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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

PARLER LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMAZON WEB SERVICES, INC.,

Defendant

No. _____

**PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER**

**NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR
January 10, 2021**

**PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER - 1**



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INTRODUCTION

1
2 Plaintiff Parler, LLC moves the Court for a temporary restraining order
3
4 against Defendant Amazon Web Services, Inc (“AWS”). AWS is threatening to
5 suspend all services to Parler tonight at 11:59 PM PST—and thus shut Parler down
6 completely—with little more than a day’s notice. These actions not only breach the
7 parties’ contract memorialized in the AWS Customer Agreement (the “Agreement”)
8 but worse, threaten Parler with extinction right when the social media company
9 was experiencing explosive growth. The elements are met for Rule 65 relief.
10
11

12 To prevent irreparable harm to the plaintiff, the Court should enter a
13 temporary restraining order enjoining the defendant from suspending Parler’s
14 account with AWS or terminating the Agreement. A proposed form of order is
15 submitted to the Court in connection with this motion.
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18 This motion is supported by the memorandum of points and authorities
19 submitted herein; and by the Verified Complaint and exhibits thereto. For the
20 reasons collectively presented to the Court, the motion should be granted.
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RELEVANT FACTS

23
24 1. Parler restates and incorporates by reference each of the allegations
25 set forth in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
26

27 2. Last Month, Defendant Amazon Web Services (“AWS”) and the
28 popular social media platform Twitter signed a multi-year deal so that AWS could
29



1 support the daily delivery of millions of tweets. AWS currently provides that same
2 service to Parler, a conservative microblogging alternative and competitor to
3 Twitter. (Compl. ¶ 1.)
4

5 3. When Twitter announced two evenings ago that it was permanently
6 banning President Trump from its platform, conservative users began to flee
7 Twitter en masse for Parler. The exodus was so large that the next day, yesterday,
8 Parler became the number one free app downloaded from Apple's App Store.
9
10 (Compl. ¶ 2.)
11

12 4. Yet last evening, AWS announced that it would suspend Parler's
13 account effective Sunday, January 10th, at 11:59 PM PST. And it stated the reason
14 for the suspension was that AWS was not confident Parler could properly police its
15 platform regarding content that encourages or incites violence against others.
16
17 However, Friday night one of the top trending tweets on Twitter was "Hang Mike
18 Pence." But AWS has no plans nor has it made any threats to suspend Twitter's
19 account. (Compl. ¶ 3.)
20
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22 5. AWS's decision to suspend Parler's account is apparently motivated by
23 political animus. It is also apparently designed to reduce competition in the
24 microblogging services market to the benefit of Twitter. (Compl. ¶ 4.)
25
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27 6. Thus, AWS is violating Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act in
28 combination with Twitter. AWS is also breaching its contract with Parler, which
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1 requires AWS to provide Parler with a thirty-day notice before terminating service,
2 rather than the less than thirty-hour notice AWS actually provided. Finally, AWS
3 is committing intentional interference with prospective economic advantage given
4 the millions of users expected to sign up in the near future. (Compl. ¶ 5.)

6
7 7. This emergency motion seeks a Temporary Restraining Order against
8 Defendant Amazon Web Services to prevent it from shutting down Parler’s account
9 at the end of today. Doing so is the equivalent of pulling the plug on a hospital
10 patient on life support. It will kill Parler’s business—at the very time it is set to
11 skyrocket. (Compl. ¶ 6.)
12

13
14 **MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT**

15 To succeed on a motion for a temporary restraining order, the moving party
16 must show: (1) a likelihood of success on the merits; (2) a likelihood of irreparable
17 harm to the moving party in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) that a balance of
18 equities tips in the favor of the moving party; and (4) that an injunction is in the
19 public interest. *See Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008).
20 The Ninth Circuit employs a “sliding scale” approach, according to which these
21 elements are balanced, “so that a stronger showing of one element may offset a
22 weaker showing of another.” *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127,
23 1131 (9th Cir. 2011). Under the *Winter* test, a party merits relief when it raises
24 serious questions going to the merits of its case and a balance of hardships that tips
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1 sharply in its favor, provided it also makes a showing for the irreparable harm and
2 public interest factors. *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131.
3
4 (9th Cir. 2011).

5 The plaintiff meets all four elements.

6
7 **1. The plaintiff will suffer immediate, irreparable harm unless**
8 **the order issues.**

9
10 To qualify for *ex parte* relief, Rule 65 requires a showing that “immediate and
11 irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse
12 party can be heard in opposition.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 65(b)(1)(A). AWS has clearly
13 indicated willingness to inflict such harm. First, and most obviously, because AWS
14 has given Parler only a single day’s notice of its intent to suspend Parler’s account,
15 the threatened harm to Parler could hardly be more immediate.
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18 The threatened suspension will have the effect of rendering Parler, a social
19 media service, entirely unable to function online, either on a web browser or an app
20 on a mobile phone. (Compl. ¶¶ 13, 20-21, 23.) That alone would inflict “[i]rreparable
21 harm ... for which there is no adequate legal remedy.” *Arizona Dream Act Coalition*
22 *v. Brewer*, 757 F. 3d 1053, 1068 (9th Cir. 2014). First, by booting Parler from its
23 servers, AWS will entirely frustrate Parler’s mission to provide a privacy-focused
24 forum for free speech. (Compl. ¶¶ 10, 25.) Parler’s surging popularity in a crowded
25 field of social and mainstream media shows that the company is satisfying an
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1 otherwise unmet demand for such a forum. (Compl. ¶¶ 2, 10, 25.) By shutting Parler
2 down, AWS eviscerates Parler’s whole corporate purpose and functionality, leaving
3 Parler without a remedy.
4

5 Second, although Parler occupies a unique space in the market, it still
6 competes with other microblogging services like Twitter to facilitate real-time
7 discussions of breaking news and other contemporaneous events. (Compl. ¶¶ 1-2,
8 14, 17-19, 22, 24.) Losing all of its online capabilities will leave Parler entirely
9 unable to compete with the offerings of those direct competitors, eliminating its
10 relevance as a forum for discussion and driving millions of users, out of necessity,
11 to those other platforms. (Compl. ¶ 24.) Because Parler’s business model is not
12 based on subscription fees, there is no adequate monetary remedy to measure and
13 compensate for Parler’s imminent loss of users and user loyalty. (Compl. ¶ 14.)
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18 There is nothing speculative about the likelihood of harms Parler will suffer absent
19 preliminary relief. AWS has been quite forthright in publicizing when Parler will
20 lose its account and, with it, Parler’s ability to function at all. (Compl. ¶¶ 13, 21-
21 22.) To lose all functionality, even temporarily, will inflict irreparable damage on
22 Parler’s free-speech mission, reputation, and competitive position in a fluctuating
23 market. Given Parler’s current dynamic growth, it would be too difficult to calculate
24 money damages for these harms. Hence, the absence of an adequate legal remedy
25 necessitates preventative, injunctive relief.
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1 **2. The threatened injury to the plaintiff far outweighs whatever**
2 **damage, if any, the proposed order or injunction may cause the**
3 **defendant.**

4 The defendant will suffer little to no inconvenience by being ordered to
5 preserve the status quo. Indeed, when, after several rounds of productive
6 discussions, AWS abruptly notified Parler that it would suspend the account, it
7 made no mention of any harm that AWS itself might suffer by continuing to comply
8 with its contractual obligations. By contrast, AWS's intended actions signify an
9 existential threat to Parler. Weighing the inconvenience to AWS by continuing to
10 host Parler against Parler's imminent loss of all ability to function as an online
11 service and consequent damage to its entire business and mission, the balance of
12 hardships tips sharply in favor of Parler. This element strongly favors the plaintiff.
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17 **3. The order would serve the public interest.**
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19 The public interest is served when service providers, whether they be online
20 computing platforms or social media sites, fulfill their contractual obligations. The
21 public interest in fair and robust market competition is also served when companies
22 are prevented from construing the same contractual obligations inconsistently
23 when applied to different customers who are direct market competitors.
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26 On the other hand, there is no public interest in allowing large, quasi-monopolies
27 to coordinate in stifling smaller, disruptive innovators or to tortiously interfere with
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1 another's contracts and business expectations. The public interest element favors
2 injunctive relief.

3
4 **4. There is a substantial likelihood that the plaintiffs will succeed**
5 **on the merits of the underlying claims, or the case presents**
6 **serious issues on the merits.**

7 The plaintiffs have sued the defendants on three causes of action that form
8 the basis for this injunctive relief motion: Sherman Act violation, breach of contract,
9 and tortious interference with a contract or business expectancy. The plaintiffs are
10 likely to succeed on each of these claims, or they present serious issues on the
11 merits.
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14 **a. *Sherman Act Violation.***

15
16 To prove a violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, Parler must show: (1)
17 the existence of a conspiracy, (2) intention on the part of the co-conspirators to
18 restrain trade, and (3) actual injury to competition.” *Coalition For ICANN*
19 *Transparency, Inc. v. VeriSign, Inc.*, 611 F.3d 495, 501-02 (9th Cir. 2010). As stated
20 in the Verified Complaint, AWS provides online hosting services to both Parler and
21 Twitter, Parler’s direct competitor. The complaint further shows that, by shutting
22 down Parler for content comparable to that found in abundance on Twitter, AWS
23 suppresses a smaller but surging microblogging company to the direct benefit of a
24 larger one—a major customer of AWS—thereby reducing competition and severely
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1 restraining commerce on pretextual grounds. Parler therefore has shown a
2 substantial likelihood of succeeding on this claim, and certainly presents serious
3 issues on the merits.
4

5 **b. Breach of Contract**

6 Under Washington law, a claimant establishes breach of contract where he
7 shows that “the contract imposes a duty, the duty is breached, and the breach
8 proximately causes damage to the claimant.” *See Northwest Independent Forest*
9 *Mfrs. v. Dept. of Labor and Industries*, 78 Wn. App. 707, 712, 899 P.2d 6 (1995).
10 Plaintiff meets all of these elements.
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14 As stated in the Verified Complaint, the Agreement allows either party to
15 terminate the Agreement “for cause if the other party is in material breach of this
16 Agreement and the material breach remains uncured for a period of 30 days from
17 receipts of notice by the other party.” (Compl., Ex. B.) AWS brought its concerns to
18 Parler on January 8, 2021 and, after approving Parler’s curing of those concerns,
19 nevertheless notified Parler on January 9 that it would suspend Parler’s account on
20 January 10. Although AWS used the term “suspension,” its language about
21 migrating Parler’s data to other servers revealed AWS’s intent to permanently
22 terminate Parler’s account without the requisite 30-day curing period. (Compl. ¶¶
23 40-43.) Because AWS’s threatened breach will entirely disrupt Parler’s ability to
24 function as an online microblogging service, and because even a temporary
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1 disruption will hurt Parler’s mission, reputation, and competitive position in the
2 microblogging market, Parler has shown both serious issues on the merits of this
3 claim and a substantial likelihood of success.
4

5 ***c. Tortious Interference with a Contract or Business***
6 ***Expectancy***

7 Finally, under Washington law Parler can establish tortious interference by
8 showing “(1) the existence of a valid contractual relationship or business
9 expectancy; (2) the defendant’s knowledge of that relationship; (3) an intentional
10 interference inducing or causing a breach or termination of the relationship or
11 expectancy; (4) the defendant's interference for an improper purpose or by improper
12 means; and (5) resulting damage.” *Koch v. Mutual of Enumclaw Ins. Co.*, 108 Wn.
13 App. 500, 506, 31 P.3d 698 (2001). The Verified Complaint shows that AWS is well
14 aware that: Parler has millions of users under contract, expects to add millions
15 more, and was about to go to the market to raise more capital. (Compl. ¶¶ 48-49.)
16 Thus, when coupled with AWS’s anti-competitive motives, pretextual reasons, and
17 contractual breaches, Parler has demonstrated a substantial likelihood of success
18 and serious issues on the merits.
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CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the plaintiff requests that the Court grant it a temporary restraining order against the defendant as set forth herein. A proposed form of Temporary Restraining Order is submitted herewith.

Dated: January 10, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

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