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United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM EDWARDS, *et al.*,

No. C 10-02431 SI

Plaintiffs,

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS’  
MOTION FOR VOLUNTARY  
DISMISSAL AND GRANTING  
DEFENDANTS’ MOTION TO DISMISS**

v.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., *et al.*,

Defendants.

Currently before the Court is plaintiffs’ motion for leave to voluntarily dismiss defendant Silver Springs Network (SSN), as well as motions by defendants General Electric Co. (GE) and Landis+Gyr, Inc. (Landis) to dismiss and by defendant SSN for judgment on the pleadings. The Court held argument on defendants’ motions on January 14, 2011, but continued them to February 11, 2011, in order to allow full briefing on plaintiffs’ motion to voluntarily dismiss SSN. The Court finds these matters appropriate for resolution without oral argument and pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b) VACATES the hearing. Having considered the papers submitted, and for good cause shown, the Court DENIES plaintiffs’ motion to voluntarily dismiss defendant SSN and GRANTS defendants’ motions to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction.

**BACKGROUND**

Plaintiffs William Edwards and Angela Rollings filed this class action lawsuit seeking relief for allegedly defective “SmartMeters” installed by Pacific Gas & Electric. First Amended Complaint (FAC)

1 ¶ 8, 11-13, 24.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs claim that the “SmartMeters” are anything but, and have caused plaintiffs and  
2 similarly situated consumers to pay for more electricity than they consumed. *Id.*, ¶ 4.<sup>2</sup> However,  
3 instead of suing PG&E, they have sued GE, which is alleged to have manufactured and provided PG&E  
4 with SmartMeters for PG&E’s SmartMeter program, FAC ¶ 11; Landis, which is alleged to have  
5 manufactured and provided PG&E with SmartMeters for PG&E’s program, *id.*, ¶ 12; and SSN, which  
6 is alleged to have manufactured the hardware and software contained in the SmartMeters. *Id.*, ¶ 13.<sup>3</sup>

7 Plaintiffs plead three state law causes of action against the defendants: (1) violation of the  
8 Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §1750 *et seq.* (CLRA);(2) violation of the Unfair  
9 Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200 *et seq.* (UCL); and for unjust enrichment/money had  
10 and received. Plaintiffs assert that this Court has jurisdiction over this matter under 28 U.S.C. §1332,  
11 and more specifically under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) (CAFA), as there  
12 is diversity among the parties, the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 and the number of class  
13 members exceeds 100. FAC ¶ 6; *see also* 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2).

14 On August 27, 2010, defendants GE and Landis moved to dismiss the complaint. Having  
15 answered on August 16, 2010, defendant SSN filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings and to strike.  
16 All three defendants argue that this Court lacks jurisdiction to hear the case under CAFAs “local  
17 controversy” exception, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(A), because defendant SSN is a California citizen from  
18 whom significant relief is sought and whose conduct forms a significant basis of the claims. In the  
19 alternative, the defendants argue that this Court lacks jurisdiction over this case because the subject  
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21 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs do not directly address the fact that PG&E installed the SmartMeters in plaintiffs’  
22 homes. They, however, do acknowledge that defendants GE and Landis contracted to furnish the  
23 SmartMeters to PG&E for PG&E’s “SmartMeter program” (*see, e.g.*, FAC ¶¶ 8, 11, 12) and rely on  
consumer complaints that acknowledge PG&E installed the meters and that consumers have sought  
remedies from PG&E for the alleged overcharges. *See, e.g.*, FAC ¶ 24.

24 <sup>2</sup> Defendants and plaintiffs acknowledge that the PUC undertook an investigation into the  
25 accuracy of the SmartMeters. *See* GE Motion at 8; *see also* *Oppo*. at 7-8.

26 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs admit that there is a class action against PG&E pending in California state court. *See*  
27 *Oppo*. to SSN Motion [Docket No. 41] at 3. SSN and GE ask the Court to take judicial notice of the  
28 complaint filed in *Flores v. Pacific Gas & Electric Company, et al.* (Case No. S-1500-CV 268647 WDP,  
Kern County). The Court GRANTS those requests. *See* Docket Nos. 25-29 [Ex. 20] and Docket No.  
28 28; *see also Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Auth. v. City of Burbank*, 136 F.3d 1360, 1364 (9th  
Cir. 1998) (taking judicial notice of court filings in a state court case).

1 matter is committed to the exclusive jurisdiction of California Public Utilities Commission (PUC).  
2 Finally, defendants argue that plaintiffs fail to state CLRA, UCL or unjust enrichment claims as a matter  
3 of law.

4 On December 23, 2010, plaintiffs filed their oppositions to the motions to dismiss and motion  
5 for judgment on the pleadings. Plaintiffs contend that CAFA jurisdiction is not an issue here because  
6 they filed a state court class action against the California defendant, SSN, and intended to move to  
7 dismiss SSN from this case.<sup>4</sup> They also assert that the Court has jurisdiction over and should proceed  
8 to adjudicate the claims against GE and Landis, and that plaintiffs adequately state claims against GE  
9 and Landis. On December 30, 2010, defendants filed their reply briefs. On the same date, plaintiffs  
10 filed a motion to voluntarily dismiss SSN pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2), arguing  
11 that dismissal of SSN would allow this Court to exercise jurisdiction over GE and Landis.

12 All of the motions have now been fully briefed. The main dispute between the parties is whether  
13 defendant SSN is a necessary and indispensable party under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 19.  
14 Defendants assert that because SSN is a necessary and indispensable party, it should not be dismissed  
15 under Rule 41(a), but that instead, the Court should dismiss the whole case against all three defendants  
16 under the CAFA “local controversy” exception.

### 17 18 LEGAL STANDARD

19 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a) where, as here, a defendant has filed an answer,  
20 an action may be dismissed at the plaintiff’s request only by court order and on terms that the court  
21 considers proper. Rule 41(a)(2). “A district court should grant a motion for voluntary dismissal under  
22 Rule 41(a)(2) unless a defendant can show that it will suffer some plain legal prejudice as a result.”  
23 *Smith v. Lenches*, 263 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir. 2001). Legal prejudice “means ‘prejudice to some legal  
24 interest, some legal claim, some legal argument.’” *Id.*, at 976 (quoting *Westlands Water Dist. v. United*  
25 *States*, 100 F.3d 94, 97 (9th Cir. 1996)).

26 Under Rule 19(a), a person is considered a “necessary party” if, in the person’s absence,  
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28 <sup>4</sup> The case against SSN is pending in the Superior Court for San Mateo County.

1 complete relief cannot be accorded among the other parties or the “person claims an interest relating to  
2 the subject of the action and is so situated that the disposition of the action in the person’s absence may  
3 (i) as a practical matter impair or impede the person’s ability to protect that interest or (ii) leave any of  
4 the persons already parties subject to a substantial risk of incurring double, multiple, or otherwise  
5 inconsistent obligations by reason of the claimed interest.” Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 19(a).

6 If a person is found to be “necessary” under Rule 19(a), and the necessary party cannot be joined  
7 without depriving the Court of subject matter jurisdiction, the Court then considers whether, “in equity  
8 and good conscience the action should proceed among the parties before it, or should be dismissed,”  
9 because the absent party is “indispensable.” Rule 19(b); *see also Disabled Rights Action Comm. v. Las*  
10 *Vegas Events, Inc.*, 375 F.3d 861, 878 (9th Cir. 2004). In determining whether a party is indispensable,  
11 the court considers, “first, to what extent a judgment rendered in the person’s absence might be  
12 prejudicial to the person or those already parties; second, the extent to which, by protective provisions  
13 in the judgment, by shaping of relief, or other measures, the prejudice can be lessened or avoided; third,  
14 whether a judgment rendered in the person’s absence will be adequate; fourth, whether the plaintiff will  
15 have an adequate remedy if the action is dismissed for nonjoinder.” *Disabled Rights Action Comm.*,  
16 375 F.3d at 878-79.

## 18 DISCUSSION

### 19 I. Plaintiffs’ Motion to Voluntarily Dismiss SSN

20 The Court must first consider, under Rule 41(a), whether dismissal of SSN would result in legal  
21 prejudice. All three defendants argue that SSN’s dismissal would cause them legal prejudice because  
22 SSN is a “necessary and indispensable” party under Rule 19. Defendants argue that SSN’s status as a  
23 necessary and indispensable party is demonstrated by plaintiffs’ own allegations establishing that: (1)  
24 the SmartMeters are allegedly defective because the firmware does not transmit the correct “usage” data  
25 to PG&E, FAC, ¶ 3; (2) defendants GE and Landis manufacture the SmartMeters, *id.*, ¶¶ 11-12; but (3)  
26 SSN “manufactures the hardware and software contained in the Smart Meters that generates and  
27 transmits” the usage data, *id.*, ¶ 13; and (4) SSN was selected by PG&E – not GE or Landis – to provide  
28 the “advanced networking technology” for PG&E’s SmartMeter program that is allegedly defective.

1 *Id.*

2           The Court finds based upon plaintiffs’ own allegations, that SSN is a necessary party. As an  
3 initial matter, the Court notes that it is questionable whether, without SSN, the Court could provide  
4 adequate relief to plaintiffs. While plaintiffs seek damages and restitution from all three defendants, and  
5 as alleged joint tortfeasors all three would be jointly and severally liable for any damages at least, the  
6 Court has serious concerns as to whether plaintiffs’ damages and restitution claims are meritorious.<sup>5</sup>  
7 Injunctive relief, therefore, may be the only form of relief available to plaintiffs. *See, e.g.*, FAC at 23.  
8 However, the injunctive relief sought – “an injunction preventing Defendants from manufacturing the  
9 SmartMeters until Defendants remed[y] the defect,” *Oppo.* at 23, fn. 17 – would be problematic without  
10 SSN, as plaintiffs have alleged that the defect in the SmartMeters is caused by SSN’s hardware and  
11 software.

12           More importantly, however, the Court finds that litigating this case without SSN would impair  
13 SSN’s legally cognizable interests and SSN’s participation is necessary to protect GE and Landis from  
14 incurring inconsistent obligations. SSN’s selection by PG&E to provide the networking technology  
15 used to transmit the usage data, *see* FAC ¶ 13, would likely be impaired by the injunction sought by  
16 plaintiffs in this case, *e.g.*, to prevent Defendants from manufacturing SmartMeters until the defect  
17 allegedly caused by SSN’s hardware and software is remedied. The Court is likewise concerned about  
18 GE and Landis’ ability to litigate the case in this Court without the presence of SSN as a party. As  
19 defendants point out, the majority of the allegations in the complaint refer to all three defendants as  
20 being responsible for the defect and for hiding that defect from class members. *See, e.g.*, FAC ¶ 33  
21 (“Defendants have refused to acknowledge the defect in the SmartMeters and similarly refused to  
22 reimburse Class members for their out-of-pocket damages.”); ¶ 49 (“Defendants had exclusive  
23 knowledge of an undisclosed fact; i.e., that the SmartMeters are defective.”). The only specific  
24 allegations about GE and Landis, however, are that they manufactured the SmartMeters. They are not  
25 alleged to have manufactured the defective firmware, nor are they alleged to have selected SSN to

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27 <sup>5</sup> *See, e.g.*, GE’s Motion to Dismiss at 16-17 (arguing that plaintiffs’ fail to allege a CLRA claim  
28 as a matter of law for failure to allege a consumer transaction) and at 18-19 (arguing that plaintiffs’ fail  
to state a UCL claim as a matter of law because they are not entitled to restitution from these  
defendants).

1 provide the firmware. In these circumstances, GE and Landis would likely be prejudiced and likely  
2 subject to inconsistent obligations if the Court allowed SSN to be dismissed but retained jurisdiction  
3 over the identical legal claims against GE and Landis.

4 As the Court has found that SSN, GE and Landis would suffer prejudice to their legally protected  
5 interests in determining that SSN is a “necessary” party under Rule 19(a), that is a sufficient basis as  
6 to which to deny plaintiffs’ motion for voluntary dismissal under Rule 41(a)(2).<sup>6</sup> As such, plaintiffs’  
7 motion to voluntarily dismiss SSN from this case is DENIED.

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9 **II. Defendants’ Motions to Dismiss and Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings Based on the  
10 Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction**

11 All three defendants contend that this Court lacks jurisdiction over this action under CAFA’s  
12 “local controversy” exception, 28 U.S.C. section 1332(d)(4)(A), because SSN is a California defendant  
13 from whom significant relief is sought and whose conduct forms a significant basis for the claims.  
14 Where the local controversy applies, a court “shall” decline jurisdiction under CAFA. Plaintiffs do not  
15 dispute that SSN is a California citizen or dispute that they seek significant relief from SSN or that  
16 SSN’s conduct forms a significant basis for the claims. Instead, plaintiffs rely on their motion to  
17 voluntarily dismiss SSN which, if granted, would have left defendants GE and Landis, whom the Court  
18 has jurisdiction over under CAFA and 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

19 However, as the Court has denied plaintiffs’ motion to voluntarily dismiss SSN, the Court holds  
20 that due to CAFA’s local controversy exception, it lacks jurisdiction and must dismiss this action.<sup>7</sup>  
21 Plaintiffs have already filed an action against SSN in San Mateo County Superior Court, and this “local  
22 controversy” can presumably be fully litigated there should plaintiffs choose to do so.

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25 <sup>6</sup> The Court, therefore, need not determine whether SSN is an “indispensable” party under Rule  
26 19(b), but notes that in this case plaintiffs have an adequate remedy, which is to seek relief against GE  
and Landis in San Mateo County where its action against SSN is pending.

27 <sup>7</sup> As the Court does not reach any of the additional grounds asserted in defendants’ motions  
28 (*e.g.*, exclusive jurisdiction of the PUC over this matter, failure to state a claim), the Court DENIES  
GE’s Request for Judicial Notice [Docket No. 25-2, Docket No. 45] and plaintiffs’ objection thereto  
[Docket No. 50] as moot.


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**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, plaintiffs' motion to voluntarily dismiss SSN is DENIED.  
Defendants' motions to dismiss and for judgment on the pleadings for lack of jurisdiction is GRANTED.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: February 7, 2010

  
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SUSAN ILLSTON  
United States District Judge