

1 interference with business expectancy. AWS disputes all three claims, asserting that it is Parler,
2 not AWS, that has violated the terms of the parties' Agreement, and in particular AWS's
3 Acceptable Use Policy, which prohibits the "illegal, harmful, or offensive" use of AWS services.

4 It is important to note what this case is not about. Parler is not asserting a violation of any
5 First Amendment rights, which exist only against a governmental entity, and not against a private
6 company like AWS. And indeed, Parler has not disputed that at least some of the abusive and
7 violent posts that gave rise to the issues in this case violate AWS's Acceptable Use Policy. This
8 motion also does not ask the Court to make a final ruling on the merits of Parler's claims. As a
9 motion for a preliminary injunction, before any discovery has been conducted, Parler seeks only
10 to have the Court determine the *likelihood* that Parler will ultimately prevail on its claims, and to
11 order AWS to restore service to Parler pending a full and fair litigation of the issues raised in the
12 Complaint. Having reviewed the briefs filed in support of and opposition to the motion, and
13 having heard oral argument by videoconference, the Court finds and rules as follows.

14 **II. BACKGROUND**

15 Parler was founded in 2018, and describes itself as "a conservative microblogging
16 alternative and competitor to Twitter." Compl., ¶ 1. Parler—like Twitter, Facebook, and other
17 social media entities referenced in this action—is an online platform that allows third-party
18 users, sometimes anonymously, to express thoughts and ideas for other users to read and
19 comment on. Parler takes a laissez faire or "reactive" approach to moderation of its users'
20 speech. *See, e.g.*, Parler's December 4, 2020 Community Guidelines, Decl. of Ambika Doran,
21 Ex. B ("We prefer that removing community members or member-provided content be kept to
22 the absolute minimum."). At the time of the filing of its Complaint, Parler claims to have had 15
23 million end-user accounts and a million downloads of its app per day. Decl. of John Matze, ¶ 3.
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1 AWS, an Amazon.com, Inc. company, offers “computing services for businesses,
2 nonprofits, and government organizations globally.” Decl. of Amazon Exec. 2, ¶ 3 (“Exec. 2
3 Decl.”). According to Parler, “AWS is the world’s leading cloud service providers [*sic*],
4 capturing a third of the global market.” Compl., ¶ 11. In June 2018, Parler entered into a
5 Customer Services Agreement (“CSA” or “Agreement”) with AWS for the latter to provide “the
6 cloud computing services Parler needs for its apps and website to function on the internet.”
7 Compl., ¶¶ 12, 13; *see* CSA, Exec. 2 Decl., Ex. A.

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9 In recent months, Parler’s popularity has grown rapidly, and around the time of the 2020
10 presidential election, according to Parler, millions of users were abandoning Twitter and
11 migrating to the Parler platform. *See* Compl., ¶ 17. During this same time period, AWS claims
12 that it received reports that Parler was failing to moderate posts that encouraged and incited
13 violence, in violation of the terms of the CSA and AWS’s Acceptable Use Policy (“AUP”).
14 Exec. 2 Decl., ¶ 4; Ex. C (AUP). The AUP proscribes, among other things, “illegal, harmful, or
15 offensive” use or content, defined as content “that is defamatory, obscene, abusive, invasive of
16 privacy, or otherwise objectionable.” AUP at 1. AWS claims that in recent weeks, it repeatedly
17 communicated with Parler its concerns about third-party content that violated the terms of the
18 CSA and AUP, and that Parler failed to respond to those concerns in a timely or adequate
19 manner. *Id.*, ¶ 5.

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21 AWS has submitted to the Court multiple representative examples, reflecting content
22 posted on Parler during this period, that AWS claims violated the terms of the AUP and the
23 parties’ Agreement.¹ *See* Opp. Br. at 3-4. Parler has not denied that these posts are abusive or
24 that they violate the Acceptable Use Policy. Parler does claim, however, that AWS knew Parler
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¹ The Court will not dignify or amplify these posts by quoting them here.

1 was attempting “to address content moderation challenges,” and that AWS appeared to be
2 willing to cooperate in Parler’s efforts. Matze Decl., ¶¶ 6, 7 (asserting “AWS’s actions and
3 communications led Parler’s corporate officers to believe that, far from being concerned about
4 remaining in a contractual relationship with Parler, AWS wished to expand that contractual
5 relationship”).

6 On January 6, 2021, supporters of President Donald Trump, seeking to overturn the
7 results of the presidential election, marched on Congress, resulting in a violent and deadly riot at
8 the U.S. Capitol. *See* Doran Decl., Ex. F. On January 8, Twitter and Facebook banned President
9 Trump from their platforms. Compl., ¶ 18. Parler claims that in response to speculation that the
10 President would move to Parler, there was a mass exodus of users from Twitter to Parler and a
11 355% increase in installations of Parler’s app. *Id.*, ¶¶ 2, 8. Parler also claims that the surge during
12 this time was responsible for its failure to deal with a backlog of some 26,000 posts that it
13 acknowledges “potentially encouraged violence” in violation of the AUP. *See* Rep. Br. at 4
14 (acknowledging “backlog of 26,000 instances of content that potentially encouraged violence”).
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17 On January 9, 2021, AWS notified Parler that it intended to “suspend all services” as of
18 11:59 p.m. Sunday, January 10. Ex. 1 to Compl., January 9, 2021 email from AWS to Parler
19 (“It’s clear that Parler does not have an effective process to comply with the AWS terms of
20 service. . . . Given the unfortunate events that transpired this past week in Washington, D.C.,
21 there is serious risk that this type of content will further incite violence. . . . Because Parler
22 cannot comply with our terms of service and poses a very real risk to public safety, we plan to
23 suspend Parler’s account effective Sunday, January 10th, at 11:59PM PST.”). At some time
24 during the night between January 10 and 11, AWS suspended its services and Parler went dark.
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1 On the morning of January 11, Parler filed its Complaint and the instant motion, seeking
2 *ex parte* a TRO from this Court prohibiting AWS from suspending services. Parler failed,
3 however, to provide the certification required under the Federal Rules, verifying that its counsel
4 made an effort to serve AWS notice of the motion, or in the alternative, why notice should not be
5 required. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1)(B); LCR 65. The Court therefore ordered Parler to provide
6 notice of its motion to AWS. Further, the Court set a briefing schedule. As directed, AWS filed
7 its opposition on January 12, and Parler filed a reply on January 13. On January 14, 2021, the
8 Court held a hearing on the motion by videoconference. The Court and the parties agree that the
9 motion for a temporary restraining order is now essentially one for a preliminary injunction, and
10 is ripe for this Court’s consideration.

12 III. DISCUSSION

13 A. Standard for Issuance of Preliminary Injunction

14 As courts have repeatedly emphasized, an injunction represents an “extraordinary
15 remedy” that is never awarded as a matter of right. *See Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council*, 555
16 U.S. 7, 22 (2008). For a preliminary injunction to issue, the moving party has the burden of
17 demonstrating all four of the following elements: (1) that it is likely to succeed on the merits; (2)
18 that it is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) that the balance
19 of equities tips in its favor; and (4) that an injunction serves the public interest. *Winter*, 555 U.S.
20 at 20.

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22 In the wake of *Winter*, in which the Supreme Court narrowed the path to an injunction,
23 the Ninth Circuit has maintained that a preliminary injunction “may also be appropriate if a
24 movant raises ‘serious questions going to the merits’ and the ‘balance of hardships tips sharply
25 towards’ it, as long as the second and third *Winter* factors are satisfied.” *Disney Enters., Inc. v.*

1 *VidAngel, Inc.*, 869 F.3d 848, 856 (9th Cir. 2017) (quoting *All. for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*,
2 632 F.3d 1127, 1134–35 (9th Cir. 2011)). Further, in the Ninth Circuit, “the elements of the
3 preliminary injunction test are balanced, so that a stronger showing of one element may offset a
4 weaker showing of another.” *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 990 (9th Cir. 2017)
5 (quotation omitted).

6 **B. Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

7 Parler’s motion asserts three distinct claims. The Court reviews each in turn.

8 *1. Sherman Act Claim*

9 Parler alleges that AWS’s termination of services is “apparently designed to reduce
10 competition in the microblogging services market to the benefit of Twitter,” and therefore
11 violates Section 1 of the Sherman Act. Mot. at 3; 15 U.S.C. § 1 (prohibiting “[e]very contract,
12 combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce”).
13 To prove a violation of Section 1, Parler must show: “(1) the existence of an agreement, and (2)
14 that the agreement was in unreasonable restraint of trade.” *Fed. Trade Comm’n v. Qualcomm*
15 *Inc.*, 969 F.3d 974, 989 (9th Cir. 2020) (citing, *inter alia*, *Am. Needle, Inc. v. Nat’l Football*
16 *League*, 560 U.S. 183, 189–90 (2010)).

17 At this stage in the proceedings, Parler has failed to demonstrate that it is likely to
18 succeed on the merits of its Sherman Act claim. While Parler has not yet had an opportunity to
19 conduct discovery, the evidence it has submitted in support of the claim is both dwindlingly
20 slight, and disputed by AWS. Importantly, Parler has submitted no evidence that AWS and
21 Twitter acted together intentionally—or even at all—in restraint of trade. *See Bell Atlantic Corp.*
22 *v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 127 (2007) (“[A]n allegation of parallel conduct and a bare assertion
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1 of conspiracy will not suffice.”). In contrast, AWS has submitted the sworn declaration of an
2 AWS executive, explicitly denying the existence of any such agreement:

3 To my knowledge, AWS and Twitter have never discussed, much less agreed upon,
4 any policy, practice, or act directed at Parler. To the contrary, we have an internal
5 policy never to discuss matters involving one customer with another customer.
6 Nobody in my organization would be authorized to discuss Parler with Twitter
7 without my authorization, knowledge, or involvement. I have not authorized any
8 AWS employee to discuss Parler with Twitter, and I have not been involved
9 personally in any such discussion.

10 Decl. of Amazon Exec. 1, (“Exec. 1 Decl.”), ¶ 8.

11 Indeed, Parler has failed to do more than raise the specter of preferential treatment of
12 Twitter by AWS. The sum of its allegation is that “by pulling the plug on Parler but leaving
13 Twitter alone despite identical conduct by users on both sites, AWS reveals that its expressed
14 reasons for suspending Parler’s account are but pretext.” Compl., ¶ 26. But Parler and Twitter are
15 not similarly situated, because AWS does not provide online hosting services to Twitter. Parler’s
16 unsupported allegation that “AWS provides online hosting services to both Parler and Twitter” is
17 explicitly denied in a sworn declaration by an AWS executive. *See* Exec. 1 Decl., ¶¶ 5, 6
18 (“Twitter’s principal social-media service (the “Twitter Feed”) does not run on AWS. . . . On
19 December 15, 2020, AWS announced that it signed an agreement with Twitter for AWS to begin
20 servicing the Twitter Feed for the first time. . . . We do not yet service the Twitter Feed, and I am
21 not aware of any particular timeline for doing so.”). Thus, as AWS asserts, “it could not have
22 suspended access to Twitter’s content” because “it does not host Twitter.” Opp. Br. at 7; *see*
23 Exec. 1 Decl., ¶¶ 5, 7 (“Because the Twitter Feed does not run on AWS, the Twitter Feed (and
24 any tweets on the Twitter Feed) are not subject to, and thus cannot violate, Amazon’s Acceptable
25 Use Policy.”).

1 In short, Parler has proffered only faint and factually inaccurate speculation in support of
2 a Sherman Act violation. AWS, in contrast, has submitted sworn testimony disputing Parler’s
3 allegations. Parler therefore has failed to demonstrate at this stage a likelihood of success on its
4 Sherman Act claim.

5 2. *Breach of Contract Claim*

6 The gravamen of Parler’s breach of contract claim is that AWS terminated the Agreement
7 without providing Parler 30 days to cure any alleged material breach.² Mot. at 9. Parler claims it
8 is entitled to the 30-day cure period based on a provision in the CSA that provides “[e]ither party
9 may terminate this Agreement for cause if the other party is in material breach of this Agreement
10 and the material breach remains uncured for a period of 30 days from receipt of notice by the
11 other party.” CSA § 7.2(b)(i). As noted above, Parler alleges that AWS notified Parler that the
12 latter was in material breach, for the first time, only hours before suspending or terminating
13 services. *See* Matze Decl., ¶ 10.

15 AWS responds that it is Parler, not AWS, that has breached the Agreement. In particular,
16 AWS claims that Parler breached Section 4.2 of the CSA, which requires Parler to “ensure that
17 [Parler’s] Content and [Parler’s] and End Users’ use of [Parler’s] Content . . . will not violate any
18 of the Policies,” including AWS’s Acceptable Use Policy. That AUP, as noted above, proscribes
19 “activities that are illegal, that violate the rights of others, or that may be harmful to others, our
20 operations or reputation” and “content that is defamatory, obscene, abusive, invasive of privacy,
21 or otherwise objectionable.” AUP, Exec. 2 Decl., Exs. A, C; *see* CSA ¶ 14; Opp. Br. at 6-7.

22 AWS cites multiple examples of content posted on Parler’s site that undeniably meet this
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² AWS denies that it “terminated” Parler’s account, claiming it merely “suspended” its services. Opp. Br. at 6. As discussed below, the distinction is not material to Parler’s claim at this stage, however, as the CSA grants AWS the authority to take either action under the same circumstances. *See* CSA, §§ 6, 7.2(b)(ii).

1 definition. *See* AWS Opp. Br. at 3-4 (citing Exec. 2 Decl., ¶ 5; Ex. E at 1-3, 6-7, 13, 17, 28, 32,
2 49, 53-54).

3 Parler has not denied that content posted on its platform violated the terms of the CSA
4 and the AUP; it claims only that AWS failed to provide notice to Parler that Parler was in breach,
5 and to give Parler 30 days to cure, as Parler claims is required per Section 7.2(b)(i). However,
6 Parler fails to acknowledge, let alone dispute, that Section 7.2(b)(ii)—the provision immediately
7 following—authorizes AWS to terminate the Agreement “immediately upon notice” and without
8 providing any opportunity to cure “if [AWS has] the right to suspend under Section 6.” And
9 Section 6 provides, in turn, that AWS may “suspend [Parler’s or its] End User’s right to access
10 or use any portion or all of the Service Offerings immediately upon notice” for a number of
11 reasons, including if AWS determines that Parler is “in breach of this Agreement.” In short, the
12 CSA gives AWS the right either to suspend or to terminate, immediately upon notice, in the
13 event Parler is in breach.
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15 Parler has not denied that at the time AWS invoked its termination or suspension rights
16 under Sections 4, 6 and 7, Parler was in violation of the Agreement and the AUP. It has therefore
17 failed, at this stage in the proceedings, to demonstrate a likelihood of success on its breach of
18 contract claim.
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20 3. *Intentional Interference with Business Expectancy Claim*

21 Under Washington law, in order to establish a tortious interference claim, Parler must
22 prove: (1) the existence of a valid contractual relationship or business expectancy; (2) that
23 defendants had knowledge of that relationship; (3) an intentional interference inducing or
24 causing a breach or termination of the relationship or expectancy; (4) that defendants interfered
25 for an improper purpose or used improper means; and (5) resultant damage. *See Leingang v.*

1 *Pierce Cty. Med. Bureau, Inc.*, 131 Wn. 2d 133, 157 (1997); *Pleas v. City of Seattle*, 112 Wn.2d
2 794, 800 (1989). Exercising in good faith one’s legal interests is not improper interference.
3 *Leingang*, 131 Wn. 2d at 157.

4 Parler has failed to allege basic facts that would support several elements of this claim.
5 Most fatally, as discussed above, it has failed to raise more than the scantest speculation that
6 AWS’s actions were taken for an improper purpose or by improper means. Conversely, AWS has
7 denied it acted improperly, justifying its actions as a lawful exercise of rights it had pursuant to
8 either the suspension or the termination provisions of the CSA. Further, for the reasons outlined
9 *supra*, §§ III.B.(1) & (2), Parler has failed to demonstrate the likelihood that AWS breached the
10 CSA. To the contrary, the evidence at this point suggests that AWS’s termination of the CSA
11 was in response to Parler’s material breach. Parler has therefore not demonstrated a likelihood of
12 success on this claim.
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14 **C. Irreparable Injury**

15 Because likelihood of success is a threshold inquiry, when “a plaintiff has failed to show
16 the likelihood of success on the merits, the Court “need not consider the remaining three *Winter*
17 elements.” *Garcia v. Google, Inc.*, 786 F.3d 733, 740 (9th Cir. 2015)(internal citation omitted).
18 Given the gravity of the issues presented, the Court nevertheless will do so. As noted above, a
19 plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that it is likely to suffer irreparable harm
20 in the absence of preliminary relief; importantly, a showing of a mere “possibility” of harm is not
21 enough. *See Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20, 22 (“[T]he Ninth Circuit’s “possibility” standard is too
22 lenient.”). Irreparable injury is traditionally defined as harm for which there is no adequate legal
23 remedy, such as an award of damages. *See Rent–A–Ctr., Inc. v. Canyon Television & Appliance*
24 *Rental, Inc.*, 944 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir.1991).
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1 In support of its claim to irreparable injury, Parler alleges that AWS’s suspension or
2 termination renders Parler unable to deliver the services it promises its users, and “entirely
3 unable to function online.” Mot. at 5. Furthermore, Parler claims, the actions are a direct blow to
4 its mission and reputation, and has caused a loss of user loyalty, advertising revenue, and the
5 ability to raise capital. In short, Parler alleges, these actions have threatened it with “extinction.”
6 Rep. Br. at 11.

7 The injuries Parler alleges in its Complaint and its motion may be irreparable. *See hiQ*
8 *Labs, Inc. v. LinkedIn Corp.*, 938 F.3d 985, 993 (9th Cir. 2019)(“The threat of being driven out
9 of business is sufficient to establish irreparable harm.”)(citing *Am. Passage Media Corp. v. Cass*
10 *Comm'ns, Inc.*, 750 F.2d 1470, 1474 (9th Cir. 1985)). But in *Winter*, the Supreme Court
11 explicitly rejected the “possibility” of irreparable harm as “too lenient” to support a preliminary
12 injunction, and in the hearing the Court held on this motion, AWS vigorously disputed that
13 Parler has shown that its extinction is “likely” in the absence of an injunction. *See Winter*, 555
14 U.S. at 22; Trans. 1/14/21 Hrg., Dkt. No. 33, 15:8-23. The Court makes no finding on this issue,
15 but notes that Parler’s claims to irreparable harm are substantially diminished by its admission
16 “that much of that harm would be compensable by damages.” Rep. Br. at 11.

17 Parler’s showing of a likelihood of irreparable injury, particularly in light of its failure to
18 demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits, is insufficient to support a preliminary
19 injunction.
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22 **D. “Serious Questions Going to the Merits” and “Balance of Hardships”**

23 In the Ninth Circuit, a plaintiff may alternatively be awarded an injunction where it has
24 raised “serious questions” going to the merits of its claims, and the balance of hardships, as
25 between the two parties, “tips sharply” in its favor. *See Cottrell*, 632 F.3d at 1134-35 (“A

1 preliminary injunction is appropriate when a plaintiff demonstrates that serious questions going
2 to the merits were raised and the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor.”). This
3 analysis does not, however, aid Parler’s cause. First, as discussed above, the likelihood of Parler
4 prevailing on its claims is not a close call. Parler’s allegations at this time are both inaccurate and
5 unsupported, and are disputed by evidence submitted by AWS. Thus, its motion does not, on this
6 record, raise “serious questions” going to the merits of its claims.

7
8 Second, while the “balance of hardships” may fall heaviest on Parler in the form of
9 potential monetary loss, AWS has convincingly argued that forcing it to host Parler’s users’
10 violent content would interfere with AWS’s ability to prevent its services from being used to
11 promote—and, as the events of January 6, 2021 have demonstrated, even cause—violence. Opp.
12 Br. at 11; Exec. 2 Decl., Ex. F. It cannot be said, therefore, that the balance of hardships “tips
13 sharply” in Parler’s favor.

14 **E. The Balance of Equities and the Public Interest**

15 “In exercising their sound discretion, courts of equity should pay particular regard for the
16 public consequences in employing the extraordinary remedy of injunction.” *Winter*, 555 U.S. at
17 24. Parler argues that the public interest favors the consistent enforcement of contractual
18 obligations, and lies “in fair and robust market competition.” Mot. at 7-8. But Parler has not at
19 this stage demonstrated a likelihood that it will prevail on its breach of contract, Sherman Act, or
20 tortious interference claims. It therefore necessarily follows that the claims do not support a
21 finding that the public interest weighs in favor of granting the injunction.
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24 On the other hand, AWS argues that an injunction forcing it to continue hosting the Parler
25 platform would pose a risk to public safety. Opp. Br. at 11; Exec. 2 Decl. Ex. F. Parler attempts
to discount this interest by claiming that at the time AWS cut off its services, Parler was “already

1 taking steps” to develop a more effective content moderation system. Rep. Br. at 12. There is no
2 debate, however, that forcing AWS to reinstate its services now, before such system can be
3 implemented, would result in the continued posting of the kind of abusive, violent content that
4 caused AWS to shut Parler down in the first place.

5 The Court explicitly rejects any suggestion that the balance of equities or the public
6 interest favors obligating AWS to host the kind of abusive, violent content at issue in this case,
7 particularly in light of the recent riots at the U.S. Capitol. That event was a tragic reminder that
8 inflammatory rhetoric can—more swiftly and easily than many of us would have hoped—turn a
9 lawful protest into a violent insurrection. The Court rejects any suggestion that the public interest
10 favors requiring AWS to host the incendiary speech that the record shows some of Parler’s users
11 have engaged in. At this stage, on the showing made thus far, neither the public interest nor the
12 balance of equities favors granting an injunction in this case.
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14 IV. CONCLUSION

15 Parler has failed to meet the standard set by Ninth Circuit and U.S. Supreme Court
16 precedent for issuance of a preliminary injunction. To be clear, the Court is not dismissing
17 Parler’s substantive underlying claims at this time. Parler has fallen far short, however, of
18 demonstrating, as it must, that it has raised serious questions going to the merits of its claims, or
19 that the balance of hardships tips sharply in its favor. It has also failed to demonstrate that it is
20 likely to prevail on the merits of any of its three claims; that the balance of equities tips in its
21 favor, let alone strongly so; or that the public interests lie in granting the injunction.
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1 For these and the remaining reasons articulated above, Parler’s motion for a preliminary
2 injunction is DENIED.

3 Dated this 21st day of January, 2021.

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5 Barbara Jacobs Rothstein
6 U.S. District Court Judge
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