A **Bland** Interpretation: Why a Facebook “Like” Should Be Protected First Amendment Speech

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I. INTRODUCTION

Social media is everywhere. Every day, millions of users around the world communicate with each other by logging into Facebook, Twitter, Google+, and many other social networking sites. Users of many ages connect through their computers, tablets, and mobile phones from home and on the go. Social media sites are centers of communication, where users can create an online identity for themselves, providing as much or as little information as they want. Most social networking sites allow users

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to upload pictures, give a brief autobiography, and associate with many individuals and groups. More importantly, people use social networking sites to express their feelings and opinions on every imaginable topic, ranging from the weather to restaurants to political issues and elections. Many times, users can add their location to their posts, indicating the city in which they are located and even the restaurant at which they are eating or the attraction they are touring. Because social media use is so prevalent, it is important that speech on social media be protected under the First Amendment.

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution reads: “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech.” This provision prevents the government from suppressing speech except in a limited number of circumstances. The speech protection applies not only to the national government, but to state and local governments as well. The three principal values of the First Amendment are promoting knowledge and truth in communicating ideas, facilitating democracy, and promoting self-expression. Therefore, this Amendment allows the public to engage in the free flow of ideas and beliefs without fear that the government will punish or retaliate as a result of such communication. The First Amendment forbids the government from proscribing speech and expressive conduct based on the fact that the government disapproves of the message. Thus, one need not actually speak or write in order to be protected by the First Amendment; expressive conduct warrants First Amendment protection when it is “sufficiently imbued with elements of communication.”

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6 U.S. CONST, amend. I.
7 KATHLEEN M. SULLIVAN & GERALD GUNTER, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 760 (17th ed. 2010).
8 Id. at 360.
9 Id. at 763.
The scope of First Amendment protection in the context of social media has been a major issue in recent cases. In one such case, \textit{Bland v. Roberts}, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia stripped Facebook users of essential First Amendment speech protection.\textsuperscript{12} In this case, during a sheriff election, employees of the sheriff’s department “liked” one of the candidate’s Facebook page.\textsuperscript{13} That candidate lost the election, and when the new sheriff took office he fired the employees who had “liked” his opponent’s Facebook page.\textsuperscript{14} The District Court held that “liking” a Facebook page is not speech that warrants constitutional protection.\textsuperscript{15} On appeal, however, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit found that “liking” a political candidate’s Facebook page is speech deserving of First Amendment protection.\textsuperscript{16}

Courts have deemed certain social media communications as protected speech. For instance, a wall post has been held to be protected under the First Amendment.\textsuperscript{17} This Comment will argue that “liking” something on Facebook should also be protected speech, and that a framework needs to be developed that courts can use when analyzing social media speech to ensure that it is protected. When a user “likes” a Facebook page, the page’s title is displayed on the user’s timeline for all of the user’s friends to see, as well as on the user’s friends’ news feeds.\textsuperscript{18} Additionally, the user’s name and picture appear

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\item \textsuperscript{13} \textit{Id.} at 601.
\item \textsuperscript{14} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{15} \textit{Id.} at 603. \textit{Bland} involves other legal issues, like freedom of association, as well as those specific to public employees, like qualified immunity and eleventh amendment immunity. The plaintiffs may have lost the suit even if the “like” was protected because of the law and facts surrounding those issues. This Comment, however, will not focus on those issues. The aim of this Comment is to answer the threshold question of whether “liking” something on Facebook should be protected under the First Amendment.
\item \textsuperscript{16} Bland v. Roberts, 730 F.3d 368, 386 (4th Cir. 2013). Even though the Fourth Circuit found that “liking” a Facebook page is speech for purposes of the First Amendment, it found that the District Court had correctly ruled on the qualified immunity and Eleventh Amendment immunity grounds, with the exception of the reinstatement sought by some of the plaintiffs. Therefore, the case was remanded only for further proceedings regarding the reinstatement claims. \textit{Id.} at 394.
\item \textsuperscript{18} \textit{Like} \textsuperscript{\textregistered} \textit{Facebook}, \url{http://www.facebook.com/help/?page=103918613033301} (last visited Oct. 24, 2012). For an explanation of a Facebook timeline and news feed, see \textit{discussion infra}, Part II.A.
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on the page under people who “liked” it, and the page name is permanently displayed under the “likes” section of the user’s profile.19 The words appearing are substantive because they expressly state the name of the page and the fact that the user “likes” it, and it is as if the user actually typed the words herself. Even if a court were to hold that clicking the “like” button is not substantive speech, however, it should still be protected as expressive conduct. By clicking the “like” button, the user is deliberately stating that she agrees with the page’s opinion and meaning and other users understand the reason for the user’s “like.”

“Liking” a Facebook page should be protected speech, and the way the courts rule on this issue will largely impact the way they will rule on other types of social media speech. Therefore, it is essential for the courts to quickly establish a framework for determining whether speech on social media websites is protected by the First Amendment. Social media is rapidly expanding and is a relatively new and extremely popular way that people communicate and interact with each other, allowing them to develop and share opinions. Establishing a new framework for social media speech will make users aware of what speech is protected and will ensure that courts understand when and how ideas are being communicated through social media. This will ensure that speech deserving of First Amendment protection will receive such protection.

This Comment focuses on three common social media websites: Facebook, Twitter, and Google+. Currently, Facebook and Twitter are more popular than Google+,20 but Google+ has been called the fastest growing social media network.21 These sites have many things in common, but most important are the user’s ability to post opinions and statements in her own words and the ability to repost someone else’s ideas with which the user agrees. These social media capabilities, along with their frequency and ease of use, have given rise to many legal disputes, including those involving First Amendment speech protections.22

19 Like, supra note 18.
20 Facebook and Twitter have more active monthly users than Google+. See Key Facts, supra note 1; Twitter turns six, supra note 1; Google+ has 90 million+ users, supra note 1.
21 Google+ has 90 million+ users, supra note 1.
Part II of this Comment explains the technicalities of Facebook, what people use Facebook for, and what it means to “like” something. Next, Part III discusses Bland v. Roberts. Then, Part IV provides an overview of the history of First Amendment speech protection and will discuss current case law on First Amendment protections in the context of social media. Building upon Parts III and IV, Part V explains why “liking” a Facebook page should be protected under the First Amendment. Part VI discusses how, if other courts make the same mistake as the District Court in Bland, those mistakes will negatively affect First Amendment speech protection on other social media websites—specifically Twitter and Google+. It applies the District Court’s framework in Bland to features on each site and shows the negative impact the ruling would have. Finally, Part VII sets forth a proposed framework for evaluating whether a user’s speech on social media is protected under the First Amendment.

II. THE TECHNICALITIES OF FACEBOOK

Facebook is arguably the most popular social networking site. As of October 2012, Facebook had one billion monthly active users.23 Six hundred million monthly active users accessed Facebook with a mobile device in September 2012.24 Facebook had an average of 552 million daily active users in June 2012.25 Because of this abundance of active users, “[o]ver 3 billion Likes and comments are posted every day” on Facebook.26 Every minute, there are approximately 50,304 links shared, 135,849 photographs uploaded (66,168 of them tagged), 74,204 event invites sent, 82,557 statuses updated, 98,604 friend requests approved, and 251,605 messages sent.27 In the United States, Facebook users spend about 12.7% of their online time using Facebook.28 Because Facebook has become a medium—even the medium—for communication, it is imperative that users’ beliefs and opinions are constitutionally protected.

A. Facebook Communication

Facebook’s layout was created specifically to allow users to

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23 Key Facts, supra note 1.
24 Id.
25 Id.
28 Morales, supra note 1, at 32.
communicate their interests, ideas, and opinions to others. On its own Facebook profile, Facebook states that its mission is “to give people the power to share and make the world more open and connected.”\(^{29}\) To achieve this mission, Facebook allows users to easily connect with others, “discover what is going on in the world around them, and to share what matters to them and to the people they care about.”\(^{30}\) When connecting with others, users can share everything ranging from photos to their opinions and ideas, while having the power to limit their audience to a few close friends and family members or to the world at large.\(^{31}\) This ensures that every Facebook user has a voice.\(^{32}\) By providing these various channels of communication, “Facebook strives to create an online environment that facilitates communication, social connection, and the sharing of ideas, and in which [u]users can engage in debate and advocate for the political ideas, parties, and candidates of their choice.”\(^{33}\)

Facebook’s layout was created to fulfill its mission and enable ease of communication. Every Facebook user has a profile that contains the user’s name, photos, a list of that user’s Facebook friends, a map of cities and countries around the world that the user has visited or where the user has lived, and a list of pages that the user has “liked.”\(^{34}\) The profile contains as much personal information as the user chooses to disclose, such as her hometown, religious views, political views, birthdate, sexual orientation, and more.\(^{35}\) The user’s profile is also called the user’s timeline, and is described by Facebook as the user’s “collection of the photos, stories, and experiences that tell [her] story.”\(^{36}\) Timeline is a newer Facebook feature that essentially allows the user to track her entire life on Facebook and make it available to her friends.\(^{37}\) Facebook is not limited to individuals, but can also be


\(^{31}\) Id.

\(^{32}\) Id.

\(^{33}\) Id.

\(^{34}\) Id. at 4.


used by businesses, athletic teams, religious and political organizations, and other groups. These groups have Facebook pages that allow them to share their stories with Facebook users and connect to them.

Every Facebook user also has a news feed, which displays minute by minute updates about the user’s friends, whether it be photos that they have posted, status updates, or pages that they have “liked.” The news feed “is a constantly updating list of stories from people and pages that [the user] follow[s] on Facebook.” Everything a user chooses to share with her friends is displayed in her friends’ news feeds.

There are a number of ways for users to communicate with their friends on Facebook and to build their profiles to better identify their beliefs and interests to their friends. Many actions the user takes will appear on her profile and on her friends’ news feeds. For example, a user can update her status by writing in the “What’s on your mind?” box on her news feed or profile and then clicking “post.” Also, a user can write on a friend’s wall, called a wall post, by going to that friend’s profile and writing in the box that says “write something...” and then clicking “post.” Additionally, a user can post a photograph to a friend’s wall, her own wall, or in an online album. Using a mobile device, like a cell phone or a tablet, a user can update her location, either by current city or by exact location, indicating a restaurant or attraction by “checking in” using the Facebook application. Finally, and most importantly for purposes of this Comment, the user can communicate ideas and opinions to her friends by “liking” a Facebook page. Once the user has “liked” a Facebook page, that page’s name will appear on the user’s profile and on her friends’ news feeds. The user’s name and picture will also be displayed on the Facebook page,

39 Facebook Brief, supra note 26, at 5.
41 Id.
42 Facebook Brief, supra note 26, at 5.
44 How to Post & Share, supra note 3.
46 Location Basics, supra note 5.
47 Like, supra note 18.
and the page will appear on the “likes” section of the user’s profile.\(^\text{49}\)

**B. Facebook Use in Political Elections**

Facebook has played a relatively large role in recent elections. One and a half million Facebook users connected to a political candidate or issues group during the 2006 congressional election.\(^\text{50}\) In addition, Facebook acted as a political platform for many users in the 2008 Presidential election, becoming a great way to group supporters together and motivate them to act, vote, and communicate with each other.\(^\text{51}\) Users even acted independently of the campaign, creating their own Facebook groups and politically motivated events, as well as politically motivated wall posts and status updates.\(^\text{52}\)

Political scientists demonstrated that, during the 2010 midterm elections, one Facebook message got around 340,000 voters to the polls, because when users saw that their friends had voted, they too went out to vote.\(^\text{53}\) Researchers teamed up with Facebook and isolated two groups of Facebook users: one group was given a message encouraging them to vote, a link to the user’s polling location, an “I voted” button, and pictures of friends who had indicated that they voted; the other group did not get a voting message.\(^\text{54}\) The results demonstrated that Facebook users were more likely to vote when they were given the message and saw that their friends, especially close friends, had voted.\(^\text{55}\) This study revealed how Facebook affects real world decisions and actions.\(^\text{56}\)

In the 2012 Presidential election, both Republicans and Democrats created new ways to reach out to constituents through social media.\(^\text{57}\) The Republican National Committee created the Social Victory Calendar, a Facebook application that users had to download.\(^\text{58}\)

\(^{49}\) *Id.*


\(^{51}\) *Id.* at 659.

\(^{52}\) *Id.*


\(^{54}\) *Id.*

\(^{55}\) *Id.*

\(^{56}\) *Id.*


\(^{58}\) *Id.*
Once downloaded, the application captured data about the user.\textsuperscript{59} Then, whenever a user watched a video or read an article from the application, it showed up on her friends’ news feeds, exposing Facebook users to the content even if they had not downloaded the application themselves.\textsuperscript{60} Similarly, President Obama’s re-election campaign created Dashboard, an external website that could be accessed through Facebook.\textsuperscript{61} Users could log in, enter their addresses, and were given a list of neighborhood teams that they could join.\textsuperscript{62} Dashboard also listed local events and tracked each user’s activity contributions to the campaign.\textsuperscript{63}

Additionally, Facebook has many pages dedicated to specific issues.\textsuperscript{64} Social networking sites have created a new avenue for transmitting political information that is more creative and interactive, engaging and activating people who would otherwise be politically apathetic and unable to obtain political information.\textsuperscript{65} Facebook and other social networking sites are a convenient way for voters to express their political beliefs and support for candidates.\textsuperscript{66} As Facebook has proven to be an important platform for political speech, it is vital that any form of political expression on Facebook be protected under the First Amendment.

III. BLAND V. ROBERTS: “LIKING” A FACEBOOK PAGE AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT

Six plaintiffs brought Bland v. Roberts in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, which was decided on April 24, 2012.\textsuperscript{67} The six plaintiffs, Bobby Bland, Daniel Ray Carter, Jr., David Dixon, Robert McCoy, John Sandhofer, and Debra Woodward, were employees of the Hampton sheriff’s office.\textsuperscript{68} The sheriff, B.J. Roberts, was running as the incumbent in the 2009 Sheriff election against Jim

\textsuperscript{59} Id.
\textsuperscript{60} Id.
\textsuperscript{61} Id.
\textsuperscript{62} Id.
\textsuperscript{63} Burnett, supra note 57.
\textsuperscript{64} Schacter, supra note 50, at 660-61.
\textsuperscript{65} Id.
\textsuperscript{68} Id. at 601.
Adams, a Lieutenant Colonel in the office.69 Plaintiffs supported Adams in a number of ways, one of those ways being that some of the plaintiffs “liked” Adams’ campaign page on Facebook.70 Upon discovering plaintiffs’ support for his opponent, Sheriff Roberts advised the sheriff’s office employees “that they should get on the ‘long train’ with him rather than riding the ‘short train’ with his opponent.”71 Sheriff Roberts won the election and terminated the plaintiffs.72 Plaintiffs brought suit alleging that the sheriff violated their First Amendment rights because he fired them for expressing support for Adams.73

The District Court held that “merely ‘liking’ a Facebook page is insufficient speech to merit constitutional protection.”74 Where courts have found Facebook posts protected by the First Amendment, actual statements were made.75 In contrast, no actual statements existed here, and “liking” a page, which involved only a click of a button, was, in the District Court’s view, insufficient to warrant protection because it was not substantive.76 Though “Facebook posts can be considered matters of public concern,” the court held that merely “liking” a Facebook page is not speech sufficient to warrant First Amendment protection.77

The plaintiffs filed an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit on May 22, 2012.78 Plaintiffs included many issues in their appeal,79 but the only important one for purposes of this Comment is the issue of whether “liking” a Facebook page is protected speech under the First Amendment.

69 Id.
70 Id.
71 Id.
72 Id.
73 Id.
75 Id. at 603.
76 Id.
77 Id. at 604.
78 Id. The Court also analyzed and ruled on freedom of association, qualified immunity, and Eleventh Amendment immunity, but these issues are not relevant for purposes of this Comment. It is important to note that even if the court were to have found that “liking” a Facebook page fell under the freedom of speech protection, the sheriff may still have escaped damages under the doctrine of qualified immunity.
80 Specifically, the appeal discusses First Amendment rights of public employees, which is not the focus of this Comment. Id. at 1–2.
On September 18, 2013, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit found that “liking” a political candidate’s Facebook page is protected speech under the First Amendment. The court explained that, in order to determine whether “liking” a Facebook page constitutes speech, it had to first understand what “liking” a Facebook page means. The court found, after analyzing the “like” feature, that it was apparent that “liking” a Facebook page constitutes speech. The court explained that “[o]n the most basic level, clicking on the ‘like’ button literally causes to be published the statement that the [u]ser ‘likes’ something, which is itself a substantive statement.” The court further held that, when a user likes a political page, it is unmistakable that the user is communicating that she approves of the candidacy whose page she has “liked.” The Fourth Circuit went on to hold that, not only is “liking” a political candidate’s Facebook page substantive speech, but it is expressive conduct as well, similar to putting a political sign in one’s front yard.

IV. FIRST AMENDMENT SPEECH PROTECTIONS

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution declares: “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech.” This Amendment prohibits the government from suppressing speech unless it falls within one of the categories of unprotected speech. Not only is the federal government prohibited from suppressing speech, but state and local governments are as well. Even outside of the unprotected categories, though, the protection of speech is not absolute. For example, “[t]he most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theater and causing a panic.”

The District Court in Bland held that a Facebook “like” is not protected speech. This Comment argues that the Fourth Circuit was correct in holding that a Facebook “like” is protected by the First Amendment, as it is both substantive speech and expressive conduct.

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80 Bland v. Roberts, 730 F.3d 368, 386 (4th Cir. 2013).
81 Id.
82 Id.
83 Id.
84 Id.
85 Id.
86 U.S. CONST. amend. I.
87 SULLIVAN & GUNTER, supra note 7, at 760.
88 Id. at 769.
89 Schenck v. United States, 249 U.S. 47, 52 (1919).
A. The First Amendment Generally

The principal values underlying First Amendment speech protection are “advancing knowledge and ‘truth’ in the ‘marketplace of ideas,’ facilitating representative democracy and self-government, and promoting individual autonomy, self-expression and self-fulfillment.” The political functions of the First Amendment are to encourage broad debate to improve public policy, allow for political change, ensure the government will not abuse its power, and allow for dissent without fear of punishment or retaliation. In other words, the First Amendment encourages the exchange of ideas and fosters the democratic political process, allowing citizens to engage in an exchange of opinions and advocate for their own values. It was created “to assure unfettered interchange of ideas for the bringing about of political and social changes desired by the people.”

The First Amendment protects expression, which includes both words and symbolic speech. Words are easily construed as speech. A person who actually says or writes something is obviously “speaking” for purposes of the First Amendment. Expressive conduct, however, is a more difficult analysis. Expressive conduct warrants First Amendment protection when it is “sufficiently imbued with elements of communication.” The test is whether there is “[a]n intent to convey a particularized message . . . [and whether] the likelihood [is] great that the message would be understood by those who viewed it.” Under this framework, many forms of expressive conduct have been protected under the First Amendment. For example, burning a flag in political protest is protected under the First Amendment, as is wearing black armbands to protest a war.

B. The First Amendment and Political Expression

Political expression is at the core of the First Amendment, so when speech involves political expression, the regulation is “subject to exacting scrutiny.” This means that “[t]he interest advanced [by the government] must be paramount [to that of the speaker], one of vital

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90 Sullivan & Gunther, supra note 7, at 763 (citation omitted).
91 Id. at 765 (citations omitted).
95 Id. at 410–11.
96 Johnson, 491 U.S. 397.
importance, and the burden is on the government to show the existence of such an interest.\textsuperscript{99} This strong protection for political expression should apply regardless of the forum for the political speech. Many social media users express their political opinions on social media sites. The protection of political expression should not be lessened simply because it is said on a social network. Because political expression is at the heart of the First Amendment, it is important to give political speech on social media sites the same protection that it is afforded in other domains.

One forum where a person engages in protected expression is her front lawn when she uses it to display a political sign. Often, “[s]igns that react to a local happening or express a view on a controversial issue both reflect and animate change in the life of a community[ ] . . . [and] play an important part in political campaigns, during which they are displayed to signal the resident’s support for particular candidates, parties, or causes.”\textsuperscript{100} When a person displays a sign from her own residence, she provides information about her identity, which is an important part of an attempt to persuade.\textsuperscript{101} It also allows the person to reach out specifically to her neighbors, which is not achieved as well through other means of political advocacy.\textsuperscript{102} Additionally, because the signs are generally low cost, they “are an unusually cheap and convenient form of communication.”\textsuperscript{103} This is especially important for people who are unable to afford other means of expressing their opinion or who are of limited mobility, because for them, “a yard or window sign may have no practical substitute.”\textsuperscript{104} Without this convenient means, citizens may not even participate in public debate.\textsuperscript{105} Similarly, a political campaign sign on top of a car is protected political speech,\textsuperscript{106} as are buttons and bumper stickers displaying political messages.\textsuperscript{107}

The issue of what constitutes speech is more complicated in the context of the Internet and social media. Still, Internet speech receives the same level of constitutional protection as traditional forms of speech.\textsuperscript{108} The Internet “provides relatively unlimited, low-cost capacity

\textsuperscript{101} \textit{Id.} at 56.
\textsuperscript{102} \textit{Id.} at 57.
\textsuperscript{103} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{104} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{105} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{106} Coady v. Steil, 187 F.3d 727, 731 (7th Cir. 1999).
\textsuperscript{107} Perry v. L.A. Police Dept., 121 F.3d 1365, 1368 (9th Cir. 1997).
\textsuperscript{108} Reno v. ACLU, 521 U.S. 844, 870 (1997).
for communication of all kinds[,] . . . [and Supreme Court] cases provide no basis for qualifying the level of First Amendment scrutiny that should be applied to [the Internet].”^109

Courts have ruled that speech on the Internet and certain types of speech on Facebook are protected by the First Amendment. Facebook posts are protected under the First Amendment.\(^{110}\) Posting pictures on Facebook also falls under First Amendment protection.\(^{111}\) Additionally, uploading a video on YouTube constitutes speech that requires First Amendment protection.\(^{112}\) This Comment argues, and the Fourth Circuit ruled, that “liking” a Facebook page also produces substantive words and constitutes expressive conduct, and therefore, it too should be protected under the First Amendment.\(^{113}\)

V. Why the Bland Court Got it Right and What it Overlooked

To understand why the Fourth Circuit got it right in Bland, one must begin where the Fourth Circuit began, and understand how the “like” button works. The button actually says “like,” and once pressed by a user is symbolized by a thumbs-up symbol.\(^{114}\) According to Facebook’s help center, a “like” is a way to “[g]ive positive feedback and to connect with things you care about on Facebook.”\(^{115}\) Users can “like” status updates, wall posts, photos, and videos as a way to indicate their agreement or enjoyment.\(^{116}\) Users can also “like” a Facebook page to connect with an organization or an external website in order to connect to that website via social plugins.\(^{117}\) Therefore, as the Bland Court held, there are two reasons why a Facebook “like” should be constitutionally protected. First, “liking” a Facebook page creates words on the user’s profile indicating that the user has connected to the page.\(^{118}\) Second, by intentionally clicking the “like” button the user

\(^{109}\) Id.


\(^{113}\) See discussion infra Part V; Bland v. Roberts, 730 F.3d 368, 386 (4th Cir. 2013).

\(^{114}\) Brief for American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and ACLU of Virginia as Amici Curiae Supporting Appellants at 6; Bland v. Roberts, 857 F. Supp. 2d 599, (E.D. Va. 2012) (No. 124171), 2012 WL 3191380, at *6; Bland, 730 F.3d at 386.


\(^{116}\) Bland, 730 F.3d at 386; Liking Things on Facebook, supra note 115.

\(^{117}\) Liking Things on Facebook, supra note 115.

\(^{118}\) Bland, 730 F.3d at 386.
conveys to her Facebook friends that she agrees with the beliefs or opinions expressed on the page.\textsuperscript{119} Thus, a Facebook “like” should be constitutionally protected.

A. “Liking” a Facebook Page is Substantive Speech

As the Bland Court held, a Facebook “like” is substantive speech and, accordingly, should be afforded First Amendment protection.\textsuperscript{120} Substantive speech is written or spoken words and is protected by the First Amendment.\textsuperscript{121} When a user “likes” a wall post or status update, the user’s name will appear underneath it, the fact that the user “liked” it will be posted to her timeline, and the user’s friends will receive a notification that the user “liked” the comment.\textsuperscript{122} When a user “likes” a Facebook page or external content, the fact that the user “liked” the page will appear on the user’s profile and her friends’ news feeds.\textsuperscript{123} For example, if a user named Jane “likes” a page called “John Doe for President,” then the user’s profile and her friends’ news feeds will have a post that says “Jane likes John Doe for President.”\textsuperscript{124} This is called a “Like story.”\textsuperscript{125} The page’s title and picture then act as a link, and if the user’s friends click on it they will be taken to the “John Doe for President” Facebook page.\textsuperscript{126} Because the actual words will be posted to both the user’s timeline and her friends’ news feeds, it is as if the user actually typed the words herself as a wall post or status update. Accordingly, because courts have held Facebook wall posts to be protected under the First Amendment, a Facebook “like” should be protected as well.\textsuperscript{127}

\textsuperscript{119} Id.
\textsuperscript{120} Id.
\textsuperscript{121} See discussion supra Part IV.A.
\textsuperscript{122} Liking Things on Facebook, supra note 115; Bland, 730 F.3d at 385.
\textsuperscript{123} Like, supra note 18.
\textsuperscript{124} A user can choose to hide the substantive words from her profile, however it will not be hidden from the “likes” section of her profile nor from the Facebook page itself. Therefore, it remains public.
\textsuperscript{126} Id.
Additionally, as the Bland Court acknowledged, once a user “likes” a Facebook page, the user is connected to that page and to the organization, so that page’s updates will appear on the user’s news feed.\footnote{128} Therefore, the user will receive information from the Facebook page about the organization, political candidate, or group.\footnote{129} Further, the Facebook page’s name acts as a link, a fact that the Bland Court mentioned but did not discuss. The functionality of the link serves as a way of disseminating information and ideas, a key purpose of the First Amendment. The user’s friends can click on the link and navigate to the Facebook page, gaining exposure to the purpose of the page and its message.\footnote{130} Also ignored by the Bland Court is that once the words and link are posted, the user’s friends can see it and can therefore discuss it in the form of wall posts and comments, opening up a forum for debate and an exchange of ideas. Because a Facebook “like” encourages the dissemination of information—a key purpose of the First Amendment—such action should receive First Amendment protection.

Additionally, the Bland Court failed to discuss that external websites can use a social plugin, which is a tool that allows Facebook users to share their off-Facebook experiences with their friends on Facebook.\footnote{131} An external website is any other website that is not Facebook. Many of the external websites that use social plugins include politically motivated websites, company websites, and blogs. When an external website has a social plugin, it has a “like” button that a user can click, and, once clicked, that fact will appear on the user’s timeline and her friends’ news feeds, just as if the user had “liked” a Facebook page.\footnote{132} This is substantive in the same way that “liking” a Facebook page is substantive; it is as if the user actually typed the words herself. If the user posted a status update containing a link to a website along with saying, “This is a really informative website and everyone should read it,” that wall post would be protected.\footnote{133} “Liking” the external website conveys the same message, and therefore, such action

\footnote{128}{\it Like}, supra note 18; Bland v. Roberts, 730 F.3d 368, 385 (4th Cir. 2013).
\footnote{129} Id.
\footnote{132} Id.
should also be protected. Further, by “liking” the external website the user shares the website’s information with her friends and connections on Facebook, distributing information to a large audience,¹³⁴ again fulfilling a key purpose of the First Amendment.

B. At the Very Least, “Liking” a Facebook Page is Expressive Conduct

Even if a Facebook “like” is not substantive speech, it is still expressive conduct that should be protected under the First Amendment. Expressive conduct is protected when there is “an intent to convey a particularized message . . . [and] the likelihood [is] great that the message would be understood by those who viewed it.”¹³⁵ As the Bland Court held, “liking” a Facebook page satisfies this test.¹³⁶

In Spence v. Washington, the Supreme Court held that taping a peace sign to an American flag was protected expressive conduct under the First Amendment.¹³⁷ This conduct was protected because “[i]n many of their uses flags are a form of symbolism comprising a ‘primitive but effective way of communicating ideas . . . ,’ and ‘a short cut from mind to mind.’”¹³⁸ and “[t]he symbolism included not only the flag but also the superimposed peace symbol.”¹³⁹ By taping a peace sign to an American flag, the “speaker” intended to express his opinion that America stood for peace, and that belief would be understood by those who viewed it.¹⁴⁰ Therefore, the court acknowledged that both the symbol of the flag and the peace sign had a universal meaning that the speaker intended to convey and that would be understood by viewers.¹⁴¹ Because of this, it was expressive conduct protected under the First Amendment.¹⁴²

As acknowledged by the Bland Court, the “like” button is symbolized by a “thumbs-up” symbol which, similar to a flag and a peace sign, is a “universally understood . . . symbol”¹⁴³ meaning that the person giving the “thumbs-up” signal agrees with, encourages, or

¹³⁴ About Social Plugins, supra note 131.
¹³⁶ Bland v. Roberts, 730 F.3d 368, 386 (4th Cir. 2013).
¹³⁷ Spence, 418 U.S. 405.
¹³⁸ Id. at 410.
¹³⁹ Id.
¹⁴⁰ Id. at 408.
¹⁴¹ Id. at 413.
¹⁴² Id. at 415.
approves of what is being said or done.\textsuperscript{144} Therefore, when a user chooses to click on the “like” button and display a “thumbs-up” symbol, the user is intentionally conveying the message that the universal symbol always conveys—that the user agrees with the content of the page. That message is easily understood by the user’s friends and the Facebook community, as everyone knows what “thumbs-up” means, and because users know that when another user “likes” a Facebook page it means that the user agrees with the message that the Facebook page conveys.\textsuperscript{145}

Additionally, the Bland Court stated that when a user “likes” a Facebook page, the page’s picture appears on the user’s personal profile and her friends’ news feeds.\textsuperscript{146} What the Bland Court did not discuss is that when this happens, it is as if the user uploaded the photograph herself. Posting pictures on Facebook falls under First Amendment protection because it is intended to convey a message that is likely to be understood by its viewers.\textsuperscript{147} Therefore, “liking” a Facebook page should also be protected. The user who “likes” the page knows that the page’s picture will be posted to her wall and her friends’ news feeds. When she clicks the “like” button with this knowledge, she intends to convey the message that she enjoys and agrees with the content of the picture and the page.\textsuperscript{148} The users who see this will understand the message conveyed that the user agrees with the information found on the page.

Also, although the Bland Court acknowledged that when a user “likes” a Facebook page, her name will appear in a list of the page’s “People [Who] Like This,”\textsuperscript{149} it did not mention that the user may also “be displayed . . . in advertisements about that Page or in social plugins next to the content [she] like[d].”\textsuperscript{150} The user chooses to “like” a page


\textsuperscript{149} Bland, 730 F.3d at 385–86.

\textsuperscript{150} What does it mean to like a Page or content off of Facebook?, supra note 48.
knowing that her name and picture may appear in connection with the page, intending to express her approval of, and agreement with, the ideas expressed on that Facebook page. Just as in the examples above, other users will understand the meaning behind the user’s “like” and will comprehend the message being conveyed—that the user agrees with the overall message of the page.

Further, mentioned by the Bland Court but not discussed, is that when a user “likes” a Facebook page, it is permanently noted under the “Likes” section on the user’s timeline. The user knows that this will be a permanent badge on her timeline; therefore, when she clicks the “like” button she intends to express her desire to be connected to that page because she agrees with its assertions and beliefs. When other users look at her timeline and view her “likes,” they will understand that the user approves of the ideas set forth on that Facebook page.

As acknowledged by the Bland Court, “liking” a Facebook page is very similar to placing a campaign sign in one’s front yard. In City of Ladue v. Gilleo, the Supreme Court held that a political campaign sign is a form of speech that deserves First Amendment protection. The Ladue Court held that a person engages in protected expressive conduct when he puts a sign on his lawn: “[s]igns that react to a local happening or express a view on a controversial issue both reflect and animate change in the life of a community . . . [and] play an important part in political campaigns, during which they are displayed to signal the resident’s support for particular candidates, parties, or causes.” A Facebook “like” meets this test set forth by Ladue, and therefore deserves to be protected as expressive conduct under the First Amendment.

Many Facebook pages are created in response to political elections and social issues. These pages provide information to Facebook users, and by “liking” a Facebook page the user signals to his friends that he supports the candidate or issue, just as effectively as a

151 Facebook Brief, supra note 26, at 7; See What does it mean to like a Page or content off of Facebook?, supra note 48; See generally T.V., 807 F. Supp. 2d 767.
152 See generally T.V., 807 F. Supp. 2d 767.
153 Like, supra note 18.
154 “Liking” a Facebook page may also be protected under the First Amendment’s freedom of association; however, the focus of this Comment is solely on freedom of speech.
157 Id. at 54–55.
158 Bland, 730 F.3d at 386.
159 Schacter, supra note 50, at 661.
political sign on a front yard. By displaying a sign on her property, the
owner provides information about her identity, which is important in
attempts to persuade others. 160 A sign also allows the person to reach
out specifically to her neighbors, which is not achieved as well through
other means of political advocacy. 161 Similarly, when a user “likes” a
Facebook page, this fact appears on her personal profile, adding to the
user’s online identity. 162 This permits the user to provide information
about her identity and reach out to her Facebook friends, just as a
campaign sign provides information and reaches out to neighbors.

Additionally, residential signs are a convenient and cheap way to
communicate information and ideas and may be the only way for a
person “of modest means or limited mobility” to express her opinions
and beliefs. 163 Without this affordable and convenient means, citizens
may not even participate in public debate. 164 Facebook is a free
service. 165 Every person, regardless of monetary means, can access
Facebook and create an account if they have access to a computer and
the Internet, even if it is at a place like a public library. Facebook can
be accessed by computer, mobile phone, or tablet from anywhere in
the world that has a wireless connection or cellular phone reception.
“Liking” a page is quick, easy and gets the point across. 166 It allows
anyone and everyone to get involved in political elections and social
issues debates. 167 Because “liking” a Facebook page contains the same
characteristics the Ladue Court found so crucial to protecting a
campaign sign on a front yard, “liking” should be protected by the First
Amendment as well. 168

VI. WHY THIS MATTERS: THE POTENTIAL IMPACT ON ALL SOCIAL
MEDIA

The number of social media sites and the amount of people who
use them are growing every day. 169 Social media is a free and easy way
for people around the world to communicate with each other and
share information. Indeed, promoting a marketplace of ideas is one

160 City of Ladue, 512 U.S. at 57.
161 Id.
162 Like, supra note 18.
163 City of Ladue, 512 U.S. at 57.
164 Id.
166 See City of Ladue, 512 U.S. at 57.
167 See id.
169 See Morales, supra note 1, at 32.
of the reasons for the First Amendment. If, however, the activity of
and communication between social media users is not protected by the
First Amendment, there will be many adverse effects. One such effect
may be to chill online speech and impede the dissemination of
information, which goes directly against First Amendment
principles.\footnote{See discussion supra, Part IV.A.} If courts fail to protect social media speech and
expressive conduct, users may stop using social networking sites to
express their opinions or beliefs, and may even stop using the sites
altogether, for fear of being punished for something that they wrote
on their social media profile. “The resulting hesitation to participate
in social media platforms could chill discussion on a forum many see
as an extension of their private lives . . . .”\footnote{Matthew Lafferman, Do Facebook and Twitter Make You a Public Figure?: How to Apply the Gertz Public Figure Doctrine to Social Media, 29 SANTA CLARA COMPUTER & HIGH TECH L.J. 199, 241 (2013) (Though Lafferman focuses on the Public Figure Doctrine, his analysis of the effects of chilling social media speech apply to the Facebook “like” analysis discussed in this Comment.).} Chilling social media
speech would result in a decrease in the socially and politically
beneficial speech that occurs on social media sites.\footnote{Id.} Another effect
could be to cause political unrest.\footnote{E.g., Emily Banks, Egyptian president steps down amidst groundbreaking digital revolution, CNN (Feb. 11, 2011, 2:35 PM), http://www.cnn.com/2011/TECH/social-media/02/11/egyptian-president.digital.mashable/}. For example, a social media
revolution was sparked in Egypt when citizens protested the
government’s actions.\footnote{Id.} When the government shut down the Internet
and blocked social media sites, users found other ways to access the
social media networks and successfully caused Egyptian President
Hosni Mubarak to step down.\footnote{Id.} Further, if social media speech is not
protected, it will affect the free dissemination of information and ideas
on other rapidly growing social networking sites, specifically Twitter
and Google+.

A. Twitter

If the Facebook “like” were unprotected, then information
dissemination functions on Twitter—the “retweet” and the “follow”—
would likely go unprotected as well. “Twitter is an information
network made up of 140-character messages called Tweets. It is an easy
way to discover the latest news related to subjects [users] care about.”\footnote{Twitter 101, supra note 3.}
Users can “tweet,” or post, messages, stories, and video clips.\textsuperscript{177} Twitter users can also “follow” other people, like friends, family, celebrities, political candidates, and organizations;\textsuperscript{178} all the user needs to do is click on the “follow” button by the person’s or organization’s name.\textsuperscript{179} When a user “follows” a person or organization, its “tweets” will show up on the user’s home tab, so that the home tab is constantly updating with new stories.\textsuperscript{180} Because the user is picking who and what she is “following,” “[i]t’s like [she is] being delivered a newspaper whose headlines [she’ll] always find interesting—[she] can discover news as it’s happening, learn more about topics that are important to [her], and get the inside scoop in real time.”\textsuperscript{181} On the user’s profile page, there is a tab that says “following” where other users can see all the people and organizations she is “following.”\textsuperscript{182} When a user “follows” a person or organization that has “tweeted” something, that user can “retweet” that message, which is essentially forwarding the exact message to her “followers.”\textsuperscript{183} To “retweet,” all the user needs to do is hover the mouse over another user’s “tweet,” then click the “retweet” button twice.\textsuperscript{184}

If the Facebook “like” were unprotected, “retweeting” may not be protected under the First Amendment. “Retweeting” is very similar to “liking” a Facebook page. To “retweet” an organization’s “tweet,” the user must hover over the “tweet,” click “retweet,” and confirm the action by clicking on the “retweet” button again.\textsuperscript{185} Upon this action, the user “tweets” the exact wording of the original “tweet” to her “followers.”\textsuperscript{186} Thus, without much more than just the simple click of a mouse, a user can “retweet” the exact words someone else “tweeted,” making the “retweet” visible to that user’s followers.\textsuperscript{187} Therefore, similar to “liking” a Facebook page, where the page’s title appears as

\textsuperscript{177} The Twitter Glossary, Twitter, https://support.twitter.com/articles/166337-the-twitter-glossary#t (last visited Sept. 17, 2012).
\textsuperscript{178} Twitter 101, supra note 3.
\textsuperscript{179} How to Follow Others, Twitter, https://support.twitter.com/articles/162981-how-to-follow-others (last visited Oct. 24, 2012).
\textsuperscript{180} FAQs About Following, Twitter, https://support.twitter.com/articles/14019-what-is-following (last visited Sept. 17, 2012).
\textsuperscript{181} Twitter 101, supra note 3.
\textsuperscript{182} FAQs About Following, supra note 180.
\textsuperscript{183} The Twitter Glossary, supra note 177.
\textsuperscript{184} How to Retweet a Tweet, Twitter, https://support.twitter.com/groups/31-twitter-basics/topics/1094-tweets/messages/articles/20168873-how-to-retweet-a-tweet (last visited Oct. 24, 2012).
\textsuperscript{185} Id.
\textsuperscript{186} Id.
\textsuperscript{187} Id.
words on the user’s Facebook profile, “retweeting” someone else’s
“tweet” creates words on the user’s Twitter profile, as if the user typed
the words herself. Thus, it is substantive speech that should be
protected by the First Amendment.188 Because the user is not actually
typing the words, but rather clicking two buttons, courts could look at
the “retweet” similar to the way the District Court in Bland viewed a
Facebook “like,” find that it is not substantive, and hold it to be
unprotected.

Even if “retweeting” is not protected as substantive speech, it
should be protected as expressive conduct. By clicking “retweet,” the
user intends to convey the message that she agrees with the “tweet,”
and viewers will understand it that way.189 Therefore, if a court were to
find that a “retweet” is not substantive speech, it should still be
considered expressive conduct and deserving of First Amendment
protection.

Additionally, if a court makes an error similar to the District
Court’s in Bland, “following” a Twitter page could be unprotected. In
Bland, the District Court held that “liking” a Facebook page was not
protected because no actual statements existed and the court refused
to “infer the actual content of . . . posts from one click of a button.”190
“Following” someone is done the same way “liking” a Facebook page
is—by the click of the mouse on the link. Therefore, if a court used an
analysis similar to the District Court’s, it would likely conclude that
“following” an organization or person on Twitter is unprotected. In
fact, “following” something or someone on Twitter is less substantive
than “liking” a page, because where “liking” a page produces actual
words on the user’s profile and friends’ news feeds,191 the only place on
Twitter that indicates the user is “following” the organization is in the
user’s “following” tab and the organization’s “followers” tab; no actual
words are displayed on a personal profile.192 “Following” someone on
Twitter is important, however, as it is one of the easiest ways to access
important information that is constantly changing.193 Therefore, it
serves one of the key purposes of the First Amendment—free
exchange of information. Twitter users generally “follow”
organizations whose purpose they believe in. Alternatively, a user may

188 See, e.g., Bland v. Roberts, 730 F.3d 368, 386 (4th Cir. 2013).
189 See discussion of expressive conduct, supra Part IV.A.
part, 730 F.3d 368 (4th Cir. 2013), as amended (Sept. 23, 2013).
191 Like, supra note 18.
192 FAQs About Following, supra note 180.
193 Twitter 101, supra note 3.
“follow” an organization or person whose opinions the user does not necessarily agree with, because she is interested in what the other side has to say. In either case, when a user chooses to “follow” someone on Twitter, she intentionally conveys the message that she is interested in what the organization or person has to say, or shares similar beliefs or opinions, and that message is likely to be understood by others who see that the user is “following” that organization. Because following an organization is an intentional act that conveys the user’s interest in the organization to others, it should be protected as expressive conduct. If, however, a court used a similar framework to the District Court’s in Bland, “following,” would not be constitutionally protected speech because it is not substantive and occurs with only a click of the mouse.

B. Google+

Google+ might be characterized as a combination of Facebook and Twitter. It allows users to create a profile with personal information194 and also allows users to add people to their “circles,” which are groups of people with whom the user wishes to share information.195 The user can “share” on Google+, which adds content to the user’s home page, as well as to the home page of the people that have the user in their “circles,” so long as the user chooses to “share” with them.196 Users can “share” photos, videos, and links.197 The user can also use a “+1” button, which when pressed, means that the user publicly recommends something across the Internet.198 Much like the Facebook “like” button, the “+1” button is found on Google and also on outside websites.199 When the user clicks the “+1” button on a webpage, that page is added to the “+1” tab in the user’s profile so the user can “share” it with her “circles.”200 Others looking at the content that the user approved using the “+1” function can see the page, even if the user chooses not to make her “+1s” public or to “share” them with her “circles.”201 Therefore, the page that the user “+1’d” may be

197 Id.
199 Id.
200 Id.
201 Id.
visible as one of an anonymous aggregated number of people who also “+1’d” the page, or the user’s “name could appear next to the +1 button on a website . . . [because] +1’ing is a public action. Anyone could potentially see items [the user] +1’d when they visit the same places on the Web.” Using the “+1” button is an easy way for a user to express that she likes and agrees with an organization or article.

Under current case law, “sharing” on Google+ is likely protected under the First Amendment because it is very similar to a Facebook wall post. Using the “+1” button, however, would not be protected if a court ruled similar to the District Court in Bland. Pressing the “+1” button is akin to “liking” a Facebook page; with one click of the button, the user can announce to her “circles” and to the world (because using the “+1” button is a public action) that she approves of the message. This should be, at least, expressive conduct, because when the user clicks the “+1” button on a website, she does so with the intent to express to the world that she approves of the message on the website or article, and others who see that the user connected to the page with the “+1” function would understand that message. If a court used a similar analysis to the District Court’s in Bland, however, because the “+1” is effectuated though the simple click of the mouse, such an action would not be deemed substantive; therefore, it would not be protected.

VII. MOVING FORWARD: A MORE PROTECTIVE FRAMEWORK

Twitter and Google+ are just two examples of social media networks where the user’s speech could be chilled if other courts make similar mistakes as the District Court in Bland. New social media sites are being created and becoming popular every day. These sites seem to have a feature for almost everything and create new ones almost daily, all of which will continue to make it easier to access and share information. As social media expands and changes, what constitutes speech will become more complex. Because of the increasing ease of access to social media, the immediate dissemination of information it allows, and its growing role in political elections and social change, courts need to have a full understanding of the importance of social media in communication today and how each feature works, and what it communicates before deciding on the First Amendment issue. Although the Fourth Circuit held that “liking” a political candidate’s

202 Id.
204 See discussion of expressive conduct, supra Part IV.A.
Facebook page is political speech, it did not explicitly provide a framework for courts to follow in the future, leaving room for future errors by the courts. Rulings similar to District Court’s ruling in Bland could chill the speech of social media users and have other negative effects unless courts begin treating social media speech differently and alter their traditional framework when deciding a First Amendment issue in this context. This Comment proposes that, when analyzing whether speech on social media networks is protected under the First Amendment, a court must first analyze the feature and understand its purpose and how it is used. It should then analyze the feature under a substantive speech analysis. Finally, if the feature is not protected as substantive speech, the court should then conduct an expressive conduct analysis.

A. Step One: Analyze the Feature

When deciding whether speech on social media should be protected under the First Amendment, the court should first analyze the feature that the speaker used to communicate her ideas or opinions, which is exactly what the Bland Court did. By learning about the feature and how it is used, the court will be able to determine whether something is being communicated and how, just as the Bland Court was able to determine that a message of support was being communicated when an employee “liked” a candidate’s Facebook page.

To properly analyze the feature, the court must know the feature’s purpose. To do this, the court should first find the reason the social media network created the feature and how the network intended it to be used. More essential to this inquiry is how users on the social media network actually use that feature, even if that use is different from what the creators intended. Most importantly, the court should look at how the speaker at issue used the feature to create the speech that she is fighting to have protected under the First Amendment. If the creators, the users, or the speaker intended the feature to be used to convey any kind of idea, opinion, belief, or information, no matter how insignificant or inconsequential that communication or feature may initially appear, the court should continue with its analysis to find whether that speech should be protected. Throughout this analysis, the court should keep in mind that the feature is most likely meant to communicate some sort of information, as the major purpose of social media networks is to communicate with people throughout the world.

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205 See discussion of negative effects supra Part VI.
After determining the purpose of the feature, the court must understand how the user actually engages the feature. To use a feature, the user may have to type words or simply click a button, or it may involve something in between. Additionally, the court must understand what happens once the feature is used, including how the information that the user conveys through the feature is displayed on the user’s social media profile and how it is received by other users on the social media site.

If the user must type actual words in order to use the feature, like a Facebook wall post or status update, this weighs heavily in favor of the feature being protected under the First Amendment as substantive speech. Similarly, if the user does not necessarily type the words, but using the feature produces actual words on the user’s social media profile or homepage, like a Facebook “like,” this too should weigh in favor of it being protected speech under the First Amendment. Finally, the more places the message is shown on the social media site and the more prominently it is displayed, the more the communication should weigh in favor of protection, as it is more likely to be seen by other social media users.

As social media continues to expand, however, most speech on social media is likely to be conveyed by simply clicking on certain buttons and links, as that is the fastest and easiest way to disseminate information on the Internet. The ease with which the information is communicated, however, does not make the speech less significant than other forms of speech. Rather, courts must remain sensitive to the fact that much speech online is made quickly and easily, often with the click of the mouse, but that it may nonetheless be speech that should be protected by the First Amendment.

Additionally, through this analysis, the court should consider whether the speech provides hyperlinks to other social media pages or websites. Although the BlandCourt mentioned the functionality of the link created by a Facebook “like,” it did not discuss the significance of it. Much of the speech conducted on social media sites includes these links, and by clicking on the links, users navigate to other pages where they are provided with additional information, opinions, and ideas. This promotes the dissemination of information, a key purpose of the First Amendment, which should weigh in favor of the speech being protected under the First Amendment. After analyzing the social media feature, understanding its intended use and how the feature works technically, the court must then determine whether the social media speech is protected under the First Amendment as substantive speech.
B. *Step Two: Substantive Speech Analysis*

The next step in this proposed framework, and the step that the *Bland* Court took, is for the court to determine whether the speech at issue should be protected under the First Amendment as substantive speech. To do this, the court should apply the substantive speech framework to the social media feature and speech at issue.206

If the user physically types the words that appear on the social media site, this is obvious substantive speech that is protected by the First Amendment. There are other forms of substantive speech, however, that will not be physically typed by the user but are still substantive speech deserving of First Amendment protection. Many forms of speech on social media involve a user re-posting actual words that other users have already typed. Because actual words will appear when a social media user re-posts another user’s words, a court should find that this is substantive speech protected under the First Amendment. If the social media communication is substantive speech that is deserving of First Amendment protection, the court should find it as such and need not go any further.

There are social media posts, however, that consist of very few words or do not include a user typing any words at all, and it may be unclear whether this is substantive speech for purposes of First Amendment protection. There are even forms of social media communication that do not consist of any words being posted to a user’s social media page, but that still convey an idea, opinion, or information. Although this communication is not protected as substantive speech, it should still be protected as expressive conduct. Therefore, courts should turn to step three.

C. *Step Three: Expressive Conduct Analysis*

The final step in this proposed framework is that, when the court is unsure whether something is substantive speech, or when the court finds that the communication is in no way substantive speech, the court must determine whether the speech is expressive conduct that is protected under the First Amendment. This requires that the court apply the expressive conduct analysis to the social media speech and feature at issue, as the *Bland* Court did.

Because the court will have properly analyzed the feature in the first step of this proposed framework, it will be obvious whether the speaker intended to convey a message. The analysis in step one will also assist the court in determining whether other social media users

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206 See discussion *supra* Part IV.A.
understood the user’s action as communicating a message. Because social media users understand the feature being used, how it works, and how it communicates ideas, opinions, and information, it is highly likely that if a message is being conveyed by the social media speech, other users will understand that a message is being communicated.

It is likely that as social media expands, most social media speech will be communicated by expressive conduct, because that is the quickest and easiest way to spread information online. If courts follow the first step of this framework and truly understand the feature, as the Bland Court did, it will be properly analyzed as actual expressive conduct that warrants First Amendment protection. This will prevent plain errors like the one made by the District Court in Bland.

Through this entire analysis, it is essential that courts remain sensitive to the fact that social media is an integral form of communication because it allows billions of people around the world to participate in the flow of information through a lowcost and, generally, a readily accessible forum. Therefore, courts should err on the side of protection.

D. An Example: Applying This Proposed Framework to the Huffington Post Sharing Feature

To understand whether this proposed framework is practical, it is helpful to use an example of a current social media feature and apply it to this framework. One feature that is relevant to this framework is sharing a news article on Facebook, like through the Huffington Post sharing feature.\textsuperscript{207} For purposes of this example, assume that this case is similar to Bland and a sheriff is running for reelection. One of his employees has read articles about the election on Huffington Post and has shared some of the ones about the sheriff’s opponent on her Facebook page. When the sheriff wins reelection, he fires this employee. She is now bringing suit claiming that the posts were protected First Amendment speech.

Under the first step of the proposed framework, the court will analyze the Huffington Post sharing feature. By simply going to the Huffington Post website, the court will discover information about how users share news articles with Facebook and will find that the purpose of this feature is to allow users to share stories that interest them with friends.\textsuperscript{208} The website explains that, if and only if the user wants to


\textsuperscript{208} Id.
share a news story on Facebook, the user must click on the “share this story” box, login to Facebook, and the story will be posted on her wall and will appear on her friends’ news feeds.\textsuperscript{209} If a user does not want the article to appear on her Facebook page or her friends’ news feeds, she simply does not click on the sharing feature. Therefore, it is safe to assume that when a user shares a Huffington Post article on her Facebook page, she wants that article to appear on her profile and on her friends’ news feeds so that they too can click on the link to the article and read it.\textsuperscript{210} Therefore, when the content is posted to the user’s page, the user is making a conscious decision to post and communicate to her social groups. It is important for the court to note that a link to the article will appear in addition to the title of the article, which allows other users to read the article, further encouraging the dissemination of information. This will weigh in favor of First Amendment protection.

The next step will be for the court to look at what was posted and determine whether it constitutes substantive speech for purposes of First Amendment protection. The court will see that the titles of the articles and pictures to go along with them were posted on the employee’s profile and on her friends’ news feeds. The user did not type the words herself, but they are actual words nonetheless, which weighs in favor of the posts being protected by the First Amendment. The mere fact that words were posted, however, may not be enough to constitute substantive speech. Assume that the opponent’s name was Bob Smith. Assume also that the employee read and shared two articles: one is titled “Bob Smith is the Best Man for Sheriff” and the other is simply titled “Bob Smith.” Under this framework the court will find that the former is substantive speech deserving of protection under the First Amendment. The words “Bob Smith is the Best Man for Sheriff” convey the idea that the person who wrote the article and the person who shared the article, knowing it was going to be posted to her profile and on her friends’ news feeds, support Bob Smith in the election. The latter title, however, does not substantively communicate anything; it is only a name. It is, at most, uncertain whether it is substantive speech; it does not, however, likely qualify for protection under the First Amendment as substantive speech. Therefore the court will find the former title protected as substantive speech.

\textsuperscript{209} Id. Even if, for example, a user shared the story from her mobile device and did not have to login to Facebook, she still intentionally clicks on the “share this story” link, therefore it does not change the analysis.

speech under the First Amendment and will not further analyze that post; the court will then continue to analyze the latter post, moving to the third prong and applying an expressive conduct analysis to the post.

Under the third prong of this proposed framework, the court will understand that when the user clicked on the sharing feature through the Huffington Post website, knowing that the article would appear on her profile and on her friends’ news feeds, she intended to convey the message to her friends that she supported Bob Smith in the election and presented the article to her friends so that they too, could read it and learn why they should support Bob Smith. The court will also find that users would understand that the user intended to convey her support for Bob Smith because she used the sharing feature so that the article would be publicly displayed, and other users would also understand that by clicking on the link they could read the article and decide whether or not they themselves would support Bob Smith for sheriff. The court will hold, therefore, that when the user clicked on the sharing feature, knowing that the articles would be posted to her Facebook page and on her friends’ news feeds, that she was engaging in expressive conduct that is deserving of First Amendment protection.

By following the proposed framework set forth in this Comment for determining whether a social media feature, like a sharing feature on an outside website, should be speech that is protected under the First Amendment, the court will understand when and how information is being communicated. This understanding will assist the court in analyzing the feature under both a substantive speech and expressive conduct analysis, and social media speech will receive First Amendment protection when necessary and deserving.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Communication on social media moves rapidly. Users want to be the first of their “friends” or “followers” to find the new hot-button issue and advocate for or against it. Users want quick and easy access to information, to the point of minute-to-minute updates, and they want a quick and easy way to share that information with the world. As social media continues to expand, many types of communication will be completed by a simple click of the mouse. Social media provides a forum for people around the world to share with each other their ideas, beliefs, opinions, and information. As such, it is playing an increasingly large role in political and social change.
Thus, it is essential to ensure that communication conducted on social media receives the full protection that it deserves. In order to fully protect deserving speech, courts must use a slightly different framework when analyzing social media speech under the First Amendment. If courts take the time to understand the social media feature that is being used to communicate information, and if they understand that important ideas and opinions can be conveyed by a feature that involves only a click of the mouse, then when the courts apply a substantive speech and expressive conduct analysis, social media speech will receive the First Amendment protection that it deserves. In following this proposed framework, plain errors like the one made by the District Court in Blandwill be avoided.