Case: 23-3058 Document: 57 Page: 1 Date Filed: 11/18/2024

Page 1 1 S T A T E: NEW JERSEY 2 THE ALBERT BRANSON MARIS COURTROOM (19TH FLOOR) -----x 3 DEFENSE DISTRIBUTED; 4 : 5 SECOND AMENDMENT : 6 FOUNDATION, INC., : 7 Appellants, : : Case No. 23-3058 8 v. 9 ATTORNEY GENERAL NEW JERSEY, : 10 Appellee. : 11 : 12 -----x 13 TRIAL 14 Monday, November 4, 2024 15 DATE: 16 TIME: 10:00 a.m. 17 Honorable Krause, Scirica, and Rendell BEFORE: LOCATION: Zoom Videoconference 18 19 JOB No.: 7020022 20 21 22 23 24 25

Page 2 A P P E A R A N C E S 1 2 ON BEHALF OF APPELLANTS: 3 CHARLES FLORES, ESQUIRE Flores Law 4 5 917 Franklin Street, Suite 600 Houston, Texas 77002 6 7 cf@chadflores.law (713) 364-6440 8 9 ON BEHALF OF APPELLEE: 10 ANGELA CAI, ESQUIRE Office of Attorney General of New Jersey 11 12 25 Market Street, Richard J. Hughes Justice 13 Complex, P.O. Box 112 14 Trenton, New Jersey 08625 15 angela.cai@njoag.gov 16 (609) 414 - 595417 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Page 3 CONTENTS REBUTTAL STATEMENT PAGE By Counsel for Appellant By Counsel for Appellee WITNESS: DX CX RDX RCX EXHIBITS EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION MARKED ADMITTED (None marked.)

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 JUDGE KRAUSE: We'll proceed now with Defense 3 Distributed versus Attorney General of New Jersey 23-3058. Mr. Flores? 4 5 MR. FLORES: May it please the Court, I'm 6 Chad Flores. I represent Defense Distributed and the 7 Second Amendment Foundation. Five minutes is the rebuttal request that we have. 8 9 JUDGE KRAUSE: Granted. 10 MR. FLORES: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 For six years, the Attorney General of New 12 Jersey has blatantly violated the Constitution by 13 censoring my clients. For six years, we have 14 litigated against this censorship with diligence, 15 asking the courts to employ normal procedures to 16 render normal relief. But for six years we've had no 17 avail because the Attorney General of New Jersey has 18 enacted, "what appeared to be flagrant prior 19 restraints" with "tactics suggesting the abusive 20 manipulation of federal court procedures in order to 21 delay or altogether avoid meaningful merits 22 consideration of these claims." Those, of course, aren't my words. Those are 23 the words of the Fifth Circuit in Bruck, which is the 24 25 keystone here.

1 JUDGE KRAUSE: Well, counsel, we'll talk 2 about the merits in a bit. But on this question of 3 transfer, you say that the District Court here should have sent it back, but didn't the Fifth Circuit itself 4 5 point out where this all could have been, and in a timely way perhaps should have been addressed in your 6 7 clients moving for a stay before transfer or seeking 8 mandamus from us initially, or the Fifth Circuit in a 9 more timely fashion, where that wasn't done. 10 And we've now gotten to the point where 11 there's been a full adjudication in the District Court 12 How does comity or judicial efficiency benefit here. 13 from our reversal of -- on the transfer decision? 14 Your Honor, the problem here is MR. FLORES: 15 an extraordinary one. There are multiple solutions to 16 the problem. Our side has acted with diligence 17 throughout. The diligence question was litigated in Bruck itself. The day after the transfer decision 18 19 happened from Texas, we filed the Notice of Appeal, 20 and we pursued that relief diligently through the 21 Fifth Circuit. And indeed, the Fifth Circuit itself 2.2 issued a stay and vacated the transfer order. So 23 those kinds of extraordinary steps did occur here. 24 There's certainly no prejudice to the other 25 side. And recall that we raised this issue in the

1	District Court on three separate opportunities with
2	full diligence as soon as Bruck issued. We called it
3	the District Court's attention. That's why the key
4	order here is that July 2022 order. That's the
5	original decision below.
6	And at that time, the case before the New
7	Jersey District Court and the case that Bruck had
8	confronted were exactly the same. In that case, there
9	are all three of our reasons to grant retransfer.
10	They're all compelling. We have the comity reason, we
11	have the law of the case reason, and we have of course
12	that Bruck was correct.
13	JUDGE KRAUSE: What jurisdiction was there
14	for the Fifth Circuit to go forward and to address the
. –	

15 merits of a transfer decision at a point where the 16 transfer had already been completed, and the cases 17 consolidated on this end?

MR. FLORES: Your Honor, the jurisdiction was 18 19 the mandamus jurisdiction that they did exercise. So 20 that has been resolved. We can't now collaterally 21 attack the Fifth Circuit's jurisdiction to render that 22 decision. And the jurisdiction was standard mandamus 23 jurisdiction. Remember too that at that time there 24 was still a case in the District Court in the Western District of Texas --25

1 JUDGE KRAUSE: But the mandamus in -- from 2 the Fifth Circuit was for the District Court to make a 3 request. So that has been accomplished. But in terms 4 of any requirement or even deference to that request, 5 shouldn't we be taking account of whether the transferee or transfer or court at that point had 6 7 jurisdiction to address the merits of transfer? 8 MR. FLORES: The merits? Yes, you should 9 account for that. There's a way to resolve this. The 10 District Court in New Jersey had a doctrine to follow. 11 It had three doctrines to follow. One, follow the 12 comity doctrine. They had jurisdiction to make that 13 decision. They did it wrongly. Two, follow the law of the case doctrine when it was resident, or three 14 15 re-litigate Brock, if you want, and create the mother 16 of all circuit splits. But that should be avoided. 17 The first instance, right? Comity is a rule of decision. It's like 18 19 stare decisis. It's not inexorable, it doesn't have 20 to be followed all the time. But when court number 21 two faces an issue that has been squarely decided by 2.2 court number one, in the same case, comity compels

23 deference to that decision, unless there's some 24 compelling reason not to do so. That's the first and 25 easy way that this case should have been resolved.

1 But instead, the District Court below 2 essentially thumbed its nose, disagreed respectfully with the Fifth Circuit, but essentially just disagreed 3 with the result. And that can't be the way that these 4 5 -- that these kind of disputes are resolved. These --6 otherwise, there's going to be very serious chaos in 7 these transfer cases. We also have the law of the case doctrine, which is just as compelling here. 8 Ι 9 mean, that's straight out of Wright and Miller. It's a Supreme Court decision in Christensen. 10 11 JUDGE KRAUSE: Why wouldn't the right way to 12 ensure that there's not chaos to be not to simply file a notice of appeal, but before the -- a transfer has 13 14 been completed for the party opposing it to seek 15 mandamus relief in the transferor court or of appeals 16 or when it got here to seek mandamus from us, but 17 instead it went forward and we now have a final 18 judgment.

19 MR. FLORES: The reason, Your Honor, is that 20 we pursue relief in New Jersey with all diligence. 21 Before we seek mandamus, we are obliged to give the 22 District Court every opportunity to do the right 23 So the District Court issued order number one, thing. 24 it refused re transfer and we ask the District Court 25 to reconsider that order to make sure it was really

1 sure it was going to do this.

2 And so that was a pursuit of diligence before we came here and asked prematurely. We needed to make 3 sure the District Court really wanted to flaunt Brock. 4 5 And then we had a change of District Courts below. 6 And when there was a change of District Courts, before 7 we ask this court to issue mandamus against the District Court, we need to make sure that the actual 8 9 judge who is going to be mandamus has an opportunity 10 to rule. And so that's the procedure that we followed 11 here. 12 We tried not to bring this prematurely, 13 right? But we certainly brought it with all diligence 14 in this case. We've pursued it all along the way. 15 We've been litigating this for six years, Your Honor, 16 we have asked literally every single court we've been 17 in front of to issue a preliminary injunction to sort 18 of stay things so that we can litigate. And that has 19 never happened. Not because of our fault, because of 20 their fault. 21 This question of diligence was litigated in 22 And the question of whether the Fifth Circuit Brock.

23 had the power to vacate the transfer order was

24 litigated in Brock.

25

This has all been fought. It's a tricky

1 issue. I understand, but they've lost that question.
2 If pressed, our position in the Fifth Circuit, and our
3 position here is that the Fifth Circuit does have the
4 authority to essentially pull a case back, the Fifth
5 Circuit disagreed.

They said, we don't have the authority to 6 7 order it back. And so all they did was vacate the 8 transfer and issue the request. And so now we're 9 here. But that doesn't lessen the Court's obligation 10 in the District of New Jersey to afford comity as a 11 rule of decision and to respect it as law of the case. 12 Those are compelling reasons. We've seen no decision 13 in this context in a transfer context where a court won't follow that earlier decision in this case. 14

15 JUDGE KRAUSE: The Supreme Court has told us 16 in MasFoose (ph) that this is not a -- it's not a 17 requirement. It you know, comity persuades and 18 individual judges are to still follow their own 19 conscience. We're reviewing here for abuse of 20 discretion where the District Court made the 21 determination that transfer was proper and then proceeded to move forward with the case with the 2.2 23 consolidation. And at this point, with the judgment, 24 why should we say that it's an abusive discretion for 25 the District Court to exercise its conscience as it

1 did?

2 MR. FLORES: For the same reasons that in 3 starry decisis, you of course, at the end of the day, 4 in some extraordinary cases where there's been a 5 grievous error need to differ with a court that's already decided. The question, the usual result, the 6 7 result in virtually all cases is that you follow what 8 the prior court has decided. And here that press is 9 compelling. 10 There is precedent for this, Your Honor. 11 We've given it to the Court. That's the feller case, 12 which says, whenever possible these coordinate courts 13 are supposed to defer. That's the Bird case, which 14 says that these considerations apply with high 15 strength. There are cases when there's been collusion 16 when you think the first court was doing something 17 that didn't have jurisdiction to do, that maybe you 18 would address that. But here, all of that is resolved 19 in Brock. If there is ever a case for comity, this is the case for comity, and it doesn't rest entirely 20 21 there.

If you don't buy the comity argument. Look at law of the case, right? This is also Orthodox Horn Book Law, which says that court number one decides the question when the transferee court, right? This is

the Wrighton Miller decision. This is Christensen
 from the Supreme Court.

In transfer cases in particular, when court number two receives the case, they're not supposed to decide anew whether there's been an abuse of discretion. It's plausibility, was the first decision to send the case plausible? Here, the first decision was undoubtedly plausible, and so it should have been accepted by court number two.

10JUDGE KRAUSE: But the first decision was the11decision in Texas to send it here.

MR. FLORES: No, Your Honor, the first decision in this context is the Fifth Circuit decision, right? The controlling decision from that court that that's the controlling decision that came to the Court of New Jersey.

JUDGE KRAUSE: But we have our case law that says once the transfer of a case has been completed, that the transfer or court and the court of appeals lose all jurisdiction over the case.

21 MR. FLORES: That's a disagreement with 22 Brock, Your Honor. If this Court wants to issue a 23 holding, says Brock was wrong, and Brock should not 24 have exercised jurisdiction, number one, we don't 25 think that's possible because that's a collateral

attack on a Fifth Circuit case that's been litigated 1 2 if they wanted to argue that (inaudible) right? So 3 that's impossible. And it's also wrong, Your Honor. JUDGE KRAUSE: But we don't have to opine on 4 the Fifth Circuit's view of their own jurisdiction. 5 6 We have our own case law that we need to speak 7 governed by when we are going through the process of reviewing the decision in front of us. And our case 8 9 law says that there's not jurisdiction in that 10 context. 11 MR. FLORES: Which jurisdiction --12 jurisdictions to do what? Your Honor, I want to be 13 very precise in the answer. 14 The -- our third circuit JUDGE KRAUSE: 15 jurisdiction says that the transfer work court loses 16 all jurisdiction at the point that the transfer is 17 complete. So that's what governs us in making our determination about whether the District Court here 18 19 abused its discretion in the determination that it 20 made. 21 If I understand what the concern MR. FLORES: 22 is, it's that if we had tried to bring the Fifth 23 Circuit mandamus we did here in the third circuit, it 24 maybe wouldn't have worked because the third Circuit 25 would've thought, oh, we can't, you know, pull back

1 the case.

JUDGE KRAUSE: Well, it may have under our case law before the case moved forward with something like consolidation or you know, any further merits determination, but that didn't happen.

So, Your Honor, I have an answer 6 MR. FLORES: 7 to consolidation, and it's a strong answer is that consolidation has no substantive impact on a case. 8 We told the Court this, this is our citation to Wright and 9 Miller 2382, and we told the District Court this. 10 11 Consolidation is just an administrative matter of 12 putting the two cases next to each other. That's the 13 only thing that had happened.

There had been no substantive action in the 14 15 case when we first asked for the transfer, and we told 16 the District Court this, this is why we asked for reconsideration. When we first moved, the cases had 17 18 been consolidated, and we told the Court transfer the 19 Texas born case back to Texas, and the District Court 20 thought something about consolidation impacts that the 21 Attorney General hadn't argued that it was a Sua 22 sponte argument from the Court.

And so we moved for reconsideration, said, no, no consolidation has no impact. It's just an administrative joining of the cases. There's been no

1	actual substantive access. This court also has an
2	opinion on that. It's the pen associates case that
3	we've given the Court consolidation is meaningless for
4	the substantive things we care about. And so that was
5	the only thing that had happened when this case was
6	before the District Court. In the things that matter
7	in the material comparison, the cases were identical,
8	the procedure posture is identical.
9	Nothing meaningful had happened. And so
10	there it really would've been an abuse of
11	discretion and it was abuse of discretion not to send
12	the case back. Right. If you play any deference at
13	all, any value of comity, any value of law of the
14	case, then the case should go back under those
15	standards.
16	JUDGE KRAUSE: Time clearly flies when we're
17	dealing with very interesting issues. Does so
18	let's add 15 minutes. We haven't even gotten yet to
19	the interesting First Amendment issues here.
20	MR. FLORES: Sure.
21	THEW COURT: But before we turn to those my
22	colleagues have questions regarding transfer.
23	MR. FLORES: Thank you.
24	JUDGE KRAUSE: Let's move on then to merits
25	issues.

MR. FLORES: Sure. I know there are a lot, I'm happy to hear your questions. I have three things I'd like to say. One --

4

JUDGE SCIRICA: There is code speech.

5 MR. FLORES: Yes, Your Honor. That's number Onto number two. Yes. So number one is 6 one. Great. 7 the question of whether these files constitute speech. Number two is the civil censorship. I really want to 8 9 devote time to the civil censorship. And then three is the bucket of criminal censorship actions. 10 But the 11 threshold error below is the question of whether the 12 files in this case constitute First Amendment speech. 13 And they do. We have at least pleaded that they do. 14 There may be some factual dispute later with us and 15 the other side about how they work in function.

16 They may disagree with what we say these 17 files do, but if ever there is a complaint that pleads 18 files our speech, this is that complaint. Have the 19 other side tell you what we should have pleaded and 20 didn't because it's all in there. If you want to know 21 exactly what kind of files, right, what species of 22 file that's pleaded, we give you a laundry list of 23 exactly which files are at issue.

24If you want to know how they work in terms of25what expressive nature we have. We plead that in

paragraph after paragraph. They have values in the abstract. They're information stores. They're used primarily for design. If you want this complaint to tell you what role they play in the process of manufacturing a firearm, the complaint addresses that as well. On every material legal question that could

8 arise on this issue of whether their speech, the 9 complaint, gets particular allegations about how these 10 files work. And the reason we can do that is because 11 in a prior restraint, they -- the attorney general has 12 targeted us for existing speech.

13 Remember the cease-and-desist letter didn't 14 say, don't publish some abstract set of stuff that we 15 don't have to imagine what it would be. They said, we 16 see what you're publishing now, stop publishing all of 17 the principal gun files so we know exactly what these 18 files are. We can talk about exactly what the formats 19 If you'll look in the record, Document 14851 is are. the liberator code book. It's 450 pages of the actual 20 source code of one of the files we're talking about 21 2.2 here.

JUDGE KRAUSE: But it seems like plain text and manuals are not what is covered by the terms of the statute.

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1 MR. FLORES: Oh, so that's a separate 2 question, Your Honor, of whether we've pleaded this as 3 a speech case. But the threshold question is, is 4 there any speech implicated? The answer is yes. They 5 absolutely are covered by two things. Remember, we can talk about the statute in a second, but just look 6 7 at the cease-and-desist letter. The civil restraint 8 here, right? It doesn't speak in any of the terms 9 that the statute does. The languages are -- this is 10 what they tell us to stop publishing, "The files you 11 plan to publish." That's paragraph one of the cease-12 and-desist letter. That's appendix page 334. 13 The command, the law from the state of New 14 Jersey is stop publishing the files you plan to 15 publish and stop publishing printable gun computer 16 files. I don't know what that is because that's a 17 term they made up, but that's the scope of the 18 censorship here. So anything you think of as a 19 printable gun computer file is covered by this. 20 Anything that we were publishing before, the 21 files you plan to publish is covered by this 2.2 censorship. And that bucket of files is undoubtedly protected by First Amendment speech. If there's a 23 24 mixture, if some of the files we were publishing are 25 protected and some are not, we win because the

1 Attorney General chose to censor it all with a blanket 2 censorship. So that's the civil side --3 JUDGE SCIRICA: You would like us to 4 distinguish the expressive from the functional 5 aspects? MR. FLORES: Would I, or how would I? 6 How would we do it? 7 JUDGE SCIRICA: 8 MR. FLORES: So the question then is a 9 technical one of, during this process, which parts of 10 the speech become conduct, our answer is that none of 11 the speech here is part of the conduct, right? That 12 none of this is integral to criminal conduct. This is 13 all attenuated. So this is why you looked at cases 14 like Ashcroft that talk about speech that in an 15 abstract sense is part of the factual causation of an 16 event happening. 17 But in the law, the only speech that we deem integral to criminal conduct is speech that isn't 18 19 attenuated, but that is happening right then in the 20 moment of the action. And so the question is, what 21 have we pleaded the pleadings we appoint the Court to are those pleadings on appendix page 257. 2.2 That's 23 where we say that this is a slow process. And recall 24 that this is a essentially a divorce process.

We don't know who's receiving these speech,

25

1	right? The speech, the files, we're not in their
2	living room working with them on these projects. In
3	time, it's massively temporal. And even in causation,
4	the person who's sitting there at home, right? They
5	take one piece of a blueprint, one piece of an
6	instruction, and it takes a long time, right? There's
7	a lot of deliberation and considered action, no
8	precedent that talks about what you can actually apply
9	a speech crime to, applies it to this kind of
10	attenuated process. This, yes
11	JUDGE KRAUSE: Help us more broadly
12	understand what the boundaries are of protected speech
13	in the context of computer code. If it's code that is
14	giving instruction to a machine to perform in a
15	certain way, what is the First Amendment protected
16	expression?
17	MR. FLORES: So the code isn't doing anything
18	itself, Your Honor. We plead this. You can look at
19	paragraph 257 of the appendix. This is page 28. I'll
20	quote from the complaint. These they're not
21	functional software. They do not self-execute. They
22	are mere information stores. They're not functional
23	software. If I can give you something of analogy,
24	when you produce your court opinions, right, you'll be
25	on a word processor.

1 You'll use an application like Microsoft 2 Word, that's software that does some work behind the We're not talking about that here, right? 3 scenes. There's a printer that actually takes the software 4 5 version of your opinion and cranks it out into an actual piece publication. We're not talking about 6 7 that here either. What we are talking about are some version of 8 9 text files that give you some of the texts that might 10 end up on the screen. You're going to change the 11 font, you're going to change the content, you'll edit 12 it. Maybe it ends up as the final product. 13 But 14 we're talking about those raw ingredients, maybe one 15 photo that you put into your opinion if you want to 16 demonstrate something, a selection of text, right? 17 These are models, things that people often use when 18 they're not going to produce anything at the end of 19 the day. They're just using it as a model to study the scientific properties. These are engineers 20 21 working on projects. 22 Often these files play no role whatsoever in any production of an actual firearm. This really is 23 24 the concept of a blueprint, an illustration, raw data.

25 And to the extent that the Court thinks, I'm not sure

exactly what is being censored here. That's a point in our favor, not theirs. The whole reason that we don't have prior restraints is because this process of figuring out what they're going to jail us for and what they're not is what the Constitution is supposed to stop after the fact.

If someone has actually committed a crime and they think that this speech was integrally involved in that crime with the necessary proximity, they can prosecute the crimes after the fact. But here you have the worst kind of civil censorship beforehand, speaking in broad terms that says literally stop publishing the files you plan to publish.

This is straight into Bantam books as a prior restraint. It's straight into the backdoor decision. This is the classic version of the reason you don't let this happen, is because we can't figure out what's covered and what's not. And that's why we have the due process claim on the backside.

20JUDGE KRAUSE: Are you taking issue with the21licensing and registration scheme in New Jersey?

22 MR. FLORES: If pressed, we would, but we 23 don't need to here. So there is an exception, and the 24 statute says that if you have an FFL, then apparently 25 this kind of information can be exchanged. We think

that's a point in our favor, not a point against us, 1 2 Because this is supposed to be narrowly right? tailored to solve some sort of epidemic of a problem, 3 but they allow for exceptions. And so that shows you 4 5 that it can't be as bad as we think. JUDGE SCIRICA: Is there a scienter 6 7 requirement in the --There's not, Your Honor, and 8 MR. FLORES: this is another critical problem. There needs to be a 9 state of mind. The District Court seemed to think two 10 11 things about this statute that are wrong. One, the 12 District Court thought that this statute only applied 13 to files that are actually used in the process of 14 making a firearm, but that's not the case. It applies 15 to everything that may be used. And there's also a 16 missing scienter requirement. 17 We need to know what the files, the speech is 18 being used for in order for any criminal liability to 19 And this statute does not -- requirement. attach. 20 They want to read one in silently, but that's wrong. 21 Other statutes nearby in this same statute actually 22 use express scienter requirements, and this one has 23 So that's another in the laundry list of faults none. 24 about why the speech crime cannot be enforced against 25 the plaintiffs here.

1	And it's important to realize that once you
2	cross the threshold of saying that this is First
3	Amendment speech, I think we have to realize this is
4	content-based speech. They're taking a subject, a
5	category of speech and saying you cannot talk about
б	this topic. Once you ban a topic of conversation, you
7	trigger the laws of content-based regulations, and it
8	cannot survive on that front.
9	JUDGE KRAUSE: This the statute by its
10	terms oh, sorry.
11	JUDGE RENDELL: Can you hear me?
12	JUDGE KRAUSE: Yes, go ahead, Judge Rendell.
13	JUDGE RENDELL: I'm having trouble hearing,
14	so I'm glad you can hear me. Back to the issue of
15	speech. I'm having difficulty trying to figure out
16	exactly what message or information is being conveyed.
17	You say it's computer-aided design files and digital
18	firearms information, but what exactly is it? You
19	seem to be talking around the issue of exactly what it
20	is.
21	If I send someone a poem, I know I can look
22	at that poem and see what it is. If I send someone,
23	you know, something that is DKZ 436, I can see it. I
24	can't envision what information is being sent here.
25	You say each file has values in the abstract. Well,

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1	that doesn't tell me anything about what the files
2	themself are, what they consist of. And in order for
3	us to determine whether it's speech, we need to
4	understand what that is.
5	
	So can you explain to me exactly what that
6	information is, and what the message is that's being
7	conveyed in these files?
8	MR. FLORES: I can, Your Honor, the complaint
9	does that, if you want the citation
10	JUDGE RENDELL: Where does it do that?
11	MR. FLORES: So appendix page 260, Your
12	Honor, appendix page 261. These are laundry lists of
13	examples of the files. You'll see a laundry list of A
14	through M. These are the files that we were
15	publishing. These are the files that the Attorney
16	General said, you must stop publishing. And you'll
17	see in the laundry list that we describe the subject
18	of the information.
19	So we have certain firearms and firearm
20	parts, and then we describe the kind of files. So
21	there are a series of files that are unique to the
22	sort of engineering context. If I can reason by
23	analogy, these are essentially photographs and
24	diagrams. You can't open these in Microsoft Word like
25	you would, but there are applications, you use them.

1 So you would open it and see what amounts to 2 a photo that you can interrogate, which to say you can look at it, you can zoom in, you can zoom out, you can 3 4 edit it. You can decide, ah, this nut that in this 5 diagram is shown to be these proportions. I would like to make it smaller or larger. You'll also see in 6 7 the laundry list these diagrams of firearm components. 8 You'll see in subject K, so this is appendix 9 page 260, that we have readme plain text files about 10 assembly methods, right? We do give people 11 instructions like a blueprint might and say, in order 12 to complete this process, this is how part of the 13 process would occur. Just straight textual instructions. You'll also see here text files. 14 This 15 is subject L about the National Firearms Act and about 16 the undetectable part. 17 JUDGE RENDELL: Are these part of your 18 complaint? 19 MR. FLORES: Yes, Your Honor. I'm reading 20 you from page two -- appendix page 260. These are in 21 the complaint. And we also -- Your Honor, they're 2.2 also on page 261. We also -- then what we do is we do 23 the intermediary parts. So we both give you the 24 granular detail by telling you exactly what kind of 25 files they are. We also say the ultimate legal

1	conclusions. These are protected speech.
2	We have read the precedent and our the
3	people at the company know this well. And so we made
4	the intermediary assertions that say, in this process,
5	our role is attenuated. And we allege that. Those
6	are the allegations at 256, 257, and 258, right? That
7	this doesn't happen as a self-executing process.
8	It's not as though I hand you one of these
9	files and you click and a gun comes out. That just
10	doesn't work. That's not how the process work. That
11	is a fiction. And that's the kind of fiction that
12	gets litigated on summary judgment. If ever there's a
13	case
14	JUDGE KRAUSE: How can we assess the
15	functional versus the expressive aspects of this
16	speech?
17	MR. FLORES: As a technical matter, you do it
18	on summary judgment with evidence. As a legal matter,
19	I think you have to look to the very small, tiny set
20	of cases where courts have said that speech is itself
21	an integral part of conduct. And compare this case to
22	those. I know of no authority in this court or any
23	other that says, this kind of speech that is so
24	attenuated in time and this kind of speech that is so
25	attenuated in content is integral to the criminal

1 conduct that they presuppose at the end of the road. 2 Remember, Your Honor, this speech can be used for all kinds of things that are totally legal and are 3 not prescribed by anyone, not New Jersey or any other 4 5 state. It's totally legal to just look at the picture 6 or the diagram. It's also totally legal for many 7 individuals to create their own firearm, right? There's one small subset of sort of hypotheticals, the 8 9 terrorist typos where someone's going to take these 10 files and use them in a crime. That's just as true for any dangerous book, for any dangerous speech, 11 12 right? 13

Any of the famous cases we know about dangerous information in society, I think it's their burden because we've established that it's speech to show you that it fits in the prohibited category. It's not our burden to prove to you that it has these values, but we've done so anyway.

JUDGE KRAUSE: Why shouldn't we look to the face of the statute, which the prohibition is on a person to distribute to a person in New Jersey who is not registered or licensed as a manufacturer. So it's only a prohibition as to folks who don't fit that category. And then what's covered in terms of the prohibition on distribution is digital instructions in

the form of computer aided design files or other code
 that may be used to program a 3D printer to
 manufacture or produce a firearm.

Doesn't that -- I mean, you certainly, you've 4 5 listed a lot of different things here that go, for 6 example, to plain text, but the statute on its face 7 doesn't seem to cover many of those things. And the limitation on distribution seems only to be to those 8 who are not licensed as manufacturers. So aren't we 9 10 talking about something much more narrow, which, which 11 goes to programs that are instructing a computer to 12 produce a product?

13 MR. FLORES: The answer is no for three 14 important reasons. Number one, everything we just 15 mentioned is about the criminal statute, not the civil 16 The civil claims are totally independent, claims. 17 right? The civil cease-and-desist later, I can hang 18 my entire case on that part of the litigation. But as 19 to the criminal statute, remember, it doesn't say that this applies to files that are in fact used in the 20 21 process you described.

It says it applies to files that may be used, and that's the critical juncture, is that they may be used for that process, but they may also be used for reams of totally legal permissible conduct. And that

is the problem in the statute. It's both a First
 Amendment problem. And if we need to, a Second
 Amendment problem, we do assert a constitutional right
 to create your own firearm.

5 If push comes to shove, we can litigate that. 6 But the question here is just on the speech side, what 7 they say is actually illegal if you spot them, cover your eye, ignore my Second Amendment argument, assume 8 that they can ban private gun making. They can't ban 9 10 speech about that. Ban the conduct if you want, but 11 you can't ban speech that is in the abstract about it, 12 that is attenuated from it. This is the classic First 13 Amendment argument, right?

14 You can ban the rioting, but you can't ban 15 the speech two weeks beforehand that talks about maybe 16 we should do that. And of course, this has nothing to 17 do, right? The Second amendment is sacrosanct, and there are reams and reams and citizens who do this for 18 19 totally legal reasons when they create the firearms. And most of this industry really right now, is an 20 21 abstract industry.

These really are just designers who are thinking in the abstract about how to solve these engineering problems. That really is most of what's going on here, not what the statute wants you to

1 hypothesize, about a terrorist in this case. And so 2 the key here though, that -- the speech crime is not narrowly tailored. If you think there's only 3 intermediate scrutiny going on, if you think that this 4 5 isn't, you know, strict scrutiny and that you have to look at how well this statute does its job, fine, we 6 7 still win. Because even under intermediate scrutiny, 8 9 they have to show that it's narrowly tailored. They have to show that it's not over or under inclusive. 10 11 They have to show that they're actually advancing the 12 interests. And that's what I want to focus on. Now, 13 this statute doesn't actually solve their problem, 14 because remember, the internet is essentially 15 impossible to tame, and these files are all over the 16 internet in all kinds of capacities. 17 The real reason this litigation is happening is because my client Defense Distributed is public 18 19 enemy number one. They want to go after one person in 20 this field to chill. The speech, this is not actually 21 to solve the problem. So in technical litigation 22 terms, they enact a law and they say it passes 23 intermediate scrutiny.

24 We have pleaded. No, it doesn't because your 25 law is totally ineffective. That pushes the case to

1	summary judgment. Now, we have to litigate whether
2	this kind of statute can even conceivably solve their
3	problem they're trying to solve. And it can't. I see
4	that my time has expired, but I'm happy to answer
5	further questions. The court has.
6	JUDGE KRAUSE: Judge Rendell, any questions?
7	JUDGE RENDELL: Nothing further.
8	JUDGE KRAUSE: Scirica?
9	MR. FLORES: Thank you.
10	JUDGE KRAUSE: We'll hear from you on
11	rebuttal. Thank you.
12	Ms. Cai.
13	MS. CAI: May it please the Court.
14	Appellants demand the right to distribute computer
15	files that allow anyone, including terrorists, felons,
16	domestic abusers, minors, and the mentally ill to
17	print untraceable, but fully functional guns without
18	ever going through a background check. But appellants
19	lead contention under the First amendment fails for
20	two separate reasons.
21	First, they failed to properly plead their
22	claim that the files are protected speech under the
23	First Amendment at all, and they declined to replead
24	even after the District Court gave them multiple
25	opportunities to do so. Second, even if the files are

1 protected speech, section (1)(2) is a content neutral 2 regulation that plainly survives intermediate 3 scrutiny. The legislature recognizing a serious 4 5 emerging risk to public safety, nearly unanimously enacted session (1)(2) to prevent circumvention of 6 7 state and federal firearm manufacturer safety rules. 8 JUDGE KRAUSE: Ms. Cai, if what Defense 9 Distributed were putting out there were images of 10 firearms and blueprints, written instructions the 11 government would concede then that those were 12 protected. First Amendment speech, right? 13 MS. CAI: Judge Krause, you're exactly right. 14 And we would say that that is exactly what section 15 (1)(2) does not cover. 16 JUDGE KRAUSE: So what do you do with the 17 point that it does say may? I think what it -- it's read in 18 MS. CAI: 19 context, the plain language makes it clear that what 20 the legislature was trying to do is take home in on 21 the digital instructions, either in the form of 2.2 computer aided design files or other instructions that 23 may be used to program a three-dimensional printer to 24 manufacture or produce a firearm, firearm receiver or 25 component.

1	So it's not any kind of information on the
2	internet that may inspire someone to do so, that may
3	encourage someone to do so, or that may give someone
4	an idea of how to do so. But rather it's whether or
5	not the files may be used to program the 3D printer
6	that is a functional targeting of the statute.
7	JUDGE KRAUSE: Well, if a part if a step
8	in that is to pull up an image and to make adjustments
9	for the user to make adjustments to the size, the
10	shape, why isn't that covered by the statute?
11	MS. CAI: So, Your Honor, I think we have to
12	take a step back and part of the inquiry is difficult
13	to engage with is because they don't have the specific
14	pleadings to explain what the files actually do. If I
15	heard Mr. Flores correctly just now, that there are
16	files they want to distribute that are just diagrams
17	or just photographs of firearms or just text files
18	that talk about how great it is to 3D print firearms,
19	those are not things that can that may be used to
20	program a 3D printer.
21	But what if they're talking what if
22	it's the case that what they're talking about are
23	files that can be inserted into a computer hooked up
24	to a 3D printer, and if the user may be able to adjust
25	what color I want this end product to be, or if I want

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1	a big one or a grall one. But regardledg of that
	a big one or a small one. But regardless of that,
2	what it will do when you hit the button is actually
3	produce a functional firearm, that would be prohibited
4	under section (1)(2). So the
5	JUDGE RENDELL: But aren't we getting beyond
6	ourselves and beyond what the District Court did here?
7	The District Court said that the pleading wasn't
8	sufficient. We really don't get beyond that, do we?
9	MS. CAI: I think that's exactly right, Judge
10	Rendell, because
11	JUDGE RENDELL: Oh, so how is the pleading
12	not sufficient?
13	MS. CAI: There's two reasons why it would
14	not be sufficient. The first is that the appellants
15	didn't plead enough facts for a court to even conduct
16	the analysis, which they don't challenge that the test
17	under Vartuli from the Second Circuit, which is if the
18	file in the form it was distributed completes
19	dysfunction without the intercession of the human
20	mind, it is not protective speech. They don't dispute
21	that that thing
22	JUDGE RENDELL: But they but they do plead
23	that it to fabricate the object, the need the
24	user needs to do multiple things, a complex series of
25	actions. So they're pleading the fact that it is not

1 automatic. Isn't that sufficient?

2 No, Your Honor. I think what MS. CAI: they're pleading is actually not about how the file 3 itself produces or doesn't produce a firearm without 4 5 the intercession of the human mind. Instead, the 6 complaint at paragraphs 28 to 29 talk about how a 7 human being has to obtain the equipment such as the computer, the 3D printer, the spool of material that 8 goes into the 3D printer, and of course, to spend the 9 10 time and energy to run the program. But that's what 11 every human being has to do before and after running 12 any computer program.

13 But that's not the test that Vartuli set out. 14 Rather, what the complaint doesn't do is explain how 15 the file itself actually communicates expressive 16 speech to human beings. This idea of volition that 17 they plead is kind of a red herring because of course, 18 for any computer file to execute, there has to be some 19 human volition to get the file. So, for example, a 20 computer virus that will operate as soon as it's 21 inserted into a computer is not speech merely because 22 a person has to obtain the file and insert it into the 23 computer and have the volition to do that.

24 But we would not say that all computer 25 viruses are protected speech. So that's the problem

with the pleading. It talks around these issues, but 1 2 it never actually pleads what it is that the files do, what kind of code they contain, if it contains code at 3 all, and how that communicates with a human being 4 5 before it actually accomplishes the function that is 6 designed to do. 7 The second thing that I think appellants don't really talk about because they make assumptions, 8 is that because the files have information stores or 9 10 are information stores, they are per se protected 11 But that can't be correct. And Judge speech. 12 Rendell, you mentioned that they talk about how these 13 files have they supply information in the abstract, 14 but that's not the standard because everything is 15 capable of supplying information in the abstract. 16 And I think if that were the test for whether 17 or not something were speech, we would be protecting a lot of things that we wouldn't be today. So consider, 18 19 I'm driving my Honda Civic down the New Jersey 20 Turnpike physical car, no code involved. I'm doing it 21 at 100 miles an hour. There's no question that that 22 is not protected by the First Amendment, just because 23 I'm expressing myself by doing that. Just to be 24 clear, I wasn't doing that this morning, Your Honor. 25 But under appellant's view, if I'm not the

1	driver but itld a colf driving car with code and T
	driver, but it's a self-driving car with code and I
2	switch on the program that tells the car to drive at
3	100 miles an hour, that automatically becomes
4	protected speech. Just because someone can look at
5	the code and make expressive or make some kind of
6	informational judgment from it. That just not
7	doesn't make sense under the Vartuli test or any of
8	our the precedents that the courts have
9	established.
10	But even if you disagree with me, and even if
11	you disagree with the District Court about the lack of
12	pleading, the lack of specificity that would allow a
13	court to be able to even adjudicate the First
14	Amendment question assuming that the files have some
15	expressive value protected by the First Amendment, the
16	question then becomes is it a content-based
17	restriction? And does it survive the level of
18	scrutiny that applies? And on this, the appellants
19	really don't have a lot of answers because section
20	(1)(2) only targets functionality.
21	That is, even if the code has some other
22	expressive value, that's not what the law is
23	targeting. This is how you know that it doesn't
24	target the expressive value. It doesn't prohibit
25	license manufacturers from receiving 3D the files.

1	JUDGE RENDELL: But again, aren't we getting
2	ahead of ourselves? Wouldn't that be on remand for
3	the District Court to decide we are a reviewing court?
4	MS. CAI: I think, Your Honor, you could do
5	that, but I think because it's on a motion to dismiss,
6	and we have provided the Court, both the District
7	Court and this court with all of the analysis needed,
8	the question of whether or not the statute is a
9	content-based restriction or not, is a pure legal
10	question about reading the statute. And because the
11	intermediate scrutiny question in this case is so
12	obvious, right?
13	It's a it's an interest that this court
14	has already recognized in prior precedents like
15	Marzzarella and it the objections that the
16	appellants have lodged are really not apt. This court
17	can also just make that conclusion now based on
18	JUDGE RENDELL: Well, if you do want to get
19	there, isn't there an over breadth problem with this?
20	Because these files may be used to produce a firearm,
21	but on the other hand, they may be used for artistic
22	purposes or for me to just look and say, boy, that's
23	interesting. So don't you have an over breath problem
24	with this statute?
25	MS. CAI: I don't think so, Your Honor. So I

1 take your question to be, even if we assume that the 2 appellants had properly pled some expressive element 3 that they have not --

JUDGE RENDELL: As you say, you're urging us to decide it rather than send it back. And I'm saying if we were to decide it would you address the prospect that this statute reaches to broadly?

8 MS. CAI: Yes, Your Honor. So in the Supreme 9 Court, in both old decisions and very recent ones like 10 Hansen and Net Choice have explained that an over 11 breath challenge, even on First Amendment grounds 12 requires a showing that the ratio of legitimate to 13 invalid applications is lopsided. Appellants have 14 never attempted to even plead this.

There's nothing suggesting that the number of applications that Your Honor may be referring to would be -- would be a larger percentage or would be a substantial percentage of the applications then the applications that appellants -- that would -- that the state has an interest in regulating, which is the kinds of files that we're talking about here.

Allow an individual who has not cleared any background check to print a functional firearm. And I think that's the interest that the legislature was looking at and appellants haven't demonstrated why the

1	ratio of that legitimate interest would be overcome by
2	some other hypothetical interest in someone picking up
3	the all
4	JUDGE RENDELL: All the more reason to remand
5	this.
6	MS. CAI: I actually think that's a facial
7	problem with the pleading itself, and it would not be
8	necessary to remand. Now, to be clear, the District
9	Court held that because the pleading was so deficient,
10	it needed not even look at the over breath problem and
11	gave appellants the opportunity to amend. They did
12	not do so. He gave them another 14 days and they
13	still chose to stand on the deficient complaint.
14	And so for those reasons, I think we're
15	looking at what the complaint contains. There is
16	nothing that they they're suggesting that they're
17	going to add to it. And so the analysis of whether or
18	not the law is content neutral, whether it's
19	overbroad, et cetera et cetera, can all be
20	adjudicated based on what the same papers that this
21	court already has in front of it today.
22	JUDGE RENDELL: And why or what is described
23	at paragraph 41, 43 of the complaint. Why is that not
24	adequate in terms of telling us what is at issue here
25	and what is being conveyed?

1 MS. CAI: Your Honor, I think paragraphs 41 2 and 43 actually exhibit the problem that the District Court was talking about. It does list the file 3 4 extensions, right? It says the STL files and the IGS 5 files, but it says nothing about how those files function to either print or not print a 3D printed 6 7 They talk about their files for a single firearm. shot firearm known as the liberator. 8 There are files for a firearms receiver for 9 10 AR 15 rifles, which are unlawful in New Jersey, but 11 they don't say anything about the functional aspect 12 that is, does it just instruct the computer to do 13 something or does it actually communicate something expressive to a human being? And that's the test that 14 15 all of the courts of appeal that have looked at this 16 topic require to even make the analysis of whether the 17 threshold question of whether the First Amendment applies at all. 18 19 JUDGE KRAUSE: But it does include diagrams of firearm components, renderings, plain text files. 20 21 MS. CAI: Yeah, so I think that if the files 2.2 are just diagrams and renderings, as I understand what 23 those words mean, I don't think that's prohibited by 24 section (1)(2), but I don't know whether that's true

for stereolithography files about firearm components.

25

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1	Is that something that gets inserted into a
2	computer and you don't need somebody to do anything
3	other than put it in perhaps follow technical
4	instructions for hitting print and hooking up the
5	printer to the computer? If that's true, if that's
6	all that requires, then there is only a functional
7	element and there is no expressive element.
8	But if there is something about the files
9	that were pled to have an expressive interaction with
10	the individual, then perhaps there would be an
11	expressive element. But there's just nothing in the
12	complaint, which is very long, but doesn't actually
13	explain that element at all.
14	JUDGE RENDELL: And then how are paragraphs
15	28 and 29 deficient in terms of saying they aren't
16	just inserted in a computer?
17	MS. CAI: Yeah, so this is actually exactly
18	what I was talking about just now, Your Honor. So in
19	terms of the volition, right, that it talks about, if
20	and when a person chooses to perform a complex series
21	of actions this is paragraph 29. What they're
22	talking about is selecting suitable component
23	materials. I understand that to mean selecting the
24	spools of plastic or other material that goes into the
25	3D printer, choosing an effective manufacturing

1 process -- that may refer to buying the right 3D 2 printer.

These are things that have nothing to do with 3 how the files function. These are things that talk 4 5 about whether a person wants to print the file or not, but the files themselves, the thing that appellants 6 7 say have First Amendment value are not described in terms of how they actually impart First Amendment 8 communications in any way, shape, or form. So the 9 10 allegations that you need to have a person who wants 11 to do this thing, sure, we accept that, but that 12 doesn't say anything about the First Amendment values 13 that the files themselves espouse.

14 JUDGE KRAUSE: But what is the theory of 15 First Amendment speech in this area? I mean, do we 16 look -- some courts have said source code, protected 17 speech. It's written in computer language; that's 18 expressive. If programmers are able to communicate 19 with each other by the way that they have programmed 20 something and designed it, that communicates 21 something.

Where does this idea of computers -- computer code serving a functional purpose, taking it outside of that protection, if inherently the medium is language, is a communicative medium?

MS. CAI: Your Honor, I see my time has 1 2 May I continue to answer? expired. 3 JUDGE KRAUSE: You may. And just to clarify, was 15 minutes added as well, for appellees? 4 Thank 5 you. MS. CAI: Your Honor, I think that is a 6 7 bigger question that I submit, Your Honor doesn't necessarily have to answer because of the pleading 8 9 deficiency, but just to engage with it for a second, I think that just because the, you know, something in 10 11 the -- either it's computer code or if it's something 12 in the physical world, can impart information to 13 somebody who's looking for that information. 14 So I'm looking at a padlock, it doesn't 15 communicate any information to me, but it may 16 communicate information to someone who knows something 17 about padlock design. That doesn't mean that the 18 thing itself and the regulation of the thing 19 necessarily implicates First Amendment values. 20 And I think that the sort of genesis of the 21 test from Judge Sack's decision in Vartuli illustrates 22 this point very well, because in Vartuli what happened was there was a company that wanted to distribute a 23 24 computer program that basically spit out, you know, 25 individuals had -- who got the program did have to put

1 inputs, right?

2	So instead of plastic into a 3D printer, they
3	had to get a price sheet for I think it was Swiss
4	francs to put into their computer. They run the file
5	and the file the program just spits out an answer.
6	Buy this, right? Someone then has to go and do it
7	just like they have to hit print on a 3D printer, but
8	the Court held that is not protected speech because
9	the file to complete its function, which is to give
10	the signal, doesn't actually require the intercession
11	of the human mind at all.
12	So just because someone could take apart the
13	file and figure out, you know, is it, or exhibit, you
14	know, is it well done or not, would I have written in
15	a different way? Could I, you know, make it even
16	better? Doesn't mean that the file itself in the form
17	it was distributed actually has First Amendment value.
18	I was meant we don't even need to get to that
19	question because there's nothing in the complaint that
20	even explains whether, for example, .SL PRT files have
21	expressive code that someone could pick up and react
22	to, assuming that that would even be regulated by the
23	statute at all.
24	So I think the deficiency in the complaint
25	makes it difficult. And this is what the District

Court was getting at, and even making that kind of 1 assessment under Vartuli, or impossible to make that 2 kind of assessment. And that's why it held that the 3 complaint was sufficient and gave the plaintiffs an 4 5 opportunity to explain that in a -- in an amended 6 pleading. They chose not to do so, and instead to stand on this deficient complaint. And that's why 7 we're here at this posture. 8 JUDGE RENDELL: What if the code was to 3D 9 10 print the statue of David, would we say that's not 11 speech, notwithstanding that what it produces is by 12 all accounts a piece of art? 13 MS. CAI: I think that's correct, Your Honor. 14 If all you needed to do is to hit print and it just 15 gives you this outcome, the outcome may be protected 16 in some way if it also has some First Amendment value. 17 But the code itself, if it doesn't require the intercession of human mind to complete -- it's 18 19 completed its intended function -- would not have 20 First Amendment protection under these precedents. 21 So let me put it this way, if -- to change 22 the hypothetical a little bit. If the code either 23 printed the statue of David or a potato peeler and the 24 government was interested in which one it chose to do, 25 I think then you may have a content-based restriction

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1 on what it is that is happening, right? 2 Like, are we just, you know, saying that some things are more valuable than others, that's not 3 what's happening here, right? The restriction that we 4 5 have is not based on what is it that is the express, 6 but rather are you a licensed manufacturer or not, and 7 are you able to print this or not? And so that's what the functionality test is all about at step two at the 8 9 content-based restriction stage. 10 I think in the first stage, you know, it 11 doesn't matter what the thing is printing it just --12 the code -- if the code itself actually operates in a 13 certain way, then it just doesn't -- without the 14 intercession of the human mind, then it doesn't get 15 First Amendment protection. Just because it's written 16 in computer code, just as the fact that the self-17 driving car is written in computer code doesn't mean 18 that the government can't restrict the output that it 19 comes out or that the fact that it's doing that now turns something that is not First Amendment protected, 20 21 driving above the speed limit into something that is 22 First Amendment protected, just because the code is the thing that's telling the car to do that instead of 23 24 the by foot on the pedal. 25 JUDGE KRAUSE: So what happens when we --

1	when we look to the intersection here, the first and
2	the second amendment, because part of what I
3	understand the claims to be is that there is
4	expression in the production of these firearms of the
5	right to self-manufacture.
6	And if that's the case, then how do we how
7	should we think of this any differently than a
8	regulation that bans the printing of a certain subject
9	matter or bans and not I mean, traditional 2D
10	printing here it happens to be a 3D printer, but if
11	what's being printed itself communicates an idea, if
12	the act of the printing and the possession of the
13	product communicates an idea, then why don't we have a
14	back to a what's a First Amendment problem?
15	Because it's really the Second Amendment right that's
16	giving that meaning, that's to the expression.
17	MS. CAI: So let me answer the First
18	Amendment part first and then get to the Second
19	Amendment. So I think that the reason that it's the
20	law, so now we're on the law as opposed to the whether
21	or not the code of speech or not. It because it
22	doesn't prohibit many ideas about 3D printing
23	firearms. It only prohibits the printing of the
24	functional firearm.
25	That means it's not content based and

1 certainly not viewpoint based. So for example, the 2 law does not prohibit diagrams, for example, a guide on the virtues of 3D printing guns. It doesn't 3 prohibit a picture of the final product and 4 5 accompanying caption saying, look how wonderful this Instead, it only prohibits the distribution of 6 is. 7 files that may be used to program 3D printed firearms 8 or relevant components. And I think that one way of 9 thinking about this is the examples that appellants raised in their briefing, which is they argued in 10 11 terms of, you know, whether or not government scrutiny 12 justifies.

13 They say, well, if 3D printing poison you 14 know, the government doesn't regulate that. Well, 15 that's because we don't know of any technology that 16 allows someone to do that. But imagine there was, I 17 think according to their theory, just because the 18 government restricted the 3D printing or files that 19 may 3D print poison or methamphetamines or whatever technology may come up with, that's somehow a content-20 based restriction. But we wouldn't -- but that 21 2.2 doesn't make sense, right?

It's actually the production of the thing in the physical world that is being prohibited under the law, not the ideas about the thing. So that's why

1 cases like Corley and Green upheld that the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, which similarly prohibits 2 the distribution of files that would circumvent 3 copyrighted works to be not a content-based 4 5 restriction. And the same thing in Chi Mak, which held 6 that the ITAR export restrictions, right, which 7 operate similarly in terms of a category of files solely because of what it produces in the outside 8 world. 9 10 So that's why it's not a content-based 11 restriction as to the Second Amendment claims, I do 12 think we have to think about it separately, but before 13 we even get to what is protected by the Second 14 Amendment, I think they have, and the district court 15 rightly recognized this, a fatal standing problem. 16 The first is that they have not pled, anything -- they 17 actually -- this is vow that they're challenging 18 Section (L)(1), which is actually the prohibition of 19 the use of the 3D printer to produce the firearm. 20 So the Second Amendment claim has to hinge on 21 the person being able to produce the firearm. They 22 haven't pled that Anyone in New Jersey who wants to 23 receive their code is going to use it to, you know, 24 has a 3D printer or will acquire a 3D printer, and 25 we'll use the materials to self-manufacture firearms

that could have been rectified via repleting, but the 1 2 plaintiffs chose to stand on their complaint. And so here we are, but I think there's a 3 second problem, which can be thought of as either 4 5 injury or traceability or addressability, which is that even if section (L)(2) were somehow invalid, 6 7 which we submitted as not, it actually doesn't redress the second amendment problem that they try to put 8 9 before the Court, which is the ability to self-print 10 firearms. 11 But section (L)(1) is the thing that actually 12 stops someone from actually being able to print the 13 firearm. And by the way, there are federal 14 restrictions as well that they don't even talk about. 15 So they're not challenging section (L)(1) or any of 16 the federal laws. And so the second injury -- Second 17 Amendment injury, they allege, which is this inability to self-manufacture, is not traceable to the provision 18 19 they challenge, nor does it tie to someone who's otherwise not able to print the firearm that they 20 21 want, right? 22 It's not the actual distribution of the code 23 that is preventing them from doing so. It's the other 24 section they don't challenge that is doing so. So 25 that's sort of a threshold problem before you even get

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1 to the merits of the Second Amendment argument that 2 the district court recognized. If we get to the 3 Second Amendment merits, I think they have two other 4 problems at the first step of Bruin, right?

5 We know that plaintiffs have to have to show it's their burden that the Second Amendment --6 7 Amendment's plain text is implicated by the law. Here, the Second Amendment's plain text applies only 8 9 to bearable arms. And I think it's fairly obvious 10 that computer code is not bearable, nor is it arms, it doesn't facilitate self-defense. And the other 11 12 problem they run into is that even if they can somehow 13 tie computer code to being bearable arms, the second 14 amendment only applies to arms and common use for 15 lawful self-defense.

But we know that because these firearms don't 16 17 have serial numbers, they're not traceable. Those are not in common use for lawful self-defense. And the 18 19 fourth circuit en banc recently held this. And so 20 they run into these two threshold problems at the 21 first step of the merits analysis under Bruen. And of 22 course, if you go to step two under Bruen, the Supreme 23 Court has held time and again, that background checks 24 are presumptively constitutional and the very purpose 25 of section (L)(2) and section (L)(1), which they don't

1 challenge.

2 Hence the standing problem is to prevent the circumvention of background checks, et cetera. 3 And so we can get more deeply into the historical analogs and 4 5 all of that, but I don't think that's necessary because of the threshold standing problem. And then 6 7 because of the threshold failure to plead a Second Amendment protection problem. 8 Judge, Rendell? 9 JUDGE KRAUSE: 10 JUDGE RENDELL: Nothing further. 11 JUDGE KRAUSE: Let me just ask you a step 12 back to another analogy of instructions or a recipe. 13 If we think of that as what's being conveyed here, and 14 the recipient, you know, as the human recipient has 15 the option in receiving instructions to either do it 16 themselves manually or if they want to expedite the 17 creation of whatever it is, they've asked to create, 18 they have a file that they can put into a 3D printer 19 that will do it for them, or that would do it -- you could drop it into a sewing machine, and rather than 20 21 doing it by hand, the sewing machine would then do it. 22 Why should we differentiate between those two 23 sets of instructions when the functional output is the 24 same and it's the volition of the person who has asked 25 for those instructions to produce the product?

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1 MS. CAI: Yeah. So I think what Your Honor 2 is getting at is what is the First Amendment really 3 designed to protect? And of course, whenever we talk about this, it becomes a little bit abstract, but I 4 5 think it's actually important. So the reason that we have the First Amendment that protects certain 6 7 expressive communications is because of the capacity 8 that it has for human beings to relate to one another 9 and to their democratic system. 10 So that's sort of like the general theory of 11 the First Amendment. But if you skip that step via 12 technology and the person no longer has to do that, 13 then the thing that skips that step is not protected 14 by the First Amendment because it doesn't trigger any 15 of those values. And so, just as you know, me driving 16 a car manually does require effort, and I would love 17 to get rid of that effort with a self-driving car. 18 The fact that the car has automated that 19 step, not that I don't think driving necessarily had 20 expressive value, but let's say that you for a second 21 that, you know, I'm expressing to the world that I'm a 2.2 carefree person and I don't care about rules, and 23 there's some expressive value in that hypothetical, 24 the fact that that's now been replaced by code doesn't 25 mean that the code itself now has this some kind of

1 First Amendment protection.

2	Because unless the code has the ability to
3	intercede the human mind in some way, and the way it's
4	distributed to function has to give that functionality
5	or that part that element to give off that
6	element to a human being who's then engaging with it,
7	unless it does that, the code is just then an
8	automatic function that doesn't actually implicate
9	anything about expression or participation with others
10	in the marketplace of ideas, et cetera et cetera.
11	So I think that yes, Your Honor.
12	JUDGE RENDELL: But why would we read this
13	complaint to negate the expressive aspect of these
14	files?
14 15	files? MS. CAI: Our argument at
15	MS. CAI: Our argument at
15 16	MS. CAI: Our argument at JUDGE RENDELL: How could we read it to
15 16 17	MS. CAI: Our argument at JUDGE RENDELL: How could we read it to exclude the expressive? Because if it doesn't exclude
15 16 17 18	MS. CAI: Our argument at JUDGE RENDELL: How could we read it to exclude the expressive? Because if it doesn't exclude the expressive, then wouldn't it go back for further
15 16 17 18 19	MS. CAI: Our argument at JUDGE RENDELL: How could we read it to exclude the expressive? Because if it doesn't exclude the expressive, then wouldn't it go back for further discovery as to the expressive versus the functional
15 16 17 18 19 20	MS. CAI: Our argument at JUDGE RENDELL: How could we read it to exclude the expressive? Because if it doesn't exclude the expressive, then wouldn't it go back for further discovery as to the expressive versus the functional on summary judgment or further whatever. So I'm my
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MS. CAI: Our argument at JUDGE RENDELL: How could we read it to exclude the expressive? Because if it doesn't exclude the expressive, then wouldn't it go back for further discovery as to the expressive versus the functional on summary judgment or further whatever. So I'm my question is, how do we read this complaint to exclude
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MS. CAI: Our argument at JUDGE RENDELL: How could we read it to exclude the expressive? Because if it doesn't exclude the expressive, then wouldn't it go back for further discovery as to the expressive versus the functional on summary judgment or further whatever. So I'm my question is, how do we read this complaint to exclude the possibility that the file's expressive content is

1 could never have expressive value or could not express
2 First Amendment values to a human being. But rather
3 because the complaint doesn't explain anything about
4 whether or not it does, it lacks a First Amendment -5 a valid First Amendment pleading.

5 JUDGE RENDELL: So you are saying their 7 pleading has to state that there is clear expressive 8 versus functional use of or aspect to this speech?

9 MS. CAI: I think that's right, Your Honor. 10 The only things that they do plead in terms of how the 11 files work actually go more to the functional than the 12 expressive. So for example, they talk about how 13 certain CAM files are ready for insertion into object 14 producing equipment, and they cite to a commerce department regulation where we've discussed in -- in 15 16 the briefs below how the guidance explains how these 17 are files that are ready for insertion to produce a firearm. 18

Those are very functional items. I'm not saying that they couldn't have pled that either those files or other files that are circumscribed by section (1)(2) also have expressive value. They don't have that, they do hint at the functional aspect, but they say nothing about the expressive aspect of those files, and that's why the pleading is deficient. I'm

-	
1	not saying it could never have been pled to have, you
2	know, survived that threshold step under the First
3	Amendment, but this one just did not Well,
4	JUDGE KRAUSE: To the extent that
5	JUDGE RENDELL: And I guess
6	JUDGE KRAUSE: Sorry, go ahead.
7	JUDGE RENDELL: I was going to say, and I
8	guess you could distinguish Junger, because there,
9	they said the purpose of this is to explain how
10	computers function. They have not told us anything as
11	to the purpose of sending these files.
12	MS. CAI: That's exactly right. So in
13	Junger, the plaintiff was a computer science
14	professor who had a book that explained the encryption
15	code and wanted to show others how the encryption code
16	worked. And so that's very different from what we're
17	looking at here, where it's hypothetical that that
18	could happen, but that's not what was pled in the
19	complaint.
20	And so all we have is the names of files and
21	what they ultimately, I guess, are supposed to achieve
22	in terms of the kinds of firearms that they're
23	supposed to be able to print, but nothing about how it
24	gets from the file to the final product, such as, you
25	know, an AR 15 receiver.

1 JUDGE KRAUSE: But they -- they've also pleaded that certain things that you concede are 2 protected by the First Amendment. Things like 3 4 diagrams and text files are part of that same code 5 that they understand to be prohibited by the statute. And then there's separately the cease-and-desist 6 7 letter, which they're arguing sweeps far more broadly than that and would seem to take in not just things 8 that may be used for the manufacturer but even more. 9 10 As to the criminal statute, do we need to 11 resort to a doctrine like constitutional avoidance to 12 reach the reading of it that you are -- that you're 13 arguing for that is that even though it says may, that should be read to allow for distribution of things 14 15 like images and text files. 16 MS. CAI: I don't think that your -- Your 17 Honors need to do sort of, you know, some constitutional avoidance, although I suppose you 18 19 could, I'll just say that it's not a unique 20 formulation that may be used to, in terms of the how 21 we think it's naturally read, which is that it creates 2.2 something in the real world. So for example 23 NJSA2C:36-one classifies what are certain drug 24 paraphernalia, and it talks about objects used, you 25 know, for inhaling certain substances such as metal

ceramic or plastic pieces that contain an interior pin
 that may be used to expel compressed gas from a
 cartridge or canister.

I don't think anyone in that context would 4 5 read, may be used to expel as hypothetically, could 6 someone come up with an idea for how to, you know, 7 like that's just not what those words mean. It's -does it -- is it used to perform this output in the 8 9 real world or not. The same words may be used to 10 program a 3D printer to manufacture a firearm has the 11 It's just the natural reading of those same meaning. 12 words in terms of the cease-and-desist letter. Mr. 13 Flores read you the first sentence of the paragraph 14 about the computer files that you plan to punish will 15 undermine the public safety of New Jersey residents. 16 But the very next sentences explain what it is that 17 former AG Grewal was talking about.

18 These files allow anyone with a 3D printer to 19 download your code and create a fully operational gun. 20 More than that, the codes you plan to post will enable 21 individuals to print assault weapons that are illegal 22 in New Jersey, print assault weapons, create a fully operational gun. Those are the qualifiers on what the 23 24 files that were targeted by the cease-and-desist 25 letter are speaking of.

1	And I think that's very consistent with
2	section (L)(2), which also target the files that
3	create fully functional firearms. And so I don't
4	think there's any daylight between the two. Obviously
5	at the time that the cease-and-desist letter was
6	issued, there was no section (L)(2), but the
7	legislature very quickly thereafter recognized the
8	public safety problem and within months enacted the
9	criminal law that actually applies.
10	And so I think the reference to the cease-
11	and-desist letter as a bit of a red herring, but I
12	think overall the issue is that the law itself is
13	quite clear and if they're sort of hanging their hat
14	on, well, what about the diagrams or what about the
15	pictures? Those are not circumscribed by the law. I
16	don't think there's any pleading that they are
17	inherent in the codes that do fully just print a gun,
18	although if they wanted to plead that they could have.
19	And I will note that, you know, Mr. Flores
20	mentioned again, the sort of scienter problem, I think
21	they just ignore the fact that the overall the
22	overall requirement in section 2C:2-2(c)(3)
23	says a statute to kind finding a crime unless clearly
24	indicating legislative intent to impose strict
25	liability should be construed as defining a crime with

1 the culpability defined in paragraph (b)(2) of the 2 section, which is knowledge.

3 And that applies to the entire New Jersey 4 criminal code. So the fact that one particular 5 section or subsection doesn't have an express scienter requirement, that doesn't matter because all of 6 7 section (c)(2) or sorry, all of title (2)(c), which is 8 the criminal code, imports that central requirement 9 throughout. So if that's the problem, it just doesn't 10 exist under New Jersey Law.

JUDGE KRAUSE: Given the intervening passage of the statute, what is the current status of the civil enforcement effort?

MS. CAI: I don't believe that there's an active civil enforcement effort, given that the criminal law now covers the same conduct. So that's also why we don't think that there is some kind of separate claim against the New Jersey Attorney General that can come solely from the cease-and-desist letter.

20 So what I will say is in the intervening 21 time, as the appellants have pled, they've created a 22 geofencing system so that they can communicate their 23 code to any other recipient in other states, but 24 they're able to, and this is according to their 25 complaint, can basically block out any IP addresses

1 from New Jersey so they can comply with the law 2 without restricting their ability to distribute the code in other states that don't have these 3 4 restrictions. 5 JUDGE KRAUSE: Okay. MS. CAI: Your Honors don't have any other 6 7 questions. We urge you to affirm. 8 JUDGE KRAUSE: Okay. 9 MS. CAI: I'm fine. 10 JUDGE KRAUSE: Okay. Thank you very much. 11 Mr. Flores. If it's the case as the State 12 has put it that those things that are more 13 traditionally carrying First Amendment speech, like 14 images, texts, those are freely distributable under 15 the statute, what's left in terms of the code that is 16 alleged in the complaint to constitute speech rather 17 than a -- some functional mechanism to produce a 18 product? 19 I'll point the Court to four MR. FLORES: 20 paragraphs in the complaint, 26 and 27 and 32 and 33. 21 If you're yearning for a way to distinguish functional files from not functional files, this is how the 2.2 23 federal regulations do it. They're CAD with a D and 24 CAM with an M. So 26 and 27 explain what CAD with a D, computer-aided design files do. That I think is 25

what the Court is thinking about as sort of protected
 type speech.

And then CAM with an M, computer-aided 3 manufacturing files is I think what the Court in New 4 5 Jersey are trying to get at as the not protected functional stuff. So 26 and 27 explain what those 6 7 files are; 26 and 27 say that they both have expressive content. And then 32 and 33 say that we 8 9 publish both. We publish both. They censor both. So 10 they're both implicated in the case.

11 They both have expressive values, we say, but 12 if it's a mixed bag, we win the case because their 13 censorship on both the civil side bluntly covers them 14 all, and their censorship on the criminal side, I 15 think, bluntly covers them all. But that is a distinguishing way, if you think that's the only kind 16 17 of protected conduct is the design type files, but not the manufacturing files. They're both in the case and 18 19 they're pleaded expressly there under the federal 20 regime.

JUDGE KRAUSE: But the State has made the representation that as to design that it's not covered by the statute.

24 MR. FLORES: They're wrong factually, Your 25 Honor.

JUDGE KRAUSE: It wouldn't be enforcing it as
 to that aspect of it.

MR. FLORES: On summary judgment, when we say how do you manufacture a firearm, the proof will show you take the design file. That's something that may be used to program. Now, it's attenuated, right? The law would have you say, right, it has to be direct. It can't be contingent in order to be criminalized. So it's part of the process.

You use the design files to produce the final 10 11 product, but it's not so integral to the final step of 12 actually choosing to make the firearm that you can 13 criminalize it, right? That spectrum exists on 14 everything. Anytime you make something that the law 15 can criminalize, there's this attenuation, there's the 16 knowledge you have, the facts you have, the things you 17 So the design files are a necessary part of the have. 18 process.

19 They may be used in some cases, but they're 20 not so close and so directly related as to actually 21 constitute the criminal act that you could 22 criminalize. Right? The analogy here, if you want to 23 talk about the car analogy is not what you're hearing 24 from the other side. The analogy is like a map. I 25 hand the bank, you know, you can make a map, the bank

1	robber can use it to get away from the bank.
2	You can even load it as a piece of software
3	into the car and use an electronic map. But the map
4	is information, the map is speech, all kinds of people
5	(inaudible) map obviously for innocent purposes.
6	That's the kind of information we're talking about
7	here. It's a tool that can sometimes be used in
8	discrete circumstances for illegal activity, but you
9	would never say that we can ban the map.
10	The logic they're talking about is going to
11	ban a lot of books and a lot of libraries about
12	chemistry, about hardware, about engineering. That
13	simply cannot be the law. And it's not.
14	JUDGE KRAUSE: But again, their
15	representation seems to be looking at the CAD versus
16	CAM distinction that this statute, by its terms does
17	not cover CAD files. And that while it says may,
18	which you're suggesting could be read in a permissive
19	way, that the right reading in context
20	MR. FLORES: Uh-huh.
21	JUDGE KRAUSE: as even a matter of plain
22	text is capable of.
23	MR. FLORES: If that's the case, I have won
24	half the case and I get a judgment in my favor because
25	the case began when we were publishing all of the

1 files, the CAD, and the CAM, and they issued the civil 2 cease-and-desist letter that said, stop publishing 3 everything. If they have now agreed to stop censoring half of the case, I win half of the case and I get a 4 5 judgment in my favor, not a dismissal of the 6 complaint. 7 Now, of course, I have the other half of the case to win, and I think I will, but that is a massive 8 9 victory in our favor. If they -- in July of 2018, 10 when they issued the initial cease-and-desist letter, 11 if they didn't know what they were censoring, that 12 breaks the First Amendment. That is the core prior 13 restraint. That's the reason the constitution exists, 14 because they can't just blindly censor people without 15 knowing what they're talking about. 16 That's literally what happened. Thev 17 literally don't know how the process works. They don't know what these files do. They know they don't 18 19 like guns, but they can't prohibit the self-20 manufacture of guns because that's constitutionally 21 protected, and they can't snap their fingers and make 2.2 the technology go away. All that you're hearing about 23 is a back -- yes, Your Honor. 24 JUDGE KRAUSE: I'm sorry. But isn't the distinction between 26 and 27 more of a hardware 25

1 attenuation one? In other words, in 26, with the 2 requisite computer hardware they can employ to 3 construct and manipulate. So they need to do a little 4 bit more to get the hardware in order to construct the 5 model.

And then in 27, they're ready for insertion. 6 7 But neither of these says there is an expressive purpose here. It's just a matter of how much hardware 8 9 and software you need to accumulate in order to stick 10 it in and make a model. Neither of these speaks to 11 the idea that there needs to be either a purpose or a 12 -- a, you know, some expressive aspect to these. And 13 under Iqbal Twombly, don't you have -- I mean, and 14 it's all about you need to show us there's an 15 expressive value, and how have these advanced that 16 ball?

MR. FLORES: We do, Your Honor, this is in the same breath, four paragraphs after we say there are CAD files and CAM files, you get to paragraph 31 and we say, we publish both. This is all part of what we publish and we assert they have expressive values that's in 31, right? That have these values in the abstract. Apart from these --

JUDGE RENDELL: Well, they have these -- theyhave these values in the abstract.

1	MR. FLORES: Yes, Your Honor.
2	JUDGE RENDELL: What does that mean? I mean,
3	I can have a lot of things in the abstract, but speech
4	is not supposed to be values in the abstract. It's
5	supposed to be what is it conveying
б	MR. FLORES: Well, Your Honor,
7	JUDGE RENDELL: to the human mind?
8	MR. FLORES: I mean, it's the political
9	nature of the speech. It's the expressive nature of
10	the speech. It's the artistic nature in the same way
11	that, you know, creating the statute of David is in a
12	sense just an engineering activity. It's also an
13	artistic activity that may not be the view of the New
14	Jersey Attorney General, but it is the view of the
15	constitution, and it is the view of defense
16	distributed, right?
17	This isn't just an object. This is a
18	constitutionally sacrosanct object. And for the
19	citizens to discuss the object, discuss what it might
20	look like, discuss how you might very well legally
21	create, it's a protected activity. They can do a lot
22	of things as the state to regulate this process, to
23	try to backdoor, essentially suppress the
24	manufacturing of firearms. But the one thing they
25	can't do to get to the Second Amendment is run rough

Page 70 shot over the First Amendment. 1 2 JUDGE KRAUSE: We are -- where are they --3 JUDGE RENDELL: No, but --JUDGE KRAUSE: Go ahead. 4 JUDGE RENDELL: -- but --5 6 JUDGE KRAUSE: Go ahead, Judge Rendell. 7 JUDGE RENDELL: -- don't you have to supply information in the concrete rather than in the 8 9 abstract? 10 MR. FLORES: That's in the -- yes, Your 11 I mean, we've shown that the diagrams matter. Honor. 12 These are pictures. This is information, this is an 13 art, just like a car can be art. It also drives, but 14 the makers of Tesla will tell you they think it's 15 beautiful. The same thing is true of the makers of 16 firearms in America. 17 And if they don't agree with that, let's 18 litigate it on summary judgment and we'll be happy to 19 have artists in the field talk about the value this has, just like any engineering, any architect, anyone 20 21 who creates a thing will tell you there's both 22 functional value and artistic value. 23 JUDGE KRAUSE: Where in either the statute or 24 in the cease-and-desist letter, are they reaching 25 anything that can be characterized as the piece of --

1 that is --

2 MR. FLORES: Yes. 3 JUDGE KRAUSE: -- could be art. That is the 4 design, that's the expression. That's that -- any 5 sort of written text or instruction, even the ceaseand-desist letter is talking about code used to create 6 7 firearms or codes that enable individuals to print 8 They're not -- that seems very narrow as to weapons. 9 the manufacturing aspect of the code. 10 MR. FLORES: I think that some parts of the 11 letter talk about those kinds of files, but the first 12 paragraph and the last paragraph are all you need, you 13 are directed to cease-and-desist from publishing 14 printable gun computer files. That phrase, printable 15 gun computer files is not a term of art, it's not a 16 technical term. We don't know what that covers, but I 17 think the ordinary meaning if you ask anyone on the 18 street is what is he telling Defense Distributed to do 19 everything. Stop everything. Don't publish any of 20 these files. 21 Don't publish CAD, don't publish CAM. It --

22 stop everything. I mean, if that really is what 23 they're going to hang the case on, is that when they 24 said printable gun computer files a made-up term, they 25 were trying to convey the distinction that was created

1	by federal regulations and enacted three years later,
2	great, let's have that be the whole case, but that's
3	not the case. Look, in the last paragraph, the last
4	paragraph says, as the chief law enforcement officer
5	for New Jersey, I demand that you halt publication of
6	the principal gun computer files.
7	They knew what he was publishing, what
8	Defense Distributed was publishing, and they said,
9	stop it all. The reason they enacted the statute is
10	to stop what Defense Distributed was doing. They
11	called Defense Distributed out by name. They called
12	my client out by name at the enactment ceremony and
13	said, we're enacting this law to stop that guy. So
14	maybe in some abstract context with some other case,
15	you can't tell what's being regulated.
16	We all know that the Attorney General here is
17	trying to censor this company and the exact files that
18	we have listed, chapter and verse every detail, it at
19	least pleads the case. We've at least passed the
20	pleading scenario. There's no effective answer to the
21	civil cease-and-desist letter, and the scienter
22	argument is still extraordinarily strong. The last
23	thing I'll say is about that is that it's not that the
24	statute needs any scienter requirement to pass
25	constitutional muster.

1	The statute has to say that the defendant						
2	knows that what they say is going to be involved in						
3	illegal conduct, not just this abstract idea that they						
4	know it can be used in these processes, but that this						
5	particular speech will be used by a particular person						
6	for a particular illegal conduct. And this statute						
7	never does that, neither does the civil cease-and-						
8	desist letter.						
9	JUDGE KRAUSE: Judge Rendell, any further						
10	questions?						
11	JUDGE RENDELL: Nothing further.						
12	JUDGE KRAUSE: Okay. We request that a						
13	transcript of this argument be made and						
14	(Whereupon, at 11:20 a.m., the proceeding was						
15	concluded.)						
16							
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1	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER
2	I, JOHN SMITH, do hereby certify that this
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б	proceedings to the best of my knowledge, skills, and
7	ability; that I am neither counsel for, related to,
8	nor employed by any of the parties to the action in
9	which this was taken; and, further, that I am not a
10	relative or employee of any counsel or attorney
11	employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or
12	otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.
13	
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15	JOHN SMITH
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