SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE	: UNITED STATES
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TAMER MAHMOUD, ET AL.,)
Petitioners,)
v.) No. 24-297
THOMAS W. TAYLOR, ET AL.,)
Respondents.)
	_

Pages: 1 through 179

Place: Washington, D.C.

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9		
10	Washington, D.	C.
11	Tuesday, April 22	2, 2025
12		
13	The above-entitled matter	came on for
14	oral argument before the Supreme	e Court of the
15	United States at 10:08 a.m.	
16		
17	APPEARANCES:	
18	ERIC S. BAXTER, ESQUIRE, Washing	gton, D.C.; on behalf
19	of the Petitioners.	
20	SARAH M. HARRIS, Principal Deput	y Solicitor General
21	Department of Justice, Washi	ngton, D.C.; for the
22	United States, as amicus cur	riae, supporting the
23	Petitioners.	
24	ALAN E. SCHOENFELD, ESQUIRE, Nev	v York, New York; on
25	behalf of the Respondents.	

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:08 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We will hear
4	argument first this morning in Case 24-297,
5	Mahmoud versus Taylor.
6	Mr. Baxter.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF ERIC S. BAXTER
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
9	MR. BAXTER: Mr. Chief Justice, and
10	may it please the Court:
11	Parents everywhere care about how
12	their young children are taught sexuality and
13	gender identity. That's why nearly every public
14	school in the country that provides sexuality
15	education requires parental consent first. But
16	Montgomery County is an extreme outlier,
17	insisting that every elementary school student
18	must be instructed that, among other
19	controversial matters, doctors guessed at their
20	sex when they were born and that anyone who
21	disagrees is hurtful and unfair.
22	Forcing Petitioners to submit their
23	children to such instruction violates their
24	religious beliefs and directly interferes with
25	their ability to direct the religious upbringing

- 1 of their children.
- 2 The Board claims this straightforward
- 3 burden analysis will invite chaos. But schools
- 4 nationwide have long applied expansive opt-out
- 5 policies without significant difficulty,
- 6 including the Board itself, which stills allows
- 7 opt-outs for choir students who object to
- 8 singing religious songs or students who object
- 9 to certain storybooks, such as one that portrays
- 10 an image of the Prophet Muhammad. Exempting
- 11 students for some religious reasons but not
- 12 others cannot be squared with the First
- 13 Amendment.
- Nowhere else to go, the Board pleads
- for remand on strict scrutiny. But Petitioners
- 16 have been seeking preliminary relief for two
- 17 years already at significant personal expense.
- One family moved in with grandparents to afford
- 19 private school. Another is home-schooling at
- the loss of \$25,000 a year in special services
- 21 the school provided their daughter with Down
- 22 syndrome. Most have no alternatives.
- 23 Petitioners deserve complete
- 24 preliminary relief. In a system where thousands
- of students are daily opted in and out of the

- 1 class for multiple reasons, there's no basis for
- denying opt-outs for religious reasons.
- 3 The Board does not dispute that under
- 4 its theory, it could compel instruction using
- 5 pornography and parents would have no rights.
- 6 The First Amendment demands more. Parents, not
- 7 school boards, should have the final say on such
- 8 religious matters.
- 9 I welcome the Court's questions.
- 10 JUSTICE THOMAS: Could you spend a
- 11 minute or two to explain how the -- why the
- 12 record shows that the children are more than
- merely exposed to the -- these sorts of things
- in the storybooks?
- 15 MR. BAXTER: Yes, Your Honor. I would
- 16 start with the books themselves. The books
- themselves teach, for example, that children --
- JUSTICE THOMAS: No, I mean, what I'm
- 19 talking about is not necessarily what the books
- 20 say, but, rather, is that -- are the books just
- 21 there and no more, or are they actually being
- 22 taught out of the books?
- MR. BAXTER: No. We know that the --
- 24 the teachers are required to use the books.
- When the books were first introduced in August

- of 2022, the Board suggested they be used five
- times before the end of the year. That's in
- 3 the -- that's at 273a in the cert appendix. One
- 4 of the schools, the Sherwood School, in June,
- 5 for Pride Month, said that they were going to
- 6 read one book each day to celebrate Pride Month.
- 7 The Board's own testimony through Superintendent
- 8 Hazel said that the books must be used as part
- 9 of the instruction and that, at 650 -- 642 in
- 10 the appendix, that discussion will ensue.
- 11 That was the entire point of
- 12 withdrawing the opt-outs and removing even
- 13 notifying parents. They're not even allowed to
- 14 know. The Board said in that statement it was
- so that every student would be taught from the
- 16 inclusivity storybooks. And also, the district
- 17 court transcript at 63 has counsel's admission
- 18 that there have -- some of the books have to be
- 19 used and it can be more.
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: The school
- 21 board alleges that the opt-out system became
- 22 unworkable. Is that a -- is that a factor we
- 23 should take into account in deciding whether it
- 24 could be required?
- MR. BAXTER: Certainly, there --

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Does it have
2	to be required?
3	MR. BAXTER: there could be
4	situations where it could be unworkable. The
5	Board never raised that until after this
6	litigation commenced. When they announced the
7	withdrawal, they said it was because every
8	student needed to read the inclusivity books.
9	When they produced documents in response to an
LO	open records request, there was no mention of it
L1	not being workable.
L2	When parents met with the
L3	superintendents this is at the in the
L4	Hisham Garti declaration at JA 44 the reason
L5	given there was inclusivity. There was no
L6	mention of administrability until we get to
L7	until the litigation's been filed, and even
L8	then, all the Board was able to come up with was
L9	the argument that in in one instance in one
20	school, there were dozens of students who opted
21	out, where if the average school size in
22	Montgomery County is 700 students across at
23	least a dozen classrooms, you're talking maybe
24	one student per classroom. That hardly compares
2.5	with the one in eight students who are opted out

- 1 for individual education programs, students --
- 2 15 percent of students in Montgomery County who
- 3 are taking English for speakers of a second
- 4 language, the Board's own opt-outs that are
- 5 required from the same instruction, required by
- 6 state law to be opted out when the -- when the
- 7 same books are read in health class.
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, that
- 9 wasn't the basis of the circuit's -- the
- 10 district court or the circuit court's denial of
- 11 preliminary injunction. They never reached the
- issue of whether or not there was disruption or
- what the motive was for taking away the opt-out.
- 14 What they decided was that there wasn't coercion
- 15 here, that it was mere exposure.
- 16 I understood from the record that all
- 17 that was required is that the be -- books be put
- on the bookshelf. If that's all that's
- 19 required, is that coercion?
- MR. BAXTER: Well, that's not what's
- 21 required here. We know it's undisputed --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Please answer my
- 23 question.
- MR. BAXTER: If -- if all that's
- 25 required is exposure, our clients are not

- 1 contesting that that would be -- are not saying
- 2 that would be a burden in that case.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Then
- 4 let's go to the second step. Let's see -- let's
- 5 say there's compulsion to read the book out
- 6 loud. Is merely being exposed to the reading of
- 7 book -- of the book out loud coercion?
- 8 MR. BAXTER: Well, even the Board
- 9 admits that some -- that exposure could be a
- burden. And, for example, they say at 25 Note 7
- of their brief that if they were exposed to
- 12 pictures of Muhammad, that that would be a
- burden that they would allow an opt-out for.
- And, certainly, whether there's a
- 15 burden --
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Let's go back. Is
- it generally that the mere exposure -- haven't
- 18 we made very clear that the mere exposure to
- 19 things that you object to is not coercion?
- 20 MR. BAXTER: It would really depend on
- 21 the individual religious beliefs. Here, for
- 22 example, our Catholic clients --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So what you're
- 24 saying is that the exposure of children to the
- 25 fact that two people are getting married is

- 1 coercion? That two people of the same sex are 2 getting married is coercion? 3 MR. BAXTER: So our clients have not raised that objection. I suppose someone --4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So then let's --5 6 MR. BAXTER: -- could raise that, 7 but --JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- let's talk 8 9 about what in the portrayals so that the mere 10 reading or looking at the pictures, like looking 11 at an image of Muhammad, would be coercion, 12 because I'm looking at the books. I've looked 13 through all of them. They have two men, Little 14 Bob's -- Bobby's Wedding, where they're getting 15 married. One is black and one is white in this 16 rendition of the book. I had one with mice. 17 The two male mice looked identical to me. 18 Is looking at two men getting
- married -- is that the religious objection? 19
- 20 MR. BAXTER: Again, it would depend on
- the individual beliefs of the clients. For 21
- 22 example, many parents would object to their
- 23 child being exposed to something like
- 24 pornography or extreme violence.
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I --

- 1 MR. BAXTER: It would vary from --
- 2 from --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We're not going
- 4 there, counsel.
- 5 JUSTICE KAGAN: So, Mr. Baxter -- I'm
- 6 sorry.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. Let me
- 8 just finish this line.
- 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: Sure.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So just answer my
- 11 question. Is looking at the pictures -- is
- there any affidavit from any parent that merely
- looking at people getting married, holding
- 14 hands -- none of them are even kissing in any of
- these books; the most they're doing is holding
- hands -- that mere exposure to that is coercion?
- 17 MR. BAXTER: Our parents would object
- 18 to that. They follow --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Now --
- 20 so let's move to what I think your objection is.
- 21 I think your objection is to the student
- 22 guidance, correct?
- MR. BAXTER: Our objections would be
- 24 even to reading books that violate our -- our
- 25 clients' religious beliefs. They've been --

- 1 their -- their faith teaches, for example, they
- 2 shouldn't be exposed to information about sex
- during their years of innocence without being
- 4 accompanied by moral principles.
- 5 And, here, we have both books that
- 6 violate their moral principles and instruction
- 7 that tells them that, for example, they can pick
- 8 their pronouns based on the way they feel, not
- 9 even just for -- based on their gender but how
- 10 they feel from moment to moment.
- JUSTICE ALITO: But, Mr. Baxter --
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: But, Mr. Baxter --
- 13 JUSTICE ALITO: -- before we -- before
- 14 we move away from the book that Justice
- 15 Sotomayor was referring to, Uncle Bobby's
- 16 Wedding, I've read that book as well as a lot of
- 17 these other books. Do you think it's fair to
- 18 say that all that is done in Uncle Bobby's
- 19 Wedding is to expose children to the fact that
- there are men who marry other men?
- 21 MR. BAXTER: No, Your Honor. And this
- 22 Court in Obergefell promised that parents would
- 23 be able to continue to teach what this Court
- 24 called decent and honorable beliefs, that same
- 25 sex marriage is immoral according to their

- 1 beliefs.
- 2 And it's a far stretch from that for
- 3 schools to compel students to attend. Parents
- 4 are paying taxes. They have to pay at threat
- 5 of -- of criminal fines or penalties or the
- 6 expense of private school.
- 7 And then to have teachers telling them
- 8 things that are directly contrary to their
- 9 religious beliefs or outside their beliefs --
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah, the book has --
- 11 the book has a clear message, and a lot of
- 12 people think it's a good message, and maybe it
- is a good message, but it's a message that a lot
- of people who hold on to traditional religious
- 15 beliefs don't agree with.
- I don't think anybody can read that
- and say, well, this is just telling children
- 18 that there are occasions when men marry other
- 19 men, that Uncle Bobby gets married to his
- 20 boyfriend, Jamie, and everybody's happy and
- 21 everything is -- you know, it portrays this --
- 22 everyone accepts this except for the little
- 23 girl, Chloe, who has reservations about it. But
- 24 her mother corrects her: No, you shouldn't have
- 25 any reservations about this.

- 1 As I said, it has a clear moral
- 2 message. There may be --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Wait a minute.
- 4 The reservation is about --
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: Can I finish, please?
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel.
- 7 Yeah.
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: It has a clear moral
- 9 message. And it may be a good message. It's
- just a message that a lot of religious people
- 11 disagree with.
- MR. BAXTER: And when you add to that,
- 13 Your Honor, instruction that if -- if a student
- 14 disagrees, teachers are supposed to say things
- 15 like: Well, I have friends in that situation.
- 16 Do you think it's really fair for you to agree?
- 17 Or to suggest that it's hurtful for students who
- 18 disagree. And that's --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Baxter, I -- I
- 20 guess I'm interested in what the nature of the
- 21 rule you're asking for is. I mean, when you
- 22 started, it was -- it was about, you know,
- 23 matters pertaining to sex.
- 24 But, as you've answered some of these
- 25 questions, you've basically said: Well, you

- 1 know, my clients have religious principles that
- 2 conflict with what is being taught.
- And is -- does it go that far? In
- 4 other words, you know, does it matter what the
- 5 subject matter is? Does it matter what the age
- of the child is? Does it matter what the nature
- 7 of the instruction is? If so, how does it
- 8 matter?
- 9 Or, in the end, is what you're saying:
- 10 When a religious person confronts anything in a
- 11 classroom that conflicts with her religious
- 12 beliefs or her parents' that -- that the parent
- can then demand an opt-out?
- MR. BAXTER: It's really the latter,
- 15 Your Honor. And that's exactly what Montgomery
- 16 County allowed in its own religious diversity
- 17 guidelines. Anything that violated a
- 18 student's -- or imposed a substantial burden, in
- 19 their language, on a student's religious or
- 20 parent's religious beliefs, they had the right
- 21 to opt out. And that was --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: So this is a rule that
- 23 applies as well to a 16-year-old in biology
- 24 class, saying, you know, I don't -- you know,
- 25 the parents say: I don't want my child to be

- 1 there for the classes on evolution or on other
- 2 biological matters which conflict with my
- 3 religion? It would apply just as well to that?
- 4 MR. BAXTER: We know that those don't
- 5 happen very often because countries -- or
- 6 schools --
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: But it would if there
- 8 were?
- 9 MR. BAXTER: Certainly. And schools
- 10 have -- there are laws, for example, in states
- 11 that allow students to opt out of dissection
- because they don't want to participate in that.
- 13 And there are schools that allow --
- 14 there are schools across the country -- Hawaii,
- 15 which has a school district about the same size
- 16 as Montgomery County, which allows --
- 17 JUSTICE KAGAN: And if that's the --
- if -- so that's a pretty broad rule. If that's
- 19 the -- let me ask what the next step of that is.
- Suppose there are things that, you
- 21 know, students opt out of, and then, you know,
- 22 the parents think it's just not really fair that
- 23 my student -- that my kid has to leave the
- 24 classroom or has to put on, you know, headphones
- or, you know, has to otherwise be made to feel

- 1 isolated. So the next challenge is really the
- 2 class can't do this either.
- Would -- what would your position be
- 4 on that?
- 5 MR. BAXTER: Well, no student, Your
- 6 Honor, has the right to tell the school what to
- 7 teach or to tell other students what they have
- 8 to learn. You would clearly run into problems
- 9 in that situation where --
- 10 JUSTICE KAGAN: But, to the extent
- 11 that this is a rule about people being able to
- 12 access public education in a sort of equal
- manner, the parent might say: My child is not
- 14 being able to access education in that equal
- manner because, you know, he's made to leave the
- 16 classroom or he's made to, you know, do
- 17 something else that isolates him from the class.
- I mean, certainly, that's an argument
- 19 that we've often heard with respect to prayer
- and that people have accepted with respect to
- 21 prayer -- accepted with respect to prayer, that
- 22 it's kind of like not a sufficient answer to
- just say: Don't worry, the prayer can go on,
- you don't have to be part of it.
- So I'm just wondering whether that's

- 1 the next step here.
- MR. BAXTER: No, Your Honor, I don't
- 3 think so, because the -- of course, under the
- 4 Establishment Clause, there are different rules,
- 5 but under the Free Exercise Clause, we think
- 6 that the -- on strict scrutiny, those parents
- 7 would -- would always lose if they're trying to
- 8 direct the school what to teach or tell other
- 9 students what they must teach.
- 10 We know also that these --
- 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. But you are
- 12 suggesting -- okay. So that's a -- that's a --
- 13 a straightforward answer. I appreciate that.
- But just to go back -- and this was
- 15 also a straightforward answer, which I
- 16 appreciate. But, in terms of opt-out, you're
- 17 basically saying opt out for anything. It's --
- it's really the parents that get to decide --
- 19 you know, assuming that their beliefs are
- sincere, right, it's really the parent that gets
- 21 to decide. It doesn't matter the kid's age,
- doesn't matter sex, not sex. Doesn't -- doesn't
- 23 really matter this whole idea, I suppose, of
- 24 pressure or coercion. You know, if, like, just
- looking at a book would be in conflict with

- religious principles, that would be enough? 1 2 MR. BAXTER: Well, I would -- just to 3 be clear, under Yoder, the Court left open what would happen if there were kids who objected. 4 But we know that these things -- you 5 6 know, schools around the country already have 7 these very broad opt-out policies across the curriculum: in Hawaii for anything 8 9 controversial; in Arizona for anything that parents find -- deem harmful. 10 11 And we just don't find these kinds of 12 cases or these kinds of burdens where parents 13 are bringing extreme examples. You know, 14 parents with kids really don't have a lot of 15 time to be suing the school board, and they're 16 looking for a reasonable compromise. JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, I -- I 18 have a whole list of cases where parents have
- 17
- 19 objected to "biographical" -- I'm quoting --
- 20 "biographical material about women who have been
- 21 recognized for achievements outside of their
- 2.2 home" because some people believe women should
- 23 not work.
- 24 So too parents have objected to
- 25 teachers reading books featuring divorce,

- 1 interfaith marriage, or immodest dress. Forget
- about the evolution because that's come too,
- 3 you've just said.
- 4 Are these all coercive?
- 5 MR. BAXTER: Well, again, it's whether
- 6 they -- whatever "coercive" means, they do
- 7 violate -- they do -- could create a burden.
- 8 This Court has defined "burden" very simply that
- 9 if someone is trying to exercise a sincere
- 10 religious belief and the government is
- 11 prohibiting or inhibiting their ability to
- 12 exercise, that creates a burden.
- 13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Just say if
- someone's prohibiting just looking at something
- that they object to, that that's burdening their
- 16 religion?
- 17 MR. BAXTER: Again, we don't see these
- 18 cases arise in -- in reality. And --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: For reality's
- 20 sake, you see interfaith couples all the time
- 21 walking around. You see interracial couples
- 22 walking -- walking around. You see women on
- 23 this Court in positions of work outside the
- home.
- MR. BAXTER: And no one here is

2.1

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1
      raising a -- a burden in that situation. We're
 2
      far beyond that where our indoctrination --
 3
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But people are
      in -- but there are cases to that effect in
 4
 5
      schools.
 6
               MR. BAXTER: And those cases, you
7
     know, in --
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So tell me where
 8
     you're going to draw the line --
 9
10
               MR. BAXTER: The --
11
                JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- other than
12
      saying that if anyone objects to a book -- well,
13
     you want more than that, because the request
14
     here is to instruct the school to tell you its
15
      curricula, to guess at what you might find
16
      offensive, and then let you opt out, because
17
      that's the injunction you're asking for, isn't
      it? You're asking for the ability for schools
18
19
      to provide you with information about what's
20
     being taught and, if you object to it on
21
     religious grounds, to opt out.
2.2
                MR. BAXTER: Your Honor, I see my
23
      light is on. May I answer that question?
```

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You may, yes.

MR. BAXTER: Your Honor, even under

24

2.2

- 1 Yoder -- without Yoder, under a Smith regime,
- 2 and, here, those things would trigger strict
- 3 scrutiny.
- If you're under a regime where there's
- 5 direct discrimination, like we have here -- we
- 6 have students who are being told that they can
- 7 opt out for certain religious reasons but not
- 8 other religious reasons, and that's always going
- 9 to get you to strict scrutiny.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 11 counsel.
- 12 As far as simply looking at
- 13 something -- looking at the image of Muhammad is
- 14 a serious matter for someone who follows that
- 15 faith, right?
- MR. BAXTER: That's correct, Your
- 17 Honor. And Barnette already helps -- provides
- some guidance on this, that forcing people to do
- 19 things that directly violate their -- their
- 20 faith violates the -- the Free Exercise Clause.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I don't know
- 22 how often it comes up in the schools, but our
- 23 religious -- religion clause jurisprudence does
- 24 have the element of sincerity.
- 25 MR. BAXTER: That's correct. There

- 1 has to be a religious belief. It can't be just
- 2 something that you disagree with for political
- 3 or philosophical reasons. It must be sincere.
- 4 There's also a substantiality requirement that
- 5 depends on the objective pressure that the
- 6 government's putting on you.
- 7 All of those things provide a
- 8 significant screen. And just we know from
- 9 history, from common sense and looking at what's
- 10 happened in schools that have these broad
- 11 opt-out policies, like Montgomery County itself
- 12 had prior to this lawsuit, anything that
- 13 violated your -- your beliefs, you could opt
- 14 out, and we didn't see these kinds of -- and
- when they have come up, courts have dealt with
- 16 them in reasonable ways.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 18 counsel.
- 19 Justice Thomas?
- JUSTICE THOMAS: I think you mentioned
- 21 Yoder a couple of times. Would you spend a
- 22 minute on how you -- Yoder would -- role it
- 23 would play in your -- in our analysis or should
- 24 play?
- MR. BAXTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

2.4

- 1 Yoder looked in significant part at the
- 2 coerce -- unique coercive environment of the
- 3 public schools. It referred to the hydraulic
- 4 insistence on conformity that you find in
- 5 schools and removing parent -- children from
- 6 their parents for eight hours a day.
- Here, we have a situation that's even
- 8 more egregious than in Yoder, where you have
- 9 children of an extremely young age being
- indoctrinated in a topic that's known to be
- 11 sensitive. Every school in the country allows
- 12 opt-outs since sex ed has been introduced.
- 13 Unique because of its capacity to evoke
- 14 curiosity in children, and a curriculum that's
- designed to disrupt students' either/or thinking
- on -- on sexuality and gender identity.
- 17 In Yoder, you had incidental
- 18 encounters with values that were contrary to
- 19 those of the Amish. And so, in many ways, this
- 20 case is easier than Yoder.
- 21 JUSTICE THOMAS: Whose interests are
- 22 we concerned with here? Is it the interests of
- 23 the children, or is it the interests of the
- 24 parents?
- MR. BAXTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

- 1 We have named children, but for the preliminary
- 2 injunction, which, again, was filed two years
- 3 ago, we have raised the -- the rights of the
- 4 parents.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Alito?
- 6 JUSTICE ALITO: You've made a very
- 7 broad argument here at times, and it might be
- 8 good, it might not be good, but let's focus on
- 9 what's actually at issue in this particular
- 10 case.
- 11 What are the ages of the children who
- 12 are involved here?
- MR. BAXTER: These books were approved
- for pre-K, which in Montgomery County can start
- as early as 3 if they're going to turn 4 that
- 16 fall.
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: And it goes up to
- 18 what?
- 19 MR. BAXTER: The -- the books that
- we've all talked about go up through grade 6.
- JUSTICE ALITO: All right. So you're
- 22 talking about children maybe in the age of 5 to
- 23 11 or 4 to 11. Now would you agree that at a
- 24 certain age -- at that -- at a certain age,
- 25 students are capable of understanding this

- point, which probably is not a point that can be understood by a four- or five-year old, and that
- 3 is that my teacher, who is generally telling me
- 4 that certain things are right and that certain
- 5 things are wrong, isn't necessarily going to be
- 6 correct on everything? It is possible for me to
- 7 disagree with him or her on certain subjects?
- 8 Would you agree that there comes a point when a
- 9 student is able to make that distinction?
- 10 MR. BAXTER: That's right. And many
- of our clients' objections would be diminished
- 12 as their children got older. But, here, we're
- in a situation where Montgomery County's own
- 14 principals objected that these books were
- inappropriate for the age, that they were
- 16 dismissive of religion and shaming toward
- 17 children who disagree. The Board itself
- 18 withdrew two of the books for what it said were
- 19 content concerns because it finally agreed that
- 20 what parents and Petitioners -- and its own
- 21 principals were saying was accurate.
- 22 JUSTICE ALITO: And one final factor
- that may distinguish this particular case from
- 24 some of the others that you have been asked to
- 25 express a view about, and you did touch on this,

- 1 is the fact that it concerns sex and gender and
- 2 that the -- the Maryland legislature itself has
- 3 recognized these subjects raise special concerns
- 4 and has provided for an opt-out from the health
- 5 classes where these matters are discussed.
- 6 MR. BAXTER: That's right. And,
- 7 currently, from -- in Montgomery County, you can
- 8 opt out from the very same instruction during
- 9 health class, but then you're required to stay
- 10 during -- during story time.
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Thank you.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 13 Sotomayor?
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, a couple
- of questions to clarify things.
- Uncle Bob's Wedding, the character,
- 17 the child character, wasn't objecting to
- 18 same-sex marriage. She was objecting to the
- 19 fact that marriage would take her uncle away
- from spending more time with her, correct?
- MR. BAXTER: Again, it would be -- you
- 22 know, courts would be engaged in religious
- 23 discrimination entanglement if they --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm asking you to
- answer my question. It wasn't that she was

- 1 objecting to gay marriage qua gay marriage,
- 2 period. She was objecting to having her uncle's
- 3 time taken by someone else?
- 4 MR. BAXTER: I'm not sure that's
- 5 correct, Your Honor. I think, for a child of
- 6 that age --
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Then now we --
- 8 now --
- 9 MR. BAXTER: -- it's hard to express
- 10 what their actual concerns are.
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, when the
- 12 character says he'll have less time for me, it
- 13 seems self-evident, isn't it?
- MR. BAXTER: You know, Your Honor,
- 15 I -- again, Montgomery County's own principals
- 16 objected to this --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Now
- let's go back to this question of age, okay,
- 19 and -- and what teachers are saying or not
- 20 saying.
- 21 Do you want a special rule for
- 22 children between kindergarten and sixth grade?
- MR. BAXTER: Well, if the Court wanted
- to go there, that certainly would make common
- 25 sense. Parents everywhere know that children

- 1 are especially vulnerable when exposed --
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Where in our case
- 3 law would you see that as just mere age is
- 4 coercion -- exposure is mere coercion of a
- 5 certain age?
- 6 MR. BAXTER: Well, this Court has
- 7 frequently, you know, recognized that, for
- 8 example, children lack the maturity to make
- 9 decisions to discern sometimes between truth and
- 10 error, to weigh what their parents are saying
- 11 versus what their teachers are saying.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So, if some of
- 13 this objection -- you said you don't have an
- 14 objection to showing an interracial marriage.
- 15 You don't have an objection qua objection to
- 16 merely gay couples shown to -- to marrying as
- long as you don't have approval of that? Is
- 18 that what you would object to?
- MR. BAXTER: Well, Your Honor, again,
- it would depend on the individual's beliefs.
- 21 And this Court has already held, for example, in
- 22 Bob Jones that the burden --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So, if none of
- 24 the -- all of the parents -- many of the
- 25 affidavits that the parents put here said they

- don't mind teaching respect and kindness towards
- 2 people who are different. The objections appear
- 3 to be with some of the teacher instructions, the
- 4 ones having to do with altering the mind-set of
- 5 children or the ones talking about gender being
- 6 a guess at birth. Those were the things that I
- 7 saw the parents objecting to.
- 8 MR. BAXTER: The parents object to the
- 9 books and to the instructions. There's no
- 10 question that together --
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We can look at the
- 12 record --
- MR. BAXTER: -- and even separately
- the books go to indoctrination more than
- 15 exposure.
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We can look to the
- 17 record for that, correct?
- 18 MR. BAXTER: I'm sorry?
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We can look to the
- 20 record for it?
- MR. BAXTER: That's correct.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Thank
- 23 you.
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I want to take you

- 1 back to some of the questions that Justice Alito
- 2 was asking because I too was struck by -- these
- 3 are, you know, young kids' picture books, and on
- 4 matters concerning sexuality, I suspect there
- 5 are a lot of non-religious parents who weren't
- 6 all that thrilled about this, and then you, you
- 7 know, add in religion, and -- and that's, you
- 8 know, even more serious.
- 9 But I guess I'm searching for what in
- 10 your legal arguments would allow us to draw
- lines in this area, and I'm -- I'm -- I'm kind
- of not finding it from what you were saying to
- me in our earlier -- or -- or what you said to
- 14 Justice Alito because, when Justice Alito said
- how about that 17-year-old, you said, well, many
- 16 parents' objections would decrease.
- 17 But that still indicates that if
- 18 that -- if a parent said no, even with respect
- 19 to that 17-year-old, I still care about this, I
- want an opt-out, you're not giving anything that
- 21 would allow lines to be drawn. And I'm just
- 22 curious if you think lines can be drawn and
- where they would be drawn and on the basis of
- 24 what First Amendment doctrine they would be
- 25 drawn.

- 1 MR. BAXTER: We think there are lines 2 that can be drawn there, the same lines that this Court has drawn in every other free 3 exercise case. And the burden -- a -- a 4 plaintiff has to show that its beliefs are 5 6 religious, that they are sincere, they have --7 there has to be a substantial infringement and -- or burden or pressure. 8 9 And then, on the strict scrutiny side, there are also --10 11 JUSTICE KAGAN: But I'm -- I'm hearing 12 you saying that the burden that you're saying -and, of course, we're just assuming that all 13 14 these people have sincere religious beliefs. 15 Let's just assume that. 16 But what I'm hearing you saying is the 17 burden is basically up to the parent to decide this conflicts with my religious beliefs, I want 18 19 an opt-out. Is that correct? MR. BAXTER: Yes. And on the Sherbert 20 side, under strict scrutiny, they would have to 21 2.2 first show that there is a law that's not 23 neutral or generally applicable, so there's a
- 25 And on the Yoder side, if this Court

limit there.

- 1 didn't want to go all the way to address the
- 2 issues that aren't present in this case, it
- 3 could rely on the uniquely coercive environment
- 4 of -- environment of the schools.
- 5 And now putting those kinds of
- 6 issues --
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. So those --
- 8 MR. BAXTER: -- on the burden side --
- 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- those still, it's
- 10 like just pretty -- I mean, you're -- I'm really
- 11 searching for something, and I can -- I know
- 12 that you realize that, and you're still not
- 13 giving me anything other than, if it's in a
- 14 school and a sincere religious parent has an
- objection, that objection is always going to
- 16 result in an opt-out --
- MR. BAXTER: That's the first --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: -- no matter how -- no
- 19 matter what the instruction is like, no matter
- 20 what the materials are, no matter how old the
- 21 kids are.
- 22 MR. BAXTER: And that's the rule that
- 23 schools everywhere in the country are -- are --
- 24 are working under right now. By their own
- 25 choice, that was Montgomery County's own rule

- 1 before this lawsuit came in. And there were
- 2 never these kinds of problems until it really
- 3 introduced a -- a curriculum that was clearly
- 4 indoctrinating students in things that the
- 5 principal said was introducing things as fact
- 6 that aren't fact.
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: Yeah, but once we
- 8 articulate a rule like that, you're going to
- 9 have a lot of parents, it seems to me -- I don't
- 10 think you can say just because it hasn't
- 11 happened, once we say something like what you're
- 12 asking us to say --
- MR. BAXTER: Well --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: -- it will be like,
- 15 you know, opt-outs for everyone.
- MR. BAXTER: Well, certainly, the
- 17 government always wants to put these things on
- 18 the burden side instead of the strict scrutiny
- 19 side.
- We heard these arguments in Hobby
- 21 Lobby, where there was a lot of concerns about
- 22 what would happen, in O Centro, what would
- 23 happen with drugs. And -- and, in reality, we
- 24 didn't see those kinds of -- of floods happen.
- 25 And when they have, the courts have managed to

- deal with them without any significant
- 2 difficulty.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Thank you.
- 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 5 Gorsuch?
- 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You've spoken a
- 7 little bit about Yoder today. I'd like you --
- 8 to hear your thoughts about the Smith side of
- 9 the argument and the Fourth Circuit's
- 10 suggestion -- I think it's a fair reading of the
- 11 footnote but maybe not -- I'd like both sides to
- 12 think about this -- whether if -- if you fail
- 13 Smith's neutral and generally applicable rule,
- 14 whether a plaintiff still has to show a
- substantial burden or whether you go straight to
- 16 strict scrutiny.
- 17 MR. BAXTER: I think you would just
- 18 have to go -- I mean, I think, at that point, if
- 19 you've shown lack of neutrality and general
- 20 applicability, you would still have to have an
- 21 injury, maybe something --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: For constitutional
- 23 Article III purposes?
- MR. BAXTER: Exactly.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: But do you have to

- 1 show a substantial burden, or is -- is that law
- 2 that is not neutral, that discriminates against
- 3 religion auto -- does that go straight to --
- 4 MR. BAXTER: I think the standing
- 5 injury would be sufficient, and here's an
- 6 example why. If you look at the Board's, for
- 7 example, revised diversity guidelines, they try
- 8 to draw a line between curricular activities and
- 9 extracurricular activities.
- 10 Yet they also say -- and this is at
- 11 674 of the appendix -- that you can opt out of
- 12 choir or band if you object to the religious
- songs, even -- and if -- is that curricular or
- 14 extracurricular?
- They also say on the extracurricular
- 16 side you can opt out from things like
- 17 Valentine's Day if you don't like the religious
- 18 overtones of that holiday.
- 19 But, when the -- when Sherwood
- 20 Elementary School announced that it was going to
- 21 read one book of the inclusivity books every day
- in June for the month of moon -- for the month
- of June to celebrate Pride Month, you couldn't
- 24 opt out.
- 25 So there's this discrimination where

- 1 you get -- some religious reasons get opted out,
- 2 some don't. There is these labels about
- 3 curricular, extracurricular, English and
- 4 language arts versus health, but in the end,
- 5 it's the same -- the same thing.
- 6 And some students are getting
- 7 opt-outs, and that -- and some aren't. That
- 8 discrimination alone is the burden that gets us
- 9 to strict scrutiny.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 11 Kavanaugh?
- 12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: A few questions.
- What's your understanding of how the
- 14 surrounding counties are dealing with this,
- 15 Frederick County, Howard County, Prince George's
- 16 County, Anne Arundel County, and the like?
- 17 MR. BAXTER: Yeah, Carroll County, for
- 18 example, has taken the position that it will
- 19 teach inclusivity without indoctrinating
- 20 students. And so it's not introducing inform --
- 21 this ideology -- extreme ideology about gender,
- 22 whether your body says anything about your
- gender, whether doctors guessed at your sex,
- 24 whether your pronouns change day to day based on
- 25 the weather or not, whether you should petition

- 1 for, you know -- you know, unisex bathrooms.
- 2 It's -- it's teaching inclusivity without
- 3 those -- that indoctrination.
- 4 And -- and our clients agree, every
- 5 student deserves to be respected and loved,
- 6 and -- and nobody disagrees with that. But you
- 7 don't do that by forcing others -- in fact,
- 8 religion is another one of the categories in the
- 9 equity regulation that is required to be
- 10 respected.
- 11 The principals, when they first
- 12 responded to this -- this curriculum, their
- 13 concern was for the religious students, that
- they were going to be dismissed and shamed for
- 15 their beliefs.
- 16 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And I think you
- just said this, but you're not seeking to
- 18 prohibit instruction in the classroom, you're
- just seeking not to be forced to participate in
- 20 that instruction?
- MR. BAXTER: That's correct.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: The term
- "coercive," I think, has been used in some of
- the colloquy, but the right term is "burden,"
- isn't that correct?

1 MR. BAXTER: That's correct, Your 2 And -- and if you think about their 3 example of saying, like, the court -- the Fourth Circuit said that, you know, the students were 4 never asked to change their religious beliefs. 5 6 Is it enough if you just ask them: Will you 7 change your religious beliefs? Or does there 8 have to be something more? That is really not a workable standard. 9 10 And I -- you know, schools should not 11 be treated differently than any other government 12 entity as far as what their obligation is. it somewhat flips the Bill of Rights on its head 13 14 if we're worried more about extreme examples 15 that don't happen to protect the government from 16 the parents as opposed to parent -- protecting 17 the parents' fundamental rights to direct the religious upbringing of their children. 18 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And then, in terms 20 of sincerity, in other words, if you're lying 21 about your religious belief, that can be 2.2 inquired into, but not the legitimacy, the 23 reasonableness, the acceptability, the 24 consistency. None of that -- a court has no 25 business questioning any of that about someone's

- 1 religious beliefs as I understand our case law.
- 2 MR. BAXTER: That's right, Your Honor.
- 3 In this case, again, the fact that the Board has
- 4 admitted that they would give opt-outs to
- 5 Muslims who object to their children viewing an
- 6 image of the Prophet Muhammad but not our Muslim
- 7 clients who object to their students reading
- 8 these books shows that that kind of analysis
- 9 would entangle courts in religious questions and
- 10 invite religious discrimination.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And then I guess I
- 12 am a bit mystified as a life-long resident of
- 13 the county how it came to this.
- 14 Can you just tell us what happened
- when -- in March of '23, you know, what -- what
- happened in terms of the objections and how the
- 17 School Board responded to give us a little
- 18 bit --
- 19 MR. BAXTER: Well, I share your
- 20 concern. My kids graduated -- two of my kids
- 21 graduated from MoCo and were opted out when
- 22 they -- when they asked on their own accord to
- 23 opt out of some instruction on -- on sex
- 24 education.
- 25 And what happened is -- we're not even

- 1 entirely sure because, for the entire first
- year, the Board promised in multiple places,
- 3 on -- on Fox News and other media, that parents
- 4 would be -- be notified and then they would be
- 5 opted out.
- The last notice happened on March 22,
- 7 2023. The very next day, overnight, with no
- 8 explanation, the Board came out and said: We're
- 9 changing the rule because we -- because we want
- 10 every -- all students to be instructed on
- 11 inclusivity. That's at 547 in the appendix,
- 12 that emphasis on all students have to receive
- 13 this instruction, nothing about
- 14 administrability.
- 15 And then, from there on -- even then,
- 16 they said: If we've already told you you can
- opt out, we'll let you do that, but new -- more
- 18 parents can't ask.
- 19 And then it wasn't until later in the
- 20 year when they actually revised their
- 21 guidelines, which still allow certain religious
- 22 opt-outs and just not others.
- 23 So this was clearly targeted at
- 24 religious parents objecting --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But then

- 1 complaints were raised, right?
- 2 MR. BAXTER: That's right. Hundreds
- of parents complained. These were mostly --
- 4 according to news articles, mostly families from
- 5 Muslim faith and Ethiopian Orthodox who were
- 6 objecting.
- 7 When they -- when they spoke to the
- 8 Board, the Board accused them of using their
- 9 religious beliefs as another reason to hate,
- 10 accused a young Muslim girl of parroting her
- 11 parents' dogma, and then accused the parents of
- 12 aligning with racist xenophobes and white
- 13 supremacists.
- And so, again, there's no question in
- this case that there is a burden, that it was
- imposed with animosity, and that it's
- discriminating against our clients because of
- 18 their religious beliefs.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 21 Barrett?
- JUSTICE BARRETT: So, counsel, we've
- talked a lot about burden, and I'd like to get a
- 24 definition.
- So Justice Sotomayor's questions, I

- 1 think, track what the Fourth Circuit said, which
- 2 is that compulsion is required.
- 3 That's not your position, that
- 4 compulsion is too far, right? So can you
- 5 precisely define for me what it means to have a
- 6 burden?
- 7 MR. BAXTER: Yes. I think there's
- 8 three main ways this Court has reviewed that.
- 9 Under Yoder, it would be: Is there
- 10 substantial interference with the parents'
- 11 ability to direct the religious upbringing of
- 12 their children? We think we've shown that here.
- 13 Under cases like Sherbert that have
- 14 continued through to Fulton, it's: Are the
- parents being pressured to abandon or modify
- their religious beliefs in order to access a
- 17 public benefit, like public education?
- 18 And then I think we also have what I
- think Justice Gorsuch may have been suggesting,
- 20 just if there's straight-up discrimination,
- 21 where some religious students are opted out and
- others aren't, then that itself would also be a
- 23 burden.
- 24 And I think we satisfy any one of
- 25 those tests.

1 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. I have 2 questions for you about those tests, but I'm 3 going to bracket them to just follow up on the 4 burden question. Substantial interference from Yoder, 5 6 so would you say you could root it in that 7 because it's rooted in the case? Is it somehow rooted in the definition of "prohibit" in the 8 First Amendment? 9 10 Because it seems to me that, you know, 11 the questions that you're getting are about line 12 drawing -- I mean, Justice Kagan was making this 13 point. 14 And one place where some of that line 15 drawing might happen is in the definition of 16 "burden." So I think the definition of "burden" 17 is important. 18 And, really, that's the -- the main 19 thing that's before us. The question of whether 20 you get an op-out -- opt-out really goes to the 21 Smith analysis or strict scrutiny under Yoder. 2.2 We don't even have to decide that, right? We 23 don't have to decide whether you get the 24 opt-out. We just have to decide if the Fourth 25 Circuit accurately defined what a burden is.

- 1 MR. BAXTER: I mean, the Court doesn't
- 2 have to, it's true. I think there are multiple
- 3 reasons why this Court should.
- 4 JUSTICE BARRETT: I know you want us
- 5 to. But we don't have to.
- 6 MR. BAXTER: Correct.
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: Really, what we have
- 8 to do is nail down what it means to burden the
- 9 right, right?
- 10 MR. BAXTER: That's correct.
- 11 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. So
- 12 unreasonable interference, and you would root
- 13 that primarily in -- in Yoder for that strain of
- 14 the doctrine?
- MR. BAXTER: Correct.
- 16 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Now what kind
- of a claim are you bringing? Are you bringing a
- 18 hybrid rights claim for purposes of Yoder? Are
- 19 you kind of bringing all of them, like a
- 20 straight-up free exercise claim, a Smith claim?
- I mean, it's a little bit hard to pin down.
- MR. BAXTER: Yeah, I think we're
- 23 bringing all of them. We think, in Smith, the
- 24 Court said that Yoder fell outside of its rule.
- 25 Excuse me. And -- and so we think that that's a

- 1 separate track. And whatever -- whatever the
- 2 Court meant by hybrid rights or other rights
- 3 that were at issue in -- in Yoder, we have those
- 4 same here, however you define that. This is
- 5 almost exactly the same situation where parents
- 6 are concerned about what their children are
- 7 being taught in the highly coercive environment
- 8 of the public schools. And -- and, here, we
- 9 have even more egregiously the curriculum
- 10 designed -- the Board said, when you select
- 11 these books, we want you to select books that
- 12 will disrupt cis-normativity, disrupt
- 13 hetero-normativity. And so we think that
- 14 whatever -- whatever Smith meant by hybrid
- 15 rights that were -- may have been at issue in --
- in Yoder, we -- we meet that definition.
- 17 JUSTICE BARRETT: Do we have to
- 18 embrace the hybrid rights theory in order to --
- 19 to analyze your claim or your definition of
- 20 burden for purposes of Yoder? Do we have to say
- 21 Yoder is about hybrid rights and -- and this is
- 22 why you satisfy that definition?
- MR. BAXTER: I don't think so, Your
- 24 Honor. This Court, as recently as in Espinoza,
- 25 recognized Yoder as a case being about the free

- 1 exercise right of parents. The questions
- 2 presented in Yoder were all about free exercise.
- 3 And so I don't think that any side statements
- 4 that were made in Smith have to govern how this
- 5 Court treats that rule here.
- 6 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. And now let
- 7 me ask you about the burden in this case.
- 8 So there's been a lot of talk about
- 9 exposure. The Fourth Circuit said this is just
- 10 about exposure. You've pointed out, you know,
- 11 that in cases like, you know, Intersection
- 12 Allies, there's actually in the book -- you
- 13 know, it -- it presents a world view, right?
- MR. BAXTER: And it says let's disrupt
- 15 the norms, that book.
- 16 JUSTICE BARRETT: Let's disrupt the
- 17 norms. And -- and many of the books, it's not
- just pictures; it's actually the text is -- you
- 19 know, it's talking about there are not just two
- 20 genders, embracing, you know, non-binary and --
- and pronouns, et cetera.
- 22 So that's exposure, though, to those
- 23 ideas. It's not just exposure to the pictures
- of, you know, the two men getting married. It's
- 25 exposure to the ideas.

1 MR. BAXTER: That's correct. 2 JUSTICE BARRETT: But, to clarify, 3 what are your clients objecting to? Are they objecting only to exposure, or are they 4 objecting to what they're calling 5 indoctrination? 6 7 MR. BAXTER: If, by exposure, you mean having the books read to them, they do object to 8 9 that. They're not objecting to the books being on the shelf or available in the library without 10 11 a teacher requiring them to read it or reading 12 it to them. 13 JUSTICE BARRETT: So you would not be 14 making the same claim based on your clients' 15 religious beliefs if they were just on the 16 shelves or just in the library? 17 MR. BAXTER: Correct. 18 JUSTICE BARRETT: Could another parent 19 bring that claim? 20 MR. BAXTER: I -- I suppose they could, but then you would -- I mean, again, we 21 2.2 don't see these kinds of claims happening, but 23 they would almost certainly lose because it would -- it would -- strict scrutiny would 24 25 easily be satisfied if every student were

- 1 allowed to say I want this book or not that
- 2 book. I mean, no -- no student has the right to
- 3 tell the school which books to choose or what
- 4 curriculum to teach or what other students will
- 5 have to learn.
- 6 And so we think that would easily --
- 7 those would easily fail under strict scrutiny.
- 8 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. So it's not
- 9 about exposure. It's not about books on the
- 10 shelf. It's not about books in the library.
- 11 It's about actually reading the books with the
- 12 text that communicates the ideas that are
- 13 contrary to your clients' sincerely held
- 14 religious beliefs?
- MR. BAXTER: Right. Their beliefs --
- they follow, for example, the papal exhortation
- 17 under Familiaris Consortio that they shouldn't
- 18 expose their children during their -- during
- 19 their innocent years to instruction on sex
- 20 that's disconnected or disassociated from moral
- 21 principles.
- 22 And so that's -- that's what
- 23 they're -- and, you know, the Mahmoud family,
- 24 they also have an objection to any kind of
- 25 discussion for young children outside of their

- 1 family circle, as do many families, as the
- 2 Court's noted.
- 3 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. And so I want
- 4 to talk about the public benefit analysis. So
- 5 the government frames this in terms of public
- 6 education as a public benefit, and your friends
- 7 on the other side do too.
- 8 And I'm just trying to figure out if
- 9 that's the right way to think about this
- 10 because, in Maryland, you're compelled to send
- 11 your children to public schools, and it's a
- misdemeanor if you don't and you're fined if you
- don't. And it's true that the statute gives you
- 14 an exemption to that compulsion if you choose
- 15 home schooling or private school. And, you
- 16 know, what is it, like, thorough and
- 17 comparable --
- 18 MR. BAXTER: Right.
- 19 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- instruction? But
- 20 this isn't like a public benefit like we apply
- 21 for, you know, rubber tires for our playground
- or, you know, we apply for a license to engage
- in some kind of activity. There's actually a
- 24 compulsion here.
- 25 So is public benefit the right way to

- 1 think about this?
- 2 MR. BAXTER: Well, I think, if you --
- 3 if the Court does think about it in that
- 4 context, it's a much more valuable benefit than
- 5 just getting access to rubber tires or some of
- 6 the other things this Court has found burdened
- 7 religion. And so -- but also, I think the
- 8 coercive element is -- is adequate for this
- 9 Court to reach a conclusion in favor of my
- 10 client.
- 11 JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, which way do
- 12 you think it fits better? I mean, you're
- compelled to send your child to public school on
- pain of fine unless you take advantage of an
- 15 exemption. So it's just hard for me to see how
- it's a public benefit in the same way that some
- of our cases have talked about public benefit.
- 18 So which model -- I mean, I understand you don't
- 19 want to disclaim public benefit, but which way
- 20 do you think it fits best?
- 21 MR. BAXTER: Well, I think, certainly,
- the Barnette example is a very good example of
- where you're actually compelling children to do
- things that are against their beliefs, and I
- 25 think that would be -- that's a very fitting

1 model for this case. 2 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Thank you. 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Jackson? 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: So I quess I -- your 5 6 colloguy with Justice Barrett makes me wonder 7 whether this case is really the right vehicle to evaluate any of these issues. I mean, how can 8 9 we say that you meet any definition of the 10 burdens -- Justice Barrett went over several 11 different versions of them -- when we don't even 12 know how these books are actually being used in the classroom? I mean, this was what I 13 14 understood the Fourth Circuit's primary holding 15 to be, that the record is thread-bare. It 16 contains no information about how any teacher or 17 school employee has actually used any of the 18 books or what any child has been taught in 19 conjunction with their use. And it seems that aspects of your 20 argument are turning on whether the books are 21 2.2 just on the shelves or whether students are 23 being taught. And so why wouldn't we wait until 24 we have a record regarding those things before

we make any legal pronouncements about what's

- 1 happening in this case?
- 2 MR. BAXTER: Well, two responses, Your
- 3 Honor. First, this is a preliminary injunction,
- 4 but if you think about the case, for example,
- 5 Brown versus, you know, Hot, Sexy, and Safe, is
- 6 that -- and I don't even want to describe what
- 7 happened in that case, but should that kind of
- 8 graphic sex simulation between -- with a
- 9 student --
- 10 JUSTICE JACKSON: No. I -- I --
- 11 but --
- 12 MR. BAXTER: -- and a teacher have to
- 13 happen before you bring a claim?
- JUSTICE JACKSON: But I need you to
- focus on my question. You -- this is -- this is
- 16 a preliminary injunction. I appreciate that.
- When you seek a preliminary injunction, you
- 18 actually have to have a factual record that is
- 19 the basis for the court to make a determination
- in your favor that some conduct that you're
- 21 complaining about needs to be enjoined.
- 22 And what's confusing to me and hard,
- 23 really hard, in this situation is that we have a
- lot of sincerely held beliefs and concerns and
- children and principals, and I see all of those

- 1 things and so really want to be careful about
- 2 making the pronouncement that relates to this.
- I don't understand how we can do it on
- 4 this record because we can't know -- we don't --
- 5 we don't at this moment, based on the record
- 6 you've provided, know that these books aren't
- 7 just sitting on the shelves. And you've said
- 8 that if that's the case, that's not going to be
- 9 enough.
- 10 MR. BAXTER: I disagree, Your Honor.
- 11 The record is undisputed. And I again will
- 12 refer you to the district court transcript at
- 13 63, where counsel said that --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: So you're saying the
- 15 Fourth Circuit is wrong when it says, "We don't
- 16 have any information about how any teacher or
- 17 school employee has actually used any of the
- 18 books?"
- 19 MR. BAXTER: The -- the -- the
- 20 court of appeals did not dispute that some of
- 21 the books have to be used. And we have all --
- 22 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand
- 23 that.
- MR. BAXTER: -- of the teachers'
- instructions that the Board's not disputed.

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: I understand that, 2 but the Fourth Circuit made a ruling that we 3 don't know "what any child has been taught in conjunction with their use." 4 So are you saying that you do have 5 affidavits and information about teachers in the 6 7 classroom and what they've taught children of different ages about these books? 8 MR. BAXTER: Yes, we do. The -- all 9 of our clients have -- in their declarations, 10 11 they describe which books are going to be read 12 to their children and why they asked it --JUSTICE JACKSON: Were the clients in 13 14 the classroom? 15 MR. BAXTER: They were not in the 16 classroom, but they know -- in the end, we don't 17 have to wait until the injury has happened to 18 get relief. The point of a preliminary 19 injunction is that we can -- when -- when the injury imminent, we can seek relief --20 21 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. Let me 22 ask you another --23 MR. BAXTER: -- to stop it from happening before our children's innocence is 24 25 destroyed.

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: Let me ask you --2 let me ask you another series of questions 3 because I'm just trying to understand the implications of the rule that you want us to 4 reach on this record where we -- we're not 5 6 really sure what's going on. 7 Is your argument actually confined to the content of the school's curriculum? I mean, 8 9 I appreciate that you say we're in the public 10 school, this is a uniquely coercive environment, 11 but what -- what if we have a teacher who is gay 12 and has a photo of a wedding on her desk? Is a 13 parent able or could they opt out of having 14 their student be in that classroom? 15 MR. BAXTER: Well, we think no because 16 the student -- you know, the student may have --17 may claim a burden and that -- but the -- on the 18 question of -- the student doesn't have the 19 right to tell a teacher what to say. The 20 teacher has speech rights that would go again to 21 all those things --2.2 JUSTICE JACKSON: But I quess I don't 23 understand that given your argument. I mean, 24 so, you know, Example 1, we have a gay teacher in the classroom and they have a -- a wedding 25

- 1 photo on their desk, and the children are
- 2 exposed then to the same kinds of picture that
- 3 you say is in the book that you don't want
- 4 children to be exposed to.
- 5 What -- what about the parent -- the
- 6 teacher showing pictures from the wedding or the
- 7 teacher goes off to get married and comes back
- 8 and talks about their spouse? Do we have
- 9 opt-out provisions for children in that
- 10 situation?
- MR. BAXTER: Again, we think the same
- 12 rules would apply. And if you were in a system
- 13 where --
- 14 JUSTICE JACKSON: The same rules would
- 15 apply. So this is not just about books. This
- is about exposure to people of different sexual
- orientations and the objection, the sincerely
- 18 held objection, that children shouldn't be
- 19 exposed to this?
- 20 MR. BAXTER: Again, our clients are
- 21 not raising those. And we know that these kinds
- of objections aren't happening. Here, the Board
- 23 is imposing indoctrination on children --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: What if -- what
- 25 if --

1 MR. BAXTER: -- that violates their 2 religious beliefs. 3 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- what if a student group puts up "Love is Love" posters around the 4 school, featuring same-sex couples or trans 5 6 youth? May parents -- do parents have to have 7 notice of this and the ability to opt their children out of going into the parts of the 8 9 school where these posters are? 10 MR. BAXTER: Again, we don't think 11 that any child has the right to dictate what the 12 school does or what other students say on 13 campus. 14 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, they're not 15 dictating. They just want an opt-out. They 16 don't want their children walking in the --17 MR. BAXTER: We think they would lose 18 on that -- in that situation. 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: Why? What -- what 20 about your principle does not also mean that if 21 we have a section of the school with "Love is Love" posters and, you know, children who have 2.2 23 to go through there, what about your principle

says that a religious parent shouldn't be able

to say: I don't want my kid walking in that

24

1 part of the school? 2 MR. BAXTER: Well, they would lose 3 because the strict scrutiny analysis would favor the Board in that situation, because it would be 4 impossible for the Board to have -- to satisfy 5 6 every student's needs about what's on the board. 7 Now, if you're in a situation where --8 JUSTICE JACKSON: I'm sorry. It would 9 be impossible for them to -- to actually implement an opt-out in that situation? 10 11 MR. BAXTER: That's right. So, if --12 if -- if the request, for example, is so broad, like it was in Yoder, that the only -- the only 13 14 option is for the students to be removed from 15 the school entirely, that would be then the 16 least restrictive means available. And so, 17 under normal strict scrutiny analysis, these 18 things would sort out in different schools. 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I give you one What about a trans student in the 20 more? 21 classroom? There's a student who's in the 2.2 class. Must the teacher notify the parents of 23 the student's existence and give them an opt-out to not be in the same classroom with this child? 24 25 MR. BAXTER: No. And we've never said

- 1 that there is an independent right to be -- for
- 2 schools to anticipate what parents might object
- 3 to. But, when parents know something, there
- 4 could be a sincere religious burden, but,
- 5 again --
- 6 JUSTICE JACKSON: Yes, a parent knows.
- 7 A parent -- the child comes home and says there
- 8 is a trans -- a transgender child in my
- 9 classroom, and I know what you've taught me in
- 10 terms of religious teachings, I object to that.
- 11 Parent knows. Can a parent insist
- 12 that the school --
- MR. BAXTER: Again, we think the
- 14 parent --
- 15 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- allow the child
- 16 to sit out?
- 17 MR. BAXTER: Again, we think the
- 18 parents would lose in that context.
- 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. Let me
- 20 ask you one other set of questions about
- 21 coercion because Justice Kavanaugh points out
- 22 that -- that, you know, the test is burden.
- I had understood that the way in which
- this Court analyzed burden in these kinds of
- 25 cases is to look to coercion. So they really

- 1 aren't a separate thing.
- 2 And I guess what I'm really puzzling
- 3 over is that it seems to me that coercion in
- 4 this context is actually operating at two
- 5 different levels and that we have to kind of
- 6 really focus on that in order to understand
- 7 what's happening.
- 8 One is to the students in the
- 9 classroom, the coercion of being forced to be
- 10 exposed to these kinds of materials or these
- 11 kinds of things, or can they opt out.
- 12 But I think there's another coercion,
- and you've touched on it a little bit, and that
- is: Assuming that there's no opt-out in this
- 15 environment, are students being coerced into
- 16 being in that school at all?
- 17 And I think those two different ways
- 18 are really, really important. I mean, as I read
- our cases, we could have set up a constitutional
- framework in which all students are required to
- 21 attend public school. They have to go to public
- 22 school.
- 23 And I think, in that situation, you
- 24 would have a pretty strong argument that it
- burdens a parent's religious exercise if the

- 1 public school teaches children things that
- 2 contradict the parent's religious beliefs.
- 3 Here I am, I'm a religious parent, I
- 4 have to put my kid in this school. And when my
- 5 kid goes there, it -- he's learning all sorts of
- 6 things that I'm saying against my religious
- 7 belief.
- 8 I -- I -- I get that. But what do we
- 9 do about the world that we're actually in, which
- is where Pierce says that the parent can choose
- 11 to put their kid elsewhere, that you don't have
- 12 to send your kid to public school.
- In that situation, I guess I'm
- struggling to see how it burdens a parent's
- 15 religious exercise if the school teaches
- something that the parent disagrees with. You
- 17 have a choice. You don't have to send your kid
- 18 to that school. You can put them in another
- 19 situation. You can home-school them.
- 20 How is it a burden on the parent if
- 21 they have the option to send their kid
- 22 elsewhere?
- MR. BAXTER: Well, Your Honor, the
- 24 world we live in in this case is that most
- 25 parents don't have that option. They have two

- 1 working parents. They can't afford to send to
- 2 private school.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Yes, as a matter of
- 4 practicality, absolutely.
- 5 MR. BAXTER: And that's the reality
- for our parents.
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: I understand. But,
- 8 in so many other constitutional doctrines, we
- 9 don't focus on whether people actually can
- 10 afford to protect their rights.
- MR. BAXTER: Well, here, they're
- 12 forced --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: In so many other
- 14 doctrines --
- MR. BAXTER: -- they're forced to pay
- 16 for the public schooling.
- 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand.
- But, usually, we set aside and we say: But you
- 19 still have the right to get an attorney in a
- 20 civil case even if you can't afford it, right?
- 21 So we don't focus on whether or not they can
- 22 actually do it. They have an option.
- 23 And what I guess I'm worried about is
- a world in which, when there is an option to
- 25 send your kid somewhere else, it seems to me

- 1 that these parents would be dictating what this
- 2 school does in the way that you say our cases
- 3 say they can't do, right?
- 4 MR. BAXTER: In Carson versus Fulton,
- 5 this Court never required coercion. The parents
- 6 were already paying tuition to go to the school.
- 7 In -- in -- in all those cases,
- 8 Lukumi, the schools didn't really need tires.
- 9 They weren't being coerced to do anything.
- 10 This Court has always -- since
- 11 Sherbert -- Adele Sherbert, Thomas, they weren't
- being coerced to do anything. They just were
- 13 being pressured to violate the religious
- 14 beliefs --
- 15 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 16 MR. BAXTER: -- in order to access a
- 17 benefit that's much less value than education.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 19 counsel.
- Ms. Harris.
- ORAL ARGUMENT OF SARAH M. HARRIS
- 22 FOR THE UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
- 23 SUPPORTING THE PETITIONERS
- MS. HARRIS: Mr. Chief Justice, and
- 25 may it please the Court:

1	When the government forces people to
2	choose between violating sincerely held
3	religious beliefs or foregoing a public benefit,
4	that burdens religious exercise.
5	In Fulton, offering foster care
6	contracts only to groups that would certify
7	same-sex couples burdened groups that believe
8	marriage is only between a man and a woman. In
9	Sherbert, offering unemployment benefits only to
10	people willing to work Saturdays burdened those
11	for whom Saturday is the Sabbath.
12	Here, Montgomery County offers a free
13	public education to parents only if their
14	children use books featuring same-sex
15	relationships and transgender issues. That
16	burdens parents of multiple faiths whose
17	religious duty is to shield their young children
18	from such content.
19	Public schools routinely accommodate
20	those burdens with opt-outs, which respect
21	families of many faiths and backgrounds.
22	Several states allow opt-outs from any learning
23	material on religious grounds. Montgomery
24	County allows many other opt-outs, just not
25	here.

1 I welcome the Court's questions. 2 JUSTICE THOMAS: Ms. Harris, is there 3 any daylight between your argument and Petitioners' argument? 4 MS. HARRIS: Only as a matter of 5 6 emphasis. I think they're making a more varied 7 range of arguments with respect to sort of parental rights as potentially a separate 8 strain. 9 10 Here, I think we all agree that, 11 certainly, one framework and the framework we're 12 advocating for is to view this as putting a price on a public benefit of public education at 13 the expense of foregoing your religious beliefs. 14 15 Petitioners agree with that. 16 And we agree with Petitioners that the 17 fact that there is a long history of parents 18 controlling the religious upbringing of their 19 children in the school context is -- if anything, just illustrates exactly why there's 20 21 an obvious burden here. 2.2 JUSTICE THOMAS: What role does Yoder 23 play in your analysis? MS. HARRIS: Yoder is a textbook 24 25 example of parents being forced to choose

- 1 between paying a price, which is having to face
- 2 severe sanctions, potential sanctions for not
- 3 sending their children to school, or being able
- 4 to exercise their faith by preserving their
- 5 children -- their teenagers from being exposed
- 6 to worldly influences.
- 7 And, again, that was contrary to the
- 8 Amish faith, which prescribed that at ages 14
- 9 and older, that's the critical time for children
- 10 to be closer to home and not be exposed to the
- 11 worldly influences of high school.
- 12 So I think we're on all fours with
- 13 Yoder. If -- you know, the idea that we're just
- 14 talking about mere exposure here that is not
- something that would be cognizable just sort of
- 16 runs flat in the face of that decision.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Your approach
- 18 focuses on, as articulated, sincere religious
- 19 beliefs. How -- how do you measure whether a
- 20 belief is sincere or not?
- MS. HARRIS: Based on this Court's
- 22 cases, it's whether someone is expressing their
- 23 understanding of what their religion entails.
- 24 Thomas, I think, is this Court's sort
- of canonical description of what it entails.

- 1 You don't ask: Does a majority of people of
- 2 your faith agree with you? You're just saying:
- 3 Does someone, based on their understanding of
- 4 what their religion is, believe this? And
- 5 they're not -- you know, they're not making
- 6 false representations.
- 7 And I think that's how this Court has
- 8 consistently applied the sincerely held
- 9 religious beliefs test. And there's no question
- in this case that Petitioners would qualify. I
- don't think anyone has challenged the sincerity
- 12 of their views.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Is there an
- 14 example in this particular case of a articulated
- religious belief being rejected as insincere?
- MS. HARRIS: In this particular case?
- 17 No, I don't -- I don't think there is an example
- 18 of that.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ms. Harris, you --
- you've heard the discussion so far, and it's
- 21 focused in part on what qualifies as a
- 22 substantial burden.
- 23 At one end, you know, you might
- 24 imagine a book being in the library. At the
- 25 extreme other end, you might imagine a teacher

- 1 coercing a student to write a certain passage or
- 2 do a certain thing that's contrary to their
- 3 religious beliefs.
- Where -- where in that spectrum do you
- 5 fall?
- 6 MS. HARRIS: We might not even fall in
- 7 the spectrum because I think the question is
- 8 not: Are you objectively looking at the world
- 9 and asking how does a child of a particular age
- or outlook feel about a particular encounter
- 11 with a teacher or particular material?
- 12 It is, in the first instance, do
- parents have a sincerely held religious belief
- 14 that their faith obligates them to shield
- children from particular material? And I think
- 16 that's important because, if you take the
- opposite approach and say, you know, people
- 18 should get in the business of thinking about are
- 19 four-year-olds more susceptible, are
- 20 16-year-olds sort of insulated, you start
- 21 slicing and dicing among different faiths. You
- 22 say that faiths that believe that four-year-olds
- 23 must be shielded might have a better right or
- 24 better -- better free exercise right than the
- 25 Amish, who believe, for instance, that it's

- 1 actually 14 that matters for their faith to
- 2 shield people.
- 3 And so I think that the concern with
- 4 religious discrimination is really, really
- 5 important in terms of the first step of defining
- 6 what a burden is.
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: But, if it's -- if --
- 8 if it's all about a sincerely religious parent
- 9 wanting to shield her child, then to take what I
- 10 think might be thought on some views as -- as
- one end of the spectrum, you know, a book in the
- 12 library, right, and they say, well, my kid is
- 13 not shielded from this book because, you know,
- 14 there's library free time, and she could find
- this book on the library shelves. What would
- 16 you do with that?
- MS. HARRIS: Right. So what we do
- 18 with this is twofold. One is I think you have a
- 19 threshold state action question with respect to,
- 20 like, whether it's the child finding it, whether
- it's the school making it available. But, even
- 22 setting that aside --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: The school is making
- 24 it available.
- MS. HARRIS: Separate --

1 JUSTICE KAGAN: The school is, like, 2 you know, deciding how to spend their money and 3 which books to buy and --MS. HARRIS: Right. 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- put it on the 5 6 shelves. 7 MS. HARRIS: So I'll spot you that. Just setting that aside, I think those kinds of 8 questions do cash out, as Petitioners are 9 saying, with respect to, if you get past Smith, 10 11 you end up in Smith -- assuming that you are in 12 strict scrutiny world, depending on the nature of, like, whether the library allows opt-outs or 13 14 not, I think it does cash out on strict scrutiny 15 because we agree with Petitioners --16 JUSTICE KAGAN: So you would get to 17 strict scrutiny, that sort of counts just 18 because you find some kind of conflict, a 19 religious parent saying no, I don't -- I -- my 20 kid would not be shielded from something that is in conflict with my religion. 21 2.2 And so the only way for a school to 23 win that is in strict scrutiny land?

school could win in a couple of ways. One is,

24

25

MS. HARRIS: Well, no. I think the

- if they have a generally applicable policy, they
- don't allow opt-outs for anything, obviously,
- 3 they could be outside of -- they could be in
- 4 Smith world. But assuming we're in strict
- 5 scrutiny world, this is how things work.
- 6 I think the way that it works is: Are
- 7 you saying that children -- that schools have to
- 8 operate as sort of policemen to make sure that
- 9 there's no child at any point in the day who
- 10 might run into a book or pages of a book that
- violate their parents' religious obligations?
- 12 And I think then you're just in the same
- 13 territory as United States versus Lee or in
- 14 Fulton or in other cases that say, at the point
- where you have a combination of -- you're
- 16 essentially forcing the school or the
- 17 institution to shoulder the burdens of reworking
- 18 the institution for -- and essentially giving
- 19 that one person a right to restructure it for
- 20 everyone else, that's not the kind of
- 21 accommodation that is permissible under strict
- 22 scrutiny. United States v. Lee is a good
- 23 example where, for the income tax --
- 24 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well -- I'm sorry. Go
- ahead.

1	MS. HARRIS: Sorry. Income tax,
2	everyone accepted that the Amish carpenter at
3	issue in Lee had a sincerely held religion
4	religious objection to Social Security taxes,
5	not part of their faith. But the Court said no,
6	you can't just say that you get to ensure that
7	everyone else doesn't pay their taxes or that
8	you get to essentially rewrite the income tax as
9	to everyone because you can't have a sort of
10	system like that.
11	Now we're in the opposite of that
12	world here because opt-outs with respect to
13	pieces of instruction, the entire curriculum,
14	with respect to extracurriculars, with respect
15	to everything else, are a sort of very
16	traditional feature of public schools and,
17	indeed, the means by which
18	JUSTICE KAGAN: So, with respect to
19	all of those things that you just said,
20	curricular instruction, extracurriculars, blah,
21	blah, blah, that does not raise the Lee issue in
22	your mind? You know, there
23	MS. HARRIS: It doesn't.
24	JUSTICE KAGAN: there the opt-out
25	is necessary, you know, whatever you might think

- about, you know, this is -- about the kids' age,
- 2 about the nature of the instruction, about
- 3 anything else?
- 4 MS. HARRIS: That's where we think we
- 5 draw the line, and I guess that would also --
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, there is no
- 7 line then?
- 8 MS. HARRIS: No, no, I think there
- 9 absolutely is a line. I mean, I think you --
- 10 we've heard hypotheticals with respect to can
- 11 you essentially veto someone else's children
- 12 being in a classroom? Can you veto a teacher
- being in the classroom? Can you make sure that
- 14 no one else is being taught a particular book?
- And those, in our view, again, Fulton
- is a good example. Barnette too.
- 17 JUSTICE KAGAN: What -- what -- what
- 18 would happen if, like, an eight-year-old -- you
- 19 know, there's a -- a -- a -- a part of the
- school day where people show and tell and talk
- 21 about things that matter to them and to their
- 22 families, and an eight-year-old says: I want to
- 23 talk about, you know, having two moms? Would --
- 24 would another student be able to say: I'd like
- 25 to exercise my opt-out now?

1 MS. HARRIS: I don't think so because, 2 in that particular context, what you're talking 3 about is other students talking. Just as if there's a lunchtime conversation among students 4 that raises various issues, schools do not 5 6 have -- schools and teachers and the board are 7 not engaged in state action just by not policing 8 everything that any student --9 JUSTICE KAGAN: So --10 MS. HARRIS: -- in the school says in 11 any part of the day. 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: Yeah. So it's just --13 it's just what the teacher says? 14 MS. HARRIS: It's what the teacher 15 says, and, again, I guess I'd take it yet a 16 further level. So there's teacher liability, 17 and then, for the Board, of course, to be 18 liable, you have Monell issues with respect to 19 whether it's a policy. And just how this works 20 out practically, teachers --21 JUSTICE KAGAN: And do you think it's 22 okay -- Mr. Baxter's answer to one of my 23 questions, he said, you know, he has no 24 objection to the fact that, you know, the school 25 would say, well, you know, you should leave the

- 1 room. And then, if the next thing is I don't
- 2 want to leave the room, I want to be in the
- 3 room, you know, the same way as everybody else
- 4 is, I just don't want them to be talking about
- 5 that, does that -- is that a claim?
- 6 MS. HARRIS: We agree with Petitioners
- 7 that would be -- that's just the same version of
- 8 the veto that we already talked about. That's
- 9 not a permissible -- that would fail under
- 10 strict scrutiny. That's not how opt-out works,
- 11 and I think it's very telling if --
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: Because the person
- 13 could say --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ms. --
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- like, I'm not
- 16 getting the same education, the same public
- good, as everybody else is because I have to
- 18 leave the room.
- 19 MS. HARRIS: And I don't think that
- 20 happens as a matter of practice, and the reason
- is, again, you have five states ranging from
- 22 Pennsylvania to Arizona, Utah, Hawaii,
- 23 Minnesota, that have very broad opt-outs, even
- 24 broader than any sort of constitutional rule
- being proposed here, and you don't see people

- 1 saying I have a sort of right -- a state law
- 2 action to, like, a -- not have this particular
- 3 opt-out operate that way.
- 4 The way these have always worked is
- 5 you either are sort of -- sort of outside for a
- 6 brief period of time or you're offered some --
- 7 some sort of alternative. And, again, this is
- 8 not something that's hard for schools. It's
- 9 something that schools have done for a long
- 10 time. It is not a sea change.
- 11 And Respondents have the same problem,
- which is, if you accept that it is some sort of
- level of compulsion that triggers it, they're
- 14 accepting the same whole series of opt-outs and
- 15 alternatives too --
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank --
- 17 MR. HARRIS: -- even in --
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 19 counsel.
- Justice Thomas, anything further?
- 21 Justice Alito?
- Justice Sotomayor?
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The injunction
- 24 here sought by defendants asks for two things:
- 25 parents' notice and an opportunity to opt their

- 1 children out of reading, listening to, or
- 2 discussing the Pride storybooks.
- 3 The injunction presumably would
- 4 require what you say is not required, to take
- 5 the books off the shelf, correct?
- 6 MS. HARRIS: No, I don't think that's
- 7 what they're requesting at all. And Petitioners
- 8 seem to have disclaimed that. Petitioners are
- 9 saying they would like the ability to -- they
- 10 basically want the status quo ante.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: To opt out from
- 12 forcing the child to read the book?
- MS. HARRIS: So they want the child to
- 14 be --
- 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that's not the
- 16 words used here.
- 17 MS. HARRIS: Yes. They want the child
- 18 to be outside of the classroom if they -- if
- 19 they are exposed to the book. They want the
- 20 status quo ante that Montgomery County
- 21 previously offered.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. So --
- but you're not objecting either to having the
- 24 books on the bookshelf in the classroom?
- MS. HARRIS: We're -- we don't

- 1 understand that to be the claim here.
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Now
- 3 they also asked the court to "enjoin defendants
- 4 from denying them advance notice, an opportunity
- 5 to opt their children out of any other
- 6 instruction related to family life or human
- 7 sexuality that violates the parents' or their
- 8 children's religious beliefs."
- 9 Is that an enforceable injunction?
- MS. HARRIS: Is that an enforceable
- 11 injunction? I --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I don't know what
- "related to family life" would mean. It could
- be any picture, any book that talks about people
- 15 getting married.
- 16 MS. HARRIS: I -- I take it --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Interracial
- 18 couples.
- 19 MS. HARRIS: I think it's defined by
- 20 the contours of their particular claim and by
- 21 the way in which Montgomery County and the State
- of Maryland have defined the topics.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We require
- injunctions to be more precise than that.
- MS. HARRIS: I think, regardless of

1 how the Court feels with respect to the 2 specificity of this injunction, it seems pretty 3 definite in the context of the case. And with respect to the question presented, whether there 4 is a burden if parents are not able to have the 5 advance notice of opt-out of the material that 6 7 the religious obligations prohibit, that's a clear burden. 8 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan? Justice Gorsuch? 10 11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: The way you --12 you've briefed the case, the government's briefed the case, is as a public benefit case, 13 14 as you discussed. 15 Another way to think about the case, 16 as Justice Barrett was discussing with your 17 colleague, was through the lens of Smith and whether the county's acted neutrally pursuant to 18 19 a generally applicable rule. 20 What are your thoughts about that? 21 have some statements that Justice Kavanaugh 2.2 referenced from Board members to parents and 23 children, and we have opt-outs for all manner of other kinds of considerations, for Valentine's 24

Day and Halloween and -- and other things.

- 1 Would that be another way to approach this case?
- MS. HARRIS: It absolutely could be.
- 3 I think that the way it would work would be you
- 4 would find discrimination on the basis of
- 5 religion, not just that there was not a
- 6 generally applicable policy. So, obviously,
- 7 non-generality would be enough to get you out of
- 8 Smith.
- 9 But I take the Petitioners to be going
- 10 further and saying there's evidence in the
- 11 record of more like a Lukumi-like animus-type
- 12 claim where there is sort of the -- the only
- explanation for the Board's shift is they did
- 14 not like the religious objections, they have
- 15 expressed hostility in various comments to
- 16 religion. So that is absolutely another pathway
- 17 the Court could go down.
- 18 And, again, we chose the public
- 19 benefits path because, on this particular
- 20 record, it seems particularly sort of clear that
- 21 parents have a sincerely held religious
- 22 obligation that is being denied in this context,
- 23 that would suffice to get to strict scrutiny and
- 24 sort of go through the rest.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Oh, I'm sorry.

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Sure.
2	JUSTICE GORSUCH: I have one other
3	question. Some some lower courts have taken
4	the view that even if you have a discrimination
5	against religion, so you fail the Smith test,
6	that you still have to show a burden, a
7	substantial burden, in addition to that.
8	And one might read a footnote in the
9	Fourth Circuit's opinion to suggest that.
10	Do you have thoughts about that?
11	MS. HARRIS: This Court has held in
12	cases, certainly, most recently in the Trinity
13	Lutheran Trinity that discrimination on the
14	basis of religion, if you are treating people of
15	faith worse or a particular religion worse or
16	discriminating in the Lukumi sense, that
17	triggers strict scrutiny.
18	JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
19	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
20	Kavanaugh?
21	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just to be clear,
22	your position in this case is that you're not
23	seeking to alter the instruction in the
24	classroom or what's the content of the
25	classroom, you're only seeking not for these

- 1 children to be forced to remain in the
- 2 classroom, correct?
- 3 MS. HARRIS: Exactly.
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And then, if
- 5 there's a substantial burden, you get to the
- 6 next step of the analysis. Why do you think
- 7 that this is not generally applicable?
- 8 MS. HARRIS: Two sets of reasons.
- 9 One is that it's discretionary. So,
- 10 by definition, it's not generally applicable.
- 11 The Board can turn on a dime and change who gets
- 12 exemptions, what kinds of exemptions are
- 13 covered. And that's, in fact, the record here,
- 14 that they changed overnight as to what kinds of
- 15 exemptions they would allow.
- And two, in terms of lack of general
- applicability, is the patchwork of exemptions
- 18 they currently allow. They allow exemptions for
- 19 musical performances. They allow -- I think
- 20 they allow exemptions for dissection. They
- 21 allow exemptions for Halloween, for birthdays,
- for any kind of religious observances on
- 23 Saturdays or Sundays that might interfere with
- 24 extracurriculars. The one thing they -- they
- 25 allow exemptions for sexual education in the

- 1 classroom components.
- 2 The one thing they don't allow is the
- 3 exemptions for the storybooks, and that is sort
- 4 of the hallmark of something that is not a
- 5 generally applicable policy.
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On your first
- 7 point there, the alternative one about changing
- 8 the policy, couldn't that be said about every
- 9 policy that exists, even one that has no
- 10 exemptions at all? Oh, well, they could change
- it tomorrow, therefore, it's discretionary,
- 12 therefore, strict scrutiny?
- 13 How -- how would you answer that?
- MS. HARRIS: I would answer that by
- 15 saying that the Court has looked at sort of
- legislation and other sort of binding -- things
- 17 that are binding differently and said, you know,
- if you have a law that says there's no
- 19 exceptions, it's a different situation from if
- 20 a -- if the decisionmaker tomorrow just retains
- 21 flexibility.
- I mean, think -- if you think about
- 23 Fulton, the way in which the Court thought about
- 24 case-by-case discretion in that case, if you
- 25 have a decisionmaker who can just say: I'm

- 1 going to, in my discretion, reverse course,
- 2 decide to give you a one-off opt-out or a
- 3 categorical opt-out tomorrow, it seems hard to
- 4 see why that would be generally applicable.
- 5 And, again, the fact that the Board
- 6 did something similar to that here seems to
- 7 suggest --
- 8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: We don't need to
- 9 suggest that here, I suppose --
- 10 MS. HARRIS: No.
- 11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- because of the
- 12 exemptions that exist for other things makes it
- 13 not generally applicable in your view?
- MS. HARRIS: Yes.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And then, on
- 16 strict scrutiny, why does the county fail strict
- 17 scrutiny?
- 18 MS. HARRIS: The county fails strict
- 19 scrutiny because the question is whether the
- 20 county has a compelling interest. Here, their
- 21 asserted interest appears to, first and
- foremost, be in administrability and not
- granting opt-outs to the Petitioners. That's
- the way the courts framed the burden analysis in
- 25 Fulton and Yoder, and so it's key to sort of not

- 1 granting the exemptions.
- 2 And it is very, very hard even on this
- 3 sort of preliminary injunction record to
- 4 understand why it is not administrable to offer
- 5 the opt-outs in this particular context that
- 6 they used to offer but offer a host of opt-outs
- 7 for virtually everything else under the sun and
- 8 not have all the same concerns flooding forward,
- 9 especially given that they have, in addition to
- 10 the things that they have identified in their
- 11 policy, conceded that they would need opt-outs
- 12 for things like exposure to images of the
- 13 Prophet Muhammad or any instances where
- 14 classroom instruction rose to the level of
- 15 compulsion under their view.
- And so I think their line-drawing
- 17 problems really would doom any kind of attempt
- 18 to satisfy strict scrutiny.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Is the United
- 20 States aware of any other school board in the
- 21 country that's done something like this?
- MS. HARRIS: We aren't. I can't vouch
- 23 for it not happening. But I think, more
- 24 relevantly, we're aware of many, many states and
- 25 school districts that take the opposite tack and

- 1 allow opt-outs far beyond any kind of
- 2 constitutional rule that would be adopted in
- 3 this case.
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 6 Barrett?
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: Ms. Harris, so
- 8 there's a lot of concern about line drawing and
- 9 what this would mean, and maybe some of that
- 10 would be handled under strict scrutiny or
- 11 under -- or under Smith. I mean, it's not
- saying that anybody wins or loses if we're just
- 13 talking about initial steps.
- But, to the point of line drawing, is
- 15 there a way -- let's imagine that the Court
- 16 decided that there was a burden here, that a
- 17 free exercise right was triggered, that the
- 18 government thinks we should be careful about to
- 19 not implicate other things.
- 20 I'm thinking about what if a teacher
- 21 was transgender and the student was very
- 22 respectful to the teacher but didn't want to use
- 23 the pronouns and the parents didn't want the
- 24 child to use the pronouns. Like, say, you know,
- 25 call the teacher "Mister," you know, when she

- 1 was transgender -- when the teacher was
- 2 transgender. Same for a student in the
- 3 classroom.
- 4 You know, those might present
- 5 different -- different issues that would be more
- 6 difficult. So is there something that the
- 7 government has in mind that would be some
- 8 limiting principle?
- 9 MS. HARRIS: Yes. So just to take the
- 10 limiting principle first and then your pronoun
- 11 hypothetical second.
- 12 With respect to the limiting principle
- on what a burden is, I think it's almost -- this
- is the easy case because you have parents'
- religious obligations, and the obligations
- 16 encompass being exposed to material and it's
- just an outright prohibition.
- 18 But I think Professor George's article
- is actually a very good guide to different kinds
- of burdens that might arise in this context or
- 21 or others that wouldn't qualify.
- 22 So take the hypothetical of parents
- 23 want to opt out from school for a month to take
- their kids on a religious pilgrimage. If your
- faith is indifferent to doing so in September

- 1 verus during, like, spring break or summer
- 2 recess, you don't have a burden on your
- 3 religious exercise because you have equally
- 4 available or alternative means of doing your
- 5 religious exercise that don't require the
- 6 opt-out and don't require -- don't really put
- 7 you to the choice that we're talking about.
- 8 So, when you're thinking about things
- 9 that aren't sort of the prohibition on exposure
- 10 things, I think there are real teeth in this
- 11 doctrine. And there's a lot of hypotheticals
- 12 that you can think of in the school context that
- 13 would implicate that.
- With respect to your pronouns
- 15 hypothetical, I actually think that's a case
- 16 that raises even more concerns in the sense that
- 17 you also have -- and this is what the court of
- 18 appeals cases bear out -- compelling --
- 19 JUSTICE BARRETT: Speech.
- 20 MS. HARRIS: -- potential compelled
- 21 speech concerns with respect to you're requiring
- 22 everyone else in the classroom -- first of all,
- free exercise issues, but also compelled speech
- issues -- to refer to a particular person by
- 25 pronouns. That's how the cases are kind of

- 1 getting litigated out in the lower courts right
- 2 now.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Thank you.
- 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 5 Jackson?
- 6 JUSTICE JACKSON: I guess, in
- 7 following up on that, I'm just not sure I
- 8 understand your answer.
- 9 So is it a burden for a religious
- 10 student who is being taught at home and through
- 11 their religion that gender is not a situation
- that can be changed, people should not be in a
- 13 transgender circumstance, is it a burden for
- them to be in a public school classroom where
- the teacher is referring to another student by
- 16 what this student believes is the wrong pronoun
- 17 or whatever?
- 18 MS. HARRIS: Well, I think the
- 19 relevant burden there would be the parents'
- 20 religious exercise, as we have conceived of,
- 21 like, the -- the -- the -- the nature of
- the religious beliefs in this particular case.
- 23 As Petitioners note, you could also
- have questions with respect to the student's
- 25 free exercise rights. I think that's a

- 1 particular question.
- 2 JUSTICE JACKSON: Right. So is it a
- 3 burden on the parent to have their child in a
- 4 classroom with a transgender student and the
- 5 teacher is referring to them by pronouns that
- 6 the parent thinks is inappropriate?
- 7 MS. HARRIS: I mean, I think, even
- 8 under Respondents' view, that that would, in
- 9 fact, constitute a burden on religious exercise.
- 10 And here's why. It is a burden on
- 11 religious exercise in the parents' view because
- 12 you are -- because not only do they have a
- 13 religious obligation to ensure that their
- 14 children are not sort of exposed to the idea
- that you must sort of recognize people's
- 16 pronouns in that particular way, but I think,
- 17 even under Respondents' view, there's a level of
- 18 compulsion or affirmation of a particular view
- of -- of how someone's pronouns should -- should
- 20 work.
- 21 JUSTICE JACKSON: And it doesn't
- 22 matter that the parent could send their kid to a
- 23 different school because they don't like this
- 24 environment?
- MS. WILSON: I mean --

1 JUSTICE JACKSON: I mean, they're --2 they're being -- they're -- they're not -- you 3 agree that they're not being compelled to 4 actually go to that school where this sort of 5 thing is happening that they disagree with? 6 MS. HARRIS: I think two points on 7 that. One is that actually shows the burden 8 because you're being forced to forego the 9 benefit of a public education and pay for a 10 11 private school. 12 JUSTICE JACKSON: Well, we'll get to 13 that. I'm just trying to understand --14 MS. WILSON: Yeah, I think that's a 15 problem. 16 JUSTICE JACKSON: I'm trying to 17 understand. So you're saying, even -- even if 18 the parent has a choice to put their kid in 19 another environment that doesn't do the kind of 20 thing that they object to, it's still a burden 21 if they opt to put their parent -- their child 2.2 in this environment? 23 MS. HARRIS: Absolutely, unless you 24 want to overturn Barnette --25 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. Well --

- 1 MS. HARRIS: -- because Barnette too,
- 2 I think, had that same choice.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: -- let me ask you
- 4 about -- this is following up on that choice.
- 5 So is it really confined to the public school
- 6 context?
- 7 So, in that same scenario about
- 8 foregoing a benefit, what -- what if the
- 9 government puts up ads on public transportation
- 10 that informs the public that the clerk's
- office -- the government's clerk's office
- 12 performs and certifies gay marriages? And this
- is on a bus. This is on the subway. And
- 14 children can see these ads that are talking
- about state-sponsored gay marriages.
- 16 And what I guess I'm trying to
- 17 understand from your argument is whether it
- 18 substantially burdens the religious exercise of
- 19 parents whose religions teach that marriage is
- 20 between a man and a woman to ride on those -- to
- 21 have those ads displayed on public
- 22 transportation.
- MS. HARRIS: Yeah, I would just add
- 24 caveats with respect to, like, how the
- 25 government's speech inquiry would -- would sort

- of cash out in that context and what kinds of
- 2 challenges you can bring to transit.
- 3 But I would just say as a more general
- 4 matter, our position is not limited to the idea
- 5 that if there are other contexts -- I mean, if
- 6 there are other contexts, like, take Bowen,
- 7 where you're being forced to use Social Security
- 8 numbers by the government, and that violates --
- 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I want this
- 10 context. I want the answer to --
- 11 MS. HARRIS: Okay. But I'm just
- saying, like, the answer's going to be yes in
- 13 terms of, like --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: The answer's going
- 15 to be yes. So -- so the --
- 16 MS. HARRIS: In terms of it applies in
- 17 the government context.
- 18 JUSTICE JACKSON: So I don't -- I
- 19 guess I don't understand how that -- how that
- 20 squares with our cases about not making the
- 21 government change its position or do things just
- 22 because of your religion.
- I mean, we have a public bus, and the
- 24 person can choose not to ride the bus if they
- don't want their children exposed to the ads

- 1 that are on the bus.
- 2 But you seem to be saying that because
- 3 the bus is a public good, the religious parent
- 4 has the right to tell the bus people and the
- 5 state that they have to take those ads down --
- 6 MS. HARRIS: Sorry.
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- because they
- 8 don't want their children to be exposed to them.
- 9 MS. HARRIS: I need to be more precise
- in terms of how I'm answering the
- 11 hypothetical --
- 12 JUSTICE JACKSON: Yes.
- MS. HARRIS: -- versus the general
- 14 extension of the cases outside the school
- 15 context. We obviously think that the range of
- 16 you can't be forced to forgo a public benefit
- 17 extends beyond the school context because the
- 18 Respondents are asking for the reverse, to
- 19 confine it to everywhere except for the school
- 20 context.
- 21 With respect to your hypothetical, I
- think you're getting into the question of how
- far does, like, the Lyng decision extend with
- respect to government property? Can you force
- 25 people --

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1
                JUSTICE JACKSON:
                                 No.
                                       I just want --
 2
      I'm just trying to find a public benefit. You
 3
     have schools, you say, is a public benefit that
     parents are being forced in a way -- they're --
 4
      they're to give up if they want to have an
 5
      environment that their children --
 6
 7
               MS. HARRIS: Right.
                JUSTICE JACKSON: -- is not exposed to
 8
      these sorts of ideas. I'm just trying to find
 9
10
      an analogous --
11
                MS. HARRIS: Okay.
12
                JUSTICE JACKSON: -- public benefit
13
      outside of the school context and ask you
14
      whether your position is that it substantially
15
     burdens the rights of religious parents if there
16
      are advertisements on a public bus that say
17
     things that they don't want their children
18
      exposed to.
19
                MS. HARRIS: So, again, I think, at
20
      the first stage of the burden inquiry, it
21
      depends on whether you're in a Lyng category of
2.2
      cases where you're saying I'm essentially
23
     burdened by something that's on government
24
     property or you're in the sort of stage here,
25
     where it's -- where we're -- we're not talking
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- 1 about that context.
- 2 But just to abstract outside of that,
- 3 there are obviously going to be contexts besides
- 4 the school context in which we would agree that
- 5 there is a burden. Again, I think Bowen is
- 6 really the best example, where parents would
- 7 be -- if you take the Bowen hypothetical that
- 8 was reserved, parents are forced to use Social
- 9 Security numbers to get benefits, right, to
- 10 apply for various things. That burdens a
- 11 religious exercise.
- So, yes, it applies in those contexts,
- 13 but I think that is a -- that's sort of a
- 14 feature of this Court's jurisprudence because
- this Court has not said that public benefits
- 16 can't be burdened at the price of --
- 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: But isn't a feature
- of our jurisprudence that we haven't said before
- 19 that mere exposure to these sorts of things
- 20 create burdens? I mean, I understand that most
- of our jurisprudence in this area is about
- forcing people to affirm, you know, the pledge
- of allegiance, forcing people to go to the
- 24 public school.
- It would be one thing if the state in

- 1 my hypothetical said everybody has to ride this
- 2 bus, just like the state used to say everybody
- 3 has to go to public school, the Amish have to go
- 4 to public school --
- 5 MS. HARRIS: Okay.
- 6 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- past 16, but if
- 7 you have an option to do something else, I guess
- 8 I'm just worried about suggesting that exposure
- 9 to things you disagree with in a situation in
- which you have an option not to expose yourself
- 11 to that because you can do something else counts
- 12 from the standpoint of substantial burden.
- MS. HARRIS: So two points. One is I
- 14 think -- because there's two concepts in here.
- One is with respect to the concept of, like,
- 16 "mere exposure" versus beliefs. I think that
- 17 line is not a line that can be held without
- 18 discriminating on the basis of religion. I
- think, if you had a situation where, let's say,
- 20 Ms. Sherbert believed that she couldn't view
- 21 images of the Prophet Muhammad, that the only
- 22 options for her Saturday employment for whatever
- 23 reason involved seeing that or involved
- 24 employment that would have violated her -- her
- obligation not to view other things that are

- 1 religiously objectionable to different faiths, I
- think it would be the same setup. It wouldn't
- 3 matter that it's unemployment benefits versus a
- 4 school context.
- Now second issue with respect to can
- 6 you avoid it through other means, I think this
- 7 Court in Fulton confronted a very similar
- 8 situation. The Court did not say, Catholic
- 9 Social Services, you have a mission that's
- 10 religiously motivated of making sure you provide
- 11 for the needy of Philadelphia. Instead of doing
- 12 so through foster care placements, you have lots
- of other ways to serve those children, so go off
- and do so, even though the -- the only means of
- 15 serving foster care children through
- 16 Philadelphia required violating their sincerely
- 17 held religious beliefs in terms of performing
- 18 same-sex marriages.
- 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 21 counsel.
- Mr. Schoenfeld.
- ORAL ARGUMENT OF ALAN E. SCHOENFELD
- ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS
- 25 MR. SCHOENFELD: Mr. Chief Justice,

1	and may it please the Court:
2	Every day in public elementary school
3	classrooms across the country, children are
4	taught ideas that conflict with their family's
5	religious beliefs. Children encounter real and
6	fictional women who forgo motherhood and work
7	outside the home. Children read books
8	valorizing our nation's veterans who fought in
9	violent wars. And children in Montgomery County
10	read books introducing them to LGBT characters.
11	Each of these things is deeply offensive to some
12	people of faith, but learning about them is not
13	a legally cognizable burden on free exercise.
14	Adopting Petitioners' view of the case
15	would conscript courts into playing the role of
16	school board, a task for which this Court has
17	recognized they are ill suited. And a
18	constitutional requirement to provide opt-outs
19	from anything someone finds religiously
20	offensive would mean public schools must find
21	alternative classrooms, supervision for young
22	students, and substitute lessons each time a
23	potentially offensive topic arises. That is not
24	what the Constitution requires, particularly
25	given the special characteristics of the school

- 1 environment. This Court has made clear that 2 exposure to offensive ideas does not burden free 3 exercise, and it has held that the government is 4 not required to do its daily work in ways that 5 make it easier for parents to raise their 6 children in the faith. 7 Given the diversity of religious 8 beliefs in America, Petitioners' rule would 9 require courts to adjudicate an infinite variety 10 11 of curriculum challenges brought by parents with 12 different religious beliefs. That is not hypothetical, as 40 years of litigation on these 13
- issues makes clear. 14 15 The books at issue here, five among 16 hundreds in the curriculum, are meant to foster 17 mutual respect in a pluralistic school 18 community. MCPS makes explicitly clear that 19 students do not need to accept, agree with, or 20 affirm anything they read or anything about 21 their classmates' beliefs or lives. The lesson 2.2 is that students should treat their peers with
- I welcome the Court's questions.

23

respect.

25 JUSTICE THOMAS: Couldn't you solve

1 those differences simply by restoring the 2 opt-out? 3 MR. SCHOENFELD: Your Honor, I -- I think, in this case, the record makes clear that 4 the school district did try to honor the 5 6 opt-out, and at some point, it became 7 infeasible. Certainly, there are circumstances where the right decision a school board might 8 make in view of the particular needs of a 9 community is to offer the opt-out. It's a 10 11 different question from whether it's 12 constitutionally required. 13 JUSTICE THOMAS: How would you 14 distinguish your case, this case, from Yoder? 15 MR. SCHOENFELD: I think Yoder 16 involved a religious obligation that adherents 17 remove themselves physically from society. 18 what was at issue there was the conflict between 19 the Yoders' sincerely held religious beliefs

Yoder was a very clear application of

compulsory education law.

society in order to provide them with the

that they needed to remove their children from

vocational training that the religion required,

and that conflicted with Wisconsin's criminal

20

21

2.2

23

- 1 Meyer and Pierce that simply went to the
- 2 parents' right to determine where their children
- 3 would be execute -- educated and not anything
- 4 about what would go on in the schools. And
- 5 Yoder, in fact, makes clear that it wasn't
- 6 opining on the question of parent -- of whether
- 7 parents have any prerogative to dictate the
- 8 discrete aspects of the curriculum, a
- 9 clarification both Meyer and Pierce before Yoder
- 10 themselves made.
- 11 JUSTICE THOMAS: So the -- so Yoder is
- 12 a complete withdrawal of the students from
- 13 school. And you say that's not as drastic as
- 14 picking and choosing certain messages that the
- parents don't think their kids should hear?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Precisely. And,
- 17 again, I think Yoder was a direct application of
- 18 Meyer and Pierce. Meyer and Pierce said 50
- 19 years before that parents get to decide whether
- 20 to enroll their children in public schools. And
- 21 Yoder simply recognized the right of the old
- 22 order Amish to withdraw their children from
- 23 school at age 18.
- Meyer, Pierce, and Yoder are all very
- clear that they are not offering any opinion on

- 1 what the rights of parents are once they enroll
- 2 their children in public schools for precisely
- 3 that reason. It becomes infinitely more
- 4 complicated to honor parents' individual
- 5 religious beliefs once they're in the public
- 6 school environment.
- 7 JUSTICE THOMAS: Well, why wouldn't
- 8 you -- why wouldn't a parent argue that the
- 9 opt-out is a more specific version of Yoder
- 10 because you're simply opting them out of
- 11 specific programs as opposed to the entire
- 12 school program?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: It may be for one
- 14 parent that that is a more narrowly tailored
- 15 approach. But the question presented here is
- 16 whether it constitutes a burden to be exposed to
- 17 this sort of instruction. And when parents have
- 18 a right to invoke the Free Exercise Clause to
- 19 shield their children from all manner of
- 20 offensive curriculum, I think it becomes
- 21 infinitely more complicated.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, you
- 23 said that nothing in the policy requires
- 24 students to affirm what's being taught or what's
- 25 being presented in the books.

1	Is that a realistic concept when
2	you're talking about a five-year-old? I mean,
3	do you do you want to say you don't have to
4	follow the teacher's instruction, you don't have
5	to agree with the teacher? I mean, that may be
6	a more dangerous message than some of the other
7	things.
8	MR. SCHOENFELD: Well, there there
9	are express directives in the support materials
LO	that Montgomery County provided along exactly
L1	those lines. But, Your Honor, I would point the
L2	Court to Barnette, where the kids were young,
L3	they were 8 and 10, and the Court made a
L4	distinction between being required to pledge
L5	allegiance and affirm a belief in a graven image
L6	in that case and merely being required to remain
L7	passive during the pledge ceremony and being
L8	instructed on what the pledge was, what the flag
L9	was, and what it meant.
20	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, that's a
21	particular ceremony, which I think I would sort
22	of put aside when we're talking about the basic
23	instruction here, you know, read this or this is
24	what it what it shows on an issue that
5	presents serious religious objections for for

- 1 the parent.
- So, I mean, I understand the idea when
- 3 you're talking about a sophomore, a junior,
- 4 whatever, in high school, you know, where the
- 5 point is you want to -- to sort of push back on
- 6 some of this. But I'm not sure that same
- 7 qualifying factor applies when you're talking
- 8 about five-year-olds.
- 9 MR. SCHOENFELD: Well, so, if that's
- 10 relevant to the question, Your Honor, then I
- 11 think that the line that we advocate between
- 12 exposure and coercion is the relevant one. And
- there may be circumstances where, given the age
- of the student or given the particular
- 15 presentation of information in the classroom, a
- 16 plaintiff may be able to make out a case that
- 17 their child is being coerced.
- But the Court, I think, has to accept
- 19 what Montgomery -- what Montgomery County sort
- of represents as the basis for the presentation
- 21 of this curriculum.
- 22 And what's in the record are
- 23 directives to say, for example: I understand
- that is what you believe, but not everyone
- 25 believes it. In any community, we'll always

- 1 find people with beliefs different from our own,
- 2 and that's okay. We can still show them
- 3 respect.
- 4 That's exactly --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel -- counsel,
- 6 on -- on -- on that score, the exposure line --
- 7 versus coercion line that you've asked us to
- 8 draw, how does that play out in -- in the case
- 9 of the Muhammad image for a Muslim student? I
- 10 didn't see you answer that in your brief.
- 11 MR. SCHOENFELD: So -- so I -- I think
- we do answer it in the brief. But, to answer
- 13 the question directly, assuming that the
- 14 prohibition is on viewing a visual depiction of
- the Prophet Muhammad, in those circumstances,
- the school is coercing an individual to act
- 17 contrary to a religious belief.
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Even though just
- 19 being exposed to the image?
- 20 MR. SCHOENFELD: The -- the -- the
- 21 exposure --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: So the exposure
- there is coercion in your view?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: I think it's the
- 25 difference between exposure to ideas --

1	JUSTICE GORSUCH: Uh-huh.
2	MR. SCHOENFELD: and activity that
3	coerces you to engage in in in conduct
4	that is in violation of your belief.
5	JUSTICE GORSUCH: So
6	MR. SCHOENFELD: so when
7	JUSTICE GORSUCH: the idea is the
8	image of the Prophet
9	MR. SCHOENFELD: I think the image is
LO	the image. In other words, if there were a
L1	book
L2	JUSTICE GORSUCH: So it's an image
L3	that makes the difference rather than an idea.
L4	MR. SCHOENFELD: I think it's conduct
L5	that makes the difference. And I think this is
L6	an important distinction.
L7	So, if there were a book that
L8	described someone drawing an image of the
L9	Prophet Muhammad, I don't think a parent would
20	have the ability to object even given the
21	religious prohibition at issue on simply being
22	exposed to the idea that people might depict the
23	image of the Prophet Muhammad.
24	Being required to view the depiction
5	of the Drophet Muhammad in contravention of a

- 1 religious objection, is being required to engage
- 2 in conduct --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, the child is
- 4 sitting passively and the teacher's just reading
- 5 a -- a storybook.
- 6 MR. SCHOENFELD: I -- I think, if the
- 7 storybook features the depiction of the Prophet
- 8 Muhammad --
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yes.
- 10 MR. SCHOENFELD: -- that is a
- 11 compulsion to engage in conduct that violates
- 12 your religious belief.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Now, again, I think
- what's important here is that this goes simply
- to the question of whether the right is being
- 17 burdened. It's very hard --
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, I -- I
- 19 understand that. Okay.
- 20 MR. SCHOENFELD: But it's very --
- 21 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel, I do
- 22 understand that.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Okay.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I have a slightly
- 25 different question.

1 And -- and you say this is only about 2 exposure, but we also have in the record some guidance materials for teachers and one of which 3 is, if a student says that a boy can't be a girl 4 because he was born -- born a boy, a teacher is 5 6 to respond: That comment is hurtful, and we 7 shouldn't use negative words to talk about people's identities. 8 9 Is that just -- is that exposure, or is that something else for a three- to 10 11 five-year-old? 12 MR. SCHOENFELD: So two points on 13 that, Your Honor. The first is that the record is 14 15 seriously underdeveloped on whether and how 16 these support materials are used. These were 17 recommended potential answers for questions that 18 students might pose. There's nothing in the 19 record about whether any teacher --20 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. Let's say a teacher does as instructed, though, and -- and 21 2.2 uses that. Is that exposure, or is that 23 coercion in your world? MR. SCHOENFELD: I think that as Your 24 25 Honor has recited it, it is exposure to

- 1 particular ideas and teaching students to be
- 2 civil in the classroom.
- 3 There are certainly circumstances
- 4 where use of that script in a particular context
- 5 could give rise to a claim of coercion.
- If, for example -- and, again, I think
- 7 the distinction between exposure and coercion is
- 8 one that's quite familiar to the Court. The
- 9 Court undertook precisely that analysis in
- 10 Kennedy and in Town of Greece versus Galloway.
- 11 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'd like to talk
- 12 about Kennedy and -- and -- and maybe
- 13 Masterpiece a little bit too, where -- forget
- 14 about Yoder and substantial burden -- the Court
- 15 focused on, in -- particularly in Masterpiece,
- 16 the -- the statements of those involved in --
- in -- in the policy.
- 18 And -- and, here, we have some
- 19 statements from Board members suggesting the
- 20 students were parenting their -- their
- 21 parents' -- parroting their parents' dogma,
- 22 suggesting that some parents might be promoting
- 23 hate and suggesting that it was unfortunate that
- they were taking a view endorsed by white
- 25 supremacists and -- and xenophobes.

1	I didn't see you directly address
2	those comments in your brief, and I I just
3	want to give you an opportunity to do so here
4	and ask you: Does that suggest a hostility
5	toward religion akin to what we found in
6	Masterpiece? And why wouldn't that be enough to
7	trigger strict scrutiny on its own?
8	MR. SCHOENFELD: In the first place,
9	the question of whether there's a burden, I
LO	think, is a relevant starting point, and so I
L1	don't think we get to Smith or strict scrutiny.
L2	JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, we found in
L3	Smith and you know, in Smith, if you're not
L4	neutral, if you're expressing discrimination
L5	towards religion, and in Masterpiece, if you're
L6	expressing this kind of hostility toward
L7	religion, you go to strict scrutiny. And we
L8	don't need to get into all the rest of these
L9	coercion versus exposure and and dog and
20	doctrine about what constitutes a substantial
21	burden.
22	MR. SCHOENFELD: Respectfully, I think
23	those cases, there there was a clear burden
24	in each of those cases.
25	So as the guestion comes before the

- 1 Court on how you define the burden, I think that
- 2 still needs to be answered before you get into
- 3 any of the anterior parts of --
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So you take the view
- 5 that even if you have a non-neutral policy, and
- 6 even if it was motivated by hostility toward
- 7 religion, and even though the parents claim a
- 8 burden, you still have to somehow meet an
- 9 additional objective substantial burden test?
- 10 MR. SCHOENFELD: Correct. I think
- 11 that there is a prerequisite for any --
- 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. Let -- let --
- 13 I got your answer. I appreciate that.
- Do you -- do you want to comment about
- 15 those remarks and -- and -- and -- and
- 16 what they represent?
- 17 MR. SCHOENFELD: Certainly. I think
- 18 the position of the Board with respect to this
- 19 policy is clear. The Board adopted neutral
- 20 policies where it allowed opt-outs for all
- 21 reasons, including religious reasons, in a
- 22 sincere effort to accommodate the viewpoints of
- 23 all of the members of the community.
- 24 It tried that. It failed. It was not
- able to accommodate the number of opt-outs at

- 1 issue. It then adopted an entirely neutral
- 2 policy where no opt-outs were permitted.
- I think some of those comments have
- 4 been taken out of context. I think many of them
- 5 post-date the actual withdrawal of the opt-out
- 6 right by the School Board. And --
- 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So I understand that
- 8 some of them were in response to a parents
- 9 meeting after the withdrawal. So do you want to
- 10 defend them at all or -- or have any explanation
- 11 for them, that it isn't based on hostility
- 12 toward sincerely held religious beliefs?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Your Honor, my -- my
- answer is that I think the statements speak for
- 15 themselves. They are taken largely out of
- 16 context, I think, in Petitioners' brief. There
- 17 are certainly --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Do you have context
- 19 you wish to give them?
- 20 MR. SCHOENFELD: I -- they are
- 21 intemperate statements. I don't deny that. I
- 22 think the question of whether they motivated the
- 23 School Board to adopt a policy that
- 24 discriminates against people on the basis of
- 25 religion is not borne out by the record.

1 And, finally, I'd just point out that 2 in -- I -- I apologize, Justice Barrett. 3 JUSTICE BARRETT: Oh, no, no, that -finish your answer. 4 5 MR. SCHOENFELD: No. Please go ahead. JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. I -- I just 6 7 wanted to ask: So there's been some question 8 about the record and whether these were just 9 books on the shelf or whether they were actually 10 used in the classroom. 11 How could it be that the opt-out 12 policy became unmanageable if they weren't part 13 of the instruction? Because, if they were just 14 on the shelf and the parents sought an 15 injunction saying we don't want to be taught, then, presumably, that's no big deal. You'd 16 17 say: Okay, fine, you don't -- you're not going to be taught. There's nothing to opt out of 18 19 because they're just on the shelf. 20 MR. SCHOENFELD: Certainly. There 21 were certainly classrooms in the -- there were

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certainly classrooms where the books were read

out loud, where they were pulled off the shelf

by a student and the student read it with a peer

or many peers. They were used in the classroom

22

23

24

- 1 the way that any book is read in a third- or
- 2 second-grade classroom.
- 3 JUSTICE BARRETT: And so that -- that
- 4 is in the record, that they were used in the
- 5 classroom.
- And it is in the record that the
- 7 teachers had this discussion material in -- in
- 8 the, you know, IntersectionAllies, you know, the
- 9 discussion guide is actually part of the book.
- 10 You know, the explanations about gender and --
- 11 and -- and all of that sort of thing are not
- 12 even part of the separate instructional
- materials but part of the book itself.
- 14 All of that is in the record, right?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Absolutely. So, with
- 16 respect to how the supporting materials, even
- the ones that are an adjunct to the book, like
- 18 IntersectionAllies, absolutely in the record.
- 19 What's also in the record in the -- in
- 20 the Hazel declaration is that some use of the
- 21 books was required. Do I know how it was
- actually used in all of the classrooms in 130
- 23 elementary schools? No. But the expectation is
- that they're going to be used just as any other
- 25 curriculum material is used.

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2	then that, really, the the lack of a record
3	matters most if compulsion is the standard,
4	right?
5	MR. SCHOENFELD: Absolutely.
6	JUSTICE BARRETT: Because, if
7	compulsion is the standard, then I can see why
8	we would need more in the record about, you
9	know, if if it really is required that the
10	teacher would have to ask a student to renounce
11	beliefs or to abandon beliefs in some way, then
12	we would want to see record evidence.
13	But, if it's not compulsion, if it's
14	interference in the way that your friend on the
15	other side has articulated it, then it seems to
16	me we have that in the record because we have
17	the books being read in the classroom. It's not
18	mere exposure.
19	MR. SCHOENFELD: So I think exposure
20	to ideas in the classroom, whether they come in
21	the form of a teacher reading a book to a
22	student or a student reading a book to a fellow
23	student, that is certainly on our side of the
24	line between exposure and coercion.
25	There is a set of facts where the

- 1 presentation of the material in the classroom
- 2 might give rise to coercion.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, it's not just
- 4 exposure to the idea, right? If it's
- 5 exposure -- if it's presentation of the idea as
- 6 fact, that's different, right?
- 7 MR. SCHOENFELD: I -- I don't --
- 8 JUSTICE BARRETT: It's not just some
- 9 people think. That's -- that's exposure. Some
- 10 people think X. Some people think Y.
- 11 It's saying: This is the right view
- 12 of the world. This is how we think about
- 13 things. This is how you should think about
- things. This is like 2 plus 2 is 4.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: I disagree with that
- 16 characterization of the record. So I think that
- 17 in --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Let's -- let's --
- 19 let's say that is in the record, okay? Let's
- 20 say it's not just some people think X, other
- 21 people think Y; we live in a pluralistic
- 22 society, period. Let's say it is some people
- 23 think X, and X is wrong and hurtful and
- 24 negative.
- Is that -- I mean, that -- that --

- that's more than exposure, I think, under your
- 2 theory.
- 3 MR. SCHOENFELD: That is more -- more
- 4 than exposure, and those facts may well be
- 5 relevant to a coercion claim. I don't think
- 6 that is what the record bears --
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: But if it's not
- 8 coercion -- you know, let's say that I think
- 9 it's something less than coercion. You -- you
- 10 concede that that would show, you know,
- interference with, hindering of a parent's right
- 12 to --
- MR. SCHOENFELD: I don't because I
- 14 think the parent's right to shield their
- 15 children from offensive curriculum materials is
- 16 no greater than the child's right to be free
- 17 from offensive curriculum materials. And if, on
- our theory of the case, children have no right
- 19 to be shielded from offensive curricular
- 20 materials that share a view that conflicts with
- 21 their religious belief, parents don't have a
- 22 greater right then to shield their children from
- 23 --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Counsel, can I --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Can I ask you --

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Alito?
2	JUSTICE BARRETT: I just I just
3	have oh, sorry.
4	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Go ahead.
5	JUSTICE BARRETT: I just have one
6	question to follow up. I just wanted to ask you
7	quickly about this idea of whether this is a
8	public benefit or compulsion, given the
9	compulsory attendance law.
LO	Is it kind of your position that
L1	because parents have the right to send their
L2	children to private school or to home school
L3	that that, in and of itself, is the opt-out?
L4	MR. SCHOENFELD: No, that's not a
L5	position we've taken here. I do the
L6	compulsion education analysis has always been
L7	part of this Court's coercion inquiry. So in
L8	Lee versus Weisman and Santa Fe, the fact that
L9	the children, who were enrolled in this public
20	school, were required to be there for the
21	graduation ceremony, and there's a lot of
22	discussion about whether it is or is not, I
23	think the compulsory nature of public education,
24	where a student is enrolled in public school, is
) E	relevant to whether there is seemsion. It is

- 1 one factor among others.
- 2 The fact that a student who is
- 3 enrolled in a public school and needs to be
- 4 there is exposed to offensive ideas simply goes
- 5 to the question of whether we're right that
- 6 exposure to ideas, regardless of whether they
- 7 conflict with religious belief, constitutes a
- 8 burden on free exercise.
- 9 JUSTICE BARRETT: So it --
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice --
- 11 Justice -- oh.
- 12 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- it doesn't matter
- to you that you could go to a religious school
- or private school or home school, for purposes
- of the analysis, the legal analysis?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: For purposes of the
- 17 analysis, correct.
- 18 JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. Schoenfeld, could
- 19 I make sure I understand what you mean by
- 20 coercion? You say in your brief that there are
- 21 three things that cannot be done. The state
- 22 cannot say you can't go to a private school or a
- 23 religious school. The state cannot say you must
- 24 affirm certain beliefs. And the state cannot
- 25 say that unless you -- that -- that you're going

- 1 to be disqualified from benefits because of your
- 2 religious beliefs.
- Is that the universe? Those are the
- 4 three situations in which there's coercion?
- 5 MR. SCHOENFELD: No, Your Honor. I
- 6 think the -- what this Court said in Lyng is
- 7 that coercion is found when there's a tendency
- 8 to coerce individuals into acting contrary to
- 9 their religious beliefs.
- So, for example, in the --
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: So it -- it goes
- 12 further -- it goes further than that. So
- 13 suppose a school says we're going to talk about
- same-sex marriage and same-sex marriage is legal
- in Maryland and it's a good thing, it's moral,
- it makes people happy, same-sex couples form
- good families, they raise children. Now, there
- 18 are those who disagree with that. Catholics,
- 19 for example, they disagree with that. They
- think that it's not moral, but they're wrong and
- they're bad and anybody who doesn't accept that
- 22 same-sex marriage is normal and just as good as
- 23 opposite-sex marriage is not a good person.
- Now, what if -- what if that is what
- 25 the teacher -- the school teaches students?

1	MR. SCHOENFELD: I think that's
2	absolutely coercion. I think where I where I
3	found the line between exposure and coercion in
4	your presentation, Justice Alito, was this is
5	the state of the law in Maryland and elsewhere
6	in the United States. People can fall in love,
7	get married, even same-sex couples. Some people
8	believe in it. Catholics don't believe in it.
9	And then it stopped. Then it was
LO	directly derogatory of a particular set of
L1	religious beliefs. It was avowedly so, and that
L2	I think under any fair reading would would
L3	give rise to a coercion or a discrimination
L4	claim.
L5	JUSTICE ALITO: So you can the
L6	school can teach students certain moral
L7	principles that are highly objectionable to
L8	parents, and that's okay?
L9	MR. SCHOENFELD: Yes.
20	JUSTICE ALITO: They can't opt out?
21	MR. SCHOENFELD: That that does not
22	burden free exercise. There is no
23	constitutional requirement of completeness in
24	these contexts. A school could easily teach
25	that evolution is one theory and it is the

- 1 correct theory. And I don't think there's any
- 2 constitutional problem with that.
- 3 Certainly, if a student taking a test
- 4 said you've taught me about evolution, here are
- 5 the principles of evolution, I'm reciting them
- 6 to you, but I don't agree with that and my faith
- 7 teaches me differently, no teacher would
- 8 penalize the student for saying that. And if
- 9 the teacher did, that would certainly give rise
- 10 to coercion claim.
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, let me -- the
- 12 opposite end of your spectrum of possibilities
- is exposure, which you talk about over and over.
- 14 What does that mean? I would think that
- 15 exposure -- and we can take the example of
- 16 same-sex marriage, again. Exposure is telling
- the students that there are a lot of people who
- marry a person of the opposite sex, there are
- 19 also people who marry a person of the same sex.
- 20 Period. Leave it at that. That's exposure.
- 21 If you go beyond that, is it still
- 22 exposure?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: It depends on the
- 24 context. I mean, I think Uncle Bobby's Wedding
- is teaching third graders or second graders

- 1 precisely that. It's telling it through a
- 2 story. And the fact that in that case, it's
- 3 Uncle Bobby and Jamie, rather than -- in Uncle
- 4 Peter's Chinese American wedding, it's Uncle
- 5 Peter and his wife.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, don't you
- 7 think -- and Justice Sotomayor and I were
- 8 discussing this before, and we could have a --
- 9 you know, we could have a book club and have a
- 10 debate about how Uncle Bobby's marriage should
- 11 be understood.
- 12 But I think it clearly goes beyond
- 13 that. It just -- it doesn't just say that Uncle
- 14 Bobby and Jamie are getting married. It
- expresses the idea subtly, but it expresses the
- 16 idea this is a good thing.
- 17 "Mommy, said Chloe, I don't
- 18 understand, why is Uncle Bobby getting married.
- 19 Bobby and Jamie love each other, said Mommy.
- 20 When " -- people -- "When grownup people love
- 21 each other that much, sometimes they get
- 22 married."
- I mean, that's not sending -- subtly
- 24 sending the message this is a good thing?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: I think that's a way

- of a mother consoling her daughter who's annoyed
- 2 that they are favorite uncle is distracted and
- 3 doesn't have time for her. But even if the
- 4 message were some people are gay, some people
- 5 get married, I don't think there's anything
- 6 impermissibly normative about that.
- 7 It is a story that is being used to
- 8 teach students that, just as in the 99 of the
- 9 100 books that we read about couples, it's a man
- and a woman, there also may be a man and a man.
- JUSTICE ALITO: I mean, why -- why is
- 12 the Montgomery County Board of Education in this
- argument running away from what they clearly
- 14 want to say? They have a view that they want to
- 15 express on these subjects. And maybe it's a
- 16 very good view, but they have a definite view.
- 17 And that's the whole point of this curriculum;
- 18 is it not?
- 19 MR. SCHOENFELD: I -- I -- I'm not
- 20 running away from anything the Board has used to
- 21 defend this. I think what's in the record is
- 22 that the Board wants to teach civility and
- 23 respect for difference in the classroom.
- 24 There is obviously an incidental
- 25 message in some of these books that these life

- 1 choices and these life styles are worthy of
- 2 respect. I don't know how you can teach
- 3 students to respect each other without teaching
- 4 that. If the book were about, you know, Uncle
- 5 Bobby's wedding, they get married, and the rest
- of it is that was awful, then there would be a
- 7 serious equal protection violation in the
- 8 presentation of that curriculum.
- 9 So the incidental message that these
- 10 things ought to be normalized and treated with
- 11 respect, I think, is simply part of the work
- that the school is doing in cultivating respect
- in a pluralistic school.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, the -- the --
- the plaintiffs here are not asking the school to
- 16 change its curriculum. They're just saying,
- 17 look, we want out. Why isn't that feasible?
- 18 What is the big deal about allowing them to opt
- 19 out of this?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: So a couple of
- 21 answers. I think on the facts of this case, we
- 22 have the natural experiment of the school's
- 23 permitting these opt-outs and then finding that
- it was not administrable. It wasn't true in
- 25 every school.

1	JUSTICE ALITO: Well, why is it not
2	administrable? You have they are able to opt
3	out of the health class, right?
4	MR. SCHOENFELD: The health class is
5	taught discretely. There's there's a
6	there's a meeting, mandatory meeting, for all
7	parents where they are told exactly what's going
8	to be taught in it. And they're given the
9	option of opting out of the unit of instruction,
LO	not the particular
L1	JUSTICE ALITO: Well, that's how you
L2	define the unit of of instruction. You could
L3	define the unit of instruction to include the
L4	reading of these storybooks.
L5	MR. SCHOENFELD: And that's not
L6	compelled as a matter of Maryland state law.
L7	The Maryland state
L8	JUSTICE ALITO: It's not compelled as
L9	a matter of state law, but why should it not be
20	compelled as a matter of the the Free
21	Exercise Clause of the First Amendment?
22	MR. SCHOENFELD: I don't think
23	JUSTICE ALITO: There's nothing
24	what is infeasible about doing that?
25	MR. SCHOENFELD: So, again, I think

- 1 the experience of the schools with respect to
- these five books show that it was infeasible.
- 3 And let me give you an example. Let's say the
- 4 school, a -- an exquisitely competent and
- 5 well-resourced school, is able to say on Tuesday
- 6 at 9 o'clock we're going to read Uncle Bobby's
- 7 Wedding, we're going to make arrangements for
- 8 alternative space, we're going to give suitable
- 9 supervision for our six-year-olds, and we're
- 10 going to give them an alternative assignment
- 11 that accomplishes the same ELA goals. Let's say
- 12 that happens. Right?
- 13 That, they were able to pull off. The
- 14 next week someone says that was my favorite book
- 15 ever. I'm going to pull it off the shelf, and
- 16 I'm going ask Alan to sit down and read it with
- 17 me. What happens then? The teacher can't
- 18 simply summon a librarian to come to the school
- 19 and say those were the kids who opted out of
- 20 that lesson last week --
- 21 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I -- I -- I
- don't think you're really answering my question.
- 23 Why can't this all be put -- we're going to read
- 24 Uncle Bobby's Wedding and these other books, but
- we're going to read it during a period of time

- 1 that includes the health class, and children are
- 2 already able to opt-out of that so they can opt
- 3 out of reading these books.
- 4 MR. SCHOENFELD: I think there's no
- 5 constitutional obligation to treat these books
- 6 that introduce people to LGBT characters in a
- 7 curriculum that is meant to teach about
- 8 different matters.
- 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I'm not
- 10 understanding why it's not feasible. The county
- 11 had an opt-out. You said every other school
- board in the country has opt-outs for all sorts
- of things. The county has opt-outs for all
- sorts of things. The other Maryland counties
- 15 have opt-outs for all sorts of things.
- And yet, for this one thing, they
- 17 changed in mid -- midyear and say no more
- 18 opt-outs. I'm just not understanding
- 19 feasibility.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: So, again, I think
- 21 what's in the record is that with respect to
- these books as they were deployed in the
- 23 classroom, there was high absenteeism in some
- 24 schools, for example, dozens of students being
- 25 opted out in -- I think Mr. Baxter said the

- 1 average size of a -- of an elementary school in
- 2 Montgomery County is 700 students. So each
- 3 grade has 125. If you have dozens of students
- 4 walking out, making arrangements for those
- 5 students to have adequate space and supervision
- 6 and alternative instruction, I think, is -- is
- 7 infeasible. And that's --
- 8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But then they do
- 9 it for all sorts of other opt-outs.
- 10 MR. SCHOENFELD: They don't do it for
- all sorts of other opt-outs. There's a limited
- 12 universe of things that students can opt out
- 13 from.
- 14 The family life and healthy sexuality
- 15 curriculum stands alone. It is mandated by the
- 16 state. It is something where you're able to
- 17 predict precisely when the curriculum is going
- 18 to be deployed. There's a four --
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: It's the most
- 20 similar substantively to what we have here, and
- there's an opt-out allowed there.
- I guess I'm not understanding why
- 23 Montgomery County School Board stands alone, I
- 24 think, in the country. You can tell me if
- there's another school board that's done

- 1 something like this in both --
- 2 MR. SCHOENFELD: I -- I don't -- I
- 3 apologize.
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- in both the
- 5 kind of books that are being used and
- 6 prohibiting opt-outs.
- 7 And I guess I'm just not
- 8 understanding. The whole goal, I think, of some
- 9 of our religion precedents is to look for the
- 10 win/win, to look for the situation where you can
- 11 respect the religious beliefs and accommodate
- the religious beliefs while the state or city or
- whatever it may be can pursue its goals.
- And, here, they're not asking you to
- change what's taught in the classroom. They're
- 16 not asking you to change that at all. A lot of
- 17 the rhetoric suggests that they might have --
- 18 that -- that they were trying to do that, but
- 19 that's not what they're trying to do.
- They're only seeking to be able to
- 21 walk out so that they don't have -- so the
- 22 parents don't have their children exposed to
- 23 these things that are contrary to their own
- 24 beliefs.
- 25 MR. SCHOENFELD: I understand, Your

- 1 Honor. And there may well be circumstances
- 2 where a school can -- or a school district can
- 3 engineer the win/win.
- 4 Montgomery County schools tried to
- 5 accomplish an educational goal of introducing
- 6 these books for a particular purpose. They then
- 7 attempted to accommodate religious opt-outs in
- 8 the school, and they weren't able.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Mr. Schoenfeld, what
- 10 is that purpose?
- I mean, I thought the answer to
- 12 Justice Kavanaugh's question was that the School
- Board was explicit that the books were to be
- 14 used only to supplement the English language
- 15 arts curriculum as reading instruction and not
- 16 to teach about gender or sexuality.
- 17 So it wasn't as though the books were
- 18 being introduced for the purpose of enhancing
- 19 the gender and sexuality component --
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Absolutely.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: -- and, therefore,
- 22 people can opt out of that whole thing.
- It was that we're talking about
- 24 English here. And, in addition to the other
- 25 kinds of picture books we have on the shelf and

- 1 we talk about in class, we're going to introduce
- 2 these books as well.
- I think that seems pretty infeasible
- 4 in English, when you're talking about reading
- 5 instruction, that every time this particular
- 6 kind of book comes out, we have to start letting
- 7 people leave the classroom.
- 8 MR. SCHOENFELD: I agree with you.
- 9 And I think it goes beyond the readings of the
- 10 book because -- as Justice Sotomayor quoted the
- 11 language sought in the injunction.
- 12 I do think that in the context of a
- 13 classroom, where one student is having a
- 14 discussion with another, or a student comes in
- from the playground and asks the teacher to
- define a particular concept, or someone said my
- 17 brother's transgender, what does that mean, I
- 18 think those are all within the scope of the
- 19 right that the Petitioners are urging here and
- 20 would require the sort of accommodation ^ --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I don't think --
- 22 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel --
- 23 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- they're talking
- about anything student on student.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah.

1	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So I
2	MR. SCHOENFELD: So
3	JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I disagree with
4	what you just said, that that's within the
5	scope.
6	MR. SCHOENFELD: I I disagree
7	with you. I understand why there they might
8	read it that way, but I think in if you think
9	about the way a third-grade classroom operates
LO	and you think about the fact that there are some
L1	students sitting in the corner, and they say:
L2	This is a great book, I'm going to take it off
L3	the shelf, and three and then five and then nine
L4	students gather around to read it, and they say:
L5	Teacher, I want you to come over and watch us
L6	doing that. All of those things, I think, fall
L7	within the definition of "curriculum" at that
L8	lower grades.
L9	It's it's mayhem. And the ability
20	of teachers to manage the line between what is
21	curriculum content coming directly from the
22	teacher and coming indirectly from the sort of
23	socialization in the classroom, I think, is very
24	hard to draw.
25	CHIEF THEOTICE PORFETS: Thank Woll

1 counsel. 2 Justice Thomas? JUSTICE THOMAS: You -- in -- in, I 3 think, chatting with Justice Kavanaugh, you 4 mentioned that the opt-out was unworkable 5 6 because there were so many students who opted 7 out. What did you mean by that? MR. SCHOENFELD: So the -- the record 8 is limited on this point, but the Hazel 9 10 declaration talks about the fact that principals 11 reported to the School Board that there was high 12 absenteeism and gave the example of one school where dozens of students were opting out. 13 14 JUSTICE THOMAS: Was that because they 15 found the materials objectionable or -- for 16 religious reasons or what? 17 MR. SCHOENFELD: So there are two 18 different paragraphs of her declaration that 19 speak to this fact. In that paragraph, it doesn't specify. 20 21 Elsewhere in the declaration it makes clear that 2.2 many of the opt-out requests were not religious 23 in nature and parents objected, for example, to 24 the age-appropriateness of materials, have

nothing to do with religious prohibitions.

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Alito?
2	JUSTICE ALITO: Well, we've had a
3	discussion of many different tests and
4	precedents and hypotheticals, but let me just
5	draw back to what's going on in this particular
6	case and and get your reaction to this.
7	So you have a case where some of the
8	plaintiffs are devout Muslims. They say: We
9	have a solemn religious obligation to raise our
LO	children as Muslims, and that involves certain
L1	moral principles that we want to instill in our
L2	children, and the school is teaching our
L3	children moral principles that are in conflict
L4	with ours.
L5	And we pay taxes to support the public
L6	schools, but we don't have enough money to send
L7	our children to private schools. And one of us
L8	can't stay home and provide home-schooling. So
L9	we just want to be able to take our children out
20	of the part of the instruction that we find
21	objectionable.
22	And what's your response to that?
23	Your response to that is just: Well, it's too
24	bad, all right? This is the public school and
2.5	the public school can teach what the public

- 1 school wants. And you don't like that. Well,
- 2 you can take your -- you can send your -- your
- 3 children to private schools.
- 4 MR. SCHOENFELD: There's no
- 5 indifference to the religious beliefs of the
- 6 Petitioners in this case. The school did what
- 7 it could to accommodate those views. There are
- 8 simply circumstances in which what the
- 9 Petitioner or what any plaintiff recognizes that
- 10 a burden on their religious belief is not a
- 11 legally cognizable one given legal and practical
- 12 justifications.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, it's nice that
- 14 you say that they respect the parents' religious
- beliefs, but, basically, your answer is it's
- 16 just too bad.
- 17 MR. SCHOENFELD: I think my answer --
- 18 JUSTICE ALITO: You've got to send
- 19 your school -- your children to school. You
- 20 can't afford to send them to any place except
- 21 the public school, unlike, you know, most of the
- lawyers who argue cases here. They can send
- 23 their children to -- to private schools, and
- 24 they think that that's the way most of the world
- is. But it's not. It's just too bad.

1 MR. SCHOENFELD: My answer is that 2 public schools are democratically controlled for a reason. The School Board here is 3 democratically elected. The entire process of 4 adopting this curriculum is open and 5 6 transparent. These books are on review for 30 7 days before they're even made part of the curriculum. There is then a multi-level appeal 8 9 process. There is plenty of opportunity for 10 parental insight. 11 And just to draw an analogy to another 12 case from this Court, in Bowen versus Roy, there was no dispute that the assignment of a Social 13 Security number would rob Little Bird of the 14 15 Snow of her spirit. 16 And this Court made the judgment in 17 that case that, fully crediting the sincerity of that belief and fully crediting what the parents 18 19 described as the imposition on their daughter, 20 there was still some breathing room that the government needed to be given to operate in that 21 2.2 case. 23 JUSTICE ALITO: And you think that 24 providing a -- an opt-out under these 25 circumstances, where you already allow opt-outs

- 1 from the health class and opt-outs for other
- things, is comparable to what the plaintiffs
- 3 were asking for in that case?
- 4 MR. SCHOENFELD: I don't think it's
- 5 comparable in terms of what the plaintiffs were
- 6 asking for in that case.
- 7 I do think that under a doctrine where
- 8 you can't question the sincerity of the
- 9 beliefs -- and so, in that case, there was the
- 10 most dire consequence for Little Bird of the
- 11 Snow. There is simply no way for -- for the
- 12 government feasibly to honor the -- the
- 13 consequences of treating each person's
- individual religious belief, no matter how
- 15 sincere, no matter how serious, as a burden that
- triggers the entire scrutiny apparatus that
- 17 comes after it.
- JUSTICE ALITO: So your answer to the
- 19 parents that I -- I talked about, which are real
- 20 parents here, is just, well, if you -- you don't
- 21 like this, you've got to get involved in
- 22 politics and run for the school board and change
- 23 it through politics. But, basically, the public
- schools can do pretty much whatever they think
- 25 is correct as far as the curriculum is

- 1 concerned?
- 2 MR. SCHOENFELD: I -- I don't agree
- 3 with the second part of your answer. I don't
- 4 think it's true that the public schools can do
- 5 whatever they want. There are clear lines to be
- 6 drawn. This Court has drawn them in cases like
- 7 Kennedy and Barnette and Town of Greece in a
- 8 different context.
- 9 But I -- I -- I certainly don't think
- 10 it's true that public schools --
- 11 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. One -- one
- 12 last question. You -- you say that history
- is -- is on your side.
- 14 History and tradition include not only
- 15 the -- it stretches back to the dawn of American
- 16 public education that parents can't get
- opt-outs, right? That's what history shows us?
- 18 MR. SCHOENFELD: Correct.
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: And you -- and one of
- 20 the cases you cite to support that is a decision
- 21 by the Maryland -- the Maine Supreme Court,
- Donahoe versus Richards, decided in 1854?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Correct.
- JUSTICE ALITO: And what was involved
- 25 in that case?

1 MR. SCHOENFELD: That case involved a 2 Catholic student who did not want to be required 3 to read the King James Bible. I fully credit --JUSTICE ALITO: She was expelled. 4 MR. SCHOENFELD: And she was expelled. 5 6 And I fully credit that that was -- that reeks 7 of anti-Catholic bias, as this Court has recognized in other contexts. The point in that 8 9 case --10 JUSTICE ALITO: I -- I understand, but 11 why did you cite that as support for the history 12 that you think supports you? 13 MR. SCHOENFELD: Because --14 JUSTICE ALITO: The history is that --15 that public schools did all sorts of things that 16 might violate the Constitution today. 17 MR. SCHOENFELD: The point was in 18 response to Petitioners' invocation of a much more recent history about opt-outs from sex 19 20 education. 21 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. Thank you. 2.2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice 23 Sotomayor? 24 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Schoenfeld, 25 you talked about the review process for parents.

- 1 They don't have to run for the school board.
- 2 It's a fairly complicated four levels of review
- 3 if a parent objects, correct?
- 4 MR. SCHOENFELD: Correct. There's a
- 5 process for adopting curriculum as part of the
- 6 school materials as instructional materials at
- 7 the beginning, and then, if parents don't like
- 8 it, either at that point in time or at some
- 9 later point in time given how it's being used,
- 10 they can appeal it to the school -- the deputy
- 11 superintendent for instruction, the
- 12 superintendent, the school board, the -- the
- 13 Maryland State School Board. And, in fact, we
- 14 cite a case in our papers where the parents
- objected to the classification of these
- 16 materials outside of the family life and -- and
- 17 human sexuality unit, and that case went through
- 18 the state school board and is now working its
- 19 way through the Maryland state courts.
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Now at least two
- of the books, it was represented, were removed
- from the curricula as a result of this appeal
- 23 process?
- 24 MR. SCHOENFELD: I -- I don't know
- where they were in the appeal process, but they

- 1 were removed from the curriculum as part of the
- 2 ordinary review process, correct.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. Now
- 4 Justice Alito didn't -- I'd like you to address
- 5 Justice Gorsuch's point. Justice Barrett
- 6 questioned whether this is really a public
- 7 benefit because attendance is coerced.
- 8 So, if it's not a public benefit, that
- 9 leaves us, in part, with discrimination. And I
- 10 think you said to Justice Gorsuch that you still
- 11 need a burden even if you treat people
- 12 differently because of their religion?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Correct.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: There is a line or
- 15 circuit split -- there was recently -- on that
- 16 very issue whether a de minimis burden qualifies
- 17 or doesn't. And we said no, a de minimis burden
- 18 doesn't qualify -- doesn't eliminate the
- 19 discrimination.
- 20 But there has to be a difference of
- 21 some meaning. Is it your point that this is not
- 22 being treated differently?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: So I don't think that
- there's any facial or non-facial discrimination
- 25 here. The opt-out applied to all -- to all

- 1 aspects of the curriculum previously, and then
- 2 there are no opt-out rights for any aspect of
- 3 the curriculum. The things that people are able
- 4 to opt out of are non-curricular, like
- 5 Valentine's Day or Halloween parties, or they
- 6 fall within the family life and human sexuality.
- 7 So there's --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Is that
- 9 distinction alone -- there are some who would
- 10 argue that that distinction alone is not
- 11 neutrally applicable?
- 12 MR. SCHOENFELD: I think, under
- 13 Tandon, it is neutral and generally applicable.
- 14 The question in Tandon is whether any secular
- 15 activity is being treated better than any
- 16 comparable religious activity. And there's
- 17 nothing like that here. There's no distinction
- 18 being made in either version of the policy
- 19 between secular and religious.
- 20 There's nothing intrinsically
- 21 religious about these opt-outs. Many of them
- 22 were taken for non-religious reasons. So, under
- 23 any of the Court's tests, including Master P
- 24 Cake -- Masterpiece Cakeshop, I don't think
- 25 there's anything that gives rise to even an

- 1 inference of discrimination that would trigger
- 2 some distinct analysis that might not require a
- 3 burden.
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Why is this
- 5 different than Masterpiece? In Masterpiece, it
- 6 was a board member.
- 7 MR. SCHOENFELD: Well, in Masterpiece
- 8 Cakeshop, it was an adjudicative context. And
- 9 the Court made very clear in that context that
- 10 it was addressing the question of whether a
- 11 party whose case is being decided by the
- 12 adjudicative body had been discriminated against
- and, therefore, had been pressured or coerced
- into adopting a religious belief. The Court is
- 15 explicitly clear in Masterpiece that it was not
- opining on whether that analysis is appropriate
- in the legislative or executive context.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If we rely on the
- 19 statements of isolated board members, we're in a
- 20 real pickle, aren't we?
- 21 MR. SCHOENFELD: Yeah, and I think
- 22 that that's what Justice -- Justice Scalia
- 23 pointed out in Lukumi and other cases, where he
- said it's folly to try to identify individual
- 25 statements made in the democratic process and

- 1 rely on the individual statements of
- 2 legislators.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You called the
- 4 statements by that one board member that Justice
- 5 Gorsuch read as intemperate. There were some.
- 6 But the examples that were provided about
- 7 xenophobes or white racists were in the concept
- 8 of the extent of public disruption that would
- 9 occur if an exemption was given to everyone for
- 10 any reason, correct?
- 11 MR. SCHOENFELD: Certainly, the prompt
- 12 for it was not anything about a particular
- 13 religious person or a particular set of
- 14 religious beliefs. It was in the context of a
- 15 discussion about whether opt-outs should be
- 16 allowed at all for any reason.
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And it was
- 18 disruption that that board member was
- 19 concentrating on.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Correct.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Schoenfeld, I
- 24 think it would be fair to say that Mr. Baxter
- and Ms. Harris did not want to draw lines, that,

- 1 you know, if there was material and it was being
- 2 used in instruction in whatever way it was being
- 3 used to whatever age kids with respect to
- 4 whatever subject matter, if there was a parent
- 5 who had some sincere religious objection to
- 6 that, that that parent would be allowed to opt
- 7 out.
- 8 And when I pushed Mr. Baxter a little
- 9 bit on that as to the consequences of it, he
- 10 said, you know, like, I don't want to draw lines
- for you, but, really, the problems, the problems
- here, the places we see objections are in a much
- 13 more limited set of cases. We don't -- we don't
- 14 see a lot of objections in high schools. We
- don't see a lot of objections about evolution
- 16 classes, you know, we -- is that true? And
- 17 should we count on it being true? And how can
- 18 we tell if it's true?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: So two answers,
- 20 Justice Kagan. The first is I don't think you
- 21 can count on it being true for exactly the
- 22 reason Your Honor gave, which is, once this
- 23 Court constitutionalizes that prerogative,
- you're in a completely different world in terms
- of parents' willingness or ability to invoke it.

1	And with respect to the question of
2	whether it is empirically true, the best data
3	point is the last 40 years of litigation on
4	these topics. And I think the Superintendents'
5	brief in support of neither party, Professor
6	Lupu's brief, and also the NEA brief just
7	recount for you the dozens of cases to all
8	aspects of the curriculum that have been brought
9	over the last 40 years. And the way that courts
LO	have controlled for the volume of those cases is
L1	to stop the inquiry at the burden stage and hold
L2	consistently in those cases while fully
L3	acknowledging that there may be circumstances
L4	that give rise to coercion, fully recognizing
L5	that exposure to ideas, even if they offend
L6	religious beliefs, do not qualify as a burden
L7	for free exercise purposes.
L8	JUSTICE KAGAN: Thank you.
L9	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
20	Gorsuch?
21	JUSTICE GORSUCH: I just want to make
22	sure I understand a few thing fact things and
23	then a law question.
24	What age do you in Montgomery County
2.5	teach students normally about human sexuality?

1 MR. SCHOENFELD: I think that it 2 begins in either fourth or fifth grade. 3 JUSTICE GORSUCH: The human sexuality 4 class? MR. SCHOENFELD: That family life and 5 6 human sexuality curriculum. 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. 8 MR. SCHOENFELD: I'm not entirely 9 sure. 10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Starts in fourth or 11 fifth grade, you think? 12 MR. SCHOENFELD: I think so. 13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Is there anything 14 you can point us to in the record on that? 15 MR. SCHOENFELD: I don't think so. 16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. And, second, 17 these books are being used in English class? 18 MR. SCHOENFELD: The division between 19 English class and other things in a second grade 20 classroom doesn't really exist. You're sort of in a room with a teacher and some kids are in 21 2.2 a --23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, I appreciate 24 that. I -- I went to second grade too.

(Laughter.)

- 1 MR. SCHOENFELD: Yeah.
 2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But -- but -- but
- 3 it's -- it's part of the English curriculum that
- 4 these books are being used in? That's -- I
- 5 thought that was clear.
- 6 MR. SCHOENFELD: Yeah. I'm not -- I'm
- 7 not fighting the premise. I'm just saying that
- 8 the lines are --
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It's not the math
- 10 class.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: It is not the --
- 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It's not the human
- 13 sexuality class. It's -- it's the English
- 14 class.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: It's certainly not
- 16 the human sexuality class.
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah.
- 18 MR. SCHOENFELD: I'm just sort of
- 19 fighting the premise that there's a neat
- 20 distinction.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. And they're
- 22 being used in -- in English language instruction
- 23 at age 3, some of them?
- 24 MR. SCHOENFELD: So Pride Puppy was
- 25 the book that was used for the prekindergarten

- 1 curriculum. That's no longer in the curriculum.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's the one where
- 3 they are supposed to look for the leather and
- 4 things -- and bondage, things like that, right?
- 5 MR. SCHOENFELD: It's not bondage.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: A sex worker?
- 7 MR. SCHOENFELD: It's a woman in a
- 8 leather --
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Sex worker, right?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: No.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: No?
- 12 MR. SCHOENFELD: That's not correct.
- 13 No.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I thought -- I --
- 15 gosh, I -- I read it.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: It's a drag queen in
- 17 drag.
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Drag -- drag queen
- in -- a drag queen.
- 20 MR. SCHOENFELD: So -- correct. The
- 21 leather that they're pointing to is a woman in a
- leather jacket, and one of the words is drag
- 23 queen in this --
- 24 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And they're supposed
- 25 to look for those?

- 1 MR. SCHOENFELD: It is an option at
- 2 the end of the book, correct.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. Okay. And
- 4 your -- you've included these in the English
- 5 language curriculum rather than the human
- 6 sexuality curriculum to influence students, is
- 7 that fair? That's what the district court
- 8 found. Do you agree with that?
- 9 MR. SCHOENFELD: I think, to the
- 10 extent the district court found that it was to
- influence, it was to influence them towards
- 12 civility, the natural consequence of being
- 13 exposed to --
- 14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Whatever, but to
- 15 influence them.
- 16 MR. SCHOENFELD: In the manner that I
- just mentioned, yes.
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. And
- 19 responding to parents who are concerned, you
- 20 agree that this -- there was some intemperate
- 21 language used?
- 22 MR. SCHOENFELD: I -- I don't know
- that those were responding to parents who were
- 24 concerned. This was after the fact for most of
- 25 these comments. And this was in a very public

- 1 setting which obviously got heated and some
- 2 intemperate comments were used, certainly.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. And -- and I
- 4 wanted to understand your -- your --
- 5 your context that you were giving about the
- 6 statement that some Muslim families -- it's
- 7 unfortunate that this -- that this issue puts
- 8 some Muslim families on the same side of an
- 9 issue as white supremacists and outright bigots.
- 10 I think, in response to Justice
- 11 Sotomayor, you were trying to give some context
- 12 to that.
- 13 MR. SCHOENFELD: I don't think I was
- 14 speaking directly about that comment. I think
- that comment was given or was made in June,
- 16 which was several months after the decision to
- 17 withdraw the opt-outs was made. I don't have
- 18 context for that statement, no.
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. And then the
- 20 legal question. Why isn't discrimination
- 21 against religion a burden on religion? If -- if
- 22 -- if -- if a state -- now this is hypothetical,
- 23 not -- moving away from the record.
- 24 If -- if state actors intentionally
- 25 discriminate against religion, what secular

1 purpose, valid secular purpose could that serve? 2 And how -- how wouldn't that be a burden? MR. SCHOENFELD: So I -- I don't know 3 -- I mean, it depends on the hypothetical, what 4 the state is doing and whether there is a 5 6 secular purpose. That's hard to imagine one. 7 But if the state is discriminating --8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Against Muslims or 9 Catholics or Protestants or whatever. 10 MR. SCHOENFELD: I think this Court 11 has recognized that when an enactment that 12 discriminates on its face or has recognized with respect to an enactment that discriminates on 13 14 its face it is intrinsically coercive. That's 15 how the Court has performed the burden inquiry. 16 If you are privleging one religion 17 over another, you are coercing people to subscribe to that particular set of briefs in 18 19 order to --20 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So that's a burden. 21 MR. SCHOENFELD: Yeah. Absolutely. 2.2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you. 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice 24 Kavanaugh?

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: A few things.

1 On exposure, you've used that term, I 2 believe, to include not just exposure in the 3 sense of the book on the shelf, but also the communication of those ideas by the teacher in 4 the classroom. 5 6 MR. SCHOENFELD: Correct. 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And that's not 8 usually, I think, what we think of as exposure 9 as opposed to instruction but --MR. SCHOENFELD: Well, the -- the 10 11 question presented is about participation in 12 instruction, which was precisely one of the 13 things that the Barnettes objected to in being 14 present for the flag ceremony. But I think it 15 is analogous to Kennedy, right? The question there was whether people 16 17 were merely exposed to Coach Kennedy's prayer, even though the Court acknowledged that people 18 19 might see it, people might hear it, and people 20 might be offended by the content of it. 21 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. And on 2.2 Justice Kagan's question about the no lines, I 23 took that to be the position of Petitioners and 24 the United States with respect to burden in the 25 sense that you can have substantial -- you can

- 1 claim a religious objection or burden to lots of
- 2 different things, and people do, but that the
- 3 line-drawing occurs when you do the strict
- 4 scrutiny analysis. Is that not your
- 5 understanding?
- 6 MR. SCHOENFELD: I don't know what
- 7 you're asking if it's my understanding of, but
- 8 let me try to answer it this way.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Is that your
- 10 understanding of their position? In other
- 11 words, that they do draw lines, but it's at the
- 12 strict scrutiny stage?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Well, the question
- 14 presented to the Court is obviously limited to
- burden. And what I understood Justice Kagan's
- 16 exchange with Petitioner's counsel to reflect is
- that there is no way to draw a line, once you
- 18 are relying on the Petitioner's --
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: As to substantial
- burden, but once you get to strict scrutiny, as
- 21 some of our cases reveal, Social Security
- 22 numbers, et cetera, there are -- there is
- line-drawing once you do that.
- In other words, just because you have
- 25 a religious objection to something doesn't mean

- 1 you win. You agree with that, I think, in our
- 2 case law?
- 3 MR. SCHOENFELD: Yeah, absolutely.
- 4 Although, in Bowen, the Court stopped at the
- 5 burden inquiry, at least with respect to the
- 6 government's own use of the Social Security
- 7 number.
- 8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And you've
- 9 mentioned a few times that the school board was
- 10 democratically-elected,
- 11 democratically-controlled, and being on the
- school board is a hard job, so, you know, we all
- 13 respect that. But, you know, that can't be the
- 14 end of it, right?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Absolutely not, no.
- 16 And I didn't mean --
- 17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Liberty -- we're
- 18 here to protect the liberty under the
- 19 Constitution from the democratic excess.
- 20 MR. SCHOENFELD: Absolutely. And so
- 21 that was not my intention at all. It was to
- 22 respond to a specific question about what
- options parents have. And among them, I think,
- is resting control of the school board,
- 25 implementing their preferred policies, or

- 1 participating even in the curriculum selection
- 2 process.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And then I don't
- 4 think you answered this or maybe we got past it
- 5 last time. Do -- are you aware of any other
- 6 county or city school board that has something
- 7 similar to what's going on here?
- 8 MR. SCHOENFELD: I'm not, but I think
- 9 that the other side of the ledger is overstated
- 10 because what is described in the amicus briefs
- 11 about what other school boards and other states
- do is limited to what we traditionally consider
- 13 health education. So I'm not -- I'm not certain
- that there is a large number of other states or
- 15 county school boards that allow opt-outs from
- 16 any curriculum for any reason.
- 17 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And then, last
- 18 point, just to comment, and you can respond to
- it as you want, but Maryland was founded on
- 20 religious liberty and religious tolerance, a
- 21 haven for Catholics escaping persecution in
- 22 England going back to 1649. I'm sure you're
- aware of this history.
- 24 And Montgomery County has been a
- 25 beacon of that religious liberty for all these

- 1 years with a strong Catholic population, a
- 2 substantial Jewish population, lots of different
- 3 Protestant. You drive down any -- any --
- 4 Connecticut Avenue or Georgia Avenue, and, you
- 5 know, you see religious building after religious
- 6 building.
- 7 And I guess I'm surprised, given that
- 8 this is, you know, this is the hill we're going
- 9 to die on, in terms of not respecting religious
- 10 liberty, given that history. And so history
- 11 comes up. I just want to give you a chance to
- 12 respond to how you situate that in Maryland and
- 13 Montgomery County's history.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Every school board
- walks a tight rope, as this Court has recognized
- 16 and other courts have recognized. It's a
- 17 difficult job balancing the interests of a
- 18 diverse community. Montgomery County Public
- 19 Schools are the most religiously diverse in the
- 20 country.
- There may be different ways to handle
- 22 this under other circumstances. Montgomery
- 23 County did its best under these circumstances,
- 24 given their curricular goals. That seems to me
- 25 a fundamentally different question. And it's an

- 1 important one, but it is a fundamentally
- 2 different question about whether there's a
- 3 constitutional right to opt your child out of
- 4 curriculum that you deem religiously offensive.
- 5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you. This
- 6 is a tough case to argue. I appreciate it.
- 7 Thank you.
- 8 MR. SCHOENFELD: Thanks, Your Honor.
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 10 Barrett?
- JUSTICE BARRETT: I just want to ask
- you a couple questions about the instructional
- 13 materials. So part of the conversation today
- 14 has been about exposure and whether this is
- about teaching civility. And so I just wanted
- 16 to read you a couple things from the
- instructional materials to get your reaction of
- how, if at all, this plays into the analysis.
- 19 So I don't understand Petitioners to
- 20 be arguing that, you know, there was an
- 21 objection to being taught respect and kindness
- 22 to those who have different beliefs.
- 23 I understood them to be more focused
- on things like, you know, this is an instruction
- 25 to the teacher, "If a student observes that a

- 1 girl can only like boys because she's a girl,
- 2 the Board suggested that the teacher disrupt the
- 3 student's either/or thinking by saying something
- 4 like: Actually, people of any gender can like
- 5 whoever they like."
- 6 You know, or, on the transgender
- 7 issue, "When we're born, people make a guess
- 8 about our gender and label us boy or girl based
- 9 on our body parts. Sometimes they're right;
- 10 sometimes they're wrong. When someone's
- 11 transgender, they guess wrong. When someone's
- 12 cis gender, they guessed right."
- So, you know, it is kind of along
- 14 those things, which seem to be more about
- influence, right, and shaping of ideas and less
- about communicating respect because it's less
- 17 about communicating respect for those, you know,
- 18 who are transgender, who are gay, and more about
- 19 how to think about sexuality.
- 20 What is your take on that and how we
- 21 think about this, whether this really is just
- 22 about exposure and civility and learning to
- 23 function in a multi-cultural and diverse society
- and how much of it is about influence or as
- 25 Petitioners would say indoctrination?

1	MR. SCHOENFELD: Certainly. I think
2	what you have quoted, Your Honor, are suggested
3	responses or proposed responses for
4	age-appropriate ways to respond to questions
5	that may arise in response to these texts or
6	otherwise.
7	The same response about disrupt the
8	either/or thinking is given when someone says
9	dresses are for girls, boys can't paint their
10	nails, those are boy toys. These are simply
11	ways of contextualizing the information that's
12	being learned and to give students the
13	predicates for being able to respect each other.
14	The school the the express
15	directive from the school is you don't need to
16	understand your peers, you don't need to agree
17	with them, you don't need to affirm with them,
18	but you do need to treat them with respect.
19	When ensuring that that goal is met in
20	the classroom, has the incidental sort of
21	implication of answering a direct question about
22	what it means to be transgender, that's an
23	option that's offered to a teacher. There are
24	certainly under certain circumstances where use
25	of these materials or different comments if a

- 1 teacher were to say something pejorative or
- 2 negative or begin to treat students differently
- 3 in terms -- in terms of allocation of sort of
- 4 resources in the classroom based on how they
- 5 responded to that, that's a coercion claim, but
- 6 simply explaining to students what fundamental
- 7 concepts are so that they can treat each other
- 8 with respect, I think is no different than --
- 9 JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, but those
- things that I read were more than about respect.
- 11 It was more about kind of what I was talking
- 12 with you about before, like 2 plus 2 is 4.
- 13 Like, this is how it is. You know, gender is
- 14 not something that can be identified at birth,
- 15 for example.
- 16 So, I mean, I quess that is one way of
- 17 teaching -- teaching respect because it's
- 18 saying, you know, it's validating the other
- 19 world view here, the one that's different from
- 20 Petitioners by saying no, no, no, this is right.
- 21 This is how we should understand that. And so
- 22 that is why you should respect and treat with
- 23 kindness or one could say I understand -- and --
- 24 and some of the instructional materials did
- 25 frame it this way -- the way I'm about to say --

- 1 which is, you might not agree or this might be
- 2 different, but we have to respect and --
- 3 MR. SCHOENFELD: Certainly.
- 4 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- and treat
- 5 everyone with kindness. So I don't understand
- 6 Petitioners to be objecting to the latter kinds
- 7 of statements. I understand them to be
- 8 objecting to the "this is the way it is" kind of
- 9 statements.
- 10 MR. SCHOENFELD: I understand them to
- 11 be objecting to all of it.
- 12 JUSTICE BARRETT: To all of it?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Including just using
- 14 the books with none of those materials. The
- 15 only --
- 16 JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah, I -- I -- I
- 17 agree, sorry. I'm just talking about the
- 18 instruction.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: Yeah. So, I'm sorry.
- 20 So I think you and I see it the same way.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah.
- MR. SCHOENFELD: With respect to the
- instructional materials, though, if we are in a
- 24 world where you and I are parsing which of these
- 25 materials are impermissible or give rise to a

- 1 burden on the impermissible side of the line
- 2 from the others, the record is woefully
- 3 underdeveloped on that point.
- 4 These books were in use for nine
- 5 months before Petitioners sued. There is not a
- 6 single factual statement in any of these
- 7 declarations or anything else that explains how
- 8 these supporting materials were used. It may
- 9 well be the case that no second grade teacher
- 10 ever uttered the words that you just quoted.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: But I think what
- 12 Petitioners said in their argument is that we're
- 13 at the preliminary injunction stage, and the
- 14 instructional materials were given to the
- teachers, and I think the instructional
- 16 materials reflect what the Board hoped to
- accomplish by introducing these books into the
- 18 classroom.
- And so what they're saying is before
- 20 -- we don't want to wait for the teacher to say
- 21 this to our child. Our whole point is we know
- that this is part of the Board's curricular
- 23 choice, we know that these are the instructional
- 24 materials that are given to the teachers, and we
- don't want our child to be exposed to that.

1 And so, frankly, if they got the 2 injunction they were asking inform are, you 3 know, then they wouldn't -- would never be 4 uttered. MR. SCHOENFELD: Yeah. I -- I don't 5 6 dispute anything you're saying. I think the 7 relevant inquiry takes account of that temporal dimension --8 9 JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah. 10 MR. SCHOENFELD: -- for something --11 essentially a pre-enforcement challenge here. 12 It would not have been difficult if this was 13 being used rampantly and impermissibly in classrooms for them to find a -- a declarant who 14 15 didn't need to be a Petitioner to say this is 16 what's going on in this classroom. There are 17 hundreds --18 JUSTICE BARRETT: But they didn't have 19 to have that for a PI --20 MR. SCHOENFELD: They have to show a 21 2.2 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- right? 23 MR. SCHOENFELD: -- a reasonable likelihood of success on the merits. And to 24 25 say --

1	JUSTICE BARRETT: And it's not a
2	reasonable likelihood of success or that this is
3	this injury is imminent, to say this is what
4	teachers have been given as a suggested
5	discussion guide?
6	MR. SCHOENFELD: This was distributed
7	to 130 teachers in August of 2022 for teachers
8	who voluntarily attended one of these materials
9	and was otherwise made generally available.
LO	It's not a script. You're not required to
L1	answer that particular question, if it arises,
L2	with that particular verbatim response. I don't
L3	know any second grade teacher who could.
L4	So I do think some more particularized
L5	showing is required for someone to prevail, ever
L6	at the preliminary injunction stage.
L7	JUSTICE BARRETT: So, last question,
L8	do you agree that it was the purpose of the
L9	Board to try to disrupt students' thinking and
20	and make them see to disrupt their
21	thinking and have them not see gender as binary
22	and to accept, you know basically accept
23	LGBTQ relationships and ideas in in this way,
24	kind of the ways that I I just read?
25	MR. SCHOENFELD: I think the goal I

- 1 want to answer your question directly.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah.
- 3 MR. SCHOENFELD: I think the goal was
- 4 to teach mutual respect. I think, to the extent
- 5 that students were unable to display mutual
- 6 respect for their peers without having some
- 7 further understanding that boys can play with
- 8 girls' toys, for example, then that was
- 9 absolutely part of the curriculum.
- 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: So it was part of
- 11 the curriculum to teach them that boys can be
- 12 girls or boys can -- or that your pronouns can
- change depending on how you feel one day to the
- 14 next? That was part of the goal?
- MR. SCHOENFELD: So I think you're
- 16 quoting from a book that was not part of the
- 17 curriculum, but let me just set that aside.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: I thought that was
- an inter- -- I -- I might be -- they might be
- 20 blending --
- MR. SCHOENFELD: They blend together.
- 22 Yeah.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: -- together in my
- 24 mind. I thought that was from inter- -- I
- 25 thought that was from the allies book.

```
1
               MR. SCHOENFELD: I don't think --
               JUSTICE BARRETT: Intersection Allies?
 2
 3
               MR. SCHOENFELD: I don't think so.
               JUSTICE BARRETT: No?
 4
               MR. SCHOENFELD: I think there may be
 5
 6
     a quotation from --
 7
               JUSTICE BARRETT: Penelope's --
               MR. SCHOENFELD: -- the teachers's
 8
 9
     user quide at the end.
10
               JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Oh, at the
11
     end of Intersection Allies?
12
               MR. SCHOENFELD: Yeah.
13
               JUSTICE BARRETT: Oh.
14
               MR. SCHOENFELD: It may be, though I
      -- I -- I recall it being a quote from another.
15
16
     It doesn't matter.
17
               JUSTICE BARRETT: Yeah.
18
               MR. SCHOENFELD: So I think the way
19
      that these support materials are framed are to
20
     help a teacher answer a student's question when
21
     he says, in this book, there's a boy who says
22
     that he's a girl; how can you be a girl when you
23
     were are born a boy? And it's one resource to
     provide teachers with an answer to that
24
25
     question.
```

1	The alternative was to provide nothing
2	to the teachers, which I think would abdicate
3	the School Board's responsibility to ensure that
4	their teachers are equipped to do their job.
5	JUSTICE BARRETT: Thank you.
6	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
7	Jackson?
8	JUSTICE JACKSON: So two quick final
9	points. For those of us who are trying to get a
10	handle on the potential administrative
11	challenges of notice and opt-out rights, would
12	you be recommending that we look at the student
13	the School Superintendents Association amicus
14	brief? Because I thought that's what they were
15	focusing on, that here are actual potential
16	administrative challenges. Is that
17	MR. SCHOENFELD: Yeah. I think
18	JUSTICE JACKSON: one of the
19	resources?
20	MR. SCHOENFELD: That's a that
21	resource is well worthwhile, I think, for two
22	reasons. The first is it goes through 40 years
23	of litigation on this going back to Mozert, and
24	it has I think a bulleted list of all of the
25	things that parents have raised even under the

- 1 sort of ancien régime where these were not
- 2 treated as burdens. And, second, I think it
- 3 makes a persuasive case about the
- 4 admimnistrability of the isolated family life
- 5 and health education options.
- 6 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. And,
- 7 finally, as I understand your response to
- 8 Justice Alito's question about what religious
- 9 parents are supposed to do, I understood you to
- say that parents with religious objections can
- 11 vote for members of the school board, they can
- go to school board meetings, they can object to
- 13 the curriculum. Maybe the school board will
- agree with them, at which point we don't have a
- problem, or maybe they won't. And if they don't
- 16 agree, those parents in Montgomery County at
- 17 least can pull their students out of school and
- 18 home school them or send them somewhere else.
- 19 But under Petitioners' rule, as I
- 20 understand it, parents who lose through the
- 21 democratic process, who are not able to get the
- 22 curriculum tailored in their local school boards
- 23 the way that they would like, would have another
- 24 option. And that option would be to go to
- 25 federal court. And so instead of having

- 1 democratically elected representatives and
- 2 experts in the field making the decision about
- 3 which books should be taught to kids in the
- 4 classroom, you have federal judges flipping
- 5 through the picture books and deciding whether
- 6 these are appropriate for five-year-olds.
- 7 I mean, I don't know how we would even
- 8 go about that. It seems pretty troubling
- 9 because, ordinarily, public education has been
- 10 the subject of local control. We typically lack
- 11 the specialized knowledge and experience to know
- what, you know, should be taught to kids and how
- and to look at the instruction manual and say,
- is this a proper response?
- 15 So that's kind of a concern, I think.
- 16 And I also think it's a concern that these
- 17 questions don't always have one answer. Maybe,
- maybe, in one community, one set of values,
- 19 these books are fine, but in another community
- with a different set of values, they're not.
- 21 And it's sort of the local process
- that allows that to cash out where people live,
- that allow their values to get expressed in the
- 24 context of schools. And if we constitutionalize
- 25 that, I wonder if we're going to have a real

- 1 problem in terms of people with different values not being able to have a say in their local 2 3 community as to what their kids learn. MR. SCHOENFELD: I agree with all of 4 that, and I think it goes back to Justice 5 6 Kagan's point earlier where I think you 7 described it as a sort of hydraulic pressure, which is once you constitutionalize it, I think 8 9 you'll see an entirely different generation of challenges to school curriculum. 10 11 So the last 40 years are the natural 12 experiment, where courts used burden as a meaningful filtering system for mere exposure to 13 offensive ideas in the classroom versus where 14 15 the presentation of the curriculum was becoming 16 impermissibly coercive. 17 I grant that there are limits on what 18 schools can do with their time when students are
- 20 different ideas, even ideas that offend their

in the classroom. But exposing them to

21 family's religious beliefs or make it more

- 22 difficult for their families to raise them in
- the faith, simply doesn't qualify as a burden
- for purposes -- for the purposes in front of us.
- 25 And I think that that burden analysis

- 1 always has to be carried out in light of the
- 2 special characteristics of the school
- 3 environment, which I think, Justice Jackson, is
- 4 precisely what you're getting at. A very
- 5 important part of the special characteristics of
- 6 the school environment are the fact that federal
- 7 courts are not meant to sit as school boards in
- 8 deciding these curriculum disputes.
- 9 And I think my colloquy with Justice
- 10 Alito illustrates that. If the question really
- turns on whether one reads Uncle Bobby's Wedding
- one way versus the other way, courts are going
- to be enmeshed in the most-fine-grained disputes
- 14 about how to treat curricular materials.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 17 counsel.
- 18 Rebuttal, Mr. Baxter.
- 19 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF ERIC S. BAXTER
- 20 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
- 21 MR. BAXTER: I'd like to start with
- 22 four corrections to the record. First, the book
- 23 What Are Your Words is the book where the
- 24 children are told that their pronouns can change
- 25 day to day. At 80 -- and this is in the

- 1 district court's opinion. At 80a in the Cert
- 2 Appendix, note 1, the district court found that
- 3 this book and others were recommended. There
- 4 are certain books that were part of this
- 5 curriculum, but there are potentially hundreds
- 6 of others that the Board says you can use as
- 7 part of this.
- 8 There was a question about why this --
- 9 you know, why isn't there more evidence from
- 10 early on? Because there were opt-outs and the
- 11 Board insisted over and over that there were
- opt-outs. We also know that the principal's
- 13 letter didn't come in until November of 2022
- 14 saying that teachers were uncomfortable
- 15 presenting this material, it was
- 16 age-inappropriate, they didn't want to be
- 17 talking about romance between two kids on the
- 18 playground regardless of their sexual
- 19 orientation.
- 20 On the question of use, I refer to C
- 21 -- or 605 in the Cert Appendix where Hazel, the
- 22 Board's representative, said that they have to
- 23 be used as part of instruction. 657 when they
- announced they were blocking the opt-outs, they
- 25 said teachers must utilize with all students.

1 These books are definitely being read by the 2 teachers as part of the curriculum. And it's 3 also at 63 at the district court transcript. And then also a question about when 4 sex ed starts. The Board's and the -- the 5 6 State's mandated regulation is in the record. 7 It's at pages 62 through 83 of the Joint 8 Appendix. There you start in pre-K with 9 instruction that parents can -- or families can come in all different forms with all different 10 kinds of parents, different kinds of gender 11 12 identities and expressions. The same things 13 that are being taught through the school --14 schoolbooks, you can opt out when it comes up 15 during health class but not during story time, 16 which -- in which there's no instruction about 17 how to use these -- these books to develop characters, narrative art, or anything else you 18 19 would expect in an English class. 20 This was not a democratic process. 21 Withdrawing these overnight, comparing parents 2.2 to xenophobes and white supremacists, this can't 23 be part of the -- of the democratic process.

Board's side. I'm -- I'm confused now about

The line drawing problem is on the

24

- 1 what exposure is. If you can -- are you being
- 2 exposed to the Prophet Mohammad, that's not
- 3 okay, but being instructed something derogatory
- 4 about him, that is -- you can't get an opt-out?
- 5 Is it -- what does it mean to be derogatory to
- 6 someone who is in the third grade?
- 7 And the 40-year issue of litigation I
- 8 think proves the exact opposite point. If you
- 9 look at those cases in, for example, the NEA
- 10 brief, those are Establishment Clause cases.
- 11 They are curriculum challenges, where we agree
- 12 that the Plaintiffs should lose. There are
- 13 cases where people got -- got a -- got relief
- 14 and still sued. And a lot of them were resolved
- 15 under strict scrutiny.
- 16 So -- and half the circuits have never
- 17 even addressed this question. This is a
- 18 question of first impression in the Fourth
- 19 Circuit. So there's no sense that these issues
- are going to create lots of kinds of problems.
- 21 As far as feasibility, counsel made
- lots of arguments that are not in the record.
- 23 This was their burden. The evidence was in
- 24 their control. They could have put it into the
- 25 record. It's not there. On a preliminary

1	injunction, they should be held to their burden.
2	We've been doing this for two years.
3	Our clients are making great sacrifice to send
4	their kids to private schools, to homeschool.
5	They've moved out of the county. They're not
6	knowing what their kids are being taught.
7	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
8	counsel.
9	MR. BAXTER: If if the First
10	Amendment means that
11	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.
12	MR. BAXTER: you are going to be
13	forced to pay, coerced to attend, indoctrinated,
14	and then
15	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
16	counsel.
17	MR. BAXTER: Thank you.
18	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: The case is
19	submitted.
20	(Whereupon, at 12:37 p.m., the case
21	was submitted.)
22	
23	
24	
25	

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