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3
4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

6
7 ROCK THE VOTE, et al.,

8 Plaintiffs,

9 v.

10 DONALD J. TRUMP, et al.,

11 Defendants.

Case No. [20-cv-06021-WHO](#)

**ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND
GRANTING MOTION TO DISMISS**

Re: Dkt. Nos. 19, 31, 37

12
13 **INTRODUCTION**

14 How companies like Facebook and Twitter moderate their on-line platforms, and what
15 legal protection they should receive as a result of their efforts to moderate false and offensive
16 speech, are significant matters of public interest. President Trump, an avid user of social media,
17 thinks he is being censored when Twitter identifies a tweet as false. But he is hardly the only
18 person concerned about these issues, and those concerns exist (for different reasons) across the
19 political spectrum.

20 Plaintiffs, various organizations involved in registering, mobilizing, and educating voters
21 and/or advocating for online platforms to do more to restrict or bar hateful or incorrect information
22 online, (Dkt. No. 1) (“Compl.”) ¶¶ 118, 126, 131, 134, 137, bring this action challenging
23 Executive Order No. 13,925, (the “Executive Order”), which announces a policy position
24 expressing concern over allegedly biased content management by online platforms such as Twitter
25 and Facebook and directs federal agencies to take various actions to attempt to combat this
26 purported bias. (Dkt. No. 1-1) (“EO”). These actions include filing a petition with the Federal
27 Communications Commission (“FCC”) to propose rules that would narrow the civil immunities
28 granted to online platforms under section 230(c) of the Communications Decency Act; proposing

1 legislation to Congress that would place additional regulations on platforms; and assessing
2 whether agencies can reduce the amount of money they pay to social media companies for
3 marketing and advertising services. EO §§ 2, 3, 6.

4 Plaintiffs challenge the Executive Order on First Amendment grounds. See Compl. They
5 allege that the Executive Order is a content-based regulation on speech and that it was improperly
6 issued as a retaliatory action in response to Twitter’s decision to fact check one of President
7 Trump’s tweets. Id. ¶¶ 19-20. They filed a motion for preliminary injunction on September 4,
8 2020, seeking to enjoin enforcement of the Executive Order. (Dkt. No. 19) (“PI Motion”). On
9 September 23, 2020, the government filed an opposition to plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction
10 motion and moved to dismiss this action under Rules 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6), arguing that plaintiffs
11 lack standing and have failed to state a plausible claim for relief. See (Dkt. No. 31) (“MTD”). I
12 heard argument on October 21, 2020.

13 Plaintiffs’ novel First Amendment claims are a step removed from the typical kind. It is
14 not that plaintiffs claim that their rights to free expression have been violated; instead, it is that the
15 speech of on-line platforms like Twitter and Facebook have been chilled by the Executive Order,
16 and as a result plaintiffs’ missions are frustrated and they have had to divert resources to combat
17 misinformation on social media. As discussed below, I conclude that plaintiffs have failed to
18 adequately allege a concrete or personalized injury to themselves traceable to the Executive Order
19 or to show that enjoining or invalidating the Order would redress their alleged injuries.
20 Accordingly, they have failed to adequately allege standing to bring this action. Plaintiffs’ Motion
21 for a Preliminary Injunction is Denied and Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss is Granted. Plaintiffs
22 will have 20 days leave to amend their Complaint.

23 **BACKGROUND**

24 **I. EVENTS PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF ORDER**

25 In the Spring of 2020, President Trump began tweeting about potential fraud arising from
26 the planned use of mail-in ballots for the 2020 primary and general elections. Compl. ¶ 61. On
27 April 8, 2020, he tweeted “Republicans should fight very hard when it comes to state wide mail-in
28 voting. . . . Tremendous potential for voter fraud . . .” Id. On May 20, 2020, he tweeted

1 “Breaking: Michigan sends absentee ballots to 7.7 million people ahead of Primaries and the
2 General Election. This was done illegally and without authorization by a rogue Secretary of State.
3 I will ask to hold up funding to Michigan if they want to go down this Voter Fraud path!” Id. ¶
4 62. He also tweeted, “State of Nevada ‘thinks’ that they can send out illegal vote by mail ballots,
5 creating a great Voter Fraud scenario for the State and the U.S. They can’t! If they do, ‘I think’ I
6 can hold up funds to the State. Sorry, but you must not cheat in elections. @RussVought45
7 @USTreasury.” Id. ¶ 63. Twitter did not edit, fact-check, or take down any of these tweets. Id.
8 ¶¶ 61-63.

9 On May 26, 2020, President Trump tweeted “There is NO WAY (ZERO!) that Mail-In
10 Ballots will be anything less than substantially fraudulent. Mail boxes will be robbed, ballots will
11 be forged & even illegally printed out & fraudulently signed. . . . This will be a Rigged Election.
12 No way!” Compl. ¶ 65. Shortly after, Twitter placed a notice on the President’s tweet which
13 stated, “Get the facts about mail-in ballots” and included a link to a page with information
14 regarding mail-in ballots. Id. President Trump immediately responded to this action by tweeting
15 “@Twitter is now interfering in the 2020 Presidential Election. They are saying my statement on
16 Mail-In Ballots, which will lead to massive corruption and fraud, is incorrect, based on fact-
17 checking by Fake News CNN and the Amazon Washington Post. . . . Twitter is completely stifling
18 FREE SPEECH, and I, as President, will not allow it to happen!” Id. ¶ 67. Over the next day, the
19 President continued to tweet statements asserting that Twitter and other social media platforms
20 “silence conservative voices” and warning that “We will strongly regulate, or close them down”
21 and that there would be “Big action to follow!” Id. ¶ 69.

22 **II. THE EXECUTIVE ORDER**

23 On May 28, 2020, President Trump issued Executive Order No. 13,925, titled “Executive
24 Order on Preventing Online Censorship.” See EO. Section 1 of the Executive Order, titled
25 “Policy”, asserts that “Online platforms are engaging in selective censorship that is harming our
26 national discourse” and specifically notes that “Twitter now selectively decides to place a warning
27 label on certain tweets in a manner that clearly reflects political bias.” EO § 1. The section
28 concludes that “We must seek transparency and accountability from online platforms, and

1 encourage standards and tools to protect and preserve the integrity and openness of American
2 discourse and freedom of expression.” Id.

3 Section 2 of the Order, titled “Protections Against Online Censorship”, expresses the
4 general goal of creating clear rules for promoting free debate on the internet and particularly
5 promotes a narrow reading of section 230(c) of the Communications Decency Act, a statute that
6 provides broad civil immunity to online platforms arising out of the content on their sites. EO § 2;
7 see also 47 U.S.C. § 230(c). Specifically, section 230(c) states that “No provider or user of an
8 interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information
9 provided by another information content provider” 47 U.S.C. § 230(c)(1), and it provides
10 immunity from liability for “any action voluntarily taken in good faith to restrict access to or
11 availability of material that the provider or user considers to be obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy,
12 excessively violent, harassing, or otherwise objectionable,” id. § 230(c)(2). Section 2 of the
13 Executive Order states that it is the policy of the United States to “clarify” the scope of section
14 230(c) and that “the immunity should not extend beyond its text and purpose to provide protection
15 for those who purport to provide users a forum for free and open speech, but in reality use their
16 power over a vital means of communication to engage in deceptive or pretextual actions stifling
17 free and open debate by censoring certain viewpoints.” EO § 2(a).

18 To advance the goals outlined in section 2, the Executive Order directs all executive
19 departments and agencies to “ensure that their application of section 230(c) properly reflects the
20 narrow purpose of the section.” EO § 2(b). The Order also directs the Secretary of Commerce,
21 “in consultation with the Attorney General and acting through the National Telecommunications
22 and Information Administration (NTIA),” to “file a petition for rulemaking with the Federal
23 Communications Commission (FCC) requesting that the FCC expeditiously propose regulations to
24 clarify” the application of section 230(c), including when “an action restricting access to or
25 availability of material is not ‘taken in good faith’” under section 230(c)(2)(A), and “whether
26 actions can be ‘taken in good faith’ if they are . . . deceptive, pretextual, or inconsistent with a
27 provider’s terms of service.” Id.

28 Section 3 of the Executive Order directs the heads of each executive department or agency

1 to review the amount of money the agency pays to online platforms for marketing and advertising,
2 assess any statutory authorities that would allow the agencies to restrict such spending, and report
3 their findings to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”). EO § 3(a)(b). It also directs the
4 Department of Justice to assess whether any online platforms are “problematic vehicles for
5 government speech due to viewpoint discrimination, deception to consumers, or other bad
6 practices.” Id. § 3(c).

7 Section 4 of the Executive Order states that the “FTC shall consider taking action, as
8 appropriate and consistent with applicable law” to prohibit unfair or deceptive acts or practices by
9 online platforms, including practices that “restrict speech in ways that do not align with those
10 entities’ public representations about those practices.” EO § 4(c). It also states that the “FTC
11 shall consider developing a report” describing complaints regarding censorship or deceptive
12 practices by online platforms. Id. § 4(d).

13 Section 5 of the Executive Order directs the Attorney General to establish a “working
14 group regarding the potential enforcement of State statutes that prohibit online platforms from
15 engaging in unfair or deceptive acts or practices,” and which will also develop “model legislation”
16 for consideration by State legislatures in states where no such statutes exist. EO § 5(a).

17 And section 6 directs the Attorney General to develop a proposal for federal legislation that
18 would promote the policy objectives of the Executive Order. Id. § 6.

19 **III. STEPS TO IMPLEMENT THE EXECUTIVE ORDER**

20 On June 17, 2020, as directed in section 6 of the Executive Order, the Department of
21 Justice published a “legislative package” with proposed legislation to be submitted to Congress
22 reflecting the Executive Order’s policy goals. Compl. ¶ 95.

23 On July 27, 2020, The NTIA filed a rulemaking petition with the FCC, as directed under
24 section 2 of the Executive Order. Compl. ¶ 96. On August 3, 2020, the FCC “invite[d] public
25 input” concerning the petition and announced a 45-day public comment period. Id. ¶ 98. On the
26 same day, President Trump withdrew the nomination of FCC Commissioner Mike O’Rielly to
27 serve a new term. Id. ¶ 99. Prior to this action, O’Rielly had allegedly expressed “deep
28 reservations” regarding whether Congress had given the FCC power to limit section 230(c)

1 immunity. Id.

2 In August 2020, FTC Chair Joseph Simons allegedly told Senators that “he didn’t plan to
3 act on the president’s May 28 executive order on social media because he considers it outside the
4 agency’s jurisdiction.” Compl. ¶ 100. President Trump has allegedly personally attempted to
5 pressure Simons into taking steps to address “alleged political bias in social media.” Id.

6 On September 23, 2020, President Trump met with State Attorneys General and Attorney
7 General Barr to discuss “protecting consumers from social media abuses.” Hartnett Decl. ¶ 2
8 (Dkt. No. 37-1).¹ During the meeting, President Trump stated that he and his administration are
9 “watching [online platforms] very closely during this election cycle. They’re being watched and
10 scrutinized very, very closely by everybody at this table.” Id. ¶ 3.

11 On October 14, 2020, in response to further fact-checking activity from Twitter and
12 Facebook, President Trump tweeted: “So terrible that Facebook and Twitter took down the story
13 of “Smoking Gun” emails related to Sleepy Joe Biden and his son, Hunter, in the @NYPost. It is
14 only the beginning for them. There is nothing worse than a corrupt politician. REPEAL
15 SECTION 230!!!” Hartnett Decl. ¶ 8. On October 15, 2020, at a campaign event, President
16 Trump discussed repealing section 230(c) to remove certain immunities from social media
17 companies, stating “we’re going to take away their Section 230 unless they shape up.” Id. ¶ 9.

18 On October 15, 2020, Chairman Pai of the FCC tweeted “I intend to move forward with an
19 FCC rulemaking to clarify the meaning of Section 230.” Hartnett Decl. ¶ 10.

20 **IV. ONLINE PLATFORM REACTIONS TO EXECUTIVE ORDER**

21 On August 23, 2020, President Trump tweeted “Democrats are using Mail Drop Boxes,
22 which are a voter security disaster. Among other things, they make it possible for a person to vote
23 multiple times. . . .” Compl. ¶ 116. Twitter added a notice to the tweet stating “This Tweet
24 violated the Twitter Rules about civil and election integrity. However, Twitter has determined that
25

26 ¹ Plaintiffs’ Motion for Administrative Relief to File Supplemental Declaration of Kathleen R.
27 Hartnett, see Dkt. No. 37 is Granted. The Court takes judicial notice of the existence of the tweets
28 and other public statements cited in the Hartnett Declaration as information available on publicly
available websites. See e.g. Unsworth v. Musk, Case No. 19-mc-80224-JSC, 2019 WL 5550060, at
*4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 28, 2019) (taking judicial notice of tweets and other publicly available articles.

1 it may be in the public’s interest for the Tweet to remain accessible. Learn more[.]” Compl. ¶ 116.

2 On September 3, 2020, President Trump tweeted that, after supporters vote by mail, they
3 should “go to your Polling Place to see whether or not your Mail In Vote has been Tabulated
4 (Counted). If it has you will not be able to Vote & the Mail In System worked properly. If it has
5 not been Counted, VOTE . . .”² Twitter placed a label on the tweet stating that “it violated the
6 Twitter Rules about civic and election integrity” but that Twitter had determined it “may be in the
7 public’s interest for the Tweet to remain accessible.” Id.

8 On September 17, 2020, President Trump tweeted multiple statements about potential
9 fraud resulting from mail-in voting during the 2020 election.³ Twitter placed notices on four of
10 these tweets stating “Learn how voting by mail is safe and secure” and provided a link to
11 information regarding mail-in voting. See id.

12 On October 14, 2020, Twitter blocked users from linking to a New York Post story titled
13 “Smoking-gun email reveals how Hunter Biden introduced Ukrainian businessman to VP dad.”
14 Hartnett Decl. ¶ 5-6. On the same day, a Facebook spokesperson tweeted that the story was
15 “eligible to be fact checked by Facebook’s third-party fact checking partners” and that, in the
16 meantime, Facebook would be “reducing its distribution on [the Facebook] platform.” Id. ¶ 7.

17 On October 15, 2020, Twitter announced that it was changing the policy it had used to
18 block the New York Post article and would now allow similar content to be shared, along with a
19 label to provide context about the source of the information. Hartnett Decl. ¶ 13.

20 In the months since issuing the Executive Order, President Trump has tweeted additional
21

22 ² Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Sept. 3, 2020 10:32 AM),
23 <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1301528522582786049>. The Court takes judicial notice
24 of the existence of the tweets – and responses from Twitter - cited in the government’s Motion to
Dismiss as information available on publicly available websites. See e.g. Unsworth, 2019 WL
5550060, at *4.

25 ³ See e.g., Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Sept. 17, 2020 7:36 AM)
26 <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1306557587375128576>; Donald J. Trump
27 (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Sept. 17, 2020 7:45 AM),
28 <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1306559853683445760>; Donald J. Trump
(@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Sept. 17, 2020 2:12 PM),
<https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1306657377823993857>; Donald J. Trump
(@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Sept. 17, 2020 8:20 PM),
<https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1306749921173762049>.

1 statements regarding potential fraud in mail-in voting that Twitter has not edited, labeled, or taken
2 down. Compl. ¶¶ 110-115.

3 **V. PLAINTIFFS' REACTIONS TO EXECUTIVE ORDER**

4 Plaintiffs are various organizations involved in registering, mobilizing, and educating
5 voters and/or advocating for online platforms to do more to restrict or bar hateful or incorrect
6 information online. Compl. ¶¶ 118, 126, 131, 134, 137. Each alleges that election-related
7 misinformation on social media frustrates their missions and that they have had to, or will have to,
8 divert funds or resources to combat online misinformation as a result of the Executive Order. Id.
9 ¶¶ 124-125, 128-130, 133, 136, 139.

10 **LEGAL STANDARD**

11 **I. PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

12 A preliminary injunction may be issued if a plaintiff establishes: (1) likelihood of success
13 on the merits; (2) likelihood of irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) that the
14 balance of equities tips in his favor; and (4) that an injunction is in the public interest. See *Winter*
15 *v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). “Injunctive relief [is] an extraordinary
16 remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.”
17 *Id.* at 22. The Ninth Circuit has held that “ ‘serious questions going to the merits’ and a hardship
18 balance that tips sharply toward the plaintiff can support issuance of an injunction, assuming the
19 other two elements of the *Winter* test are also met.” See *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*,
20 632 F.3d 1127, 1132 (9th Cir. 2011).

21 **II. MOTION TO DISMISS**

22 **A. Rule 12(b)(1)**

23 A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is a
24 challenge to the court’s subject matter jurisdiction. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). “Federal courts
25 are courts of limited jurisdiction,’ and it is “presumed that a cause of action lies outside this
26 limited jurisdiction.” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). The
27 party invoking the jurisdiction of the federal court bears the burden of establishing that the court
28 has the authority to grant the relief requested. *Id.*

1 A challenge pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) may be facial or factual. See *White v. Lee*, 227 F.3d
2 1214, 1242 (9th Cir. 2000). In a facial attack, the jurisdictional challenge is confined to the
3 allegations pled in the complaint. See *Wolfe v. Strankman*, 392 F.3d 358, 362 (9th Cir. 2004).
4 The challenger asserts that the allegations in the complaint are insufficient “on their face” to
5 invoke federal jurisdiction. See *Safe Air for Everyone v. Meyer*, 373 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir.
6 2004). To resolve a facial challenge, the court assumes that the allegations in the complaint are
7 true and draws all reasonable inferences in favor of the party opposing dismissal. In contrast, with
8 a factual attack, a court may “look beyond the complaint to matters of public record without
9 having to convert the motion into one for summary judgment” and “need not presume the
10 truthfulness of the plaintiffs’ allegations.” *White*, 227 F.3d at 1242.

11 **B. Rule 12(b)(6)**

12 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a district court must dismiss a complaint
13 if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). To survive a
14 Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, the plaintiff must allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief
15 that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007). A claim is
16 facially plausible when the plaintiff pleads facts that “allow the court to draw the reasonable
17 inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662,
18 678 (2009) (citation omitted). There must be “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has
19 acted unlawfully.” *Id.* While courts do not require “heightened fact pleading of specifics,” a
20 plaintiff must allege facts sufficient to “raise a right to relief above the speculative level.”
21 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555, 570.

22 In deciding whether the plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, the
23 court accepts the plaintiff’s allegations as true and draws all reasonable inferences in favor of the
24 plaintiff. *Usher v. City of Los Angeles*, 828 F.2d 556, 561 (9th Cir. 1987). However, the court is
25 not required to accept as true “allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of
26 fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *In re Gilead Scis. Sec. Litig.*, 536 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir.
27 2008). If the court dismisses the complaint, it “should grant leave to amend even if no request to
28 amend the pleading was made, unless it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured

1 by the allegation of other facts.” *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000).

2 DISCUSSION

3 Plaintiffs’ allegations are insufficient to establish Article III standing to challenge the
4 Executive Order. As a result, they have not met their burden to establish likelihood of success on
5 the merits or irreparable harm and their motion for a preliminary injunction must be denied.
6 Similarly, because they have failed to adequately allege standing, their claims must be dismissed
7 under Rule 12(b)(1).

8 I. STANDING

9 To establish Article III standing, “a plaintiff must show (1) it has suffered an “injury in
10 fact” that is (a) concrete and particularized and (b) actual or imminent, not conjectural or
11 hypothetical; (2) the injury is fairly traceable to the challenged action of the defendant; and (3) it is
12 likely, as opposed to merely speculative, that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision.”
13 *Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Envtl. Servs. (TOC) , Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 180-181 (2000).
14 Plaintiffs fail to satisfy each of the three standing requirements.

15 A. Injury In Fact

16 First, plaintiffs have failed to establish that they have suffered an injury in fact that is
17 concrete and particularized. The posture of this case is unusual – plaintiffs do not allege that the
18 Executive Order directly regulates them or their First Amendment rights or that they themselves
19 are the targets of retaliation. Instead, they allege that online platforms are engaged in
20 constitutionally protected speech by curating and fact-checking misinformation online; that the
21 Executive Order was issued in retaliation for the platforms’ speech and threatens and punishes
22 platforms for this speech; and that platforms are failing to correct misinformation, to the extent
23 they otherwise would, out of fear of the Executive Order. Compl. ¶¶ 158-160. Plaintiffs state that
24 they are personally injured as a result of the platforms’ failure to check misinformation for two
25 reasons: (1) they have been deprived of their right to receive fact-checking speech from the
26 platforms; and (2) they have been forced to divert resources to combat misinformation that is
27 unchecked by the platforms. *Id.* ¶¶ 161-162. Because they are not directly impacted or targeted
28 by the Executive Order, both of their theories of standing require them to preliminarily show some

1 injury to the platforms. This is a difficult showing to make without evidence from the platforms
2 themselves, and plaintiffs have not made this showing.

3 Plaintiffs have failed to establish an injury-in-fact to the platforms – a first step to
4 establishing injury to themselves - based on a threat of enforcement and a chilling of the
5 platform’s First Amendment speech. A plaintiff may establish injury-in-fact based on a threat of
6 enforcement by alleging “an intention to engage in a course of conduct arguably affected with a
7 constitutional interest, but proscribed by a statute, and there exists a credible threat of prosecution
8 thereunder.” *Susan B. Anthony List v. Driehaus (SBA)*, 573 U.S. 149, 159 (2014). While a
9 plaintiff may establish injury-in-fact based on a government action’s indirect “chilling” effect on
10 First Amendment rights, she must still show that the government action is “regulatory,
11 proscriptive, or compulsory in nature” and that she is “either presently or prospectively subject to
12 the regulations, proscriptions, or compulsions” being challenged. *Laird v. Tatum*, 408 U.S. 1, 11
13 (1972). Plaintiffs’ allegations fail to meet this standard because they do not establish that the
14 Executive Order proscribes the platforms’ constitutionally protected speech or that the platforms
15 face a credible threat of prosecution.

16 The Executive Order does not directly regulate or restrict the speech of online platforms.
17 Instead, it outlines a policy goal of promoting unbiased content management on the internet and
18 orders executive departments and agencies to take various steps that purportedly aim to further this
19 goal. See EO. These steps include petitioning the FCC for a rule that might narrow the scope of
20 section 230(c) immunity, proposing legislation that would place additional regulations on online
21 platforms, and encouraging the FTC to bring claims against platforms for deceptive practices. EO
22 §§ 2, 4, 6. None of these actions proscribe any constitutional right because they do not restrict or
23 regulate the platforms directly; they are simply steps that may or may not lead to additional
24 regulations, restrictions, or liability at some uncertain point in the future, largely dependent on the
25 actions of independent agencies and branches of government.⁴ Any potential enforcement based

26
27 ⁴ For example, the FCC may deny the government’s petition to narrow section 230(c), Congress
28 may ignore the legislation the Executive Branch has proposed, and the FTC may decline to pursue
cases against online platforms. In fact, plaintiffs allege that FTC Chair Simons has chosen not to
take any action as a result of the Executive Order. See Compl. ¶ 100.

1 on these possible future regulations is far too speculative to give rise to a concrete or particularized
2 injury at this point in time. See *Laird v Tatum*, 408 U.S. 1 (1972) (noting that a plaintiff’s fear that
3 an “agency might in the future take some other and additional action detrimental to [plaintiff]”
4 was not enough to establish injury-in-fact).

5 At the October 21, 2020 hearing, plaintiffs argued that the Executive Order’s provisions
6 directing agencies to interpret section 230(c) in line with the Executive Order and to assess their
7 ad spending on social media were immediate threats sufficient to establish injury-in-fact. I
8 disagree. Section 230(c) provides certain immunities in civil litigation. Executive agencies do not
9 have a formal role in interpreting or enforcing section 230(c), making it unclear how these
10 agencies’ internal interpretations of section 230(c) would concretely impact platforms. Plaintiffs
11 also allege that the Justice Department plans to submit amicus briefs promoting the Executive
12 Order’s interpretation of section 230(c) in civil litigation matters, see Compl. ¶ 78, but this is not a
13 concrete or immediate threat. It would remain up to the relevant presiding courts to determine
14 whether to adopt such an interpretation in any particular case. As to ad spending, while “a loss of
15 funds promised under federal law[] satisfies Article III’s standing requirement,” *Organized Vill.*
16 *Of Kake v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 795 F.3d 956, 965 (9th Cir. 2015), the facts alleged here are too
17 vague to establish injury-in-fact. It is not clear how much money, if any, federal agencies spend on
18 social media advertising and, if so, on which platforms. Nor is it clear whether such spending is
19 “promised under federal law” or part of more discretionary agency spending.

20 The facts here are not analogous to those in *City & Cnty. of San Francisco v. Trump*, 897
21 F.3d 1225 (9th Cir. 2018), in which the Ninth Circuit concluded that San Francisco and Santa
22 Clara had established standing to challenge an Executive Order targeting federal funding for
23 “sanctuary jurisdictions.” There, unlike here, the county plaintiffs alleged that they received and
24 relied on billions of dollars in congressionally approved federal grant money each year, and
25 plausibly alleged they were at risk of losing said funding under the Executive Order. *Id.* at 1235.
26 Here, in contrast, plaintiffs have not alleged any credible facts regarding the ad spending social
27 media companies may or may not receive from federal agencies and have not identified any
28

1 concrete steps that have been taken to withhold such potential spending.⁵ Plaintiffs' allegations
 2 are simply too vague to establish that social media companies have suffered injury-in-fact due to a
 3 credible threat of a loss of federal funds.

4 Because plaintiffs have failed to allege that the Executive Order proscribes any
 5 constitutionally protected speech, regulates the platforms in any way, or that the platforms are
 6 likely to face prosecution as a result of the Executive Order, they have failed to establish an injury-
 7 in-fact applicable to the platforms. And because plaintiffs' injuries are derivative to the
 8 platforms', plaintiffs have failed to establish an injury-in-fact to themselves.

9 **B. Causation**

10 Even if plaintiffs could establish an injury-in-fact to the platforms, they separately cannot
 11 show any personal injury traceable to the Executive Order because they have failed to demonstrate
 12 that platform speech has been "chilled" or curbed in any way. Where "a plaintiff's asserted injury
 13 arises from the government's allegedly unlawful regulation . . . of someone else, . . . causation and
 14 redressability ordinarily hinge on the response of the regulated (or regulable) third party." *Lujan*
 15 *v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 562 (1992) (emphasis in original). When necessary
 16 elements of standing "depend[] on the unfettered choices made by independent actors not before
 17 the courts and whose broad and legitimate discretion the courts cannot presume either to control or
 18 predict" it becomes the plaintiff's burden "to adduce facts showing that those choices have been or
 19 will be made in such manner as to produce causation and permit redressability of injury." *Id.*

20 Plaintiffs assert that, as a result of the Executive Order, platforms like Twitter have
 21 declined to fact-check or correct misinformation on their platforms, which has harmed plaintiffs
 22 by (1) depriving them of such speech; and (2) forcing them to spend resources correcting the
 23 misinformation themselves. Compl. ¶¶ 176-179. But they have failed to allege facts to support
 24 their speculation that the Executive Order has depressed platforms' content moderation activities.

25
 26 _____
 27 ⁵ Plaintiffs point to a public statement from President Trump in which he asserted that "[t]he
 28 government spends billions of dollars on giving [online platforms] money." See Reply at 13. This
 vague statement does not identify which platforms receive money, in what amounts, or for what
 purposes. Further, given plaintiffs' many allegations regarding President Trump making false and
 misleading statements, this statement could be false, or incorrect.

1 Judicially noticeable documents further undermine such a conclusion.

2 The only facts plaintiffs allege to demonstrate that the Executive Order has stifled
3 planforms' fact-checking activities are: (1) Twitter has not fact checked several of the president's
4 tweets about alleged mail-in voting fraud, which were posted after the Executive Order was
5 issued; (2) Twitter placed a notice on an August 23, 2020 tweet in which the President called mail
6 drop boxes "[a] big fraud" – noting that the tweet "violated the Twitter Rules about civic and
7 election integrity" – but did not include a fact-check link on the tweet; and (3) On October 15,
8 2020, Twitter reversed a decision to completely block users from sharing a New York Post article
9 regarding Hunter Biden and announced that it would simply place a notice on similar content in
10 the future. See PI Motion at 10; Hartnett Decl. ¶ 10. These allegations are insufficient to establish
11 causation.

12 Plaintiffs' own allegations indicate that, prior to the existence of the Executive Order,
13 Twitter only fact-checked President Trump's statements about election fraud once – fact-checking
14 just one out of four tweets in the Spring that plaintiffs allege were false or misleading. See Compl.
15 ¶¶ 61-66. Twitter's failure to fact check certain tweets after the Order was issued appears
16 consistent with Twitter's general practice, not a response to the Order. Similarly, Twitter's
17 decision to place a notice on President Trump's August 23, 2020 tweet and tweets related to the
18 New York Post Hunter Biden story, rather than including a fact-check link or blocking the story
19 entirely, does not plausibly indicate a reduction in its fact-checking activities but a commitment to
20 continue moderating the President's content at its discretion. This conclusion is supported by
21 additional public and judicially noticeable tweets indicating that Twitter has placed fact-check
22 notices and links on several other election-related tweets from the President in the last few weeks.

23 Plaintiffs have also submitted supplemental information indicating that Facebook limited
24 distribution of the New York Post's Hunter Biden story on the Facebook platform. See Hartnett
25 Decl. ¶ 7. As plaintiffs have not alleged any facts about Facebook's pre-Executive Order fact-
26 checking behavior, this single instance of Facebook engaging in fact-checking speech further
27 undermines any conclusion that the Executive Order has reduced or chilled platform moderation
28 activities.

1 In their briefing and at the October 21, 2020 hearing, plaintiffs relied heavily on
2 Backpage.com, LLC v. Dart, 807 F.3d 229, 230 (7th Cir. 2015) and Capp v. County of San Diego,
3 940 F.3d 1046 for the proposition that to establish a First Amendment violation, a plaintiff need
4 only show that retaliatory government action would “chill a person of ordinary firmness,” not that
5 the action actually resulted in any chilling. While it may not be necessary to establish actual
6 chilling of speech in all First Amendment actions, in this case plaintiffs’ theories of injury require
7 them to show that the platforms’ fact-checking speech has been actually chilled or curbed as a
8 result of the Executive Order because their identified injuries flow from a reduction in platform
9 speech. If the platforms have not been chilled and have not reduced their fact-checking activities
10 as a result of the Executive Order, then plaintiffs have not been deprived of speech from the
11 platforms or forced to divert resources to combat misinformation as a result of the Executive
12 Order. Because plaintiffs have not alleged facts demonstrating that platforms have reduced or
13 curbed their fact-checking activity, they have failed to establish an injury-in-fact traceable to the
14 Executive Order.

15 **C. Redressability**

16 Finally, plaintiffs’ allegations do not indicate that a favorable ruling is likely to redress
17 their alleged injuries. “Where the requested relief for the [plaintiff] depends on actions by a third
18 party not before the court, the plaintiff must demonstrate that a favorable decision would create a
19 significant increase in the likelihood that the plaintiff would obtain relief that directly redresses the
20 injury suffered.” Woodhull Freedom Found. v. United States, 948 F.3d 363, 374 (D.C. Cir. 2020).

21 Plaintiffs argue that injunctive or declaratory relief would redress their injuries because it
22 “would allow online platforms to exercise their First Amendment rights without the fear of
23 reprisal that the Executive Order presents.” (Dkt. No. 32) (“Pl. Reply”) at 9. However, as
24 discussed above, their allegations do not show that the Executive Order has curbed platforms’
25 content moderation behavior and, conversely, have not shown that its injunction or invalidation
26 “would create a significant increase in the likelihood” that platforms will more aggressively
27 moderate misinformation.

28 Woodhull, on which plaintiffs rely, is clearly distinguishable. In Woodhull, the D.C.

1 Circuit found that a Craigslist user and massage therapist had standing to challenge the Fight
2 Online Sex Trafficking Act (“FOSTA”) because the user alleged that he lost most of his business
3 after Craigslist removed the “therapeutics” section of its site in response to FOSTA’s passage.
4 948 F.3d at 374. In Woodhull, unlike here, Craigslist had publicly stated that it was removing the
5 therapeutics section from its site due to legal liability concerns created by FOSTA and indicated
6 that, absent the law, it would reverse course, saying of the removed sections, “Hopefully we can
7 bring them back some day.” Id. Here, in contrast, plaintiffs have not alleged facts indicating that
8 Twitter, or other platforms, have changed their behavior as a result of the Executive Order or are
9 likely to increase their moderation and fact-checking of misinformation in the Order’s absence.

10 In addition, contrary to plaintiffs’ assertion that injunctive or declaratory relief would
11 allow platforms to act “without the fear of reprisal that the Executive order presents,” the facts
12 alleged indicate that, to the extent the Order presents a threat to platforms, its invalidation would
13 not meaningfully remove that threat. Pursuant to the Executive Order, the NTIA has already filed
14 a petition with the FCC seeking a new rule narrowing the scope of section 230(c) and Chairman
15 Pai has indicated that he intends to initiate a rulemaking interpreting section 230(c). See Compl. ¶
16 96; Hartnett Decl. ¶ 10. The Department of Justice has already submitted proposed legislation to
17 Congress with new possible regulations for social media companies. See Compl. ¶ 95. Enjoining
18 or invalidating the Executive Order now will not halt or reverse any possible new rules and
19 regulations that the FCC and Congress might adopt as a result of these processes. Nor would an
20 injunction prevent the president from promoting a narrow view of section 230(c) on social media
21 or in public speeches, as plaintiffs allege he has done since issuing the Executive Order. See e.g.,
22 Hartnett Decl. ¶¶ 8-9, 12. Because online platforms face a speculative threat of increased
23 regulations and a narrowing of section 230(c) immunity regardless of the Executive Order, it is
24 unlikely that a ruling in plaintiffs’ favor would have an impact on platforms’ content moderation
25 activities.

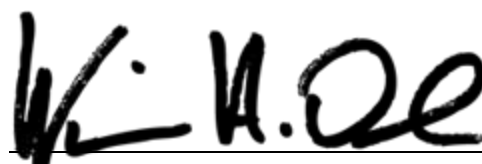
26 CONCLUSION

27 For the reasons discussed above, plaintiffs’ allegations are insufficient to establish Article
28 III standing to challenge the Executive Order. As a result, for purposes of their Motion for a

1 Preliminary Injunction, plaintiffs have not met their burden to establish that they are likely to
2 succeed on the merits of their claims or to suffer irreparable harm absent an injunction. Plaintiffs'
3 Motion for a Preliminary Injunction is therefore DENIED. Similarly, because plaintiffs have
4 failed to adequately allege standing, their claims must be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(1).
5 Defendants' Motion to Dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1) is GRANTED. Plaintiffs will have 20 days
6 leave to amend their Complaint.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** Dated:

8 October 29, 2020

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11 William H. Orrick
12 United States District Judge

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United States District Court
Northern District of California