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**CASES ADJUDGED**  
IN THE  
**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**  
AT  
OCTOBER TERM, 2020

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MCKESSON *v.* DOE

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED  
STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 19–1108. Decided November 2, 2020

Petitioner DeRay Mckesson organized a demonstration at a Baton Rouge police station to protest a shooting. The protest spread to a highway in front of the police station, and an unidentified protester threw an object that struck respondent Officer Doe in the face, causing him devastating injuries. Officer Doe sought to recover damages from Mckesson under Louisiana law on the theory that Mckesson negligently staged the protest that resulted in the assault. The District Court dismissed Doe’s negligence claim as barred by the First Amendment, but a divided Fifth Circuit panel reversed. While recognizing that Louisiana law generally imposes no duty to protect others from the criminal activities of third persons, the panel majority held that a jury could plausibly find that Mckesson breached his “duty not to negligently precipitate the crime of a third party” because “a violent confrontation with a police officer was a foreseeable effect of negligently directing a protest” onto the highway. 945 F. 3d 818, 827. The panel majority also rejected Mckesson’s argument that *NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware Co.*, 458 U.S. 886, forbids liability for speech-related activity that negligently causes a violent act unless the defendant specifically intended that result. Because Mckesson allegedly directed an unlawful obstruction of a highway, the Fifth Circuit held that the First Amendment did not shield Mckesson from liability for the downstream consequences.

## Per Curiam

*Held:* The question presented—whether the theory of state tort liability adopted by the Fifth Circuit violates the First Amendment—turns on novel questions of state law that the Fifth Circuit should have certified to the Louisiana Supreme Court. Mckesson contends that his role in leading the protest onto the highway, even if negligent, cannot make him personally liable for the violent act of an individual whose only association with him was attendance at the protest. This undeniably important constitutional issue is implicated only if Louisiana law permits recovery under these circumstances. The dispute thus could be “greatly simplif[e]d” by guidance from the Louisiana Supreme Court on the meaning of Louisiana law. *Bellotti v. Baird*, 428 U.S. 132, 151. The Rules of the Louisiana Supreme Court permit federal courts to certify dispositive questions of Louisiana law for resolution. La. Sup. Ct. Rule 12, §§1–2. While certification in the face of unsettled state law is discretionary, *Lehman Brothers v. Schein*, 416 U.S. 386, 391, certification is advisable before addressing a constitutional issue in an exceptional case like this one, see *Bellotti*, 428 U.S., at 151, for two reasons. First, the dispute presents novel issues of state law peculiarly calling for the exercise of judgment by the state courts. See *Lehman Brothers*, 416 U.S., at 391. Second, certification would ensure that any conflict in this case between state law and the First Amendment is not purely hypothetical. The Fifth Circuit should not have ventured into so uncertain an area of tort law—one laden with value judgments and fraught with implications for First Amendment rights—without first seeking guidance on potentially controlling Louisiana law from the Louisiana Supreme Court.

Certiorari granted; 945 F.3d 841, vacated and remanded.

## PER CURIAM.

Petitioner DeRay Mckesson organized a demonstration in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to protest a shooting by a local police officer. The protesters, allegedly at Mckesson’s direction, occupied the highway in front of the police headquarters. As officers began making arrests to clear the highway, an unknown individual threw a “piece of concrete or a similar rock-like object,” striking respondent Officer Doe in the face. 945 F.3d 818, 823 (CA5 2019). Officer Doe suffered devastating injuries in the line of duty, including loss of teeth and brain trauma.

Though the culprit remains unidentified, Officer Doe sought to recover damages from Mckesson on the theory that

Per Curiam

he negligently staged the protest in a manner that caused the assault. The District Court dismissed the negligence claim as barred by the First Amendment. 272 F. Supp. 3d 841, 847–848 (MD La. 2017).

A divided panel of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed. As the Fifth Circuit recognized at the outset, Louisiana law generally imposes no “‘duty to protect others from the criminal activities of third persons.’” 945 F. 3d, at 827 (quoting *Posecai v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 1999–1222, p. 5 (La. 11/30/99), 752 So. 2d 762, 766). But the panel majority held that a jury could plausibly find that Mckesson breached his “duty not to negligently precipitate the crime of a third party” because “a violent confrontation with a police officer was a foreseeable effect of negligently directing a protest” onto the highway. 945 F. 3d, at 827. The dissent would have demanded something more—a “special relationship” between Mckesson and Officer Doe—before recognizing such a duty under Louisiana law. *Id.*, at 836–838, and n. 11 (Willet, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part). The dissent likewise doubted that an intentional assault is the “particular risk” for which Officer Doe could recover for a breach of “Louisiana’s prohibitions on highway-blocking,” which “have as their focus the protection of other motorists.” *Id.*, at 844, n. 56 (internal quotation marks omitted).

The panel majority also rejected Mckesson’s argument that *NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware Co.*, 458 U. S. 886 (1982), forbids liability for speech-related activity that negligently causes a violent act unless the defendant specifically intended that the violent act would result. According to the Fifth Circuit, the First Amendment imposes no barrier to tort liability so long as the rock-throwing incident was “one of the ‘consequences’ of ‘tortious activity,’ which itself was ‘authorized, directed, or ratified’ by Mckesson in violation of his duty of care.” 945 F. 3d, at 829 (quoting *Claiborne Hardware*, 458 U. S., at 927). Because Mckesson allegedly directed an unlawful obstruction of a highway, see La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:97 (West 2018), the Fifth Circuit held that the

Per Curiam

First Amendment did not shield him from liability for the downstream consequences. 945 F. 3d, at 829. Again, the dissent disagreed, deeming the “novel ‘negligent protest’ theory of liability” to be “incompatible with the First Amendment and foreclosed—squarely—by” *Claiborne Hardware*. 945 F. 3d, at 842 (opinion of Willett, J.).

The Fifth Circuit subsequently deadlocked 8 to 8 on Mckesson’s petition for rehearing en banc. 947 F. 3d 874, 875 (2020) (*per curiam*). Members of the Court of Appeals wrote separately to express further disagreement with both the panel decision’s interpretation of state law, *id.*, at 879 (Higginson, J., dissenting from denial of rehearing en banc), and its application of *Claiborne Hardware*, 947 F. 3d, at 878 (Dennis, J., dissenting from denial of rehearing en banc).

The question presented for our review is whether the theory of personal liability adopted by the Fifth Circuit violates the First Amendment. When violence occurs during activity protected by the First Amendment, that provision mandates “precision of regulation” with respect to “the grounds that may give rise to damages liability” as well as “the persons who may be held accountable for those damages.” *Claiborne Hardware*, 458 U. S., at 916–917 (internal quotation marks omitted). Mckesson contends that his role in leading the protest onto the highway, even if negligent and punishable as a misdemeanor, cannot make him personally liable for the violent act of an individual whose only association with him was attendance at the protest.

We think that the Fifth Circuit’s interpretation of state law is too uncertain a premise on which to address the question presented. The constitutional issue, though undeniably important, is implicated only if Louisiana law permits recovery under these circumstances in the first place. The dispute thus could be “greatly simplifie[d]” by guidance from the Louisiana Supreme Court on the meaning of Louisiana law. *Bellotti v. Baird*, 428 U. S. 132, 151 (1976).

Fortunately, the Rules of the Louisiana Supreme Court, like the rules of 47 other States, provide an opportunity to

## Per Curiam

obtain such guidance. In the absence of “clear controlling precedents in the decisions of the” Louisiana Supreme Court, those Rules specify that the federal courts of appeals may certify dispositive questions of Louisiana law on their own accord or on motion of a party. La. Sup. Ct. Rule 12, §§ 1–2 (2019). Certification is by no means “obligatory” merely because state law is unsettled; the choice instead rests “in the sound discretion of the federal court.” *Lehman Brothers v. Schein*, 416 U. S. 386, 391 (1974). Federal courts have only rarely resorted to state certification procedures, which can prolong the dispute and increase the expenses incurred by the parties. See *id.*, at 394–395 (Rehnquist, J., concurring). Our system of “cooperative judicial federalism” presumes federal and state courts alike are competent to apply federal and state law. *Id.*, at 391 (opinion of the Court); cf. *Tafflin v. Levitt*, 493 U. S. 455, 465 (1990).

In exceptional instances, however, certification is advisable before addressing a constitutional issue. See *Bellotti*, 428 U. S., at 151; *Clay v. Sun Ins. Office Ltd.*, 363 U. S. 207, 212 (1960). Two aspects of this case, taken together, persuade us that the Court of Appeals should have certified to the Louisiana Supreme Court the questions (1) whether McKesson could have breached a duty of care in organizing and leading the protest and (2) whether Officer Doe has alleged a particular risk within the scope of protection afforded by the duty, provided one exists. See 945 F. 3d, at 839 (opinion of Willett, J.).

First, the dispute presents novel issues of state law peculiarly calling for the exercise of judgment by the state courts. See *Lehman Brothers*, 416 U. S., at 391. To impose a duty under Louisiana law, courts must consider “various moral, social, and economic factors,” among them “the fairness of imposing liability,” “the historical development of precedent,” and “the direction in which society and its institutions are evolving.” *Posecai*, 752 So. 2d, at 766. “Speculation by a federal court about” how a state court would weigh, for instance, the moral value of protest against the

Per Curiam

economic consequences of withholding liability “is particularly gratuitous when the state courts stand willing to address questions of state law on certification.” *Arizonans for Official English v. Arizona*, 520 U. S. 43, 79 (1997) (internal quotation marks and alteration omitted).

Second, certification would ensure that any conflict in this case between state law and the First Amendment is not purely hypothetical. The novelty of the claim at issue here only underscores that “[w]arnings against premature adjudication of constitutional questions bear heightened attention when a federal court is asked to invalidate a State’s law.” *Ibid.* The Louisiana Supreme Court, to be sure, may announce the same duty as the Fifth Circuit. But under the unusual circumstances we confront here, we conclude that the Fifth Circuit should not have ventured into so uncertain an area of tort law—one laden with value judgments and fraught with implications for First Amendment rights—without first seeking guidance on potentially controlling Louisiana law from the Louisiana Supreme Court. We express no opinion on the propriety of the Fifth Circuit certifying or resolving on its own any other issues of state law that the parties may raise on remand.

We therefore grant the petition for writ of certiorari, vacate the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, and remand the case to that court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

*It is so ordered.*

JUSTICE BARRETT took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

JUSTICE THOMAS dissents.