

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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E. JEAN CARROLL,

Plaintiff,

-against-

20-cv-7311 (LAK)

DONALD J. TRUMP,

Defendant.
----- x

**MEMORANDUM OPINION DENYING
DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
(Corrected)**

Appearances:

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LEWIS A. KAPLAN, *District Judge.*

This is a defamation case brought by writer E. Jean Carroll against President Donald

Trump, as he then was, for statements Mr. Trump made in June 2019 shortly after Ms. Carroll publicly accused him of sexual assault. In those statements, Mr. Trump denied Ms. Carroll's accusation, stated that he "has no idea who this woman is," and suggested that she fabricated her accusation for ulterior and improper purposes, including to increase sales of her then-forthcoming book in which she discusses having been sexually assaulted by Mr. Trump and other men.

In a second and very closely related case ("*Carroll II*"), Ms. Carroll sued Mr. Trump for the alleged sexual assault itself and for defamation based on a statement that Mr. Trump published on his social media platform in October 2022 that was substantially similar to his June 2019 statements. That case was tried in April and May 2023. The jury unanimously found that Mr. Trump had sexually abused Ms. Carroll and defamed her in his October 2022 statement.¹ It awarded Ms. Carroll a total of \$5 million in compensatory and punitive damages: \$2.02 million for her sexual assault claim, and \$2.98 million for her defamation claim.²

In this case ("*Carroll I*"), Ms. Carroll seeks damages and other relief for defamation

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It found also that Ms. Carroll had not established that Mr. Trump "raped" her within the relevant definition of that term in the New York Penal Law.

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The Court assumes familiarity with its prior decisions, which describe in detail the facts and procedural histories of both cases. Dkt 32, *Carroll v. Trump*, 498 F. Supp. 3d 422 (S.D.N.Y. 2020), *rev'd in part, vacated in part*, 49 F.4th 759 (2d Cir. 2022); Dkt 73, *Carroll v. Trump*, 590 F. Supp. 3d 575 (S.D.N.Y. 2022); Dkt 96, *Carroll v. Trump*, No. 20-cv-7311 (LAK), 2022 WL 6897075 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 12, 2022); Dkt 145, *Carroll v. Trump*, No. 20-cv-7311 (LAK), 2023 WL 2441795 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 10, 2023); Doc. No. 22-cv-10016 (*Carroll II*), Dkt 38, *Carroll v. Trump*, No. 22-cv-10016 (LAK), 2023 WL 185507 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 13, 2023); *Carroll II*, Dkt 56, *Carroll v. Trump*, No. 22-CV-10016 (LAK), 2023 WL 2006312 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 15, 2023); *Carroll II*, Dkt 92, *Carroll v. Trump*, No. 22-CV-10016 (LAK), 2023 WL 3000562 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 20, 2023); *Carroll II*, Dkt 95, *Carroll v. Trump*, No. 22-cv-10016 (LAK), 2023 WL 2652636 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 27, 2023); *Carroll II*, Dkt 96, *Carroll v. Trump*, No. 22-CV-10016 (LAK), 2023 WL 2669790 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 28, 2023).

Except where preceded by "*Carroll II*", "Dkt" references are to the docket in this case.

for Mr. Trump's June 2019 statements only.³ The matter now is before me on Mr. Trump's motion for summary judgment dismissing the action on four grounds:

- (1) Mr. Trump is entitled to absolute presidential immunity
- (2) Mr. Trump's statements were not defamatory *per se* and Ms. Carroll cannot establish special damages
- (3) the majority of Mr. Trump's statements were nonactionable opinion
- (4) Ms. Carroll consented to Mr. Trump's allegedly defamatory statements.⁴

He argues also that punitive damages in any case would be unwarranted on Ms. Carroll's defamation claim. His arguments are without merit.

Facts

Mr. Trump's Allegedly Defamatory June 2019 Statements

Ms. Carroll's accusation that Mr. Trump sexually assaulted her first became public on June 21, 2019, when *New York* magazine published on the Internet an excerpt from her then-forthcoming book in which Ms. Carroll described Mr. Trump's alleged assault of her, which she referred to as "rape." Over the next several hours and days, Mr. Trump issued three allegedly

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When Ms. Carroll brought this lawsuit in 2019, she presumably was foreclosed from suing for sexual battery by New York's then-existing statute of limitations. As noted above, the Adults Survivors Act enacted by New York in 2022 temporarily revived the ability to bring such claims without regard to the otherwise applicable statute of limitations. She therefore was permitted to bring that claim in her second lawsuit now referred to as *Carroll II*.

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For avoidance of confusion: In his memorandum, Mr. Trump argues what is identified as ground four here before what is identified as ground three here. This opinion discusses Mr. Trump's arguments in the sequence noted above.

defamatory statements in response to Ms. Carroll’s accusation.

Statement One

Two hours and seventeen minutes after Ms. Carroll’s accusation became public, Mr. Trump published this statement on Twitter⁵:

“Regarding the ‘story’ by E. Jean Carroll, claiming she once encountered me at Bergdorf Goodman 23 years ago. I’ve never met this person in my life. She is trying to sell a new book—that should indicate her motivation. It should be sold in the fiction section.

“Shame on those who make up false stories of assault to try to get publicity for themselves, or sell a book, or carry out a political agenda—like Julie Swetnick who falsely accused Justice Brett Kavanaugh. It’s just as bad for people to believe it, particularly when there is zero evidence. Worse still for a dying publication to try to prop itself up by peddling fake news—it’s an epidemic.

“Ms. Carroll & New York Magazine: No pictures? No surveillance? No video? No reports? No sales attendants around?? I would like to thank Bergdorf Goodman for confirming that they have no video footage of any such incident, because it never happened.

“False accusations diminish the severity of real assault. All should condemn false accusations and any actual assault in the strongest possible terms.

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Mr. Trump testified in his deposition that he provided the statement to his staff to give to the press. Dkt 135-3 (Def. Dep.) at 59:20-23.

“If anyone has information that the Democratic Party is working with Ms. Carroll or New York Magazine, please notify us as soon as possible. The world should know what’s really going on. It is a disgrace and people should pay dearly for such false accusations.”⁶

Statement Two

The next day, Mr. Trump made the following comments that were reported in the national press and published in a White House press release entitled “Remarks by President Trump Before Marine One Departure” issued on June 22, 2019:

“[Reporter]: [Y]ou had said earlier that you never met E. Jean Carroll. There was a photograph of you and her in the late 1980’s—

“[Trump]: I have no idea who this woman is. This is a woman who has also accused other men of things, as you know. It is a totally false accusation. I think she was married—as I read; I have no idea who she is—but she was married to a, actually, nice guy, Johnson—a newscaster.

“[Reporter]: You were in a photograph with her.

“[Trump]: Standing with coat on in a line—give me a break—with my back to the camera. I have no idea who she is. What she did is—it’s terrible, what’s going

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Dkt 157-1 (Pl. Amend. Compl.) at 15-16, ¶ 83.

On June 13, 2023, this Court granted Ms. Carroll’s motion to amend her complaint. The amended complaint did not add any new claims or otherwise change the focus of her original complaint. Unless indicated otherwise, citations to Ms. Carroll’s complaint are to the amended complaint.

on. So it's a total false accusation and I don't know anything about her. And she's made this charge against others.

“And, you know, people have to be careful because they're playing with very dangerous territory. And when they do that—and it's happening more and more. When you look at what happened to Justice Kavanaugh and you look at what's happening to others, you can't do that for the sake of publicity.

“New York Magazine is a failing magazine. It's ready to go out of business, from what I hear. They'll do anything they can. But this was about many men, and I was one of the many men that she wrote about. It's a totally false accusation. I have absolutely no idea who she is. There's some picture where we're shaking hands. It looks like at some kind of event. I have my coat on. I have my wife standing next to me. And I didn't know her husband, but he was a newscaster. But I have no idea who she is—none whatsoever.

“It's a false accusation and it's a disgrace that a magazine like New York—which is one of the reasons it's failing. People don't read it anymore, so they're trying to get readership by using me. It's not good.

“You know, there were cases that the mainstream media didn't pick up. And I don't know if you've seen them. And they were put on Fox. But there were numerous cases where women were paid money to say bad things about me. You can't do that. You can't do that. And those women did wrong things—that women were actually paid money to say bad things about me.

“But here’s a case, it’s an absolute disgrace that she’s allowed to do that.”⁷

Statement Three

Finally, on June 24, 2019, Mr. Trump stated in an interview with the newspaper *The Hill*: “I’ll say it with great respect: Number one, she’s not my type. Number two, it never happened. It never happened, OK?”⁸

Ms. Carroll’s Defamation Claim

Ms. Carroll initiated this lawsuit against Mr. Trump in November 2019 for defaming her in these statements. The case originally began in a state court in New York before being removed to this Court for reasons explained in the Court’s previous decisions.⁹ Ms. Carroll alleges that:

“When [her] account [of the alleged assault] was published, Trump lashed out with a series of false and defamatory statements. He denied the sexual assault. But there was more: he also denied ever having met Carroll or even knowing who she was. Through express statements and deliberate implications, he accused Carroll of fabricating her allegations in order to increase book sales, carry out a political agenda, advance a conspiracy with the Democratic Party, and make money. He also

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Id. at 18, ¶ 92.

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Id. at 20, ¶ 98.

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E.g., Carroll v. Trump, No. 22-CV-10016 (LAK), 2023 WL 2006312, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 15, 2023); *Carroll v. Trump*, 498 F. Supp. 3d 422 (S.D.N.Y. 2020), *rev’d in part, vacated in part*, 49 F.4th 759 (2d Cir. 2022), *remanded in part*, 66 F.4th 91 (2d Cir. 2023).

deliberately implied that she had falsely accused other men of assault. For good measure, he insulted her physical appearance.”¹⁰

The core of Ms. Carroll’s defamation claim is that Mr. Trump lied in accusing her of fabricating her sexual assault allegation against him in order to increase sales of her book and for other improper purposes and that he thus caused Ms. Carroll professional and reputational harm as well as emotional pain and suffering.

Mr. Trump’s Answer

In his formal answer to Ms. Carroll’s complaint, which originally was filed in state court in February 2020, Mr. Trump raised nine affirmative defenses, including as relevant here that:

- “[t]he [c]omplaint fails to state a cause of action,”
- “Plaintiff’s claim is barred because defendant is immune, under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution, from suit in state court while serving as President of the United States,”
- “[t]he allegedly defamatory statements are privileged or protected by one or more immunities, including, but not limited to, under the Constitution of the United States,”
- “Plaintiff is not entitled to punitive damages as a matter of law,”
- “Plaintiff has not sufficiently alleged defamation *per se*,” and

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Dkt 157-1 (Pl. Amend. Compl.) at 3, ¶ 11.

- “Plaintiff has failed to plead damages with the required specificity.”¹¹

Noticeably missing from this list is any mention of the absolute presidential immunity defense that Mr. Trump now asserts for the first time.¹²

Discussion

Legal Standard

The standards for summary judgment are well established. In brief:

“Summary judgment may be granted only where there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party . . . is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. . . . In ruling on a motion for summary judgment, a court must resolve all ambiguities and draw all factual inferences in favor of the nonmoving party. . . . To grant the motion, the court must determine that there is no genuine issue of material fact to be tried. . . . The Supreme Court teaches that ‘all that is required [from a nonmoving party] is that sufficient evidence supporting the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’ differing versions of the truth at trial.’ . . . It is a settled rule that ‘[c]redibility assessments, choices between conflicting versions of the events, and the weighing of evidence are matters for the

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Dkt 14-69 (Def. Answer).

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Nor did Mr. Trump seek to add this defense to his answer when he moved to amend his answer in January 2022 to add an affirmative defense and counterclaim based on New York’s “anti-SLAPP” law. Dkt 63.

jury, not for the court on a motion for summary judgment.”¹³

“A material fact is one that might ‘affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law,’ and a dispute about a genuine issue of material fact occurs if the evidence is such that ‘a reasonable [fact finder] could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.’”¹⁴

Ground One: Absolute Presidential Immunity

In *Nixon v. Fitzgerald*,¹⁵ the Supreme Court held that the President of the United States is entitled to “absolute Presidential immunity from damages liability for acts within the ‘outer perimeter’ of his official responsibility.”¹⁶ Mr. Trump argues that the allegedly defamatory statements in this case came within this “outer perimeter” because he made those statements “in direct response to Plaintiff’s allegations which impugned his character and, in turn, threatened his ability to effectively govern the nation.”¹⁷

Before the Court even may address the merits of Mr. Trump’s absolute immunity defense, it must decide a threshold question: whether Mr. Trump is barred from raising this defense

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McClellan v. Smith, 439 F.3d 137, 144 (2d Cir.2006) (alterations in original) (citations omitted).

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Madison Nat. Life Ins. Co. v. Travelers Prop. Cas. Co. of Am., 462 F. App’x 102, 103–04 (2d Cir. 2012) (alteration in original) (quoting *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986)).

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457 U.S. 731 (1982).

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Id. at 756.

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Dkt 109 (Def. Mem.) at 17.

because he waived it by failing to raise it earlier. Mr. Trump does not dispute that, under the controlling rules of civil procedure, he waived the defense by failing to plead it as an affirmative defense in his answer.¹⁸ Instead, he contends that any such waiver can have no effect because absolute presidential immunity is an unwaivable obstacle to any court exercising subject matter jurisdiction over any claim within its ambit. In the alternative, if the Court determines that absolute presidential immunity can be waived, Mr. Trump argues that his motion for summary judgment should be construed as a motion for leave to amend his answer so that he can assert the absolute immunity defense. Neither argument is persuasive.

Absolute Presidential Immunity Can Be Waived

Mr. Trump argues that “whether presidential immunity applies in this case is a non-waivable question of subject matter jurisdiction.”¹⁹ His argument relies on the theory that absolute presidential immunity is non-waivable because it is different from absolute immunity available to judges and prosecutors – which decidedly is waivable – due to what he claims, mistakenly, is “its

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In the table of contents to Mr. Trump’s reply brief, the first argument heading reads: “Defendant did not waive his entitlement to presidential immunity.” Dkt 122 (Def. Reply Mem.) at i. However, that heading never reappears in his brief. Instead, the first heading of his argument section is “Presidential immunity cannot be waived,” followed by his argument that Ms. Carroll’s claim that he waived his absolute immunity defense by failing to raise it in his answer “is flawed in its premise” because absolute presidential immunity is not waivable. *Id.* at 1. In a recent letter, Mr. Trump again did not dispute that he waived the defense and instead wrote that he “unequivocally stated that absolute immunity is a non-waivable question of subject matter jurisdiction.” Dkt 160 at 2. It accordingly is clear that Mr. Trump does not dispute that if absolute presidential immunity can be waived, he in fact waived it in this case.

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Dkt 122 (Def. Reply Mem.) at 5.

unique rooting in the separation of powers doctrine.”²⁰

Absolute presidential immunity is no such anomaly. There is nothing so exceptional about absolute immunity available to a president that makes it non-waivable unlike other types of absolute immunity. For starters, “[m]ost immunities are affirmative defenses.”²¹ Failure to assert an affirmative defense, including absolute immunity, in an answer or other responsive pleading results in waiver of that defense.²² Moreover, as the Supreme Court has stated, “[t]here is no

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Id. at 1.

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In re Stock Exchanges Options Trading Antitrust Litig., 317 F.3d 134, 151 (2d Cir. 2003). *See also San Filippo v. U.S. Tr. Co. of New York*, 737 F.2d 246, 252 (2d Cir. 1984) (“In their answer and amended answer, defendants asserted several affirmative defenses, including their absolute immunity from § 1983 liability for their grand jury testimony or prior discussions with the prosecutor.”).

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As noted above, Mr. Trump’s answer first was filed in a state court in New York before this case was removed to this Court. Assuming his answer was governed by New York’s Civil Practice Law and Rules, he was required to plead absolute immunity as an affirmative defense in his answer or in a pre-answer motion. N.Y. CPLR § 3018(b) (“A party shall plead all matters which if not pleaded would be likely to take the adverse party by surprise or would raise issues of fact not appearing on the face of a prior pleading.”); *Pitts v. State*, 166 A.D.3d 1505, 1506 (4th Dept. 2018) (“Defendant waived that affirmative defense [of governmental function immunity] inasmuch as defendant did not plead it in its amended answer.”) (citing cases).

The result would be the same if Mr. Trump’s answer were governed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(c), which requires a party to “affirmatively state any . . . affirmative defense” in responding to a pleading. *E.g.*, 5 C. WRIGHT, A. MILLER & E. COOPER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 1278 (4th ed.) (“It is a frequently stated proposition of virtually universal acceptance by the federal courts that a failure to plead an affirmative defense as required by [Rule] 8(c) results in the waiver of that defense and its exclusion from the case.”) (citing cases); *Beechwood Restorative Care Ctr. v. Leeds*, 436 F.3d 147, 154 n.3 (2d Cir. 2006) (“Appellees mention an absolute immunity defense in passing, but that defense is considered waived since it only appears in a footnote. . . . And we decline to overlook the waiver.”); *Desi’s Pizza, Inc. v. City of Wilkes-Barre*, 321 F.3d 411, 428 (3d Cir. 2003) (“Absolute immunity is an affirmative defense that should be asserted in an answer.”); *Collyer v. Darling*, 98 F.3d 211, 222 (6th Cir. 1996) (“It is well established that unless affirmatively pleaded, the defenses of qualified and absolute immunity are waived.”); *Bentley v. Cleveland Cnty. Bd. of Cnty. Comm’rs*, 41 F.3d 600, 604 (10th Cir. 1994) (“[T]his

authority whatever for the proposition that absolute- and qualified-immunity defenses pertain to the court's jurisdiction."²³ To prevail in his argument, Mr. Trump must demonstrate that absolute immunity available to a president deviates from these well-settled norms. He has not done so.

The focal point of Mr. Trump's reasoning is the foundation of absolute presidential immunity in separation of powers principles. His argument goes: (1) absolute presidential immunity is grounded in the separation of powers doctrine, (2) "the separation of powers doctrine is a creature of Article III standing" and "Article III standing, in turn, is an issue of subject matter jurisdiction,"²⁴ and (3) absolute presidential immunity therefore is an unwaivable obstacle to the exercise of subject matter jurisdiction. His theory fails for two reasons. First, absolute presidential immunity is not the only type of absolute immunity that raises separation of powers concerns. Second, and more importantly, "separation of powers" is not a magic phrase that automatically transforms any issue it touches into an impediment to the exercise of subject matter jurisdiction. Indeed, a determination that absolute presidential immunity is an issue of subject matter jurisdiction would present its own separation of powers concerns and contravene many of the same principles that underpin absolute presidential immunity.

The Supreme Court in *Nixon v. Fitzgerald* determined that absolute presidential

Court has long held that both qualified and absolute immunity are affirmative defenses that must be pleaded."); *Cozzo v. Tangipahoa Par. Council--President Gov't*, 279 F.3d 273, 283 (5th Cir. 2002) ("Absolute immunity is an affirmative defense that is waived if it is not pleaded.").

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Nevada v. Hicks, 533 U.S. 353, 373 (2001). *See also Mordkofsky v. Calabresi*, 159 F. App'x 938, 939 (11th Cir. 2005) ("[J]udicial immunity is an affirmative defense and does not divest the court of subject matter jurisdiction.").

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Dkt 122 (Def. Reply Mem.) at 3.

immunity is “a functionally mandated incident of the President’s unique office, rooted in the constitutional tradition of the separation of powers and supported by our history.”²⁵ In reaching its decision, the Court discussed common law precedents that recognized immunity for government officials, including absolute immunity for judges and prosecutors.²⁶ These precedents, the Court noted, “have been guided by the Constitution, federal statutes, and history” and “at least in the absence of explicit constitutional or congressional guidance,” they “have been informed by the common law.”²⁷ With respect to absolute presidential immunity, the Court explained:

“Because the Presidency did not exist through most of the development of common law, any historical analysis must draw its evidence primarily from our constitutional heritage and structure. Historical inquiry thus merges almost at its inception with the kind of ‘public policy’ analysis appropriately undertaken by a federal court. This inquiry involves policies and principles that may be considered implicit in the nature of the President’s office in a system structured to achieve effective government under a constitutionally mandated separation of powers.”²⁸

The heart of the separation of powers doctrine invoked in *Fitzgerald* is respect for the independence of the three branches of government. “In the often-quoted words of Justice Jackson: ‘While the Constitution diffuses power the better to secure liberty, it also contemplates that practice

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457 U.S. at 749.

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Id. at 744-48.

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Id. at 747.

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Id. at 748.

will integrate the dispersed powers into a workable government. It enjoins upon its branches separateness but interdependence, autonomy but reciprocity.”²⁹ Accordingly, one of the central bases justifying absolute *judicial* immunity is the need to protect the “independence without which no judiciary can be either respectable or useful.”³⁰ Absolute *prosecutorial* immunity, although perhaps a bit removed from the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers, similarly is rooted in the “concern that harassment by unfounded litigation” could “shade [a prosecutor’s] decisions instead of exercising the independence of judgment required by his public trust.”³¹ Given the overlaps in reasoning, it is unsurprising that the Court in *Fitzgerald* compared explicitly the absolute immunity it recognized for the president with that already recognized for judges and prosecutors.³²

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Morrison v. Olson, 487 U.S. 654, 694 (1988) (quoting *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579 (1952) (Jackson, J., concurring)).

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Bradley v. Fisher, 80 U.S. 335, 347 (1871). *See also id.* (“If civil actions could be maintained in such cases against the judge, because the losing party should see fit to allege in his complaint that the acts of the judge were done with partiality, or maliciously, or corruptly, the protection essential to judicial independence would be entirely swept away.”).

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Imbler v. Pachtman, 424 U.S. 409, 423 (1976).

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457 U.S. at 758 (“For the President, as for judges and prosecutors, absolute immunity merely precludes a particular private remedy for alleged misconduct in order to advance compelling public ends.”); *id.* at 751-52 (“As is the case with prosecutors and judges— for whom absolute immunity now is established—a President must concern himself with matters likely to ‘arouse the most intense feelings.’”) (citation omitted). *See also Trump v. Vance*, 140 S. Ct. 2412, 2426 (2020) (“We instead [(in *Fitzgerald*)] drew a careful analogy to the common law absolute immunity of judges and prosecutors, concluding that a President, like those officials, must ‘deal fearlessly and impartially with the duties of his office’—not be made ‘unduly cautious in the discharge of [those] duties’ by the prospect of civil liability for official acts.”) (quoting *Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. at 751-752 & n.32).

Perhaps aware of these comparisons, Mr. Trump does not argue specifically that absolute presidential immunity is distinct from absolute judicial and prosecutorial immunity by its foundation in separation-of-powers principles. Instead, he cites a footnote in *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, in which the Supreme Court stated that “the recognition of absolute immunity

Moreover, the fact that presidential immunity is grounded in separation of powers principles does not convert it into a jurisdictional issue. Mr. Trump relies chiefly on two points in support of his argument to the contrary. Neither withstands analysis.

First, he quotes the following from *Fitzgerald*:

“[O]ur cases [] have established that a court, before exercising jurisdiction, must balance the constitutional weight of the interest to be served against the dangers of intrusion on the authority and functions of the Executive Branch. When judicial action is needed to serve broad public interests—as when the Court acts, not in derogation of the separation of powers, but to maintain their proper balance . . . or to vindicate the public interest in an ongoing criminal prosecution . . . the exercise of jurisdiction has been held warranted. In the case of [a] merely private suit for damages based on a President’s official acts, we hold it is not.”³³

Mr. Trump’s selected passage, however, omits the sentence preceding it, that “[i]t is settled law that the separation-of-powers doctrine does not bar every exercise of jurisdiction over the President of the United States.”³⁴ Even more to the point, “[j]urisdiction . . . is a word of many, too many,

for all of a President’s acts in office derives in principal part from factors unique to his constitutional responsibilities and station. Suits against other officials—including Presidential aides—generally do not invoke separation-of-powers considerations to the same extent as suits against the President himself.” 457 U.S. 800, 811 n.17 (1982). *Harlow*, however, dealt with the scope of immunity available to aides and advisers of the President and held that presidential aides are entitled to qualified, rather than absolute, immunity. It therefore is inapposite here.

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Dkt 122 (Def. Reply Mem.) at 2 (alterations in original) (emphasis omitted) (quoting *Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. at 754).

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Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. at 753-54.

meanings.”³⁵ And the Court in *Fitzgerald* did not use the word “jurisdiction” in reference to a federal court’s fundamental ability to adjudicate a case on its merits. Indeed, it there specifically left unresolved the “the immunity question as it would arise if Congress expressly had created a damages action against the President of the United States.”³⁶ If the Court had understood presidential immunity as a restriction on a court’s exercise of subject matter jurisdiction, there would have been no need for the Court to have left that question open. The possibility would have been foreclosed by the long-standing principle that Congress cannot expand the scope of federal courts’ jurisdiction beyond what is permitted by Article III.³⁷

This detail helps to underscore the confusion in Mr. Trump’s second point that “the separation of powers doctrine is a creature of Article III standing.”³⁸ As the cases Mr. Trump quotes make clear, it is Article III standing that “is built on separation-of-powers principles,” not *vice versa*.³⁹ Therefore, although Article III standing of course is an issue of subject matter jurisdiction, it does not follow that the separation of powers doctrine in all circumstances is as well. Mr. Trump’s

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Wilkins v. United States, 143 S. Ct. 870, 875 (2023) (quoting *Arbaugh v. Y & H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 510 (2006)).

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Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. at 748 n.27.

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Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137, 138 (1803); *Seminole Tribe of Fla. v. Fla.*, 517 U.S. 44, 65 (1996); *Garanti Finansal Kiralama A.S. v. Aqua Marine & Trading Inc.*, 697 F.3d 59, 66 (2d Cir. 2012) (“Neither we nor Congress may [expand the federal courts’ subject matter jurisdiction], for the Constitution alone defines the outer limits of subject-matter jurisdiction.”).

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Dkt 122 (Def. Reply Mem.) at 3.

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Clapper v. Amnesty Int’l USA, 568 U.S. 398, 408 (2013).

argument in this respect lacks logical coherence and plainly is frivolous.

More fundamentally, Mr. Trump’s argument that absolute presidential immunity is jurisdictional runs afoul of many of the same principles on which the immunity is based. As the Supreme Court stated in *Clinton v. Jones*,⁴⁰ the “dominant concern [in *Fitzgerald*] was with the diversion of the President’s attention during the decisionmaking process caused by needless worry as to the possibility of damages actions stemming from any particular official decision.”⁴¹ The Court was concerned with intruding on the president’s scope of authority and ability to make decisions to govern effectively. It sought to protect the president’s autonomy, not diminish it by denying the president the ability to choose whether or not to defend himself or herself in a civil lawsuit in federal court. As law professor Akhil Amar and former Acting Solicitor General Neal Katyal wrote:

“[The president’s] immunity is of course waivable . Surely the President in whatever spare time he has should be allowed to litigate civil damage actions — or to watch basketball for that matter — but he should not be legally obliged to do either. As a practical matter, politics may sometimes create strong pressure to litigate now — or, again, to watch a basketball game — but political pressure should not be confused with legal obligation. In a civil damage action in the early 1960s, then-President John Kennedy asserted litigation immunity under a statute. When that failed, he settled the case instead of asserting presidential immunity”⁴²

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520 U.S. 681 (1997).

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Id. at 694 n.19.

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Akhil Reed Amar & Neal Kumar Katyal, *Executive Privileges and Immunities: The Nixon and Clinton Cases*, 108 HARV. L. REV. 701, 726 n.53 (1995).

Yet the rule Mr. Trump advocates would remove this choice from the president. Under Mr. Trump’s approach, each time a president is sued in federal court, the court would be obligated to raise and resolve the issue of absolute presidential immunity *sua sponte* and, if the defense applied, it would be obligated to dismiss the case for want of subject matter jurisdiction *even if* the president wished to litigate in that case. Such a requirement would contradict the results in many of the other civil lawsuits filed against Mr. Trump for actions during his presidency, in at least one of which, as Ms. Carroll points out, Mr. Trump agreed with the plaintiff that absolute presidential immunity was not a “threshold issue[] that must be decided before reaching the merits.”⁴³ More importantly, it would risk encroachment by the judiciary into the president’s domain by eliminating the president’s ability to choose. There is no indication in *Fitzgerald* or in its progeny that absolute presidential immunity ever was meant to be so patronizing.

Leave to Amend Mr. Trump’s Answer Is Not Warranted

In the alternative, Mr. Trump argues that the Court should construe his motion for summary judgment as a motion for leave to amend his answer to resurrect the previously waived absolute presidential immunity defense. The standard governing this request is clear. Although Rule

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K&D, LLC v. Trump Old Post Off., LLC, No. CV 17-731 (RJL), 2018 WL 6173449, at *3 n.2 (D. D.C. Nov. 26, 2018), *aff’d*, 951 F.3d 503 (D.C. Cir. 2020) (emphasis omitted).

There possibly is an argument that Mr. Trump is judicially estopped from taking the opposite position now in this case. *See Clark v. All Acquisition, LLC*, 886 F.3d 261, 264 (2d Cir. 2018) (“[T]he equitable doctrine of judicial estoppel . . . ‘prevents a party from asserting a factual position in one legal proceeding that is contrary to a position that it successfully advanced in another proceeding.’”) (citation omitted). Given that neither party has briefed this issue and it is unnecessary to my decision, I do not address it here.

15(a) provides that leave to amend “shall be freely given when justice so requires,”⁴⁴ “it is within the sound discretion of the district court to grant or deny leave to amend.”⁴⁵ “A district court has discretion to deny leave for good reason, including futility, bad faith, undue delay, or undue prejudice to the opposing party.”⁴⁶

Mr. Trump’s request is denied on two independent grounds. First, it is denied on the ground that the proposed amendment would be futile. In the alternative, it is denied on the ground that Mr. Trump delayed unduly in raising his presidential immunity defense and granting his request would prejudice Ms. Carroll unfairly.

Futility of Mr. Trump’s Proposed Amendment

A motion for leave to amend an answer to assert an affirmative defense may be denied as futile when the affirmative defense would be meritless.⁴⁷ “In fact, it is unexceptional for federal courts to deny leave to amend on the basis of futility where the proposed amended pleading would not withstand a motion to dismiss.”⁴⁸

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Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a).

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McCarthy v. Dun & Bradstreet Corp., 482 F.3d 184, 200 (2d Cir. 2007) (citation omitted).

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Id.

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Monahan v. New York City Dep’t of Corr., 214 F.3d 275, 283 (2d Cir. 2000); *Quanta Specialty Lines Ins. Co. v. Investors Capital Corp.*, 403 F. App’x 530, 532–33 (2d Cir.2010); *Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co. v. Krohn*, No. 91-cv-3546 (PKL), 1993 WL 299268, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 3, 1993) (citing cases).

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Carroll v. Trump, 590 F. Supp. 3d 575, 579 (S.D.N.Y. 2022) (citing cases).

As noted above, the president is entitled to absolute immunity from liability in civil damages lawsuits “for acts within the ‘outer perimeter’ of [the president’s] official responsibility.”⁴⁹ The expansive scope of this immunity is based on “the special nature of the President’s constitutional office and functions,” the president’s “discretionary responsibilities in a broad variety of areas, many of them highly sensitive,” and the “difficult[y] [in] determin[ing] which of the President’s innumerable ‘functions’ encompass[] a particular action.”⁵⁰ Implicit in that statement of the scope of presidential immunity, however, is the acknowledgment that there indeed is an “outer perimeter” of the president’s official duties, and that the president is not immune from liability for acts outside that perimeter. As the Supreme Court explained in *Jones*:

“The principal rationale for affording certain public servants immunity from suits for money damages arising out of their official acts is inapplicable to unofficial conduct. . . . As we explained in *Fitzgerald*, ‘the sphere of protected action must be related closely to the immunity’s justifying purposes.’ . . . Because of the President’s broad responsibilities, we recognized in that case an immunity from damages claims arising out of official acts extending to the ‘outer perimeter of his authority.’ . . . But we have never suggested that the President, or any other official, has an immunity that extends beyond the scope of any action taken in an official capacity.”

“Moreover, when defining the scope of an immunity for acts clearly taken *within* an official capacity, we have applied a functional approach. ‘Frequently our

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Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. at 756.

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Id.

decisions have held that an official’s absolute immunity should extend only to acts in performance of particular functions of his office.’ . . . As our opinions have made clear, immunities are grounded in ‘the nature of the function performed, not the identity of the actor who performed it.’”⁵¹

Mr. Trump argues that he is entitled to absolute presidential immunity because he “made the three alleged defamatory statements in direct response to Plaintiff’s allegations which impugned his character and, in turn, threatened his ability to effectively govern the nation.”⁵² He states that:

“As both the leader of the nation and head of the Executive Branch, [he] could not sit idly while a ‘media frenzy’ erupted around allegations that attempted to paint him as a rapist. Indeed, faced with this widely-reported, unprovoked attack on his character, the President had a duty to respond; at a minimum, this action was necessary to ‘maintain the continued trust and respect of [his] constituents’ and to ‘preserve his ability to carry out his [] responsibilities.’ . . . Thus, it cannot be reasonably disputed that [Mr. Trump’s] conduct was ‘presidential’ in nature because he was addressing an issue of grave public concern that weighed on the character and competency of the leader of the nation.”⁵³

Mr. Trump accordingly contends that his responses to Ms. Carroll’s accusation “fell squarely within

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520 U.S. at 692–95 (emphasis in original) (citations omitted).

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Dkt 109 (Def. Mem.) at 17.

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Id. (citations omitted).

the ‘outer perimeter’ of [his] official duties as President.”⁵⁴

The fatal flaw in Mr. Trump’s reasoning is that he ignores the precise acts that are the subject of this lawsuit. For the sake of argument, the Court assumes that, when Mr. Trump responded to Ms. Carroll’s sexual assault accusation, he was addressing a matter of public concern because the accusation “impugned his character and, in turn, threatened his ability to effectively govern the nation.”⁵⁵ It accepts also, for the sake of argument, that the president’s speech on a matter of public concern comes within the president’s official responsibilities. These points, however, do not lead to the conclusion that Mr. Trump’s statements in this case came within the outer perimeter of his official duties as president. As Judge Mehta thoughtfully wrote in another case where Mr. Trump asserted an absolute presidential immunity defense, an analysis with which this Court agrees:

“[T]o say that speaking on matters of public concern is a function of the presidency does not answer the question at hand: Were President Trump’s words in this case uttered in performance of official acts, or were his words expressed in some other, unofficial capacity? The President’s proposed test—that whenever and wherever a President speaks on a matter of public concern he is immune from civil suit—goes too far. It mirrors what the Supreme Court has said cannot be the basis for absolute immunity: ‘[T]o construct an immunity from suit for unofficial acts

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Id. at 16.

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Id. at 17. See *Snyder v. Phelps*, 562 U.S. 443, 453 (2011) (“Speech deals with matters of public concern when it can ‘be fairly considered as relating to any matter of political, social, or other concern to the community,’ . . . or when it ‘is a subject of legitimate news interest; that is, a subject of general interest and of value and concern to the public[.]’”) (citations omitted).

grounded purely in the identity of [the President's] office is unsupported by precedent.' . . . And the Supreme Court has recognized different capacities in which the person occupying the Office of the President can act: 'Presidents and other officials face a variety of demands on their time, . . . some private, some political, and some as a result of official duty.' . . . Thus, to say that the President spoke on a matter of public concern does not dispositively answer the question of whether he enjoys absolute immunity for such speech.

"Consider some examples. At a rally promoting his reelection, an incumbent President touts his policy accomplishments and makes promises about a second term, but during his speech he instructs members of the crowd to 'punch' a protester 'in the face right now.' Or, take a President who speaks at a party fundraising event before a group of high-dollar donors, where he not only discusses pending legislation but also falsely and with malice accuses a political opponent who is blocking the legislation of running a child-trafficking operation. Or, consider a President who appears at a campaign event for a candidate of his party who is running for Congress, and during his remarks touts the candidate because his election will help advance his agenda, but also calls on the crowd to destroy property as a sign of support. In each of these scenarios, the conduct of the President comes in the context of words uttered on matters of public concern, but it is doubtful that anyone would consider the President immune from tort liability for harm resulting from his speech. To be sure, these scenarios may seem far-fetched, but they illustrate an important point: blanket immunity cannot shield a President from suit merely because his words touch on

matters of public concern. *The context in which those words are spoken and what is said matter.*”⁵⁶

The conduct at issue here consists not only of what Mr. Trump did (*i.e.*, make public statements in response to Ms. Carroll’s accusation) but also, and importantly, the *content* of his statements (*i.e.*, what he said in his statements). Mr. Trump did not merely deny Ms. Carroll’s accusation of sexual assault. Instead, he accused Ms. Carroll of lying about him sexually assaulting her in order to increase sales of her book, gain publicity, and/or carry out a political agenda. Even assuming that the president’s decision publicly to deny an accusation of personal wrongdoing comes within the outer perimeter of his official duties, it does not follow that the president’s own personal attacks on his or her accuser equally fall within that boundary. Mr. Trump does not identify any connection between the allegedly defamatory content of his statements – that Ms. Carroll fabricated her sexual assault accusation and did so for financial and personal gain – to any official responsibility of the president. Nor can the Court think of any possible connection.

The justifying purposes of presidential immunity support this determination. The fundamental purpose of presidential immunity is to avoid “diversion of [the president’s] energies” and “distract[ing] a President from his [or her] public duties” by subjecting the president to “concern with private lawsuits.”⁵⁷ It is not a “get out of damages liability free” card that permits the president to say or do anything he or she desires even if that conduct is disconnected entirely from an official function. On the facts presented here, there is no concern that the president “would [be] subject ...

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Thompson v. Trump, 590 F. Supp. 3d 46, 79–80 (D. D.C. 2022) (emphasis added) (citations omitted).

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Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. at 751–53.

to trial on virtually every allegation that an action was unlawful, or was taken for a forbidden purpose.”⁵⁸ The question of whether presidential immunity applies in this case turns not on an allegation that Mr. Trump acted unlawfully or made the statements with actual and common law malice, but on whether the act itself – accusing an individual who has charged the president with a personal wrongdoing of fabricating the charge for ulterior and improper purposes – is within the outer perimeter of the president’s official responsibility.⁵⁹ Subjecting the president to damages liability for making a personal attack that is unrelated to the president’s official responsibilities would not threaten to distract the president from his or her official duties.

Undue Delay and Unfair Prejudice

Leave to amend is denied also on the basis of undue delay, dilatory motive, bad faith and/or prejudice to the opposing party.

“The rule in this Circuit has been to allow a party to amend its pleadings in the absence of a showing by the nonmovant of prejudice or bad faith. . . . However, *‘the longer the period of an unexplained delay, the less will be required of the*

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Id. at 756.

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Mr. Trump compares this case to *Barr v. Matteo*, 360 U.S. 564 (1959), where the Supreme Court determined that the director of a federal agency was protected by an absolute privilege in a libel action brought by former employees based on a press release in which the director announced his intention to suspend the employees. The Court stated that “[t]he fact that the action here taken was within the outer perimeter of [the director’s] line of duty is enough to render the privilege applicable, despite the allegations of malice in the complaint.” *Id.* at 575. The decision in that case makes no difference to the analysis here. As noted above, the question of whether presidential immunity applies here does not require crediting Ms. Carroll’s allegation of malice or any consideration of Mr. Trump’s motives. His accusation against Ms. Carroll, which forms the basis of Ms. Carroll’s defamation claim, suffices to render his presidential immunity defense meritless.

nonmoving party in terms of a showing of prejudice.’ . . . In determining what constitutes ‘prejudice,’ we consider whether the assertion of the new claim would: (I) require the opponent to expend significant additional resources to conduct discovery and prepare for trial; (ii) significantly delay the resolution of the dispute; or (iii) prevent the plaintiff from bringing a timely action in another jurisdiction.... ‘Mere delay, however, absent a showing of bad faith or undue prejudice, does not provide a basis for a district court to deny the right to amend.’”⁶⁰

Mr. Trump’s three-year delay in raising his presidential immunity defense, for which he offers no explanation, coupled with the unfair prejudice that would result from an amendment for this purpose to Ms. Carroll, warrant denial of leave to amend.

The Court has set forth in its prior opinions the record of Mr. Trump’s efforts to delay both this case and *Carroll II*.⁶¹ Those details need not be repeated here. It suffices for present purposes to note that the Court denied Mr. Trump’s prior request for leave to amend his answer in January 2022. Mr. Trump then sought leave to amend to assert an affirmative defense and counterclaim based on New York’s “anti-SLAPP” law and to argue that Ms. Carroll’s defamation

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Block v. First Blood Assocs., 988 F.2d 344, 350 (2d Cir. 1993) (emphasis added) (citations omitted).

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Carroll v. Trump, No. 22-CV-10016 (LAK), 2023 WL 2960061 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 17, 2023) (denying Mr. Trump’s application for a month-long postponement of the trial of *Carroll II*); *Carroll v. Trump*, No. 22-CV-10016 (LAK), 2023 WL 2006312 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 15, 2023) (denying Mr. Trump’s offer to provide a DNA sample in exchange for production by Ms. Carroll of an undisclosed appendix to a report examining the DNA found on the dress Ms. Carroll wore when she was assaulted); *Carroll v. Trump*, No. 20-CV-7311 (LAK), 2022 WL 6897075 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 12, 2022) (denying Mr. Trump’s motion to substitute the United States for him as the defendant and to stay the action); *Carroll v. Trump*, 590 F. Supp. 3d 575 (S.D.N.Y. 2022) (denying Mr. Trump’s motion for leave to amend his answer).

claim is baseless and intended for harassment. That motion was denied on two alternative grounds. First, on the basis that the proposed amendment would be futile. Second, on the additional ground that Mr. Trump's motion was delayed unduly and made at least in part for a dilatory purpose. As the Court explained:

“[D]efendant's actions have been dilatory throughout the litigation. As [Ms. Carroll] aptly puts it, he ‘has slow-rolled his defenses, asserting or inventing a new one each time his prior effort to delay the case fails. . . . Taken together, these actions [(the history of defendant's motions to stay and other litigation conduct)] demonstrate that defendant's litigation tactics have had a dilatory effect and, indeed, strongly suggest that he is acting out of a strong desire to delay any opportunity plaintiff may have to present her case against him.”⁶²

Since that decision was issued in March 2022, Mr. Trump's conduct both in this case and in *Carroll II* – as discussed in detail in my prior decisions and incorporated herein by reference – only has corroborated the Court's earlier hypothesis of his dilatory motive.

These facts perhaps would suffice on their own to deny Mr. Trump's request for leave to amend. But the Court does not rely solely on them in denying the relief Mr. Trump seeks. The unfair prejudice to Ms. Carroll if leave to amend were granted also is clear.

The effect of granting leave, and thus relieving Mr. Trump of his prior waiver, even assuming his absolute immunity defense were meritorious, would be the dismissal of this case. And, to be sure, the dismissal, in and of itself, would not be *unfair* prejudice to Ms. Carroll because it

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Carroll, 590 F. Supp. 3d at 588.

would reflect the fact that there was an insurmountable obstacle to her claim in the first place. But such a dismissal cannot be considered in isolation. Ms. Carroll now has litigated this case for more than three and a half years. She has completed discovery, engaged in extensive motion practice, resisted the government's attempt to defeat her claim before Court, the Second Circuit and the D.C. Court of Appeals, and devoted untold hours and resources to pursuing her claim. And that weighs very heavily in the analysis. For, if Mr. Trump's absolute immunity argument were valid, his failure to assert it at the outset of this lawsuit needlessly, unfairly, and inexcusably subjected Mr. Carroll to all of those burdens. The undue delay in asserting the defense thus was inherently and unfairly prejudicial even if this Court is mistaken in concluding that it is legally insufficient.

Finally, there is the one more consideration. If Mr. Trump were granted leave to amend and this Court were to reject his absolute immunity claim, the order doing so likely would be appealable. No doubt Mr. Trump would appeal. And an appeal likely would cause "significant additional delays in this litigation arising from a defense that Trump chose not to assert for the first three years of the proceedings."⁶³ Were this Court's rejection of his defense upheld on appeal, those additional delays would further prejudice Ms. Carroll unfairly. She now is 79 years old and, as just mentioned, has been litigating this case for more than three and a half years. There is no basis to risk prolonging the resolution of this litigation further by permitting Mr. Trump to raise his absolute immunity defense now at the eleventh hour when he could have done so years ago.

For all these reasons, leave to amend would be unjustified.

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Dkt 113 (Pl. Opp. Mem.) at 15.

Ground Two: Defamatory Per Se

Mr. Trump’s remaining arguments concern the substance of his allegedly defamatory statements. First, he argues that his statements were not defamatory *per se*. As this Court stated in denying Mr. Trump’s motion to dismiss Ms. Carroll’s defamation claim in *Carroll II* on the same basis:

“There are two categories of defamation under New York law: *libel*, for written statements, and *slander*, for spoken statements. Written statements actionable as libel include statements published on social media outlets and on the Internet....

“A written statement is libelous *per se* if it ‘tends to disparage a person in the way of his [or her] office profession or trade.’ A writing also is libelous *per se* if it ‘tends to expose a person to hatred, contempt or aversion, or to induce an evil or unsavory opinion of him [or her] in the minds of a substantial number of the community, even though it may impute no moral turpitude to him [or her].’ . . .

“Mr. Trump’s argument to dismiss this claim is premised on his mistaken conflation of the higher standard applied to slander *per se* with the lower standard for libel *per se*. Mr. Trump argues that there are ‘four narrowly defined categories of statements which are considered to be defamatory *per se*,’ and that Ms. Carroll has failed to state a claim for defamation *per se* ‘because it does not, on its face, defame [P]laintiff in her trade, business or profession,’ one of the four categories. However, nearly every authority Mr. Trump cites, including the case identifying those four categories and the cases describing the category of injury in one’s profession are slander *per se*, not libel, cases. Unlike a libelous *per se* statement, a slanderous *per*

se statement ‘must be made with reference to a matter of significance and importance for that purpose [(of defaming a person in his or her trade, business, or profession)], rather than a more general reflection upon the plaintiff’s character or qualities.’ Moreover, if a complaint fails to allege sufficient facts to state a claim for slander *per se*, ‘the plaintiff must show . . . that the statement complained of caused him or her special harm’ – generally “the loss of something having economic or pecuniary value.’ The more stringent standard for slander *per se* is grounded in sound logic: ‘What gives the sting to the writing is its permanence of form. The spoken word dissolves, but the written one abides and perpetuates the scandal.’”⁶⁴

Much of the same analysis applies to Mr. Trump’s argument with respect to his 2019 statements. Mr. Trump concedes that his June 21, 2019 statement, which he provided in written form to his staff to distribute to the press, “can be considered under the libel *per se* standard.”⁶⁵ His other two statements similarly sound in libel rather than slander. “Where a defamatory statement is oral, but is expected by the speaker to be reduced to writing and published, and is subsequently communicated in written form, such statement constitutes a libel.”⁶⁶ “A statement made to a person known to be by the speaker to be a working newspaper reporter, for example, will be treated as libel,

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Carroll v. Trump, No. 22-CV-10016 (LAK), 2023 WL 185507, at *10-11 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 13, 2023) (emphases and alterations in original).

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Dkt 122 (Def. Reply Mem.) at 9.

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Park Knoll Assocs. v. Schmidt, 89 A.D.2d 164, 168 (2d Dept. 1982), *rev’d on other grounds*, 59 N.Y.2d 205 (1983) (citing ROBERT D. SACK, LIBEL AND SLANDER AND RELATED PROBLEMS § 2:3, p. 44)); *see also Macineirghe v. Cnty. of Suffolk*, No. 13-cv-1512 (ADS)(SIL), 2015 WL 4459456, at *9 (E.D.N.Y. July 21, 2015).

provided the statement is thereafter communicated in written form.”⁶⁷ Mr. Trump made the other two June 2019 statements to individuals he knew to be reporters. He does not argue that he did not understand his remarks would be publicly reported in writing.⁶⁸ All three of Mr. Trump’s June 2019 statements therefore properly are assessed under the libel *per se* standard.

Ms. Carroll adequately has alleged that Mr. Trump’s statements are libelous *per se*. As in his 2022 statement, in his 2019 statements – particularly in his first two statements issued on June 21, 2019 and June 22, 2019, respectively – he accuses Ms. Carroll of making up a “totally false accusation” “to sell a new book” and “for the sake of publicity.” As the Court wrote previously:

“Ms. Carroll is a ‘writer, advice columnist, and journalist.’ Honesty and credibility are critical to these professions, which rely heavily on the trust and confidence of their audiences. A writer who writes about his or her own experiences, as Ms. Carroll did, depends on his or her readers believing the writer, which they may be less inclined to if the writer is called dishonest. The October 12 statement – in addition to accusing Ms. Carroll of ‘completely ma[king] up a story’ about Mr. Trump – states that Ms. Carroll ‘changed her story from beginning to end’ during an interview ‘where she was promoting a . . . book.’ Drawing all reasonable inferences

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ROBERT D. SACK, SACK ON DEFAMATION: LIBEL, SLANDER, AND RELATED PROBLEMS § 2:3 (4th ed. 2011).

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Indeed, with respect to the June 22, 2019 statement that Mr. Trump made to reporters before boarding Marine One, when Mr. Trump was asked during his deposition whether it is “fair to say that when [he] made comments while [he was] president on [his] way to somewhere . . . on [his] way to boarding Air Force One or Marine One that a transcript would be created like this [(transcript of the June 22, 2019 statement)] and released by [his] press office,” he responded “oftentimes.” Dkt 117-6 (Def. Dep.) at 64:4-10.

in favor of plaintiff, the October 12 statement on the whole can be construed as Ms. Carroll falsely accusing Mr. Trump of rape in order to promote her book and increase its sales. Based on the facts alleged in the complaint, Ms. Carroll has sufficiently pleaded a claim of libel *per se* because the October 12 statement may have affected her in her profession by ‘imputing to [her] . . . fraud, dishonesty, [and/or] misconduct’⁶⁹

Similarly, Mr. Trump’s 2019 statements reasonably can be construed as tending to disparage Ms. Carroll in the way of her profession and/or by exposing her to hatred, contempt or aversion or inducing an evil or unsavory opinion of her in the minds of a substantial number of the community. Mr. Trump’s contention that the statements “do not reference Plaintiff’s profession as an advice columnist, nor do they touch upon Plaintiff’s ‘Ask E. Jean’ column” is inapposite to the libel *per se* standard, which requires no such specific references.⁷⁰ Nor was Ms. Carroll required to plead special damages because she has sufficiently pleaded the elements of a libel *per se* claim. Mr. Trump’s second argument to dismiss Ms. Carroll’s claim therefore is without merit.

Ground Three: Nonactionable Opinion

Related also to the substance of his allegedly defamatory statements, Mr. Trump argues that “nearly all of the content contained in the statements are immaterial since they constitute

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Carroll, 2023 WL 185507, at *11 (emphases and alterations in original).

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Dkt 122 (Def. Reply Mem.) at 9.

protected opinion speech.”⁷¹ Specifically, he contends that “aside from [his] repudiation of Plaintiff’s contention that he sexually assaulted her, the remainder of the language contained in the alleged defamatory statements is protected opinion speech. Therefore, these statements are not actionable as defamation.”⁷²

Statements of opinion are not actionable as defamation “however unreasonable the opinion or vituperous the expressing of it may be.”⁷³ “While it is clear that expressions of opinion receive absolute constitutional protection . . . , determining whether a given statement expresses fact or opinion may be difficult. The question is one of law for the court and one which must be answered on the basis of what the average person hearing or reading the communication would take it to mean.”⁷⁴

The New York Court of Appeals has identified three factors relevant to determining whether an average person would understand a statement as conveying fact or opinion:

“(1) [W]hether the specific language in issue has a precise meaning which is readily understood; (2) whether the statements are capable of being proven true or false; and (3) whether either the full context of the communication in which the statement appears or the broader social context and surrounding circumstances are such as to signal . . . readers or listeners that what is being read or heard is likely to

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Dkt 109 (Def. Mem.) at 30.

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Id. at 33.

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Hotchner v. Castillo-Puche, 551 F.2d 910, 913 (2d Cir. 1977).

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Steinhilber v. Alphonse, 68 N.Y.2d 283, 290 (1986).

be opinion, not fact[.]”

“The third factor ‘lends both depth and difficulty to the analysis’ . . . , and requires that the court consider the content of the communication as a whole, its tone and apparent purpose. Thus, we have adopted a holistic approach to this inquiry. Rather than sifting through a communication for the purpose of isolating and identifying assertions of fact, the court should look to the over-all context in which the assertions were made and determine on that basis ‘whether the reasonable reader would have believed that the challenged statements were conveying facts about the . . . plaintiff.’”⁷⁵

“The dispositive inquiry . . . is whether a reasonable [reader] could have concluded that [the statements were] conveying facts about the plaintiff.”⁷⁶

Mr. Trump has not addressed the first and third factors. In any event, both weigh against his position. Mr. Trump “used specific, easily understood language to communicate” that Ms. Carroll made up a false story about Mr. Trump sexually assaulting her to increase sales of her book, to get publicity, and/or for political reasons.⁷⁷ Indeed, the third sentence of his June 21, 2019 statement makes plain his central message that “[s]he [(Ms. Carroll)] is trying to sell a new book – that should indicate her motivation.” Considering each statement as a whole, there is nothing vague or ambiguous about the statements that would make it difficult for an average reader to appreciate

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Davis v. Boehm, 24 N.Y.3d 262, 269–70 (2014) (citations omitted).

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Id. (alterations in original) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

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Id. at 271.

their main point: that Ms. Carroll lied and her motives for lying.

The contexts in which the statements were made also convey that they were assertions of fact. The heading of the June 21, 2019 statement reads “Statement from President Donald J. Trump” and was prepared by Mr. Trump to distribute to the press. The June 22, and June 24, 2019 statements were made to reporters, the former expected by Mr. Trump to be transcribed and released by his press office and the latter made by Mr. Trump in the course of an exclusive interview with a newspaper focused on political coverage. Unlike other contexts that courts have determined tended to signal expressions of opinion, such as the Republican presidential primary debate or a character-limited post on Twitter,⁷⁸ the circumstances here indicate that Mr. Trump’s apparent purpose was to state that Ms. Carroll falsely accused him of sexual assault for financial and/or personal gain as a matter of fact, not as a matter of his personal belief or opinion.

The only factor that Mr. Trump touches upon is the second, whether the statements are capable of being proven true or false. Mr. Trump argues that his statements are “no more than non-actionable opinions about Plaintiff’s state of mind and are not capable of being proven true or false” and he “was merely opining on Plaintiff’s state of mind and motivations for coming forward with her allegation, thus invalidating Plaintiff’s claims.”⁷⁹ Courts have determined that statements that an individual made a false accusation or lied for financial or for personal gain are capable of

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Jacobus v. Trump, 51 N.Y.S.3d 330, 342 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2017), *aff’d*, 156 A.D.3d 452 (1st Dept. 2017).

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Dkt 109 (Def. Mem.) at 33.

being proven true or false.⁸⁰ Importantly, Mr. Trump did not use speculative language in stating Ms. Carroll’s motives for falsely accusing him of sexual assault. Instead, he stated “[s]hame on those who make up false stories of assault to try to get publicity for themselves, or sell a book, or carry out a political agenda” and “you can’t do that for the sake of publicity.” In another portion of his June 21, 2019 statement, he wrote “[t]he world should know what’s really going on” after requesting anyone who “has information that the Democratic Party is working with Ms. Carroll” to notify Mr. Trump and his staff. The specificity of Mr. Trump’s statements makes clear that he was not merely guessing or speculating as to Ms. Carroll’s motive. Instead, he attributes to Ms. Carroll specific and objectively verifiable motives for fabricating her sexual assault accusation.

The cases Mr. Trump cites are inapposite. For example, “the loose and generalized statement that [the plaintiffs who brought a sexual harassment lawsuit] ‘do not want to work’ or ‘hold jobs’ and simply ‘want to make easy money’ . . .”⁸¹ and the statement “I think he wanted me to divorce him,”⁸² are a far cry from Mr. Trump’s clear and definite statement that Ms. Carroll “is

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E.g., Mr. Chow of New York v. Ste. Jour Azur S.A., 759 F.2d 219, 225 n.4 (2d Cir. 1985) (“In *Edwards*, we distinguished the epithet ‘liar’ from the epithet ‘paid liar.’ We found that unlike calling someone a liar, charging someone with being a paid liar was an assertion of fact. We explained: ‘[T]o call the appellees, all of whom were university professors, paid liars clearly involves defamation that far exceeds the bounds of the prior controversy.... And, to say a scientist is paid to lie implies corruption, and not merely a poor opinion of his scientific integrity. Such a statement requires a factual basis....’”) (alteration in original) (quoting *Edwards v. Nat’l Audubon Soc., Inc.*, 556 F.2d 113, 121 n.5 (2d Cir. 1977)); *Rinaldi v. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc.*, 42 N.Y.2d 369, 382 (1977) (“The ordinary and average reader would likely understand the use of these words [(that the plaintiff is “probably corrupt”)], in the context of the entire article, as meaning that plaintiff had committed illegal and unethical actions.”).

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Gentile v. Grand St. Med. Assocs., 79 A.D.3d 1351, 1353 (3d Dept. 2010).

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Huggins v. Povitch, No. 131164/94, 1996 WL 515498, at *4 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Apr. 19, 1996).

trying to sell a new book—that should indicate her motivation,” among other assertions he made. Although some courts have been reluctant to find statements concerning a “plaintiff’s frame of mind and motivation” to be capable of being objectively verifiable,⁸³ whether or not that is so is a case-specific determination dependent on the specific statements at issue and the other factors relevant to this analysis. Here, although there perhaps was a subjective component to Mr. Trump’s statements that Ms. Carroll was trying to increase sales of her book and gain publicity, in these circumstances, her “state of mind is a fact question [susceptible to proof] the same as any other fact.”⁸⁴

All three factors therefore weigh in favor of a determination that Mr. Trump’s statements were factual assertions rather than expressions of opinion.⁸⁵

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E.g., Treppel v. Biovail Corp., No. 03-cv-3002 (PKL), 2004 WL 2339759, at *14 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 15, 2004), *on reconsideration*, 2005 WL 427538 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 22, 2005); *Coleman v. Grand*, 523 F. Supp. 3d 244, 264 (E.D.N.Y. 2021).

In *Immuno AG. v. Moor-Jankowski*, the New York Court of Appeals stated that “[s]peculations as to the motivations and potential future consequences of proposed conduct generally are not readily verifiable, and are therefore intrinsically unsuited as a foundation for libel.” 74 N.Y.2d 548, 560 (1989). The court’s judgment was vacated, 497 U.S. 1021 (1990), and that statement did not appear again in the court’s opinion on remand. 77 N.Y.2d 235 (1991). Notably, the original opinion cited to *Rinaldi v. Holt* (cited above, *supra* n. 80). In *Rinaldi*, however, Judge Gabrielli wrote in his dissent: “[a]s the majority quite properly observes, the charge that plaintiff is ‘probably corrupt’ is a statement of fact and not an expression of opinion,” and in a footnote to that statement, he wrote “[a] charge of corruption goes essentially to the motive behind an individual’s acts. As one court has noted, ‘(t)he state of a man’s mind is as much a fact as the state of his digestion’ (*Edgington v. Fritzmaurice*, 29 Ch.D. 459, 483 (CA)).” 42 N.Y.2d at 954 & n.1. It therefore is possible that some of the modern case law on whether a statement as to an individual’s state of mind is objectively verifiable is based in part on a misconstruction of the precedents on this issue.

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Am. Acad. of Religion v. Napolitano, 573 F.3d 115, 134 (2d Cir. 2009) (quoting *In re Air Disaster at Lockerbie Scotland on Dec. 21, 1988*, 37 F.3d 804, 838 (2d Cir.1994) (Van Graafeiland, J., dissenting)).

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Neither party addresses specifically Mr. Trump’s June 24, 2019 statement, in which he said only: “I’ll say it with great respect: Number one, she’s not my type. Number two, it never

Ground Four: Consent

Mr. Trump contends also that Ms. Carroll’s claim is barred because she consented to Mr. Trump’s allegedly defamatory statements. Under New York law, “[c]onsent is a bar to a recovery for defamation under the general principle of *volenti non fit injuria* or, as it is sometimes put, the plaintiff’s consent to the publication of the defamation confers an absolute immunity or an absolute privilege upon the defendant[.].”⁸⁶ “Decisions of New York’s intermediate appellate courts have established that the consent of the person defamed to the making of a defamatory statement bars that person from suing for the defamation, and that, in some circumstances, a person’s intentional eliciting of a statement she expects will be defamatory can constitute her consent to the making of the statement.”⁸⁷ As the Second Circuit has stated:

“The contours and purposes of the rule are somewhat illuminated by the Restatement (Second) of Torts (1977), which in defamation cases has been cited with approval by the highest court of New York. . . . Section 583 of the Restatement provides, ‘Except as stated in § 584, the consent of another to the publication of defamatory matter concerning him is a complete defense to his action for

happened. It never happened, OK?’. In her complaint, Ms. Carroll alleges that all three June 2019 statements were defamatory. However, as stated above, the crux of Ms. Carroll’s defamation claim lies in Mr. Trump’s statements that Ms. Carroll lied for financial and/or personal gain. Indeed, Mr. Trump appears to ground his argument that “the majority” of his statements are nonactionable opinion on the assumption that Ms. Carroll does not allege his “general repudiation of Plaintiff’s allegations” in itself was defamatory. Dkt 109 (Def. Mem.) at 32. As the parties have not adequately addressed this point, the Court does not now decide it.

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Teichner v. Bellan, 7 A.D.2d 247, 251 (4th Dept. 1959).

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Sleepy’s LLC v. Select Comfort Wholesale Corp., 779 F.3d 191, 199 (2d Cir. 2015) (citing cases).

defamation.’ Comment d to this Section says, ‘It is not necessary that the other know that the matter to the publication of which he consents is defamatory in character. It is enough that . . . he has reason to know that it may be defamatory.’ As an illustration, the Restatement notes that a summarily discharged school teacher who ‘demands that the reason for his dismissal be made public . . . has consented to the publication [of the reason] though it turns out to be defamatory.’ Restatement (Second) of Torts § 583 cmt. d (1977).”⁸⁸

The Reporter’s Note to Section 583 of the Restatement provides that “[t]he plaintiff’s consent is a defense even though he procures the publication for the purpose of decoying the defendant into a lawsuit.”⁸⁹ The Restatement states also that:

“[c]onsent means that the person concerned *is in fact willing* for the conduct of another to occur. Normally this willingness is manifested directly to the other by words or acts that are intended to indicate that it exists. It need not, however, be so manifested by words or by affirmative action. It may equally be manifested by silence or inaction, if the circumstances or other evidence indicate that the silence or inaction is intended to give consent. Even without a manifestation, consent may be proved by any competent evidence to exist in fact, and when so proved it is as effective as if manifested.”⁹⁰

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Id. (alteration in original) (citations omitted).

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WILLIAM L. PROSSER AND JOHN W. WADE, RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 583 (1977).

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Id. § 892, Comment b (1979) (emphasis added).

Mr. Trump argues that Ms. Carroll consented to Mr. Trump’s allegedly defamatory remarks because she (1) “purposefully chose to publish her account in *New York Magazine* to garner as much attention as possible” and (2) “waited 27 years to publicly raise her allegations, a time when Defendant was the sitting President of the United States,” leaving him “with no choice but to defend himself against th[e] heinous allegations.”⁹¹ Neither of these points demonstrates that Ms. Carroll had any reason to expect Mr. Trump to make statements that would be defamatory. Indeed, Mr. Trump’s argument amounts to suggesting that any time an individual comes forward with an accusation of wrongdoing against a public official, that person thereby consents to the official stating anything he or she wishes in response, no matter how calumnious. As Ms. Carroll aptly states, “[w]hen a survivor of sexual assault makes the choice to speak up, that choice does not constitute consent to whatever defamatory lies their abuser may unleash in response.”⁹²

The only evidence that Ms. Carroll possibly “had reason to anticipate that [Mr. Trump’s] response [to her accusation] might be a defamatory one”⁹³ – which Mr. Trump entirely ignores – comes from her own words in the excerpt of her book published in *New York Magazine*:

“Why haven't I ‘come forward’ before now?”

“Receiving death threats, being driven from my home, being dismissed, being dragged through the mud, and joining the 15 women who’ve come forward with credible stories about how the man [(Mr. Trump)] grabbed, badgered, belittled,

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Dkt 109 (Def. Mem.) at 29-30.

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Dkt 113 (Pl. Opp. Mem.) at 31.

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Handlin v. Burkhart, 220 A.D.2d 559, 559 (2d Dept. 1995).

mauled, molested, and assaulted them, only to see the man turn it around, deny, threaten, and attack them, never sounded like much fun. Also, I am a coward.”⁹⁴

It nevertheless fails to establish consent. First, as observed by another court in this circuit, “[a] review of case law indicates that the type of consent accepted as a complete[] defense to a defamation action is *specific* consent, typically initiated by the plaintiff, which clearly indicates that the plaintiff was aware of and agreed to the possibility that defamatory statements might be published.”⁹⁵ Ms. Carroll’s generalized concern that she might be subject to the same attacks that other women, as she stated, have experienced after coming forward with their accusations against Mr. Trump does not demonstrate her awareness of and agreement to the possibility that Mr. Trump might defame her in response to her specific accusation of sexual assault and rape.

Second, there is no evidence to suggest that Ms. Carroll had reason to know the type or content of a public statement, if any, Mr. Trump might make in response to her accusation, let alone that she agreed to it. “Implicit in the concept of consent is the conception that the consenting party have the power to control the publication. Thus, there can be no finding of consent where, as here, there is no effective control over the dissemination of the defamatory material.”⁹⁶ Indeed, when asked in her deposition how she expected Mr. Trump would react to her sexual assault accusation,

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E. Jean Carroll, *Hideous Men: Donald Trump assaulted me in a Bergdorf Goodman dressing room 23 years ago. But he’s not alone on the list of awful men in my life*, THE CUT, NEW YORK MAGAZINE, Jun. 21, 2019, <https://www.thecut.com/2019/06/donald-trump-assault-e-jean-carroll-other-hideous-men.html>.

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McNamee v. Clemens, 762 F. Supp. 2d 584, 604–05 (E.D.N.Y. 2011) (emphasis added) (citing cases).

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Van-Go Transp. Co. v. New York City Bd. of Educ., 971 F. Supp. 90, 104 (E.D.N.Y. 1997).

Ms. Carroll testified that:

“I didn’t think he would deny it. I thought he would just say it didn’t happen that way. She agreed to it or it was consensual sex. . . . I just was shocked that he absolutely denied it because he was there and he denied it. That’s what gets me every time. He was there, he denied it.”⁹⁷

She testified also that she “ha[s] no idea” if she would have sued Mr. Trump if he had instead said that it was consensual sex because “it would have been him saying yeah, it happened and then we could have disagreed and then I could have vehemently said no, I did not consent.”⁹⁸

Drawing all factual inferences in favor of Ms. Carroll, as the Court must on this motion for summary judgment, Ms. Carroll’s testimony makes clear that any generalized concern Ms. Carroll harbored based on Mr. Trump’s “den[ials], threat[s], and attack[s]” against his other accusers did not translate to her consenting to the possibility the same would occur with her.⁹⁹

Punitive Damages

Lastly, Mr. Trump argues that Ms. Carroll’s punitive damages claim should be dismissed because she cannot demonstrate that Mr. Trump acted with common law malice.

“Punitive damages may only be assessed under New York law if the plaintiff has

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Dkt 116-1 (Pl. Dep.) at 166:2-6, 167:3-7.

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Id. at 166:9-15.

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In the alternative, there at least is a genuine issue of material fact based on the evidence as to whether Ms. Carroll consented to Mr. Trump’s allegedly defamatory statements, precluding dismissal as a matter of law on summary judgment.

established common law malice in addition to the other elements of libel. . . . To do so, plaintiffs must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the libelous statements were made out of ‘hatred, ill will, [or] spite.’”¹⁰⁰ The Appellate Division, First Department, one of New York’s intermediate appellate courts, has “held that a triable issue of common-law malice is raised only if a reasonable jury could find that the speaker was *solely* motivated by a desire to injure plaintiff, and that there must be some evidence that the animus was ‘the one and only cause for the publication.’”¹⁰¹ “Common law malice is established by examining all of the relevant circumstances surrounding the dispute, including any rivalries and earlier disputes between the parties so long as they are not too remote.”¹⁰²

Mr. Trump contends that his “statements could not have been ‘motivated by a desire to injure plaintiff’” because “they were strictly made in Defendant’s own defense.”¹⁰³ His argument merely presents his characterization of his own conduct, which of course is favorable to him. He fails

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Celle v. Filipino Rep. Enterprises Inc., 209 F.3d 163, 184 (2d Cir. 2000).

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Morsette v. “The Final Call”, 309 A.D.2d 249, 255 (1st Dept. 2003) (emphasis in original) (citation omitted).

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Celle, 209 F.3d at 185.

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Dkt 109 (Def. Mem.) at 34 (quoting *Morsette*, 309 A.D. at 255).

In passing, Mr. Trump raises also the point that “[i]ndeed, in these types of circumstances, New York courts have recognized a qualified privilege of reply when accused of charges of unlawful activity.” *Id.* at 34 (citing cases). First, his argument arguably has been waived because it was not raised in his answer and is “adverted to in a perfunctory manner, unaccompanied by some effort at developed argumentation.” *United States v. Botti*, 711 F.3d 299, 313 (2d Cir. 2013). In any event, any such claim of a qualified privilege – as with his main argument against punitive damages – depends on weighing the evidence of Mr. Trump’s motives for making the allegedly defamatory statements.

to address any of the relevant evidence, including, for example, his deposition testimony with respect to the circumstances in which he made the statements and whether he ever read the *New York* magazine article or Ms. Carroll's book that contain her sexual assault accusation.

Furthermore, it is relevant – although not dispositive – that the jury in *Carroll II* in fact awarded punitive damages to Ms. Carroll for her defamation claim for Mr. Trump's 2022 statement, which as discussed above substantially is similar to Mr. Trump's statements in this case. To do so, the jury was required to find and did find that Ms. Carroll proved (1) Mr. Trump knew it was false or acted in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity when he made the statement accusing Ms. Carroll of lying about her sexual assault accusation to promote her book (actual malice) and (2) Mr. Trump made the statement with deliberate intent to injure or out of hatred, ill will, or spite or with willful, wanton or reckless disregard of another's rights (common law malice). This outcome undermines Mr. Trump's argument that the same result is impossible in this closely related case.

In all the circumstances, Mr. Trump has failed to establish that there is not a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the prerequisites to a punitive damages award in this case have been satisfied.

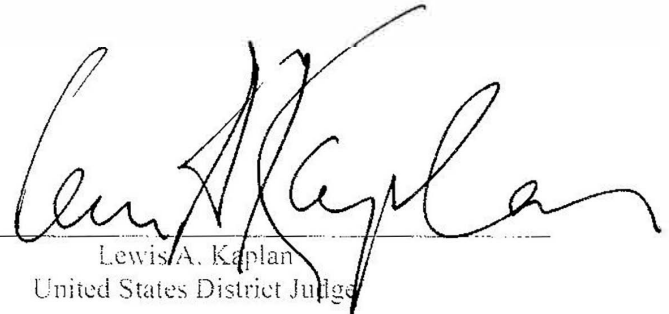
Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Trump's motion for summary judgment dismissing the complaint (Dkt 107) and his alternative request for leave to amend his answer to assert the absolute presidential immunity defense are denied.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: June 29, 2023

Corrected: July 5, 2023



Lewis A. Kaplan
United States District Judge