UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS AUSTIN DIVISION

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTED, and SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION,)
Plaintiffs,)
VS.)Case No. 1:18-CV-637-RP
GURBIR S. GREWAL, MICHAEL FEUER, ANDREW CUOMO, MATTHEW DENN, JOSH SHAPIRO, THOMAS WOLF, Defendants.))))

TRANSCRIPT OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT PITMAN
TUESDAY JANUARY 15, 2019, 10 AM

FOR THE PLAINTIFF: JOSHUA M. BLACKMAN, ESQ.

CHARLES R. FLORES, ESQ.

MATTHEW A. GOLDSTEIN, ESQ. (via phone)

FOR THE DEFENDANTS: RONALD C. LOW, ESQ.

KENNETH W. TABER, ESQ. (via phone)

SHELBI FLOOD, ESQ. BRAIN NASH, ESQ.

J. DAVID CABELLO, ESQ. (via phone) CONNIE K. CHAN, ESQ. (via phone) MICHAEL M. WALSH, ESQ. (via phone) LORRAINE RAK, ESQ. (via phone) JEREMY FEIGENBAUM, ESQ. (via phone)

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced using computer aided transcription.

Pamela J. Andasola, CSR/RMR/FCRR FEDERAL OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER 355 EAST CESAR E. CHAVEZ BLVD. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78210

1 MORNING SESSION, JANUARY 15, 2019 2 **** 3 (The following proceedings were had in 4 open court with all parties present at 5 the hour of 10:00 a.m.) **** 6 7 THE CLERK: Court calls A:18-CV-637, Defense 8 Distributed and Second Amendment Foundation, Inc., versus 9 Gurbir S. Grewal, and others, for Preliminary Injunction 10 Hearing. 11 THE COURT: If we can have announcements for the 12 record, starting with those that we have present in the courtroom today. 13 14 MR. FLORES: Your Honor, for the plaintiffs, I'm 15 Chad Flores, and with me is Josh Blackman, and we'll be 16 presenting some of the argument. And we also have in court 17 representatives of both Defense Distributed and the Second 18 Amendment Foundation. 19 THE COURT: Thank you very much. 20 MR. LOW: Your Honor, on behalf of the defendant 21 New Jersey Attorney General's Office, Casey Low, Shelbi 22 Flood and Brian Nash with Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, 23 and I'll be the one arguing.

THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Low. And who do we have on the line?

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1 MR. GOLDSTEIN: Your Honor, Matthew Goldstein on 2 behalf of the plaintiffs. 3 MR. CABELLO: Good morning, Your Honor. David Cabello on behalf of the Pennsylvania defendants. 4 5 RECORDED MESSENGER: No names are available. 6 MR. TABER: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Ken 7 Taber from Pillsbury Winthrop on behalf of the State of New 8 Jersey or the New Jersey AG, I should say. 9 MS. CHAN: Good morning, Your Honor, this is Connie Chan on behalf of defendant Mike Feuer, City Attorney 10 11 of Los Angeles. Morning, this is Michael Walsh also on 12 MR. WALSH: 13 behalf of City Attorney Michael Feurer. 14 THE COURT: All right, anyone else on the line? 15 MS. RAK: Morning, Your Honor, this is Lorraine 16 I am with the New Jersey Attorney General's Office. Rak. 17 THE COURT: And, I'm sorry --I'm sorry. 18 MR. GREWAL: Good morning, Your Honor. This is 19 Gurbir Grewal, New Jersey Attorney General. 20 THE COURT: All right. Well, thank you very much 21 all of you for joining. 22 Anyone else on the line? 23 MR. FEIGENBAUM: Yes. You have Jeremy Feigenbaum. 24 I'm also from the New Jersey Attorney General's Office on 25

the line.

THE COURT: All right, anyone else? Last call.

All right, thank you all very much for joining, whether you're here in the courtroom or on the line. I appreciate the time you've taken to both brief the issues that are before the Court and to prepare to make argument today.

Let me start, just for the record, by confirming what I believe I confirmed the other day on the phone but I want to, for purposes of this hearing, to establish that each of the parties has in the record everything that they believed that they need in the record and to confirm that there is no contested issue of fact that is relevant to the motion before the Court today.

Mr. Flores, is that the case?

MR. FLORES: That's the case, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Low?

MR. LOW: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Very good.

So with that, I want to take a little different approach than I had anticipated having read -- reread the pleadings in the case, and that is I would like to bifurcate the issues that are before me today. First, I would like to hear from you -- because, frankly, I need you to satisfy me that I have jurisdiction to hear this matter. So I would like to first give you the opportunity to take ten minutes

or so to address that issue, and then I will give you the opportunity to respond, and then we'll take up the more substantive elements of the motion.

So with that, who would like to address the jurisdictional issue?

MR. FLORES: I will, Your Honor.

I can go from here?

THE COURT: Yeah, that would be great, if you could.

MR. FLORES: Thank you, Your Honor.

I take it that personal jurisdiction is the issue of concern?

THE COURT: It's greatest concern, but I do -- I think you need to talk about subject-matter jurisdiction in light of the pending injunction in Washington as well.

MR. FLORES: We'll be happy to do so.

On the question of personal jurisdiction, the Court notes that we have four independent reasons why we think that doesn't disrupt the Preliminary Injunction request.

I would like to talk most about two today, one of those is the merits of the question, essentially whether minimum contacts actually exist and then talk about our argument for judicial estoppel. And the reason I want to put them in that order is both because we do have a

steadfast submission that minimum contacts here do exist. I know they have a case they think is pretty good but I think we have a better case; and also because by explaining the merits of our position, if you disagree that minimum contact here exists, I think that makes a clinching argument for why judicial estoppel is going to solve the case for you.

So on the merits, we know as a matter of law that conduct done outside of a state directed to the state can satisfy the test. Now they say that Stroman is the case and they point to Stroman and say they win, but that won't suffice. You have two case. You have to compare Stroman and the Supreme Court's decision in Calder. Stroman says no jurisdiction, Calder says yes, jurisdiction.

They both entail activity occurring outside the state. They both entail, essentially, documents being sent into the state, and yet two different results obtain.

And they never acknowledge that Calder exists. We know it's good law. It was good law when Stroman was decided and it's good law now because of what the Supreme Court held in Walden. Now, we have a way to make these two results coincide harmoniously and it has to do with the content of the messages.

If you look at the cease and desist letters that are sent in Stroman, they were sent from out of the state into the state, but the content of the letters concerned

matters out of state. These were real estate dealings and so the states of Arizona and California sent letters into Texas and they had letters that were sent into Texas were about activities happening in California and about activities happening in Arizona.

Not so here. The cease and desist letters here sent by the defendant concern activities in Texas. Defense Distributed is here. What they want to do is change what people say here in Texas. They want to change what the library here in Texas puts up. So the difference in the content of the message is the way that you resolve those two cases.

Another slight distinction, it's not a huge one but it's a slight distinction, is that in Stroman you had only cease and desist letters and nothing else, and in Calder you had cease and desist letter -- or survey document plus other activities. And here, of course, the other activities are hugely substantial. We have actual lawsuits being filed against my clients. We have the activities against the website providers and additional statements. So those two cases have to be reconciled, and we haven't heard any argument from the other side about how to do that.

I think that argument is compelling and I think it's the right argument, but I understand that Stroman seems to point in the other direction. If you disagree, if you

think that this Court doesn't have personal jurisdiction over the New Jersey Attorney General, then the judicial estoppel argument is a lock.

Let's talk about the three things you have to do for judicial estoppel. First, identify what the prior position was; after that, determine whether it was successfully asserted; and then determine if it's inconsistent with the position being asserted here.

So to identify the prior position, we gave you the citations to their prior pleadings but they've articulated it for you quite clearly. They did it in two filings with the exact same sentence. You can look at their preliminary injunction response on Page 6. You can also look at their Motion to Dismiss reply on Page 7.

Both of those documents articulate the position that they took in Washington and here's what they say. They say their position in Washington was that, quote, "Defense Distributed has sufficient contacts with the State of Washington." That's the position, the Defense Distributed can be sued in Washington because they have the minimum contacts of specific jurisdiction.

Did they succeed in asserting that there?

Absolutely they did. In the Washington case we disputed personal jurisdiction but yet on Page 12 of the preliminary injunction that they obtained, the court said there are no

jurisdictional problems and they can proceed.

Their whole theory in Washington is that we have to be a party there because we're some sort of necessary amicus or something and that's a necessary part of their case. So us being there is absolutely a benefit for them and they have successfully asserted it.

So then the only question is: Can you reconcile that position that Defense Distributed can be sued in Washington with the position they're taking here, that the New Jersey Attorney General isn't subject to minimum contact? And it's just not possible. The same comment is at issue. The only reason that we are being sued in Washington is because we put up the website and here the defendant is being sued for taking it down.

They can't give you any cogent explanation of why we could possibly have minimum contact there and the New Jersey Attorney General don't have them here.

we have given the Court the Supreme Court's rule on this that points back to the Wright-Miller treatise and what it says is in order for the inconsistency part of the test to be met, it doesn't have to be mirror images of the same proposition, these just have to be inconsistent. And 5th Circuit precedence will tell you that this applies to both factual inconsistencies and legal inconsistencies.

We've seen cases, for example, where courts will

hold that even if you don't outright say the statement is inconsistent, if you necessarily but impliedly, implicitly, if that's your position, then this doctrine applies. And it applies here in spades.

They can't articulate a way for us to be sued there but they can't be sued down here. And this is not some kind of gotcha argument, Your Honor. This is true gamesmanship. It is true forum shopping. This doctrine exists precisely for cases like this where people are trying to game the system so they can have a procedural advantage and do something in one place but the opposite in another place.

This case defines why the doctrine exists and they haven't given you any compelling reason. They say two things. Number one, they say their positions don't conflict but we've defeated that notion. And then they cite one case, a district court decision from out of circuit, that they say proves there's no consistency but the case doesn't prove that. The one case they cite is a case in which the position didn't succeed. The person made an argument but they didn't succeed with that argument in the other proceeding. But the success has been established here.

So I think we're right about jurisdiction. I think if you compare these two sets of contexts, if anything we are not subject to jurisdiction in Washington because we

didn't direct our activity there. We didn't aim our activity at Washington. All we did from here in Austin was create a website. But in contrast, the defendant here, the New Jersy Attorney General, absolutely directed his conduct at Texas, absolutely aimed it at Texas. So if only one of these can be sustained, it's this case.

The judicial estoppel doctrine here --

THE COURT: Haven't you just identified a difference in the two? And isn't that what -- I mean, you -- your own argument says that there are two different things happening here, yet then you are saying they should be estopped because of a position you took in what I think you are conceding is a factually different circumstance.

MR. FLORES: I think they're different but one encapsulates the other, Your Honor. They say this small setup conduct doesn't establish jurisdiction, and here we have even more. So these are very much not different propositions.

I want to supply the Court with one additional citation and this is on the question of whether judicial estoppel applies to both factual and legal propositions. There's a 5th Circuit authority directly on point, it's called the Ecuador case. This is 708 F.3d 651, and that stands for the proposition that it's not just questions of fact, it's also questions of law that this doctrine applies

to. I don't understand that to be a contested proposition, but I want to make sure the Court has that authority so we're clear on exactly what the applicable law is.

Unless the Court has further questions about personal jurisdiction --

THE COURT: No.

MR. FLORES: -- I would like to take standing. I want to talk about the exact interests that are at issue here and then show you how they spin out, both in the first instance and then how they spin out because of what's been happening in the Seattle action. So we have two categories of harm that give us the right to the preliminary injunction.

Number one is the category of harm that the Court is focused on in the temporary restraining order proceedings and that's the harm that is imminent that is going to happen in the future if the New Jersey Attorney General takes either civil-enforcement actions against us or criminal-enforcement actions against us. And that would suffice to establish standing, but I know the Court has been thoughtful about that already.

The second additional and independent reason the harm we're suffering is the chilling effect. We know under 5th Circuit precedent this is an independently actionable harm. Even if the New Jersey Attorney General doesn't

actually drop the hammer on anyone, the chilling effect that befalls both Defense Distributed and the Second Amendment Foundation and anybody engaging in speech in this area will suffice to confer the standing.

Let me talk about exactly what that standard entails, right, the precedent we've given you from the 5th Circuit says that the fear of enforcement just has to be not imaginary. And the fear of enforcement here is absolutely not imaginary.

Recall the course of events. A cease and desist letter was issued that said if you don't stop engaging in the speech, I will sue you. And then we got sued, then we got sued again. Then, after enacting a criminal law, the defendant here went on a national broadcast, named the founder of our company and said, quote, "We will come after you." If ever there is a case in which the fear of enforcement is not imaginary, it is this case.

Now the defendants say that that all changed because of what happened in Washington. But remember the order of events, Your Honor. We sued first. This is the first-filed case.

When we filed this lawsuit and said the New Jersey
Attorney General is censoring us in violation of the
Constitution, we absolutely had standing. They're saying
something that happened afterward deprives the Court of

standing.

Doctrinally, they are wrong. This is not a question of standing in the first instance, it's a question of mootness. So the standard needs two things: number one, it's their burden, not ours, to establish that the Washington action somehow disrupts standing here; number two, that is an extremely high --

RECORDED MESSENGER: John Kimbell.

MR. FLORES: -- the Supreme Court's decision in 2013 and the Already case says that they have to make it absolutely clear that two things are true; number one, that the current controversy is totally gone and they also have to make it absolutely clear; number two, that it's not likely to occur and they have done that here.

To do this analysis, Your Honor, you should separate into two buckets. Bucket number one is the Internet activity that's at heart of this part of the dispute that is going on in the Washington case. This will be the activity of putting the files at issue up on the DEFCAD website.

I've got a lot of arguments about why the Washington action doesn't take that part of our case out of play, but there's an entire second bucket of activity, the mailing of the files at issue. It is not at issue in the Washington case. Every party there agrees. We say so, they

say so, the Department of State says so, the district courts there says so. So whatever you think about what's happening in Washington has no effect on a huge portion of our case to which every cause of action applies to which the threat is still absolutely eminent.

No matter what happens in that case, the threat here is that they are going to jail us if we mail these files, they are going to sue us civilly if we mail these files. And that is an activity we have both done in the past, we know exactly what those files entail. And that activity stopped, not because of what's happening in the Washington case, but because of the threats posed right here by this defendant.

The other argument that you haven't heard from the other side in this case is a 12(b)7 argument, Your Honor. You haven't heard an argument from them that says this case lacks a necessary party. That's probably the doctrine they ought to be invoking if they really want to save this. Their argument is: We've sued the New Jersey Attorney General but there are other wrongdoers out there that are playing some type of role in this wrongdoing. That's the case they should have made a 12(b)7 motion and said join the other states. But they didn't make that argument so that can't warrant dismissal. And if they had made the argument, the Court could bring them in, because, remember, this is

the first filed case. The first-filed doctrine says if there are any disputes about which of the two courts ought to be deciding issues, this Court's decision should go forward and the others should not.

We've given the Court a citation to the Bishop decision in our briefs. The Bishop decision stands for the proposition that if we comply with some demand of a court or individual party and we do under protest, that does not result in mootness. So that is what is occurring here when the New Jersey Attorney General said your activities are illegal and to stop.

It is true that we have temporarily stopped engaging in those activities but we are doing so under protest. This case is the protest. If the court will issue the preliminary injunction that we have requested, absolutely, Defense Distributed will be able to engage in speech that it could not do the moment before that preliminary injunction was issued. The members of the Second Amendment Foundation can do so as well, so the standing here argument works across the board.

THE COURT: Can you identify, just for clarity for me, what those actions would be that won't be enjoined by the Washington court?

MR. FLORES: Sure, Your Honor. I have two parts to the response. Number one, the Washington court doesn't

enjoin anything as to us. It enjoins the State Department. It tells the State Department: Do something about your regulations. That's number one.

Number two, mailing files is an easy example. The mailing of files by Defense Distributed is totally not covered there.

In addition, we have a second set of secondary activities that are very important. This is advertising, talking about the activities. Under New Jersey's new criminal law, right, they'll throw us in jail if me and someone from New Jersey agree that in the future we're going to share these files. That's a crime under their law. That's not an issue in the Washington case.

Your Honor, there are even Internet activities that can occur here. If you go through the proper State Department process and get the licenses involved there, you can transfer these files, in certain circumstances, on the Internet. That's under the federal law but not under the state law.

Now, if the Court issues the preliminary injunction that we would like it to, I can't, in good conscience, go to my client and say put the files back up online on DEFCAD. I should be able to but I'm probably going to have to go up to the court in Washington and tell it first that this is precisely why prior restraints are bad

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and why they're virtually always unconstitutional. There's a cloud of uncertainty.

The actual decision in Washington does not bind The actual case in Washington does not put this in issue but the chilling effect that we are suffering nonetheless. So the relief we want here would be absolutely real, concrete, particularized and visited not only on Defense Distributed but also the members of Second Amendment Foundation.

Recall, Your Honor, the content of the cease and desist letter that we're talking about here. The cease and desist letter that started all of this and that we're really focused on didn't say to Defense Distributed: Stop engaging in this speech because I, the New Jersey Attorney General, think that the State Department committed an APA violation and think that that was a bad regulation. It didn't cite any federal law.

The cease and desist letter, the lawsuits actually brought against us said stop engaging in the speech because of the New Jersey Nuisance Law. Right? They are invoking state law. They're running right into the heart of 1983. They're using the color of state law, not the federal issue in Washington, to shut down our speech. So that shows you why this case is clearly an independent action against an independent wrongdoing.

It can't be the case that if New Jersey alone had engaged in the censorship campaign and we sued them we would have standing, but if some other state also tries to censor us as well that we somehow can't act against New Jersey.

Section 1983 is a constitutional tort. Black
Letter Tort Law tells you that we can proceed against the
wrongdoer directly and that will address our injuries there,
even if we have additional injuries that have to be
addressed elsewhere. And as I say, if they don't think that
we have all of the wrongdoers here, it's their burden to say
they're missing, it's their burden to bring them in, but
that's a question of substance and of the merits, it's not a
standing question.

I think that is all the argument I have for now.

THE COURT: Very helpful. Thank you.

Mr. Low?

MR. LOW: Thank you. Good morning, and may it please the Court.

Your Honor, I think in terms of framing both the jurisdictional and the standing arguments it's important to remember what they are asking for as part of this extraordinary relief they seek here today.

Plaintiffs are asking for an injunction, for you, this Court, to find this New Jersey statue is unconstitutional and that the plaintiff should be able to

both post on the Internet and send via the mail code for people to print 3D guns, such as AR-15s, without restriction.

That finding would be extraordinary on multiple levels but the first one and simplest one is the fact that this concerns a New Jersey statue regarding activity that would be, in that effect, aimed at New Jersey, affecting New Jersey citizens, being enforced by the New Jersey Attorney General's Office so the connection with Texas is attenuated at best.

Their argument, main two arguments here, I'll address in the same order. The first is that they say that the -- there's personal jurisdiction on the merits because they say under the Calder decision you can determine that there's harm being felt in Texas, that all of a sudden means that this Court would have jurisdiction over New Jersey.

Now that's a generous reading of the Calder decision. I would first like to point out that this argument was first made in a reply brief. That's why there's not briefing from us arguing against Calder.

But they ignore, also, that there's subsequent opinion, Walden from the United States Supreme Court explained how Calder works.

Calder was a defamation case where the National Inquirer was sending defamatory articles into a state and

the Court felt that that was sufficient for harm to have occurred and then aimed at that state to be sued there.

This is entirely different. This is a situation where the New Jersey Attorney General has told someone who happens to live in Texas that if they commit a crime in New Jersey, they may be prosecuted in New Jersey. That's not aiming activity at the State of Texas. At best, that's sending a cease and desist letter to someone who just happens to be in a different state to tell them if you commit a crime in the state of New Jersey, you're going to be subject to jurisdiction and prosecution here.

That's not enough under the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Walden. Walden says it has to be more than attenuated context. It shouldn't turn on it just happened to be where the plaintiff or defendant lives at that time. The person who claims that, there's jurisdiction in their own state. It has to be purposeful availment laws of the state that the plaintiffs are seeking to assert jurisdiction under.

There's no purposeful availment here because there's no effort by the New Jersey Attorney General to say we should, under the state laws of Texas, have some right of relief in this state or you are violating the state's laws in Texas or anything like that. There's no transaction of business here. There's no activity here other than the

cease and desist letter, which is why we rely on the very indistinguished case of Strong (phonetic), because sending a cease and desist letter to someone who happens to be in another state is not sufficient to transact business or purposeful availment of that particular state's laws.

So under the case that we would have cited had we had the opportunity to rebut it, Walden, which is much newer from the United States Supreme Court, controls this and I'm happy to give the Court the cite if it needs it.

The judicial estoppel argument's very similar in that estoppel is something where you take a position in the court that -- and you take the exact 180 opposite position later, either in that court or another court, in which they are irreconcilable. There's no way to say one's true and then the other is true.

The most famous one is when someone sues like a 5th Circuit case saying that this product harmed me and it was produced by 3M and then in the next case say that same exact product was produced by GE. That's just irreconcilable.

What they are saying is by taking the position in Washington court that the Defense Distributed and the plaintiffs are subject to jurisdiction in that court that somehow binds the New Jersey Attorney General from saying New Jersey is not subject to jurisdiction in Texas. I don't

see how those are irreconcilable.

I can stand here today and still say, yes, by them trying to ship things to Washington the plaintiffs are subject to jurisdiction in Washington. But that doesn't mean the New Jersey Attorney General's Office has anything to do with Texas. Those are two separate questions. There's no estoppel that one could apply to the other, not to mention that they don't cite a case ever in which judicial estoppel has allowed one to back in to undermining the due-process protection of personal jurisdiction.

Judicial estoppel is applied in a lot of different realms, it may be law and fact, but it's never been applied, that I can find, to allow a plaintiff to claim the defendant has purposefully availed themselves to a state's laws when they haven't even said anything about that state. The term "Texas" doesn't even come out of the mouths of anyone in the Washington action to then say that the New Jersey Attorney General will be subject to jurisdiction in Texas.

Because the other thing, in terms of the standard is, they cited three elements of judicial estoppel that's inconsistent, that you successfully articulate and went on and thus that's estoppel. That's not it. You also have to show an unfairness to the plaintiff in this case that would permit them to claim that judicial estoppel must be bound on the New Jersey Attorney General's Office.

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That type of situation would have occurred had my client come to this Court and sought relief and said, you know, we think you should do something regarding plaintiffs, and then when they seek relief against my client we say, Oh, wait, we're not subject to jurisdiction. That would be estoppel because we've taken a position in open court that somehow we have a remedy that we should get jurisdiction-wise from Texas and then turning around and saying no we shouldn't, we're immune to it. So there's no estoppel here and that's why they have no case law to support it.

Finally I would like to argue on the merits -- to the merits of both judicial estoppel and the merits. It turns on this: It's not what the defendants -- it's not what the plaintiffs do in their activity, whether or not they want to send guns to Washington, New Jersey, New York, Hawaii, it's what the defendants do in this case that would allow this Court to exercise jurisdiction over defendants. So just because plaintiffs want to subject themselves to jurisdiction all over the nation by their activities, that doesn't in any way bind the New Jersey Attorney General's Office to be subject to personal jurisdiction in Texas. That's just not the way it turns. The due-process clause turns, in terms of what a defendant does in their own conduct, to avail themselves of the state in which they

would then be subject to jurisdiction.

I'm happy to now address the standing argument. would like to point out the way this is briefed I think is interesting in that it's not just standing but also irreparable harm, when you think about it. The fact that the plaintiffs are not taking action, yet they are here seeking extraordinary remedy in which they have a heavy burden of proof on all of the elements, including irreparable harm, to get this Court to rule that there's something that should be enjoined from happening when this is all in some ways hypothetical.

The reason why it's hypothetical is not because of the Washington injunction alone, it's because the plaintiffs have agreed to be bound by that injunction, they've actually followed that injunction because they understand that they also could be prosecuted or subject to remedies in Washington as a result of that injunction.

what plaintiffs have done is they've taken down their things from the Internet and they've not distributed these 3D guns, and they've made that very clear in their papers.

Now if this Court were to say: Well, hypothetically, if they wanted to change their mind, what would that do in terms of the relief this Court would need to issue? What type of injunction would this Court need to

find? Whether or not the statute's constitutional? All of that almost is to the level of an advisory opinion. Some of it is very fact specific when you think about it.

Mailing a 3D gun to a certain person when they're licensed and they've gone through the proper channels, all sorts of that, those cases could be different than posting it online. There's so many different permutations to that I think it would behoove this Court to abstain from looking into those things, just like it has already in the TRO context multiple times under the Pullman doctrine.

And the reason for that is because there's no imminent irreparable harm or injury that is threatened here. It's their burden to say that right now this activity occurred, enforcement of the statute is imminent and this person is going to go to jail or they're going to have a civil proceeding. None of that exists here, and the reason why is because there was an administrative action filed in the State of New Jersey but it has been dismissed.

The New Jersey Attorney General's Office -- and we have been clear in our paper as well that there is no need for enforcement of the statute currently because of the representations and the following of the injunction by the plaintiffs. So to ask this Court to then go ahead and speculate whether or not that statute, if it were enforced, would be enforced in improper ways, I think asks too much

and also triggers the lack of standing.

I was a little surprised that they said standing is our burden versus theirs. I'm not entirely sure that's the case. I've not read that case law, but I think it is a question of law in any respect.

And the fact that standing turns on injury and fact is something that causes them to actually show you what their injury is. Their injury is not being able to export, hypothetically, things over the Internet which they've already agreed not to do. Their injury is supposedly not being able to mail to an unidentified recipient in the state of New Jersey, but they're not really clear that they would actually do that. I think it's way premature to consider it.

I also think that distinguishing the Washington injunction by the parties there is a little bit bizarre in whether or not they would need to be brought in this court. The very -- again, what I started off with in this argument, the very limited purpose in question before this Court in this hearing is whether or not the New Jersey Attorney General, enforcing a recently passed statute, would be unconstitutional and whether or not plaintiffs should be able to go beyond or around that statue with the Court's assistance through an injunction. That doesn't have anything to do with the other states. It doesn't have

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anything to do with the federal government. It doesn't have anything, really, much to do with what's happening in Washington other than the fact that the plaintiff's conduct has been curtailed by a different court.

We don't need to bring those states into this case for that argument to -- those are not necessary parties for this determination and it's also not something that is a requirement of the defendant -- or my client in this case -- to then defend its ability to enforce a lawfully passed statue. It's not -- it's a little bizarre to me but the bottom of it is if they're not doing anything that they claim is First Amendment activity, how can there be harm and how can there be chilling?

Now the last thing on the chilling is -- and I always think chilling is a little bit misinterpreted when it's argued before a court in the First Amendment context.

Chilling, when it essentially started in U.S.

Supreme Court jurisprudence, there's conduct that's clearly not speech that's being regulated, but because the law is so ambiguous or broadly written, it chills something else.

We are not talking about the something else in this case. We are talking about shipping an AR-15 over the Internet or through the mail to a citizen of New Jersey who may not deserve to have that gun, not something related to that that is free speech.

So I know we'll get into the merits of the argument but to then use chilling and leverage it to say that's enough to prove their irreparable harm, I think, puts the cart before the horse. They would have to show you conduct that they are engaged in that is actually free speech beyond what we've already agreed that we're opposed to, to then say that's their standing, that's their irreparable harm that they have for this Court to rule in their favor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Would you like to make any brief reply to that?

MR. FLORES: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

If I can, Your Honor, I'll do personal jurisdiction, estoppel and the standing. On personal jurisdiction we've briefed the issue in full, both in the Preliminary Injunction filings and in their Motion to Dismiss filings. They incorporated their Rule 12 jurisdictional argument and we did too. Nobody was surprised by this argument.

They don't have an answer to Calder. The reason they don't have an answer to Calder is because Calder isn't about where the injury is felt, Calder is about what the communication is about. It's about what the content of the message is.

All of the argument you just heard is about their

criminal statue but they don't talk at all about the cease and desist letter. The cease and desist letter applies totally to all of our attempts to publish these files. I'm not saying that, the letter does. Quote, "As the chief law enforcement officer for New Jersey, I demand that you halt publication of the printable gun computer files, not just what's at issue in Washington, not just the mailing, everything." And they have no answers for that. That's the kind of demand that says you in Texas, where there's a library, where the files are made, that letter concerns Texas. They are not citing New Jersey citizens and saying what's happening there, that's the difference about Calder.

On estoppel, their argument to you is that there's no inconsistency because we've shipped files to Washington. But remember, Your Honor, Washington, that litigation has nothing to do with shipping files in the mail. It's only about the Internet activity. Every filing in that case says so. And for them to sustain jurisdiction there when they said in their own papers: We have sufficient contacts with Washington, they can't be possibly talking about anything except the website.

The only contact we have for that case is the website. We put it up. They're taking it down. They cannot answer the estoppel argument by saying things about shipping and mailing because that's not an issue in the

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washington case. It's impossible for them to articulate any other contact.

They say there's no case that applies to estoppel argument in this context of personnel jurisdiction. are many. I'll give you one example. The citation you'll need is 2011 Westlaw 1327137, personal jurisdiction case. One case somebody takes a position about personal jurisdiction and the next they try to flip and the court says judicial estoppel applies, we can't do that.

The last thing I'll say, Your Honor, is that the standing-mootness distinction matters. When this case started there was standing. They're making a mootness argument about activities they took in the other case and so that is the burden shifting that's at issue.

THE COURT: You stay up there. You can move on to the substantive part of your argument, if you are going to be doing that.

MR. FLORES: We're going to divide that and Mr. Blackman is going to go on that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BLACKMAN: Auspicious start.

Your Honor, if it please the Court, it's good to be back here and also I'm grateful to your staff and everyone that's working in this difficult financial times. I'm grateful for that. Thank you.

It's telling that my friends on their side spent about two pages talking about the likelihood of success on the merits. I think they put almost all of their eggs in the basket of standing justiciability.

I would like to focus on why we will be likely to succeed on the merits with respect to the First Amendment, the Due-Process clause, the Commerce clause and the Supremacy clause. And I would like to begin my presentation where we left off about three years ago with our case against the State Department, and these are a couple important regards in which the ITAR, which this Court previously addressed in a lot of detail, is quite different from both Section 302, the statute they have, as well as the civil enforcement campaign.

The ITAR had a fairly elaborate scheme with a number of exceptions for scientific, literary, and artistic value. There are ways of getting requests in advance but certain tech may be permissible without a license.

We thought this was a facially unconstitutional statue. Your Honor disagreed with us. But there are certain aspects of that statute that you found did survive that scrutiny. We don't think this statute passes strict scrutiny, imputed scrutiny or even the laugh test. To quote Justice Kagan in Tanner Reed v. Gilbert.

I'll start with content based. Reed v. Gilbert

teaches, we ask first, is to content-base restriction. The answer is: Yes. It restricts speech on the basis of its content.

This Court already found, correctly I think, that -- or at least presumed that this formation is speech and I think the same would cover here. The Corley case from the Second Circuit, I think, suggests that when you have information, there implies the intercession of the human mind, it is speech.

So if we have speech, we have a content-based restriction, we are now in strict scrutiny land. Once we are in strict scrutiny land, this is not a narrowly tailored statute. It's quite overbroad. It relates to any speech that may be used, that's an important phrase, may be used to create a gun. That could include something like a nut or a bolt, which has a million lawful uses.

It also applies to, perhaps, incomplete code. For example, I create code that will make a nonfunctional firearm, right? I think I'm good. I put this on the Internet and someone modifies it. That speech then may be used to create a firearm. There is no scienter requirement and Holder v. HLB requires scienter, not just what you know you are going to do but how third parties may use it.

And the Ashcroft teaches, and there's some very good language in Ashcroft, that the mere fact that there's

some sort of unquantifiable harm that could result in the action of third parties does not allow the censor -- I'm sorry -- the Government to censor the speech. So if it isn't under strict scrutiny, there's really no case.

Now, I'll address intermediate scrutiny because this is the standard that the Court addressed in its last go round in this litigation. Under this degree of scrutiny they have to have a compelling interest and show some narrow tailoring, not quiet as much as strict, but they have to show some narrow tailoring. There's no narrow tailoring at all. This applies to a full range of human conduct.

And I want to focus on the word "advertise." I
think maybe we had a misimpression, Your Honor, about
exactly where we had the disconnect. If you go to any trade
show and you see an advertisement, in a general sense
advertisement means you're trying to promote a product.
Right? If I have an advertisement for a widget, I may not
have the widget present but maybe a sign or placard or card
describing it.

This statue permits not only the distribution of the code but the advertising of the code and the advertising doesn't require the actual code to be conveyed. I think that's where we have a disconnect in our prior pleadings. I hope we can make this clear now.

So in that regard there's an ongoing threat to

activity that is protected by the First Amendment. The mere advertising or offer of information would be protected by free speech and they make it a crime, as well there's no exception process. You have to go through a very cumbersome regimen to be a licensed manufacturer merely to put information online. So you have this entire universe of speech which you may use to create a firearm down the road, and because there's no scienter requirement under Ashcroft, under Holder under Reed and Gilbert, this statue does not apply.

Are there any further questions on the First Amendment, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Can you conceive of a way that it could have been narrowly tailored to accomplish the purpose of the legislature?

MR. LOW: Your Honor, I'm probably going to regret saying this but maybe I think close to ITAR would be better, and let me explains why.

The ITAR actually has a process by which people can request, in advance, what kind of speech may or may not be covered. We don't think that's valid.

THE COURT: You like the ITAR.

MR. BLACKMAN: Yeah. Yeah.

We don't think it's valid, but we think it's closer to what this Court recognized in the DD1 decision,

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that the federal government did have some process in place. This is a completely capacious standard.

And I can't know how someone else may use my work, Now maybe the statute said if you initially use it riaht? and you know the person will use it to make a gun, that gets closer. Right?

I think you have to have, first, more clarity in what's covered. It can't cover nuts and bolts because that can be used in a million ways.

I also have some clarity with what the scantier requirement is, right? If I merely put a file on the Internet, and maybe it's an incomplete file that someone else finishes off, I can't know how it would be used.

And I think if you look at the Packingham decision about the importance of the Internet and the type of code we have, which is open source, this is designed to be modified. It's designed to be changed an adapted.

So my clients make a perfectly inert gun, maybe used for a video game, right? You can have a -- maybe Fortnite or something, is a video-game gun. And then someone takes that, modifies it, makes a gun out of it, right? That imputes liability. And I think as a due-process matter -- I'm leading ahead a little bit -- but I think as a due-process matter, that's extremely problematic.

So, I think you can craft a far more narrowly tailored statute. But, Judge, we're not really talking about the statute, Section 302. They threatened us with common-law nuisance.

I argued a case in New Jersey Chancery Court in which a state court judge said they are likely to succeed on the merits by putting a file on the Internet is a common-law nuisance. Whatever narrow tailoring might exist in a statute, a nuisance statute is about as narrowly tailored as a burlap bag. There's no narrow tailoring at all. So whatever analysis we have for the statute must also apply to the nuisance action, the entire civil campaign.

I don't remember, under any reading of the First

Amendment, putting a file on the Internet can be a

common-law nuisance. That's vague. I don't even know what

that means.

So even if you think that I disagree with you, even if the Court finds that the statute has adequate tailoring, the same cannot be said for the common-law nuisance which they've threatened us.

I might add, Your Honor, that letter has not been withdrawn. And I think my friend said that the action in Jersey was dismissed. That's not correct. It was put on hold. Right? The injunction against us, which they sued us in state chancery court, we did a notice of removal and then

we briefed the state of the case. It's not been dismissed. It's a live case. And at some point we'll probably have to litigate that. But they actually have this cease and desist, which has not been withdrawn.

I do want to mention briefly on secondary effects, Your Honor, because this did come up in the last case. As a threshold matter, I think the secondary effects doctrine is not a good fit here for at least three reasons. First, the Supreme Court has never used secondary effects to uphold the law outside of adult entertainment, renting, for example.

Second, in those cases they are a very close proximate cause, a very close linkage between a strip club, for example, and the sort of people who hang out around strip clubs. They are very close linked. Here there's a lot of attenuation. You don't get the sort of proximate cause you need between our speech and what may be used down the road.

And the third one, I think the case of Reed v.

Gilbert kind of shifted the secondary effect case law. And

Judge Sparks had an opinion about a month ago. I want to

get you the cite, Judge.

THE COURT: Who?

MR. FLORES: Judge Sparks -- exactly.

It was Reagan National Advertising of Austin v.

City of Cedar Park, 343 F.3 664. And Judge Sparks said that

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Reed to Gilbert did not displace the secondary effects doctrine in the context of commercial speech. And I think he said keep commercial where it is. But we are not talking about commercial speech. This statute applies whether or not there is pecuniary gain.

So I think we have to look very carefully at how the secondary effects doctrine applies post Reed. And there have been decisions from other circuits that said Reed modified the secondary effects doctrine. I did a key-cite last night. The 5th Circuit hasn't quite gone there yet but there was a case called United States v. Petras, 879 F.3d 155, decided just this past year, which said that there was some precedent that narrowly surveyed hits. It was a time, place and manner precedent hits.

So I think just look very carefully, can the secondary effects doctrine from Renton survive Reed v. Gilbert? You don't need to say its overruled, but I think it has no effect when we're talking about speech on the Internet rather than adult book stores where there's not nearly as close of an attenuated link.

Your Honor, any more questions on the First Amendment?

> THE COURT: No.

MR. BLACKMAN: Thank you so much, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I'll now turn, I think, to the second

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argument which is very closely related which is due process. And very often First Amendment and due process overlap significantly. If you look at Brown v. EMA, Justice Scalia's majority opinion found that the statute was a content-based restriction. Then Chief Justice Roberts and Justice Alito concurred saying, Well, we don't want to reach content-based restriction, we'll just rule on due-process grounds and the nub here is vaqueness.

The statute suffers due process in a couple of First the scanter requirement is effectively regards. strict liability. If I know that someone may use my product for ill will, I am liable.

Again, information is meant to be open sourced. It's meant to be modified. When I put information, I know someone's going to modify it. That's why I do it this way. It's a strict-liability offense to make me liable for how someone may modify my code down the road. Right? I think that's a bridge too far, this "maybe" language.

Also, the advertisement offer one. If I merely show a placard at a trade show or I offer someone, would like to have this code, I don't actually do it, that gives rise to criminal liability.

This sweeps the breadth of a protected constitutional activity, I think, in an unfortunate manner.

And again, unlike the ITAR, there's no way to know

in advance is my code valid. There's no approval process of any sort that I can inspect saying, is this code okay? The only thing I have to look for is a cease and desist letter or perhaps a criminal indictment from the New Jersey Attorney General. So I think that this law suffers on due-process grounds.

And I will note, Judge, although many courts have been asked to review laws concerning gun rights, and the courts have been maybe a little hesitant to apply First or Second Amendment scrutiny, the Courts have been more willing to look at the due-process analysis about whether there's adequate notice, whether the person knows what's to be expected of him under the criminal law.

Did you have to any questions regarding the due-process law, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Not at all.

MR. BLACKMAN: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

Next I would like to move on to the commerce laws, which I don't think they address but I'll try to address it here. All of the activity at issue that we're talking about concerns a Texas Internet server. When we filed this case back in July, not too long after I was in your court, Your Honor, when we filed this case, we only had files on the Internet.

New Jersey says: We are only trying to prosecute

crimes in New Jersey, but there's a little sleight of hand.

The sleight of hand is this, by merely putting a file on the

Internet under their capacious definition of distribute

we're effectively, in their mind, coming into New Jersey.

Now, we disagree with that. We don't think that the Internet should be understood in this fashion. This is not like shipping wine to a state when there are a bunch of commerce clause cases about wine. There's one almost every year in the court. This is not like shipping wine. This is merely putting information on the Internet.

And what New Jersey is doing is they are trying to regulate commerce within Texas and e-commerce around the globe. And this is important because, unlike our last case where the federal government has an interest in regulating interstate commerce and foreign commerce, the states do not.

And the back-page litigation I think is very good for the proposition that one state cannot regulate the Internet. This is a very big deal. It's a huge decision that New Jersey is looking for. And this is not only for the statute, please go back to the common-law nuisance.

The notion that putting a file on the Internet is a nuisance, the same way if your neighbor is playing loud music is dangerous. If this is applied, businesses around the world can be hauled before the court on nuisance actions on some sort of vague statue. So I think, under the

commerce clause, this is extremely problematic. One state cannot regulate conduct in another state.

Now, I'm going to make a slight concession here.

Right? If they want to prohibit shipment of USB drives in

New Jersy, that, I think, would be permissible under the

commerce clause but not the First Amendment. Right?

They could limit shipment of goods into their state, physical shipment. I think under the commerce clause they're okay on that. There might be problems with that if there's a content-based restriction but the limiting is out of line. But they can't use that same power to regulate commerce in other states where the servers are in Texas.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BLACKMAN: Do you have any other questions on the commerce clause, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No.

MR. BLACKMAN: Okay. I'll move on to the last point, which is the supremacy clause and truly this is an application of a very important law called the Communications Decency Act, CDA Section 230. And CDA Section 230 was enacted in 1990. This is part of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, very important legislation.

And it was designed to make sure that people who host and publish files on the Internet are not held liable

by state regulations. This is a matter solely for federal law, because you can imagine having each state with their own patchwork of Internet laws would have destroyed the World Wide Web before it even got started.

Specifically for us, in our affidavits, both DD and SAF said they want to publish and republish information. And by republish that means they want to host files that other people have created the same way that Yahoo or Google might host a file that someone creates, publish a video on YouTube. They are Internet content providers. They create it as well but they republish.

And the sort of action New Jersey takes under Section 302 and under their common-law nuisance is in direct conflict with CDA Section 230.

These laws seek to impose liability for publishing files created by others. This is preemptive under the supremacy clause. I think there is a footnote that briefs that, says we are not Internet content providers. The key here, Judge, we are publishers and republishers. That's spelled out in the affidavits. We do both.

Now I would note, and we put this in our brief, a ruling on CDA Section 230 would not provide complete relief. I think it would provide complete relief as to republishing, that is posting content created by others. It would not provide relief as to new files which DD has created.

Originally, back in July when the files went online, I think all but one was old. Liberator we had created, all the other files had been gathered from the Internet and all of those other files are still available on the Internet.

So I think the CDA Section 230 argument does get us most of the way but not the entire way. I think the First Amendment, the due-process clause and the commerce clause render both the statute Section 302 and their civil enforcement campaign under the nuisance statue unconstitutional on their face.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MR. BLACKMAN: Have any other questions, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No. Thank you. That's helpful.

MR. BLACKMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Low?

MR. LOW: Thank you, Your Honor.

I had told the Court I would give you a cite earlier and I didn't have it with me, so the Walden v. Fiore cite is 571 U.S. 277, and it's a 2014 U.S. Supreme Court opinion.

I'll go in the same order. On the First Amendment argument -- and also, I'll point out, I did misspeak. I said "dismiss" but administratively terminated a state court

case in New Jersy, so essentially it's not active.

what the First Amendment claim that they're claiming here is a little bit different in what they first tried to frame it, in terms of the court. And there are two things, really, in the paper version here. The papers are saying: We want to ship code to these people to print it. That's exactly why we want them to do it. We want them to have it. We want 3D guns to be available to whoever wants them no matter whether or not they're criminals or anybody else. They don't want any restriction at all on the ability to distribute 3D guns.

Here they also try and say, Well, if you were to advertise at a trade show or things like that, and that's a different position they're taking now in court. It's okay because that position is not something that we're arguing would be caught up in the enforcement of the New Jersey statue, which is an issue in this motion for preliminary injunction.

Whether or not they want to ship code across state lines, either via Internet or mail, to someone in New Jersey for them to print without restriction, without any ability to regulate that is something this Court's really addressed pretty much head on in the Defense Distributed 1 case. That is something, at best, which is intermediate scrutiny.

What's the substantial governmental interest in

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protecting against that? Well it seems, to me, pretty clear that we don't want guns in the hands of terrorists or criminals or someone who wants to walk into a school with an AR-15 which just happens to be printed on a 3D printer instead of bought in a gun store where they would have to go through a background check. We don't want law enforcement to have to deal with people like that, with the unchecked unknown knowledge of who can have these guns.

All of that is the purpose of this injunction that they are trying to get. They are trying an extraordinary relief for this Court to actually preapprove them to ship code to someone in a different state so that they can print it, knowing they're going to make a gun.

That is extraordinary. It's certainly not free speech under any case that they can give you that actually shows anything like that ever being preapproved, much less found to be caught up within the First Amendment protection.

Now I think this Court asks a good question, which is: Well, can you think of a more narrowly tailored fashion in which the New Jersey statue could prohibit this type of activity which New Jersey is saying should be prohibited? The answer is: No.

Because New Jersey's statue, in our position here and I think that of most law abiding individuals, is that distributing 3D gun code knowing it's going to be printed

into an AR-15 and used -- is something that should be regulated. And there is no different way to regulate it than the statute has done, which is very specific. It says distributing code for the purpose of printing 3D guns is what is criminalized and what is barred by the statute, not advertising alone.

The suggestion that advertising at a gun show that 3D guns are good or so and so sells 3D guns, that's not the statute. As this Court even acknowledged in its own orders on this precise statute and in exercising the Pullman abstention is that it all ties back to distribution under the statute.

The specific language of the statue when it uses the term "advertise," is using it as a synonym for distribute, which would be distributing the code.

If they're advertising and distributing the code in the same breath, yes, that falls underneath the statute. If they're merely advertising, it doesn't.

Now the purpose of that too is so that one can't be creative or cute and say, Well, I can do anything I want as long as speech is paired with it. That doesn't work. Handing a gun to a terrorist and saying, "I really love guns, here is your gun," doesn't make it free speech all of a sudden. I think the fact that is criminalized is the actual handing of the gun or distributing of the gun is

what's at issue, not what's said when being done.

So it is, at best, attenuated, and the statute, as written, has a substantial interest behind it that I don't think anyone, and certainly this Court in its prior opinion acknowledges as one that's important, but also it's tailored correctly in terms of prohibiting that. And it doesn't sweep other types of speech, which they now claim in this case, or at least in this hearing, would be swept in.

And, finally, I think it goes back to the other argument so I'm not going to retread it, but they're not claiming that somehow they are at risk by posting something about how good 3D guns are on the Internet and they're going to, all of a sudden, be prosecuted tomorrow. There's nothing like that.

what they're saying is that they're not able to send code for someone to print it in New Jersey without fear that that would actually violate both the Washington injunction but also a New Jersey statue. And that's not chilling of any additional speech. It's not overbreadth or anything of that nature that's at issue, and that's an important governmental interest or substantial one that the State of New Jersey should be able to enforce.

I thought it was interesting that the plaintiffs brought up to you Judge Sparks' opinion, which I've not read, I'll confess. But I did hear the fact that there is a

difference between commercial speech and noncommercial speech in certain types of protection. We generally agree with that. I've studied that quite a bit in constitutional law and the First-Amendment aspect.

But for them to say that their speech is not commercial speech is a little bit perplexing to me. I think they admit in their own papers that they sell this material. If they are distributing it for commercial purposes at different places, they may have other interests in doing it, too, such as, you know, firm belief in the Second Amendment or whatever, but that doesn't mean that it can't be regulated as it is.

I will now move on to the due-process argument. The due-process argument also, I think, is similarly related in terms of what is prohibited by the statute of distribution or distribute. So the statute would violate due process if it wasn't clear to whoever reads the statute and knows what the activity is that would be wrong. It's essentially and overbreadth argument that the U.S. Supreme Court applies in this situation. It would have to be so broad that no one could possibly follow this statue and thus they wouldn't have due process in terms of knowing when or when not they face punishment.

That's not the situation here. The statute's pretty clear, distributing code across state lines to New

Jersey through the mails or through the Internet or through a fax, or whatever else they try and come up with, maybe, is something that should not be done under the statute.

Whether or not one should ask for preclearance to do that or whether or not one may express some sort of scientific interest, or whatever, is really kind of irrelevant. Because whether or not the federal government decided to put those exceptions or things in as it relates to exporting a gun to a different nation or something like that, doesn't matter. That doesn't make this statute due process -- not due-process protected versus that statue. Just this statue doesn't meet an exception for asking for preclearance or scientific availability because the plaintiffs aren't claiming that. They aren't claiming that they have some sort of scientific interest in sending code so someone else can give them their scientific opinion on that code or anything like that. That's not the point.

The point is, they're very clear in their papers. They want to send the guns for someone to have and print and own, and that doesn't require an exception and it doesn't require any limiting of the breadth or concern about the breadth of the statute. It's head on, and there's new due process clause violation as the result.

If you look at the due process case law on this in terms of when things are actually struck down by due

process, it's pretty rare. And the reason why is because the due process argument is based on what the due-process clause is about, is the ability that you have the right to contest whether or not you should be found liable in a court or guilty in a court and then you have a process that goes along with this. It's pretty basic and straightforward. It's not something the Court typically uses, at least not anymore not since FDR times to reach out and cut down a law because you claim that law has some sort of extra basis to it. The US Supreme Court has definitely reined back due process as an affirmative doctrine to reach out and cut down laws.

The next argument on commerce clause, it's pretty similar in the fact that the activity that the law, again, is seeking to prevent is the shipping of guns via Internet or mail, to New Jersey. It's not the shipping of guns or Internet to Pakistan or to Washington State or anywhere else, it's to New Jersey.

The commerce clause does give the United States

Government the ability to regulate things like foreign

commerce and to some extent interstate commerce, but there's

no suggestion that I've seen in the case law that a state

cannot regulate commerce coming into its states.

If that were the case, if they were right, if the fact that they can ship something on the Internet means they

can all of a sudden take advantage of the commerce clause, that means Internet shipping of anything -- Amazon would be immune from state enforcement of any law. In other words, there's no way you could make that distinction based on the fact that the Internet is used as a basis for shipping.

what the more nuanced and probably more rational basis of viewing commercial clause enforcement is: Is the State of New Jersey trying to step into the shoes of the federal government and say, No, you can't do this in United States interstate commerce, or you can't do this internationally? And that's certainly not happening here.

To take the commerce clause and expand it, again, to a purpose which is not intended to strike down a state regulating commerce within its own state, granted wherever it originates, maybe China or Texas or anywhere else may be something, but that's not a basis to prevent the State of New Jersey from regulating things from coming into this state.

Finally, the supremacy clause, this also seems to be a bizarre argument to me, and I think when we address it in the papers we do it briefly because it seems pretty clear. The statutes that they're citing to in terms of where the federal government has staked out its position include, for example, regulation of Internet service providers. It's explicit. It does not apply to publishers.

So now they're claiming, well, they're publishers. So that means that now we can regulate them.

In any event, if there's some tangential regulation under regulation of Internet service providers publishers and republishers, there's nothing in that law which is inconsistent with the state also regulating someone sending something into that state; in other words, they have to create two different worlds to even get there.

publishing, it's not shipping of something to a state. And then they have to convince you that the federal government has said that shipping of this specific thing into the state should be allowed and the State of New Jersey is saying the exact opposite. Neither of those are true.

The federal government has never said that one under any law that's ever been passed by Congress, especially, can ship 3D gun code into the state of New Jersey or another state, and that should be allowed. In fact, the federal government took the position in this case, as it relates to where the Government has spoken, and that concerns federal or foreign commerce. And that's not at issue in this case, obviously, but I think the principles are. And the principles are government, federal, state or whatever should be able to pass and enforce laws to protect their citizens.

25 My friend

whether or not the constitution restrains that should be pretty clear. It shouldn't be a hypothetical. It shouldn't be something where one can be a vigorous debate when we get to a stage such as we are in today where they're asking for extraordinary relief, like injunctive relief, to permit them to do something that they think is contrary to a state law because they think the Constitution says they can do it.

The Constitution is not that clear here. The Constitution does not authorize what they're asking to do to begin with, much less to then be so clear that this Court feels compelled to issue an injunction to bless the shipping of guns to the State of New Jersey because they disagree with the law that was passed.

So we appreciate the Court's -- and understand the Court has put a lot of time and effort into this case even predating us, and we appreciate the analysis the Court has already done in its first opinion as well as its two TRO opinions, and we completely agree with what the Court's position is as it pertains to those opinions.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Any brief reply?

MR. BLACKMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please the Court.

My friend on the other side said a few times

"shipping of guns via the Internet." He compared us to Amazon. DD is not shipping actual guns to New Jersey by the mail.

What this case began with was posting a file on the Internet which could be downloaded by someone in New Jersey. We don't dispute that. But there's no shipping there, no availment -- to use the word of the day -- of New Jersey with respect to putting the code on the internet.

What happens when you put code on the Internet and someone may use it under their statue to do something illegal under New Jersey law. So the entire notion of shipping code on the Internet or shipping a gun on the Internet I think is a bit of a non sequitur.

My friend said that there's no way to make the statue more narrowly tailored. Respectfully, that's not correct. The ITAR at least had more narrow tailoring. The statute could define a greater scantier requirement. The statue could define with more precise what kind of code is covered. The statute could have a higher state-of-mind requirement. There's lots of ways of making this more narrowly tailored.

We don't think this passage meets scrutiny at all.

Even if ITAR did, in this Court's opinion, if you agree, I

think there's a ways to go with how the statute could

proceed.

He mentioned nothing but the nuisance statue. Even if the Court thinks that Section 302 satisfies the scrutiny, the nuisance statute can't. It's vague. It's nebulous. It gives no guidance whatsoever for where criminal liability may arise.

My friend also mentioned the commercial-speech doctrine. This statute provides for pecuniary and non-pecuniary speech. DD makes its information available for free. It's not commercial speech in any way. That doctrine is irrelevant.

He also said that there's nothing in the record that we want to have speech or scientific purposes. I will read from paragraph 3 of the introduction, page 2.

The computer files -- firearms -- that Defense Distributed published constitute important expressions of technical, scientific, artistic and applicable information. These have value beyond the printing. These have value to look at on the screen. They've been exhibited in museums. They have been shown in art shows. These are valuable concepts. People in grad school study these files.

THE COURT: By that standard, that renders meaningless that. Everything -- tell me something that wouldn't have potential artistic value. Have you ever been to a modern art museum?

MR. BLACKMAN: That's why they have the Miller

test, maybe, from days gone by.

In recent years the court has expanded -- or I'm sorry -- contracted scope of obscenity quite large. I think one of the few exceptions -- the test should be from Miller -- the exceptions of obscenity, right, and I think the obscenity test is on its way out. I don't think anything is so obscene in today's day with social media and the Internet, I think nothing is obscene.

So really the direction of the Court -- I think your question gets there -- is we have a broad construction of what is speech.

This is speech, it conveys information, and the laws have content-based restrictions. And for that reason the strict scrutiny is warranted. And even if the intermediate scrutiny is not narrowly tailored enough, and even if the statute is narrowly tailored enough, the nuisance statute is not. So I think this cannot rise to First Amendment scrutiny.

I'll turn to the commerce clause again.

THE COURT: I think I'm good. Thank you.

MR. BLACKMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You've all done a great job. I -- as I said, I have looked at these issues and every time I look at them I see nuances and aspects of these issues that require more thought, and both presentations -- all of your

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presentations have been of great use to me today to sort of figure out the best approach to what's before me.

So, is there anything else you would like to say as we leave?

MR. FLORES: I do, Your Honor, if I could have 30 seconds.

> THE COURT: Sure.

MR. FLORES: The citations that I gave you about the judicial estoppel doctrine are in the Court's docket now as Number 96. That's a two-sentence filing that we completed during Mr. Blackman's argument.

And the second thing I have to say is the parties appreciate the Court having the hearing today. Representatives from Defense Distributed are here. Representatives from the Second Amendment Foundation are here, and we appreciate the Attorney Generals' presence as well.

In the federal case they have said in their filing there is no dispute that federal law does not stop Defense Distributed from distributing these files domestically through the mail. And I think if we can get any point of clarity today with both the parties it would be to have either counsel or the defendant tell us if they think New Jersey law stops my clients from distributing these files through the mail.

1 THE COURT: If you are prepared to respond to 2 that? 3 MR. LOW: Sure, Your Honor. 4 Sorry, I just want to make sure I look at the 5 language of the statue one last time before I make this 6 statement. 7 THE COURT: You don't have to do it on your feet. 8 If you want to file --9 MR. LOW: That may be better. I think our 10 position has somewhat suggested that but we'll make it clear 11 in a one-page filing. 12 THE COURT: That's great. 13 All right, very good. Anything else then? 14 Again, this has been very helpful to me and I 15 appreciate your hard work. And these are fascinating and 16 important issues and, again, this has been helpful to me and 17 we'll be able to get something out, hopefully in pretty 18 short order. So thank you very much. We will be adjourned. 19 (Whereupon, the hearing then concluded 20 at 11:11 a.m.) 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE

I, Pamela J. Andasola, Certified Shorthand
Reporter, Registered Merit Reporter, Federal Certified
Realtime Reporter, in my capacity as Official Reporter do
hereby certify that I was present and recorded the above
proceedings in stenotype and reduced the same to typewritten
form, that the foregoing 61 pages constitute a true and
complete record of the proceedings, to the best of my
ability, had and done on January 15, 2019, before the
Honorable ROBERT PITMAN, Courtroom 4 of the United States
District Court, Western District of Texas, Austin Division.

Dated this 24th day of January, 2019.

s/Pamela J. Andasola
PAMELA J. ANDASOLA, CSR/RMR/FCRR

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