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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS
BOARD,

Plaintiff,

v.

UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. [16-mc-80057-SK](#)

**ORDER REGARDING APPLICATION
TO ENFORCE SUBPOENAS**

Regarding Docket No. 1

The National Labor Relations Board (“Board”) filed an application for an order to enforce two administrative subpoenas the Board issued in connection with its investigation of charges of unfair labor practices against Respondent Uber Technologies, Inc. (“Uber”). Having carefully considered the parties’ papers, relevant legal authority, and the record in the case, the Court GRANTS the application for the reasons set forth below.

BACKGROUND

Multiple Uber drivers have filed charges against Uber for violations of the National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 151, et seq. (“Act”). On September 24, 2015, Catherine London and John Billington each filed a charge in Region 20 of the Board in San Francisco, California against Uber. Both London and Billington assert that Uber violated the Act by requiring its drivers to waive their right to engage in protected concerted activity by requiring them to agree to a licensing agreement which includes an arbitration policy that includes a waiver of class and collective actions. On August 27, 2015, Mamdooh Ramzi Husein filed a charge in Region 14 of the Board in Kansas City, Missouri against Uber. Husein alleges that Uber discriminated against him for engaging in concerted activity. On September 25, 2016, Brittany Nicol filed a charge in Region 28 of the Board in Phoenix, Arizona against Uber. Nicol alleges that Uber disciplined and/or

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1 discharged her based on her protected concerted activities.¹ On October 30, 2015, Abdul
2 Mohammed filed a charge in Region 13 of the Board in Chicago, Illinois against Uber.
3 Mohammed alleges that Uber interfered with his rights protected by Section 7 of the Act.

4 The central question underlying each charge is the status of each Uber driver as either an
5 independent contractor or employee. Each of these charges under investigation by the Board
6 would constitute a violation of the Act only if these drivers are employees of Uber, as opposed to
7 independent contractors. Uber contends that its drivers are independent contractors. Therefore,
8 the Board is investigating the threshold issue of whether the Uber drivers at issue are employees
9 pursuant to Section 2(3) of the Act, 29 U.S.C. § 152, or whether they are independent contractors.
10 To promote efficiency, the General Counsel of the Board decided to coordinate the investigations
11 of this threshold issue in Region 20. (Dkt. 1, Ex. 8.) The Board notified Uber of this decision.
12 (Id.)

13 On December 31, 2015, the Board sent two subpoenas to Uber, one requesting the
14 production of documents and one requesting that Uber answer interrogatories. (Dkt. 1, Exs 1, 2.)
15 Both subpoenas state that they are connected to the Board's investigation of Billington's charge,
16 "et al." At the hearing, the Board argued that the "et al." means the related charges, which
17 includes all of the charges pending against Uber. Uber contends that the subpoenas only concern
18 the charges by Billington and London, and Uber asserts that it has provided the information that is
19 relevant to these two individual drivers to the Board.

20 Both subpoenas include the following statement:

21 If you do not intend to comply with the subpoena, within 5 days
22 (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) after the date the
23 subpoena is received, you must petition in writing to revoke the
24 subpoena. . . . See Board's Rules and Regulations, 29 C.F.R. Section
25 102.31(b) (unfair labor practice proceedings) Failure to follow
26 these rules may result in the loss of any ability to raise objections to
27 the subpoena in court.

28 (Dkt. 1, Exs 1, 2.) It is undisputed that that Uber did not submit a petition to revoke as to either of
these subpoenas. However, Uber did raise concerns regarding the scope of these subpoenas

¹ At the hearing on the motion to enforce, the Board stated that the charge filed by Nicol has been withdrawn, but that at least three other charges have been filed by drivers in Florida, New York, and New Jersey.

1 through correspondence with counsel for the Board. (Dkt. 10-2 (Declaration of Robert Hulteng),
2 ¶¶ 13-16.)² Uber did not fully comply with the subpoenas, and, on March 2, 2016, the Board filed
3 the instant action to enforce them.

4 **ANALYSIS**

5 The Board has filed this application to enforce its subpoenas. Uber opposes the subpoenas
6 on the grounds that the requested documents and interrogatories exceed the scope of the charges
7 filed by Billington and London. However, before the Court may address the scope of the
8 subpoenas, the Court must determine the threshold issue of whether Uber waived its ability to
9 assert objections in Court by failing to file a petition to revoke with the Board.

10 The Act provides that a party who receives a subpoena from the Board may petition the
11 Board to revoke within five days of service, and that the Board shall revoke the subpoena if the
12 evidence sought “does not relate to any matter under investigation, or any matter in question in
13 such proceedings, or if in its opinion such subpoena does not describe with sufficient particularity
14 the evidence whose production is required.” 29 U.S.C. § 161(1). The regulation relating to this
15 statute requires a party, if he or she does not intend to comply with the subpoena, to file a petition
16 to revoke within five days. 29 C.F.R. § 102.31(b). Pursuant to the regulation, the party shall file
17 the petition to revoke with the regional director, and the regional director shall refer the petition to
18 the Board for a ruling. It is undisputed that Uber did not file a petition to revoke the subpoenas.
19 The Board argues that Uber’s failure to petition for revocation precludes Uber from challenging
20 the scope of the subpoenas in Court.

21 Courts “generally will not entertain a challenge to a subpoena that was not first brought
22 before the Board.” *N.L.R.B. v. Fresh & Easy Neighborhood Mkt., Inc.*, 805 F.3d 1155, 1159 (9th
23 Cir. 2015) (citing *E.E.O.C. v. Cuzzens of Ga., Inc.*, 608 F.2d 1062, 1063 (5th Cir. 1979)
24 (“Generally, one who has neglected the exhaustion of available administrative remedies may not
25 seek judicial relief.”); *E.E.O.C. v. Hennepin Cnty.*, 623 F. Supp. 29, 31-32 (D. Minn. 1985) (“A

26 ² In his declaration, Robert Hulteng states that emails and letters in which Uber proffered
27 its concerns are attached to the Board’s application to enforce the subpoenas, starting at Exhibit
28 12. (Dkt. 10-2.) However, there are only ten exhibits attached to the Application. (Dkt. 1.) Even
assuming that the Hulteng Declaration is accurate in quoting the non-existent exhibits, the analysis
here does not change, based on the representation of that evidence.

1 party's failure to attempt [the] administrative appeal procedure prevents the party from
2 challenging the subpoena, except on constitutional grounds."').³ The Ninth Circuit held that a
3 respondent's failure to exhaust precluded the court from considering the respondent's merit-based
4 challenges to the subpoena's validity. See *Fresh & Easy Neighborhood Mkt.*, 805 F.3d at 1162.

5 Courts have waived the exhaustion requirement when the challenge to a subpoena is based
6 on constitutional grounds or there are exceptional circumstances, neither of which is present here.
7 See *Cuzzens of Ga.*, 608 F.2d at 1064 (finding failure to exhaust barred challenges to judicial
8 enforcement of subpoena for any reason other than objections based on constitutional grounds);
9 *E.E.O.C. v. Lutheran Soc. Servs.*, 186 F.3d 959 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (holding that exceptional
10 circumstances were needed to overcome strong presumption of waiver based on failure to
11 exhaust).

12 In *Lutheran Social Services*, the court found that several facts, when considered together,
13 amounted to exceptional circumstances which warranted excusing the failure to exhaust claims of
14 attorney-client and work-product privileges. *Id.* at 964-66. First, the subpoena did not advise that
15 Lutheran had only five days to object or even point to the regulation that sets forth this
16 requirement. *Id.* at 964. Instead, the subpoena merely referenced the statute which provides that a
17 party "may" petition the agency if it objects to the subpoena on the grounds of relevance or
18 particularity, neither of which were at issue in that case. *Id.* Second, the agency investigator who
19 issued the subpoena may have inadvertently misled Lutheran into believing it had not missed any
20 deadlines. *Id.* at 965. Third, Lutheran did not assert its objections for the first time in court, as it
21 had repeatedly claimed that the document at issue was privileged. *Id.* In fact, the "EEOC official
22 with whom the regulation required Lutheran to file its petition, the District Director, was aware of
23 the nature of Lutheran's objections." *Id.*

24 Fourth, and perhaps most importantly, the court noted that excusing the exhaustion
25 requirement would do little to undermine the integrity of the agency's procedures because the

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27 ³ As noted by the Ninth Circuit, cases analyzing challenges to subpoenas issued by the
28 EEOC are analogous to those analyzing challenges to subpoenas issued by the Board. *Fresh & Easy Neighborhood Mkt.*, 805 F.3d at 1162. Challenges to subpoenas issued by the EEOC and the Board are both subject to the same five-day filing deadline and appeals process. *Id.*

1 issue at stake was one of attorney-client privilege and the application of the doctrine of the
2 attorney work product. “The basic purpose of the exhaustion doctrine is to allow an
3 administrative agency to perform functions within its special competence.” *Id.* (quoting *Parisi v.*
4 *Davidson*, 405 U.S. 34, 37 (1972)). The court noted that because the agency did not have any
5 expertise with respect to the attorney-client privilege or application of the doctrine of attorney
6 work product, no such benefit would flow from requiring exhaustion. “[E]xpertise as to those
7 privileges resides in the federal courts.” *Id.* (citing *Fed.R.Evid.* 501). The court contrasted the
8 case from the more typical situation where a subpoena recipient objects based on relevance or
9 particularity. “In such cases, exhaustion is important because the [agency] possesses considerable
10 expertise with respect to relevance and particularity, expertise to which we would comfortably
11 defer.” *Id.*⁴

12 The court also noted the important role that the attorney-client privilege and work product
13 doctrine play in the enforcement of Title VII:

14 [L]acking resources to pursue every suspected violation of federal
15 law, the government must depend on effective, conscientious private
16 lawyers to help clients comply voluntarily. The government might
17 gain some short term benefit by obtaining documents in this case,
18 but the long-range consequences could be quite damaging. Weakening the ability of lawyers to represent clients at the preclaim
stage of anticipated litigation would inevitably reduce voluntary
compliance with the law, produce more litigation, and increase the
workload of government law-enforcement agencies.

19 *Id.* at 966 (quoting *In re Sealed Case*, 146 F.3d 881, 887 (D.C.Cir.1998)). Additionally,
20 upholding Lutheran’s privilege claim would not deny the agency access to any sources of possible
21 evidence of discrimination but instead would only protect the attorneys’ legal advice. *Id.*

22 The facts present here are in sharp contrast to the circumstances that the court found were
23 sufficiently extraordinary to excuse exhaustion in *Lutheran Social Services*. First, the subpoenas
24 here advised Uber of the regulatory requirement to exhaust. As quoted above in full, the

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26 ⁴ The Ninth Circuit cited *Lutheran Social Services* with approval on this point. See *Fresh*
27 *& Easy Neighborhood Mkt.*, 805 F.3d at 1163-64 (“An exhaustion requirement is especially
28 appropriate here given that *Fresh & Easy*’s substantive objection to the subpoena is its alleged
irrelevancy, lack of particularity, and overbreadth. As *Lutheran Social Services* noted, “[i]n such
cases, exhaustion is important because the [agency] possesses considerable expertise with respect
to relevance and particularity, expertise to which we would comfortably defer.”).

1 subpoenas both state specifically that “you must petition in writing to revoke the subpoena” within
2 five days after receipt of the subpoenas and that “[f]ailure to follow these rules may result in the
3 loss of any ability to raise objections to the subpoena in court.” (Dkt. 1, Exs 1, 2.) Second, there
4 is no evidence or even allegation that the Board misled Uber into thinking that it was not required
5 to timely exhaust by filing a petition to revoke within five days. Third, and perhaps most
6 significantly, Uber’s objections here concern relevance and scope, areas in which the Board
7 possesses considerable expertise. See *Lutheran Soc. Servs.*, 186 F.3d at 965; see also *Fresh &*
8 *Easy Neighborhood Mkt.*, 805 F.3d at 1163-64. Fourth, upholding Uber’s objections would deny
9 the Board access to potentially voluminous relevant evidence. The only point of similarity with
10 the facts of *Lutheran Social Services* is that Uber raised its objections informally to the Board.
11 The Court finds that informally asserting concerns to an agency, standing alone, is insufficient to
12 amount to extraordinary circumstances sufficient to waive the exhaustion requirement.

13 Uber argues that it was not required to exhaust administrative remedies because the Board
14 is seeking to enforce its own investigatory subpoena, as distinguished from a testimonial subpoena
15 issued in the Board’s capacity as an arbitrator. However, Uber fails to cite to any authority that
16 supports making this distinction.⁵ Notably, courts have required exhaustion with respect to
17 investigatory subpoenas. See e.g., *Cuzzens of Ga., Inc.*, 608 F.2d at 1063 (enforcing an
18 investigatory subpoena); *Hennepin Cnty.*, 623 F. Supp. at 31-32 (same). Although there is no
19 reported case from the Ninth Circuit addressing the exhaustion requirement specifically as to

20 ⁵ Uber cites *N.R.L.B. v. Interbake Foods, LLC*, 637 F.3d 492 (4th Cir. 2010), for the
21 proposition that the administrative procedures do not apply here because the Board is seeking to
22 enforce its own investigatory subpoena. However, *Interbake Foods* does not support Uber or
23 stand for this proposition. The court in *Interbake Foods* did not address the issue of exhaustion of
24 administrative remedies. In fact, the respondent filed a petition to revoke. *Id.* at 496. In *Interbake*
25 *Foods*, a party refused to comply with the administrative law judge’s order to provide purportedly
26 privileged documents for in camera review. The court merely held that “[i]f enforcement
27 becomes necessary, . . . the parties must . . . turn to the district courts to obtain it.” *Id.* at 498; see
28 also *id.* at 499 (holding that when the company refused to comply with the ALJ’s order of
production for in camera review, “the ALJ lacked the power to enforce [the order]. To obtain
enforcement, the Board had to apply to the district court for a judicial order of enforcement.”).
Moreover, the court held that if it was necessary to review documents in camera to make a
determination regarding privilege, a court should examine the documents in camera directly,
rather than require the company to provide them for in camera review to the ALJ. *Id.* at 500-501.
Neither party here is arguing that the Court does not have jurisdiction to enforce the subpoena.
Additionally, Uber does not contend that any of the requested documents are protected by the
attorney-client privilege or work-product doctrine. *Interbake Foods* is simply inapplicable.

1 investigatory subpoenas, the Ninth Circuit cited *Cuzzens and Hennepin County* with approval
2 when it addressed a challenge to a testimonial subpoena. *Fresh & Easy Neighborhood Mkt.*, 805
3 F.3d at 1159.

4 Next Uber argues that it is not required to exhaust because the statute provides that a
5 person served with a Board subpoena “may” petition to revoke, and thus, filing a petition is not
6 mandatory. The D.C. Circuit thoroughly considered and rejected this argument. See *Lutheran*
7 *Soc. Servs.*, 186 F.3d at 963-64. The court found that the permissive language of the statute meant
8 that exhaustion of administrative remedies was not jurisdictional, meaning that the courts are not
9 barred by statute from adjudicating challenges to subpoenas that have not been exhausted.
10 However, “the exhaustion doctrine continues to apply as a matter of judicial discretion.” *Id.* at
11 963 (emphasis in original) (citing *McCarthy v. Madigan*, 503 U.S. 140, 144 (1992) (“Where
12 Congress specifically mandates, exhaustion is required. But where Congress has not clearly
13 required exhaustion, sound judicial discretion governs.”)); see also *N.L.R.B. v. Coughlin*, 2005
14 WL 850964, at *2 (S.D. Ill. Mar. 4, 2005) (based on jurisprudential doctrine, held that failure to
15 file petition to revoke barred party from raising arguments, other than those based on attorney-
16 client privilege or work-product doctrine, to challenge subpoena in Court). The court held that the
17 regulation’s mandatory language regarding exhaustion “creates a strong presumption that issues
18 parties fail to present to the agency will not be heard in court.” *Lutheran Soc. Servs.*, 186 F.3d at
19 964. A party who fails to exhaust must demonstrate extraordinary circumstances to defeat this
20 strong presumption. *Id.*; see also *Fresh & Easy Neighborhood Mkt.*, 805 F.3d at 1163 (“Excuse
21 from the exhaustion requirement can be warranted in exceptional circumstances”) (citing *Lutheran*
22 *Soc. Servs.*, 186 F.3d at 965).⁶ As the Court discussed above, Uber has made no effort to
23 demonstrate the existence of exceptional circumstances that would warrant excusing the
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25 ⁶ Uber cites to *N.L.R.B. v. Service Employees Int’l. Union, Local 521*, 2008 WL 152176
26 (N.D. Cal Jan. 16, 2008) for the proposition that exhausting administrative remedies is not a
27 jurisdictional requirement. In *Service Employees*, the court relied on the permissive language of
28 the statute and the fact that the Board did not argue that the failure to exhaust deprived the court of
jurisdiction to excuse the failure to exhaust. *Id.* at *2. Notably, the court in *Service Employees* did
not address the mandatory language of the regulation or consider the analysis in *Lutheran Social*
Services that, despite the absence of a jurisdictional bar, a party should still be required to
demonstrate exceptional circumstances to excuse the failure to exhaust.

1 exhaustion requirement.

2 Finally, Uber argues that it is not required to exhaust because the Board received notice of
3 its objections and/or that exhaustion would have been futile. Uber fails to cite to any authority
4 that supports its position that the mere fact that the Uber conveyed its concerns to the Board
5 informally is sufficient to excuse the exhaustion requirement or demonstrates that exhaustion
6 would have been futile.⁷

7 This Court agrees with the only opinions on this issue. Other courts have held that raising
8 objections without filing a petition to revoke is insufficient to exhaust the administrative remedies.
9 See *N.L.R.B. v. Bacchi*, 2004 WL 2290736, at *3-4 (E.D.N.Y. June 16, 2004) (finding that
10 exhaustion requirement was not futile, despite the fact that counsel sent a letter regarding the
11 subpoena, noting that the court “[could not] predict what would have happened if respondents had
12 pursued their administrative remedies by filing a petition with the Board”); see also *E.E.O.C. v.*
13 *Deb Shops, Inc.*, 1995 WL 579541, at *3 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 28, 1995) (finding that conveying
14 objections through a letter and, thus, providing agency an opportunity to resolve issues regarding
15 subpoena failed to demonstrate that filing petition to revoke would have been futile).

16 As noted above, merely communicating some concerns, without filing a petition to revoke,
17 does not amount to exceptional circumstances. See *E.E.O.C. v. Sunoco*, 2009 WL 197555, *4-5
18 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 26, 2009) (finding the company’s informal objections before the subpoena
19 enforcement action was initiated, as well as the subpoena’s failure to advise of the five-day
20 deadline to petition to revoke, did not amount to exceptional circumstances to excuse the failure to
21 exhaust). Moreover, the Court notes that the Board’s requested scope of production has shifted as
22 a result of the meet and confer process that the parties have participated in during this litigation.
23 The Board has made clear that it is willing to accept some stipulations and representative
24 samplings in response to many of its requests for production. (Dkt. 37.) Because Uber chose to

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26 ⁷ Uber relies on *E.E.O.C. v. Loyola Univ. Med. Ctr.*, 823 F. Supp. 2d 835, 838 (N.D. Ill.
27 2011) for the proposition that merely providing the agency notice of its objections is sufficient.
28 However, in *Loyola University Medical Center*, the court declined to “rule on the motion based on
Loyola’s procedural shortcomings” in the absence of any published authority under the Americans
with Disabilities Act provision at issue and in light of the fact that the university was asserting
objections based on confidentiality. *Id.* Therefore, *Loyola University Medical Center* does not
assist Uber.

1 forego the opportunity to file a petition to revoke, it is unclear what the result from that
2 administrative process may have been. As the Board points out, the NLRB is composed of two
3 components: the five-member Board and the General Counsel. (Dkt. 45 n. 2 (citing 29 U.S.C. §§
4 153(d), 160(b), and 161(a)).) The General Counsel acts as the investigatory body, and the Board
5 is the arbiter of petitions to revoke. From Uber’s description of its communications with the
6 NLRB, it appears as though Uber’s conversations were with a representative of the General
7 Counsel and not with the Board. Based on the record before it, the Court cannot find as a matter
8 of law that it would have been futile for Uber to have exhausted its administrative remedies.⁸

9 Uber also makes a futility argument based on the merits of the underlying dispute –
10 whether Uber’s arbitration agreements contain an invalid waiver of collective actions. According
11 to Uber, it would have been futile to petition to revoke based on the purported overbreadth of the
12 subpoenas because of the Board’s “refusal to acknowledge the federal court’s overturning of D.R.
13 Horton.” (Dkt. 10 (Uber’s Opp. Br.) at 21.) In *D.R. Horton, Inc.*, 357 NLRB No. 184, 2012 WL
14 36274 (Jan. 3, 2012), the Board held that requiring employees to sign an arbitration agreement
15 which prohibited joint, class, or collective employment-related claims in any forum violated the
16 Act. The Fifth Circuit reversed the Board and held that arbitration agreements containing class
17 waivers are enforceable. *D.R. Horton, Inc. v. N.L.R.B.*, 737 F.3d 344, 362 (5th Cir. 2013).
18 However, the Ninth Circuit recently came to the opposite conclusion. See *Morris v. Ernst &*
19 *Young, LLP*, --- F.3d ---, 2016 WL 4433080, *11 (9th Cir. Aug. 22, 2016) (holding that an
20 employer violates the Act by requiring its employees to sign an arbitration agreement which
21 precludes them from bringing a concerted legal claim in any forum). Therefore, even if it were
22 proper for the Court to consider an argument regarding the merits of the underlying dispute or
23 charge in this enforcement action,⁹ the Board’s position is consistent with the law of the Ninth

24 ⁸ Related to the futility argument, Uber contends that it was not required to exhaust
25 because the Board made a final determination to enforce the subpoena. If that were the case,
26 however, then no courts would require exhaustion when the Board seeks to enforce a subpoena.
That is simply not the case.

27 ⁹ Courts do not generally consider arguments regarding the merits of the pending
28 administrative proceeding in a subpoena enforcement action. *E.E.O.C. v. Karuk Tribe Hous.*
Auth., 260 F.3d 1071, 1076-77 (9th Cir. 2001) (holding that “a party may not avoid an
administrative subpoena on the ground that it has a valid defense to a potential subsequent
lawsuit,” unless the defense is jurisdictional in nature).

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Circuit.

The Court finds that Uber’s failure to exhaust its administrative remedies by filing a petition to revoke precludes it from raising challenges to the subpoenas in this proceeding. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS the application to enforce the subpoenas.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS the Board’s application to enforce the subpoenas issued on December 31, 2015. The parties are HEREBY DIRECTED to meet and confer by no later than November 1, 2016 regarding a deadline for Uber to comply with the subpoenas. The parties shall file a stipulation, and if they cannot agree, they may each file a statement no longer than two pages summarizing their position on their proposed deadline, by no later than November 10, 2016.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 17, 2016



SALLIE KIM
United States Magistrate Judge