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17

18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

19 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

20 U.S. WECHAT USERS ALLIANCE,
 CHIHUO INC., BRENT COULTER,
 21 FANGYI DUAN, JINNENG BAO,
 ELAINE PENG, and XIAO ZHANG,

22 Plaintiffs,

23 v.

24 DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official
 capacity as President of the United States,
 25 and WILBUR ROSS, in his official
 capacity as Secretary of Commerce,

26 Defendants.

27

28

Case No. 3:20-cv-05910

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

1
2 1. Public space in the digital age is defined by platforms and users rather than
3 physical places with geographic boundaries. Cyberspace, particularly social media, is one
4 of “the most important places” to exchange views. *Packingham v. North Carolina*, 582
5 U.S. —, 137 S. Ct. 1730, 1735 (2017). Few digital public squares are as large as that
6 found on WeChat. Released in 2011, WeChat is now one of the world’s most popular
7 mobile telephone applications (“app”), with over 1 billion monthly active users.¹

8 2. Approximately 19 million users rely on the app in the United States, and it is
9 the primary app Chinese-speakers in the U.S. use to participate in social life by connecting
10 with loved ones, sharing special moments, arguing ideas, receiving up-to-the minute news,
11 and participating in political discussions and advocacy.² As a “super-app,” WeChat users
12 also rely on the app to make telephone calls, hold video conferences, upload documents,
13 share photos, and make payments.³ It has become essential to the conduct of daily life for
14 its users, many of whom regularly spend hours each day on the app.

15 3. WeChat is also used for numerous societally important purposes, including
16 by public institutions. For example, as the coronavirus pandemic continues to separate
17 people physically, WeChat has been used in the United States by police departments to
18 inform the public about testing center locations, by volunteers to organize the delivery of
19 medical supplies, and by families to stay in touch with isolated elderly relatives in nursing

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21 ¹ Rayna Hollander, *WeChat has hit 1 billion monthly active users*, BUSINESS INSIDER
22 (Mar. 6, 2018, 11:59 a.m.), <https://www.businessinsider.com/wechat-has-hit-1-billion-monthly-active-users-2018-3>; Iris Deng and Celia Chen, *How WeChat became China’s everyday mobile app*, SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (Aug. 16, 2018),
23 <https://www.scmp.com/tech/article/2159831/how-wechat-became-chinas-everyday-mobile-app>.

24 ² Rick Smith, *Crackdown on WeChat could hinder millions of US users who rely on social media tool*, WRAL TECHWIRE (Aug. 19, 2020),
25 <https://www.wraltechwire.com/2020/08/19/crackdown-on-wechat-could-hinder-millions-of-us-users-who-rely-on-social-media-tool/>.

26 ³ Bani Sapra, *This Chinese super-app is Apple’s biggest threat in China and could be a blueprint for Facebook’s future. Here’s what it’s like to use WeChat, which helps a billion users order food and hail rides*, BUSINESS INSIDER (Dec. 21, 2019),
27 <https://www.businessinsider.com/chinese-superapp-wechat-best-feature-walkthrough-2019-12>.
28

1 homes. WeChat is also used by individuals and groups—including churches—for
2 religious and cultural purposes: group prayer, organizing for holidays and events, taking
3 care of the poor, sick and infirm, and education.

4 4. In the United States and across the world, national governments engage in
5 dragnet surveillance of digital communications of ordinary people. Because governmental
6 surveillance is all-pervasive and occurs at the network level, communications over
7 WeChat, like communications on all other apps that run on our systematically surveilled
8 internet infrastructure, are captured by this dragnet.

9 5. Despite widespread knowledge of these practices, hundreds of millions of
10 people in this country voluntarily use surveilled devices and apps to participate in all facets
11 of social and economic life every day. This is the case for WeChat users in the United
12 States, where it is widespread knowledge amongst users that both the United States and
13 Chinese governments monitor WeChat communications.⁴ WeChat users in the United
14 States continue to use and rely on the app, knowing that Big Brother is watching.

15 6. On August 6, 2020, the President issued Executive Order 13943 entitled
16 “Addressing the Threat Posed by WeChat, and Taking Additional Steps To Address the
17 National Emergency With Respect to the Information and Communications Technology
18 and Services Supply Chain,” 85 FR 48641 (“the Executive Order”). Citing national
19 security concerns, the Executive Order bans what appears to be all uses of WeChat by
20 anyone within the United States as well as “U.S. persons” outside the United States.
21 Section 1(a) of the Executive Order prohibits people and property subject to U.S.
22 jurisdiction from carrying out “transactions” with WeChat after 45 days of the Executive
23 Order’s issuance. Section 2(a) prohibits any transaction “by a United States person or
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25 ⁴ See Arjun Kharpal, *Chinese tech giant Tencent reportedly surveilled foreign users of*
26 *WeChat to help censorship at home*, CNBC (May 8, 2020),
27 [https://www.cnbc.com/2020/05/08/tencent-wechat-surveillance-help-censorship-in-](https://www.cnbc.com/2020/05/08/tencent-wechat-surveillance-help-censorship-in-china.html)
28 [china.html](https://www.cnbc.com/2020/05/08/tencent-wechat-surveillance-help-censorship-in-china.html); Tim Lau, *The Government Is Expanding Its Social Media Surveillance*
Capabilities, BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE (May 22, 2019),
[https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/government-expanding-its-](https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/government-expanding-its-social-media-surveillance-capabilities)
[social-media-surveillance-capabilities](https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/government-expanding-its-social-media-surveillance-capabilities).

1 within the United States” that evades, avoids, or violates the uncertain prohibition in
 2 Section 1(a). Maddeningly, the Executive Order does not define what those transactions
 3 include, leaving individuals and companies at a loss as to whether they will risk civil
 4 and/or criminal prosecution and penalties if they do not fundamentally change the way
 5 they communicate or run their businesses. The vaguely worded Executive Order was
 6 issued without further explanation or a media briefing, and states that the Secretary of
 7 Commerce shall identify what transactions are prohibited after 45 days—in effect,
 8 delaying identification of what transactions are prohibited until after such transactions are
 9 already prohibited.⁵

10 7. Neither the Executive Order itself nor the White House provided concrete
 11 evidence to support the contention that using WeChat in the United States compromises
 12 national security. Notably, no other nation has implemented a comprehensive WeChat ban
 13 on the basis of any like-finding that WeChat is a threat to national security.⁶ The
 14 Executive Order was, however, issued in the midst of the 2020 election cycle, during a
 15 time when President Trump has made numerous anti-Chinese statements that have
 16 contributed to and incited racial animus against persons of Chinese descent⁷—all outside
 17 of the national security context.

18 8. In a stark violation of the First Amendment, the Executive Order targets and
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20 ⁵ Ana Swanson, *Trump’s Orders on WeChat and TikTok Are Uncertain. That May Be the*
 21 *Point.*, N.Y. TIMES (Aug. 7, 2020),
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/08/07/business/economy/trump-executive-order-tiktok-wechat.html>.

22 ⁶ See Maria Abi-Habib, *India Bans Nearly 60 Chinese Apps, Including TikTok and*
 23 *WeChat*, N.Y. TIMES (June 29, 2020, updated on June 30, 2020),
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/29/world/asia/tik-tok-banned-india-china.html> (stating
 24 that India’s ban is “part of the tit-for-tat retaliation after the Indian and Chinese militaries
 clashed earlier this month.”).

25 ⁷ See, e.g., Nadia Kim, *Asian Americans Suffer From Trump’s Racist Attacks Too*, PUBLIC
 26 SEMINAR (July 23, 2020), <https://publicseminar.org/essays/asian-americans-suffer-from-trumps-racist-attacks-too/>;
 27 Li Zhou, *Trump’s racist references to the coronavirus are his latest effort to stoke xenophobia*, VOX (June 23, 2020),
<https://www.vox.com/2020/6/23/21300332/trump-coronavirus-racism-asian-americans>;
 28 Matt Stevens, *How Asian-American Leaders Are Grappling With Xenophobia Amid Coronavirus*, N.Y. TIMES (Mar. 29, 2020, updated on April 10, 2020),
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/29/us/politics/coronavirus-asian-americans.html>.

1 silences WeChat users, the overwhelming majority of whom are members of the Chinese
2 and Chinese-speaking communities. It regulates constitutionally protected speech,
3 expression, and association and is not narrowly tailored to restrict only that speech which
4 presents national security risks to the United States. Accordingly, it is unconstitutionally
5 overbroad. Indeed, banning the use of WeChat in the United States has the effect of
6 foreclosing all meaningful access to social media for members of the Chinese-speaking
7 community, such as Plaintiffs, who rely on it to communicate and interact with others like
8 themselves. The ban on WeChat, because it substantially burdens the free exercise of
9 religion, also violates the Religious Freedom Restoration Act.

10 9. The Executive Order runs afoul of the Fifth Amendment’s Due Process
11 Clause by failing to provide notice of the specific conduct that is prohibited; because of
12 this uncertainty, WeChat users in the United States are justifiably fearful of using WeChat
13 in any way and for any purpose—and also of losing access to WeChat. Since the
14 Executive Order, numerous users, including Plaintiffs, have scrambled to seek alternatives
15 without success. They are now afraid that by merely communicating with their families,
16 they may violate the law and face sanctions.

17 10. WeChat is the only “super-app” with a natively Chinese interface designed
18 for Chinese speakers. That is why it is the dominant social media and e-commerce
19 application amongst the global Chinese diaspora, which include Chinese communities in
20 the United States.⁸ These individuals, particularly those who do not speak English, are
21 ***completely reliant*** on WeChat to communicate, socialize, and express themselves. As
22 such, by prohibiting the use of only WeChat but not any similar applications (ones not
23 made in China and without Chinese interfaces), the Executive Order singles out people of
24 Chinese and Chinese-American ancestry and subjects them to disparate treatment on the
25 basis of race, ethnicity, nationality, national origin, and alienage. In doing so, the
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27 ⁸ Thuy Ong, *Chinese social media platform WeChat reaches 1 billion accounts worldwide*,
28 THE VERGE (Mar. 5, 2018), <https://www.theverge.com/2018/3/5/17080546/wechat-chinese-social-media-billion-users-china>.

1 Executive Order violates the Equal Protection Clause.

2 11. Finally, in issuing the Executive Order, the president acted beyond his
3 authority provided by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which precludes
4 the President from “*directly or indirectly*” regulating personal communications and the
5 international exchange of information.

6 12. The U.S. WeChat Users Alliance (“USWUA”), Chihuo, Inc., Brent Coulter,
7 Fangyi Duan, Jinneng Bao, Elaine Peng, and Xiao Zhang (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), bring
8 this suit to challenge the Executive Order, which eviscerates an irreplaceable cultural
9 bridge that connects Plaintiffs to family members, friends, business partners, customers,
10 religious community members, and other individuals with common interests within the
11 Chinese diaspora, located both in and outside of the United States. The Executive Order
12 has already harmed Plaintiffs, who are plagued with fear for the loss of their beloved
13 connections, whether it be with friends, family, community, customers, aid recipients of
14 the charities they run, or even strangers whose ideas enrich their lives. They have been
15 forced to divert time, energy, and money to seek alternative communication platforms,
16 download and save irreplaceable digital histories, plan for business closures, find other
17 sources of information, and try to obtain alternative contact information for those from
18 whom they will soon be separated. Even if they succeed to some extent in their mitigation
19 efforts, Plaintiffs will never be able to replace the full spectrum of the social interactivity
20 that WeChat offers, nor will they be able to find any social networking platform with
21 anything close to the same level of participation by the global Chinese diaspora—this is
22 because WeChat’s network effects, generated by its 1 billion-plus daily users, is
23 irreplaceable.

24 13. In short, the threatened displacement of these WeChat users from their public
25 space is an irreparable harm that requires judicial intervention.

26 14. For these reasons, and those discussed below, the Court should (1) declare
27 that the Executive Order is unlawful and unconstitutional, (2) enjoin Defendants from
28 enforcing the Executive Order to prohibit the use of WeChat in the United States by

1 individual users, businesses and groups, and (3) stay the implementation date of any of the
2 penalty provisions of Executive Order until a reasonable time after the Secretary of
3 Commerce promulgates definitions of “transactions” under the Executive Order.

4 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 15. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to the Constitution and
6 laws of the United States. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action
7 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

8 16. An actual, present, and justiciable controversy exists between the parties
9 within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a).

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

13 18. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 1391
14 (e)(1) because Defendant are officers of the United States acting in their official capacities
15 and (1) at least one plaintiff resides in this district; and (2) a substantial part of the events
16 or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this district. For the same reason,
17 intradistrict assignment is proper in the San Francisco Division. *See* N.D. Cal. L.R. 3-2.

18 **PARTIES**

19 19. Plaintiff U.S. WeChat Users Alliance (“USWUA”) is a New Jersey nonprofit
20 organization that is in the process of being registered under Internal Revenue Code section
21 501(c)(3), established by individuals in the United States for the purpose of opposing the
22 Executive Order. Plaintiff USWUA is made up of WeChat users located throughout the
23 United States who are not affiliated with WeChat, its parent company Tencent Holdings
24 Ltd. (“Tencent”), nor any political party or foreign government. Plaintiff USWUA runs on
25 public donations from WeChat users and organizes its efforts on WeChat. Plaintiff
26 USWUA is made up of individuals who want to continue using WeChat within the United
27 States and are currently suffering and will continue to suffer an injury based on the
28 Defendants’ actions.

1 20. Plaintiff Elaine Peng is a United States citizen residing in Castro Valley,
2 California. Plaintiff Peng founded the Mental Health Association for Chinese
3 Communities (“MHACC”) in 2013 to provide mental health education, suicide prevention,
4 assistance, and other resources to her local Chinese community that is underserved by the
5 mental health profession due to language and cultural barriers. As president of MHACC,
6 Plaintiff Peng strives to make mental health programs available to those in need and has
7 received multiple awards for her work. Like much of the Chinese population in the United
8 States, Plaintiff Peng uses WeChat as her exclusive means to connect with her Chinese
9 families and friends, domestic or abroad. As most of the population MHACC serves relies
10 on WeChat to communicate, use of WeChat is also integral to MHACC’s mission to
11 provide mental health services and support to its members.

12 21. Plaintiff Brent Coulter is a United States citizen and WeChat user. Plaintiff
13 Coulter holds a Juris Doctor from the University of California, Hastings College of the
14 Law (“Hastings”), and lives in San Francisco, California. Plaintiff Coulter previously
15 lived in China for approximately five years, where he studied at Sichuan University and
16 worked in marketing. While in China, Plaintiff Coulter used WeChat as his main method
17 of communication to connect with friends and professional contacts. Now in the U.S., one
18 of Plaintiff Coulter’s professional goals is to bridge the gap between China and the U.S.
19 with regard to law and business. At Hastings, Plaintiff Coulter founded the Asian Law and
20 Business Association, through which he formed a partnership with the American Chamber
21 of Commerce (“AmCham”) in Southwest China. Each year, Plaintiff Coulter drafts two
22 chapters of AmCham’s annual white paper on U.S. business in China with his colleagues
23 in both countries. WeChat is central to Plaintiff Coulter’s annual collaboration and
24 remains the only way for him to connect with many of his professional contacts and
25 friends in China. Plaintiff Coulter relies on WeChat to build upon his professional career
26 which straddles law and business in the U.S. and China. Without WeChat, Plaintiff
27 Coulter would lose access to many of the relationships that he has built throughout his
28 studies and career.

1 22. Plaintiff Xiao Zhang is a Chinese citizen with a valid visa residing in
2 Houston, Texas. She is employed as an engineer and founded a nonprofit organization
3 known as Hita Education Foundation that supports underserved students at the high school
4 in her hometown in China. Plaintiff Zhang uses WeChat to speak with administrators,
5 teachers, parents of school children, and to help identify underserved Chinese students who
6 would benefit from the program. Plaintiff Zhang’s nonprofit organization currently sends
7 donations of 300 yuan (approximately \$43 dollars) to seven students per month to pay for
8 meals and school supplies. Plaintiff Zhang also uses WeChat to transfer the funds to each
9 individual student, and WeChat is her exclusive means to connect with her Chinese-
10 speaking family members and friends, domestic or abroad.

11 23. Plaintiff Fangyi “Amy” Duan is a Chinese citizen with a valid visa, and
12 resides in Santa Clara, California. Plaintiff Duan is employed as the chief executive
13 officer of Plaintiff Chihuo, Inc. (“Chihuo”), a corporation that is dually registered in both
14 California and Delaware.

15 24. Plaintiff Chihuo is a media and online retailer that creates content regarding
16 Chinese restaurants and cuisine for people residing in the United States. Plaintiff Chihuo
17 provides U.S. based merchants an e-commerce platform for targeting Chinese-speaking
18 consumers. Plaintiff Chihuo serves its customers by providing targeted marketing and
19 advertising services online. Plaintiff Chihuo delivers its targeted advertising and
20 marketing services primarily on several WeChat official accounts through its various
21 functions, including WeChat Moments. Plaintiff Chihuo employs or contracts with
22 approximately thirty people as part of its business. Plaintiff Chihuo’s WeChat accounts
23 cover 14 major metropolitan areas in the United States and are enjoyed by more than
24 640,000 readers.

25 25. Plaintiff Jinneng Bao is a United States permanent resident and lives in
26 Nassau County, New York. He is self-employed and runs several businesses including a
27 construction company primarily serving Chinese-speaking clients in New York. Plaintiff
28 Bao actively attends a Chinese church in New York and participates in Bible studies

1 regularly on WeChat. His Bible study group consists of mostly Chinese-speaking
 2 members. Due to the pandemic, Plaintiff Bao’s Bible study group has stopped meeting in
 3 person, and WeChat is the only way the group currently maintains communications with
 4 one another.

5 26. Defendant Donald J. Trump (“President Trump”) is the President of the
 6 United States. He is sued in his official capacity. In that capacity, he issued the Executive
 7 Order challenged in this suit.

8 27. Defendant Wilbur Ross (“Secretary Ross”) is the United States Secretary of
 9 Commerce. He is sued in his official capacity. In the Executive Order, the Secretary is
 10 authorized to take actions, including adopting rules and regulations, to implement the
 11 Executive Order.

12 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

13 **A. WeChat and App Capabilities**

14 28. WeChat is one of the most popular messaging applications in the world, with
 15 a monthly user base of more than 1 billion people.⁹ Nearly every person in China with an
 16 online presence has at least one WeChat account, and over one-third of them spend four
 17 hours or more on the app every day—making WeChat an indispensable part of many
 18 peoples’ lives and work.¹⁰

19 29. Though WeChat began as a messaging service, it is now a “super-app” that
 20 serves a multitude of communicative needs, including making telephone calls, video
 21 conferencing, sharing photos, commenting on other users’ posts, making payments, and
 22 still other purposes.¹¹

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 24 ⁹ Arjun Kharpal, Everything you need to know about WeChat—China’s billion-user
 25 messaging app, CNBC (Feb. 3, 2019), <https://www.cnbc.com/2019/02/04/what-is-wechat-china-biggest-messaging-app.html>.

26 ¹⁰ Li Yuan, To Cover China, There’s No Substitute for WeChat, N.Y. TIMES (Jan. 9,
 2019), <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/01/09/technology/personaltech/china-wechat.html>

27 ¹¹ Bani Sapra, *This Chinese super-app is Apple’s biggest threat in China and could be a*
 28 *blueprint for Facebook’s future. Here’s what it’s like to use WeChat, which helps a billion*
users order food and hail rides, BUSINESS INSIDER (Dec. 21, 2019),

1 30. One of WeChat’s primary uses is the app’s messaging capabilities, which
2 include both text and voice messaging. Messaging through WeChat is the preferred
3 method of communication in China, even when doing business. Through the app’s
4 messaging capabilities, users can have numerous ongoing conversations at one time, and
5 can also set up group texts within a family, a business, or among friends, to communicate
6 with the whole group simultaneously.

7 31. WeChat also has capabilities to make voice and video calls. WeChat users
8 often choose to make voice calls within the app rather than through their cellular telephone
9 provider because it is more convenient. Group voice conference calls and video chats—
10 comparable to Zoom video group calls—can also be easily made on WeChat.

11 32. WeChat includes a feature called “Moments” through which users can
12 upload photos, videos, share news articles, and compose text. WeChat users can comment
13 or like the post, similar to the capabilities of apps like Facebook or Instagram.

14 33. WeChat also supports many integrated services, such as banking and ride-
15 sharing, so that users do not need to use a separate app to get those services. Some
16 companies have launched “mini-programs” within WeChat instead of standalone apps,
17 making it more convenient for WeChat users to use their services.

18 34. WeChat has increasingly been adopted by older age groups in China,
19 including a significant percentage of those over 60.¹² Even older users in their 70s use
20 WeChat at high levels for messaging, voice calls, reading articles, and making payments.¹³

21 **B. WeChat Usage Specifically in the United States**

22 35. There are approximately 19 million daily active WeChat users in the United
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25 <https://www.businessinsider.com/chinese-superapp-wechat-best-feature-walkthrough-2019-12>.

26 ¹² Clark Boyd, *The Silver Lining: WeChat and China’s Over-60s*, MEDIUM (Sept. 3, 2020),
<https://medium.com/swlh/the-silver-lining-wechat-and-chinas-over-60s-168b193fb516>.

27 ¹³ Mansoor Iqbal, *WeChat Revenue and Usage Statistics*, BUSINESS OF APPS (updated
28 July 30, 2020), <https://www.businessofapps.com/data/wechat-statistics/>.

1 States.¹⁴ WeChat is very widely used within the Chinese-American community, which is
2 estimated to be four to five million people.¹⁵ WeChat is the dominant method for anyone
3 in the United States who regularly communicates with people in China because it is free, is
4 more convenient, and has better reception than traditional telephone calls. WeChat is used
5 in the United States not only to keep in touch with friends and family, but also academics,
6 professionals, and business people to discuss matters of professional importance. In the
7 United States, the vast majority of the Chinese-speaking population is on WeChat, creating
8 network-effects that encourage others to join and participate lest they be cut off entirely
9 from family, friends, and business circles.¹⁶ Simply put, WeChat is irreplaceable because
10 no other app has anywhere near the same number of users and engagement among the
11 Chinese-speaking community in the United States.

12 36. WeChat users in the United States use the app to communicate within
13 Chinese American communities in the United States and with Chinese speakers throughout
14 the world. Without access to WeChat, users in the United States will be cut off from their
15 cultural community in the U.S. and lose the main line of communication they have with
16 the rest of their family thousands of miles away. Plaintiffs Peng, Zhang, Bao, and Fang all
17 use WeChat while living in the United States to regularly communicate with their aging
18 parents or other family members who reside in China.

19 37. The importance of WeChat to Chinese Americans cannot be overstated
20 because a significant portion of these individuals speak little or no English. According to a

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22 ¹⁴ Krystal Hu, *WeChat U.S. ban cuts off users link to families in China*, REUTERS (Aug. 7,
23 2020), <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-tencent-holdings-wechat-ban/wechat-us-ban-cuts-off-users-link-to-families-in-china-idUSKCN253339#:~:text=In%20the%20past%20three%20months,according%20to%20analytics%20firms%20Apptopia>.

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25 ¹⁵ Gustavo Lopez, Neil G. Ruiz, and Eileen Patten, *Key facts about Asian Americans, a diverse and growing population*, PEW RESEARCH CENTER (Sept. 8, 2017),
26 <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/09/08/key-facts-about-asian-americans/>.

27 ¹⁶ Mohit Mittal, *WeChat—The One App That Rules Them All*, HARVARD BUSINESS
28 SCHOOL DIGITAL INITIATIVE (Aug. 25, 2017), <https://digital.hbs.edu/innovation-disruption/wechat%E2%80%8A-%E2%80%8Athe-one-app-rules/>.

1 study by the Pew Research Center, 41% of the Chinese population in the United States are
 2 not English proficient.¹⁷ Accordingly, a blanket prohibition on WeChat means that
 3 millions of individuals in the United States will be unable to find a comparable substitute
 4 on apps such as Facebook, which are designed for English-speaking users and primarily
 5 have English-speaking user networks within the United States.

6 38. WeChat users in the United States use the app to engage in, organize, and
 7 publicize religious and cultural practices. For instance, various churches with primarily
 8 Chinese congregants have WeChat profiles and stream their services online.¹⁸ The Church
 9 of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints uses WeChat to reach Chinese-American members
 10 and potential congregants within China.¹⁹ WeChat users in the United States attend and
 11 participate in religious services or events, such as funerals, weddings, or other gatherings
 12 through the app. Plaintiff Jinneng Bao relies on WeChat exclusively to attend regular
 13 Bible studies hosted by his Chinese church in New York. WeChat users in the United
 14 States organize and celebrate various religious and cultural holidays through their activity
 15 in WeChat groups. They post Moments about holidays such as the Chinese New Year, the
 16 Mid-Autumn Moon Festival, Ching Ming Festival (when Chinese people around the world
 17 visit the tombs of their departed loved ones), and the Duan Wu Festival (popularly known
 18 in the U.S. as the day when Chinese communities host dragon boat races). Because events,

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 20 ¹⁷ *English proficiency of Chinese population in the U.S.*, PEW RESEARCH CENTER (July 6,
 21 2017), [https://www.pewsocialtrends.org/chart/english-proficiency-of-chinese-population-](https://www.pewsocialtrends.org/chart/english-proficiency-of-chinese-population-in-the-u-s/)
 22 [in-the-u-s/](https://www.pewsocialtrends.org/chart/english-proficiency-of-chinese-population-in-the-u-s/).

23 ¹⁸ Feng Long, *Leveraging Tech for Chinese Evangelism*, SIERRAPACIFIC (May 15, 2020),
 24 <https://www.undeniableblessing.org/blog/Leveraging-Tech-for-Chinese-Evangelism>
 25 (Oakland pastor who uses WeChat); MID-HUDSON CHINESE CHRISTIAN CHURCH (NY),
 26 <https://www.mhccc.org/> (last visited Aug. 20, 2020); BRENTWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH (TN)
 27 <https://brentwoodbaptist.com/chinese/> (last visited Aug. 20, 2020).

28 ¹⁹ THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY-SAINTS IN CHINA,
 29 <https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/China> (last visited Aug. 20, 2020) (*see* Frequently
 30 Asked Questions by Church Leaders, Can Church leaders/members outside China keep in
 31 touch with Chinese members baptized in their brand/ward after those Chinese members
 32 return to China? Email? WeChat? Letters?); James Griffiths, *This US Church with*
 33 *Expansion in its DNA Wants to Open a Temple in China*, CNN (Hong Kong) (Jun. 11,
 34 2020, [https://www.cnn.com/2020/06/06/asia/mormon-church-latter-day-saints-china-intl-](https://www.cnn.com/2020/06/06/asia/mormon-church-latter-day-saints-china-intl-hnk/index.html)
 35 [hnk/index.html](https://www.cnn.com/2020/06/06/asia/mormon-church-latter-day-saints-china-intl-hnk/index.html)).

1 educational or celebratory, are frequently discussed and transmitted through social
2 networks on WeChat, users rely on WeChat to learn about and celebrate religious and
3 cultural events with their community members online.

4 39. In the United States, WeChat users organize around political causes through
5 WeChat. For instance, many WeChat groups were used to organize, campaign, and raise
6 funds in the 2016 presidential election, and users in the United States have similarly used
7 WeChat to support candidates in the 2020 presidential election cycle.²⁰ Plaintiff Peng is an
8 active member of several WeChat groups that discuss issues pertaining to the U.S. 2020
9 election and publish information on how to become a registered voter. Asian-Americans
10 who organized to oppose a Democrat-backed ballot initiative in California, which would
11 have reversed the state's ban on race-conscious admissions, did so primarily through
12 WeChat.²¹ Organizations and causes wanting to reach Chinese-Americans use WeChat
13 groups to raise awareness about demonstrations, spread voter education materials, and
14 campaign for various candidates.

15 40. WeChat is integral for the spread of current events and news within Chinese
16 communities. WeChat users use the app to read about current events and the news,
17 including media from the United States, China, and around the world. Plaintiffs Zhang
18 and Peng frequently use WeChat to read, share, and respond to news items that their
19 WeChat contacts post to their Moments. Plaintiffs then comment, like, and share various
20 news items that they receive from their WeChat contacts. Journalists who cover issues
21 pertaining to China and Chinese communities rely on WeChat to investigate issues and
22 communicate with people to interview. Large Chinese-language newspapers in the U.S.,
23

24 _____
25 ²⁰ See Wanning Sun, *Why Trump's WeChat ban does not make sense—and could actually*
26 *cost him Chinese votes*, THE CONVERSATION (Aug. 10, 2020),
<https://theconversation.com/why-trumps-wechat-ban-does-not-make-sense-and-could-actually-cost-him-chinese-votes-144207>.

27 ²¹ Alia Wong, *The App at the Heart of the Movement to End Affirmative Action*, THE
28 ATLANTIC (Nov. 20, 2018), <https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2018/11/asian-americans-wechat-war-affirmative-action/576328/>.

1 such as *Sing Tao Daily* and *World Journal*, publish news stories through their WeChat
2 accounts.

3 41. Government entities in areas with significant numbers of Chinese
4 immigrants or Chinese Americans use WeChat as a method of communicating with their
5 constituents. For instance, the police department in Alhambra, California began using
6 WeChat in 2015 to provide updates about local law enforcement efforts.²² The cities of
7 Arcadia, San Gabriel, and Monterey Park in California have official WeChat accounts,
8 which allow them to communicate with Chinese-speaking populations in their own
9 language.²³ Local governments have used WeChat messaging as a way to send emergency
10 notifications and provide public notice for local governance proposals.

11 42. During the COVID-19 pandemic, WeChat users have relied even more on
12 the app to communicate and organize within their communities. In February 2020,
13 volunteers in the Bay Area used WeChat to organize and send medical supplies to Wuhan,
14 China at the start of the worldwide pandemic.²⁴ As travel restrictions emerged in the
15 United States, WeChat users relied on the app in order to communicate with family
16 members that they cannot visit in person in their home towns, in other areas of the United
17 States, and around the world. People in the United States use the app to visit with elderly
18

19 ²² Ashley Fan, *Some San Gabriel Valley Communities Could Be Seriously Affected by*
20 *Trump's WeChat Ban*, SAN GABRIEL VALLEY TRIB. (Aug. 10, 2020),
<https://www.sgvtribune.com/2020/08/10/how-trumps-wechat-ban-could-disrupt-life-in-the-san-gabriel-valley/>; Josie Huang, *Alhambra Police Use WeChat as Bridge to Chinese*
21 *Immigrants*, KPCC (Jan. 20, 2015),
<https://www.scpr.org/blogs/multiamerican/2015/01/20/17819/alhambra-police-join-wechat-to-chinese/>.

22 ²³ Ashley Fan, *Some San Gabriel Valley Communities Could Be Seriously Affected by*
23 *Trump's WeChat Ban*, SAN GABRIEL VALLEY TRIB. (Aug. 10, 2020),
<https://www.sgvtribune.com/2020/08/10/how-trumps-wechat-ban-could-disrupt-life-in-the-san-gabriel-valley/>; Christopher Yee, *How this 32-year-old Interpreter Became*
24 *Alhambra's Weibo, WeChat Guru*, SAN GABRIEL VALLEY TRIB. (Jul. 14, 2016, updated
25 Aug. 30, 2017), <https://www.sgvtribune.com/2016/07/14/how-this-32-year-old-interpreter-became-alhambras-weibo-wechat-guru/>.

26 ²⁴ Devin Katayama, Ericka Cruz Guevarra & Alan Montecillo, “*That’s Where I Grew*
27 *Up’: The Wuhan Natives Organizing Aid from the Bay*, KQED (Feb. 19, 2020),
<https://www.kqed.org/news/11802206/thats-where-i-grew-up-the-wuhan-natives-organizing-aid-from-the-bay>.
28

1 loved ones in nursing homes and hospitals, as well as with COVID-19 patients, who
 2 cannot be visited in person due to pandemic-related restrictions. Information about the
 3 pandemic, including regarding COVID-19 testing, prevention methods, and government
 4 responses to the pandemic, are broadly shared and discussed in the United States through
 5 WeChat groups and posts. For instance, a local police department in California posted
 6 information about times and locations for drive-up and walk-up COVID-19 testing on its
 7 WeChat profile. Similarly, doctors used WeChat extensively to spread information on the
 8 prevention of COVID-19 in the Chinese communities in Sacramento, California.²⁵
 9 Organizations, such as Plaintiff Peng’s MHACC, make vital mental health programs
 10 available to their communities through WeChat, in a world where people are struggling
 11 with the long-term isolation associated with the pandemic.

12 **PRESIDENT TRUMP’S EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND**
 13 **EMERGENCY DECLARATION**

14 **A. Executive Order 13873**

15 43. Prior to the issuance of the Executive Order challenged by this lawsuit, on
 16 May 15, 2019, President Trump issued Executive Order 13873, titled “Securing the
 17 Information and Communications Technology Services Supply Chain.” 84 FR 22689
 18 (May 15, 2019). Executive Order 13873 declares a national emergency with respect to the
 19 threat posed by unidentified “vulnerabilities in information and communications
 20 technology and services[.]”

21 44. According to this Order, these unidentified vulnerabilities constitute an
 22 “unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of
 23 the United States,” due in part to the “unrestricted acquisition or use in the United States of
 24 information and communications technology or services designed, developed,
 25 manufactured, or supplied by persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the
 26

27 ²⁵ Theodora Yu, *To Combat Coronavirus, These Doctors Are Helping Sacramento’s*
 28 *Chinese Community on WeChat*, SAC. BEE (Feb. 27, 2020), <https://www.sacbee.com/latest-news/article240662256.html>.

1 jurisdiction of foreign adversaries[.]” The threat, according to the May 15, 2019 Order,
2 “exists both in the case of individual acquisitions or uses of such technology or services,
3 and when acquisitions or uses of such technologies are considered as a class.” Executive
4 Order 13873 does not identify specific countries or companies that pose a national security
5 threat.

6 **B. Executive Order 13943**

7 45. More than fourteen months later, on August 6, 2020, President Trump issued
8 Executive Order 13943, titled “Addressing the Threat Posed by WeChat, and Taking
9 Additional Steps to Address the National Emergency with Respect to the Information and
10 Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain.” 85 FR 48641 (Aug. 6, 2020).
11 Executive Order 13943 states that WeChat “automatically captures vast swaths of
12 information from its users,” and that the data collected by WeChat “threatens to allow the
13 Chinese Communist Party access to Americans’ personal and proprietary information.”
14 According to this Order, the data collected by WeChat also “captures the personal and
15 proprietary information of Chinese nationals visiting the United states, thereby allowing
16 the Chinese Communist Party a mechanism for keeping tabs on Chinese citizens who may
17 be enjoying the benefits of a free society for the first time in their lives.”

18 46. Executive Order 13943 does not declare a new national emergency. Rather,
19 it asserts that the “threat” posed by WeChat is “similar to” the threat posed by other
20 Chinese-owned technology companies, such as TikTok, which the President took action
21 against pursuant to his purported emergency powers under the International Emergency
22 Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”). *See* Executive Order 13942, 85 FR 48637 (Aug. 6,
23 2020). The Executive Orders regulating WeChat and TikTok—both issued on the same
24 day—rely on powers purportedly made available by the national emergency declared in
25 Executive Order 13873, issued over a year earlier on May 15, 2019.

26 47. Several sections of Executive Order 13943 purport to alter the legal rights
27 and obligations of private parties. Section 1(a) states that “any transaction that is related to
28 WeChat by any person” will be “prohibited beginning 45 days after the date of this

1 order[.]” Section 1(a) further prohibits, beginning 45 days from the date of the Order,
2 transactions with Tencent, WeChat’s parent company, and any subsidiaries of Tencent that
3 are “identified by the Secretary of Commerce[.]” Section 2(a) states that “[a]ny
4 transaction ... that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, causes a
5 violation of, or attempts to violate the prohibition set forth in this order is prohibited.”
6 Section 2(b) further prohibits “[a]ny conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions
7 set forth in this order.” Section 3 purports to strip persons subject to the prohibitions in
8 Sections 1(a) and 2 of any right to notice of the specific conduct being prohibited.

9 48. Executive Order 13943, by its terms, may apply not only to WeChat, its
10 parent company Tencent, but also to the millions of American individuals, groups,
11 businesses, organizations, churches and government agencies, that use WeChat every day
12 to communicate, learn, speak, read, publish, organize, advertise, run a business, and meet
13 friends and family in their personal, professional and business lives. While “transaction”
14 is not defined in the Executive Order, it does make clear that it applies to “any United
15 States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United
16 States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any
17 person in the United States.” *Id.* § 4(c). And “entity” is further defined to mean a
18 government or instrumentality of such government, partnership, association, trust, venture,
19 corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization, including an international
20 organization.” *Id.* § 4(b).

21 49. Two other sections of Executive Order 13943 direct the Secretary of
22 Commerce to take additional action: Section 1(c) directs the Secretary, within 45 days of
23 August 6, to “identify the transactions subject to subsection [1](a).” Section 5 authorizes
24 the Secretary to “take such actions, including adopting rules and regulations, and to
25 employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA as may be necessary to implement this order.”
26 The Executive Order specifically mentions the popular use of WeChat to pay for purchases
27 or to transfer money or to accept or make payments for their businesses from or to another
28 user, as the basis to relieve the Secretary of Commerce of any responsibility to give “prior

1 notice” to them “of measures to be taken” because advance notice “would render those
2 measures ineffectual.” *Id.* § 3. It is unclear whether this section permits the Secretary to
3 freeze or seize monies belonging to WeChat users in the U.S. without notice.

4 50. Under the Executive Order, WeChat users who engage in a prohibited
5 transaction may be prosecuted under the IEEPA, which provides for civil penalties of
6 \$250,000 or twice the amount of transaction, and criminal penalties of up to \$1 million
7 plus 20 years in prison. *See* 50 U.S.C. § 1705(b)-(c).

8 **C. Purported Authority for the Executive Order**

9 51. Both Executive Order 13873 and Executive Order 13943 cite the National
10 Emergencies Act (“NEA”) and the IEEPA as providing the legal authority for the
11 President’s actions.

12 **1. The National Emergencies Act**

13 52. The NEA, Pub. L. No. 94-412, 90 Stat. 1255, codified at 50 U.S.C. §§ 1601-
14 1651, was enacted by Congress in 1976 to rein in, rather than expand, the power of the
15 president. The NEA was designed to “insure” that the president’s “extraordinary”
16 emergency powers would “be utilized only when emergencies actually exist, and then,
17 only under safeguards of congressional review.” S. Rep. No. 94-1168, at 2 (1976).

18 53. To this end, the NEA allows the President to utilize emergency powers
19 authorized by Congress in other federal statutes only when there is a national emergency
20 that has been declared in accordance with specific statutory requirements. 50 U.S.C.
21 § 1621.

22 54. Among other actions required by the NEA, the President must specify the
23 statutory powers he intends to invoke upon issuing a national emergency. 50 U.S.C.
24 § 1631. He must also publish the declaration of a national emergency in the Federal
25 Register and transmit it to Congress “immediately.” 50 U.S.C. § 1621(a). Every six
26 months thereafter, for as long as the emergency remains in effect, the President must
27 transmit to Congress “a report on the total expenditures incurred by the United States
28 Government during such six-month period which are directly attributable to the exercise of

1 powers and authorities conferred by such declaration.” 50 U.S.C. § 1641(c). Each House
2 of Congress, in turn, must meet at least once every six months following the declaration
3 “to consider a vote on a joint resolution to determine whether that emergency shall be
4 terminated.” 50 U.S.C. § 1622(b). Any national emergency declared by the President
5 automatically terminates after one year unless the President publishes in the Federal
6 Register and transmits to Congress a notice that the emergency “is to continue in effect
7 after such anniversary.” 50 U.S.C. § 1622(d).

8 **2. The International Economic Emergency Powers Act**

9 55. The IEEPA grants the President limited emergency powers when the
10 President has declared a national emergency, pursuant to the NEA, with regard to an
11 “unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or in substantial part
12 outside the United States[.]” 50 U.S.C. § 1701(a). “Any exercise” of the powers granted
13 by the IEEPA “to deal with any new threat shall be based on a new declaration of national
14 emergency which must be with respect to such threat.” 50 U.S.C. § 1701(b).

15 56. The IEEPA does not grant the President unlimited powers during national
16 emergencies. Rather, the statute includes specific limits on the emergency powers it
17 authorizes. Section 1702(b) of the IEEPA states that “[t]he authority granted to the
18 President by [the IEEPA] does not include the authority to regulate or prohibit, directly or
19 indirectly ... (1) any postal, telegraphic, telephonic, or other personal communication,
20 which does not involve a transfer of anything of value; (2) donations, by persons subject to
21 the jurisdiction of the United States, of articles, such as food, clothing, and medicine,
22 intended to be used to relieve human suffering ...; (3) the importation from any country, or
23 the exportation to any country, whether commercial or otherwise, regardless of format or
24 medium of transmission, of any information or informational materials ...; [or] (4) any
25 transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or from any country[.]” 50 U.S.C.
26 § 1702(b)(1)-(4). The IEEPA also requires that the President “consult with Congress
27 before exercising any of the authorities granted by this chapter,” and that the President
28 “immediately transmit to Congress a report” containing certain additional information

1 about the President’s reasons for exercising his emergency powers under the IEEPA and
 2 the specific actions he and his subordinates will take in exercising those powers. 50
 3 U.S.C. § 1703(a)-(b).

4 **D. Immediately Preceding the Executive Order, President Trump Targeted**
 5 **Denigrating Statements Against China And Chinese People**

6 57. In the months before the Executive Order was issued, President Trump made
 7 numerous anti-Chinese statements outside the context of national security that commenta-
 8 tors have described as inciting racial animus against persons of Chinese descent for
 9 political gain. Many of these inflammatory statements have been made in the context of
 10 the President blaming the coronavirus pandemic on China. Instead of using the official
 11 public health terms for the virus, such as the “novel coronavirus” and “COVID-19,”
 12 President Trump has repeatedly and intentionally referred to the virus causing the current
 13 pandemic as the “China virus,” “the Wuhan virus,” “China Flu,” and “Kung-Flu.”²⁶

14 _____
 15 ²⁶ See, e.g., Remarks by President Trump in Press Briefing (July 23, 2020),
 16 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-press-briefing-072320/> (“We’ve had a tremendous week uniting the country in our fight against the
 17 **China virus**”); Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), TWITTER (Aug. 2, 2020),
 18 <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1289887533250351110> (“**Big China Virus**
 19 breakouts all over the World, including nations which were thought to have done a great
 20 job. The Fake News doesn’t report this. USA will be stronger than ever before, and
 21 soon!”); Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), TWITTER (Aug. 11, 2020),
 22 <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1293163704188645385> (“More Testing, which
 23 is a good thing (we have the most in the world), equals more Cases, which is Fake News
 24 Gold. They use Cases to demean the incredible job being done by the great men & women
 25 of the U.S. fighting the **China Plague!**”); Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump),
 26 TWITTER (July 26, 2020),
 27 <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1287473812733341696> (“Because of my
 28 strong focus on the **China Virus**, including scheduled meetings on Vaccines, our economy
 and much else, I won’t be able to be in New York to throw out the opening pitch for the
 @Yankees on August 15th. We will make it later in the season!”); Donald J. Trump
 (@realDonaldTrump), TWITTER (Mar. 18, 2020),
<https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1240243188708839424> (“I always treated the
Chinese Virus very seriously, and have done a very good job from the beginning,
 including my very early decision to close the “borders” from China - against the wishes of
 almost all. Many lives were saved. The Fake News new narrative is disgraceful & false!”);
 Li Zhou, *Trump’s Racist References to the Coronavirus Are His Latest Effort to Stoke*
Xenophobia, VOX (June 23, 2020), [https://www.vox.com/2020/6/23/21300332/trump-](https://www.vox.com/2020/6/23/21300332/trump-coronavirus-racism-asian-americans)
[coronavirus-racism-asian-americans](https://www.vox.com/2020/6/23/21300332/trump-coronavirus-racism-asian-americans); Colby Itkowitz, *Trump Again Uses Racially*
Insensitive Term to Describe Coronavirus, WASH. POST (Jun. 23, 2020),
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trump-again-uses-kung-flu-to-describe->

1 58. Facing criticism that these word choices were racist and unfairly subjected
 2 Chinese people—including Chinese Americans—to anger and hatred, the White House
 3 spokesperson has defended Trump’s dangerous and incendiary language.²⁷ The Anti-
 4 Defamation League has reported an increasing number of hate crimes, including racial
 5 slurs, spitting on, and physical assaults against Asian-Americans in the United States
 6 following the President’s use of these terms, and warned that “Statements by public
 7 officials referring to COVID-19 as the ‘Chinese virus,’ ‘Kung Flu’ or ‘Wuhan Flu’ may be
 8 exacerbating the scapegoating and targeting of the [Asian American and Pacific Islander]
 9 community.”²⁸ The incitement following the President’s statements reminded many in the
 10 Asian American community of the hatred and racial violence focused on persons of Asian
 11 descent after the success of the Japanese auto industry was blamed for major job losses in
 12 the American Rust Belt.²⁹

13 59. In addition to asserting that the United States’ incidence of COVID-19 is
 14 China’s fault, the President has exploited anti-Chinese sentiment as a rallying cry for his
 15 electoral campaign. For example, on August 11, 2020, President Trump stated that “[i]f I
 16 don’t win the election, China will own the United States. You’re going to have to learn to
 17 speak Chinese.”³⁰ President Trump has on numerous occasions mocked the accent of
 18 Chinese and Asian-Americans, including those of prominent Asian leaders.³¹

19 _____
 20 [coronavirus/2020/06/23/0ab5a8d8-b5a9-11ea-aca5-ebb63d27e1ff_story.html](https://www.wsj.com/articles/white-house-defends-trump-comments-on-kung-flu-coronavirus-testing-11592867688).

21 ²⁷ Andrew Restuccia, *White House Defends Trump Comments on ‘Kung Flu,’ Coronavirus*
Testing, WALL ST. J. (Jun. 22, 2020), [https://www.wsj.com/articles/white-house-defends-](https://www.wsj.com/articles/white-house-defends-trump-comments-on-kung-flu-coronavirus-testing-11592867688)
[trump-comments-on-kung-flu-coronavirus-testing-11592867688](https://www.wsj.com/articles/white-house-defends-trump-comments-on-kung-flu-coronavirus-testing-11592867688).

22 ²⁸ *Reports of Anti-Asian Assaults, Harassment and Hate Crimes Rise as Coronavirus*
Spreads, ADL BLOG (Jun. 18, 2020), [https://www.adl.org/blog/reports-of-anti-asian-](https://www.adl.org/blog/reports-of-anti-asian-assaults-harassment-and-hate-crimes-rise-as-coronavirus-spreads)
[assaults-harassment-and-hate-crimes-rise-as-coronavirus-spreads](https://www.adl.org/blog/reports-of-anti-asian-assaults-harassment-and-hate-crimes-rise-as-coronavirus-spreads).

23 ²⁹ Ali Rogin & Amna Nawaz, *‘We Have Been Through this Before.’ Why Anti-Asian Hate*
Crimes Are Rising Amid Coronavirus, PBS NEWS HOUR (Jun. 25, 2020),
 24 [https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/we-have-been-through-this-before-why-anti-asian-](https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/we-have-been-through-this-before-why-anti-asian-hate-crimes-are-rising-amid-coronavirus)
[hate-crimes-are-rising-amid-coronavirus](https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/we-have-been-through-this-before-why-anti-asian-hate-crimes-are-rising-amid-coronavirus).

25 ³⁰ Kevin Liptak, *Trump Says Americans Will Have to Learn Chinese if Biden Wins, but*
Offers Little Condemnation of Beijing, CNN (Aug. 11, 2020),
 26 <https://www.cnn.com/2020/08/11/politics/trump-china-biden-learn-chinese/index.html>

27 ³¹ See, e.g., Laura Ma, *‘We want deal!’: Trump fakes Asian accent to mock Chinese and*
 28

1 **THE EXECUTIVE ORDER CAUSED MASS CONFUSION AND HAS ALREADY**
 2 **HARMED PLAINTIFFS**

3 60. American law firms have been unable to advise their clients as to the scope
 4 of “transactions” that are banned under Executive Order 13943. Multiple prominent law
 5 firms in the United States have effectively conceded that they cannot provide guidance
 6 about the meaning of the Order, and have speculated that all uses of WeChat could be
 7 prohibited. One law firm recently informed its clients that the “extraordinary breadth and
 8 ambiguity” of the Executive Order has “left US companies and many others looking to the
 9 Trump Administration for additional clarity[.]”³² Another firm speculated that WeChat
 10 “could be pulled out of the app stores and off of American phones Companies could
 11 be banned from interacting with the extensive interactive payment network used by
 12 WeChat.”³³

13 61. Each plaintiff learned of the Executive Order at or near the time it was issued
 14 and has suffered harm as a result of the Executive Order’s sweeping prohibition on “any
 15 transaction that is related to WeChat by any person, or with respect to any property.” 85
 16 FR 48641, at § 1(a). Plaintiff Duan, for example, experiences fear and worry on a daily
 17 basis that Chihuo, Inc.—the business she founded and for which she continues to serve as
 18 CEO—will not survive if it cannot provide services to customers through WeChat.

19
 20 _____
 21 *Japanese businessmen at US rally*, South China Morning Post (Aug. 26, 2015),
 22 [https://www.scmp.com/news/world/article/1852785/we-want-deal-trump-fakes-asian-](https://www.scmp.com/news/world/article/1852785/we-want-deal-trump-fakes-asian-accent-mock-chinese-japanese-businessmen)
 23 [accent-mock-chinese-japanese-businessmen](https://www.scmp.com/news/world/article/1852785/we-want-deal-trump-fakes-asian-accent-mock-chinese-japanese-businessmen); Jennifer Gould and Emily Smith, *Trump*
 24 *cracks jokes about Equinox scandal, kamikaze pilots at Hamptons fundraiser*, N.Y. POST
 25 (Aug. 9, 2019), [https://nypost.com/2019/08/09/trump-cracks-jokes-about-rent-control-](https://nypost.com/2019/08/09/trump-cracks-jokes-about-rent-control-kamikaze-pilots-at-hamptons-fundraiser/)
 26 [kamikaze-pilots-at-hamptons-fundraiser/](https://nypost.com/2019/08/09/trump-cracks-jokes-about-rent-control-kamikaze-pilots-at-hamptons-fundraiser/) (reporting on Trump “mimicking Japanese and
 27 Korean accents”).

28 ³² Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky, David S. Cohen, Ronald I. Meltzer, David M.
 Horn & Semira Nikou, *New Executive Orders Target Chinese Apps*, WILMER HALE,
 (Aug. 10, 2020), [https://www.wilmerhale.com/en/insights/client-alerts/20200810-new-](https://www.wilmerhale.com/en/insights/client-alerts/20200810-new-executive-orders-target-chinese-apps)
[executive-orders-target-chinese-apps](https://www.wilmerhale.com/en/insights/client-alerts/20200810-new-executive-orders-target-chinese-apps).

³³ David A. Kaufman, John Sandweg, David K. Cheng & Rachel S. Winkler,
Administration’s Attempt to Delete TikTok and WeChat: Latest Trade Tiff or New Battle,
 NIXON PEABODY (Aug. 7, 2020),
[https://www.nixonpeabody.com/en/ideas/articles/2020/08/07/administrations-attempt-to-](https://www.nixonpeabody.com/en/ideas/articles/2020/08/07/administrations-attempt-to-delete-tiktok-and-wechat)
[delete-tiktok-and-wechat](https://www.nixonpeabody.com/en/ideas/articles/2020/08/07/administrations-attempt-to-delete-tiktok-and-wechat).

1 the press, assembly, and petitioning the government. Plaintiffs' use of WeChat are
2 exercises of all these freedoms.

3 65. WeChat is a mobile application that is broadly used by members of the
4 Chinese diaspora throughout the world, serving as a virtual public square where people
5 within the Chinese and Chinese-speaking communities can connect based on shared
6 interests. Plaintiffs and other WeChat users use the app to express themselves and
7 communicate by text, voice, and video messaging; attend religious services and cultural
8 events; organize political groups and causes; read and share information in the media,
9 among other protected First Amendment activities. These actions can reasonably be
10 understood to be included as "any transaction that is related to WeChat by any person, or
11 with respect to any property," as provided in the Executive Order.

12 66. Banning the use of WeChat in the United States has the effect of foreclosing
13 all meaningful access to social media for users, such as Plaintiffs, who wish to
14 communicate and interact with members of the Chinese and Chinese-speaking
15 communities.

16 67. The Executive Order discriminates against the ideas and viewpoints of
17 WeChat users. Under the Executive Order, only content on WeChat is prohibited; the
18 content on other comparable mobile applications is not regulated or prohibited, despite
19 also capturing personal and proprietary information from its users. Therefore, the
20 Executive Order targets speech by WeChat users, the majority of whom are members of
21 the Chinese and Chinese-speaking communities, and intends to silence viewpoints within
22 these communities.

23 68. The Executive Order is overly expansive and does not justify the supposed
24 risks that are presented by permitting WeChat to operate in the United States. There are
25 less restrictive ways to regulate the collection of personal and proprietary information on
26 the WeChat app and address potential national security concerns. Defendants cannot
27 proffer a justifiable reason for discriminating against the content of WeChat users, who
28 express viewpoints within the Chinese and Chinese-speaking communities.

1 by people who are not of Chinese or Chinese-American ancestry, Executive Order 13943
2 singles out people of Chinese and Chinese-American ancestry and subjects them and
3 people who communicate with them to disparate treatment on the basis of race, ethnicity,
4 nationality, national origin, and alienage.

5 77. This disparate treatment is motivated by Defendants' animus towards people
6 of Chinese and/or Chinese American ancestry, and has the purpose of discriminating
7 against people of Chinese and/or Chinese-American ancestry.

8 78. Defendants' issuance of Executive Order 13943 therefore violates Plaintiffs'
9 rights to equal protection guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the United States
10 Constitution. Defendants' violations inflict ongoing harm upon Plaintiffs.

11 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

12 **(Fifth Amendments – Due Process)**

13 79. Plaintiffs reallege and hereby incorporate by reference the allegations
14 contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

15 80. Sections 1(a) and 2 of Executive Order 13943 alter the legal rights and
16 obligations of private parties, including Plaintiffs, independent of any action by the
17 Secretary of Commerce.

18 81. These sections include only a conclusory description of prohibited
19 "transactions related to WeChat," which provides no notice to WeChat users or anyone
20 else of the specific conduct that is prohibited.

21 82. In spite of the Executive Order's vagueness, violations of Sections 1(a) and 2
22 are punishable by incarceration and monetary penalties. 50 U.S.C. § 1705(b)-(c).

23 83. Plaintiffs, who use WeChat to communicate and share information with
24 friends, family, customers, and other persons both in the United States and abroad, do not
25 know which of their activities that involve WeChat are prohibited by the Executive Order.
26 Because of this uncertainty, they are justifiably fearful of using WeChat in any way and for
27 any purpose.

28 84. Sections 1(a) and 2 of Executive Order 13943 provide inadequate notice of

1 the conduct they purport to penalize and are void for vagueness under the Fifth
2 Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

3 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 ***(Ultra Vires (50 U.S.C. § 1702(b)))***

5 85. Plaintiffs reallege and hereby incorporate by reference the allegations
6 contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

7 86. The IEEPA includes specific limits on Defendants' authority to prohibit
8 transactions related to WeChat. Section 1702(b) of the IEEPA states in relevant part that
9 "[t]he authority granted to the President by [the IEEPA] does not include the authority to
10 regulate or prohibit, directly or indirectly ... (1) any postal, telegraphic, telephonic, or
11 other personal communication, which does not involve a transfer of anything of value;
12 (2) donations, by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of articles, such as
13 food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering...[or] (3) the
14 importation from any country, or the exportation to any country, whether commercial or
15 otherwise, regardless of format or medium of transmission, of any information or
16 informational materials[.]" 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b)(1)-(3).

17 87. Neither the President nor any other federal official can take an action that
18 exceeds the scope of their constitutional and/or statutory authority. In Executive Order
19 13943, however, the President has nonetheless "prohibited" Plaintiffs from using WeChat
20 in any manner, in direct contravention of the specific limits on Presidential authority
21 contained in 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b).

22 88. Plaintiffs use WeChat for "personal communication[s]" that "do[] not
23 involve a transfer of anything of value," within the meaning of 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b)(1).

24 89. Plaintiffs use WeChat to coordinate and arrange for donations of "articles ...
25 intended to be used to relieve human suffering," within the meaning of 50 U.S.C.
26 § 1702(b)(2).

27 90. Plaintiffs use WeChat to import and/or export "information or information
28 materials," within the meaning of 50 U.S.C. § 1702(b)(3).

1 information does not provide the Congress with sufficient information to exercise the kind
2 of ongoing oversight of the President required by both the IEEPA and the NEA.

3 98. The President has acted *ultra vires* by exercising emergency powers
4 purportedly authorized by the IEEPA without consulting with and reporting to Congress in
5 the manner prescribed by 50 U.S.C. §§ 1621-22, 1641(c), and 1703.

6 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 ***(Ultra Vires (50 U.S.C. § 1701))***

8 99. Plaintiffs reallege and hereby incorporate by reference the allegations
9 contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

10 100. 50 U.S.C. § 1701 conditions the President's exercise of the emergency
11 powers listed in Section 1702(a) on the President's declaration of a national emergency
12 with respect to an "unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or
13 substantial part outside the United States[.]" Section 1701 further requires that "[a]ny
14 exercise" of the powers granted in Section 1702(a) "to deal with any new threat shall be
15 based on a new declaration of national emergency which must be with respect to such
16 threat."

17 101. Executive Order 13943 cites the President's declaration of a national
18 emergency in Executive Order 13873 as the basis for his exercise of emergency powers
19 purportedly granted by the IEEPA. Executive Order 13873, which was issued more than
20 14 months before Executive Order 13943, does not mention WeChat and does not identify
21 the app as a potential threat to the national security of the United States.

22 102. The threat purportedly posed by WeChat constitutes a "new threat" within
23 the meaning of 50 U.S.C. § 1701(b), and thus requires a new declaration of national
24 emergency before the President exercises any presidential powers authorized by the
25 IEEPA. The President has not issued such a new declaration of a national emergency with
26 respect to the threat posed by WeChat.

27 103. The President has acted *ultra vires* by exercising emergency powers
28 purportedly authorized by IEEPA that depend on the President having declared a national

1 emergency with respect to the threat posed by WeChat, in direct contravention of 50
2 U.S.C. § 1701(b).

3 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **(Religious Freedom Restoration Act – 42 USC § 2000bb(1)(a))**

5 104. Plaintiffs reallege and hereby incorporate by reference the allegations
6 contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

7 105. In 1993, Congress enacted the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (“RFRA”),
8 Pub. L. No. 103-31 (1993) (codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000bb–2000bb-4).

9 106. RFRA prohibits the government from “substantially burden[ing] a person’s
10 exercise of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability” unless
11 the government can demonstrate that the application of the burden to the person is: (1) in
12 furtherance of a compelling governmental interest; and (2) the least restrictive means of
13 furthering that compelling governmental interest. 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb-1.

14 107. WeChat users in the United States use WeChat to participate in the conduct
15 of religious worship and other practices in accordance with the tenets and practices of
16 various religions. WeChat users in the United States use WeChat to organize and
17 participate in religious activities with other members who similarly use WeChat regularly
18 in order to worship and/or practice their religion.

19 108. The Executive Order will result in substantial burdens upon the practice of
20 religion of WeChat users in the United States by forcing them to abstain from participating
21 in their practice of religion with other WeChat users or risk the threat of civil or criminal
22 sanctions and violates RFRA.

23 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

24 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the Class pray for relief and judgment as follows:

25 1. Declaring that Executive Order 13943 is unconstitutional under the First
26 Amendment;

27 2. Declaring that Executive Order 13943 is unconstitutional under the Fifth
28 Amendment;

1 3. Declaring that Executive Order 13943 does not comply with the limitations
2 on presidential power in the National Emergency Act and the International Economic
3 Emergency Powers Act, and is thus *ultra vires*;

4 4. Declaring that Executive Order 13943 violates the Religious Freedom
5 Restoration Act;

6 5. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendants from enforcing the
7 Executive Order to prohibit the use of WeChat in the United States by individual users,
8 businesses and groups;

9 6. Preliminarily and permanently staying the implementation date of any of the
10 penalty provisions of Executive Order until a reasonable time after the Secretary of
11 Commerce promulgates definitions of “transactions” under the Executive Order; and

12 7. Granting such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and
13 proper, including an award to Plaintiffs of the costs of this suit and reasonable attorneys’
14 fees and litigation expenses under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d).

15
16 DATED: August 21, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

ROSEN BIEN GALVAN & GRUNFELD LLP

By: /s/ Michael W. Bien

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