

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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CABLE NEWS NETWORK, INC., et al., CA No. 1:18-cv-02610-TJK

Plaintiffs, Washington, D.C.  
v. Friday, November 16, 2018  
10:00 a.m.

DONALD J. TRUMP, et al.,  
Defendants.

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TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING  
HELD BEFORE THE HONORABLE TIMOTHY J. KELLY  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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APPEARANCES:

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Proceedings recorded by machine shorthand; transcript  
produced by computer-aided transcription.

P R O C E E D I N G S

1  
2 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Your Honor, this is civil  
3 matter 18-2610, Cable News Network, Incorporated, et al., v.  
4 Donald J. Trump, et al.

5 Will counsel please approach the lectern and state  
6 your appearance for the record.

7 MR. BOUTROUS: Good morning, Your Honor. Theodore  
8 Boutrous for Plaintiffs CNN and Jim Acosta.

9 THE COURT: Good morning, sir.

10 MS. CHAMPION: Good morning, Your Honor. Anne  
11 Champion from Gibson Dunn for Plaintiffs CNN and Jim Acosta.

12 MR. LIPSHUTZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Joshua  
13 Lipshutz from Gibson Dunn for Plaintiffs CNN and Jim Acosta.

14 THE COURT: Good morning.

15 MR. BURNHAM: Good morning, Your Honor. James  
16 Burnham here on behalf of the defendants, along with Michael  
17 Baer, Eric Womack and Joseph Borson.

18 THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you all.

19 We are here for an oral ruling on the plaintiffs'  
20 application for a temporary restraining order.

21 And I'd better get some water right away here.

22 (Brief pause.)

23 On November 7th, 2018, President Trump held a news  
24 conference at the White House. Soon after it started, he  
25 called on Plaintiff Acosta, a reporter for CNN, to take a

1 question from him. After Mr. Acosta asked several questions  
2 about the caravan of migrants heading to the U.S.-Mexican  
3 border, the President indicated that he wanted to move on to  
4 call on another reporter but Mr. Acosta would not be seated  
5 and continued trying to ask his question and then he would  
6 not give up the microphone, even when approached by an  
7 intern employed by the White House Press Office who  
8 attempted to retrieve it from him. The President made  
9 several comments toward Mr. Acosta while this happened,  
10 including, You are a rude, terrible person, and, When you  
11 report fake news which CNN does a lot, you are an enemy of  
12 the people. Eventually, Mr. Acosta did relinquish the  
13 microphone.

14 That night, his Secret -- the Secret Service asked  
15 Mr. Acosta to relinquish his hard pass, his credential that  
16 allows him access to the White House press facilities. That  
17 same evening, the White House Press Secretary, Sarah  
18 Sanders, posted a video on Twitter purporting to show the  
19 exchange between Mr. Acosta, the intern and the President.  
20 In a tweet, Ms. Sanders cited the conduct in the video as  
21 the reason that Mr. Acosta's hard pass had been revoked. In  
22 a tweet, she characterized Mr. Acosta as placing her hand --  
23 his hands on the intern and she also asserted that Mr.  
24 Acosta had been disrespectful to his colleagues to not allow  
25 them to -- the opportunity to answer a question.

1           The next day, on November 8th, CNN sent a letter  
2           to the White House requesting that Ms. -- the reporter's  
3           credentials be reinstated immediately. CNN alleged that the  
4           White House simply did not like the content of the questions  
5           posed to the President and threatened to take legal action  
6           if the revocation was not reversed.

7           The next day, on November 9th, the President  
8           suggested that other reporters might have their credentials  
9           revoked and that reporters must treat the White House with  
10          respect and treat the presidency with respect and he also  
11          conceded that Mr. Acosta's -- but he also conceded that Mr.  
12          Acosta's conduct toward the Press Office intern had not been  
13          overly horrible.

14          Then the long holiday weekend intervened. And on  
15          the morning of Tuesday, November 13th, CNN and Mr. Acosta  
16          filed this lawsuit and moved for a temporary restraining  
17          order.

18          That morning, after -- the same morning, after the  
19          suit was filed, Ms. Sanders issued a written statement  
20          setting forth reasons for the revocation of Ms. -- Mr.  
21          Acosta's hard pass. It read: We have been advised that CNN  
22          has filed a complaint challenging the suspension of Jim  
23          Acosta's hard pass. This is just more grandstanding from  
24          CNN and we will vigorously defend against this lawsuit.  
25          CNN, who has nearly 50 additional hard pass holders, and Mr.

1 Acosta is no more or less special than any other media  
2 outlet or reporter with respect to the First Amendment.  
3 After Mr. Acosta asked the President two questions, each of  
4 which the President answered, he physically refused to  
5 surrender a White House microphone to an intern so that  
6 other reporters might ask their questions. This was not the  
7 first time this reporter had -- has inappropriately refused  
8 to yield to other reporters. The White House cannot run an  
9 orderly and fair press conference when a reporter acts this  
10 way which is neither appropriate nor professional. The  
11 First Amendment is not served when a single reporter, of  
12 more than 150 present, attempts to monopolize the floor. If  
13 there is no check on this type of behavior, it impedes the  
14 ability of the President, the White House staff and members  
15 of the media to conduct business.

16 To obtain a temporary restraining order, the  
17 plaintiffs must clearly demonstrate, one, a likelihood of  
18 success on the merits of their claim; two, a likely  
19 irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief;  
20 three, a balance of the -- that the balance of the equities  
21 is in their favor; and, four, that the TRO is in the public  
22 interest. And where the Government is the party opposing  
23 the TRO, the Court merges the latter two factors into a  
24 single inquiry.

25 Much of our discussion at the hearing the other

1 day concerned the applicability or inapplicability of the  
2 D.C. Circuit case Sherrill v. Knight. I'm going to first  
3 talk about the likelihood of success of [sic] the merits  
4 with regard to the plaintiffs' Fifth Amendment due process  
5 claim.

6 Much of our discussion at the hearing concerned  
7 the applicability of Sherrill v. Knight. I've read the case  
8 closely and I think it's fair to conclude, as the Government  
9 argued, that there are at least some portions of it that  
10 plaintiffs would rely on that are fairly characterized as  
11 dicta, but if Sherrill stands for anything at all, I think  
12 it's unavoidable to conclude that it -- to conclude anything  
13 other than it stands for the Fifth Amendment's due process  
14 clause protects a reporter's First Amendment liberty  
15 interest in a White House press pass. Whether that's a  
16 holding I agree with or not is another thing, but that is  
17 not relevant. The case has not been abrogated and, as a  
18 district judge, I must apply the precedent of this circuit  
19 as I see it.

20 So let me quote from Sherrill. Quote, In our  
21 view, the procedural requirements of notice and the factual  
22 basis for denial and opportunity for the applicant to  
23 respond to these and a final written statement of the  
24 reasons for denial are compelled by the foregoing  
25 determination that the interest of a bona fide Washington

1 correspondent in obtaining a White House press pass is  
2 protected by the First Amendment. This First Amendment  
3 interest undoubtedly qualifies as liberty which may not be  
4 denied without due process of law under the Fifth Amendment.

5 A few more words about Sherrill before I move on.

6 The Government argued that the holding of Sherrill  
7 is limited to Secret Service restrictions based on security  
8 concerns, and the Government points out there's nothing in  
9 the record here that the security of the President or the  
10 White House is at issue, but Sherrill, as I read it,  
11 provides no reason why the court's recognition of a First  
12 Amendment interest in a press pass -- in a White House press  
13 pass would turn on whether that decision to limit that  
14 interest was made by the White House Press Office or the  
15 Secret Service or any other part of the executive branch,  
16 and the case suggests no reason to me why the due process  
17 required to deny someone a pass would turn on a specific  
18 component of the executive branch that made that decision.  
19 The court was very clear that the basis of this interest was  
20 rooted in the First Amendment and not the decision of any  
21 part of the executive branch to agree that Sherrill should  
22 be granted the press pass.

23 The Government also made the point that there is  
24 case law for the proposition that the public doesn't have a  
25 general First Amendment right to enter the White House

1 grounds. I have no quarrel with that at all, but Sherrill  
2 holds that once the White House opens a portion of it up to  
3 reporters for their use, some kind of First Amendment  
4 liberty interest protected by a due process right is  
5 created, and I simply have no choice but to apply that  
6 precedent here.

7 The Government also argued that some of the  
8 factual underpinnings of Sherrill had changed and that  
9 today, the White House routinely exercises discretion in  
10 different ways, giving out hard passes to certain  
11 journalists aside from whatever review the Secret Service  
12 undertakes for security purposes. I can see how that might  
13 be relevant in examining the nature of whatever liberty  
14 interest Sherrill holds is at stake here, but even assuming  
15 that was a distinction that would make a difference in terms  
16 of how I apply Sherrill, I don't have any evidence in the  
17 record here; I don't have any declarations or sworn  
18 statements that explain how that factual landscape has  
19 shifted since Sherrill was decided.

20 And, finally, the Government makes the point that  
21 the First Amendment does not restrict the ability of the  
22 President to dictate the terms of how he chooses to engage  
23 or not engage with any particular journalist. That seems  
24 entirely correct to me, but nothing in the holding of  
25 Sherrill relating to the Fifth Amendment due process right

1 it recognized contradicts that. In fact, Sherrill  
2 explicitly recognizes the President's right to engage with  
3 whomever he pleases. Certainly, he need not ever call on  
4 Mr. Acosta again. But under Sherrill, as I read it, the  
5 government must provide Mr. Acosta due process if it is to  
6 revoke his hard pass. Accordingly, the likelihood that the  
7 plaintiffs succeed on the First -- on the Fifth Amendment  
8 claim hinges on whether the government provided adequate due  
9 process to Mr. Acosta. The court in Sherrill held that this  
10 process must include notice, an opportunity to rebut the  
11 government's reasons and a written decision. And all the  
12 court -- although the court in Sherrill did not have  
13 occasion to address it, when an important interest is at  
14 stake and when the government is able to provide this  
15 process before deprivation, it generally must do so. There  
16 is no evidence that one of the few exceptions to this rule  
17 would apply here such as some kind of emergency. So I do  
18 hold that plaintiffs have demonstrated a likelihood of  
19 success on their claim that adequate process was not  
20 provided to Mr. Acosta. Indeed, whatever process occurred  
21 within the government is still so shrouded in mystery that  
22 the Government could not tell me at oral argument who made  
23 the initial decision to revoke Mr. Acosta's press pass --  
24 his hard pass.

25 On the notice, as for notice, the Government

1 points to only one statement that could possibly constitute  
2 prior notice to Mr. Acosta that his pass would be revoked,  
3 the President's statements to him during the exchange at the  
4 press conference on November 7th, but the President's  
5 statements did not revoke -- did not reference Mr. Acosta's  
6 hard pass at all, let alone that it would be revoked;  
7 therefore, that statement cannot have put him on notice of  
8 the government's intention to revoke it.

9 Now, it is true that the public and Mr. Acosta  
10 were eventually provided two things. First, explanations as  
11 to why his hard pass was revoked through Ms. Sanders's  
12 tweets; and a written statement of explanation, apparently  
13 prompted by this litigation, but given their timing and  
14 their lack of connection to Mr. Acosta's opportunity to  
15 rebut -- which we'll talk about in a moment -- these belated  
16 efforts were hardly sufficient to satisfy due process.

17 As for Mr. Acosta's opportunity to be heard in  
18 rebuttal, the Government points to the letter CNN sent to  
19 the White House the day after his hard pass was revoked, but  
20 this does not reflect a meaningful opportunity to rebut the  
21 government's reasons for the revocation or to challenge the  
22 appropriateness of the government's action. Indeed, anyone  
23 can avail themselves of the mail, and there's nothing in the  
24 record that demonstrates that whoever the decisionmaker --  
25 the initial decisionmaker was in this case read or

1 considered the letter. And, of course, the letter was sent  
2 after the revocation, not beforehand. The need for the  
3 opportunity to be heard seems especially important in this  
4 case when the record strongly suggests that one of the  
5 initial specific reasons for the revocation cited by the  
6 government -- that Mr. Acosta laid his hands on the White  
7 House intern -- was likely untrue and was at least partly  
8 based on evidence that was of questionable accuracy.

9 At oral argument, the Government made the point  
10 that more process would not have helped here because the  
11 ultimate decisionmaker -- I believe, is how the Government  
12 referred to the President -- at a minimum, ratified this  
13 action. Maybe that's so, but on the record before me which,  
14 at this point, is devoid of evidence concerning who, in the  
15 government, first reached this decision; how they reached  
16 the decision; whether they considered CNN's letter or  
17 whether they considered potential other responses by the  
18 government, I simply cannot assume that that would be so.

19 So in light of all the above, I find that the  
20 plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their  
21 Fifth Amendment due process claim.

22 I'll now talk about irreparable harm with regard  
23 to that claim.

24 The plaintiffs also must demonstrate that  
25 irreparable harm will result in the absence of preliminary

1 relief. That harm must be both certain and great, and it  
2 must be actual and not theoretical. Here, harm to Mr.  
3 Acosta has already occurred. As already explained, he's  
4 demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits of his  
5 claim that his Fifth Amendment due process rights were  
6 violated such that his liberty interests were deprived;  
7 therefore, I don't need to speculate or theorize as to  
8 whether harm will occur absent preliminary relief, but for  
9 plaintiffs to satisfy their burden, the harm must be  
10 irreparable. Constitutional injuries are often considered  
11 irreparable due to their very nature. Indeed, the D.C.  
12 Circuit has held that, quote, Suits for declaratory and  
13 injunctive relief against the threatened invasion of a  
14 constitutional right do not ordinarily require proof of any  
15 injury other than the threatened constitutional deprivation  
16 itself, closed quote.

17 On the other hand, procedural due process injuries  
18 do not necessarily cause irreparable harm when, for example,  
19 the thing that is deprived is tangible property, because the  
20 due process violation that led to that injury might be  
21 reparable with money damages. Here, the procedural due  
22 process violation at issue that has led to the deprivation  
23 -- to a deprivation of what Sherrill requires me to  
24 recognize as a liberty interest as opposed to a property  
25 interest that's grounded in, quote, The First Amendment

1 guarantee of freedom of the press, closed quote.

2           Moreover, the First Amendment interests, as  
3 recognized in Sherrill, were not vested merely in  
4 publications or agencies. They were liberties of the  
5 individual journalists themselves. For that reason, that  
6 CNN may still send another journalist or other journalist to  
7 the White House does not make the harm to Mr. Acosta any  
8 less irreparable. Each day that he is deprived of that  
9 interest without the process prescribed by the court in  
10 Sherrill, he suffers a harm that cannot be remedied in  
11 retrospect. The Court cannot restore his access to press  
12 briefings that have already occurred or to conversations in  
13 the White House press facilities that have already been had.

14           And so on this highly, highly unusual set of facts  
15 and interests at stake, I do find that the plaintiffs have  
16 met their burden of establishing that irreparable harm has  
17 and will continue to occur in the absence of preliminary  
18 relief.

19           The next factors are the balance of the equities  
20 and the public interests.

21           In balancing the equities at stake, I find that  
22 the harm to Mr. Acosta from sustaining an ongoing violation  
23 of his Fifth Amendment due process rights outweighs the  
24 government's interest in orderly, respectful press  
25 conferences. This is especially so because the government

1 can serve its stated interest in other ways during this  
2 litigation or perhaps until it is back before me arguing  
3 that their due process obligations had been fulfilled.  
4 Obviously, the balance of the equities would not likely have  
5 come out this way if Mr. Acosta had been excluded for safety  
6 or security reasons, in which case, my deference to the  
7 executive equities would be far, far higher. But even in  
8 this circumstance, I don't take lightly the executive  
9 branch's weighty general interest in control of its White  
10 House press facility, but the balance here is tipped by the  
11 fact that Sherrill obligates me to recognize the violation  
12 of Mr. Acosta's due process rights and the resulting impact  
13 on his First Amendment interests. So in finding -- also, in  
14 finding that these factors favor the plaintiffs, I have also  
15 considered case law that suggests that constitutional  
16 violations are always contrary to the public's interest.

17 So because the plaintiffs have shown a likelihood  
18 that the government has violated Mr. Acosta's Fifth  
19 Amendment rights under Sherrill, because the type of injury  
20 he has suffered is irreparable and because the public  
21 interest in the balance of equities favor granting a  
22 temporary restraining order, I will grant the application  
23 for a -- for the temporary restraining order here. I will  
24 order the defendants immediately restore Mr. Acosta's hard  
25 pass until further order of the Court or the restraining

1 order expires. And if, at some point after restoring the  
2 hard pass, the Government would like to move to vacate the  
3 restraining order on the grounds that it has fulfilled its  
4 due process obligations, then it may, of course, do so and I  
5 will promptly address that and then the remaining bases for  
6 the TRO.

7 I want to emphasize the very limited nature of  
8 today's ruling. In resolving this TRO, I haven't -- because  
9 I've found that it must be granted on -- as to the due  
10 process claim, I haven't had to reach the plaintiffs' First  
11 Amendment claim at all in which they alleged that the  
12 government engaged in viewpoint or content discrimination.  
13 So I want to make very clear a couple of things. I have not  
14 determined that the First Amendment was violated here; I  
15 have not determined what legal standard would apply to the  
16 First Amendment claim here; I have not determined the  
17 specific nature of the First Amendment interest that  
18 Sherrill recognizes -- or that Sherrill at least doesn't  
19 describe but recognizes, yes; and I haven't determined what  
20 portions of Sherrill, if any, would bind me on those  
21 questions.

22 So let me turn to the parties, then, and suggest  
23 that as far as procedurally moving forward goes, one -- the  
24 avenue I thought of is to give you all some time to consult  
25 with your clients; assess your positions; and come back

1 early next week -- perhaps Tuesday afternoon -- to see how  
2 you all would like to proceed from here. I trust the --  
3 this litigation will continue in a rapid pace. Either  
4 party?

5 MR. BOUTROUS: Thank you. Thank you very much,  
6 Your Honor.

7 That sounds like a good process to us. We can  
8 confer. We may be able to just confer and then report back  
9 Monday with the proposal and see if we can work out either a  
10 briefing schedule for the preliminary injunction or  
11 something else and, if not, we can just come back and see  
12 you on Tuesday.

13 THE COURT: All right. So your proposal would be  
14 a written joint report for the parties --

15 MR. BOUTROUS: Would that --

16 THE COURT: -- on Monday?

17 MR. BOUTROUS: Yeah. Would that work for the  
18 Court?

19 THE COURT: All right. That's fine, if that's --  
20 but I'd like to hear from Mr. Burnham.

21 MR. BURNHAM: Your Honor, I'd like to talk to our  
22 clients. That should be okay, but I'd just like to talk to  
23 our clients and come up with a proposal before we --

24 THE COURT: Absolutely. I mean, we can't have any  
25 quicker turnaround than a joint report --

1 MR. BURNHAM: Right.

2 THE COURT: -- on Monday. So --

3 MR. BURNHAM: Right.

4 THE COURT: I mean, I --

5 MR. BURNHAM: The timing certainly works for us.

6 Thank you.

7 THE COURT: Fair enough. So I'll get that report.  
8 Obviously, if you can agree on something, great; if you  
9 can't agree, if you would still submit it jointly but just  
10 lay out your respective positions on where we go from here,  
11 I'll take that under advisement, and my hope is -- well,  
12 depending on what you all agree to, if we need to come back  
13 to court next week, even though it's the short week -- the  
14 holiday -- I will be available to do that.

15 MR. BURNHAM: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: All right.

17 MR. BOUTROUS: We greatly appreciate it, Your  
18 Honor.

19 THE COURT: All right.

20 MR. BOUTROUS: And then just procedurally, under  
21 the TRO, we'll just proceed to get the hard pass back  
22 immediately and have it reactivated. Thank you very much.

23 THE COURT: Yes. Is there any other -- anything  
24 further -- else from the plaintiffs that you think I need to  
25 address today before I turn to Mr. Burnham?

1 MR. BOUTROUS: I think that's it, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: All right.

3 MR. BOUTROUS: Thank you.

4 THE COURT: Sir?

5 MR. BURNHAM: So Your Honor, under the local  
6 rules, our opposition to the PI is due on Tuesday.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. BURNHAM: Would it be okay, given all that's  
9 going on, to suspend that deadline until we file our joint  
10 status report?

11 THE COURT: Yeah. I assume the plaintiffs --

12 MR. BURNHAM: I assume --

13 THE COURT: -- would agree to that.

14 MR. BURNHAM: We haven't spoken about it.

15 THE COURT: Yes.

16 MR. BOUTROUS: That's fine with --

17 MR. BURNHAM: Okay.

18 MR. BOUTROUS: That's fine with us, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Yeah. So that deadline certainly will  
20 be, you know, held in abeyance --

21 MR. BURNHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: -- vacated until I get your report and  
23 we'll see where we go from there.

24 MR. BURNHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: All right.

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MR. BOUTROUS: Thank you.

THE COURT: If there's nothing further, then,  
counsel's dismissed.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. This Honorable Court  
is adjourned.

(Proceedings concluded at 10:28 a.m.)

\* \* \* \* \*

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

I, TIMOTHY R. MILLER, RPR, CRR, NJ-CCR, do hereby certify  
that the above and foregoing constitutes a true and accurate  
transcript of my stenographic notes and is a full, true and  
complete transcript of the proceedings to the best of my  
ability, dated this 16th day of November 2018.

/s/Timothy R. Miller, RPR, CRR, NJ-CCR  
Official Court Reporter  
United States Courthouse  
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