is she doing her job then?
- 16 MS. KARLAN: Yes, in the same way that
- if you stay up until midnight and you're reading
- briefs at home, you're doing your job. You're
- 19 under color of law. Nobody has a First
- 20 Amendment right to come into your house, but, of
- 21 course, you're a state actor.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Could we go back to
- 23 what you said about disclaimers? Would a
- 24 disclaimer turn this immediately into private
- 25 action?

1 MS. KARLAN: No, but it would be a 2 much harder case for my clients to win. 3 JUSTICE KAGAN: Why no? MS. KARLAN: Well, because you could 4 say on the top of your website, this is my 5 personal website, but then be operating it as a 6 7 tool of governance. 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: Yes. So that's my -if -- if -- if it's the same content and if you, 9 10 in fact, are operating it as a tool of 11 governance, but you have a disclaimer saying 12 that you're not, that this is just you as a 13 person. 14 MS. KARLAN: Well, I'm not sure that 15 the Court wants to have a magic words test for 16 state action. And so you would still, I think, 17 have to look, but at least there, the public 18 would know and -- and be able to take into 19 account that you are not using this as a public 20 website. 21 Here, I think putting the disclaimer 2.2 there but then saying things like we want you to 23 respond to our surveys on whether we should 24 change the election system, we want you to

respond to our survey, we are working hard,

- 1 she's not using "I."
- 2 And if you compare this to her
- 3 campaign website, which is a website, not a
- 4 Facebook page, there, she uses "I." Here, she
- 5 uses "we." And, honestly, as Mark Twain said,
- 6 the only people who should use "we" in the
- 7 singular are royalty and people with tapeworms.
- 8 And, you know, I don't think she's either of
- 9 those.
- 10 (Laughter.)
- 11 JUSTICE BARRETT: Ms. Karlan, do you
- think you could win under the test proposed by
- 13 the government and Mr. Mooppan? Because, I
- 14 mean, I feel like you're talking about doing
- 15 your job and it seems like you're saying that
- she's exercising the authority of her office,
- 17 whereas the Ninth Circuit focused on this
- 18 appearance and function test of the website, but
- it seems to me that you're saying she was doing
- 20 something more.
- MS. KARLAN: I think we obviously win
- 22 under the Ninth Circuit test.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Sure.
- 24 MS. KARLAN: But I think we win even
- 25 under the Sixth Circuit test because of the

- 1 duty. And I can -- if you want me to tick
- 2 through the different places where in state law
- 3 and board rules and the like are --
- 4 JUSTICE BARRETT: That's okay, because
- 5 that was in your brief. So I -- I --
- 6 MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: But that's what made
- 8 me think that you're saying it doesn't really
- 9 matter, you would win under that test --
- 10 MS. KARLAN: Sure.
- 11 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- because she had
- 12 the authority.
- 13 MS. KARLAN: Yeah. I think we win
- 14 under every test except a strong version of the
- 15 Solicitor General's test because, under that,
- 16 because Facebook itself -- the Facebook account
- 17 itself was not owned by the government, that's a
- 18 hard test for us to win under.
- 19 Now we still do have our --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, but they've
- 21 given -- they've given that up because they're
- 22 talking about function really.
- MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yeah.
- 25 MS. KARLAN: I kind of like to think

- 1 so.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yeah. I mean,
- 3 they said, if you do notice-and -- and-comment,
- 4 whether you have other postings is irrelevant,
- 5 you're looking at the function of what's
- 6 happening, correct?
- 7 MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So tell me how
- 9 your test doing your job differs from the
- 10 authority or duty test of the Sixth Circuit.
- 11 MS. KARLAN: Well --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What -- what --
- 13 what -- do you --
- 14 MS. KARLAN: Yes.
- 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Okay.
- MS. KARLAN: Yes. I think the Sixth
- 17 Circuit has a much narrower sense of what "duty"
- means and what "authority" means than we would
- 19 say is encompassed in doing your job. As this
- 20 Court --
- 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I agree with
- 22 you on duty.
- MS. KARLAN: Yes.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They require a
- 25 written law on duty.

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1
               MS. KARLAN:
                             Yes.
 2
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And the government
 3
     has already conceded that you can't look just to
     written law. So let's take Justice Barrett's
 4
     point that authority is doing most of the work
 5
 6
      and authority has a meaning. So go ahead.
 7
               MS. KARLAN: So, as I read authority
      in both the government's brief and the Sixth
 8
 9
      Circuit, they're treating authority as you're
10
      exercising some coercive control over a member
11
      of the public.
12
                I take authority to be something quite
13
     different than that.
14
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Give me a --
15
               MS. KARLAN: So -- so the -- the --
16
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're going to
17
     have to explain that better.
18
               MS. KARLAN: Okay. So, if -- if I
19
     understand the government's brief correctly,
20
     what the government says is, well, of course,
21
      even if you're using private property, if you're
2.2
     using it to coerce somebody, so on your private
23
     website, you said to somebody: You're fired,
24
     and that -- and -- and that has the force of
25
      law, that would be state action because you're
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1
     using an authority that only you have.
 2
               JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. But --
 3
               MS. KARLAN: Right. I -- I as a --
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- but they --
 4
 5
      they --
 6
               MS. KARLAN: -- private citizen do
 7
     not.
 8
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- admit that
 9
     notice-and-comment would not be coercing
10
      someone, so --
11
               MS. KARLAN: No, but I -- I mean, I --
12
      I -- I take it what they're talking about there
13
      is a particular kind of authority. Now some of
14
     the posts here are because of her authority as a
15
      state actor. The modal post on the site, I
16
     would say, the thing that is most common on the
17
      site, is that she goes and visits a classroom
     with the superintendent or with a -- a principal
18
19
     during instructional time.
                The only reason she can ask to do
20
21
      that, the only reason she has the power to do
22
      that, is because of her official capacity. No
23
     person could do that. No -- no member of the
24
     public could do that.
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JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And, presumably,

- 1 that's not put on the official site, whatever
- 2 that might --
- 3 MS. KARLAN: The -- the -- no,
- 4 as far as we --
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It -- it exists
- 6 only on this site.
- 7 MS. KARLAN: As far as we know, the
- 8 only place that you could go to find out about
- 9 her class --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So, basically,
- 11 your argument is that it facilitates.
- MS. KARLAN: Yes.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Her government
- 14 authority facilitates her doing a government
- 15 function and permits her to video it and put --
- 16 put it on the site?
- MS. KARLAN: Yeah, I'm not sure how
- 18 many videos there are, but, yes --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If you could
- 20 answer --
- 21 MS. KARLAN: -- she has reports of
- 22 them.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Okay.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But just if I could
- get you to say that in one bit, if you said, you

- 1 know, the right way to think about duty and
- 2 authority if you want to use those words is
- 3 what?
- 4 MS. KARLAN: The right way to think
- 5 about duty is to look at the various -- various
- 6 sources of state law that tell you what
- 7 somebody's duty is. And, here, we've got the
- 8 California constitution, the board bylaws --
- 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: Right, but stepping
- 10 back from your case, which --
- MS. KARLAN: Okay.
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- you know, I know
- 13 you want to win your case and -- good.
- MS. KARLAN: I do. I do.
- 15 (Laughter.)
- 16 JUSTICE KAGAN: But just stepping back
- 17 and saying what's -- is -- does the Sixth
- 18 Circuit have too narrow a view, I thought you
- 19 were saying yes.
- MS. KARLAN: Yes.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: How is that true? Why
- is that true?
- 23 MS. KARLAN: Because the Sixth Circuit
- 24 says, unless there's an affirmative command that
- obligates you to do the specific thing you are

- doing in the specific form you are doing it,
- 2 you're not doing your duty.
- 3 And we think that duty has a much
- 4 broader conception. And I want to be clear --
- 5 JUSTICE KAGAN: Which is what?
- 6 MS. KARLAN: Which is you look to what
- 7 does state law tell you what to do, what does
- 8 history and tradition tell you what to do, what
- 9 do the bylaws of your organization tell you to
- 10 do? If there's a handbook, what does the
- 11 handbook tell you to do?
- 12 And those things can be optional.
- 13 They can be acting in your discretion. This
- 14 Court has repeatedly said in a number of
- different contexts, going back to the MacDaniel
- case in 1833, if you're talking about really
- 17 people with -- with important government jobs,
- it's not all going to be written down.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel, I -- I
- 20 quess --
- MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- I'm -- I'm -- I'm
- 23 a little confused as to what's at stake here
- 24 because I hear you saying now it isn't a matter
- of appearances and whether a reasonable person

- 1 might make a mistake, which was kind of the
- 2 Ninth Circuit's reasoning. It really does boil
- 3 down to duties and authorities.
- 4 And you -- you -- you -- you're
- 5 positing that those duties and authorities
- 6 include beyond what's in a handbook and must
- 7 take account of custom. But I had understood
- 8 the Solicitor General to say exactly the same
- 9 thing. So are we coalescing around a test that
- 10 everybody more or less agrees on?
- 11 MS. KARLAN: Well, I want to be very
- 12 clear. I was talking about duties and
- authorities in the context of Justice Barrett's
- 14 question. We think that the appearance and
- 15 function are also relevant to whether someone is
- 16 engaged in state action.
- 17 I took her question to be, if you take
- 18 the Sixth Circuit's verbiage --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. Well, my --
- 20 MS. KARLAN: -- do you win the case?
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm asking, yeah,
- 22 what's wrong with something like that? Is there
- 23 a problem with it? I mean, it seems like --
- MS. KARLAN: Well, I think --
- 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- this discussion

1	
2	MS. KARLAN: Yes.
3	JUSTICE GORSUCH: does seem like
4	it's coalesced around an understanding of duties
5	and authorities, and there's some discussion
6	about how capacious that has to be. But,
7	really, the discussion seems to me like you and
8	the Solicitor General are on
9	MS. KARLAN: Here here's the
10	JUSTICE GORSUCH: all fours.
11	MS. KARLAN: here's the one thing
12	that worries
13	JUSTICE GORSUCH: What am I missing?
14	MS. KARLAN: Here's the one thing that
15	worries me there, and it goes back to this
16	Court's decision in Home Telephone & Telegraph
17	in 1912 but also involves Monroe against Pape,
18	which is lots of times people do things that
19	they're forbidden to do in the course of their
20	job and they are nonetheless acting under color
21	of law.
22	JUSTICE GORSUCH: Sure.
23	MS. KARLAN: Yeah. So
24	JUSTICE GORSUCH: We're all sensitive
) E	+-

1	MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
2	JUSTICE GORSUCH: Monroe versus
3	Pape and the Griffin case
4	MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
5	JUSTICE GORSUCH: and all of that,
6	everybody is.
7	MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
8	JUSTICE GORSUCH: But, given that,
9	would do you see any problem with what we've
LO	been articulating here and you have with Justice
L1	Kagan as as to any of that?
L2	MS. KARLAN: I have no problems with
L3	the things I've said so far. I just think it's
L4	more capacious than just that that in
L5	trying to figure out whether someone is acting
L6	as a state actor, when you start with someone
L7	who's a government official and I think it's
L8	really important to remember that this Court has
L9	had in its entire history as far as I can tell
20	about three or four cases where the question was
21	whether a government official was a state actor
22	and in all of those cases except Polk County
23	against Dodson, which was a case about public
24	defenders, the Court said, of course, you're a
2.5	vou're a state actor if vou're a government

- 1 official.
- 2 So I think the presumptions and the
- 3 rules of thumb and the like operate a little bit
- 4 differently here than they would operate in a
- 5 case that involved someone who was clearly just
- 6 a private actor and you're asking, can you push
- 7 them over the line into being a state actor?
- 8 Here, we start with somebody who looks
- 9 like a state actor, says email me on my
- 10 government official account if you've got any
- 11 questions, says I -- this is the official page
- of me, uses the photo and the like. And I do
- 13 think all of that helps.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: But she had the --
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: -- I understand you --
- 17 I understand you want to win your case, as you
- 18 said to Justice Kagan, but we have to be
- 19 concerned about -- about the test. And I
- 20 understand you to have said that you would
- 21 define "duty" to include custom, a
- 22 well-established custom.
- 23 And is it not a well-established
- 24 custom for any elected public official to inform
- constituents about what he or she is doing? So,

- if that's how you understand "duty," then are
- 2 you not saying that anything that a -- an
- 3 elected public official, let's leave it at that,
- 4 tells constituents about what that person is
- 5 doing falls -- constitutes state action?
- 6 MS. KARLAN: I think the starting
- 7 point is, yes, they could rebut that. For
- 8 example, talking -- you know, at Thanksgiving
- 9 dinner, somebody says, pass the gravy, and you
- say, and I also passed a bill last month. Yes,
- 11 that would be --
- 12 (Laughter.)
- MS. KARLAN: -- that would be private,
- 14 whereas -- whereas, when you set up -- and this
- is what the -- this is what the Ninth Circuit
- says on page 28a of the Pet. App., is the state
- 17 action here is maintaining an ongoing site for
- 18 the -- for the exchange of information.
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I understand
- 20 that, but what I'm -- my -- my -- what I'm
- 21 getting from this is that you have taken the --
- the Sixth Circuit's test and the Petitioners'
- 23 test and you have broadened it by defining
- 24 custom -- by defining "duty" so broadly. And
- 25 maybe this is right. But you have made it into

- 1 a very broad test, a very inclusive test.
- MS. KARLAN: I think, if you want to
- 3 use the words that the Sixth Circuit used as
- 4 your guidance, you have to broaden, and our case
- 5 would clearly fall on the side of --
- 6 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Well --
- 7 MS. KARLAN: -- a viable state action.
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: -- let me go back to
- 9 -- to your wording --
- 10 MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: -- and ask you to
- 12 finish this sentence for me.
- MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
- 14 JUSTICE ALITO: A public official is
- doing his or her job when?
- MS. KARLAN: When, if you look at
- 17 state law and you look at the bylaws, they
- 18 presuppose that they will engage in precisely
- 19 the kind of action that you're challenging.
- Well, I have two last points.
- 21 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: If you're -- if
- you're the White House press secretary and you
- 23 have a dinner at your house and you invite over
- 24 certain members of the press and not other
- 25 members of the press because part of what you

- 1 think makes you a good press secretary is to get
- 2 feedback and develop good relations with members
- 3 of the media, is that state action?
- 4 MS. KARLAN: Can I take that question
- 5 and -- and kind of flip it around and go
- 6 backwards into it? There would be no
- 7 constitutional claim by anybody, no meritorious
- 8 constitutional claim that they have a right to
- 9 come to your dinner.
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Someone who's
- 11 excluded on the basis of viewpoint, so you're
- inviting friendly reporters or who you perceive
- 13 to be friendly reporters.
- MS. KARLAN: I think --
- 15 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Or comment --
- 16 commentators?
- 17 MS. KARLAN: I -- I think that anybody
- 18 who looked at just a dinner, as opposed to you
- don't allow people to show up at press briefings
- 20 altogether, I would be prepared to say that
- 21 there, you are enough off duty and you are
- 22 clearly enough off duty because people --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: How about a
- 24 regular meeting, no -- no food is served, but a
- 25 regular meeting offsite, so not at the White

- 1 House, with certain members of the press and not
- 2 others?
- 3 MS. KARLAN: I think the members of
- 4 the press put us in a somewhat different
- 5 position because already you're entitled to
- 6 limit that in a variety of ways. But, if you
- 7 had a public meeting -- for example, in
- 8 California, a lot of our elected representatives
- 9 have what they call sidewalk office hours, and
- they'll sit in the bank parking lot next to the
- 11 farmers' market and they'll talk to anybody and
- 12 they'll hand out stuff.
- 13 If they decided simply because they
- were sitting on the bank's parking -- bank's
- parking lot instead of in their office, I'm not
- talking to black people, I'm not talking to
- 17 Muslims, I'm not talking to evangelicals, yes,
- they'd be engaged in state action, and, yes,
- 19 they would be violating the Constitution.
- 20 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And a different
- 21 tack now. On the reposting question I was
- asking your friends on the other side about, if
- 23 you're -- a government agency issues a notice
- and you then repost it?
- 25 MS. KARLAN: Well -- well, our case is

not about particular posts at all. 1 2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just your thoughts 3 on that issue if you have any. If you don't want to answer it --4 MS. KARLAN: You know, I haven't --5 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- that's fine. 7 MS. KARLAN: -- I haven't given a lot 8 of thought to it because it's not relevant to 9 our case in particular, but I think --10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: It's going to be 11 very relevant to the opinion -- well --12 MS. KARLAN: Yes. And --JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- how this is 13 14 interpreted and applied. 15 MS. KARLAN: -- and so what I would 16 say is there, if what you're talking about is 17 whether a particular post is state action or not, it may well be that simply reposting 18 19 something isn't itself state action such that 20 you could challenge your being -- your being --21 your having your comments to that post deleted. 2.2 But, if you were blocked altogether 23 from a website on which they have invited the 24 entire public to share across the public as well as with you what they think, then, yes, that 25

- 1 would be state action and it would be actionable
- 2 under the First Amendment.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Ms. Karlan, do I --
- 4 I just want to be sure that I'm clear about your
- 5 position. In your test, your doing your job
- 6 test, so you agree it seems like that the Ninth
- 7 Circuit test of appearance and function is
- 8 enough, you wouldn't go with that?
- 9 MS. KARLAN: I think that the function
- 10 part of the Ninth Circuit's test, because they
- 11 quote this language that the district court's
- 12 findings made about this being a tool of
- government is the appearance and function. When
- they're talking about function, they're talking
- about are these people doing their job as the
- 16 function of this is for them to do their job of
- 17 getting --
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: How about the
- 19 appearance part?
- MS. KARLAN: Well, the appearance is
- 21 really helpful in figuring out what is the
- 22 function.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: So the -- it boils
- 24 down to the function in your mind?
- MS. KARLAN: Yes.

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1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay.
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- 2 MS. KARLAN: Yes.
- 3 JUSTICE KAGAN: But the function is
- 4 sort of another word for duty in your sense,
- 5 like a duty is a responsibility, is a function?
- 6 They're all kind of tied up together?
- 7 MS. KARLAN: Yeah. Yes.
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, your -- your
- 9 duty is to do your job and that's your function.
- MS. KARLAN: And when you do your job,
- 11 you're doing the function of -- of -- of being a
- 12 trustee of the Poway School District.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Which brings us back
- to this is all a question of how broadly do we
- define "authority" or "duty"?
- MS. KARLAN: I think you have to
- define it more broadly than Petitioners are
- 18 suggesting.
- 19 JUSTICE BARRETT: Oh, no, I understand
- 20 that. But I'm just saying that --
- MS. KARLAN: Yes.
- 22 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- then is the nub
- of the case as you see it?
- MS. KARLAN: Yes.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: The case totally

- 1 boils down to how you define it?
- 2 And I asked the other side a bunch of
- 3 questions about what work does duty do. It's
- 4 all an authority. I think you would say, if I
- 5 understand your position correctly, it's just
- 6 about authority, we're not really looking at
- 7 duties?
- 8 MS. KARLAN: No, we are looking at
- 9 duty. That's exactly what I'm trying to say, is
- 10 duty -- are you performing the duty of your job
- 11 as a trustee? If you are, then you are
- 12 presumptively a state actor. That's what the
- 13 Court's statements in West and Lugar turn --
- 14 turn to. So --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You would say duty
- is -- having conversations with citizens is
- 17 always part of your duties --
- 18 MS. KARLAN: Well, I -- I -- I --
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- or almost
- 20 always part of your duties, which converts every
- 21 conversation you have or --
- MS. KARLAN: No, I would say having
- some mechanism by which you can interact with
- 24 your constituents is part of your duty -- is
- 25 part of your duty.

1	And the board bylaws say this. They
2	say in Bylaw 9010(a) the responsibility of board
3	members in their role as community leaders is to
4	participate in public discourse, and then they
5	say board members have a responsibility to
6	identify personal viewpoints as such and not as
7	the viewpoint of the board.
8	And, here, what you have is both of
9	the Petitioners using "we" and "our" when they
LO	talk about what the board is doing, and anybody
L1	who looks at that is going to think: This is an
L2	official website. It looks like an official
L3	website. It performs all the functions of an
L4	official website. There's no disclaimer
L5	anywhere. She has a separate campaign website.
L6	She uses her government email. All
L7	JUSTICE KAGAN: Now suppose there's an
L8	official website too and this, you know, partly,
L9	largely, entirely duplicates it. So this goes
20	back to the question that Justice Kavanaugh was
21	asking. How does that matter or does it matter?
22	MS. KARLAN: I I don't think it
23	would matter if it was the website at issue
24	here. And I really do urge you to take a look
2.5	at ECF 3511, which has the entire feed from the

- day she took office until the day of the summary
- 2 judgment motion.
- 3 And I defy anyone to look at that and
- 4 think this wasn't an official website. Indeed,
- 5 when she wants to give you her personal opinion,
- 6 she sends you a link to her campaign website.
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: And I take it that
- 8 this is the crucial difference between you and
- 9 the government, right, that they just say
- 10 Facebook says it's her private property?
- MS. KARLAN: Yeah.
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: And so it's not an
- 13 official website by definition.
- MS. KARLAN: Right.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: And you're saying no.
- MS. KARLAN: That's correct.
- 17 JUSTICE BARRETT: And I'm sorry to be
- 18 hung up on this duty question, but what if the
- 19 bylaws or the state law doesn't say it's your
- 20 duty to communicate with constituents, give
- announcements, et cetera, but she decides, hey,
- 22 constituent communication would be a good idea.
- 23 This is the kind of like, well, the governor
- decides to do this, or the president decides to
- 25 do this.

1 Is that not, even if it's not formally 2 in her job description, and even if she's the 3 first one to do it, so it's not custom, but we would say she has the authority to decide to be 4 a mouthpiece for government. 5 6 Would you agree that that would be a 7 test? MS. KARLAN: Yeah. I -- I -- if 8 9 I can just say, it's a little complicated in our 10 case because the board has specifically said she 11 doesn't have the authority to speak for the 12 board and that's why she's supposed to have a 13 disclaimer. 14 But, if you're talking about a 15 hypothetical of someone in another jurisdiction 16 where there's nothing that says anything either 17 way and she decides she has the authority, then it would come down to a question of, as a matter 18 19 of state law, did she have that authority 20 because, if she had that authority, then, yes, 21 she would be a state actor. 2.2 Now most government workers, most 23 government employees do not have the authority 24 to speak for the government, and so it wouldn't be part of their duty to run a personal website, 25

- 1 and so, for most government officials, you know,
- 2 if you're -- if you're the janitor or the school
- 3 bus driver in Poway --
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah, but that --
- 5 I mean, that's making it too easy. There are
- 6 vast number of government officials around the
- 7 country at the local town, city level, so I
- 8 don't think you can --
- 9 MS. KARLAN: Right, but I --
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- minimize -- you
- can minimize this by saying, oh, it's not going
- 12 to affect certain categories.
- MS. KARLAN: No, but --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: It's going to
- 15 affect a lot of people.
- MS. KARLAN: But, at the very least,
- 17 the other -- you know, the other side says here
- 18 at the very least, you know, if the state wants
- 19 to tell you not to do this, they can do that.
- 20 And the answer here is the Poway School District
- 21 told her not to do this, told her not to have a
- 22 website that looked as if she was speaking
- officially, and this website did exactly that.
- 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just on the custom
- question, to follow up on Justice Barrett, it's

- 1 usually I think, as you're describing it, going
- 2 to be part of the custom of most of these jobs
- 3 that are elected officials or appointed
- 4 officials who have some authority to communicate
- 5 with constituents.
- 6 MS. KARLAN: I don't think that that's
- 7 necessarily true at all.
- 8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: When wouldn't it
- 9 be true?
- 10 MS. KARLAN: It will be true for
- 11 elected officials. It will be true for some
- 12 government officials, but let me give you a
- 13 hypothetical that I think will illustrate this.
- So, if a public school teacher in
- 15 Poway had a website that was communicating with
- 16 the parents of children in her class, that would
- 17 clearly be state action, and I think that would
- 18 be true regardless of what she called the
- 19 website.
- 20 If she then also wanted to talk about
- 21 things like whether the board should be elected
- 22 at large or by districts, which was a big issue
- here, or she wanted to talk about whether the
- schools were being mismanaged, which is
- 25 something that for a while there was a real

- 1 problem, that would be her speaking in her
- 2 personal capacity because that wouldn't be
- 3 coming from her job and her duties as a -- as a
- 4 school teacher.
- 5 So just to kind of wrap up, I think --
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: Do you think -- this
- 7 is -- a little bit anticipates the next case.
- 8 If there were also some personal things on this
- 9 site, how far does that take you? Can you
- 10 dilute the site and turn it into non-state
- 11 action by putting up your kids' pictures?
- 12 MS. KARLAN: I don't think one picture
- of your children turns something into not a
- 14 state website. Here, I really do think, if you
- look at this website, you will find one picture
- of her children on Christmas, one picture of her
- 17 children at some school-related event, one
- 18 picture of her grandfather at -- on Veterans
- 19 Day, and nothing else that is personal, that is
- 20 clearly personal as opposed to coming out of her
- 21 job.
- You know, here's the thing to
- 23 understand, and this goes back to something that
- 24 Justice Kagan said earlier, which is there are
- 25 First Amendment issues on both sides of this

1 case. And, here, the First Amendment provides a 2 tremendous backstop for members of school boards and the like who want to regulate their sites. 3 There are rules about public forums, 4 there are rules about time, place, and manner 5 6 and the like, and they have a lot of control 7 over what goes on on these websites. But, if you decide the threshold state 8 9 action question against my clients here, refusing to have -- find state action would have 10 11 devastating consequences for the -- for the 12 public because they would be denied access to the sites on which their officials are talking 13 14 to them and asking for their reactions. 15 Thank you. 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 17 counsel. 18 Justice Thomas? 19 Justice Alito? 20 Justice Sotomayor? 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: In some ways, you've complicated things. 22 23 MS. KARLAN: I'm sorry. 24 (Laughter.)

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, really,

1	because what we're being asked to find is
2	whether the state was acting when these
3	government officials turned off these sites.
4	So we're being asked to hold the state
5	responsible for ultra vires activities because
6	these officials were told specifically you're
7	telling us now don't do this and they did it
8	anyway.
9	MS. KARLAN: No, ma'am. Just as in
10	and we talk about this in in the red brief
11	in Monell, the Court said you can't hold the
12	government responsible, the municipal government
13	responsible, unless the unconstitutional action
14	was pursuant to a policy.
15	But there was nonetheless a
16	constitutional tort there for which individual
17	government actors could be held responsible.
18	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Okay, thank you.
19	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
20	Justice Gorsuch?
21	JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, thank you.
22	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
23	Kavanaugh?
24	Justice Barrett?
25	Justice Jackson?

1	Okay. Thank you, counsel.
2	MS. KARLAN: Great. Thanks.
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Rebuttal?
4	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF HASHIM M. MOOPPAN
5	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
6	MR. MOOPPAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	So, first, on the appearance question,
8	I you know, I think my friend said appearance
9	is relevant in assessing whether there's duty or
10	authority but basically gave up the notion that
11	the Ninth Circuit adopted that you can use
12	appearance as a freestanding trump over duty and
13	authority. I think that concession is basically
14	right because, otherwise the power to block
15	doesn't come from the appearance, and I think
16	she would have to concede my hypothetical where
17	the police officer runs down the street in his
18	uniform is not state action.
19	So then I think the action really does
20	come to, how do we define "duty" and
21	"authority"? And I think the fundamental
22	problem with Ms. Karlan's submission is that
23	she's defining it too broadly. She's doing
24	exactly what this Court said in Kennedy, in
25	Lane, you should not do, because you have to

- 1 recognize that government officials have the
- 2 right to speak in their personal capacity about
- 3 their jobs.
- 4 That's even true with -- about
- 5 information they only learned because of their
- 6 jobs. Ms. Karlan emphasized several times that
- 7 my client spoke about stuff they learned in the
- 8 classroom. That's this Court's decision in
- 9 Lane. The square holding of Lane was that it
- 10 was individual speech, not citizen -- employee
- 11 speech, even though it was information learned
- 12 while in office.
- 13 And the flip side of that problem is
- 14 that if you treat this too broadly, the problem
- that this Court recognized in both Kennedy and
- 16 Garcetti, and the Chief Justice adverted to
- this, if you treat this as duty and authority
- 18 just because you're talking about your jobs,
- 19 that means it's controlled by the state. It
- amounts to government speech, which means the
- 21 state itself could tell individuals what to say
- 22 on their pages.
- 23 And that's the harm with creating this
- 24 sort of you have to have a disclaimer rule. If
- 25 client -- if individuals don't put up a

- 1 disclaimer, all of a sudden, not only do they
- 2 lose their right to exclude people from their
- 3 pages, they have now opened themselves up to
- 4 having the state itself tell them what to say on
- 5 their page, not as a regulation, because I agree
- 6 with the federal government that the state has a
- 7 lot of power to regulate them as employees, but
- 8 Ms. Karlan's position means that they could
- 9 regulate them as such. They could tell them
- 10 exactly what to do or say on the page. And that
- would be a serious First Amendment problem, and
- 12 to say that the First Amendment does all of that
- 13 because they didn't put up a disclaimer would, I
- 14 think, turn the First Amendment on its head.
- 15 Finally, a few points about the facts
- of my case because I too would like to win for
- 17 my clients.
- 18 (Laughter.)
- 19 MR. MOOPPAN: So the -- the first
- 20 point I'll make is that if -- this is laid out
- in our reply brief -- if you look through the
- 22 citations to the record, the only duty that my
- 23 clients had to interact with the public was at
- their board meetings, which they complied with,
- and no one was ever blocked from that.

1	Everything else is the same sort of
2	overbroad, "it's your duty to talk to people,"
3	that would cover campaign rallies, talking to
4	your neighbors at church, the stuff that cannot
5	possibly be viewed as governmental unless you
6	swallow individuals' individual First
7	Amendment rights.
8	The last she suggested that the
9	page was somehow their duty. One of my clients
10	closed the page, just shut it down. No one
11	thinks he was acting in breach of his office, he
12	was in dereliction of duty.
13	Your Honor, I see my time is up.
14	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes. Thank
15	you, counsel.
16	The case is submitted.
17	(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the case
18	was submitted.)
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