

1 SEAN R. CALLAGY (*Pro Hac Vice Admitted*)
 Email: scallagy@callagylaw.com
 2 MICHAEL J. SMIKUN (*Pro Hac Vice Admitted*)
 Email: msmikun@callagylaw.com
 3 CALLAGY LAW, P.C.
 650 From Rd., Suite 565
 4 Paramus, NJ 07652
 Telephone: (201) 261-1700
 5 Facsimile: (201) 261-1775

6 JEFFREY L. GREYBER (*Pro Hac Vice Admitted*)
 Email: jgreyber@callagylaw.com
 7 CALLAGY LAW, P.C.
 1900 N.W. Corporate Blvd., Suite 310W
 8 Boca Raton, FL 33431
 Telephone: (561) 405-7966
 9 Facsimile: (201) 549-8753

10 CONSTANCE J. YU (SBN 182704)
 E-mail: cyu@plylaw.com
 11 PUTTERMAN | YU LLP
 345 California Street, Suite 1160
 12 San Francisco, CA 94104-2626
 Telephone: (415) 839-8779
 13 Facsimile: (415) 737-1363

14 Attorneys for Plaintiff
 JASON FYK

16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 17 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

18 JASON FYK,

19 *Plaintiff,*

20 v.

21 FACEBOOK, INC.,

22 *Defendant.*

Case No. 4:18-cv-05159-JSW

**MOTION FOR RELIEF PURSUANT TO
 FED.R.CIV.P. 60(b) TO VACATE AND
 SET ASIDE ENTRY OF JUDGMENT**

BEFORE: HON. JEFFREY S. WHITE

LOCATION: OAKLAND, CT. 5, FL. 2

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1
2 Plaintiff, Jason Fyk (“Fyk”), was robbed of his day in Court because of the mistaken application
3 of immunity principles which, as Justice Clarence Thomas recently stated, are based on “questionable
4 precedent” under the Communications Decency Act (“CDA”).¹ Fyk’s Complaint (filed in August 2018)
5 asked “...whether Facebook can, without consequence, engage in brazen tortious, unfair and
6 anticompetitive, extortionate, and/or fraudulent practices... .” [D.E. 1] at 1. In late-2019, the Ninth
7 Circuit court determined that “[t]he Good Samaritan provision of the Communications Decency Act
8 does not immunize blocking and filtering decisions that are driven by anticompetitive animus.” *Enigma*
9 *Software Group USA, LLC v. Malwarebytes, Inc.*, 946 F.3d 1040 (9th Cir. (Cal.) 2019) (emphasis
10 added), cert. denied *Malwarebytes, Inc. v. Enigma Software Group USA, LLC*, 141 S.Ct. 13 (2020).
11 While this Court has previously rendered a decision on the immunity of Defendant, Facebook, Inc.
12 (“Facebook”), this Court’s decision is diametrically opposed to, and cannot be reconciled with, the new
13 legal precedent of the Ninth Circuit, which was implicitly affirmed by the United States Supreme Court
14 by denial of certiorari in *Malwarebytes, Inc. v. Enigma Software Group USA, LLC*, 141 S.Ct. 13 (2020),
15 and Justice Clarence Thomas’ accompanying Statement (Ex. A).

16 More specifically, after this Court granted Facebook’s 12(b)(6) motion and after Fyk had filed
17 his appeal in the Ninth Circuit, the Ninth Circuit issued its opinion in *Enigma* resulting in new precedent
18 that was unavailable to Fyk, which, had it been applied to Fyk’s case, would have resulted in a reversal
19 of this Court’s dismissal on the pleadings. While Fyk’s Petition for Certiorari was denied by the
20 Supreme Court, which is certainly not obligated to address inconsistent applications of law within this
21 Circuit, this Court should re-examine the dismissal under the Ninth Circuit’s controlling *Enigma*
22 precedent rendered while Fyk’s appeal was pending. *Enigma Software Grp. USA, LLC v.*
23 *Malwarebytes, Inc.*, 946 F.3d 1040 (9th Cir. 2019), cert. denied, 141 S. Ct. 13, 208 L. Ed. 2d 197
24 (2020). Because of the dismissal by this Court, which the Ninth Circuit’s new legal precedent overturns
25

26 ¹ Besides new precedent arising from the October 13, 2020, United States Supreme Court decision,
27 Justice Thomas provided key analysis / guidance regarding the proper interpretation and application of
28 Section 230 protections. *Malwarebytes, Inc. v. Enigma Software Group USA, LLC*, 141 S.Ct. 13 (2020).
Because Justice Thomas’ *Enigma* Statement is a must read for this Court, in our opinion, we have
attached same hereto as **Exhibit A** and fully incorporate same herein by reference.

1 (because, again, the analysis should not even get into treating an interactive computer service as “a
2 publisher” / “the publisher,” or not, where, as here and in *Enigma*, the interactive computer service’s
3 (here, Facebook’s) anticompetitive animus renders it ineligible for any Section 230 “Good Samaritan”
4 protection at the threshold), the merits of Fyk’s case have never even been heard.

5 The decisions of the two higher courts answered an important question of legislative intent
6 relating to immunity conferred upon commercial actors under the CDA – whether that immunity is
7 absolute and protects anticompetitive actions (amongst other illegalities). The Ninth Circuit
8 definitively ruled that immunity is not absolute in the context of anticompetitive actions, a
9 determination directly at odds with this Court’s prior decision. These decisions impact not only the
10 instant matter, but billions of social media users just like Fyk. For example, and worth noting,² this
11 Court’s dismissal of this action – now demonstrated to be erroneous under Ninth Circuit law – has
12 massive implications on the entire nation due to the vagueness of Section 230’s immunity language.

13 This Court should vacate the previous judgment because its decision regarding immunity is
14 directly contradicted by the *Enigma* decision. This Court cannot disregard significant changes in law or
15 facts if it is “satisfied that what it has been doing has been turned through chang[ed] circumstances into
16 an instrument of wrong.” *U.S. v. Swift & Co.*, 286 U.S. 106, 114-15 (1932). Such is the case here.

17 Not only has the legal precedent changed since this Court made its determinations, but equitable
18 considerations necessitate vacating the judgment. If the Court does not vacate its judgment, it will be
19 effectively allowing Facebook and other social media platforms to bully their users to prevent any sort
20 of competition with their own algorithms predicated on their own “anticompetitive conduct” rather
21 than “blocking and screening of offensive materials.”

22 For the reasons set forth more fully herein, and the outcome in this case being plainly and
23 obviously unjust, the previous judgment dismissing this case should be vacated by this Court.

24 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

25 Fyk is the owner-publisher of WTF Magazine. For years, Fyk used social media to create and
26 post humorous content on Facebook’s purportedly “free” social media platform. Fyk’s content was

27
28 ² “Worth noting” because we recognize this Court’s primary focus in a 60(b) setting is to correct legal
wrongs though this Court should weigh the public’s interests when considering such a motion.

1 extremely popular and, ultimately, Fyk had more than 25,000,000 documented followers on his
2 Facebook pages / businesses. According to some ratings, Fyk’s Facebook page (WTF Magazine) was
3 ranked the fifth most popular page on Facebook, ahead of competitors like BuzzFeed, College Humor,
4 Upworthy, and large media companies like CNN. This all changed when Facebook began fraudulently
5 “policing” Fyk ... not based on the substance of content, but, rather, purely “for monetary purposes;”
6 *i.e.*, anticompetitive purposes.

7 On August 22, 2018, Fyk sued Facebook in the District Court, alleging fraud, unfair
8 competition, extortion, and tortious interference with his economic advantage based on Facebook’s
9 anticompetitive animus. “This case asks whether Facebook can, without consequence, *engage in*
10 *brazen tortious, unfair and anticompetitive, extortionate, and/or fraudulent practices* that caused the
11 build-up (through years of hard work and entrepreneurship) and subsequent destruction of Fyk’s multi-
12 million dollar business with over 25,000,000 followers merely because Facebook “owns” its “free”
13 social media platform.” [D.E. 1] at 1 (emphasis added). Facebook filed a 12(b)(6) motion, based almost
14 entirely on CDA Section 230(c)(1) immunity. The Court dismissed Fyk’s case on June 18, 2018. *See*
15 **Exhibit B**. Fyk then appealed. The Ninth Circuit Court denied the appeal on June 12, 2020. *See Exhibit*
16 **C**. The Supreme Court denied Certiorari on January 11, 2021. *See Exhibit D*.

17 LEGAL STANDARD

18 Rule 60(b) motions allow the Court the opportunity to revisit cases and correct injustice. Rule
19 60(b) motions are addressed to the sound discretion of the District Court. *See, e.g., Martella v. Marine*
20 *Cooks & Stewards Union*, 448 F.2d 729, 730 (9th Cir. 1971). When faced with a Rule 60(b) motion, a
21 court should balance the competing principles of finality and relief from unjust judgments giving a
22 “liberal construction to (60b).” *Id.* quoting 7 Moore’s Federal Practice P.60.18[8] P.60-138.

23 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(5) specifically provides parties with relief from a
24 judgment or order when “a prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise
25 vacated, or it is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application.” *See Fed.*
26 *R. Civ. P. 60(b)(5)*. It is well settled that relief under Rule 60(b) is appropriate where there has been a
27 subsequent change in the law. *See, e.g., Milgard Tempering, Inc. v. Selas Corp. of America*, 902 F.2d
28 703, 715 (9th Cir. 1990) (A court “properly exercises its discretion to reconsider an issue previously

1 decided” when “a change in the law has occurred”); *see also, e.g., Kirkbride v. Continental Cas.*
2 *Co.*, 933 F.2d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 1991) (“[t]he district court was entitled to reconsider its position” in
3 light of new law). Notably, the Ninth Circuit has expressly embraced the “flexible standard” for Rule
4 60(b)(5) adopted by the United States Supreme Court in *Rufo v. Inmates of Suffolk County Jail*, 502
5 U.S. 367 (1992). *See, e.g., Bellevue Manor Assocs. v. United States*, 165 F.3d 1249, 1255-56 (9th Cir.
6 1999); *Hook v. Arizona*, 120 F.3d 921, 924 (9th Cir. 1997). Under this standard, a party seeking a
7 modification of a court order need only establish that a “significant change in facts or law warrants a
8 revision of the decree and that the proposed modification is suitably tailored to the changed
9 circumstance.” *Rufo*, 502 U.S. at 393; *SEC v. Coldicutt*, 258 F.3d 939, 942 (9th Cir. 2002).

10 Moreover, the United States Supreme Court has repeatedly confirmed that a district court
11 always possesses the inherent authority to modify a judgment in light of significant changed
12 circumstances, including changes in law or fact. *See, e.g., System Federation v. Wright*, 364 U.S. 642,
13 647 (1961). “[T]he court cannot be required to disregard significant changes in law or facts if it is
14 ‘satisfied that what it has been doing has been turned through chang[ed] circumstances into an
15 instrument of wrong.’” *Agostini v. Felton*, 521 U.S. 203, 215 (1997) (citing *System Federation*, 364
16 U.S. at 647, quoting *United States v. Swift & Co.*, 286 U.S. 106, 114-15 (1932)).

17 LEGAL ARGUMENT

18 **I. THIS COURT SHOULD VACATE ITS PREVIOUS JUDGMENT PURSUANT TO 19 FEDERAL RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 60(B)(5) BECAUSE ENIGMA CHANGED 20 THE LAW AND CREATED A PRECEDENT THAT CANNOT BE RECONCILED 21 WITH THIS COURT’S DECISION.**

22 This Court should vacate or set aside its prior judgment dismissing this case because the *Enigma*
23 decision rendered by the Ninth Circuit, and United States Supreme Court’s Justice Thomas’ approval
24 of a narrower reading of Section 230 than applied by this Court, serve as new legal precedent
25 undermining this Court’s previous findings and conclusions.

26 On October 13, 2020, *Enigma*, a case deciding the very issue at the heart of this matter,
27 successfully overcame a 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. The case citations and related discussions found
28 in Justice Thomas’ *Enigma* Statement (Ex. A) make clear that federal courts across this country have
been consistently inconsistent for many years. A few courts identified in Justice Thomas’ *Enigma*

1 Statement have interpreted CDA immunity correctly within certain contexts. *See, e.g., Fair Housing*
2 *Council of San Fernando Valley v. Roommates.Com, LLC*, 521 F.3d 1157 (9th Cir. 2008); *Enigma*
3 *Software Group USA, LLC v. Malwarebytes, Inc.* 946 F.3d 1040 (9th Cir. 2019); *e-ventures Worldwide,*
4 *LLC v. Google, Inc.*, 214CV646FTMPAMCM, 2017 WL 2210029 (M.D. Fla. Feb. 8, 2017). But other
5 courts, including this one, have mistakenly applied CDA immunity. *See, e.g., Barnes v. Yahoo!, Inc.*,
6 570 F.3d 1096 (9th Cir. 2009); *Sikhs for Justice, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 697 Fed. Appx. 526 (9th Cir.
7 2017), *aff'g* 144 F. Supp. 3d 1088 (N.D. Cal. 2015); *Zeran v. America Online, Inc.*, 129 F.3d 327 (4th
8 Cir. 1997). As Justice Thomas expressed, Section 230(c)(1) immunity has been read so broadly that it
9 renders Section 230(c)(2)(a) superfluous. “The decisions that broadly interpret §230(c)(1) to protect
10 traditional publisher functions also eviscerated the narrower liability shield Congress included in the
11 statute.” *Malwarebytes, Inc. v. Enigma Software Group USA, LLC*, 141 S.Ct. 13 (2020), J. Thomas
12 Statement at 7.

13 This is in line with the Ninth Circuit’s now final decision in *Enigma*. By way of summary,
14 “Enigma sued Malwarebytes, alleging that Malwarebytes engaged in anticompetitive conduct by
15 reconfiguring its products [*i.e.*, acting as “a publisher”] to make it difficult for consumers to download
16 and use Enigma products.” *Malwarebytes, Inc. v. Enigma Software Group USA, LLC*, 141 S.Ct. 13
17 (2020). The Ninth Circuit looked to the policy and purpose of Section 230 to conclude that immunity
18 is unavailable when a plaintiff alleges anticompetitive conduct because that Court “recognize[d] that
19 interpreting the statute to give providers unbridled discretion to block online content would ... enable
20 and potentially motivate internet-service providers to act for their own, and not the public, benefit.”
21 *Enigma Software Grp. USA, LLC v. Malwarebytes, Inc.*, 946 F.3d 1040, 1051 (9th Cir. 2019), *cert.*
22 *denied*, 141 S. Ct. 13, 208 L. Ed. 2d 197 (2020). The *Enigma* decision establishes clear, new precedent
23 confirming that immunity is unavailable when a plaintiff alleges anticompetitive conduct – a decision
24 that directly contradicts (1) this Court’s conclusion that “*any activity* that can be boiled down to
25 deciding whether to exclude material that third parties seek to post online is perforce immune under
26 section 230.” Ex. B at 4 (citing *Roommates*, 521 F.3d at 1170-71) (emphasis added); and (2) the Ninth
27 Circuit’s narrower conclusion that “nothing in § 230(c)(1) turns on the alleged motives underlying the
28 editorial decisions of the provider of an interactive computer service.” Ex. C at 4.

1 **The decisions made in this case cannot coexist with *Enigma*; they are diametrically**
 2 **opposed.**

3 In fact, this Court’s analysis falls victim to “the too-common practice of reading extra immunity
 4 into statutes where it does not belong.” *Malwarebytes, Inc. v. Enigma Software Group USA, LLC*, 141
 5 S.Ct. 13 (2020), J. Thomas Statement at 4; *see also Baxter v. Bracey*, 140 S.Ct. 1862, 207 L.Ed.2d
 6 1069 (2020) (THOMAS, J., dissenting from denial of certiorari, noting that courts have relied on policy
 7 and purpose arguments to grant sweeping protection to Internet platforms); 1 R. Smolla, *Law of*
 8 *Defamation* § 4:86, p. 4–380 (2d ed. 2019) (stating that “courts have extended the immunity in § 230
 9 far beyond anything that plausibly could have been intended by Congress”); accord *Rustad & Koenig,*
 10 *Rebooting Cybertort Law*, 80 Wash. L. Rev. 335, 342–343 (2005) (similar).

11 Simply put, under this clear law, either (1) one cannot be treated as “a publisher” and the motive
 12 to take “any action” is irrelevant, or (2) motive is relevant and being a publisher becomes irrelevant
 13 based on the motive for taking “any action.” The *Enigma* decision clearly demonstrates that the motive
 14 matters. **Again, the decisions made in this case cannot coexist with *Enigma*; again, they are**
 15 **diametrically opposed.**

16 Fyk’s 12(b)(6) dismissal cannot stand without undermining the entirety of the *Enigma* decision.
 17 While “actions [taken] for monetary purposes do[] not ... transform Facebook into a content
 18 developer,” Ex. C at 3-4, they do, however, disqualify Facebook’s actions as that of a “Good
 19 Samaritan.” Thus, Facebook’s anticompetitive conduct fails to qualify for protection at the 230(c)
 20 threshold, making both 230(c)(1) and 230(c)(2) irrelevant. This Court correctly noted in its Order
 21 Granting Motion to Dismiss (Ex. B), that “immunity, ‘like other forms of immunity, is generally
 22 accorded effect at *the first logical point* in the litigation process” because “immunity is an immunity
 23 from suit rather than a mere defense to liability.” Ex. B at 2, citing, inter alia, *Nemet Chevrolet, Ltd.*
 24 *v. Consumeraffairs.com, Inc.*, 591 F.3d 250, 254 (9th Cir. 2009) (emphasis added). *Enigma*’s new
 25 230(c) precedent “Good Samaritan” standard is “*the first logical point*” to determine 12(b)(6)
 26 immunity. The question the courts (including this Court in this 60(b) setting) must now ask at the 230(c)
 27 threshold is – *did the interactive computer service provider act as a “Good Samaritan” in its decisions*
 28 *to block or screen materials?*

1 Importantly, the Ninth Circuit’s *Enigma* decision expressly recognized that the scope of
2 claimed immunity is still an open legal question. Noting that district courts have differed on the scope
3 of Section 230 immunity, the Ninth Circuit found that this issue was not yet resolved. “What is clear
4 to us from the statutory language, history, and case law is that *providers do not have unfettered*
5 *discretion to declare online content ‘objectionable’ and blocking and filtering decisions that are driven*
6 *by anticompetitive animus are not entitled to immunity under section 230(c)(2).” Enigma, 946 F.3d at*
7 1047 (emphasis added).

8 Justice Thomas further illuminated the analysis that this Court should have conducted. *See*
9 *Malwarebytes, Inc. v. Enigma Software Group USA, LLC*, 141 S.Ct. 13 (U.S. 2020), Ex. A. Justice
10 Thomas highlighted many, *if not all*, of the same conflicts and concerns Fyk raised regarding improper
11 textual interpretation and overly broad/vague application of Section 230 immunity where none should
12 exist. *See id.* Again, because Justice Thomas’ *Enigma* Statement is a must read for this Court, in our
13 opinion, we have attached the same hereto as Exhibit A and fully incorporate same herein by reference
14 as noted above in footnote 1.

15 Justice Thomas advised that “[c]ourts have also departed from the most natural reading of the
16 text by giving Internet companies immunity for their own content.” *Id.*, J. Thomas Statement at 6.
17 Moreover, “[...]courts have long emphasized nontextual arguments when interpreting §230, leaving
18 questionable precedent in their wake.” *Id.*, J. Thomas Statement at 2. Justice Thomas went on to say,
19 “[p]aring back the sweeping immunity courts have read into §230 would not necessarily render
20 defendants liable for online misconduct. It simply would give plaintiffs a chance to raise their claims
21 in the first place. Plaintiffs still must prove the merits of their cases, and some claims will undoubtedly
22 fail.” *Id.*, J. Thomas Statement at 9. This rings true in the instant matter; preventing this case from being
23 heard on its merits on the basis of (overly broad/vague) immunity – which has been rejected by the
24 Ninth Circuit – denies Fyk his Constitutional right to be heard, calling into question matters of due
25 process (among other things).

26 As Justice Thomas recognized, there is a difference between a claim seeking to hold a service
27 provider liable for the actions and / or conduct of another, rather than for holding a company liable for
28 its own misconduct:

1 ...plaintiffs were not necessarily trying to hold the defendants liable as the publisher
 2 or speaker of third-party content. §230(c)(1). Nor did their claims seek to hold
 3 defendants liable for removing content in good faith. §230(c)(2). *Their claims rested*
 4 *instead on... defendant's own misconduct.* [Emphasis Added] Cf. *Accusearch*, 570 F.
 5 3d, at 1204 (Tymkovich, J., concurring) (stating that §230 should not apply when the
 plaintiff sues over a defendant's 'conduct rather than for the content of the
 information').

6 *Id.*, J. Thomas Statement at 9 (emphasis added). The latter circumstances apply here. This Court
 7 mistakenly determined "Plaintiff's claims here seek to hold Facebook liable as the "publisher or
 8 speaker" of that third party content." Ex. B at 3. Whereas here, in actuality, Fyk seeks to hold Facebook
 9 liable for its own misconduct for "*engag[ing] in brazen tortious, unfair and anticompetitive,*
 10 *extortionate, and/or fraudulent practices,*" [D.E. 1] at 1 (emphasis added), not for the content or
 11 misconduct of third parties.

12 While, as this Court was already misled,³ "the statute [Section 230] suggests that if a company
 13 *unknowingly* [no involvement / "no action"] leaves up illegal third-party content, it is protected from
 14 publisher liability by §230(c)(1); and if it takes down certain third-party content in good faith, it is
 15 protected by Section 230(c)(2)(A)." *Enigma*, 141 S.Ct. 13, J. Thomas Statement at 3-4. "Taken
 16 together, both provisions in §230(c) most naturally read to protect companies when they **unknowingly**
 17 [no involvement / "no action"] *decline* to exercise editorial functions to edit or remove third-party
 18 content, §230(c)(1), and when they *decide* to exercise those editorial functions in good faith,

19 _____
 20 ³ As to this Court being "misled" by Facebook, this Court's determination was predicated, in part, on
 21 Facebook's patently false 12(b)(6) motion representations to this Court about one of Fyk's pages /
 22 businesses purportedly being dedicated to featuring public urination (undoubtedly to steer this case
 23 towards "offensive" content and away from Facebook's own anticompetitive misconduct). This Court
 24 wrongly converted this Facebook lie into "fact" by referencing / relying on same at the very start of the
 25 dismissal order: "Plaintiff had used Facebook's free online platform to create a series of, among other
 26 amusing things, pages *dedicated to videos and pictures of people urinating.*" Ex. B at 1 (emphasis
 27 added). This repugnant assertion by Facebook, and this Court's incorrect adoption of same, has
 28 perpetuated even more damage to Fyk as exemplified by defamatory headlines such as "Self-Made
 Millionaire Loses Lawsuit Over Facebook's Removal Of Videos Of People Urinating" and "Per Section
 230, Facebook Can Tell This Plaintiff To Piss Off—Fyk v. Facebook." To be clear, Fyk did not at any
 time have pages dedicated to or publishing content of any nature "dedicated to urinating." To the
 contrary, Fyk reported similar such content published by others on Facebook to which Facebook
 hypocritically determined such urination in public content to "not violate [their] community standards."
 This deliberate fraud put forth by Facebook to mislead the Court brings into question whether this case
 should be vacated on 60(b)(3).

1 §230(c)(2)(A),” *id.* at 7 (italicized emphasis in original, bold emphasis added); but, “[t]his modest
2 understanding is a far cry from what has prevailed in court” as it adopts the “too-common practice of
3 reading extra immunity into statutes where it does not belong, ...far beyond anything that plausibly
4 could have been intended by Congress.” *Id.* at 4 (citing *Baxter v. Bracey*, 590 U.S.; Rustad & Koenig,
5 Rebooting Cybertort Law, 80 Wash. L.Rev. 335, 342–343 (2005)).

6 Here, Facebook is *knowingly* soliciting content from higher paying participants like Fyk’s
7 competitor and removing lesser valuable content / participants like Fyk and fraudulently applying
8 deliberately vague “Community Standards” for the purposes of Facebook’s own “antitrust /
9 anticompetitive animus.” Justice Thomas noted, under the broad approach that courts have been
10 erroneously taking (and which this Court took), “a company can solicit thousands of potentially
11 defamatory statements (from more valuable participants like Fyk’s competitor as is the case here),
12 “selec[t] and edi[t] . . . for publication” several of those statements, add commentary, and then feature
13 the final product prominently over other submissions (less valuable participants like Fyk’s) – all while
14 enjoying immunity. *See Enigma*, 141 S.Ct. 13, J. Thomas Statement at 6-7 (citing *Jones v. Dirty World*
15 *Entertainment Recordings LLC*, 755 F. 3d 398, 403, 410, 416 (CA6 2014) (interpreting “development”
16 narrowly to “preserv[e] the broad immunity th[at Section 230] provides for website operators’ exercise
17 of traditional publisher functions”)).

18 Here too, the Court construed Section 230(c)(1) broadly and 230(f)(3) narrowly, an approach
19 at odds with the Ninth Circuit’s *Enigma* decision and specifically rejected in Justice Thomas’s *Enigma*
20 Statement. The Court is once again “[a]dopting the too-common practice of reading extra immunity
21 into statutes where it does not belong.” *Enigma*, 141 S.Ct. 13, J. Thomas Statement at 4. Here, Fyk’s
22 allegations demonstrate how Facebook solicits content from higher valued “sponsored” participant
23 content (like Fyk’s competitor) and are prominently displayed by Facebook in the Newsfeed, displacing
24 other less valuable participants content like Fyk’s. As noted in Fyk’s response in opposition to
25 Facebook’s motion to dismiss: “[m]oreover, in addition to indirectly interfering and competing with
26 Fyk, **Facebook is a direct competitor that is not entitled to CDA immunity.**” [D.E. 27] at 7
27 (emphasis in original). Accordingly, we respectfully request that the Court vacate the judgment entered
28 against Fyk and remand the case for trial on the merits. Alternatively, we respectfully request that the

1 Court grant Fyk the opportunity to amend his Complaint as it would no longer be “futile in this
2 instance” (words wrongly employed by this Court in its dismissal order) based on the *Enigma* decisions
3 and Justice Thomas’ detailed Section 230 analysis.

4 **II. EVEN IF FEDERAL RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 60(B)(5) WAS INAPPLICABLE,
5 THIS COURT SHOULD NONETHELESS UTILIZE ITS EQUITABLE POWERS
6 UNDER 60(B)(6) TO PREVENT INJUSTICE.**

7 Even if this Court were to deny Fyk’s request to vacate the judgment pursuant to Federal Rule
8 of Civil Procedure 60(b)(5), it should still vacate the judgment to avoid a “manifest injustice.”

9 Rule 60 offers equitable relief to a party seeking to vacate a judgment in order to avoid
10 “manifest injustice.” *Latshaw v. Trainer Wortham Comp. Inc.*, 452 F.3d 1097, 1103 (9th Cir.
11 2006); *U.S. v. Washington* 394 F.3d 1152, 1157(9th Cir. 2005), overruled on other grounds in *U.S. v.*
12 *Washington* 593 F.3d 790 (9th Cir. 2010), *U.S. v. Alpine Land & Reservoir Co.* 984 F.2d 1047, 1049
13 (9th Cir. 1993)). Rule 60(b)(6) has been called “a grand reservoir of equitable power,” and it affords
14 courts the discretion and power “to vacate judgments whenever such action is appropriate to
15 accomplish justice.” *Phelps v. Alameida* 569 F.3d 1120, 1135 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Gonzalez v.*
16 *Crosby* 545 U.S. 524, 542 (2005), quoting *Liljeberg v. Health Servs. Acquisition Corp.* 486 U.S. 847,
17 864 (1988)). Under this standard, Rule 60 relief is not governed by any *per se* rule, but is to be granted
18 on a case-by-case basis when the facts of a given case warrant such relief.

19 In *Phelps*, the Ninth Circuit set forth certain factors “designed to guide courts in determining
20 whether ... extraordinary circumstances [as required for Rule 60 relief] have been demonstrated by an
21 individual seeking relief under the rule.” *Phelps v. Alameida, supra*, 569 F.3d 1120. Courts should
22 consider whether:

23 (1) a litigant has diligently pursued relief that respects the strong public interest in
24 timeliness and finality”, “(2) whether granting relief would ‘undo the past, executed
25 effects of the judgment, thereby disturbing the parties' reliance interest in the finality of
26 the case, as evidence, for example, by detrimental reliance or a change in position” and
27 if “(3) given, in the court's opinion, that a central purpose of Rule 60(b) is to correct
28 erroneous legal judgments that, if left uncorrected, would prevent the true merits of a
petitioner's constitutional claims from ever being heard[;] [i]n such cases, this factor
will cut in favor of granting Rule 60(b)(6) relief.

Phelps, 569 F.3d at 1137-1140. These factors all support Fyk’s request for relief.

1 First, Fyk diligently pursued relief. The United States Supreme Court denied writ of certiorari
2 on January 11, 2021. *See* Ex. D. Only about two months have passed. Therefore, Fyk has clearly been
3 diligent. And, in this vein, it is worth mentioning that Fyk submitted his Petition to the Supreme Court
4 a couple months earlier than such was due, which militates further towards the timeliness of this brief.

5 Second, no party has detrimentally relied on this Court's judgment where it would cause any
6 harm for the case to actually be litigated. Facebook's conduct has not had to change in reliance upon
7 the Court's order because the Court's order merely maintained the status quo that existed prior to the
8 filing of this action.

9 Third, this Court must correct the previous judgment to prevent massive injustice from
10 occurring. Issues surrounding broad CDA immunity are of national (potentially global) significance
11 and federal courts' consistently inconsistent application of Section 230 protections have "serious
12 consequences" (again borrowing words from Justice Thomas' *Enigma* Statement) for millions of users
13 like Fyk. That the subject matter of this suit is of critical importance cannot be doubted, as illustrated
14 by major coverage of the issue in the past year. The following articles are a small subset of examples:
15 (1) Both Trump and Biden have criticized Big Tech's favorite law – here's what Section 230 says and
16 why they want to change it, CNBC (May 28, 2020); (2) Section 230 under attack: Why Trump and
17 Democrats want to rewrite it, USA Today (Oct. 15, 2020); (3) Biden wants to get rid of tech's legal
18 shield Section 230, CNBC (Jan. 17, 2020); (4) Trump's Social Media Order Puts a Target on
19 Communications Decency Act, law.com (Jun. 14, 2020). The heads of Facebook, Twitter, and Google
20 were in front of Congress on October 28, 2020, to discuss some of the "serious consequences" flowing
21 from unbridled CDA immunity – that is, from silencing voices among myriad other nefarious things.
22 A decision on this matter is pivotal not just to Fyk – who has suffered harm at the hands of Facebook,
23 namely by way of Facebook's legally repugnant anticompetitive conduct and subsequent defamatory
24 content misrepresentations – but also to the billions of social media users globally. If this decision were
25 to stand, it would allow Facebook and other social media platforms to make blocking and filtering
26 decisions for their own benefit rather than for the benefit of others acting as a "Good Samaritan" and
27 accordingly prevent any competition with themselves, whatsoever; *i.e.*, it would allow Facebook to
28

1 engage in anticompetitive conduct, which would be glaringly illegal had it not unfolded within the
2 ether of the Internet.

3 **By preventing a case like Fyk’s from going forward, there will never be a resolution on**
4 **the clearly open question of the scope of Section 230 immunity.**

5 There is no question that this case deals with an issue of public harm. The Supreme Court, the
6 President of the United States (both President Trump and President Biden), the Department of Justice,
7 Congress, and the public have all recognized the need for the scope of Section 230 to be examined.
8 Fyk has presented a case requiring that examination. This Court should no longer shy away from
9 addressing the *massively* critical substance of these issues and must act to prevent a *manifest* injustice.

10 **III. THIS MOTION HAS BEEN FILED WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME.**

11 Motions filed pursuant to Rule 60(b) “must be made within a reasonable time.” Fed. R. Civ. P.
12 60(c)(1). “What constitutes a reasonable time depends on the facts of each case.” *In re Pac. Far E.*
13 *Lines, Inc.*, 889 F.2d 242, 249 (9th Cir. 1989).

14 What constitutes reasonable time depends on the facts of each case. *See Washington v.*
15 *Penwell*, 700 F.2d 570, 572-73 (9th Cir. 1983) (four-year delay not unreasonable
16 because of extraordinary circumstances); *Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. v.*
17 *Dunnahoo*, 637 F.2d 1338, 1841 (9th Cir 1981) (six-year delay unreasonable in case of
18 liquidated damages decree and no extraordinary circumstances); *Clarke v. Burkle*, 570
19 F.2d at 831-32 (six year delay not unreasonable).

20 *U.S. v. Holtzman*, 762 F.2d 720, 725 (9th Cir 1985).

21 When determining if a delay was reasonable, courts consider “the danger of prejudice to the
22 petitioner; length of the delay and its potential impact on judicial proceedings; reason for the delay,
23 including whether it was within the reasonable control of the movant, and whether the movant acted in
24 good faith.” *Pioneer Inv. Servs. Co v. Brunswick Associates L.P.*, 507 U.S. 380, 392-97, 113 S. Ct.
25 1489, 1497-99 (1993). In the instant matter, Fyk acted with good faith. The United States Supreme
26 Court denied writ of certiorari on January 11, 2021. *See Ex. D.* Thus, the “delay” was just about two
27 months and could not by any stretch of reasoning be considered to be unreasonable. Moreover, no
28 prejudice will be suffered by Facebook past having to defend its case. And, again, Fyk’s Supreme Court
Petition was filed a couple months ahead of schedule. Therefore, this Motion has been filed within a
reasonable time pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

CONCLUSION

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New law that directly impacts the outcome of this case has been decided by the United States Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit. Those decisions cannot be reconciled with this Court’s previous decision. This reason alone justifies this Court’s vacating the judgment under 60(b)(5) at the very least. Moreover, the Court was deliberately misled by Facebook’s fraudulent 12(b)(6) representation about the nature of a certain Fyk page / business, justifying this Court’s vacating the judgment under 60(b)(3) at the very least. Moreover, a “manifest injustice” would occur in the absence of this Court’s intervention, justifying vacating the judgment under 60(b)(6) at the very least. If this Court’s previous decision were to stand, it would be devastating for billions of social media users globally because it would allow social media platforms to enjoy a broader sense of immunity than Congress ever intended, authorizing them to engage in anticompetitive penalization-oriented conduct, while enjoying *carte blanche*, sovereign-like immunity, which such function should not be conferred upon any entity including private entities under, as just one of many tenet-type examples, the non-delegation doctrine (in the vein of aforementioned penalization).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Jason Fyk, respectfully requests entry of an order (1) granting Fyk’s 60(b) motion; *i.e.*, vacating the Court’s prior judgment, and / or (2) affording Fyk any other relief the Court deems equitable, just, or proper.

Dated: March 22, 2021.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Michael J. Smikun, Esq.
Michael J. Smikun, Esq.
Sean R. Callagy, Esq.
Jeffrey L. Greyber, Esq.
Callagy Law, P.C.
Constance J. Yu, Esq.
Putterman | Yu LLP
Counsel for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on March 22, 2021, I electronically filed the foregoing documents with the Clerk of the Court by using CM / ECF. I also certify that the foregoing document is being served this day on all counsel of record *via* Notices of Electronic Filing generated by CM / ECF.

/s/ Michael J. Smikun
Michael J. Smikun, Esq.

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