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11
 12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 13 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 14 WESTERN DIVISION

15 CATS AND DOGS ANIMAL
 16 HOSPITAL, INC. et al., on behalf of
 itself and all others similarly situated,
 17
 Plaintiffs,
 18
 v.
 19 YELP! INC.,
 20
 Defendant.

Case No. CV 10-01340 VBF(SSx)

**DEFENDANT YELP! INC.'S REPLY IN
 SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS
 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED
 COMPLAINT**

Hearing Date: May 3, 2010
 Hearing Time: 1:30 p.m.
 Judge: Hon. Valerie Baker Fairbank

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1 Defendant Yelp! Inc. (“Yelp”) provides an online forum that enables
2 consumers to share their actual and unvarnished reviews and opinions of local
3 businesses. Inevitably, some of the reviews are unfavorable and just as inevitably,
4 some of those unfavorably reviewed businesses feel aggrieved.

5 Here, ten such businesses allege that Yelp’s business model is built on
6 extortion and manipulation of reviews to drum up advertising (a charge that Yelp
7 categorically denies). The language of Plaintiffs’ complaint and their Opposition
8 brief is certainly provocative—Yelp is compared to a “gangster” demanding
9 “protection” money and to a “bookie” threatening physical injury. But Plaintiffs’
10 Opposition, like their complaint, is more concerned with accusation and innuendo
11 than with fidelity to fact or law. Indeed, it is telling that the Opposition begins by
12 selectively quoting and giving a nefarious “spin” to a comment made by Yelp’s
13 CEO that is not found in the complaint (obviously improper for consideration on a
14 motion to dismiss). But hyperbole cannot mask the complaint’s defects.

15 Plaintiffs’ claims are improperly pled, based on outdated law, and filled with
16 contradiction. *First*, they now concede that there is no viable claim for relief under
17 the Penal Code, and while they argue that they are bringing a claim for “civil
18 extortion,” that claim is not cognizable. Even if it were, Plaintiffs have failed to
19 allege wrongful use of fear or coercive force. *Second*, their claim for amorphous
20 goodwill losses for their interference with prospective economic advantage claim is
21 not pled with particularity, and their attempt to distinguish good law is unavailing.
22 *Third*, Plaintiffs attempt to find support for Non-Sponsor Plaintiffs’ standing under
23 Section 17200 by citing to cases that are no longer good law in this circuit, thereby
24 ignoring clear controlling authority. *Finally*, in an attempt to avoid Rule 9(b)’s
25 requirements, Plaintiffs tie themselves into contradictory knots, many times taking
26 demonstratively false positions. In reality, all of their claims are based on
27 misrepresentation and all must be pled with particularity. Plaintiffs’ non-specific,
28 conclusory allegations (most not tied to any named plaintiff) have failed to do so.

1 2009 WL 4456392 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 22, 2009).³ In each of these cases, the authority
2 for allowing such a claim rests on one case: *Fuhrman v. Cal. Satellite Sys.*, 179 Cal.
3 App. 3d 408 (1986), *overruled on other grounds by Silberg v. Anderson*, 50 Cal. 3d
4 205, 218 (1990). But *Fuhrman* did not allow a claim to proceed as civil extortion
5 and certainly not as a claim under the elements of the Penal Code. (*Cf.* FAC ¶ 185
6 (“Yelp’s conduct constitutes a violation of Cal. Pen. Code §§ 518-19”).) On the
7 contrary, *Fuhrman* essentially allowed what plaintiffs had labeled as a claim for
8 civil extortion to proceed under the law of duress. *Fuhrman*, 179 Cal. App. 3d at
9 426 (“It is essentially a cause of action for moneys obtained by duress, a form of
10 fraud” and holding that plaintiff did not meet the elements of duress). Nowhere in
11 *Fuhrman* is there a reference to Penal Code §§ 518-19 or to the elements that make
12 up such a violation. To the contrary, the holding of *Fuhrman* was extremely
13 limited: “[h]owever denominated (e.g., extortion, menace, duress), our Supreme
14 Court has recognized a cause of action for the recovery of money obtained by the
15 wrongful threat of criminal or civil prosecution.” *Id.* (emphasis added). Plaintiffs,
16 of course, do not make a claim for recovery of money obtained by wrongful threat
17 of criminal or civil prosecution. Thus, Yelp urges the Court to follow *Arista*
18 *Records* and *Wolk* (and not to follow *Padgett*, *Monex*, and *Hisamatsu*), and to
19 dismiss Plaintiff’s claims for extortion and attempted extortion.⁴

20 _____
21 ³ Plaintiffs misstate the holding in *Rothman v. Vedder Park Mgmt.*, 912 F.2d 315 (9th Cir.
22 1990). *Rothman* did not recognize a claim for civil extortion. Rather, *Rothman* found that
23 plaintiffs had failed properl to allege the predicate act of the crime of extortion (citing to
the Penal Code) and therefore could not state a claim under the Racketeer Influenced and
Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). *Id.* at 318.

24 ⁴ Furthermore, a civil claim for “attempted” extortion is not cognizable because “attempt”
25 is a distinctly criminal law concept, and to allow such a claim would greatly expand the
26 concept of tort liability under the common law. *See United States v. Stefonek*, 179 F.3d
1030, 1036 (7th Cir. 1999) (“**There are no ‘attempted torts.’**”) (emphasis added).

27 While Plaintiffs invite the Court to follow *Monex* in looking to the Restatement (Second)
28 of Torts § 874A to allow a claim for attempted extortion (Pls.’ Opp. at 4 n.2), the *Monex*
court did not undertake the analysis required by *Crusader Ins. Co. v. Scottsdale Ins. Co.*,

1 Nor should Plaintiffs' extortion claim be allowed to proceed as a claim for
2 duress. Plaintiffs do not allege the elements of duress, which differ in very
3 important respects from the elements laid out in Penal Code §§ 518-19 and applied
4 in criminal law. Duress is "the doing of a wrongful act which is sufficiently
5 coercive to cause a reasonably prudent person faced with no reasonable alternative
6 to succumb to the perpetrator's pressure." *Rich & Whillock, Inc. v. Ashton Dev.*
7 *Inc.*, 157 Cal. App. 3d 1154, 1158 (Cal. App. 4th Dist. 1984) (emphasis added).
8 While this definition may be *similar* to the definition of extortion in Penal Code
9 §§ 518-19, it is in no way identical. Especially important to duress is that the
10 plaintiff must be left with "no reasonable alternative to succumb to the perpetrator's
11 pressure." While economic harm may suffice, "no reasonable alternative" means
12 that the victim "must succumb to the demands of the wrongdoer or else suffer
13 financial ruin." *Sheehan v. Atlanta Int'l Ins. Co.*, 812 F.2d 465, 469 (9th Cir. 1987)
14 (emphasis added). The FAC does not allege these elements of duress.

15 Thus, Plaintiffs' claims for extortion and attempted extortion must be
16 dismissed. At a minimum, Plaintiffs must amend to state a duress claim or, at least,
17 to clarify that they do not bring a claim under Penal Code §§ 518, 519, or 524.

18 **B. Even if This Court Allows a Claim for Civil Extortion, Plaintiffs**
19 **Have Failed to State Such a Claim in Count I.**

20 **1. No "Wrongful" Use of Fear Properly Alleged.**

21 Plaintiffs' Opposition is replete with examples of what constitutes a
22

23 54 Cal. App. 4th 121, 125-37 (1997) (legislative intent determines whether a statute
24 creates a new private right to sue) or *Katzberg v. Regents of University of California*, 29
25 Cal. 4th 300, 325-28 (2002) (applying Restatement 2d. Torts § 874A to analysis of
26 whether to permit creation of private rights of action for constitutional violations where
27 there is no demonstrable legislative intent for such actions, but only after first analyzing
28 whether tort should be created, and ultimately declining to do so). *See also Animal Legal*
Def. Fund v. Mendes, 160 Cal. App. 4th 136, 144-45 (2008) (no private right of action can
be created from Penal Code absent legislative intent); *Flowers v. County of Fresno*, No.
CV F 09-0051 LJO GSA, 2009 WL 1034574, at *7-*8 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 16, 2009) (same).

1 “wrongful” act for extortion. For example, they liken Yelp to a gangster who
2 threatens to destroy property if he does not receive “protection” and to a bookie
3 who threatens to break a customer’s legs if not paid.

4 But Plaintiffs misunderstand the issue. The gangster and bookie are guilty of
5 extortion because *they had no right to take the wrongful action*. It is illegal to
6 destroy another’s property or to break another’s legs. By contrast, even if Plaintiffs’
7 allegations were true, it is not wrongful for Yelp to favor advertisers; Yelp has a
8 right to give benefits to advertisers and deny those benefits to those who choose not
9 to advertise. Indeed, Yelp may rightfully feature, delete, or post whichever reviews
10 it chooses on its website.

11 Apart from Plaintiffs’ unsupported, unexplained allegations that Yelp is
12 misrepresenting its objectivity to consumers (an allegation that Plaintiffs assert is
13 “merely incidental to Plaintiffs’ [claims]” (Pls.’ Opp’n at 14)), the essence of
14 Plaintiffs’ allegations is that Yelp sales representatives have said to advertisers, “if
15 you don’t pay us, I’m not going to give you the lawful services and benefits
16 (whatever those benefits might entail) that I give those who do pay us.” Such a
17 threat is not wrongful, even if the benefits advertisers receive is business promotion
18 in the form of thousands of consumers flooding through their doors. In fact, when
19 boiled down, what Plaintiffs claim is that (a) Yelp is a powerful consumer-
20 mobilizing force and (b) Yelp mobilizes its power in a pro-advertiser manner. In
21 this way, Yelp is no more culpable than an advertising agency that performs
22 advertising services for only its paying customers, and promotes its clients to the
23 detriment of other brands. Nor is Yelp more culpable than the defendant in
24 *Sigmond v. Brown*, 645 F. Supp. 243, 246 (C.D. Cal. 1986), where the Court held
25 that there is no extortion in an offer of more favorable reviews by a peer review
26 committee member in exchange for business referrals.

27 Plaintiffs’ allegations against Yelp are thus like those against the trailer park
28 owner in *Rothman v. Vedder Park Management*, 912 F.2d 315 (9th Cir. 1990), who

1 threatened to raise tenants’ rent if they did not resign their leases, which the court
2 found was not extortionate because once existing leases had expired, the owner had
3 a right to raise the rent on the tenants living on his property. *Id.* at 317-18.

4 **2. Sponsor Plaintiffs Do Not Specifically Allege Coercion, But**
5 **Do Admit Being Motivated by Business Advantages.**

6 In its moving brief, Yelp noted that the Sponsor Plaintiffs (*i.e.*, those who
7 purchased advertising) had uniformly alleged that they signed up because they
8 would receive certain benefits as Sponsors. None of them allege that they signed
9 up for any other reason. (Def.’s Br. at 8-9.) Plaintiffs argue in opposition that, in
10 fact, the FAC contains certain allegations that could be read to suggest that these
11 Plaintiffs signed up because they felt threatened. (Pls.’ Opp’n at 8.) For example,
12 they point to FAC ¶ 92, which states that “Businesses frequently become Sponsors
13 . . . because they fear the consequences of declining a Sponsorship.” But this
14 conclusory allegation is completely unconnected to any specific Plaintiff and
15 should be disregarded. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1950 (2009) (only “well-
16 pleaded, nonconclusory factual allegation[s]” should be accepted as true).

17 Plaintiffs also cite to FAC ¶ 175, which states that “Like Plaintiffs, all
18 members of the Non-Sponsor and Sponsor Classes were threatened . . .” This
19 attempt to save the FAC by reference to an alleged harm to unnamed potential class
20 members must also fail. Since out of ten named Plaintiffs, there is not a single
21 allegation that anyone bought advertising for a reason other than to receive the
22 benefits of such advertising or that anyone was unlawfully threatened, this
23 allegation as to non-named plaintiffs must be seen as pure speculation. (*See* FAC
24 ¶¶ 151-54, 162-63, 167-69.)

25 **3. Coercion Has Not Been Adequately Pled.**

26 Yelp argued in its moving brief that Plaintiffs have failed to allege fear of
27 such a degree that “compelled” them to become Yelp advertisers such that their
28 consent was “coerced and unwilling.” (Def.’s Br. at 10.) Nor have they put

1 forward any plausible allegations that their fear of Yelp was the “operating” and
2 “primary” reason they signed up to be Yelp Sponsors. All such elements are
3 required to state a claim for extortion under the Penal Code.⁵ To the contrary, the
4 Sponsor Plaintiffs’ allegations suggest that each of them signed up for Yelp because
5 Yelp offered them certain benefits, such as the ability to control the appearance of
6 reviews or pictures on their businesses’ pages, which they found attractive. (FAC
7 ¶¶ 151-54, 162-63, 168.)

8 Plaintiffs refrain from directly addressing this requirement of “coercion” in
9 their opposition brief because they cannot do so. Instead, Plaintiffs cite to a few
10 cases for the proposition that threats to business interests can constitute extortion.
11 (Pls.’ Opp’n at 6.) But even threats to business must be sufficiently egregious, to
12 ensure that the alleged “fear” was the primary reason that “coerced” Plaintiffs into
13 succumbing to the alleged threats. While Plaintiffs cite many cases and compare
14 Yelp to a gangster and a bookie, the allegations in the FAC (apart from conclusory
15 rhetoric) come nowhere close to alleging the coercion or fear imposed by a gangster
16 or bookie threatening physical harm to person or property or to the coercion or fear
17 in Plaintiffs’ cited cases.⁶

18 **II. Plaintiffs Fail to State a Claim for Interference with Prospective 19 Business Advantage (Count III).**

20 **A. Plaintiffs Do Not Plead Damages to Their Business Goodwill with 21 the Requisite Particularity.**

22 Yelp argued in its moving brief (Def.’s Br. at 11-13) that Plaintiffs have
23 failed to plead damages to their business’s goodwill with the requisite particularity.
24 *See Diodes, Inc. v. Franzen*, 260 Cal. App. 2d 244, 257 (1968) (finding special

25 ⁵ Furthermore, that seven of the ten Plaintiffs never agreed to advertise in the first place
26 demonstrates that whatever “fear” Plaintiffs may have felt was not “compelling” enough
27 to overcome the will of the businesses.

28 ⁶ Under the law of duress, Plaintiffs have also not put forward any allegations sufficient to
prove they were left with “no reasonable alternative” and that they would “suffer financial
ruin” if they did not agree to advertise with Yelp.

1 damages allegations cannot be “vague” and must “show . . . a connection between
2 that damage and the defendant[’s] [actions]”).

3 Plaintiffs rely solely on *Miele v. Perlstein*, No. 05-56582, 2007 WL 1853109,
4 at *1 (9th Cir. June 26, 2007), to argue that their naked allegations of having
5 suffered harm to their goodwill are sufficient. But *Miele did not involve damage to*
6 *business goodwill* and thus does not apply here. *Id.*

7 Instead, *Diodes* is still good law. In the 42 years since it was decided, it has
8 never been distinguished, let alone overruled on any ground. In fact, it is cited in
9 leading treatises for the need to plead special damages with particularity. *See* CAL.
10 JUR. 3D *Damages* § 208; Witkin, CALIFORNIA PROCEDURE, 5th Ed. § 934.
11 Furthermore, Plaintiffs’ statement that *Diodes* holding was “dicta” (Pls.’ Opp’n at
12 9) is impossible to square with the decision, which held that the allegations failed,
13 first, because they “are vague” and, second, because no causal connection had been
14 alleged. 260 Cal. App. 2d at 257 (“The damage averments as pleaded are vague
15 The absence of adequate averments to plead special damage causally related
16 to the claimed wrong is fatal to a cause of action in tort . . .”).

17 **B. Plaintiffs Have Failed as a Matter of Law to Establish that the**
18 **Alleged Interference by Yelp Was Independently Wrongful.**

19 As established in Yelp’s moving brief and for the reasons discussed in
20 Sections I, III, and IV herein, Plaintiffs have failed to plead that Yelp committed
21 extortion, attempted extortion, or a violation of the UCL. Therefore, Yelp’s
22 conduct cannot be deemed “independently actionable,” and Plaintiffs have failed to
23 state a claim for intentional interference with prospective economic advantage.
24 *Stevenson Real Estate Servs., Inc., v. CB Richard Ellis Real Estate Servs., Inc.*, 138
25 Cal. App. 4th 1215, 1224 (2006). Plaintiffs’ Opposition brief offers nothing to the
26 contrary. (*See* Pls.’ Opp’n at 10.)

1 **III. The Non-Sponsor Plaintiffs Do Not Have Standing Under California**
2 **Business and Professions Code § 17200 (Count IV).**

3 Plaintiffs discuss in elaborate detail various district court decisions in the
4 Ninth Circuit and other circuits that have held that a plaintiff does not need to be
5 entitled to restitution under § 17200 to have standing. (See Pls.’ Opp’n at 10-13.)
6 In fact, they include an almost page-long quotation from one district court
7 describing that court’s view that the reasoning of *Walker v. USAA Cas. Ins. Co.*,
8 474 F. Supp. 2d 1168 (E.D. Cal. 2007), should not be adopted. (Pls.’ Opp’n at 11.)
9 Plaintiffs’ argument is fundamentally flawed because *the cases they cite have been*
10 *abrogated by the Ninth Circuit*. In its decision on appeal from the *Walker* case, the
11 Ninth Circuit rejected the position advanced by Plaintiffs here, unanimously
12 affirming and fully adopting the lower court’s reasoning. See *Walker v. Geico Gen.*
13 *Ins. Co.*, 558 F.3d 1025, 1027 (9th Cir. 2009). Thus, as of 2009, the controlling law
14 throughout the Ninth Circuit is that § 17200 standing is “limit[ed] . . . to individuals
15 who suffer losses of money or property that are eligible for restitution.” *Id.* (See
16 Def.’s Br. at 15-16 (discussing both district court and Ninth Circuit decisions in
17 *Walker*).)⁷ Accordingly, the Non-Sponsor Plaintiffs do not have standing to sue
18 under § 17200 and their claim must be dismissed.

19 **IV. Plaintiffs’ Claims Fail to Satisfy Rule 9(b)’s Heightened Pleading**
20 **Requirements.**

21 **A. Plaintiffs’ Claims Are All Grounded in Fraud.**

22 Yelp showed in its moving brief that each of Plaintiffs’ claims are grounded
23 in fraud. (Def.’s Br. 19-21.)

24 _____
25 ⁷ Notably, Plaintiffs’ Opposition fails to discuss or even to cite the Ninth Circuit’s
26 decision in *Walker*, which is the controlling authority on this point. The Opposition states
27 that the district court’s decision in *Walker* is the decision “on which Yelp relies” (Pls.’
28 Opp’n at 11), omitting any mention of the Ninth Circuit’s affirmance—or the fact that
Yelp explicitly discusses and relies on the Ninth Circuit’s affirmance in its moving brief
(Def.’s Br. at 15-16).

1 Plaintiffs’ Opposition makes it clear that Plaintiffs are trying to have it both
2 ways: they (a) want to base their claims on fraud (and, in fact, have brought a claim
3 under the UCL’s “fraudulent” prong), but (b) do not want to be subject to Rule
4 9(b). Plaintiffs argue that their claims are not fraud-based and that “Yelp’s public
5 deception is merely incidental to Plaintiffs’ claims of extortion, interference and
6 unfair competition.” (Pls.’ Opp’n at 14 (emphasis added).) This strained fence-
7 straddling is impossible to square with Plaintiffs’ complaint, which relies heavily
8 on allegations of misrepresentation and deception.

9 In fact, in Plaintiffs’ summary of their claims in the parties’ Joint Rule 26(f)
10 Report, Plaintiffs remove all doubt that their case is built on misrepresentation.
11 After describing Yelp, Plaintiffs give the following summary of their claims:

12 Plaintiffs assert that Defendant’s large sponsorship sales force
13 extorts business owners by claiming to consumers looking for
14 reviews of local businesses that its site is an impartial repository
15 of consumer reviews, while actually manipulating or offering to
16 manipulate its pages to favor those who purchase costly
subscriptions from Yelp, and disfavoring businesses that refuse
to purchase subscriptions.

17 (Joint Rule 26(f) Report (Dkt. No. 28), Part I.A.1.)⁸ Thus, in Plaintiffs’ view, the
18 heart of their claims—all their claims—is Yelp’s alleged misrepresentation to
19 consumers. When describing their claims in one sentence, Plaintiffs emphasize
20 Yelp’s alleged misrepresentation to consumers. To argue here that their claims are
21 not grounded in fraud is untenable.

22 Furthermore, while Plaintiffs argue that the “case does not sound in fraud
23 because *Plaintiffs do not allege that they were ever deceived*” (Pls.’ Opp’n at 13
24 (emphasis in original)), this statement is directly contradicted by the FAC, which
25 alleges: “Yelp’s conduct constitutes ‘fraudulent’ business acts and practices
26 because the conduct has *a tendency to deceive the Plaintiffs and the Classes*, and

27 ⁸ The court may take judicial notice of a party’s court filings. *MGIC Indem. Corp. v.*
28 *Weisman*, 803 F.2d 500, 504 (9th Cir. 1986).

1 the general public.” (FAC ¶ 207 (emphasis added).)⁹

2 As yet another example of Plaintiffs being tripped up by their own
3 allegations, Plaintiffs argue that the “consumers” in FAC ¶ 205 (alleging violation
4 of UCL “unfair” prong) are Plaintiff and Class member businesses only, not the
5 general public, because small businesses are Yelp’s only customers. (Pls.’ Opp’n at
6 16.) But this assertion does not comport with the other allegations of the FAC or
7 with their use of the word “consumers” in their statement of claims in the Joint
8 Rule 26(f) Report. It is also inconsistent with the fact that anyone can browse the
9 Yelp website to find ratings and reviews of businesses. (FAC ¶¶ 18-19.)

10 Plaintiffs’ attempts to bring claims based on misrepresentation without
11 meeting Rule 9(b)’s requirements should be rejected.

12 **B. Plaintiffs Fail to Plead with Particularity.**

13 While Plaintiffs argue that their claims are not grounded in fraud, they
14 nevertheless devote six pages of their Opposition, in a shotgun approach, to bullet
15 points quoting the FAC in an effort to show that the FAC is particularized. (Pls.’
16 Opp’n at 18-24.) These points fall into two categories: (1) conclusory allegations,
17 only some of which bear relation to fraudulent conduct¹⁰; and (2) details regarding
18 the experiences of the named Plaintiffs that bear no relation to fraudulent conduct.¹¹
19 To meet Rule 9(b)’s requirements, a plaintiff must plead the “who, what, when,

20
21 ⁹ In the section of the Opposition arguing that “Rule 9(b) Does Not Apply To Any Of The
22 Claims” (Pls.’ Opp. at 13-16 (emphasis added)), Plaintiffs omit any mention of this
23 allegation, which is clearly directly relevant to the issue. But they nonetheless discuss it
24 on the last page of the Opposition in a section making an argument *in the alternative* (that
25 is, assuming that Rule 9(b) applies). (*Id.* at 25).

26 ¹⁰FAC ¶¶ 20-21, 36-37, 48-49, 56, 58, 61-64, 65-69, 78-79, 81-82, 91, 93. Notably, the
27 bullet points under the sections titled “Yelp Personnel and Agents Leverage Reviews to
28 Curry Business and Favors” and “Yelp Deceives Individual Internet Users and the
General Public” contain only citations to conclusory allegations in the FAC.

¹¹ FAC ¶¶ 98, 99, 110, 112-14, 123-24, 126, 131, 133, 136, 138, 143, 144-45, 150-52,
156, 159 162, 168.

1 where, and how’ of the misconduct charged.” *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA*, 317
2 F.3d 1097, 1106 (9th Cir. 2003) (citation omitted). “[M]ere conclusory allegations
3 of fraud are insufficient” to satisfy Rule 9(b)’s particularity requirements. *Moore v.*
4 *Kayport Package Express, Inc.*, 885 F.2d 531, 540 (9th Cir. 1989). And allegations
5 regarding Yelp’s conduct that bear no relation to fraud are similarly insufficient to
6 satisfy the particularity requirements of Rule 9(b). The sheer quantity of these
7 allegations does not help Plaintiffs in satisfying the Rule 9(b) standard.

8 Even Plaintiffs’ claim that they were deceived is not stated with particularity.
9 (*See supra* and FAC ¶ 207.) While Plaintiffs contend that “[t]his allegation is
10 particularized” and cite to FAC paragraphs 20, 36, and 37 (Pls.’ Opp’n at 25), none
11 of those paragraphs contain the level of particularized detail sufficient to satisfy
12 Rule 9(b). Paragraph 20 merely states that Yelp regularly manipulates the content
13 on Yelp.com listing pages, paragraph 36 describes the manner in which suspicious
14 reviews are removed from a business’s listing page, and paragraph 37 states that
15 Yelp draws users with the “promise” that the site offers an objective ranking of
16 competing businesses. It is unclear how these allegations even articulate a
17 plausible, non-conclusory theory of fraud under Rule 8, much less how they
18 provide Rule 9(b)’s required “who, what, when, where, and how” of the fraud.

19 CONCLUSION

20 For the foregoing reasons and the reasons set forth in Yelp’s moving brief,
21 Yelp respectfully submits that Plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint should be
22 dismissed for failure to state a claim.

23
24 Dated: April 19, 2010

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25
26 /s/ *Matthew D. Brown*

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