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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

HERRING NETWORKS, INC.,
Plaintiff,

v.

RACHEL MADDOW, *et al.*,
Defendants.

Case No. 19-cv-1713-BAS-AHG
**ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANTS’ SPECIAL
MOTION TO STRIKE**
[ECF No. 18]

Plaintiff Herring Networks, Inc. filed a complaint for defamation against Rachel Maddow; Comcast Corporation; NBCUniversal Media, LLC; and MSNBC Cable LLC. (ECF No. 1.) The claim stems from a statement Rachel Maddow made on *The Rachel Maddow Show* on MSNBC. Soon after Plaintiff filed suit, Defendants filed a special motion to strike pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 425.16, commonly known as the Anti-Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (“Anti-SLAPP”) law. (“Mot.,” ECF No. 18.) The Court held oral argument on the Motion on May 19, 2020. For the reasons discussed below, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants’ Motion to Strike.

1 **I. Background**

2 Plaintiff Herring Networks, Inc. owns and operates One America News
3 Network (“OAN”). (“Compl.,” ECF No. 1, ¶ 1.) On July 22, 2019, reporter Kevin
4 Poulsen at *The Daily Beast* published a story called “Trump’s New Favorite Channel
5 Employs Kremlin-Paid Journalist.” Poulsen reported that Kristian Rouz, one of the
6 reporters at OAN, was “on the payroll of the Kremlin’s official propaganda outlet,
7 Sputnik.” (“RJN Ex. A,” ECF No. 18-3 (hereinafter, “*Daily Beast* article”).)¹ In
8 short, Poulsen reported that Rouz has been reporting on U.S. politics for OAN since
9 August 2017, and “[f]or all of that time, he’s been simultaneously writing for
10 Sputnik, a Kremlin-owned news wire that played a role in Russia’s 2016 election-
11 interference operation, according to an assessment by the U.S. intelligence
12 community.” (*Id.*) Poulsen opined that “Kremlin propaganda sometimes sneaks into
13 Rouz’s segments on unrelated matters” and provided examples. (*Id.*) Poulsen also
14 quoted former FBI agent Clint Watts, who stated: “This completes the merger
15 between Russian state-sponsored propaganda and American conservative media . . .
16 We used to think of it as ‘They just have the same views’ or ‘They use the same story
17 leads.’ But now they have the same personnel.” (*Id.*)

18 Later that day, Rachel Maddow discussed the *Daily Beast* article on her talk
19 show, *The Rachel Maddow Show*, which airs on MSNBC. The segment was titled:
20 “Staffer on Trump-favored network is on propaganda Kremlin payroll.” *The Rachel*
21 *Maddow Show: Staffer on Trump-Favored Network Is on Propaganda Kremlin*
22 *Payroll* (MSNBC television broadcast July 22, 2019), available at
23 [https://www.msnbc.com/rachelmaddow/watch/staffer-on-trump-favored-network-](https://www.msnbc.com/rachelmaddow/watch/staffer-on-trump-favored-network-is-on-propaganda-kremlin-payroll-64332869743)
24 [is-on-propaganda-kremlin-payroll-64332869743](https://www.msnbc.com/rachelmaddow/watch/staffer-on-trump-favored-network-is-on-propaganda-kremlin-payroll-64332869743)). Maddow opened the segment by
25 informing viewers about OAN, calling it a “boutique little news outlet that is
26 designed specifically for Trump-mega fans.” She pointed out that President Trump

27 _____
28 ¹ The Court discusses Defendants’ request for judicial notice and the documents provided by Plaintiff *infra* at Section III.A.

1 previously praised OAN’s ratings on Twitter and gave OAN a press pass to the White
2 House. Maddow then stated that she has the “most perfectly formed story of the day”
3 and presented Kevin Poulsen’s *Daily Beast* article. She stated the article reports that
4 OAN, which is “Trump’s favorite, more Trump-ier than Fox TV network[,] . . . has
5 a full-time on-air reporter who covers U.S. politics, who is also simultaneously on
6 the payroll of the Kremlin.” The reporter is being paid to produce “pro-Putin
7 propaganda” for the Russian-funded network Sputnik. Maddow states, “there is a lot
8 of news today, but among the giblets the news gods dropped off their plates for us to
9 eat off the floor today, is the actual news that this super right-wing news outlet that
10 the President has repeatedly endorsed . . . we literally learned today that that outlet
11 the President is promoting shares staff with the Kremlin. I mean, what?” She laughs
12 and soon after says, “in this case, the most obsequiously pro-Trump right wing news
13 outlet in America really literally is paid Russian propaganda. Their on-air U.S.
14 politics reporter is paid by the Russian government to produce propaganda for that
15 government.” (emphasis added). The underlined portion of the sentence highlights
16 where Plaintiff takes issue. Plaintiff sued for defamation. Soon afterwards,
17 Defendants filed the present Motion.

18 **II. Legal Standard**

19 California’s anti-SLAPP statute is intended to “provide a procedural remedy
20 to dispose of lawsuits that are brought to chill the valid exercise of constitutional
21 rights.” *Rusheen v. Cohen*, 37 Cal. 4th 1048, 1055–56 (2006). The anti-SLAPP law
22 provides in relevant part:

23 A cause of action against a person arising from any act of that person
24 in furtherance of the person’s right of petition or free speech under the
25 United States Constitution or the California Constitution in connection
26 with a public issue shall be subject to a special motion to strike, unless
27 the court determines that the plaintiff has established that there is a
28 probability that the plaintiff will prevail on the claim.

28 Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(b)(1).

1 Courts apply a two-step process to determine whether an action is subject to
2 an anti-SLAPP special motion to strike. *Navellier v. Sletten*, 29 Cal. 4th 82, 88
3 (2002). First, the defendant must establish that “the challenged cause of action is one
4 arising from protected activity.” *Id.* Once the defendant makes a threshold showing
5 that the act in question is protected, the burden shifts to the plaintiff, who must
6 establish “a probability of prevailing on the claim.” *Id.*

7 **III. Analysis**

8 **A. Procedural Issues**

9 “For purposes of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a motion brought on
10 anti-SLAPP grounds can either be analogous to a motion to dismiss or a motion for
11 summary judgment.” *Clifford v. Trump*, 339 F. Supp. 3d 915, 922 (C.D. Cal. 2018).
12 Here, Defendants’ Motion is analogous to a motion to dismiss because Defendants
13 move to strike based on legal arguments. (*See* Mot. at 7.) Defendants are not
14 “providing alternate facts to challenge the allegations” in the complaint, so the
15 motion is not analogous to a motion for summary judgment. *See Clifford*, 339 F.
16 Supp. 3d at 922 (citing *Planned Parenthood Fed’n of Am., Inc. v. Ctr. for Med.*
17 *Progress*, 890 F.3d 828, 834 (9th Cir.), *amended*, 897 F.3d 1224 (9th Cir. 2018).)

18 The issue then becomes what the Court may consider in evaluating the present
19 Motion. For the second prong of the anti-SLAPP test under California law, to show
20 a probability of prevailing on the merits of its claim, a plaintiff “must demonstrate
21 the complaint is legally sufficient and supported by a sufficient prima facie showing
22 of facts to sustain a favorable judgment if the evidence submitted by the plaintiff is
23 credited.” *Wilcox v. Superior Court*, 27 Cal. App. 4th 809, 823 (1994). “In making
24 its determination, the court shall consider the pleadings, and supporting and opposing
25 affidavits stating the facts upon which the liability or defense is based.” Cal. Code
26 Civ. Proc. § 425.16(b)(2). The Ninth Circuit has noted there are “conflicts between
27 California’s anti-SLAPP law’s procedural provisions and the Federal Rules of Civil
28 Procedure.” *Planned Parenthood*, 890 F.3d at 833. And “if there is a contest

1 between a state procedural rule and the federal rules, the federal rules of procedure
2 will prevail.” *Id.* at 834. Specifically, when a court considers a motion to strike
3 “based on alleged deficiencies in the plaintiff’s complaint, the motion must be treated
4 in the same manner as a motion under Rule 12(b)(6).” *Id.*

5 Plaintiff attaches various declarations and exhibits to its opposition brief.
6 (ECF Nos. 19-1 to 19-11.) Plaintiff also moves ex parte to supplement the record
7 with a video of the December 9, 2019 episode of *Hardball* with Chris Matthews that
8 aired on MSNBC. (ECF No. 21.) Because Defendants’ Motion is analogous to a
9 motion to dismiss, “the motion must be treated in the same manner as a motion under
10 Rule 12(b)(6).” *Planned Parenthood*, 890 F.3d at 834 (concluding that the district
11 court correctly applied a Rule 12(b)(6) standard to the motion to strike “challenging
12 the legal sufficiency of Plaintiff’s complaint” and “did not err in declining to evaluate
13 the factual sufficiency of the complaint at the pleadings stage”).²

14 In evaluating a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, the Court considers the complaint as
15 well as “material which is properly submitted as part of the complaint,” which means
16 the documents are either “physically attached to the complaint” or the “complaint
17 necessarily relies” on them and their authenticity is not contested. *Lee v. City of Los*
18 *Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001). “Even if a document is not attached to
19 a complaint, it may be incorporated by reference into a complaint if the plaintiff
20 refers extensively to the document or the document forms the basis of the plaintiff’s
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23 ² At oral argument, Plaintiff argued that Defendants’ motion could be converted to a motion for
24 summary judgment and the Court could consider Plaintiff’s documents. But in determining
25 whether an anti-SLAPP motion is analogous to a motion to dismiss or motion for summary
26 judgment, the focus is on the defendant’s arguments. Here, Defendants chose to bring their anti-
27 SLAPP motion as one analogous to a motion to dismiss. The case law provides no indication that
28 when an anti-SLAPP motion challenges the legal sufficiency of the complaint and does not provide
alternative facts, that the plaintiff can then provide more facts and ask that the motion be converted
to a motion for summary judgment. *Cf. Ranch Realty, Inc. v. DC Ranch Realty, LLC*, 614 F. Supp.
2d 983, 988 (D. Ariz. 2007) (“Plaintiff does not provide any support for its fundamental assumption
that a non-moving party can convert a motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment by
including extraneous material in its response.”). The Court declines to allow Plaintiff to do so.

1 claim.” *United States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2003).

2 The Court finds it appropriate to incorporate by reference the *Daily Beast*
3 article as well as the relevant segment of *The Rachel Maddow Show*. (ECF Nos. 18-
4 2, 18-3.) Both are referred to extensively in the complaint. The Court declines to
5 consider the declarations and exhibits submitted by Plaintiff (ECF Nos. 19-1 to 19-
6 11) and the *Hardball* video, as this information is not attached to the complaint, relied
7 on by the complaint, or judicially noticeable. Accordingly, the Court **DENIES**
8 Plaintiff’s ex parte motion. (ECF No. 21.)

9 **B. Protected Activity**

10 Defendants have the burden to establish that Maddow’s actions alleged in the
11 complaint arise from protected activity.

12 Section 425.16, subdivision (e) sets forth four categories of protected activity.
13 Subdivision (e)(4) defines protected activity to include “any . . . conduct in
14 furtherance of the exercise of the constitutional right of petition or the constitutional
15 right of free speech in connection with a public issue or an issue of public interest.”
16 The “public interest” requirement is construed broadly to include “any issue in which
17 the public is interested.” *Nygaard, Inc. v. Uusi-Kerttula*, 159 Cal. App. 4th 1027, 1042
18 (2008) (emphasis omitted). Plaintiff agrees that Maddow was exercising her
19 constitutional right of free speech and her statements concerned a public issue. Thus,
20 Plaintiff does not contest that the first prong of the anti-SLAPP statute is met.
21 (“Opp’n,” ECF No. 19, at 5–6 n.1.) The Court agrees and turns to the second prong.

22 **C. Probability of Prevailing on the Defamation Claim**

23 In this second step, Plaintiff must show a “reasonable probability” of
24 prevailing on the challenged claim. *Metabolife Intern. Inc. v. Wornick*, 264 F.3d 832,
25 840 (9th Cir. 2001). Plaintiff is suing for defamation. Under California law,
26 defamation “involves the intentional publication of a statement of fact which is false,
27 unprivileged, and has a natural tendency to injure or which causes special damage.”
28 *Gilbert v. Sykes*, 147 Cal. App. 4th 13, 27 (2007). In arguing that Plaintiff cannot

1 prevail on the merits of its claim, Defendants make two arguments in the alternative:
2 first, Maddow’s statement is one of opinion not of fact (i.e., the statement is not
3 defamatory), and second, the statement is substantially true.

4 **1. Opinion vs. Fact**

5 The threshold question “in a defamation claim is ‘whether a reasonable
6 factfinder could conclude that the contested statement implies an assertion of
7 objective fact.’ If the answer is no, the claim is foreclosed by the First Amendment.”
8 *Gardner v. Martino*, 563 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir. 2009). This is because “‘pure
9 opinion’—that is, statements that do not imply facts capable of being proved true or
10 false” is protected. *Unelko Corp. v. Rooney*, 912 F.2d 1049, 1053 n.2 (9th Cir. 1990),
11 *cert. denied*, 499 U.S. 961 (1991).

12 To determine whether a statement implies a factual assertion, the court must
13 examine the “totality of the circumstances” in which the statement was made. First,
14 the court looks at “the statement in its broad context, which includes the general tenor
15 of the entire work, the subject of the statements, the setting, and the format of the
16 work.” *Underwager v. Channel 9 Austl.*, 69 F.3d 361, 366 (9th Cir. 1995). Second,
17 the court considers the “specific context and content of the statements, analyzing the
18 extent of figurative or hyperbolic language used and the reasonable expectations of
19 the audience in that particular situation.” *Id.* Finally, the court considers whether
20 the “statement itself is sufficiently factual to be susceptible of being proved true or
21 false.” *Id.*

22 “Whether an allegedly defamatory statement is one of opinion or fact is a
23 question of law.” *Gardner*, 563 F.3d at 986; *Dworkin v. Hustler Mag., Inc.*, 668
24 F.Supp. 1408, 1415 (C.D. Cal. 1987) (“It is for the court to decide [whether a
25 statement is actionable defamation] in the first instance as a matter of law.”), *aff’d*,
26 867 F.2d 1188, 1193–94 (9th Cir. 1989). But “if a statement is ‘susceptible of
27 different constructions, one of which is defamatory, resolution of the ambiguity is a
28 question of fact for the jury.’” *Flowers v. Carville*, 310 F.3d 1118, 1128 (9th Cir.

1 2002); *see also Campanelli v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 44 Cal. App. 4th 572, 578
2 (1996). The Court now turns to the three factors under the totality of the
3 circumstances analysis.

4 **a. Broad Context**

5 “Context can be determinative that a statement is opinion and not fact, for the
6 context of a statement may control whether words were understood in a defamatory
7 sense.” *Koch v. Goldway*, 817 F.2d 507, 509 (9th Cir. 1987).

8 The Court first considers the medium in which the statement was made.
9 Maddow made the statement on her talk show segment that aired on MSNBC. “The
10 more statements lack the formality and polish typically found in documents in which
11 a reader would expect to find facts, the more likely the statements are nonactionable
12 opinion.” *Unsworth v. Musk*, No. 2:18-CV-08048-SVW-JC, 2019 WL 4543110, at
13 *6 (C.D. Cal. May 10, 2019); *see Partington v. Bugliosi*, 56 F.3d 1147, 1154–55 (9th
14 Cir. 1995) (finding that the general tenor of a “made-for-television movie” or
15 “docudrama” “tends to negate the impression that the statements involved
16 represented a false assertion of objective fact”); *Cochran v. NYP Holdings, Inc.*, 58
17 F. Supp. 2d 1113, 1123 (C.D. Cal. 1998) *aff’d*, 210 F.3d 1036 (9th Cir. 2000) (noting
18 that the alleged defamatory statement was located in a column in a section of a
19 newspaper that “generally contain[s] opinion columns”).

20 The Court may consider whether the forum is one where a “reader would be
21 likely to recognize” that statements “generally represent the highly subjective
22 opinions of the author rather than assertions of verifiable, objective facts.”
23 *Partington*, 56 F.3d at 1154. On one hand, a viewer who watches news channels
24 tunes in for facts and the goings-on of the world. MSNBC indeed produces news,
25 but this point must be juxtaposed with the fact that Maddow made the allegedly
26 defamatory statement on her own talk show news segment where she is invited and
27 encouraged to share her opinions with her viewers. At least according to Plaintiff,
28 viewers who watch MSNBC may know that it carries a “liberal message” and that

1 Maddow is a “liberal television host” who expresses her views regarding Russia and
2 President Trump. (Compl. ¶¶ 20, 31.) Maddow does not keep her political views a
3 secret, and therefore, audiences could expect her to use subjective language that
4 comports with her political opinions. Thus, Maddow’s show is different than a
5 typical news segment where anchors inform viewers about the daily news. The point
6 of Maddow’s show is for her to provide the news but also to offer her opinions as to
7 that news. Therefore, the Court finds that the medium of the alleged defamatory
8 statement makes it more likely that a reasonable viewer would not conclude that the
9 contested statement implies an assertion of objective fact.

10 The Court now turns to the segment as a whole. The “general tenor” of
11 Maddow’s segment is a report on the *Daily Beast* article, and Maddow’s tone could
12 be described as surprise and glee at the unexpectedness of the story. She begins by
13 calling the story the “single most like sparkly story” in what had been “a more
14 ridiculous than most day in the news.” She calls the news one among “the giblets
15 the news gods dropped off their plates for us to eat off the floor today.” Maddow
16 reports that OAN shares staff with the Kremlin and discusses the allegedly
17 defamatory Russia connection, then follows this by saying (while laughing), “I mean,
18 what?” She concludes the segment by saying, with a shake of the head, “I mean, this
19 is the kind of news we are supposed to take in stride these days. And we do our
20 best.”

21 A holding by the Ninth Circuit in *Partington* is applicable and worth quoting
22 in full:

23 When, as here, an author writing about a controversial occurrence fairly
24 describes the general events involved and offers his personal
25 perspective about some of its ambiguities and disputed facts, his
26 statements should generally be protected by the First Amendment.
27 Otherwise, there would be no room for expressions of opinion by
28 commentators, experts in a field, figures closely involved in a public
controversy, or others whose perspectives might be of interest to the
public. Instead, authors of every sort would be forced to provide only
dry, colorless descriptions of facts, bereft of analysis or insight. There

1 would be little difference between the editorial page and the front page,
2 between commentary and reporting, and the robust debate among
3 people with different viewpoints that is a vital part of our democracy
would surely be hampered.

4 *Partington*, 56 F.3d at 1154. This is true here too; Maddow “fairly describe[d]” the
5 article that formed the basis for her segment, and she added in her colorful
6 commentary and opinions. Viewers expect her to do so, as it is indeed her show, and
7 viewers watch the segment with the understanding that it will contain Maddow’s
8 “personal and subjective views” about the news. *See id.* Thus, the Court finds that
9 as a part of the totality of the circumstances, the broad context weighs in favor of a
10 finding that the alleged defamatory statement is Maddow’s opinion and exaggeration
11 of the *Daily Beast* article, and that reasonable viewers would not take the statement
12 as factual.

13 **b. Specific Context**

14 The Court now considers the specific context. Even where the broad context
15 is one of opinion, it is possible that a particular statement may imply an assertion of
16 objective fact and thus constitute actionable defamation. *Partington*, 56 F.3d at
17 1155. In analyzing the specific context “and the content of the statements[,]” the
18 Court analyzes “the extent of figurative or hyperbolic language used and the
19 reasonable expectations of the audience in that particular situation.” *Underwager*,
20 69 F.3d at 366. Where the language used is “loose, figurative, or hyperbolic,” this
21 tends to negate the impression that a statement contains an assertion of verifiable
22 fact. *See Milkovich v. Lorain Journal Co.*, 497 U.S. 1, 21 (1990). A hyperbole is an
23 exaggeration especially “to an excessive degree” or “a manner of speaking that
24 depicts something as being much bigger, smaller, worse, etc. than it really is.”
25 HYPERBOLE, Black’s Law Dictionary (11th ed. 2019). Hyperbolic statements are
26 not actionable because the listener knows that he or she should not accept the
27 statements as fact. *See Eric Scott Fulcher, Rhetorical Hyperbole and the Reasonable*
28 *Person Standard: Drawing the Line Between Figurative Expression and Factual*

1 *Defamation*, 38 Ga. L. Rev. 717, 720 (2004) (“The primary rationale behind
2 precluding liability for statements that qualify as rhetorical hyperbole is that the
3 listener or reader knows that the statements are not to be taken literally, and,
4 therefore, such statements do not damage the subject’s reputation.”).

5 A main issue here is whether Maddow’s statement was hyperbolic. Because
6 Maddow used the word “literally” (i.e., OAN is “literally” paid Russian propaganda),
7 Plaintiff asserts it would be unreasonable to find the statement to be hyperbolic.
8 What is noteworthy about the word “literally” is its conflicting definitions. The first
9 definition of the word is: “in a literal sense or manner: such as . . . in a way that uses
10 the ordinary or primary meaning of a term or expression [or] used to emphasize the
11 truth and accuracy of a statement or description.” *Merriam-Webster Online*
12 *Dictionary*, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/literally> (last visited May
13 19, 2020). But the alternative definition is: “in effect : Virtually — used in an
14 exaggerated way to emphasize a statement or description that is not literally true or
15 possible.” *Id.* Further, under either definition, the term can “lose[] its meaning when
16 considered” in context. *See Knievel v. ESPN*, 393 F.3d 1068, 1074 (9th Cir. 2005).
17 Although Maddow used the word “literally,” this does not necessarily mean the
18 phrase should be taken to be factual. Nowadays, as evidenced by the two conflicting
19 definitions of the word “literally,” use of the word can be hyperbolic.

20 The Court must therefore consider the language surrounding the allegedly
21 defamatory statement to put into perspective the content of the statement. There are
22 certainly facts presented in the segment that are not in dispute. It is undisputed that
23 the *Daily Beast* article was published, wherein the author Kevin Poulsen opined that
24 Kristian Rouz has been reporting on U.S. politics for OAN and “simultaneously
25 writing for Sputnik, a Kremlin-owned news wire.” (RJN Ex. A.) Rouz “is a Russian
26 national on the payroll of” Sputnik. Poulsen then detailed a few of Rouz’s reports
27 for OAN, pointing out that “Kremlin propaganda sometimes sneaks into Rouz’s
28 segments.” Poulsen found no disclosure by OAN of Rouz’s “work for Russia’s state-

1 owned media, where he continues to file stories daily, primarily on economic news.”
2 (*Id.*)

3 There is no dispute that Maddow discussed this article on her segment and
4 accurately presented the article’s information. Indeed, the facts in the title of her
5 segment are not alleged to be defamatory: “Staffer on Trump-favored network is on
6 propaganda Kremlin payroll.” Plaintiff agrees that President Trump has praised
7 OAN, and Rouz, a staffer for OAN, writes articles for Sputnik News which is
8 affiliated with the Russian government. (*See* Compl. ¶ 24.) Rouz is paid for his work
9 by Sputnik News. (*Id.* ¶ 26.) Maddow provided these facts in her segment before
10 making the allegedly defamatory statement.

11 The Ninth Circuit has held that “when a speaker outlines the factual basis for
12 his conclusion, his statement is protected by the First Amendment.” *Partington*, 56
13 F.3d at 1156; *see also Dodds v. Am. Broad. Co.*, 145 F.3d 1053, 1067 (9th Cir. 1998)
14 (holding an opinion “based on an implication arising from disclosed facts is not
15 actionable when the disclosed facts themselves are not actionable”); *Standing Comm.*
16 *On Discipline of U.S. Dist. Court for Cent. Dist. of Cal. v. Yagman*, 55 F.3d 1430,
17 1439 (9th Cir. 1995) (“A statement of opinion based on fully disclosed facts can be
18 punished only if the stated facts are themselves false and demeaning. . . . When the
19 facts underlying a statement of opinion are disclosed, readers will understand they
20 are getting the author’s interpretation of the facts presented; they are therefore
21 unlikely to construe the statement as insinuating the existence of additional,
22 undisclosed facts.”).

23 The basis for Maddow’s allegedly defamatory statement is clearly the story
24 from the *Daily Beast*, which she presents truthfully and in full. Thus, she sufficiently
25 provides listeners with the factual basis for her statement. Maddow “does not even
26 hint that her opinion is based on any additional, undisclosed facts not known to the
27 public.” *See Cochran*, 58 F. Supp. 2d at 1122; *Copp v. Paxton*, 45 Cal. App. 4th 829,
28 837 (1996) (“A statement of opinion . . . may still be actionable if it implies the

1 allegation of undisclosed defamatory facts as the basis for the opinion.” (citation
2 omitted)). Viewers were presented with the details of the story before hearing the
3 alleged defamatory statement and no additional facts were implied.

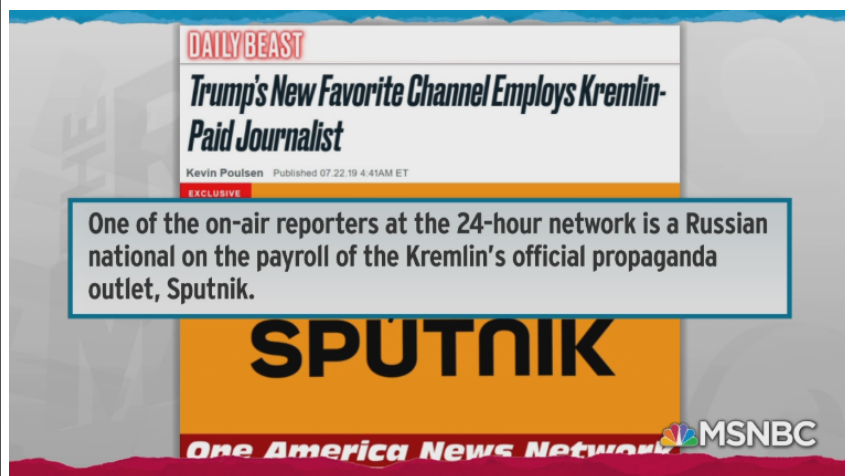
4 Plaintiff argues that Maddow did not present the full story, namely that “Rouz
5 has no decision-making authority with respect to the content that is aired on OAN”
6 and was “merely a freelancer for Sputnik News.” (Opp’n at 16 (citing *Milkovich*,
7 497 U.S. at 18–19 (“Even if the speaker states the facts upon which he bases his
8 opinion, if those facts are . . . incomplete . . . the statement may still imply a false
9 assertion of fact.”)).) But *Milkovich* does not require the author to include every
10 possible fact before giving an opinion. See *Suzuki Motor Corp. v. Consumers Union*
11 *of U.S., Inc.*, 330 F.3d 1110, 1117 (9th Cir. 2003) (explaining that the logic behind
12 *Milkovich* “is straightforward and unassailable: When a publisher prints an opinion
13 but doesn’t state the basis for it, the reader may infer a factual basis that doesn’t exist.
14 But when a publisher accurately discloses the facts on which he bases his opinion,
15 the reader can gauge for himself whether the factual basis adequately supports the
16 opinion” (citation omitted)); *Turner v. Wells*, 198 F. Supp. 3d 1355, 1369 (S.D. Fl.
17 2016) (“The dispositive question in *Milkovich* was not . . . simply whether the author
18 left out facts that may have painted the plaintiff in a more positive light”).
19 Maddow accurately presented the *Daily Beast* article and the basis for her statement;
20 these facts were true and not misleading. Even if Maddow left out certain
21 information, this does not necessarily mean her statement was defamatory; she did
22 not “impl[y] a knowledge of facts which lead to the conclusion” that her statement
23 was factual. See *Milkovich*, 497 U.S. at 18–19.

24 Further, in the sentence immediately following the contested sentence that
25 OAN is “literally paid Russia propaganda,” Maddow said, almost as a clarification,
26 that OAN’s “on-air U.S. politics reporter is paid by the Russian government to
27 produce propaganda for that government.” And, at the time Maddow made the
28 allegedly defamatory statement, the screen was showing the *Daily Beast* article

1 accompanied by the text: “One of the on-air reporters at the 24-hour network is a
2 Russian national on the payroll of the Kremlin’s official propaganda outlet,
3 Sputnik.”³ Thus, Maddow immediately qualified the allegedly defamatory statement
4 with a factual clarification and viewers were seeing accurate information regarding
5 OAN on the screen while listening to Maddow.

6 In *Cochran*, the New York Post published a column wherein the author
7 discussed Jonnie Cochran and his defense of O.J. Simpson. 58 F. Supp. 2d 1113. In
8 the column, the author stated, “history reveals that [Cochran] will say or do just about
9 anything to win, typically at the expense of the truth.” Cochran sued for defamation.
10 In analyzing the statement, the court noted that “the specific context [of the
11 statement] is a collection of opinions, colorfully expressed, which renders the
12 statement at issue simply more rhetorical hyperbole.” *Id.* at 1124. The language of
13 the column was “loose, figurative and hyperbolic.” *Id.* The audience “would
14 reasonably expect the alleged defamatory statement to constitute [] opinion, tucked
15 in as it is, among numerous other statements of opinion in a recognizable opinion
16 column.” *Id.* at 1125. The court concluded that a reasonable factfinder could not
17 conclude that the statement at issue is sufficiently factual to be susceptible of being
18

19 ³ The Court finds that what viewers saw on screen while listening to Maddow is important to put
20 the statement into context, and the following picture is what was visible on the screen at the moment
21 Maddow made the allegedly defamatory statement:



1 proven true or false. *Id.* at 1126.

2 Here, Maddow had inserted her own colorful commentary into and throughout
3 the segment, laughing, expressing her dismay (i.e., saying “I mean, what?”) and
4 calling the segment a “sparkly story” and one we must “take in stride.” For her to
5 exaggerate the facts and call OAN Russian propaganda was consistent with her tone
6 up to that point, and the Court finds a reasonable viewer would not take the statement
7 as factual given this context. The context of Maddow’s statement shows reasonable
8 viewers would consider the contested statement to be her opinion. A reasonable
9 viewer would not actually think OAN is paid Russian propaganda, instead, he or she
10 would follow the facts of the *Daily Beast* article; that OAN and Sputnik share a
11 reporter and both pay this reporter to write articles. Anything beyond this is
12 Maddow’s opinion or her exaggeration of the facts.

13 In sum, when the total context surrounding Maddow’s comment is considered,
14 the Court finds that the context weighs towards a finding that the statement
15 constitutes opinion and rhetorical hyperbole protected under the First Amendment.

16 **c. Susceptibility of Being Proven True or False**

17 The Court last considers whether the statement is susceptible of being proven
18 true or false.

19 In *Unsworth v. Musk*, the court evaluated a plaintiff’s defamation suit against
20 Elon Musk, brought because Musk had issued a tweet calling the plaintiff “pedo
21 guy.” 2019 WL 4543110. In evaluating the plaintiff’s defamation suit, and
22 specifically under the factor of susceptibility of the statement being proven true or
23 false, the court found that “Defendant’s tweets were susceptible of being proved true
24 or false because Plaintiff either is a pedophile or he is not and, if he were, evidence
25 could prove it.” *Id.* at *8. Further, the Ninth Circuit in *Yagman* discussed the
26 plaintiff’s use of the term “dishonest” when describing a judge, and the court found
27 that the statement was “of rhetorical hyperbole, incapable of being proved true or
28 false.” 55 F.3d at 1441. In contrast, the plaintiff’s statement that the judge was

1 “drunk on the bench” was one that “implies actual facts that are capable of objective
2 verification.” *Id.*; *see also Rooney*, 912 F.2d at 1055 (concluding that defendant
3 Rooney’s opinion that a wind-shield treatment product “didn’t work” was “based on
4 factual observations to a sufficient extent to imply an assertion of fact”); *Cochran*,
5 58 F. Supp. 2d at 1125 (asking whether there is any “core of objective evidence upon
6 which this Court could verify the allegation”). Here, taken in isolation, the statement
7 that OAN is “literally paid Russia propaganda” is capable of verification. Either
8 OAN receives money from the Russian government or it does not. Thus, this factor
9 weighs in favor of a finding that viewers could conclude that the statement implied
10 an assertion of objective fact.

11 **d. Summary**

12 By protecting speakers whose statements cannot reasonably be interpreted as
13 allegations of fact, courts “provide[] assurance that public debate will not suffer for
14 lack of ‘imaginative expression’ or the ‘rhetorical hyperbole’ which has traditionally
15 added much to the discourse of our Nation.” *Milkovich*, 497 U.S. at 20 (quoting
16 *Hustler Mag., Inc. v. Falwell*, 485 U.S. 46, 53–55 (1988)). That is the case here.

17 Considering the totality of the circumstances—including the general context
18 of the statements, the specific context of the statements, and the statements’
19 susceptibility of being proven true or false—a reasonable factfinder could only
20 conclude that the statement was one of opinion not fact.

21 **IV. Conclusion**

22 For the foregoing reasons, the Court finds that the contested statement is an
23 opinion that cannot serve as the basis for a defamation claim. Plaintiff has not shown
24 a probability of succeeding on its defamation claims, thus, the Court **GRANTS**
25 Defendants’ Special Motion to Strike. Finally, because the Court grants the Motion,
26 Defendants may file a motion for attorney’s fees and costs. *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code
27 § 425.16(c)(1) (If the movant prevails on a special motion to strike, it is “entitled to
28 recover [its] attorney’s fees and costs”). The motion is to be referred to Magistrate


1 Judge Goddard.

2 Because there is no set of facts that could support a claim for defamation based
3 on Maddow's statement, the complaint is dismissed with prejudice. After
4 Defendants' motion for attorney's fees is resolved, the Court will instruct the Clerk
5 to close this case.

6 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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8 **DATED: May 22, 2020**


Hon. Cynthia Bashant
United States District Judge

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