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SCOTT DEGROAT, DAVID J. HAYES, DANIEL
LEE, MISHEL McCUMBER, JEFF PEDERSEN,
JORDAN SATHER, SARAH WESTALL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOHN DOE, an individual; MICHAEL
DOE, an individual; JAMES DOE, an
individual; HENRY DOE, an individual;
ROBERT DOE, an individual;
CHRISTOPHER DOE, an individual;
MATHEW DOE, an individual; POLLY
ST. GEORGE, an individual; SCOTT
DEGROAT, an individual; DAVID J.
HAYES, an individual; DANIEL LEE,
an individual; MISHEL McCUMBER, an
individual; JEFF PEDERSEN, an
individual; JORDAN SATHER, an
individual; SARAH WESTALL, an
individual,

Plaintiffs,

vs.
GOOGLE, LLC., a Delaware limited
liability company; YOUTUBE LLC, a
Delaware limited liability company;
DOES 1 through 10, inclusive.

Defendants.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT FOR BREACH OF
CONTRACT, BREACH OF THE
COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH
AND FAIR DEALING AND
VIOLATION OF THE FIRST
AMENDMENT**

[Demand for Jury Trial]

**[Emergency Injunctive Relief
Requested]**

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT AND INTRODUCTION

This lawsuit and request for an emergency injunction addresses YouTube’s October 15, 2020, purge of accounts in which YouTube abruptly deleted conservative content from its platform and terminated the accounts and channels that had hosted that content. YouTube’s massive de-platforming, which occurred just three weeks before the 2020 Presidential election, worked to the severe detriment of both conservative content creators and American voters who seek out their content. YouTube took this draconian action so swiftly that the Plaintiffs, conservative content creators with whom YouTube had a contractual relationship memorialized by YouTube’s Terms of Service, received no advance notice and were not able to download their own content. Why did YouTube do this? To frustrate the contracts and to mollify its partner, Congress, which just days before had passed H.R. 1154, a resolution condemning the existence of conservative content—which it characterized as conspiracy theories—on the Internet.

In this action, Plaintiffs seek immediate and emergency relief from Defendants’ breaches of their contract with Plaintiffs, which have worked to completely deny Plaintiffs the benefits of the contracts and services for which they bargained, to obliterate Plaintiffs’ livelihoods, and to deprive both Plaintiffs and their subscribers of their First Amendment rights. Given that the Presidential election is approaching on November 3 and that Plaintiffs routinely provide news, commentary and information about issues that are directly relevant to that election, Plaintiffs seek immediate and emergency relief by way of a Temporary Restraining Order and/or Injunction to avoid irreparable harm that cannot be cured or later resolved through monetary damages alone. Once the issue of emergency relief has been resolved, Plaintiffs intend to amend this Complaint to add claims for money damages along with causes of action for, *inter alia*, intentional interference with prospective economic advantage. However, given the urgency of this action, this initial Complaint is directed exclusively to the emergency relief that Plaintiffs seek.

NATURE OF THE CASE

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2 1. Brief Overview of Plaintiffs and Their Channels: The fifteen Plaintiffs are
3 journalists, videographers, advocates, commentators and other individuals who regularly exercise
4 their right to free speech under the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.
5 Plaintiffs have created seventeen individual news channels and published those channels on the
6 YouTube platform. Plaintiffs' channels were categorized on YouTube as "News" or "News and
7 Politics." Plaintiffs' commentaries, channels and videos have had an enormous audience reach
8 both in the United States and throughout the world. On October 15, 2020, Plaintiffs' reach was so
9 widespread that they collectively had more than 4.5 million subscribers to their channels and had
10 attracted more than 771 million views. Taken together, these subscriber counts far exceed the
11 individual viewership of the YouTube accounts maintained by legacy cable, journalism, and news
12 networks such as C-SPAN (806K subscribers), *The New York Times* (3.21M subscribers), Fox
13 News (6.52M subscribers), MSNBC (3.62M subscribers), NBC News (4.1M), and CBS News
14 (3.06M subscribers). Although it is clear that millions of Americans get their news, information
15 and commentary on issues of national importance from the Plaintiffs' conservative channels,
16 YouTube excised them and their political viewpoints off the YouTube platform without notice,
17 **just days 19 before the 2020 Presidential Election.**

18 2. YouTube is Becoming More Important than Television. YouTube is a popular
19 online service for sharing videos and related content. YouTube's domain, www.youtube.com,
20 was activated on February 14, 2002. The first YouTube video was published on April 23, 2005.
21 On October 9, 2006, Google purchased YouTube for \$1.65 billion. By May 2010, YouTube
22 served more than 2 billion views each day. By March 2013, YouTube was seeing 1 billion
23 monthly active users. According to statistics published by Brandwatch, a leading social
24 intelligence company, 6 out of 10 people prefer online video platforms to live TV, and it is
25 predicted that by 2025, half of the population under the age of 32 will not subscribe to a pay-TV
26 service. YouTube is the world's second-largest search engine and the world's second most-visited
27 site (after Google). YouTube, which has 1.9 billion users, is the second most popular social media
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1 platform in the United States and the world. Quoting from the Pew Research Center study,
2 Brandwatch reports that one in five YouTube users say that YouTube is very important to
3 “understanding things happening in the world.” See [https://www.brandwatch.com/blog/youtube-](https://www.brandwatch.com/blog/youtube-stats/)
4 [stats/](https://www.brandwatch.com/blog/youtube-stats/).

5 3. Many Americans Get Their News from Independent YouTube Channels.

6 According to the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan think tank based in Washington, D.C. that
7 provides information about social issues, public opinion and demographic trends shaping the
8 United States and the world, legacy and independent media are thriving side by side, and
9 established news organizations no longer have full control over the news Americans watch. Most
10 YouTube news consumers view both legacy and independent news videos on the platform. An
11 extensive survey conducted by the Pew Research Center confirms that independent news channels
12 occupy a prominent position in YouTube’s media ecosystem. The 377 most popular YouTube
13 channels represent a mixture of established news organizations (49%) and independent channels
14 (42%). See Stocking, Gale et al., “Many Americans Get News on YouTube, Where News
15 Organizations and Independent Producers Thrive Side by Side,” Pew Research Center, Sept. 28,
16 2020, [https://www.journalism.org/2020/09/28/many-americans-get-news-on-youtube-where-](https://www.journalism.org/2020/09/28/many-americans-get-news-on-youtube-where-news-organizations-and-independent-producers-thrive-side-by-side/)
17 [news-organizations-and-independent-producers-thrive-side-by-side/](https://www.journalism.org/2020/09/28/many-americans-get-news-on-youtube-where-news-organizations-and-independent-producers-thrive-side-by-side/).

18 4. YouTube Partners with Content Creators, Allowing Them to Create Channels and
19 Publish Content Such as News Channels Pursuant to Their Terms of Service. To create a channel
20 and post videos, Plaintiffs and YouTube agree that their relationship will be governed by
21 YouTube’s published Terms of Service (“TOS”) and their incorporated Community Guidelines.
22 The TOS provide, *inter alia*, that “YouTube is under no obligation to host or serve Content.”
23 However, once YouTube actually hosts the content, YouTube and the creator agree to be bound
24 by the TOS. When the creator publishes content on YouTube, the terms of the TOS dictate the
25 procedure for content removal and/or account termination. The relevant ground rules are as
26 follows:
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1 a. *Accounts May be Removed at Any Time by Their Creators:* According to
2 the TOS, content creators may remove their own content at any time: “**Terminations by You.**
3 You may stop using the Service at any time. Follow these instructions to delete the Service from
4 your Google Account, which involves closing your YouTube channel and removing your data.
5 You also have the option to download a copy of your data first.”

6 b. *YouTube May Terminate or Suspend an Account for Cause:* The provision
7 governing YouTube’s suspension or termination of accounts states as follows: “YouTube may
8 suspend or terminate your access, your Google account, or your Google account’s access to all or
9 part of the Service if (a) you materially or repeatedly breach this Agreement; (b) we are required
10 to do so to comply with a legal requirement or a court order; or (c) we believe there has been
11 conduct that creates (or could create) liability or harm to any user, other third party, YouTube or
12 our Affiliates.”

13 c. *YouTube Must Provide Notice of Terminations and Suspensions:* We will
14 notify you with the reason for termination or suspension by YouTube unless we reasonably
15 believe that to do so: (a) would violate the law or the direction of a legal enforcement authority,
16 or would otherwise risk legal liability for YouTube or our Affiliates; (b) would compromise an
17 investigation or the integrity or operation of the Service; or (c) would cause harm to any user,
18 other third party, YouTube or our Affiliates. *Where YouTube is terminating your access for*
19 *Service changes, where reasonably possible, you will be provided with sufficient time to export*
20 *your Content from the Service.”* (Emphasis added.)

21 d. *The TOS Incorporate Community Guidelines:* YouTube’s Community
22 Guidelines include policies against harassment and cyberbullying, which prohibit content that
23 “encourages dangerous or illegal activities that risk serious physical harm or death.” See
24 https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2801964?hl=en&ref_topic=9282436. YouTube has
25 provided a list of examples of what types of content constitute “harassment and cyberbullying” for
26 the purposes of its Community Guidelines and TOS, including the following: (1) extremely
27 dangerous challenges; (2) dangerous or threatening pranks; (3) instructions to kill or harm;

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1 (4) hard drug use or creation; (5) glorifying or encouraging eating disorders; (6) promoting or
2 glorifying violent events; (7) bypassing payment for digital content or services; and (8) promoting
3 dangerous remedies or cures.

4 5. On October 15, 2020, YouTube Announced an Expansion of Its Hate and
5 Harassment Policies to Exclude Targeted Content “Used to Justify Real-world Violence,” But Did
6 Not Actually Amend its TOS Consistent with its Announcement: On October 15, 2020, YouTube
7 posted a blog post in which it indicated that “Today, we are taking another step in our efforts to
8 curb hate and harassment by removing more conspiracy theory content used to justify real-world
9 violence.” See <https://blog.youtube/news-and-events/harmful-conspiracy-theories-youtube>. In the
10 blog post, the YouTube Team stated that it was “further expanding both our hate and harassment
11 policies to prohibit content that targets an individual or group with conspiracy theories that have
12 been used to justify real-world violence.” Notably, however, with respect to the claimed
13 amendment, YouTube *did not actually amend its Terms of Service in the manner it claimed on its*
14 *blog prior to de-platforming the Plaintiffs.*¹

15 6. On October 15, 2020, YouTube Abruptly Instigated a Mass Purge of Conservative
16 Accounts, Including Those Operated by Plaintiffs, Based on Its “Hate and Harassment” Policies,
17 In a Manner That Violated the TOS: On October 15, 2020, YouTube terminated and/or suspended
18 Plaintiffs’ news channels, rendering those channels unviewable, preventing Plaintiffs from
19 providing commentary and news on issues of national importance and preventing Plaintiffs’
20 millions of viewers from accessing commentary and news that they are interested in viewing.
21 YouTube provided Plaintiffs with no advance notice before deleting their channels, thus violating
22 its own TOS, which specifically provide that if YouTube makes “Service changes,” the affected
23 creators “will be provided with sufficient time to export [their] Content from the Service.”

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26 ¹ After the Plaintiffs were de-platformed, YouTube appears to have added the following
27 language to “examples” of its harassment and cyberbullying policy: “Targeting an individual and
28 making claims they are involved in human trafficking in the context of a harmful conspiracy
theory where the conspiracy is linked to direct threats or violent acts.” However, this change was
not made until *after* Plaintiffs were de-platformed. See Exhibit A (YouTube’s October 15, 2020
policy); Exhibit B (YouTube’s October 17, 2020 policy).

1 YouTube did not provide Plaintiffs with **any** time, let alone “sufficient time,” to export their
2 Content from the YouTube platform. As a result, many of the Plaintiffs could not even take their
3 previously posted work to alternative platforms for republication, and they also lost contact with
4 their millions of subscribers. Moreover, even Plaintiffs who did retain some access to their
5 content were summarily deprived of the benefits they had bargained and worked for—most
6 significantly, a large audience built up over many years that they now cannot effectively reach,
7 and in many cases, cannot even contact over other social media platforms, because those social
8 media platforms are also purging Plaintiffs’ accounts and similarly situated persons.

9 7. YouTube Breached the TOS by Suspending/Terminating Accounts Without Cause
10 as Defined in the TOS: As set forth below with particularity as to each Plaintiff, YouTube
11 breached the TOS because it suspended or terminated the accounts of the Plaintiffs despite the
12 following facts: (a) the Plaintiffs, and each of them, did not repeatedly or materially or breach the
13 Agreement with YouTube; (b) there was no legal requirement or court order with which YouTube
14 had to comply by suspending or terminating the accounts; and (c) YouTube did not believe there
15 was conduct that creates or could create liability or harm to any user or third party, YouTube or its
16 affiliates.

17 8. YouTube Breached the TOS by Failing to Provide a Reason for Account
18 Suspension/Termination in Compliance with the TOS: As set forth below with particularity as to
19 each Plaintiff, YouTube breached the TOS because it failed to notify each of the Plaintiffs as to
20 “the reason for termination of suspension” by YouTube. (Emphasis added.) The notices that
21 YouTube provided to the Plaintiffs did not identify a *specific* reason for the termination or
22 suspension of their contracts. Instead, YouTube indicated only that there were *two* possible
23 reasons and even with respect to those two reasons, YouTube did not indicate *how* the targeted
24 accounts violated the TOS or incorporated Community Guidelines, stating only that “We’d like to
25 inform you that due to repeated or severe violations of our Community Guidelines
26 (https://www.youtube.com/t/community_guidelines) your YouTube account [account name] has
27 been suspended.” While some of the Plaintiffs received this identical cut-and-paste language from
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1 the TOS and remain baffled about how their content is alleged to have been out of compliance
2 and/or what specific content they posted gave rise to the claim that their content was violative of
3 the Community Guidelines, other Plaintiffs received no notice whatsoever. Was it content about
4 Hunter Biden and the Ukraine scandal or the ongoing corruption probe? Was it content about
5 social media censorship? Was it content about anonymous posts on political issues by someone
6 identifying themselves as “Q” and the persons who read and talk about those posts? Was it posts
7 about race relations or protests in America? Again, Plaintiffs remain baffled as to what,
8 specifically in their content led them to be part of the massive de-platforming, other than the
9 commonality that they are conservative news channels with widespread audience reach.

10 9. YouTube Violated California Contract Law by Amending the TOS in a Manner
11 that Frustrated Their Purpose: Even if YouTube were to allege that the new amended TOS
12 provisions discussed in its blog applied (even though they did not exist at the time) and it could
13 claim to use that amended policy to entitle YouTube to suspend or terminate Plaintiffs’ accounts,
14 the amended TOS are invalid to the extent that they resulted in a termination of the contracts
15 between the Plaintiffs and YouTube because under California law, a party may not invoke a
16 unilateral right to amend a contract in a such a manner as to frustrate the purpose of the contract.
17 Because YouTube gave no advance notice of its policy, it did not provide Plaintiffs an
18 opportunity to take down any violative content so that they could maintain their contractual
19 relationship with YouTube.

20 10. YouTube Engaged in State Action by Capitulating to Government Coercion to
21 Terminate Plaintiffs’ Accounts and Thus, Violated Plaintiffs’ Right to Free Speech Under the
22 First Amendment: As set forth above, YouTube “hopped to it” shortly after Congress passed
23 H.R. 1154, a resolution condemning the existence of a certain type of conservative content on
24 social-media platforms. The bill was passed in a political context in which representatives of the
25 largest social-media platforms are regularly being hauled in front of Congressional committees to
26 answer for business practices related to data collection and consumer privacy, powerful members
27 of Congress have openly stated that social media platforms could lose their immunity from suit
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1 under Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act if they do not cooperate with the
2 government, Supreme Court Justice Thomas has issued a dissent from denial of certiorari
3 indicating that the time is ripe for the Supreme Court to entertain a case involving whether
4 the lower courts have interpreted Section 230 too broadly, and the Department of Justice
5 (together with eleven states' Attorney Generals) has filed a blockbuster antitrust case
6 seeking the breakup of behemoth Google. In other words, YouTube's position and ability
7 to do business going forward have become precarious indeed, especially if it refuses to
8 "play ball" with powerful government officials who hold YouTube and Google's very
9 existence in their hands. Plaintiffs contend that in this environment of coercion and
10 pressure, YouTube's termination of their accounts amounts to state action, rendering it
11 vulnerable to a First Amendment challenge.

12 11. If YouTube Engaged in State Action, Plaintiffs' First Amendment Rights
13 Have Been Violated: Because Plaintiffs are citizen journalists who regularly provide
14 news reporting and political commentary to a wide audience of Americans who seek out
15 Plaintiffs' channels, the First Amendment rights of Plaintiffs' right to speak and the
16 public's right to hear are directly implicated. Because YouTube terminated and suspended
17 Plaintiffs' channels just 19 days before the November 3 election—and because many
18 Americans have been engaged in early voting since October 15—a resolution of the
19 propriety of YouTube's account terminations and suspensions is urgently required.
20 Plaintiffs seek specific performance of the TOS contract and seek immediate injunctive
21 relief ordering YouTube to restore their channels to the condition in which they existed on
22 October 15, 2020. Because Plaintiffs' channels address issues of public concern that are
23 highly relevant to the November 3 election and its anticipated aftermath, and because
24 Plaintiffs have been given no time to expeditiously find an alternative platform for the
25 widespread dissemination of their speech, both Plaintiffs and the public will suffer
26 irreparable harm in the absence of an immediate and affirmative injunction.

YOUTUBE ANALYTICS CONCERNING EACH OF THE PLAINTIFFS

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2 12. PLAINTIFF JOHN DOE created a YouTube channel called “JustInformed
3 Talk” on January 15, 2015. PLAINTIFF JOHN DOE entered into the TOS contract with
4 YouTube. During the course of the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF JOHN DOE uploaded
5 890 videos to the channel, which garnered more than 281,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the
6 890 videos were viewed approximately 60,154,395 times. The channel was classified on
7 YouTube as a news channel. The channel had no history of strikes or prior violations. On
8 October 15, 2020, YouTube notified PLAINTIFF JOHN DOE that the account was suspended
9 “due to repeated or severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was
10 given. There was not any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF JOHN DOE to
11 download the content contained on the “Just Informed Talk” news channel.

12 13. PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE created a YouTube channel called “SGT Report
13 *2*” on January 26, 2011, when he entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the
14 course of the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE uploaded 31 videos to the
15 channel, which garnered more than 107,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 31 videos were
16 viewed approximately 1,597,694 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as a news
17 channel. The channel had no history of strikes or prior violations. On October 15, 2020,
18 YouTube notified PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE that the account was suspended “due to repeated
19 or severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not
20 any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE to download the content
21 contained on the “SGT Report *2” news channel.

22 14. PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE created a YouTube channel called “SGTreport” on
23 February 3, 2007 entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of the
24 contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE uploaded 1,469 videos to the channel,
25 which garnered more than 630,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 1,469 videos were viewed
26 approximately 130,503,359 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as a news channel.
27 The channel had no history of strikes or prior violations. On October 15, 2020, YouTube notified
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1 PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE that the account was suspended “due to repeated or severe
2 violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not any
3 notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE to download the content
4 contained on the “SGTreport” news channel.

5 15. PLAINTIFF JAMES DOE created a YouTube channel called “X22Report” on
6 February 4, 2013 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of the
7 contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF JAMES DOE uploaded 3,721 videos to the channel, which
8 garnered more than 952,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 3,721 videos were viewed
9 approximately 292,569,198 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as a people channel.
10 The channel had history of a single strike or prior violations. On October 15, 2020, YouTube
11 notified PLAINTIFF JAMES DOE that the account was suspended “due to repeated or severe
12 violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not any
13 notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF JAMES DOE to download the content
14 contained on the “X22Report” news channel.

15 16. PLAINTIFF HENRY DOE created a YouTube channel called “SpaceShot76” on
16 December 15, 2008 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of the
17 contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF HENRY DOE uploaded 792 videos to the channel, which
18 garnered more than 159,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 792 videos were viewed
19 approximately 32,227,188 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as an entertainment
20 channel. The channel had no history strikes and only a single violation. On October 15, 2020,
21 YouTube notified PLAINTIFF HENRY DOE that the account was suspended “due to repeated or
22 severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not
23 any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF HENRY DOE to download the content
24 contained on the “SpaceShot76” news channel.

25 17. PLAINTIFF ROBERT DOE created a YouTube channel called “TRUreporting” on
26 May 5, 2015 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of the
27 contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF ROBERT DOE uploaded 707 videos to the channel, which
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1 garnered more than 216,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 707 videos were viewed
2 approximately 23,626,051 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as a news channel. The
3 channel had no history of any strikes. On October 15, 2020, YouTube notified PLAINTIFF
4 ROBERT DOE that the account was suspended “due to repeated or severe violations of our
5 Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not any notice, nor sufficient
6 notice, to permit PLAINTIFF ROBERT DOE to download the content contained on the
7 “TRUreporting” news channel.

8 18. PLAINTIFF CHRISTOPHER DOE created a YouTube channel called “RedPill78”
9 on July 21, 2006 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of the
10 contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF CHRISTOPHER DOE uploaded 800 videos to the channel,
11 which garnered more than 270,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 800 videos were viewed
12 approximately 48,764,950 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as a news channel. The
13 channel had a history of a single strike. On October 15, 2020, YouTube notified PLAINTIFF
14 CHRISTOPHER DOE that the account was suspended “due to repeated or severe violations of our
15 Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not any notice, nor sufficient
16 notice, to permit PLAINTIFF CHRISTOPHER DOE to download the content contained on the
17 “RedPill78” news channel.

18 19. PLAINTIFF MATTHEW DOE created a YouTube channel called “Edge of
19 Wonder” on December 6, 2017 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the
20 course of the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF MATTHEW DOE uploaded 251 videos to the
21 channel, which garnered more than 467,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 251 videos were
22 viewed approximately 38,089,707 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as an
23 entertainment channel. The channel had no history of strikes. On October 15, 2020, YouTube
24 notified PLAINTIFF MATTHEW DOE that the account was suspended “due to repeated or severe
25 violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not any
26 notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF MATTHEW DOE to download the content
27 contained on the “Edge of Wonder” entertainment channel.

1 20. PLAINTIFF POLLY ST. GEORGE created a YouTube channel called
2 “Amazing Polly” on March 9, 2016 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube.
3 During the course of the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF POLLY ST. GEORGE
4 uploaded 387 videos to the channel, which garnered more than 375,000 subscribers. In
5 the aggregate, the 387 videos were viewed approximately 24,660,282 times. The channel
6 was classified on YouTube as a news channel. The channel had no history of strikes. On
7 October 15, 2020, YouTube notified PLAINTIFF POLLY ST. GEORGE that the account
8 was suspended “due to repeated or severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” No
9 advance notice was given. There was not any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit
10 PLAINTIFF POLLY ST. GEORGE to download the content contained on the “Amazing
11 Polly” news channel.

12 21. PLAINTIFF SCOTT DEGROAT created a YouTube channel called “Woke
13 Societies” in April of 2019 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course
14 of the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF SCOTT DEGROAT uploaded approximately 300
15 videos to the channel, which garnered more than 108,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the
16 approximately 300 videos were viewed over 4,500,000 times. The channel had no history of
17 strikes. On October 15, 2020, YouTube notified PLAINTIFF SCOTT DEGROAT that the
18 account was suspended “due to repeated or severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” No
19 advance notice was given. There was not any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF
20 SCOTT DEGROAT to download the content contained on the “Woke Societies” news channel.

21 22. PLAINTIFF DAVID J. HAYES created a YouTube channel called “Praying
22 Medic” in July 27, 2010 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of
23 the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF DAVID J. HAYES uploaded approximately 300 videos
24 to the channel, which garnered more than 391,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the
25 approximately 300 videos were viewed over 40 million times. The channel had a history of single
26 strike. On October 15, 2020, YouTube notified DAVID J. HAYES that the account was
27 suspended “due to repeated or severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” There was not
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1 any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF DAVID HAYES to download the content
2 contained on the “Praying Medic” news channel.

3 23. PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE created a YouTube channel called “dnajlion7” on
4 October 11, 2007 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of the
5 contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE uploaded 2,652 videos to the channel, which
6 garnered more than 113,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 2,652 videos were viewed
7 approximately 28,361,823 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as an education channel.
8 The channel had no history of active strikes. On October 15, 2020, YouTube notified
9 PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE that the account was suspended “due to repeated or severe violations
10 of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not any notice, nor
11 sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE to download the content contained on the
12 “dnajlion7” entertainment channel.

13 24. PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE created a YouTube channel called “Daniel Lee” on
14 October 23, 2019 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of the
15 contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE uploaded 84 videos to the channel, which
16 garnered more than 30,300 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 84 videos were viewed
17 approximately 999,348 times. The channel had no history of active strikes. On October 15, 2020,
18 YouTube notified PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE that the account was suspended “due to repeated or
19 severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not
20 any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE to download the content
21 contained on the “Daniel Lee” channel.

22 25. PLAINTIFF MISHEL McCUMBER created a YouTube channel called
23 “DeceptionBytes” on July 31, 2011 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the
24 course of the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF MISHEL McCUMBER uploaded 1,030 videos
25 to the channel, which garnered more than 69,200 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 1,030 videos
26 were viewed approximately 18,239,613 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as a news
27 channel. The channel had a history of a single copyright strike. YouTube never notified
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1 PLAINTIFF MISHEL McCUMBER that the account was suspended or terminated; a user,
2 however, attempting to access the channel would see the following warning: “due to repeated or
3 severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” YouTube removed the channel without any
4 notice to PLAINTIFF MISHEL MCCUMBER. There was not any notice, nor sufficient notice, to
5 permit PLAINTIFF MISHEL MCCUMBER to download the content contained on the
6 “DeceptionBytes” entertainment channel.

7 26. PLAINTIFF JEFF PEDERSEN created a YouTube channel called
8 “InTheMatrixxx” on July 11, 2013 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the
9 course of the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF JEFF PEDERSEN uploaded 464 videos to the
10 channel, which garnered more than 76,900 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 464 videos were
11 viewed approximately 4,667,407 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as a people
12 channel. The channel had a few resolved warnings and strikes. On October 15, 2020, YouTube
13 notified PLAINTIFF JEFF PEDERSEN that the account was suspended “due to repeated or severe
14 violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not any
15 notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF JEFF PEDERSEN to download the content
16 contained on the “InTheMatrixxx” channel.

17 27. PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER created a YouTube channel called “Destroying
18 the Illusion” on November 24, 2016 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the
19 course of the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER uploaded 794 videos to
20 the channel, which garnered more than 238,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 794 videos were
21 viewed approximately 30,050,517 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as a people
22 channel. The channel had a history of one copyright strike. On October 15, 2020, YouTube
23 notified PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER that the account was suspended “due to repeated or
24 severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given. There was not
25 any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER to download the
26 content contained on the “Destroying the Illusion” channel.

27 28. PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER created a YouTube channel called “Destroying
28

1 the Illusion 2.0” and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of the
2 contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER uploaded 13 videos to the channel,
3 which garnered more than 368,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 13 videos were viewed
4 approximately 11,758,130 times. The channel had no history of strikes. On October 15, 2020,
5 YouTube notified PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER that the account was suspended “due to
6 repeated or severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given.
7 There was not any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER to
8 download the content contained on the “Destroying the Illusion 2.0” channel.

9 29. PLAINTIFF SARAH WESTALL created a YouTube channel called “Sarah
10 Westall” on April 4, 2012 and entered into the TOS contract with YouTube. During the course of
11 the contractual relationship, PLAINTIFF SARAH WESTALL uploaded 665 videos to the
12 channel, which garnered more than 125,000 subscribers. In the aggregate, the 665 videos were
13 viewed approximately 15,367,956 times. The channel was classified on YouTube as a news
14 channel. The channel had a history of copyright strikes and a single guideline strike; however, 10
15 videos were previously removed without any warnings, notices or reasons given. On October 15,
16 2020, YouTube notified PLAINTIFF SARAH WESTALL that the account was suspended “due to
17 repeated or severe violations of our Community Guidelines.” No advance notice was given.
18 There was not any notice, nor sufficient notice, to permit PLAINTIFF SARAH WESTALL to
19 download the content contained on the “Sarah Westall” channel.

20 30. Recently, politicians from all areas of government have demanded that Big Tech,
21 particularly Google and YouTube, take down content with which they disagree—i.e., content that
22 they consider “harmful,” “offensive,” “conspiracy theories” and the like. Since these demands
23 began, YouTube creators and partners have been excised from the platform, most suddenly on or
24 around October 15.

25 31. Plaintiffs are aware that in the past, Plaintiffs who have alleged First Amendment
26 violations against Defendants and other members of large social-media companies (collectively,
27 “Big Tech”) have lost because Big Tech is comprised of companies, i.e., they have been
28

1 considered private, not state, actors, whose actions are not constrained by First
2 Amendment concerns. However, numerous state actors, as described in the next section
3 of this Complaint, have pressed Big Tech into their service to combat what those actors
4 consider to be “harmful” wrongthink on social media. In Blum v. Yaretsky, 457 U.S. 991
5 (1982), the United States Supreme Court stated that state action may be pleaded,
6 presumed or proved where “there is a sufficiently close nexus between the State and the
7 challenged action of the regulated entity so that the action of the latter may be fairly
8 treated as that of the State itself.” The purpose of this requirement is to assure that
9 constitutional standards are invoked only when it can be said that the State is responsible
10 for the specific conduct of which the plaintiff complains. Where, as in this case, the state
11 has exercised “coercive power or has provided such significant encouragement, either
12 overt or covert, that the choice must in law be deemed that of the state.”

13 **GOVERNMENT ACTORS ENCOURAGED, COERCED, AND THREATENED THE**
14 **BIG TECH GIANTS AND THEIR TOP EXECUTIVES**

15 32. Representative Schiff’s 2019 Threat: On February 14, 2019, Representative
16 Schiff sent a letter to Mr. Pichai, which is attached hereto as Exhibit C and incorporated by
17 reference as if it were set forth fully herein (“Schiff 2019 Letter”). The Schiff 2019 Letter was
18 published on official letterhead in Representative Schiff’s capacity as a Congressman, his
19 position on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and his position as an *ex officio*
20 member of the Committee on Appropriations. The text of the Schiff 2019 Letter and a press
21 release announcing its existence were posted on Representative Schiff’s official website and can
22 be found at [https://schiff.house.gov/news/press-releases/schiff-sends-letter-to-google-facebook-](https://schiff.house.gov/news/press-releases/schiff-sends-letter-to-google-facebook-regarding-anti-vaccine-misinformation)
23 [regarding-anti-vaccine-misinformation](https://schiff.house.gov/news/press-releases/schiff-sends-letter-to-google-facebook-regarding-anti-vaccine-misinformation). The Schiff 2019 Letter was published on official
24 Congressional letterhead. In the 2019 Schiff Letter, Representative Schiff indicated that that he
25 had “discussed with [Mr. Pichar] in other contexts” that Google’s algorithms “are not designed
26 to distinguish quality information from misinformation, and that the consequences of that are
27 particularly troubling for public health issues.” Congressman Schiff indicated that he was
28

1 “pleased to see YouTube’s recent announcement that it will no longer recommend videos that
2 violate its community guidelines, such as conspiracy theories or medically inaccurate videos,
3 and *encourage* further action to be taken related to vaccine misinformation.” Representative
4 Schiff also demanded that Google respond to numerous questions, menacingly “reminding” Mr.
5 Pichai that “[a]s more Americans rely on your services as their primary source of information, it
6 is vital that you take that responsibility with the seriousness it requires, and nowhere more so
7 than in matters of public health and children’s health.” See Exhibit C. A few months later, at a
8 July 16, 2019, hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the issue of search-engine
9 censorship, Google representative Karan Bhatia informed the Senators in attendance that Google
10 had begun “targeting” anti-vaccination speech.

11 33. Representative Schiff’s 2020 Demands: On April 29, 2020, in the wake of the
12 COVID-19 pandemic, Representative Schiff sent a letter to Sundar Pichai and Susan Wojcicki.
13 The letter is attached hereto as Exhibit D and incorporated by reference as if it were set forth in
14 full herein (“Schiff 2020 Letter”). The Schiff 2020 Letter was published on official Congressional
15 letterhead and signed by “Adam B. Schiff, Member of Congress” in his official capacity and as
16 the Chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and an *ex officio* member of the
17 Committee on Appropriations. The Schiff 2020 Letter was also published on Representative
18 Schiff’s official Twitter account, @RepAdamSchiff, an account with more than 2.3 million
19 followers. It was “liked” by more than 12,700 other Twitter users and was directly retweeted
20 more than 5,400 times; see <https://twitter.com/RepAdamSchiff/status/1255902443390599169>.
21 The post on Twitter was retweeted by YouTube CEO Susan Wojcicki, see
22 <https://twitter.com/SusanWojcicki/status/1256304911446208512>. Ms. Wojcicki responded
23 directly to Representative Schiff and acknowledged her company’s “partnership” with
24 Representative Schiff and other government actors or Congress itself: “Thanks for reaching out.
25 @YouTube, we’re working every day to protect people from misinformation and help them find
26 authoritative information. **We appreciate your partnership** and will continue to consult² with
27

28 ² The standard definitions of the term “consult” are to “have regard to,” “ask the advice of

1 Members of Congress as we address the evolving issues around #COVID19.” (Emphasis added.)
2 See Exhibit E. Ms. Wojcicki also appeared on CNN and acknowledged that YouTube would
3 comply with Representative Schiff’s request—to “raise authoritative information”—and promised
4 that YouTube would identify, remove and delete videos that were “medically unsubstantiated” or
5 that disagreed with the World Health Organization.

6 34. The Schiff 2020 Letter addressed the public health crisis and what Representative
7 Schiff described as the need for Americans “to receive the best information possible so that they
8 can keep themselves, their families and their communities healthy.” After providing examples of
9 content that the Congressman deemed “harmful medical information,” he urged the letter’s
10 recipients to take action as follows:

11 Though the best protection is removing or downgrading harmful content before
12 users engage with it, that is not always possible. As you are likely aware,
13 Facebook recently announced plans to display messages to any users who have
14 engaged with harmful coronavirus-related misinformation that has since been
15 removed from the platform and connect them with resources from the World
16 Health Organization. ***I urge you to adopt a similar practice for YouTube users***
17 and others who engage with harmful information on your platform, to proactively
18 inform them and direct them to authoritative, medically accurate resources. **While**
19 **taking down harmful misinformation is a crucial step**, mitigating the harms
20 from false content that is removed requires also ensuring that those users who
21 accessed it while it was available have as high a likelihood of [sic] possible of
22 viewing the facts as well.

23 See Exhibit E. On information and belief, the purpose and effect of the Schiff 2020 Letter
24 was to pressure Google/YouTube into doing Representative Schiff’s bidding through the
25 veiled threat that attends a public directive issued by a powerful member of Congress with
26 significant power to institute and force the passage of laws to regulate Google/YouTube
27 and its subsidiaries in innumerable ways that would affect its business operations.

28 35. Speaker Pelosi’s Threat to Strip Big Tech of Section 230 Protections:

During a podcast with Silicon Valley journalist Kara Swisher, Speaker of the House
Nancy Pelosi made the following statement about CDA 230 immunity: “It is a gift to them
and I don’t think that they are treating it with the respect that they should, and so I think

opinion of” or to “deliberate together,” an act that occurs *before* a decision is made. See
<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/consult>

1 that that could be a question mark and in jeopardy... I do think that for the privilege of 230, there
2 has to be a bigger sense of responsibility on it. And it is not out of the question that that could be
3 removed.”

4 36. Speaker Pelosi’s June 2020 Threat: On June 16, 2020, Speaker Pelosi participated
5 in an international online Georgetown University Institute on Data Democracy and Politics event
6 titled “Forum on COVID-19 Social Media Disinformation.” The forum was publicly
7 livestreamed on YouTube on June 16, 2020. The forum’s events included working groups whose
8 stated purpose was to combat “disinformation.” The participants included both government
9 officials and representatives from various social media platforms. The event moderator described
10 Speaker Pelosi as a “very influential leader[.]” Speaker Pelosi stated, “The American people,
11 including social media platform employees, are demanding an end to the exploitation of the
12 public’s health, financial security, and lives. Congress, employees, advertisers, and the public
13 must work as one to shine a bright light on the division and the disinformation proliferating
14 online. And together, we must send a message to social media executives. You will be held
15 accountable for your misconduct.”

16 37. Introduction of House Resolution 1154: On August 25, 2020, a resolution was
17 introduced in the House of Representatives to condemn a “movement” that it sloppily referred to
18 “QAnon,” which the resolution claimed consists of conspiracy theories that undermine the public
19 trust. In reality, “Q” is the presumed author (or authors) of anonymous posts and links on
20 political issues of national importance and “QAnons” are people who read the posts and study the
21 information contained therein. According to a survey reported on by *Forbes Magazine*, 56%
22 percent of Republicans believe that “QAnon” theory is “mostly or partly true” and 4% of
23 Democrats think the theory is “partly true.”

24 38. While conspiracy theories abound, particularly on today’s fast-moving information
25 superhighway, never since McCarthyism have the government and its actors moved so quickly to
26 condemn and excise them from public debate. From a historical perspective, many accounts of
27 current events that were once lambasted as outlandish conspiracy theories have proven to be true
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1 and have been reported by legacy media as such. Following are only a few “conspiracy
2 theories” that turned out to be true: (1) the U.S. Department of the Treasury poisoned
3 alcohol during Prohibition and people died; (2) the U.S. Public Health Service lied about
4 treating black men with syphilis for more than 40 years in the Tuskegee Syphilis
5 Experiment; (3) more than 100 million Americans received a polio vaccine contaminated
6 with a potential cancer-causing virus; (4) parts of the Gulf of Tonkin Incident, which led
7 to the U.S. intervention in Vietnam, never happened; (5) the government tested the effects
8 of LSD on unwitting American and Canadian citizens; (6) in 1974, the CIA secretly
9 resurfaced a sunken Soviet submarine with three nuclear-armed ballistic missiles; (7) the
10 U.S. government sold weapons to Iran, violating an embargo, and used the money to
11 support Nicaraguan militants; and (8) a public-relations firm organized congressional
12 testimony that propelled America’s involvement in the Persian Gulf War. See
13 <https://www.businessinsider.com/true-government-conspiracies-2013-12>.

14 Notwithstanding the fact that some ideas once dismissed as “conspiracy theories” have
15 turned out to reflect historical truth, when it comes to ideas about current events that
16 challenge the government, Congress, with YouTube as its partner, appears prepared to
17 launch a second McCarthy era. Is stifling the debate and characterizing divergent political
18 views and research and commentary related to “conspiracy theories” what our Founders
19 would have wanted?

20 39. Types of Power Wielded by the State Actors: Although Speaker Pelosi and
21 Representative Schiff may not have the power to pass legislation on their own, they
22 certainly wield influence sufficient to coerce and substantially encourage the Defendants
23 and, on information and belief, have done so. This power is wielded through not only
24 inquiry letters and demand letters from Congress, such as Exhibits C and D but also public
25 statements such as those made by Speaker Pelosi that Big Tech will be held “accountable”.
26 Furthermore, both Representative Schiff and Speaker Pelosi represent California, where
27 all of the Defendants have their principal places of business. In addition, the state actors
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1 referenced above and Committees of Congress have the power to call the Defendants' executives
2 before various committees and bodies of Congress to testify, as they did in 2018 and 2020, and
3 did so again just last week.

4 40. The Senate Demands Google CEO Appear to Testify on the Hill About
5 Censorship: As a demonstration of the power wielded by members of Congress over presumably
6 private actors such as Google, on October 1, 2020, the Senate Commerce Committee voted to
7 compel the testimony of the CEOs of Facebook, Google and Twitter to mark the start of a new
8 Congressional war on what it characterizes as hate speech, misinformation and political bias on
9 social media. The Senate Commerce Committee authorized the issuance of subpoenas for
10 Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg, Google CEO Sundar Pichai, and Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey to
11 force them to appear at a planned hearing if they do not agree to do so voluntarily. The Senate
12 Committee indicated the testimony is needed to "to reveal the extent of influence that their
13 companies have over American speech during a critical time in our democratic process,"
14 according to Sen. Roger Wicker, the Mississippi Republican who heads the committee. In other
15 words, while the Democratic-controlled House passed House Resolution 1154 encouraging
16 censorship, the Republican-controlled Senate will be asking hard questions of Big Tech.
17 Plaintiffs are at the heart of this political and constitutional debate.

18 41. The Department of Justice Sued Google for Antitrust Violations: On October 20,
19 2020, the Department of Justice, along with eleven State Attorneys General, sued Google for
20 violating federal antitrust laws. "Today, millions of Americans rely on the Internet and online
21 platforms for their daily lives. Competition in this industry is vitally important, which is why
22 today's challenge against Google—the gatekeeper of the Internet—for violating antitrust laws is a
23 monumental case both for the Department of Justice and for the American people," said Attorney
24 General William Barr.

25 42. The Passage of House Resolution 1154: On October 2, 2020, the United States
26 House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1154, the introduction of which is described
27 above, entitled "Condemning QAnon and rejecting the conspiracy theories it promotes." The
28

1 House Resolution is attached as Exhibit F. The record of Congressional actions with
2 respect to H.R. 1154 are attached as Exhibit G. In H.R. 1154, the House condemned
3 “QAnon” and noted that “conspiracy theories” undermine trust in America’s democratic
4 institutions, encourage rejection of objective reality, and deepen our Nation’s political
5 polarization.” The House resolved to condemn “QAnon,” “condemn groups and all other
6 groups and ideologies ... that contribute to the spread of unfounded conspiracy theories
7 and that encourage Americans to destroy public and private property and attack law
8 enforcement officers” and “urge[] all Americans ... to seek information from authoritative
9 sources and to engage in political debate from a common factual foundation.” There is no
10 question that there is a legitimate existing public debate over what is “authoritative
11 information” and whether it is legitimate to question or challenge politicians and
12 government officials. There is no question that Plaintiffs’ speech and the rights of
13 Americans to hear it is at the heart of this public debate that is ongoing in the halls of
14 Congress.

15 43. The fact that Congress, or at least the House of Representatives, has
16 condemned political speech with which it does not agree in H.R. 1154 and that YouTube
17 almost immediately purged Plaintiffs’ content raises the strongest inference that YouTube
18 acted at the direct behest and encouragement of the United States House of
19 Representatives.

20 **INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

21 44. Plaintiffs are entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctions. Defendants
22 are acting and threatening to act under color of state law, both in a nexus with the
23 government and in joint action with the government, to deprive Plaintiffs of their
24 constitutional rights. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury and will continue to suffer a
25 real and immediate threat of irreparable injury as a result of the continued censorship of
26 their political speech on YouTube. Plaintiffs have no plain, adequate, or speedy remedy at
27 law.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Jurisdiction and Venue

45. This is a civil action seeking damages, declaratory relief, and injunctive relief under the laws of the United States, including but not limited to the First Amendment, the Equal Protection Clause, and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiffs also seek damages and injunctive relief under California state law, where not preempted by Federal law.

46. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (civil rights), 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (declaratory relief), and 28 U.S.C. § 1367 (supplemental jurisdiction).

47. Plaintiffs' claims for declaratory and injunctive relief are authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the general legal and equitable powers of this Court.

48. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because all Defendants have "continuous, systematic" ties to California and/or their principal place of business is within this District.

49. Venue in this District is proper because a substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district and the parties have selected the Northern District of California pursuant to written contract, contained in their Terms of Service, which bind the parties.

B. The Parties³

50. PLAINTIFF JOHN DOE at all relevant times herein was a resident of Bakersfield, California. PLAINTIFF JOHN DOE is the creator of the channel "JustInformed Talk," which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube terminated or suspended the channel.

³ Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 10(a), the DOE Plaintiffs and POLLY ST. GEORGE proceed anonymously.

1 51. PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE at all relevant times herein was a resident of
2 Stillwater, Minnesota. PLAINTIFF MICHAEL DOE is the creator of channels “SGTreport” and
3 “SGT Report *2*,” which were on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube
4 terminated or suspended the channels.

5 52. PLAINTIFF JAMES DOE at all relevant times herein was a resident of
6 Wellington, Florida. PLAINTIFF JAMES DOE is the creator of the channel “X22Report,”
7 which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube terminated or
8 suspended the channels.

9 53. PLAINTIFF HENRY DOE at all relevant times herein was a resident of
10 Rhode Island. PLAINTIFF HENRY DOE is the creator of the channel “SpaceShot76,”
11 which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube terminated or
12 suspended the channel.

13 54. PLAINTIFF ROBERT DOE at all relevant times herein was a resident of
14 Greenville, South Carolina. PLAINTIFF ROBERT DOE is the creator of the channel
15 “TRUreporting,” which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube
16 terminated or suspended the channel.

17 55. PLAINTIFF CHRISTOPHER DOE at all relevant times herein was a
18 resident of Lansing, Michigan, California. PLAINTIFF CHRISTOPHER DOE is the
19 creator of the channel “RedPill78,” which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when
20 Google/YouTube terminated or suspended the channel.

21 56. PLAINTIFF MATTHEW DOE at all relevant times herein was a resident of
22 Flushing, New York. PLAINTIFF MATTHEW DOE is the creator of the channel “Edge
23 of Wonder,” which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube
24 terminated or suspended the channel.

25 57. PLAINTIFF POLLY ST. GEORGE at all relevant times herein was a
26 resident of Kingston, Ontario. PLAINTIFF POLLY ST. GEORGE is the creator of the
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1 channel “Amazing Polly,” which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when
2 Google/YouTube terminated or suspended the channel.

3 58. PLAINTIFF SCOTT DEGROAT at all relevant times herein was a resident
4 of Campbell Hall, New York. PLAINTIFF SCOTT DEGROAT is the creator of the channel
5 “Woke Societies” which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube
6 terminated or suspended the channel.

7 59. PLAINTIFF DAVID J HAYES at all relevant times herein was a resident of
8 Gilbert, Arizona. PLAINTIFF DAVID J. HAYES is the creator of the channel “Praying Medic”
9 which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube terminated or suspended
10 the channel.

11 60. PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE at all relevant times herein was a resident of Juneau,
12 Alaska. PLAINTIFF DANIEL LEE is the creator of the channels “dnajlion7” and “Daniel Lee”
13 which were on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube terminated or suspended
14 the channel.

15 61. PLAINTIFF MISHEL McCUMBER at all relevant times herein was a resident of
16 Baton Rouge, Louisiana. PLAINTIFF MISHEL McCUMBER is the creator of the channel
17 “Deception Bytes,” which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube
18 terminated or suspended the channel.

19 62. PLAINTIFF JEFF PEDERSEN at all relevant times herein was a resident of Palm
20 City, Florida. PLAINTIFF JEFF PEDERSEN is the creator of the channel “InTheMatrixxx
21 Bytes,” which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when Google/YouTube terminated or
22 suspended the channel.

23 63. PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER at all relevant times herein was a resident of Gig
24 Harbor, Washington. PLAINTIFF JORDAN SATHER is the creator of the channels “Destroying
25 the Illusion” and “Destroying the Illusion 2.0,” which were on YouTube until October 15, 2020,
26 when Google/YouTube terminated or suspended the channel.

1 64. PLAINTIFF SARAH WESTALL at all relevant times herein was a resident
2 of Inner Grove Heights, Minnesota. PLAINTIFF SARAH WESTALL is the creator of the
3 channel "Sarah Westall," which was on YouTube until October 15, 2020, when
4 Google/YouTube terminated or suspended the channel.

5 65. Defendant Google, LLC, is a Delaware corporation with its principal place
6 of business in Mountain View, California.

7 66. Defendant YouTube, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its
8 principal place of business in San Mateo, California.

9 67. Defendants DOES 1 through 5 are responsible in some manner for the
10 events and happenings herein alleged, as well as for the damages alleged.

11 68. DOES 6 through 10 are responsible in some manner for the events and
12 happenings herein alleged, as well as for the damages alleged.

13 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

14 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **(Breach of Contract)**

16 **(By Plaintiff JOHN DOE Against Defendant YouTube, LLC and Does 1 Through 10)**

17 69. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
18 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

19 70. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators,
20 exists between the parties; that contract can be found at
21 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do,
22 inter alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels
23 was flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or
24 terminate the channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or
25 suspension; (4) allow the posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's
26 Community Guidelines; and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or
27 suspension with sufficient time for them to download content.
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1 71. Plaintiff JOHN DOE did all, or substantially all, of the significant things that the
2 contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff JOHN DOE was excused from doing them.

3 72. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give
4 the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without cause; (3) failed to
5 give Plaintiff JOHN DOE notice sufficient to allow him to download his content; and (4) failed to
6 provide the appeals process it promised.

7 73. Plaintiff JOHN DOE has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's failure to comply
8 with the contract.

9 74. Plaintiff JOHN DOE is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

10 75. Plaintiff JOHN DOE is entitled to injunctive relief.

11 76. Plaintiff JOHN DOE is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney fees pursuant
12 to the Terms of Service.

13 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

14 **(Breach of Contract)**

15 **(By Plaintiff MICHAEL DOE Against Defendant YouTube, LLC and Does 1 Through 10)**

16 77. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
17 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

18 78. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators, exists
19 between the parties; that contract can be found at
20 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do, inter
21 alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels was flagged,
22 stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or terminate the channels
23 unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or suspension; (4) allow the
24 posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's Community Guidelines; and (5)
25 notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension with sufficient time for them to
26 download content.

1 79. Plaintiff MICHAEL DOE did all, or substantially all, of the significant
2 things that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff MICHAEL DOE was
3 excused from doing them.

4 80. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed
5 to give the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without
6 cause; (3) failed to give Plaintiff MICHAEL DOE notice sufficient to allow him to
7 download his content; and (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

8 81. Plaintiff MICHAEL DOE has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's
9 failure to comply with the contract.

10 82. Plaintiff MICHAEL DOE is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

11 83. Plaintiff MICHAEL DOE is entitled to injunctive relief.

12 84. Plaintiff MICHAEL DOE is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney
13 fees pursuant to the Terms of Service.

14 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **(Breach of Contract)**

16 **(By Plaintiff JAMES DOE Against Defendant YouTube, LLC and Does 1 Through 10)**

17 85. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
18 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

19 86. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators,
20 exists between the parties; that contract can be found at
21 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do,
22 inter alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels
23 was flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or
24 terminate the channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or
25 suspension; (4) allow the posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's
26 Community Guidelines; and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or
27 suspension with sufficient time for them to download content.

28

1 87. Plaintiff JAMES DOE did all, or substantially all, of the significant things that the
2 contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff JAMES DOE was excused from doing them.

3 88. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give
4 the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without cause; (3) failed to
5 give Plaintiff JAMES DOE notice sufficient to allow him to download his content; and (4) failed
6 to provide the appeals process it promised.

7 89. Plaintiff JAMES DOE has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's failure to
8 comply with the contract.

9 90. Plaintiff JAMES DOE is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

10 91. Plaintiff JAMES DOE is entitled to injunctive relief.

11 92. Plaintiff JAMES DOE is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney fees pursuant
12 to the Terms of Service.

13 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

14 **(Breach of Contract)**

15 **(By Plaintiff HENRY DOE Against Defendant YouTube, LLC and Does 1 Through 10)**

16 93. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
17 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

18 94. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators, exists
19 between the parties; that contract can be found at
20 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do, inter
21 alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels was
22 flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or terminate the
23 channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or suspension; (4)
24 allow the posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's Community Guidelines;
25 and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension with sufficient time for
26 them to download content.

1 95. Plaintiff HENRY DOE did all, or substantially all, of the significant things
2 that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff HENRY DOE was excused
3 from doing them.

4 96. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give
5 the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without cause; (3)
6 failed to give Plaintiff HENRY DOE notice sufficient to allow him to download his
7 content; and (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

8 97. Plaintiff HENRY DOE has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's failure
9 to comply with the contract.

10 98. Plaintiff HENRY DOE is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

11 99. Plaintiff HENRY DOE is entitled to injunctive relief.

12 100. Plaintiff HENRY DOE is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney fees
13 pursuant to the Terms of Service.

14 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **(Breach of Contract)**

16 **(By Plaintiff ROBERT DOE Against Defendant YouTube, LLC and Does 1 Through 10)**

17 101. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
18 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

19 102. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
20 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

21 103. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators,
22 exists between the parties; that contract can be found at
23 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do,
24 inter alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels
25 was flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or
26 terminate the channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or
27 suspension; (4) allow the posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's
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1 Community Guidelines; and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension
2 with sufficient time for them to download content.

3 104. Plaintiff ROBERT DOE did all, or substantially all, of the significant things that
4 the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff ROBERT DOE was excused from doing
5 them.

6 105. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give
7 the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without cause; (3) failed to
8 give Plaintiff ROBERT DOE notice sufficient to allow him to download his content; and
9 (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

10 106. Plaintiff ROBERT DOE has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's failure to
11 comply with the contract.

12 107. Plaintiff ROBERT DOE is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

13 108. Plaintiff ROBERT DOE is entitled to injunctive relief.

14 109. Plaintiff ROBERT DOE is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney fees
15 pursuant to the Terms of Service.

16 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

17 **(Breach of Contract)**

18 **(By Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER DOE Against Defendant YouTube, LLC**
19 **and Does 1 Through 10)**

20 110. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
21 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

22 111. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
23 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

24 112. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators, exists
25 between the parties; that contract can be found at
26 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do, inter
27 alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels was flagged,
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1 stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or terminate the
2 channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or suspension;
3 (4) allow the posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's Community
4 Guidelines; and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension with
5 sufficient time for them to download content.

6 113. Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER DOE did all, or substantially all, of the
7 significant things that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff
8 CHRISTOPHER DOE was excused from doing them.

9 114. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed
10 to give the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without
11 cause; (3) failed to give Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER DOE notice sufficient to allow him to
12 download his content; and (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

13 115. Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER DOE has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's
14 failure to comply with the contract.

15 116. Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER DOE is entitled to specific performance of the
16 contract.

17 117. Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER DOE is entitled to injunctive relief.

18 118. Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER DOE is also entitled to his costs of suit and
19 attorney fees pursuant to the Terms of Service.

20 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

21 **(Breach of Contract)**

22 **(By Plaintiff MATTHEW DOE Against Defendant YouTube, LLC**
23 **and Does 1 Through 10)**

24 110. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
25 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

26 111. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
27 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

1 112. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube’s Terms of Service for content creators, exists
2 between the parties; that contract can be found at
3 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do, inter
4 alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels was flagged,
5 stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or terminate the channels
6 unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or suspension; (4) allow the
7 posting of Plaintiffs’ videos unless they violated YouTube’s Community Guidelines; and (5)
8 notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension with sufficient time for them to
9 download content.

10 113. Plaintiff MATTHEW DOE did all, or substantially all, of the significant things
11 that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff MATTHEW DOE was excused from
12 doing them.

13 114. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give
14 the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff’s channel without cause; (3) failed to
15 give Plaintiff MATTHEW notice sufficient to allow him to download his content; and (4) failed
16 to provide the appeals process it promised.

17 115. Plaintiff MATTHEW DOE has been harmed by Defendant YouTube’s failure to
18 comply with the contract.

19 116. Plaintiff MATTHEW DOE is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

20 117. Plaintiff MATTHEW DOE is entitled to injunctive relief.

21 118. Plaintiff MATTHEW DOE is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney fees
22 pursuant to the Terms of Service.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract)

**(By Plaintiff POLLY ST. GEORGE Against Defendant YouTube, LLC
and Does 1 Through 10)**

119. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

120. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

121. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube’s Terms of Service for content creators, exists between the parties; that contract can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do, inter alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels was flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or terminate the channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or suspension; (4) allow the posting of Plaintiffs’ videos unless they violated YouTube’s Community Guidelines; and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension with sufficient time for them to download content.

122. Plaintiff POLLY ST. GEORGE did all, or substantially all, of the significant things that the contract required her to do; alternatively, Plaintiff POLLY ST. GEORGE was excused from doing them.

123. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff’s channel without cause; (3) failed to give Plaintiff POLLY ST. GEORGE notice sufficient to allow her to download her content; and (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

124. Plaintiff POLLY ST. GEORGE has been harmed by Defendant YouTube’s failure to comply with the contract.

1 125. Plaintiff POLLY ST. GEORGE is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

2 126. Plaintiff POLLY ST. GEORGE is entitled to injunctive relief.

3 127. Plaintiff POLLY ST. GEORGE is also entitled to her costs of suit and attorney
4 fees pursuant to the Terms of Service.

5 **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **(Breach of Contract)**

7 **(By Plaintiff SCOTT DEGROAT Against Defendant YouTube, LLC**

8 **and Does 1 Through 10)**

9 128. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
10 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

11 129. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
12 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

13 130. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators, exists
14 between the parties; that contract can be found at
15 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do, inter
16 alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels was flagged,
17 stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or terminate the channels
18 unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or suspension; (4) allow the
19 posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's Community Guidelines; and (5)
20 notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension with sufficient time for them to
21 download content.

22 131. Plaintiff SCOTT DEGROAT did all, or substantially all, of the significant things
23 that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff SCOTT DEGROAT was excused from
24 doing them.

25 132. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give
26 the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without cause; (3) failed to
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1 give Plaintiff SCOTT DEGROAT notice sufficient to allow him to download his content;
2 and (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

3 133. Plaintiff SCOTT DEGROAT has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's failure to
4 comply with the contract.

5 134. Plaintiff SCOTT DEGROAT is entitled to specific performance of the
6 contract.

7 135. Plaintiff SCOTT DEGROAT is entitled to injunctive relief.

8 136. Plaintiff SCOTT DEGROAT is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney
9 fees pursuant to the Terms of Service.

10 **TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

11 **(Breach of Contract)**

12 **(By Plaintiff DAVID J. HAYES Against Defendant YouTube, LLC**
13 **and Does 1 Through 10)**

14 137. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
15 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

16 138. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
17 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

18 139. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators,
19 exists between the parties; that contract can be found at
20 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do,
21 inter alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels
22 was flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or
23 terminate the channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or
24 suspension; (4) allow the posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's
25 Community Guidelines; and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or
26 suspension with sufficient time for them to download content.

1 140. Plaintiff DAVID J. HAYES did all, or substantially all, of the significant things
2 that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff DAVID J. HAYES was excused
3 from doing them.

4 141. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give
5 the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without cause; (3) failed to
6 give Plaintiff DAVID J. HAYES notice sufficient to allow him to download his content; and
7 (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

8 142. Plaintiff DAVID J. HAYES has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's failure to
9 comply with the contract.

10 143. Plaintiff DAVID J. HAYES is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

11 144. Plaintiff DAVID J. HAYES is entitled to injunctive relief.

12 Plaintiff DAVID J. HAYES is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney fees pursuant
13 to the Terms of Service.

14 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **(Breach of Contract)**

16 **(By Plaintiff DANIEL LEE Against Defendant YouTube, LLC**

17 **and Does 1 Through 10)**

18 145. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
19 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

20 146. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
21 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

22 147. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators, exists
23 between the parties; that contract can be found at
24 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do, inter
25 alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels was flagged,
26 stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or terminate the channels
27 unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or suspension; (4) allow the
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1 posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's Community Guidelines; and
2 (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension with sufficient time
3 for them to download content.

4 148. Plaintiff DANIEL LEE did all, or substantially all, of the significant things
5 that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff DANIEL LEE was excused
6 from doing them.

7 149. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed
8 to give the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without
9 cause; (3) failed to give Plaintiff DANIEL LEE notice sufficient to allow him to
10 download his content; and (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

11 150. Plaintiff DANIEL LEE has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's failure
12 to comply with the contract.

13 151. Plaintiff DANIEL LEE is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

14 152. Plaintiff DANIEL LEE is entitled to injunctive relief.

15 153. Plaintiff DANIEL LEE is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney fees
16 pursuant to the Terms of Service.

17 **TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

18 **(Breach of Contract)**

19 **(By Plaintiff MISHEL McCUMBER Against Defendant YouTube, LLC**
20 **and Does 1 Through 10)**

21 154. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
22 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

23 155. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
24 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

25 156. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators,
26 exists between the parties; that contract can be found at

27 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do,
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1 inter alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels was
2 flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or terminate the
3 channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or suspension; (4) allow
4 the posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's Community Guidelines; and (5)
5 notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension with sufficient time for them to
6 download content.

7 157. Plaintiff MISHEL McCUMBER did all, or substantially all, of the significant
8 things that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff MISHEL McCUMBER was
9 excused from doing them.

10 158. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give
11 the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without cause; (3) failed to
12 give Plaintiff MISHEL McCUMBER notice sufficient to allow him to download his content; and
13 (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

14 159. Plaintiff MISHEL McCUMBER has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's
15 failure to comply with the contract.

16 160. Plaintiff MISHEL McCUMBER is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

17 161. Plaintiff MISHEL McCUMBER is entitled to injunctive relief.

18 162. Plaintiff MISHEL McCUMBER is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney
19 fees pursuant to the Terms of Service.

20 **THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

21 **(Breach of Contract)**

22 **(By Plaintiff JEFF PEDERSEN Against Defendant YouTube, LLC**
23 **and Does 1 Through 10)**

24 163. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
25 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

26 164. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
27 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

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1 165. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube’s Terms of Service for content creators,
2 exists between the parties; that contract can be found at
3 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do,
4 inter alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels
5 was flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or
6 terminate the channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or
7 suspension; (4) allow the posting of Plaintiffs’ videos unless they violated YouTube’s
8 Community Guidelines; and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or
9 suspension with sufficient time for them to download content.

10 166. Plaintiff JEFF PEDERSEN did all, or substantially all, of the significant
11 things that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff JEFF PEDERSEN was
12 excused from doing them.

13 167. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed
14 to give the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff’s channel without
15 cause; (3) failed to give Plaintiff JEFF PEDERSEN notice sufficient to allow him to
16 download his content; and (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

17 168. Plaintiff JEFF PEDERSEN has been harmed by Defendant YouTube’s
18 failure to comply with the contract.

19 169. Plaintiff JEFF PEDERSEN is entitled to specific performance of the
20 contract.

21 170. Plaintiff JEFF PDERSON is entitled to injunctive relief.

22 171. Plaintiff JEFF PEDERSEN is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney
23 fees pursuant to the Terms of Service.

FOURTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract)

**(By Plaintiff JORDAN SATHER Against Defendant YouTube, LLC
and Does 1 Through 10)**

172. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

173. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

174. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators, exists between the parties; that contract can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do, inter alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels was flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or terminate the channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or suspension; (4) allow the posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's Community Guidelines; and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or suspension with sufficient time for them to download content.

175. Plaintiff JORDAN SATHER did all, or substantially all, of the significant things that the contract required him to do; alternatively, Plaintiff JORDAN SATHER was excused from doing them.

176. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to give the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without cause; (3) failed to give Plaintiff JORDAN SATHER notice sufficient to allow him to download his content; and (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

177. Plaintiff JORDAN SATHER has been harmed by Defendant YouTube's failure to comply with the contract.

178. Plaintiff JORDAN SATHER is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

1 179. Plaintiff JORDAN SATHER is entitled to injunctive relief.

2 180. Plaintiff JORDAN SATHER is also entitled to his costs of suit and attorney fees
3 pursuant to the Terms of Service.

4 **FIFTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **(Breach of Contract)**

6 **(By Plaintiff SARAH WESTALL Against Defendant YouTube, LLC**

7 **and Does 1 Through 10)**

8 181. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
9 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

10 182. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
11 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

12 183. A valid contract, to wit, YouTube's Terms of Service for content creators,
13 exists between the parties; that contract can be found at
14 <https://www.youtube.com/static?template=terms>. In the contract, YouTube agreed to do,
15 inter alia, the following things: (1) inform Plaintiffs when one of their videos or channels
16 was flagged, stricken, or taken down; (2) provide an appeals process; (3) not suspend or
17 terminate the channels unless it fit into one of the three reasons for account termination or
18 suspension; (4) allow the posting of Plaintiffs' videos unless they violated YouTube's
19 Community Guidelines; and (5) notify the Plaintiffs in advance of any termination or
20 suspension with sufficient time for them to download content.

21 184. Plaintiff SARAH WESTALL did all, or substantially all, of the significant
22 things that the contract required her to do; alternatively, Plaintiff SARAH WESTALL was
23 excused from doing them.

24 185. Defendant YouTube failed to comply with the contract in that it: (1) failed to
25 give the advance notice; (2) terminated and suspended Plaintiff's channel without cause;
26 (3) failed to give Plaintiff SARAH WESTALL notice sufficient to allow her to download
27 her content; and (4) failed to provide the appeals process it promised.

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1 186. Plaintiff SARAH WESTALL has been harmed by Defendant YouTube’s failure to
2 comply with the contract.

3 187. Plaintiff SARAH WESTALL is entitled to specific performance of the contract.

4 188. Plaintiff SARAH WESTALL is entitled to injunctive relief.

5 189. Plaintiff SARAH WESTALL is also entitled to her costs of suit and attorney fees
6 pursuant to the Terms of Service.

7 **SIXTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

8 **(Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)**

9 **(By All Plaintiffs Against Defendant YouTube LLC and Does 1 through 10)**

10 190. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the allegations contained in the preceding
11 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

12 191. Plaintiffs and Defendant entered into a contract consisting of the Terms of Service.

13 192. Plaintiffs did all, or substantially all of the significant things that the contract
14 required them to do, or they were excused from having to do those things.

15 193. All conditions required for Defendant’s performance had occurred.

16 194. Defendant unfairly interfered with Plaintiffs’ right to receive the benefits of the
17 contract by, *inter alia*, taking down Plaintiffs’ videos and channels without notice.

18 195. Defendant also unfairly interfered with Plaintiffs’ right to receive the benefits of
19 the contract by invoking a unilateral right to amend the contract in a such a manner as to frustrate
20 its purpose.

21 196. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief.

22 197. Plaintiffs are also entitled to their costs of suit.

23 **SEVENTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

24 **(Freedom of Speech – First Amendment)**

25 **(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)**

26 198. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding
27 paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

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1 199. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects the right to
2 free speech.

3 200. By reason of the speech restrictions set forth above, including but not limited
4 to the removal of Plaintiffs' news and political videos, Defendants, encouraged and coerced
5 under color of law by government actors, have deprived Plaintiffs of their right to engage
6 in a protected speech in violation of the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment in that
7 Defendants are preventing Plaintiffs from expressing a message based on its content and
8 viewpoint, thereby denying the use of a forum to those whose views various government
9 actors find unacceptable. Alternatively, Defendants have deprived Plaintiffs' American
10 viewers of their right to hear Plaintiffs' views.

11 201. The restriction on Plaintiffs' speech is content- and viewpoint-based in
12 violation of the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment.

13 202. Defendants' true purpose for adopting the conduct at issue here was to
14 silence the viewpoints expressed by Plaintiffs' speech. Consequently, Defendants' true
15 purpose for adopting the resolution was to silence disfavored viewpoints in violation of the
16 Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

17 203. YouTube acts as a state actor because it has moved to ban videos by
18 Plaintiffs (and videos expressing similar views by other YouTube content creators) based
19 on the encouragement, coercion, and/or threats of powerful government officials.
20 Accordingly, YouTube performs an exclusively and traditionally public function by
21 regulating free speech within a public forum. Accordingly, speech cannot be arbitrarily,
22 unreasonably, or discriminatorily excluded, regulated, or restricted on the basis of
23 viewpoint or the identity of the speaker.

24 204. Plaintiffs' videos, which are designed to educate the public, constitute
25 expressive speech and activity protected by the First Amendment to the United States
26 Constitution.

1 205. YouTube has restricted Plaintiffs’ speech and expressive conduct based on
2 subjective, vague, and overbroad criteria that give YouTube unfettered and unbridled
3 discretion to censor speech for any or no reason, no matter how arbitrary or capricious.
4 Those criteria further fail to convey a sufficiently definite warning to Plaintiffs and the public as
5 to what is prohibited or restricted. YouTube’s adoption and application of those criteria on its
6 face violates Plaintiffs’ right to free speech as guaranteed by the First Amendment. Further, that
7 invidious potential has been borne out and evidenced by YouTube’s application of its policies and
8 procedures to censor Plaintiffs, who do not know what they have done wrong, what they could do
9 differently, or how they could change their videos so that they could be reinstated.

10 206. YouTube also applies its censorship criteria, including the Terms of Use and
11 Community Guidelines, as a pretext to censor and restrict Plaintiffs’ speech based on both on the
12 content of the speech (pursuant to the government’s directions) and Plaintiffs’ political
13 viewpoints. YouTube’s application of its criteria and corresponding restraints on Plaintiffs’
14 speech is arbitrary and capricious and/or is based on political, religious, or other animus towards
15 the identity and viewpoints of the speaker, not the actual content of the speech.

16 207. Further, Plaintiffs are so restrained and punished because YouTube prevents their
17 fans and followers from accessing political speech and commenting on that political speech.
18 Accordingly, YouTube’s actions impinge on and violate Plaintiffs’ and their audiences’ right to
19 free association and assembly.

20 208. When they censored Plaintiffs’ speech, Defendants were acting pursuant to
21 government actions and threats against them, express or implied, that compelled them to take a
22 particular action, to wit, to take down YouTube videos that contradicted the views of powerful
23 government officials.

24 209. In the alternative, when they censored Plaintiffs’ speech, Defendants were acting
25 jointly with the government to take down YouTube videos that contradicted the views of
26 powerful government officials.

1 210. The material taken down by Defendants was not obscene, lewd, lascivious,
2 filthy, excessively violent, harassing, or otherwise objectionable.

3 211. When Defendants took down Plaintiffs' material, they were not acting in good
4 faith.

5 212. No compelling, significant, or legitimate reason justifies Defendants'
6 actions. Even if such interests did exist to justify YouTube's restriction and demonetization
7 rules generally, the restrictions imposed on Plaintiffs' speech are not narrowly or
8 reasonably tailored to further such interests, because they sweep within their ambit political
9 speech that does not violate YouTube's rules in any way. Given Google/YouTube's
10 monopolistic control over search results, including both video search results and online
11 video streaming, Plaintiffs have no alternative if they wish to have a reasonable opportunity
12 to reach their intended audience.

13 213. YouTube's discriminatory policies and application of those policies are not
14 viewpoint neutral, are unreasonable in time, place, and manner, and are unreasonable in
15 relation to the nature, purpose, and use of the forum. They impose an unreasonable prior
16 restraint on Plaintiffs' protected political speech, motivated by impermissible
17 discrimination against Plaintiffs' viewpoint.

18 214. YouTube's wrongful actions were taken with oppression, fraud, malice
19 and/or are arbitrary and capricious, and as part of its normal course of business, effectuated
20 through both the Google/YouTube algorithms and human agents. Furthermore, YouTube
21 acted with the intent to deprive Plaintiffs and their viewers of their rights under the United
22 States constitution.

23 215. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of clearly
24 established law under the First Amendment, Plaintiffs have suffered, and continues to
25 suffer, immediate and irreparable injury in fact, including lost income, reduced viewership,
26 and damage to brand, reputation, and goodwill, for which there exists no adequate remedy
27 at law.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs ask this Court:

A) To preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants’ continued violation of YouTube’s TOS and require them to restore Plaintiffs’ YouTube channels and videos to the state they were in on October 15, 2020;

B) To preliminarily and permanently enjoin Plaintiffs’ speech restriction and its application to Plaintiffs’ speech as set forth in this Complaint;

C) To award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorney fees, costs and expenses; and

D) To grant such other and further relief as this Court should find just and proper.

Dated: October 26, 2020

ARMENTA & SOL, PC

/s M. Cris Armenta

By:

M. Cris Armenta
Attorneys for Plaintiffs JOHN DOE, MICHAEL
DOE, JAMES DOE, HENRY DOE, ROBERT
DOE, CHRISTOPHER DOE, MATTHEW DOE,
POLLY ST. GEORGE, SCOTT DEGROAT
DAVID J. HAYES, DANIEL LEE, MISHEL
McCUMBER, JEFF PEDERSEN, JORDAN
SATHER, SARAH WESTALL

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REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs hereby request a trial by jury.

Dated: October 26, 2020

ARMENTA & SOL, PC

/s M. Cris Armenta

By: _____

M. Cris Armenta
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DOE, CHRISTOPHER DOE, MATTHEW DOE,
POLLY ST. GEORGE, SCOTT DEGROAT,
DAVID J. HAYES, DANIEL LEE, MISHEL
McCUMBER, JEFF PEDERSEN, JORDAN
SATHER, SARAH WESTALL

EXHIBIT A

<https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2802268?hl=en>

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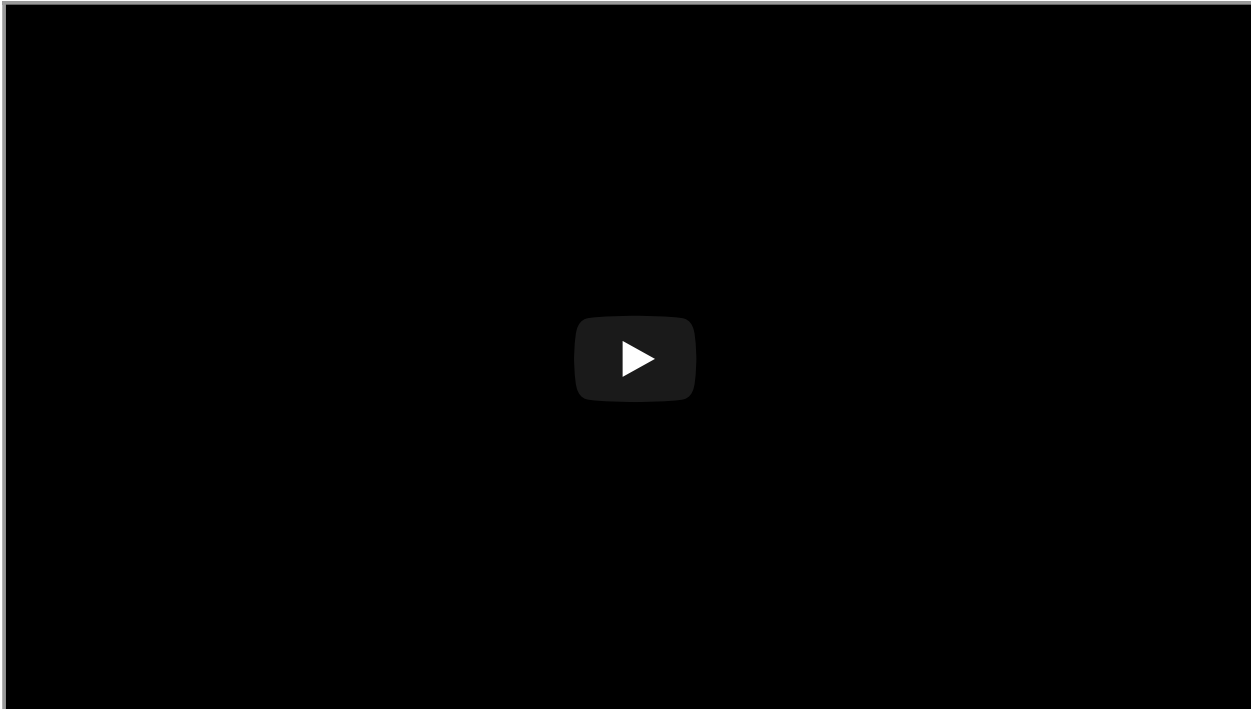


About this capture

190 captures

30 Mar 2015 - 20 Oct 2020

Harassment and cyberbullying policy



The safety of our creators, viewers, and partners is our highest priority – and we look to each of you to help us protect this unique and vibrant community. It's important you understand our Community Guidelines, and the role they play in our shared responsibility to keep YouTube safe. **Please take the time to carefully read the policy below.** You can also check out [this page](#) for a full list of our guidelines.

We recently announced some updates on our harassment policy to better protect creators and users. The policy below has been updated to reflect these changes.

Content that threatens individuals is not allowed on YouTube. We also do not allow content that targets an individual with prolonged or malicious insults based on intrinsic attributes, including their [protected group status](#) or physical traits.

https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2802268?hl=en

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About this capture

190 captures

30 Mar 2015 - 20 Oct 2020

[Help Center article.](#)

If specific threats are made against you and you feel unsafe, report it directly to your local law enforcement agency.

What this means for you

If you're posting content

Don't post content on YouTube if it fits any of the descriptions noted below.

- Content that features prolonged name calling or malicious insults (such as racial slurs) based on their intrinsic attributes. These attributes include their [protected group status](#), physical attributes, or their status as a survivor of sexual assault, domestic abuse, child abuse etc.
- Content uploaded with the intent to shame, deceive or insult a minor. A minor is defined as a person under the legal age of majority. This usually means anyone younger than 18 years old, but the age of a minor might vary by country.

[Other types of content that violate this policy](#)



Exceptions

We may allow content that includes harassment if the primary purpose is educational, documentary, scientific, or artistic in nature. This is not a free pass to harass someone. Some examples include:

- **Debates related to high-profile officials or leaders:** Content featuring debates or discussions of topical issues concerning people who have positions of power, like high-profile government officials or CEOs of major multinational corporations.
- **Scripted performances:** Insults made in the context of an artistic medium such as scripted satire, stand up comedy, or music (e.g. a diss track). Note: This is not a free pass to harass someone and claim "I was joking."
- **Harassment education or awareness:** Content that features actual or simulated harassment for documentary purposes or with willing participants (e.g. actors) to combat cyberbullying or raise awareness.

Note: We take a harder line on content that maliciously insults someone based on their [protected group status](#), regardless of whether or not they are a high-profile person.

Monetization and other penalties

https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2802268?hl=en

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2019 2020 2021



About this capture

190 captures

30 Mar 2015 - 20 Oct 2020

Repeatedly targets, insults and abuses an identifiable individual based on their intrinsic attributes across multiple uploads.

- Exposes an individual to risks of physical harm based on the local social or political context.
- Creates content that harms the YouTube ecosystem by persistently inciting hostility between creators for personal financial gain.

Examples

Here are some examples of content that's not allowed on YouTube:

- Repeatedly showing pictures of someone and then making statements like "Look at this creature's teeth, they're so disgusting!", with similar commentary targeting intrinsic attributes throughout the video.
- Targeting an individual based on their membership in a [protected group](#), such as by saying: "Look at this filthy [slur targeting a protected group], I wish they'd just get hit by a truck."
- Using an extreme insult to dehumanize an individual based on their intrinsic attributes. For example: "Look at this dog of a woman! She's not even a human being – she must be some sort of mutant or animal!"
- Depicting an identifiable individual being murdered, seriously injured, or engaged in a graphic sexual act without their consent.
- Accounts dedicated entirely to focusing on maliciously insulting an identifiable individual.

More Examples



- Targeting an individual based on their intrinsic attributes to wish for their death or serious injury, for example "I wish someone would just bring a hammer down on that [Member of a Protected Group's] face."
- Threatening someone's physical safety. This includes implied threats like "when I see you next, things will end badly for you," explicit threats like "when I see you on Saturday I'm going to punch you in the face," or implying violence by saying things such as "You better watch out" while brandishing a weapon.
- Posting an individual's nonpublic personal identifying information like a phone number, home address, or email to direct abusive attention or traffic toward them. For example: "I got a hold of their phone number, keep on calling and leaving messages until they pick up!"
- "Raiding" or directing malicious abuse to identifiable individuals through in-game voice chat or messages during a stream.
- Directing users toward a YouTuber's comment section for malicious abuse. For example: "everyone needs to go over to this person's channel right now and just go crazy, let them know how much we want them to die."

https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2802268?hl=en

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About this capture

190 captures

30 Mar 2015 - 20 Oct 2020

- Zooming in on prolongedly focused emphasis on the breasts, buttocks or genital area of an identifiable individual for the purposes of degrading, objectifying, or sexualizing.
- Video game content which has been developed or modified (“modded”) to promote violence or hatred against an individual with the attributes noted above.

Please remember these are just some examples, and don't post content if you think it might violate this policy.

What happens if content violates this policy

If your content violates this policy, we'll remove the content and send you an email to let you know. If this is your first time violating our Community Guidelines, you'll get a warning with no penalty to your channel. If it's not, we'll issue a strike against your channel. If you get 3 strikes, your channel will be terminated. You can learn more about [our strikes system here](#).

We may also terminate your channel or account for repeated violations of the Community Guidelines or Terms of Service, as well as due to a single case of severe abuse, or when the channel is dedicated to a policy violation. You can learn more about [channel or account terminations here](#).

Visit Creator Academy for more

Would you rather learn about our Community Guidelines through videos and quizzes? Check out our [Creator Academy course](#).

 Give feedback about this article

Was this helpful?

Yes

No

EXHIBIT B

https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2802268?hl=en

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About this capture

190 captures

30 Mar 2015 - 20 Oct 2020

Harassment and cyberbullying policy



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About this capture

190 captures

30 Mar 2015 - 20 Oct 2020

[Help Center article.](#)

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Monetization and other penalties

https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2802268?hl=en

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About this capture

190 captures

30 Mar 2015 - 20 Oct 2020

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- Exposes an individual to risks of physical harm based on the local social or political context.
- Creates content that harms the YouTube ecosystem by persistently inciting hostility between creators for personal financial gain.

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- Targeting an individual based on their membership in a [protected group](#), such as by saying: "Look at this filthy [slur targeting a protected group], I wish they'd just get hit by a truck."
- Targeting an individual and making claims they are involved in human trafficking in the context of a harmful conspiracy theory where the conspiracy is linked to direct threats or violent acts.
- Using an extreme insult to dehumanize an individual based on their intrinsic attributes. For example: "Look at this dog of a woman! She's not even a human being – she must be some sort of mutant or animal!"
- Depicting an identifiable individual being murdered, seriously injured, or engaged in a graphic sexual act without their consent.
- Accounts dedicated entirely to focusing on maliciously insulting an identifiable individual.

[More Examples](#)



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About this capture

190 captures

30 Mar 2015 - 20 Oct 2020

Would you rather learn about our Community Guidelines through videos and quizzes? Check out our Creator Academy course.

Give feedback about this article

Was this helpful?

Yes

No

EXHIBIT C

PERMANENT SELECT
COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
EX-OFFICIO MEMBER



ADAM B. SCHIFF
MEMBER OF CONGRESS - 28TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2269 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

245 EAST OLIVE AVENUE, SUITE 200
BURBANK, CA 91502

@RepAdamSchiff · schiff.house.gov

February 14, 2019

Sundar Pichai
Chief Executive Officer
Google
1600 Amphitheater Parkway
Mountain View, CA 94043

Dear, Mr. Pichai:

As more Americans use the Internet and social media platforms as their primary source of information, it is important that we explore the quality of the information that they receive, particularly on issues that directly impact the health and well-being of Americans, as well as the billions who use your site around the world. Accordingly, I am writing out of my concern that YouTube is surfacing and recommending messages that discourage parents from vaccinating their children, a direct threat to public health, and reversing progress made in tackling vaccine-preventable diseases.

The scientific and medical communities are in overwhelming consensus that vaccines are both effective and safe. There is no evidence to suggest that vaccines cause life-threatening or disabling diseases, and the dissemination of unfounded and debunked theories about the dangers of vaccinations pose a great risk to public health. In fact, the World Health Organization listed vaccine hesitancy – the reluctance or refusal to vaccinate despite the availability of vaccines – as one of the top threats to global health in 2019. In a dramatic demonstration of the dangers, Washington state declared a public health emergency due to a measles epidemic in Clark County, signaling the resurgence of a potentially fatal disease that was effectively eliminated from the United States decades ago by vaccines.

There is strong evidence to suggest that at least part of the source of this trend is the degree to which medically inaccurate information about vaccines surface on the websites where many Americans get their information, among them YouTube and Google search. As I have discussed with you in other contexts, and as you have acknowledged, the algorithms which power these services are not designed to distinguish quality information from misinformation or misleading information, and the consequences of that are particularly troubling for public health issues. If a concerned parent consistently sees information in their YouTube recommendations that casts doubt on the safety or efficacy of vaccines, it could cause them to disregard the advice of their children's physicians and public health experts and decline to follow the recommended vaccination schedule. Repetition of information, even if false, can often be mistaken for accuracy, and exposure to anti-vaccine content via social media may negatively shape user attitudes towards vaccination.

Additionally, even parents and guardians who seek out accurate information about vaccines could unwittingly reach pages and videos with misinformation. A report by the Guardian^[1] found that on both Facebook and YouTube, suggested searches related to vaccines often led users to pages or groups

[1] <https://www.theguardian.com/media/2019/feb/01/facebook-youtube-anti-vaccination-misinformation-social-media>

providing medically and scientifically inaccurate information.

As a Member of Congress who is deeply concerned about declining vaccination rates around the nation, I am requesting additional information on the steps that you currently take to provide medically accurate information on vaccinations to your users, and to encourage you to consider additional steps you can take to address this growing problem. I was pleased to see YouTube's recent announcement that it will no longer recommend videos that violate its community guidelines, such as conspiracy theories or medically inaccurate videos, and encourage further action to be taken related to vaccine misinformation.

Specifically, I request that you provide answers on the following questions:

- Does content which provides medically inaccurate information about vaccines violate your terms of service?
- What action(s) do you currently take to address misinformation related to vaccines on your platforms? Are you considering or taking additional actions?
- Do you accept paid advertising from anti-vaccine activists and groups on your platforms? How much has been spent in the past year on advertising on this topic?
- What steps do you currently take to prevent anti-vaccine videos or information from being recommended to users, either algorithmically or as a suggested search result?

I appreciate your timely response to these questions and encourage you to consider what additional steps you can take to address this growing problem. As more Americans rely on your services as their primary source of information, it is vital that you take that responsibility with the seriousness it requires, and nowhere more so than in matters of public health and children's health. Thank you for your attention to this important topic.

Sincerely,



Adam B. Schiff
Member of Congress

EXHIBIT D

PERMANENT SELECT
COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
EX-OFFICIO MEMBER



ADAM B. SCHIFF
MEMBER OF CONGRESS - 28TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2269 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

245 EAST OLIVE AVENUE, SUITE 200
BURBANK, CA 91502

@RepAdamSchiff - schiff.house.gov

April 29, 2020

Sundar Pichai
Chief Executive Officer
Alphabet Inc.
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, CA 94043

Susan Wojcicki
Chief Executive Officer
YouTube, LLC
901 Cherry Avenue
San Bruno, CA 94066

Dear Mr. Pichai and Ms. Wojcicki:

As we all work to control the COVID-19 pandemic, I want to thank you for the actions you have taken to ensure Google's users are provided with timely, authoritative, and factual sources. I was encouraged to see your early commitment to working closely with other social media companies to jointly combat fraud and misinformation during this societal challenge that transcends any one platform or service.

As we face this public health crisis, Americans want and need to receive the best information possible so that they can keep themselves, their families, and their communities healthy. I commend you for steps you have already taken to highlight information from official health sources and to remove or limit content that promotes harmful medical misinformation. YouTube's commitment to remove videos with information that is medically unsubstantiated or contradicts World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations is an important action to protect the health and safety of billions of users. The recently announced policy of adding links to fact-checking sources for certain searches is a further step towards directing users to accurate health information.

Despite your best efforts, however, users will continue to see and engage with harmful medical content on your platforms, whether by intentionally seeking it out or otherwise. Among the harmful misinformation currently on YouTube, recent reporting has shown that it is easy to find videos spreading false and dangerous statements about the coronavirus or treatments,¹ including conspiracy theories linking the virus to 5G towers, anti-vaccine messages suggesting the virus was engineered, and videos suggesting that drinking or consuming bleach may cure the disease.

Though the best protection is removing or downgrading harmful content before users engage with it, that is not always possible. As you are likely aware, Facebook recently announced plans to display messages to any users who have engaged with harmful coronavirus-related misinformation that has since been removed from the platform and connect them with resources from the World Health Organization. I urge you to adopt a similar practice for YouTube users and others who

¹ Rebecca Heilweil, "How the 5G coronavirus conspiracy theory went from fringe to mainstream," *Recode*, Vox Media, April 24, 2020.

engage with harmful information on your platform, to proactively inform them and direct them to authoritative, medically accurate resources.

While taking down harmful misinformation is a crucial step, mitigating the harms from false content that is removed requires also ensuring that those users who accessed it while it was available have as high a likelihood of possible of viewing the facts as well.

I recognize the complex challenges that misinformation presents to online platforms such as Google, in this and many other contexts. As we all grapple with this unprecedented health situation, I hope you will consider this suggestion for keeping users better informed. Thank you for your attention to my concerns, and I look forward to continuing our ongoing dialogue on these important issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Adam B. Schiff". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Adam" and last name "Schiff" being the most prominent parts.

Adam B. Schiff
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

EXHIBIT E



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Susan Wojcicki @SusanWojcicki · May 1

Thanks for reaching out. @YouTube, we're working every day to protect people from misinformation and help them find authoritative information. We appreciate your partnership and will continue to consult with Members of Congress as we address the evolving issues around #COVID19.

Adam Schiff @RepAdamSchiff · Apr 30

Misinformation is dangerous. Misinformation about public health is deadly.

I sent a letter to the CEOs of @Google, @YouTube and @Twitter urging them to proactively inform users when they've interacted with medical misinformation.

They can help save lives.

208 42 90

Replies

Silverblade @SilverbladeDagg · May 1

Replying to @SusanWojcicki and @YouTube

Ironic that you say this to a Rep who made up a conversation between the President and the leader of Ukraine in a Congress hearing. Perhaps you should just let the free market of ideas decide, instead of censoring truth and lies and mess up both. Do something right for a change.

2 28

Ricardo Medina @ramthrax · May 1

Replying to @SusanWojcicki and @YouTube

When totalitarianism empowers, it only remains to get out of the system.

BitChute is a peer-to-peer social video platform. BitChute aims to put creators first and provide them with a service that they can use to flourish and express their ideas freely.

bitchute.com

6 23

Vic-Triol @Vic_Triol · May 1

Replying to @SusanWojcicki and @YouTube

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- Susan Wojcicki** @SusanWojcicki
YouTube CEO
- YouTube** @YouTube
Black Lives Matter.
- Adam Schiff** @RepAdamSchiff
Representing California Congressional District House Intelligence (@HouseIntel).

What's happening

Politics · 24 minutes ago

American Airlines is 'review the details' after Ted Cruz photographed on a flight wearing a mandatory mask

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In memoriam · 2 hours ago

Pregnant YouTube star Nic Thea dies at 24

Trending in California

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Los Angeles Times · 1 hour

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EXHIBIT F

H.Res.1154 - Condemning QAnon and rejecting the conspiracy theories it promotes.

116th Congress (2019-2020) | [Get alerts](#)

Sponsor: [Rep. Malinowski, Tom \[D-NJ-7\]](#) (Introduced 09/25/2020)

Committees: House - Judiciary; Intelligence (Permanent Select)

Latest Action: House - 10/02/2020 Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection. ([All Actions](#))

Roll Call Votes: There has been [1 roll call vote](#)

Tracker: Introduced **Agreed to in House**

Summary(1) **Text(2)** Actions(13) Titles(1) Amendments(0) Cosponsors(5) Committees(2) Related Bills(2)

There are 2 versions: Engrossed in House (10/02/2020) ▼

Text available as: XML/HTML | [XML/HTML \(new window\)](#) | [TXT](#) | [PDF](#) (PDF provides a complete and accurate display of this text.) ?

Shown Here:

Engrossed in House (10/02/2020)

H. Res. 1154

In the House of Representatives, U. S.,

October 2, 2020.

Whereas, throughout history, conspiracy theories that falsely blame secret cabals or marginalized groups for society's ills have fueled prejudice, genocide, and acts of terrorism;

Whereas QAnon is a movement promoting a collection of unfounded conspiracy theories that have spread widely on the internet since 2017;

Whereas QAnon initially alleged that prominent Americans are engaged in a secret plot to control the world, while using their power to exploit children, and has expanded to embrace virtually every popular conspiracy theory of the last several decades, from questioning the truth about the September 11th terrorist attacks, to believing in alien landings, to denying the safety of vaccines;

Whereas many QAnon followers express anti-Semitic views, and the Anti-Defamation League has said that the movement's central conspiracy theory includes anti-Semitic elements;

Whereas conspiracy theories have been a central driver of anti-Semitism for centuries, and QAnon conspiracy theories are fanning the flames as anti-Semitism is on the rise in the United States and around the world;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has assessed with high confidence that “fringe political conspiracy theories”, including QAnon, “very likely motivate some domestic extremists, wholly or in part, to engage in criminal or violent activity”, and that these conspiracy theories “very likely encourage the targeting of specific people, places and organizations, thereby increasing the likelihood of violence against these targets”;

Whereas the FBI bases this assessment on “events in which individuals committed crimes, plotted attacks, or successfully carried out deadly violence, and who—either before or after their arrests—attributed their actions to their conspiratorial beliefs”;

Whereas QAnon adherents have been implicated in crimes that they claim their QAnon beliefs inspired, including—

- (1) a man arrested in 2018 for plotting to plant a bomb in the Illinois Capitol rotunda to make Americans aware of the “Pizzagate” conspiracy theory;
- (2) a man arrested in 2018 for using an armored car to block traffic on the Hoover Dam Bypass Bridge;
- (3) a man in Arizona arrested in 2019 for vandalizing a Catholic church;
- (4) a woman in Colorado arrested in 2019 for plotting an armed raid to kidnap her child, who had been taken from her custody;
- (5) a man charged with the murder of an organized crime boss in New York in 2019; and
- (6) a woman arrested in New York with a car full of knives after posting a video accusing Joe Biden of participating in child sex trafficking and threatening to kill him;

Whereas the FBI further assesses that “these conspiracy theories very likely will emerge, spread and evolve in the modern information marketplace * * * fostering anti-government sentiment, racial and religious prejudice, [and] increasing political tensions”;

Whereas, according to the Combating Terrorism Center at the United States Military Academy at West Point, “QAnon is arguably no longer simply a fringe conspiracy theory but an ideology that has demonstrated its capacity to radicalize to violence individuals at an alarming speed”;

Whereas Facebook, Twitter, and Google have removed or blocked QAnon groups and content from their platforms for violating their policies against misinformation, bullying, hate speech, and harassment;

Whereas QAnon adherents have been harming legitimate efforts to combat child exploitation and sex trafficking, including by overwhelming antitrafficking hotlines with false reports;

Whereas the conspiracy theories promoted by QAnon undermine trust in America’s democratic institutions, encourage rejection of objective reality, and deepen our Nation’s political polarization; and

Whereas our Nation’s polarization is further accentuated by others, from the far left to the far right, promoting extreme ideologies and antigovernment conspiracy theories, hijacking legitimate peaceful protests, and encouraging followers to damage, deface, or vandalize local, State, and Federal Government properties and to attack law enforcement: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

- (1) condemns QAnon and rejects the conspiracy theories it promotes;
- (2) condemns all other groups and ideologies, from the far left to the far right, that contribute to the spread of unfounded conspiracy theories and that encourage Americans to destroy public and private property and attack law enforcement officers;
- (3) encourages the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as all Federal law enforcement and homeland security agencies, to continue to strengthen their focus on preventing violence, threats, harassment, and other criminal activity by extremists motivated by fringe political conspiracy theories;
- (4) encourages the intelligence community to uncover any foreign support, assistance, or online amplification QAnon receives, as well as any QAnon affiliations, coordination, and contacts with foreign extremist organizations or groups espousing violence; and
- (5) urges all Americans, regardless of our beliefs or partisan affiliation, to seek information from authoritative sources and to engage in political debate from a common factual foundation.

Attest:

Clerk.

EXHIBIT G

H.Res.1154 - Condemning QAnon and rejecting the conspiracy theories it promotes.116th Congress (2019-2020) | [Get alerts](#)Summary(1) Text(2) **Actions(13)** Titles(1) Amendments(0) Cosponsors(5) Committees(2) Related Bills(2)13 results for All Actions | [Compact](#)[View](#)

Date	All Actions
10/02/2020-12:34pm	Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.
10/02/2020-12:34pm	On agreeing to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 371 - 18, 1 Present (Roll no. 218). (text: CR H5652-5653)
10/02/2020-11:50am	Considered as unfinished business. (consideration: CR H5659)
10/02/2020-10:45am	POSTPONED PROCEEDINGS - At the conclusion of debate on H. Res. 1154 , the Chair put the question on adoption of the resolution and by voice vote, announced the ayes had prevailed. Ms. Jayapal demanded the yeas and nays and the Chair postponed further proceedings until a time to be announced.
10/02/2020-10:45am	The previous question was ordered pursuant to the rule.
10/02/2020-10:07am	DEBATE - The House proceeded with one hour of debate on H. Res. 1154 .
10/02/2020-10:06am	Rule provides for consideration of H. Res. 1153 and H. Res. 1154 with 1 hour of general debate. Previous question shall be considered as ordered without intervening motions. Measure will be considered read. Bill is closed to amendments.
10/02/2020-10:06am	Considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 1164 . (consideration: CR H5652-5657)
10/01/2020-9:23pm	Rule H. Res. 1164 passed House.
10/01/2020-11:41am	Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 1164 Reported to House. Rule provides for consideration of H. Res. 1153 and H. Res. 1154 with 1 hour of general debate. Previous question shall be considered as ordered without intervening motions. Measure will be considered read. Bill is closed to amendments.
09/25/2020	Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.
09/25/2020	Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.
09/25/2020	Introduced in House

[Actions Overview](#) [2]
 [All Actions Except Amendments](#) [13]
 [All Actions](#) [13]

Roll Call Votes

See "roll call vote" in glossary [Check all](#) [House Roll Call Vote](#) [1]

Action By

House [13]

House Committees

Intelligence (Permanent Select) [1] Judiciary [1]