

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

THE INFORMED CONSENT ACTION  
NETWORK, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

YOUTUBE LLC, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 20-cv-09456-JST

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO  
DISMISS**

Re: ECF No. 47

Plaintiffs, the Informed Consent Action Network and founder Del Bigtree (collectively “ICAN”), contend that Defendants, YouTube LLC and Facebook Inc., violated the First Amendment by removing ICAN’s videos from and suspending its accounts on their social media platforms. Before the Court is Defendants’ motion to dismiss. ECF No. 42. For the reasons that follow, the Court will grant the motion.

**I. BACKGROUND**

**A. Parties**

Founded in 2016, ICAN is a Texas-based “non-profit entity . . . dedicated to criticizing governmental positions on health-related issues.” First Amended Complaint (“FAC”), ECF No. 42 ¶¶ 2, 15. ICAN’s mission is to “raise awareness about public health safety” by “investigat[ing] and disseminat[ing] information regarding public health safety issues, including through its website . . . , postings on social media, press events and releases.” *Id.* ¶ 15. As part of its activities, ICAN produces “The HighWire with Del Bigtree,” an “internet-based talk show.” *Id.* ¶¶ 15, 18. ICAN shared videos of The HighWire program using its accounts on Facebook and YouTube. *Id.* ¶ 18.

Defendants YouTube and Facebook are both California-based companies incorporated in

1 Delaware. *Id.* ¶¶ 20-21. Both companies operate social media platforms that allow users to  
 2 upload and share video content, subject to Defendants’ respective terms of use. *See id.* ¶¶ 27, 31.

3 **B. ICAN’s Removal from YouTube and Facebook**

4 In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, Defendants adopted policies to combat perceived  
 5 misinformation about the coronavirus. *Id.* ¶ 10. YouTube’s policy prohibited sharing “content  
 6 about COVID-19 that . . . poses a serious risk of egregious harm.” *Id.* Accordingly, YouTube  
 7 would not permit content that “spreads medical misinformation that contradicts local health  
 8 authorities’ or the World Health Organization’s . . . medical information about COVID-19.” *Id.*  
 9 Similarly, Facebook’s policy noted that the platform would “remove content that ‘leading global  
 10 health organizations and local health authorities’ flagged as contrary to their official statements  
 11 about COVID-19.” *Id.*

12 Based on these policies, on July 3, 2020, YouTube removed a video of a doctor discussing  
 13 the drug hydroxychloroquine that ICAN had posted on its channel, The HighWire. *Id.* ¶ 69. Over  
 14 the following weeks, YouTube removed seven additional videos from ICAN’s channel before  
 15 terminating its account on July 29, 2020. *Id.* Facebook acted similarly, first removing a video  
 16 uploaded by ICAN on July 7, 2020, then removing several additional videos, and finally  
 17 “unpublishing” the HighWire Facebook page on November 21, 2020. *Id.* ¶¶ 73-74. Prior to the  
 18 COVID-19 pandemic, Defendants had “almost never” objected to or removed ICAN’s postings.  
 19 *Id.* ¶ 3; *see also id.* ¶¶ 68, 75, 78, 88.

20 **C. ICAN’s Allegations of Government Pressure**

21 ICAN contends that the genesis of its account suspensions dates back to the 2016 election,  
 22 when it became apparent that Defendants’ platforms were “extensively used and relied upon [as]  
 23 political news and information tools,” including by a Russian intelligence agency aimed at  
 24 disrupting the United States presidential campaign. *Id.* ¶ 32. As a result, Defendants began to  
 25 face “immense scrutiny from Congress, law enforcement authorities, and the public” about “the  
 26 role played by Defendants’ platforms in the Russian interference.” *Id.* ¶ 33. Members of  
 27 Congress considered legislation that would “make Defendants’ businesses more accountable,”  
 28

1 including the potential elimination of Section 230 immunity.<sup>1</sup> *Id.* ¶ 34. House Intelligence  
2 Committee Chairman Adam Schiff and then-presidential candidate Joe Biden publicly criticized  
3 Section 230, thereby “hold[ing] the proverbial Sword of Damocles over the social media  
4 companies’ heads.” *Id.* ¶¶ 35-36, 38. “[I]f the companies did not comply with the demands made  
5 by the government officials with regard to foreign interference, they would lose the current legal  
6 regime that they deem essential to their continued growth.” *Id.* ¶ 38.

7       Ultimately, Schiff’s focus and that of other elected officials shifted “from safeguarding our  
8 elections from foreign interference, to limiting information regarding vaccines.” *Id.* ¶ 13. On  
9 February 14, 2019, Schiff wrote a letter to the Chief Executive Officer of Google, YouTube’s  
10 parent company, to gather information about what the company was doing to “curb vaccine  
11 ‘misinformation.’” *Id.* ¶ 42. He sent a similar letter to Facebook, expressing concern that  
12 “Facebook accepts paid advertising that contains deliberate misinformation about vaccines,” and  
13 urging the company “to take more active steps to curb vaccine ‘misinformation.’” *Id.* ¶ 43.  
14 According to ICAN, “Schiff’s letters did not reference Section 230 directly, but after the pressure  
15 applied following the Russia scandal, he did not need to.” *Id.* ¶ 44. Schiff received responses  
16 from Google and Facebook stating that they were “put[ting] a lot of effort into curbing  
17 misinformation” and working to “reduce the spread of inaccurate information.” *Id.* After these  
18 letters, Defendants began “exploring the removal of ‘anti-vaccine’ information.” *Id.* Facebook  
19 issued a press release detailing its commitment to curbing misinformation by “reducing its  
20 distribution,” rejecting “ads that include misinformation,” and removing ad targeting options like  
21 “vaccine controversies.” *Id.* ¶ 46.

22       As the COVID-19 pandemic began to spread, Schiff “once again applied governmental  
23 pressure and wrote to [Defendants], this time expanding his censorship of ‘vaccine  
24 misinformation’ to also include ‘coronavirus misinformation.’” *Id.* ¶ 47. He told Defendants “that  
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26 <sup>1</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 230 “protects online hosting and social media companies . . . against a range of laws  
27 that might otherwise be used to hold them legally responsible for what their users say and do.”  
28 FAC ¶ 4. ICAN contends that reforms to Section 230 would require platforms like YouTube and  
Facebook “to significantly censor their users’ postings (which would decrease traffic) or risk  
enormous liability from defamation actions.” FAC ¶ 6.

1 the best practice is to ‘remove or [downgrade] all harmful content before users engage with it’ and  
 2 urged them to adopt policies similar to that of Facebook to tackle coronavirus misinformation.”  
 3 *Id.* He also “engaged ‘directly with the companies’ on the issue of vaccine misinformation.” *Id.*  
 4 ¶ 50 (citing a *Politico* news report). Once again, Schiff received a response, this time from  
 5 YouTube stating in part “[w]e are committed to working with [m]embers of Congress as well as  
 6 health experts around the world to better understand these challenges as we continue developing  
 7 robust policy and product improvements that help keep people safe.” *Id.* ¶ 49.

8 Beyond Schiff’s public comments about vaccine and coronavirus misinformation, ICAN  
 9 alleges that “[o]ther federal officers have made public statements demonstrating the continuous  
 10 coercion exerted by Congress on Defendants” across several topics. *Id.* ¶ 52. For example, House  
 11 Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerrold Nadler expressed an interest in “pressuring” technology  
 12 companies. *Id.* ¶ 53. Congressman Cedric Richmond called on social media platforms to self-  
 13 regulate or face increased governmental regulation, and Congresswoman Maxine Waters posed  
 14 questions to Facebook Chief Executive Officer Mark Zuckerberg during a Congressional hearing  
 15 about steps the company was taking to combat election-related misinformation. *Id.* ¶¶ 54, 58.  
 16 Members of Congress also wrote to social media companies with recommendations on how to  
 17 limit the spread of census misinformation, which was followed by Defendants updating their  
 18 policies related to census misinformation. *Id.* ¶¶ 56-57. ICAN alleges that it was in response to  
 19 these “pressure tactics,” and particularly the threats to Section 230, that Defendants implemented  
 20 misinformation policies and restricted or terminated ICAN’s ability to share information on  
 21 Defendants’ platforms. *Id.* ¶¶ 6-7, 9-11, 56.

#### 22 **D. Procedural Background**

23 ICAN filed its initial complaint on December 30, 2020, ECF No. 1, and the amended  
 24 complaint (“FAC”) on March 29, 2021, ECF No. 42. The FAC contains a single cause of action  
 25 alleging that Defendants violated ICAN’s First Amendment rights by restricting its ability to post  
 26 information on Defendants’ platforms.<sup>2</sup> *Id.* ¶¶ 85-94. ICAN seeks injunctive relief ordering

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 28 <sup>2</sup> In its complaint, ICAN states that it seeks relief under the implied cause of action articulated in *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971). *See*

1 Defendants to restore ICAN’s accounts and barring the social media platforms from restricting  
2 ICAN’s speech in the manner described in the FAC. *See* Prayer for Relief, FAC at 32.

3 Defendants filed this motion to dismiss the FAC on April 12, 2021. ECF No. 47. ICAN  
4 has filed an opposition, ECF No. 52, to which Defendants replied, ECF No. 53.

5 **II. JURISDICTION**

6 This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

7 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

8 A complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the  
9 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). “Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) is  
10 appropriate only where the complaint lacks a cognizable legal theory or sufficient facts to support  
11 a cognizable legal theory.” *Mendiondo v. Centinela Hosp. Med. Ctr.*, 521 F.3d 1097, 1104 (9th  
12 Cir. 2008) (citation omitted). A complaint need not contain detailed factual allegations, but facts  
13 pleaded by a plaintiff “must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell*  
14 *Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint  
15 must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on  
16 its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citation and internal quotation marks  
17 omitted). The Court must “accept all factual allegations in the complaint as true and construe the  
18 pleadings in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Knievel v. ESPN*, 393 F.3d 1068,  
19 1072 (9th Cir. 2005). The court is not required, however, “to accept as true allegations that are  
20 merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *In re Gilead*  
21 *Scis. Sec. Litig.*, 536 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal citation and quotation omitted).

22 **IV. DISCUSSION**

23 Defendants rest their motion to dismiss on three separate grounds. First, they argue that  
24 ICAN cannot state a claim against Defendants for violation of their First Amendment rights  
25 because Defendants are not state actors. ECF No. 47 at 15-16. Second, they argue that ICAN  
26 cannot rely on *Bivens* as a basis for a claim against a private corporation. *Id.* at 22-24. Third,

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28 FAC ¶¶ 85-94. ICAN clarifies in its opposition that it is not seeking the damages provided for by  
a *Bivens* claim and instead seeks solely injunctive relief. ECF No. 52 at 29.

1 Defendants argue that their own First Amendment right to make editorial decisions about the  
2 content included on their platforms bars ICAN’s claim for injunctive relief. *Id.* at 24-25. Because  
3 the Court finds that Defendants are not state actors or subject to liability under the state action  
4 doctrine, it grants Defendants’ motion on that basis without reaching their remaining arguments.

5 **A. State Action**

6 A “private entity is not ordinarily constrained by the First Amendment.” *Manhattan Cmty.*  
7 *Access Corp. v. Halleck*, 139 S. Ct. 1921, 1930 (2019). However, such an entity may be  
8 recognized as acting as though the state in certain limited circumstances.<sup>3</sup> *See Kirtley v. Rainey*,  
9 326 F.3d 1088, 1092 (9th Cir. 2003). The Ninth Circuit has “recognize[d] at least four different  
10 criteria, or tests, used to identify state action: (1) public function; (2) joint action; (3) government  
11 compulsion or coercion; and (4) governmental nexus.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation  
12 omitted). The inquiry to determine whether a private entity is acting through the state is  
13 “necessarily fact-bound.” *Lugar v. Edmonson Oil Co.*, 457 U.S. 922, 939 (1982). “[T]here is no  
14 specific formula for defining state action.” *Howerton v. Gabica*, 708 F.2d 380, 383 (9th Cir.  
15 1983). “At bottom, the inquiry is always whether the defendant has exercised power possessed by  
16 the virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority  
17 of state law.” *Rawson v. Recovery Innovations, Inc.*, 975 F.3d 742, 748 (9th Cir. 2020) (internal  
18 quotation marks and citation omitted).

19 To state a claim under the First Amendment, ICAN must plausibly allege that Defendants’  
20 termination of the ICAN accounts on their platforms is properly recognized as an exercise of state  
21 action. ECF No. 47 at 15-16. ICAN argues that it has made such a showing under either the joint  
22 action test or government compulsion test. ECF No. 52 at 17.

23 **1. Joint Action**

24 “[P]rivate actors can be state actors if they are ‘willful participant[s] in joint action with the  
25 state or its agents.’” *George v. Pacific-CSC Work Furlough*, 91 F.3d 1227, 1231 (9th Cir. 1996).

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<sup>3</sup> The standard for demonstrating whether a private entity’s actions constituted federal or state  
action is identical, and a court may rely on precedent in either context to inform a state action  
analysis. *See Kitchens v. Bowen*, 825 F.2d 1337, 1340 (9th Cir. 1987).

1 (quoting *Dennis v. Sparks*, 449 U.S. 24, 27 (1980)). “[J]oint action exists when the state has so far  
2 insinuated itself into a position of interdependence with [the private entity] that it must be  
3 recognized as a joint participant in the challenged activity.” *Tsao v. Desert Palace*, 698 F.3d  
4 1128, 1140 (9th Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). This type of action  
5 requires “a substantial degree of cooperative action.” *Collins v. Womancare*, 878 F.2d 1145, 1154  
6 (9th Cir. 1989).

7 ICAN makes two arguments in support of its theory that Defendants acted as state actors  
8 under the joint action test. First, ICAN argues that the FAC plausibly alleges joint action based on  
9 the statements made by Defendants and members of Congress, namely Congressman Schiff’s  
10 commitment to “‘monitoring the effectiveness of the changes’ in policies made by Defendants,”  
11 and Defendants’ reciprocal “commit[ment] to working with [m]embers of Congress.” ECF No. 52  
12 at 25 (quoting FAC ¶¶ 44-45, 49). Second, ICAN argues that the FAC alleges that Defendants  
13 censored ICAN in accordance with “rule[s] of decision” supplied by the Government. *Id.* at 24  
14 (citing *Mathis v. Pac. Gas and Elec. Co.* (“*Mathis P*”), 891 F.2d 1429, 1434 n.7 (9th Cir. 1989) as  
15 holding that “[t]he crucial question is whether the government or someone independent of the  
16 government provides the ‘rule of decision.’”). ICAN contends that “[b]y choosing to use  
17 governmental sources as the authoritative truth, or rule of decision . . . Defendants created a  
18 system of cooperation and interdependence with the government where Defendants explicitly  
19 chose to involve the government in nearly every one of its decisions.” *Id.* at 24 (internal quotation  
20 marks and citation omitted). Neither argument holds water.

21 First, neither Defendants’ public statements indicating their intent to work with Congress,  
22 nor the statements by members of Congress urging Defendants to take action, nor the media  
23 reports of unspecified collaboration between Defendants and Schiff are sufficient to show that the  
24 Government was a “joint participant in the challenged activity.” *Tsao*, 698 F.3d at 1140 (9th Cir.  
25 2012). An examination of relevant precedent demonstrates the degree of cooperation and  
26 interdependence required for joint action.

27 In *Tsao*, the Ninth Circuit held that casino security guards who were empowered to issue  
28 “a citation to appear in court” were state actors. *Id.* at 1140. The security guards had attended a

1 training course given by the Las Vegas Municipal Police Department (“LVMPD”), after which  
2 they were permitted to issue summons to trespassers at the casino, a power normally held  
3 exclusively by the state. *Id.* The LVMPD also frequently shared records regarding suspected  
4 trespassers with casino security. *Id.* Following her arrest for trespass by casino security guards,  
5 Tsao brought a Section 1983 claim against the casino for wrongful arrest. *Id.* at 1138. The court  
6 held that “[b]y training [casino] security guards, providing information from the records  
7 department, and delegating the authority to issue citations,” LVMPD had “so far insinuated itself  
8 into a position of interdependence with [the casino] that it must be recognized as a joint participant  
9 in the challenged activity.” *Id.* at 1140 (quoting *Gorenc v. Salt River Project Agric. Improvement*  
10 *& Power Dist.*, 869 F.2d 503, 507 (9th Cir. 1989)).

11 Unlike *Tsao*, the complaint here does not allege that Defendants were trained by or  
12 received records from a government entity for the purposes of content moderation, or that  
13 Defendants were exercising any delegated governmental authority. Instead, ICAN supplies only  
14 statements from elected and corporate officials reflecting little more than a shared interest in a  
15 problem of misinformation. *See, e.g.*, FAC ¶ 42 (quoting Schiff’s letter to Google as saying “[a]s  
16 a Member of Congress who is deeply concerned about declining vaccination rates around the  
17 nation, I . . . encourage further action [ ] be taken related to vaccine misinformation”); *id.* ¶ 45  
18 (quoting Schiff’s Twitter post that “[t]he ultimate test will be if these measures reduce the spread  
19 of anti-vaccine content on their platforms, to the benefit of public health”); *id.* ¶ 47 (stating that  
20 “Schiff’s letter reminded [Defendants] that the best practice is to ‘remove or [downgrade] all  
21 harmful content before users engage with it’ and urged them to adopt policies similar to that of  
22 Facebook to tackle coronavirus misinformation”). These allegations are insufficient. *See Mathis*  
23 *v. Pac. Gas & Elec. Co.* (“*Mathis IP*”), 75 F.3d 498, 503 (9th Cir. 1996) (rejecting notion that a  
24 government entity’s “regulatory interest in a problem transforms any subsequent private efforts to  
25 address the problem (even those expressly designed to obviate the need for regulation) into state  
26 action.”).

27 Similarly, in *Rawson*, the Ninth Circuit found a private hospital to be a state actor when it  
28 involuntarily committed and forcibly injected plaintiff with antipsychotic medications. 975 F.3d



1 at 757. The litany of factors supporting this finding included “the necessity of state imprimatur to  
2 continue detention, the affirmative statutory command to render involuntary treatment, the  
3 reliance on the State’s police and *parens patriae* powers, the applicable constitutional duties, the  
4 extensive involvement of the county prosecutor, and the leasing of [the private hospital’s]  
5 premises from [a state entity].” *Id.* In particular, *Rawson* noted that “the county prosecutor played  
6 an outsized role in the duration of Rawson’s detention” which supported the conclusion that the  
7 private hospital “cooperate[d] with the executive arm of the State.” *Id.* at 754.

8 An equivalent level of detailed interdependence, linking the actions of government  
9 officials to challenged conduct by Defendants, is absent here, as the FAC does not allege that  
10 Defendants relied on formal governmental authority in developing and enforcing their content  
11 moderation protocols. Instead, a more apt comparison to the instant case is the plaintiff’s  
12 unsuccessful theory of state action in *Children’s Health Defense v. Facebook, Inc.*, Case No. 20-  
13 cv-05787-SI, 2021 WL 2662064, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. June 29, 2021). Children’s Health Defense  
14 (“CHD”), a nonprofit organization, claimed that Facebook had violated its First Amendment rights  
15 by flagging CHD’s vaccine-related content as “false” or “misleading.” *Id.* CHD alleged that  
16 Facebook’s conduct constituted state action, as the company jointly acted with the CDC, among  
17 other government agencies. *Id.* at \*10. Judge Illston granted Facebook’s motion to dismiss,  
18 explaining that “general statements by the CDC and Zuckerberg about ‘working together’ to  
19 reduce the spread of health or vaccine misinformation . . . do not show the government was a  
20 ‘joint participant in the challenged activity.’” *Id.* at \*11. CHD’s pleading, the court found,  
21 contained insufficient facts to “support the inference that Facebook (or Zuckerberg) worked in  
22 concert with the CDC to censor CHD’s speech, retaliate against CHD, or otherwise violate CHD’s  
23 constitutional rights.” *Id.* Like CHD, ICAN asks the Court to infer that the statements by  
24 government and corporate officials were part of a larger collaboration which led Defendants to  
25 remove ICAN from their platforms. These allegations are not plausible. *See id.* at \*8.

26 Second, ICAN misapplies the “rule of decision” framework articulated by *Mathis I*.  
27 *Mathis* had been employed by a contractor working at a nuclear power plant owned by Pacific Gas  
28 and Electric (“PG&E”) when PG&E accused him of violating its drug policies and denied him

1 access to PG&E facilities without a hearing. 891 F.2d at 1430. Because he could no longer come  
 2 to work, Mathis’s employment was terminated. *Id.* In his complaint, Mathis alleged that PG&E  
 3 was a state actor because the governmental Nuclear Regulatory Commission (“NRC”) had  
 4 “directed or encouraged” PG&E to deny Mathis access. *Id.* at 1433. The Ninth Circuit found that  
 5 the complaint for state action based on the relationship between the NRC and PG&E was not  
 6 “frivolous or wholly without substance.” *Id.* at 1434. The court observed that the NRC instituted  
 7 regulations after Mathis’s termination which granted “no deference . . . to decisionmaking by  
 8 qualified professionals according to standards independent of the government.” *Id.* The court  
 9 went on to elaborate that the NRC regulations dictated “a minimum acceptable industry plan,  
 10 backed up by threats of enforcement or of formal rulemaking.” *Id.* Accordingly, the Ninth Circuit  
 11 held that if Mathis could show that at the time of his termination PG&E maintained “an informal  
 12 policy equivalent to the policy [NRC] published [after Mathis’s termination], he may be able to  
 13 establish that PG&E’s action can [also] be ascribed to a governmental decision.” *Id.* (internal  
 14 quotation marks and citation omitted).

15 In an apparent contradiction, ICAN states that Defendants developed their rules “based  
 16 exclusively” on government requirements, FAC ¶ 59, but also observes that the platforms looked  
 17 to a variety of authorities for medical information. For example, while Facebook explicitly  
 18 recognized the CDC as *an* authority for information, FAC ¶ 61, it looked to several “global” and  
 19 “local health authorities” in developing its rules for restricting COVID-19 related content, FAC ¶  
 20 60. The FAC alleges that YouTube similarly emphasized the variety of authorities to which it  
 21 looked for guidance, including the World Health Organization (“WHO”). *Id.* Based on these  
 22 allegations, it would be more accurate to describe the rules of decision that Defendants followed as  
 23 composites assembled by the platforms themselves rather than imposed by or imported intact from  
 24 the Government.<sup>4</sup> Thus, ICAN fails to allege that “governmental direction . . . dictate[s] . . . *the*  
 25 *standard for decision.*” *Mathis I*, 891 F.2d at 1432 (emphasis added).

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 27 <sup>4</sup> Additionally, “allegations involving non-federal actors, such as the WHO . . . are irrelevant to  
 28 determining whether [a plaintiff] has plausibly alleged joint action.” *CHD*, 2021 WL 2662064, at  
 \*10. Accordingly, Facebook’s decision to look to the WHO further suggests that the federal  
 government has not created a “rule of decision.”

1           Moreover, even if Defendants had looked exclusively to a single government authority,  
2 their activities nonetheless involved “the independent professional judgments” which defeat the  
3 “requisite nexus to the government” to establish joint action. *Id.* For one, ICAN’s complaint fails  
4 to allege that the Government caused Defendants to adopt the rules set by particular governmental  
5 authorities as their own rules of decision. *See CHD*, 2021 WL 2662064, at \*12 (That “Facebook  
6 may have relied on CDC information about vaccines to determine what information is  
7 ‘misinformation[.]’ . . . is not enough to show that Facebook’s actions were ‘compelled’ by any  
8 particular CDC ‘standard of decision.’”). Moreover, the guidelines that Defendants allegedly  
9 adopted as the basis for their rules stem from “medical information” promulgated by health  
10 officials to guide public behavior, not to moderate online conduct. *See* FAC ¶¶ 60-61. By  
11 adopting a public health framework to guide decisions about content moderation, Defendants by  
12 definition maintained “independent professional judgment” to make decisions about the content on  
13 their platforms. In *Blum v. Yaretsky*, the Supreme Court determined that a comparable display of  
14 “independent professional judgment” – doctors using a government-created form and suggested  
15 standards to guide patient transfer decisions – precluded a finding of joint action. 457 U.S. 991,  
16 1008-09 (1982). Even with the government-designed forms, the Court found that the patient  
17 transfer decisions “ultimately turn[ed] on medical judgments made by private parties according to  
18 professional standards that are not established by the State.” *Id.* The same is true here – that  
19 Defendants maintain their “independent professional judgment” even while relying on  
20 government-created guidelines.

21           The Court concludes that ICAN has not alleged that Defendants were state actors under a  
22 theory of joint action.

## 23                           2.        **Compulsion**

24           Government compulsion exists “[w]hen the State has commanded a particular result” and  
25 “removed that decision from the sphere of private choice.” *Peterson v. City of Greenville*, 373  
26 U.S. 244, 248 (1963). For a private party’s conduct to constitute state action under a compulsion  
27 theory, it must involve “such significant encouragement, either overt or covert, that the choice  
28 must in law be deemed to be that of the State.” *Blum v. Yaretsky*, 457 U.S. 991, 1004-1005

1 (1982). “To plead such a claim, a party must allege that the government ‘commanded a particular  
2 result in, or otherwise participated in, his specific case.’” *Doe v. Google LLC*, No. 20-CV-07502-  
3 BLF, 2021 WL 4864418, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 19, 2021) (quoting *Heineke v. Santa Clara Univ.*,  
4 965 F.3d 1009, 1014 (9th Cir. 2020).” Plaintiffs must point to a “state regulation or custom  
5 having the force of law that compelled, coerced, or encouraged” the alleged private conduct.  
6 *Johnson v. Knowles*, 113 F.3d 1114, 1120 (9th Cir. 1997). “[I]n a case involving a private  
7 defendant, the mere fact that the government compelled a result does not suggest that the  
8 government’s action is ‘fairly attributable’ to the private defendant.” *Sutton v. Providence St.*  
9 *Joseph Med. Ctr.*, 192 F.3d 826, 838 (9th Cir. 1999). Rather, there must be “some additional  
10 nexus that made it fair to deem the private entity a governmental actor in the circumstances.” *Id.*  
11 at 839.

12 ICAN argues that Defendants’ challenged conduct was taken as “a result of governmental  
13 coercion.” ECF No. 52 at 18. To reach this conclusion, ICAN strings together the following  
14 chain of inferences: First, prior to Schiff’s “pressur[ing]” of Defendants in 2019 and 2020,  
15 “Defendants almost never censored any of [ICAN’s] content.” *Id.* (citing FAC ¶¶ 3, 88). This  
16 was so, ICAN contends, because censorship of any kind “runs contrary to Defendants’ economic  
17 interests because their business models are premised on making content ‘go viral’ and then selling  
18 advertising with that content.” *Id.* (citing FAC ¶ 88). However, following Russian interference in  
19 the 2016 election, members of Congress “used threats and pressure to force Defendants to change  
20 their policies regarding censoring foreign influences in elections.” *Id.* at 19 (citing FAC ¶¶ 32-  
21 38). This led to a pattern, “whereby [m]embers of Congress successfully pressured the Defendants  
22 to change policies regarding censoring information on their websites,” including, eventually,  
23 information about COVID-19. *Id.* Ultimately, Defendants “would bend to any request if they  
24 thought that Section 230 was in danger.” *Id.* (quoting FAC ¶ 40). Because “Defendants created  
25 misinformation policies that mirrored [Schiff’s] desires, and used those policies to de-platform  
26 [ICAN],” and only did so after “Schiff began to complain about vaccine and COVID-19 related  
27 misinformation,” ICAN argues that it has plausibly pleaded that “Schiff’s statements were the  
28 actual motivating factor to get Defendants to change their policies.” *Id.* at 21-22. This logic fails

1 for a host of reasons.

2 First, the complaint does not allege “state” coercion. Simply put, “[t]he publicly expressed  
3 views of individual members of Congress – regardless of how influential – do not constitute  
4 ‘action’ on the part of the federal government.” *Daniels v. Alphabet, Inc.*, No. 20-cv-04687-VKD,  
5 2021 WL 1222166, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 31, 2021); *see also Abu-Jamal v. Nat’l Pub. Radio*, 1997  
6 WL 527349, at \*6 (D.D.C. Aug. 21, 1997) (finding no state action in NPR’s decision to not air a  
7 controversial program because even if “individual members of Congress did call NPR in attempts  
8 to pressure it not to air the program, not one of these people has any *legal control* over NPR’s  
9 actions” (emphasis added)). This by itself dooms ICAN’s argument.

10 ICAN’s authority is not to the contrary. Rather, the cases on which ICAN relies address  
11 situations in which the alleged government threats were buttressed by the potential exercise of  
12 legal authority or the threat of criminal prosecution – capabilities individual members of Congress  
13 lack. *See Carlin Commc’ns, Inc. v. Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co.*, 827 F.2d 1291, 1295 (9th  
14 Cir. 1987) (finding coercion where the coercive conduct was the threat of prosecution made by a  
15 deputy county attorney who had legal authority to act on the threat); *United States v. Stein*, 541  
16 F.3d 130, 151 (2d Cir. 2008) (concluding that a federal prosecutor’s “threat of indictment”  
17 constituted government compulsion and transformed defendants’ employer into a state actor).

18 Second, ICAN has not supported with factual allegations its inference that Defendants  
19 acted against their economic interests because of government coercion, relying instead on a post  
20 hoc fallacy. *McClain v. Metabolife Intern., Inc.*, 401 F.3d 1233, 1243 (11th Cir. 2005) (“[P]roving  
21 a *temporal* relationship . . . does not establish a *causal* relationship.”). Not only does the ICAN  
22 fail to allege lack any factual basis for its conclusion that content moderation is contrary to  
23 Defendants’ business interests, FAC ¶ 88, it also fails to provide any authority to show that an act  
24 against a private entity’s economic interest demonstrates government compulsion.

25 Third, ICAN’s argument for compulsion is insufficient to plead that the government  
26 “commanded a particular result in, or otherwise participated in, [ICAN’s] specific case.” *Heineke*,  
27 965 F.3d at 1014; *see also Yaretsky*, 457 U.S. at 1010 (no state action where nursing home  
28 regulations in question did “not dictate the decision to discharge or transfer in a particular case”).

1 Nowhere does ICAN allege that Government actors played a role in Defendants’ decisions to  
 2 restrict and terminate ICAN’s accounts on their platforms. The statements by Schiff and others  
 3 and media reports of engagement between Defendants and members of Congress “are too general  
 4 and amorphous to constitute coercive action with respect to the specific challenged actions in this  
 5 case.” *CHD*, 2021 WL 2662064, at \*15 n.10.

6 Finally, even if the alleged statements by members of Congress constituted acts of  
 7 coercion, the complaint still lacks the “additional nexus that ma[kes] it fair to deem the private  
 8 entity a governmental actor.” *Sutton*, 192 F.3d at 839. ICAN argues that the nexus requirement is  
 9 satisfied by its allegations that the government and Defendants were engaged in “extensive joint  
 10 action participation” and its allegations that “Schiff and others knew that Defendants were fearful  
 11 of losing the protection provided by Section 230 and they ‘would bend to any request if they  
 12 thought that Section 230 was in danger.’” ECF No. 52 at 27-28 (quoting FAC ¶ 40). Neither  
 13 provides the required nexus. As considered above, ICAN fails to plausibly allege joint action  
 14 between the Government and Defendants. And the argument that the threats to Section 230  
 15 provide a nexus that transform Defendants into government actors, like the rest of ICAN’s  
 16 government compulsion argument, lacks factual support and relies on unsupported inferences. As  
 17 such, the Court cannot find that ICAN adequately pleaded its theory of coercion.<sup>5</sup>

18 In sum, the Court concludes that ICAN has failed to plausibly allege that Defendants were  
 19 acting as “state actors” in the removal of ICAN accounts from their platforms. Accordingly,  
 20 ICAN fails to state a claim against Defendants for violation of its First Amendment rights. *See*  
 21 *Halleck*, 139 S. Ct. at 1930.

22 **B. Leave to Amend**

23 Defendants ask the Court to dismiss ICAN’s complaint with prejudice. Under Federal  
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25 <sup>5</sup> This holding does not preclude the possibility that the actions of a social media company could  
 26 be attributed to the state through a theory of coercion. *See Biden v. Knight First Amend. Inst. at*  
 27 *Columbia Univ.*, 141 S. Ct. 1220, 1226-27 (2021) (Thomas, J., concurring) (“Under [the  
 28 government coercion] doctrine, plaintiffs might have colorable claims against a digital platform if  
 it took adverse action against them in response to government threats. . . . What threats would  
 cause a private choice by a digital platform to be deemed . . . that of the State remains unclear.”  
 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted)).

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a), leave to amend is freely given when justice so requires. The Court may, however, “exercise its discretion to deny leave to amend due to ‘undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party . . . , [and] futility of amendment.’” *Carvalho v. Equifax Info. Servs., LLC*, 629 F.3d 876, 892 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962)).

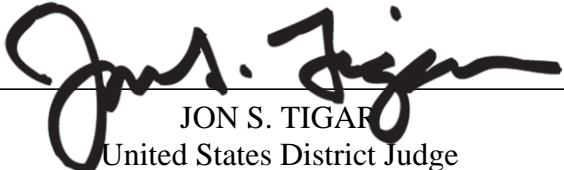
It seems doubtful that ICAN could plead the factual allegations necessary to show that Defendants’ content moderation activities, and specifically their moderation of ICAN’s accounts, constituted state action. However, recognizing the liberal standard in favor of granting leave to amend, the Court will dismiss the complaint without prejudice.

**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons discussed above, the Court grants Defendants’ motion to dismiss without prejudice. ICAN may file an amended complaint solely to correct the deficiencies identified in this order. An amended complaint is due 21 days from the date of this order. If no amended complaint is filed, the Court will dismiss the case with prejudice.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: January 31, 2022

  
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JON S. TIGAR  
United States District Judge