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13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
14	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA	
15	CATS AND DOGS ANIMAL	Case No. CV 10-01340 VBF(SSx)	
16	HOSPITAL, INC., et al., on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated,	DEFENDANT YELP! INC.'S NOTICE	
17	Plaintiffs,	OF MOTION AND MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE RELATED CASES FOR	
18	V.	ALL PURPOSES AND TO SET SCHEDULE FOR FILING	
19 20	YELP! INC.,	CONSOLIDATED AMENDED COMPLAINT	
21	Defendant.	Date: Monday, May 10, 2010	
22		Time: 1:30 p.m. Judge: Hon. Valerie Baker Fairbank	
23	CHRISTINE LaPAUSKY d/b/a	Case No. CV 10-01578 VBF (SSx)	
24	D'AMES DAY SPA, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,	Cusc 10. C v 10 01370 v D1 (D5x)	
25	Plaintiffs,		
26	V.		
27	YELP! INC.,  Defendant.		
28	Detellualit.		
/ARD _P		DEF. YELP'S MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE	

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#### NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on Monday, May 10, 2010 at 1:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as this motion may be heard, Defendant Yelp! Inc. ("Yelp") will and hereby does move for an order providing the following:

- 1. The following related cases shall be consolidated for all purposes: *Cats and Dogs Animal Hospital, Inc. et al. v. Yelp! Inc.*, No. CV 10-01340-VBF(SSx) (C.D. Cal. filed Feb. 23, 2010) (hereinafter *Cats & Dogs*); and *Christine LaPausky d/b/a D'ames Day Spa v. Yelp! Inc.*, No. CV 10-01578-VBF(SSx) (C.D. Cal. filed Mar. 3, 2010) (hereinafter *LaPausky*).
- 2. Plaintiffs shall file a consolidated and superseding amended complaint within 14 days after the Court enters its order granting consolidation.
- 3. Yelp shall be relieved of the obligation of filing an answer, motion to dismiss, or other response to the complaint in each separate case; instead, Yelp shall file a single answer, motion to dismiss, or other response to the consolidated amended complaint within 21 days after it is filed.

This motion is made under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a) and the Court's inherent power to control and manage its docket. This motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the accompanying Declaration of Matthew D. Brown and exhibits thereto, the pleadings on file, oral argument of counsel, and such other materials and argument as may be presented in connection with the hearing on the motion. This motion is made following the conference of counsel pursuant to L.R. 7-3, which took place on Wednesday, March 10, 2010, and several subsequent discussions between counsel.

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#### **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

#### I. Introduction

Defendant Yelp! Inc. ("Yelp") moves for an order consolidating the two above-captioned putative class actions for all purposes, and requiring plaintiffs to file a consolidated and superseding amended complaint. All parties in these two cases—Plaintiffs in *Cats and Dogs*, Plaintiff in *LaPausky*, and Yelp ("the Parties")—agree that the cases should be consolidated. The cases have already been designated as related by this Court's Order dated March 12, 2010. After meeting and conferring, the Parties have not been able to agree on how to proceed once the cases are consolidated. Specifically, the Parties do not agree as to whether a consolidated amended complaint should be filed.

Shortly after these actions were filed, Yelp reached out to plaintiffs in both cases in an attempt to get the cases consolidated and to set a reasonable schedule for the filing of a consolidated amended complaint and Yelp's response thereto. Yelp also asked for a stipulated extension of 30 days for its response deadline in each case to provide time to sort out the consolidation issues and get the cases structured and scheduled in an orderly and efficient manner. Plaintiff in one case readily stipulated to consolidation and a 30-day extension, but Plaintiffs in the other case refused to stipulate to consolidation and granted only a 14-day extension. Meetand-confer efforts did not result in a three-way stipulation, and therefore Yelp decided it needed to move the Court to order consolidation and the filing of a consolidated amended complaint. After providing advance notice of Yelp's intended motion, the Plaintiffs who had earlier opposed consolidation partially changed their position, agreeing to consolidation but disagreeing with the filing of a consolidated amended complaint.

On March 24, due to impending deadlines in both cases (including a deadline of April 1 to move to dismiss, answer, or otherwise respond to the *Cats and Dogs* complaint), and because of the Parties' general agreement to consolidation, Yelp

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filed an *ex parte* application seeking an order consolidating the cases, requiring the filing of a consolidated amended complaint, and setting a schedule for Yelp's response and case management activities. Plaintiffs in *Cats and Dogs* also filed an *ex parte* application seeking consolidation, requesting that their First Amended Complaint be treated as the consolidated complaint, and seeking appointment of their attorneys as interim lead counsel. The Court denied both *ex parte* applications, ruling that neither side had demonstrated the urgency required to support *ex parte* relief as opposed to relief pursuant to a noticed motion. Yelp now brings this noticed motion.

Consistent with the Parties' unanimous agreement, there is good cause for consolidating these two cases for all purposes. Founded in 2004, Yelp is the registered owner and provider of a popular website, www.yelp.com (the "Yelp Website"), which allows member of the community to find local businesses, read and write reviews about them, and rate them on a scale of one to five stars. The Yelp Website features information on and reviews of businesses throughout the United States and is visited by approximately 30 million people per month. Yelp makes money by, *inter alia*, selling ads to local businesses, which appear as "Sponsored Results" on Yelp's website. Both the Cats and Dogs and LaPausky cases arise from the same core factual allegation that Yelp manipulates the reviews for plaintiff businesses depending on whether or not they advertise with Yelp, both cases have virtually identical class definitions, and they raise related and overlapping legal issues. Consolidating these cases will promote the interests of justice by precluding the possibility of inconsistent results, and will promote efficiency and judicial economy by streamlining the discovery process and halving the required motions and filings. Consolidation at this early stage in the litigation will neither prejudice nor inconvenience the parties or the Court.

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### II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY & RELEVANT FACTS

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## A. Plaintiffs File Substantially Similar Complaints, and the Cases Are Designated as Related.

In *Cats and Dogs*, Plaintiff filed its initial complaint against Yelp on February 23, 2010. Just over one week later, on March 3, Plaintiff in *LaPausky* filed a nearly identical complaint against Yelp. (*See Cats and Dogs*, Initial Complaint ("Compl."), Docket No. 1; and *LaPausky*, Initial Complaint ("Compl."), Docket No. 1.) The gravamen of both complaints is that Yelp manipulates the reviews for plaintiff businesses depending on whether or not they advertise with Yelp. (*Cats and Dogs* Compl. ¶¶ 14-35; *LaPausky* Compl. ¶¶ 14-28.)

In the initial complaint in Cats and Dogs, Plaintiff alleged that Yelp employees stated that if Cats and Dogs purchased Yelp's advertising services, Yelp would hide or remove negative reviews from the Cats and Dogs webpage on www.yelp.com. According to the complaint, after declining to purchase Yelp's advertising services, negative reviews appeared on the webpage. (Cats and Dogs Similarly, the *LaPausky* complaint alleges that after Compl. ¶¶ 14-25.) encouraging her customers to leave positive reviews for her salon on www.yelp.com, many of those reviews were removed because she declined to purchase Yelp's advertising services. (*LaPausky* Compl. ¶¶ 14-20.) complaints contained the same quotations from a handful of newspaper articles. (Cats and Dogs Compl. ¶¶ 29-35; LaPausky Compl. ¶¶ 22-28.) Both complaints also pleaded a sole claim for violation of California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, seeking to permanently enjoin Yelp from engaging in the complained-of practices, and seeking disgorgement of profits, restitution, and attorneys' fees and costs, individually and on behalf of an identically defined nationwide class. (Cats and Dogs Compl. ¶¶ 36, 43-45; LaPausky Compl. ¶¶ 29, 36-45.)

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Plaintiff in *LaPausky* marked her case as related to *Cats and Dogs* on the civil cover sheet attached to her complaint. On March 11, 2010, Yelp filed a Notice of Related Cases, and, on March 12, this Court issued an order transferring *LaPausky* to Judge Valerie Baker Fairbank, to whom the *Cats and Dogs* case had been assigned. (*See Cats and Dogs* Docket No. 7; *and LaPausky* Docket Nos. 4, 6.)

On March 16, 2010, *Cats and Dogs* Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint ("*Cats and Dogs* FAC"). (*See Cats and Dogs* FAC, Docket No. 10.) Although the *Cats and Dogs* FAC adds a number of named plaintiffs (now divided into two putative classes, businesses that purchased advertising and those that did not) and three additional causes of action, the core factual allegation of *Cats and Dogs* is still the same as before. (*See Cats and Dogs* FAC ¶¶ 20-21.)

### B. Yelp Meets and Confers With Plaintiffs Concerning Consolidation and Related Issues.

In accordance with Local Rule 7-3, Yelp first discussed consolidation and requested a stipulation from the *Cats and Dogs* Plaintiffs on March 10, but Plaintiffs refused to stipulate and said they opposed consolidation. Yelp asked for a 30-day extension for its response to the *Cats and Dogs* complaint while the consolidation issues were sorted out; the *Cats and Dogs* Plaintiffs refused, and instead granted a 14-day extension. (*See* Declaration of Matthew D. Brown ("Brown Decl."), ¶ 2, Ex. A.)

On March 11, Yelp conferred with Plaintiff in LaPausky, who agreed that the cases should be consolidated and that a consolidated amended complaint should be filed thereafter. (Id. ¶ 3.) Yelp and Plaintiff in LaPausky subsequently entered a stipulation to this effect (and also agreed on other relief, which is now moot, such as setting a date for a joint case management conference to occur after the resolution of the consolidation issues). (Id. Ex. B.) Plaintiff in LaPausky also granted Yelp's request for a 30-day extension for its response to the LaPausky complaint in light of the as-yet-unresolved consolidation issues. (Id. ¶ 4, Ex. C.)

On March 18, counsel for Yelp met with counsel for *Cats and Dogs* Plaintiffs and informed them that on March 22 or 23, Yelp intended to file both the motion to consolidate and an *ex parte* application seeking a consolidated amended complaint and requesting that Yelp only be required to file a single response to the consolidated amended complaint, among other things. Yelp also stated that Plaintiff in *LaPausky* would be stipulating to the relief requested in both the motion to consolidate and the *ex parte* application. (Brown Decl. ¶ 5.) In light of the agreement of the Plaintiff in *LaPausky*, Yelp asked whether *Cats and Dogs* Plaintiffs would reconsider their refusal to stipulate to consolidation and the filing of a consolidated amended complaint. *Cats and Dogs* Plaintiffs stated they would consider this request. (*Id.*)

On March 22, counsel for Yelp emailed counsel for *Cats and Dogs* Plaintiffs, reiterated this request, and included in the text of the email the specific relief Yelp intended to seek in both the motion and the *ex parte* application. (*Id.*  $\P$  6, Ex. D.) Counsel for *Cats and Dogs* Plaintiffs responded via email stating his clients' agreement that the two cases should be consolidated. (*Id.*  $\P$  7, Ex. E.) He also stated that, rather than filing a consolidated amended complaint, both counsel in *Cats and Dogs* and counsel in *LaPausky* favored deeming the First Amended Complaint ("FAC") in *Cats and Dogs* as the consolidated complaint. Counsel for Plaintiff in *LaPausky*, however, was not included on this email. (*Id.*) Yelp contacted counsel for Plaintiff in *LaPausky* and discovered that he had not agreed to deem the *Cats and Dogs* FAC as the consolidated complaint. (*Id.*  $\P$  8.)

Yelp confronted the *Cats and Dogs* counsel with this disparity, and he represented the *Cats and Dogs* Plaintiffs' intention to file their own *ex parte* application seeking the relief to which *LaPausky* counsel would not stipulate (designation of the *Cats and Dogs* FAC as the consolidated complaint) and seeking appointment as interim lead counsel. (*Id.* ¶¶ 9-10, Exs. F, G.) Yelp's counsel made clear that it could not agree to treat the *Cats and Dogs* FAC as the consolidated

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### Both Parties File Ex Parte Applications Regarding Consolidation.

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Timing of Yelp's Responses to Complaints in Each Case in D. Relation to This Noticed Motion for Consolidation. The Cats and Dogs Plaintiffs would only extend Yelp's deadline for responding to the First Amended Complaint to April 1. Therefore, Yelp has already filed a motion to dismiss the Cats and Dogs First Amended Complaint, which is currently set for hearing on May 3. (See Cats and Dogs Docket No. 23.) Yelp's deadline for filing an answer, motion to dismiss, or other response to the LaPausky complaint is April 26, before the hearing on this noticed motion, which is set for May 10. (See Ex. C.) The hearing on Yelp's motion to transfer venue is also set for hearing on May 10. (See Cats and Dogs Docket No. 25; and LaPausky Docket No. 16.) The initial case management conferences for both cases are

complaint in the absence of an express stipulation by the plaintiffs in both cases. (Brown Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. H.)

of April 1 to move to dismiss, answer, or otherwise respond to the *Cats and Dogs* 

complaint), and because of the Parties' general agreement to consolidation, Yelp

filed an *ex parte* application seeking an order consolidating the cases, requiring the

filing of a consolidated amended complaint, and setting a schedule for Yelp's

response and case management activities. (See Cats and Dogs Docket No. 15;

LaPausky Docket No. 12.) Plaintiffs in Cats and Dogs opposed Yelp's application

(Cats and Dogs Docket No. 20) and also filed their own ex parte application

seeking consolidation, requesting that their First Amended Complaint be treated as

the consolidated complaint, and seeking appointment of their attorneys as interim

lead counsel (Cats and Dogs Docket No. 16). The Court denied both ex parte

applications, ruling that neither side had demonstrated the urgency required to

support ex parte relief as opposed to relief pursuant to a noticed motion. (See Cats

and Dogs Docket No. 21; LaPausky Docket No. 14.)

On March 24, due to impending deadlines in both cases (including a deadline

DEF. YELP'S MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE 7. CASE NOS. CV 10-01340 & 01578 VBF (SSX) scheduled for April 26. (See Cats and Dogs Docket No. 6; and LaPausky Docket No. 8.)

#### III. ARGUMENT

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Consistent with the Parties' unanimous agreement, these actions should be consolidated for all purposes because the cases present common questions of law and fact, and consolidation will promote the interests of justice, judicial economy, and efficiency. And consolidation at this early stage in the litigation will neither prejudice nor inconvenience the parties or the Court.

#### A. Legal Standard.

"If actions before the court involve a common question of law or fact, the court may . . . consolidate the actions . . . . " Fed. R. Civ. P. 42(a)(2). "The district court has broad discretion under Rule 42 to consolidate cases pending in the same district." Yanek v. Staar Surgical Co., Nos. CV 04-8007 SJO (CWx), et al., 2004 WL 5574358, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 15, 2004) (citing *Investors Research Co. v. U.S.* Dist. Ct. for Central Dist. Of Cal., 877 F.2d 777 (9th Cir. 1989)). "The purpose of consolidation is not only to enhance efficiency of the trial court by avoiding unnecessary duplication of evidence and procedures, but also to avoid inconsistent adjudications." Team Enters., LLC v. W. Inv. Real Estate Trust, Nos. 1:08-cv-00872 LJO-SMS, et al., 2008 WL 4712759, at \*1 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 23, 2008). "The threshold issue is whether the two proceedings involve a common party and common issues of fact or law." Burnett v. Rowzee, Nos. SACV07-641 DOC (ANx), et al., 2007 WL 4191991, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 26, 2007) (citations omitted). While "exercising its broad discretion to order consolidation of actions," a district court also "weighs the saving of time and effort consolidation would produce against any inconvenience, delay, or expense that it would cause." *Huene* v. U.S., 743 F.2d 703, 704 (9th Cir. 1984).

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#### B. The Cases Should Be Consolidated Because They Involve the Same Defendant and Present Common Questions of Law and Fact.

Cats & Dogs and LaPausky share common questions of law and fact, making consolidation for all matters appropriate. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 42(a)(2). The core factual allegations in these two cases are the same: that Yelp manipulates the reviews for plaintiff businesses depending on whether or not they advertise with Yelp. Although the Cats and Dogs Plaintiff amended its complaint to add named plaintiffs and to divide its original class definition into two putative classes of plaintiffs (businesses that purchased advertising services and those that did not), these classes are subsumed by LaPausky Plaintiff's current class definition (businesses whose reviews Yelp "offered or threatened to manipulate" in exchange for "purchasing or declining to purchase" advertising services). (See Cats and Dogs FAC ¶ 171; LaPausky Compl. ¶ 29.) Further, plaintiffs in both cases allege that Yelp violated California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200. (The Cats and Dogs FAC added three causes of action to the §17200 cause of action.) Thus, both cases are putative class actions seeking certification of the same class of businesses for overlapping claims involving the same core issue against the same defendant. These circumstances strongly support consolidation. See Levitte v. Google, Inc., Nos. C 08-03369 JW, et al., 2009 WL 482252, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 25, 2009) (finding consolidation of related cases with the same defendant appropriate where the related cases shared the same "core issue"); Burnett, 2007 WL 4191991, at \*2 (finding defendant's "scheme to defraud is a common factual issue among all of the cases," even though "the complaints differ in specifics, [because] as a general matter each rests on the same series of transactions – [defendant's] sale of non-existent securities by herself and through others"); Osher v. JNI Corp., No. 01-CV-0557-J (NLS), 2001 WL 36176415, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. July 10, 2001) (finding that Rule 42 does not "require[] that the actions be identical before they may be consolidated").

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## C. The Cases Should Be Consolidated Because It Would Serve the Interests Of Justice, Judicial Economy, and Efficiency.

Consolidation is also warranted because any discovery concerning Yelp's conduct or policies relating to Yelp's advertising sales practices will be substantially identical in both actions. *See Backe v. Novatel Wireless, Inc.*, Nos. 08-CV-01689-H (RBB), *et al.*, 2008 WL 5214264, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 10, 2008) (finding consolidation of related cases naming the same defendants appropriate "[b]ecause [where] the related actions are based on the same facts and involve the same subject matter, the same discovery will be relevant to both lawsuits"). If these cases proceed separately, duplicative discovery will force Yelp to expend significant extra efforts and costs in its defense of substantially identical claims.

Consolidation would also allow the Court to avoid unnecessary time and effort presiding over duplicative motions to dismiss, class certification proceedings, discovery matters, and other motions and proceedings if these matters are not consolidated. Furthermore, in these related cases arising from the same facts and affecting the same substantive rights of overlapping class members, divided proceedings create a risk of potentially inconsistent results. *See Burnett*, 2007 WL 4191991, at \*3 (after finding a common factual issue, the court also held that "[t]he real risk of inconsistent judgments arises if the parties are allowed to proceed with dispositive motions or trial in an uncoordinated manner").

Finally, there will be no prejudice or inconvenience to the plaintiffs or the court, particularly given that all plaintiffs are in the same, early stage of the proceedings. *See id.* (finding no prejudice where "no case is close to trial" and all of the cases to be consolidated arose within a four-month period so that "the risk of prejudice due to cases being at different stages of preparation is minimal").

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#### Plaintiffs Should File A Consolidated Amended and Superseding D. Complaint.

Upon consolidating these two cases, the Court has the power to order Plaintiffs to file a consolidated amended complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 42(a)(3); In re Equity Funding Co. of Am. Sec. Litig., 416 F. Supp. 161, 176-77 (C.D. Cal. 1976) (court has power to order consolidated pleadings where it would tend to avoid unnecessary cost or delay and would not cause serious prejudice to a party's rights). Yelp suggests that having plaintiffs file a consolidated amended complaint would be the most sensible course after consolidation. It is a common procedure in consolidated class actions because having one coherent pleading provides clarity and reduces burdens on both the Court and the parties. "As a management tool for complex litigation, the consolidated complaint has been found to have significant advantages." 8-42 Moore's Federal Practice – Civil § 42.13(5)(a) (2010) (identifying certain advantages). See also In re Equity Funding, 416 F. Supp. at 176 (finding that a consolidated complaint avoided unnecessary costs and delay, allowed the court "to receive memoranda and hear argument directed to one coherent pleading," made "consideration of class action issues . . . considerably easier," "lessened" the "burdens of discovery management," and made "clerical and administrative matters . . . much less burdensome").

#### IV. **CONCLUSION**

For these reasons, Yelp respectfully requests that this Court grant this Motion and enter an order providing the following:

- 1. The following related cases shall be consolidated for all purposes: *Cats* and Dogs Animal Hospital, Inc. et al. v. Yelp! Inc., No. CV 10-01340-VBF(SSx) (C.D. Cal. filed Feb. 23, 2010); and Christine LaPausky d/b/a D'ames Day Spa v. Yelp! Inc., No. CV 10-01578-VBF(SSx) (C.D. Cal. filed Mar. 3, 2010).
- 2. Plaintiffs shall file a consolidated and superseding amended complaint within 14 days after the Court enters its order granting consolidation.

1	3. Yelp shall be relieved of the obligation of filing an answer, motion to
2	dismiss, or other response to the complaint in each separate case; instead, Yelp shall
3	file a single answer, motion to dismiss, or other response to the consolidated
4	amended complaint within 21 days after it is filed.
5 6	Dated: April 12, 2010 COOLEY GODWARD KRONISH LLP MICHAEL G. RHODES (116127) MATTHEW D. BROWN (196972)
7	BENJAMIN KLEINE (257225) SARAH R. BOOT (253658)
8	
9	/s/ Matthew D. Brown
10	Matthew D. Brown (196972) Attorneys for Defendant YELP! INC.
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