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United States District Court  
Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

3TAPS, INC,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
LINKEDIN CORPORATION,  
Defendant.

Case No. [18-cv-00855-EMC](#)

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT’S  
MOTION TO DISMISS**

Docket Nos. 76, 85, 87

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Before this Court is LinkedIn. Corp.’s (“LinkedIn”) motion to dismiss 3taps, Inc.’s (“3taps”) second amended complaint (“SAC”)<sup>1</sup> for lack of standing and/or ripeness. In the alternative, LinkedIn requests that the Court exercise its discretion and decline to entertain 3taps’s declaratory judgment claims. For the reasons below, the Court **DENIES** LinkedIn’s motion.

**II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

A. The Parties

3taps is a professional data scraper founded in San Francisco in 2009. (SAC ¶ 9.) Its business “consists of scraping data and then making data available to third party technology developers through 3taps’s online data shop,” which can be found on its website, www.3taps.com. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 10–11.) 3taps also plans to “provide scraped data to third parties via private contractual

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<sup>1</sup> The parties have stipulated to LinkedIn’s motion to unseal the SAC. (Docket No. 87; 10/27/2022 Hrg.) The Court hereby **GRANTS** that motion. 3taps shall publicly file the SAC within a week after this order issues. LinkedIn’s administrative motion to file under seal portions of LinkedIn’s reply brief and supporting materials reflecting information in the SAC (Docket No. 85) is **DENIED** as moot.

1 arrangements with that third party outside of its data shop.” (*Id.* at ¶ 13.)

2 LinkedIn is a large professional networking site, with over 850 million members  
3 worldwide. (Docket No. 63 at 1.) While LinkedIn permits users to choose to publish their  
4 profiles to the public, it prohibits unauthorized scraping in its user agreement. (*Id.*) It dedicates a  
5 team to prevent scraping on LinkedIn’s platform and “aggressively fights any scraping of  
6 information from its servers.” (*Id.*)

7 **B. 3taps’s Relationship with hiQ**

8 This action traces its origin, in part, to *hiQ Labs, Inc. v. LinkedIn Corp.*, No. C-17-3301-  
9 EMC (N.D. Cal.) (“*hiQ*”). In that case, this Court granted a preliminary injunction in favor of hiQ  
10 in August 2017, enjoining LinkedIn from blocking hiQ’s access to LinkedIn members’ public  
11 profiles. *hiQ Labs, Inc. v. LinkedIn Corp.*, 273 F. Supp. 3d 1099, 1120 (N.D. Cal. 2017); (*see*  
12 SAC ¶ 14). Subsequently, on January 16, 2018, 3taps sent a letter to LinkedIn. (*See* Docket No.  
13 77<sup>2</sup> (“Def.’s RJN”) Ex. 5 (letter); *see also* SAC ¶ 15.) In its letter, 3taps took note of the *hiQ* case  
14 (then on appeal to the Ninth Circuit and for which 3taps had filed an amicus brief) as well as a  
15 recent decision in *Oracle USA, Inc. v. Rimini St., Inc.*, 879 F.3d 948 (9th Cir. 2018), *rev’d in part*,  
16 139 S. Ct. 873 (2019). 3taps stated in part: “we are writing to inform you that, in reliance on  
17 Judge Chen’s decision and the *Oracle* decision cited above, 3taps intends to begin scraping  
18 publicly-available data from LinkedIn.com in the coming weeks, and does not intend to await the  
19 outcome of the appeal before initiating those activities.” (Def.’s RJN Ex. 5.)

20 LinkedIn responded with a letter, dated January 24, 2018. (*See* Def.’s RJN Ex. 6 (letter).)  
21 In its letter, LinkedIn cautioned that “any further access by 3taps to the LinkedIn website and

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22  
23 <sup>2</sup> The Court takes notice of Exhibits 5-6 of Docket No. 77. “[U]nder Federal Rule of Civil  
24 Procedure 10(c), a court may take judicial notice of documents whose contents are alleged in a  
25 complaint and whose authenticity no party questions, but which are not physically attached to the  
26 pleading.” *Graham v. U.S. Bank, N.A.*, No. 13-CV-01613 NC, 2013 WL 2285184, at \*4 (N.D.  
27 Cal. May 23, 2013) (citing *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir.1994), *overruled on other*  
28 *grounds by Galbraith v. Cnty. of Santa Clara*, 307 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir. 2002)). The parties do not  
dispute the authenticity or legitimacy of those exhibits. The Court also takes judicial notice of  
Exhibit 8 of Docket No. 77 under Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b) because it is a document filed  
in court proceedings. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 201(b) (“The court may judicially notice a fact that is not  
subject to reasonable dispute because it . . . can be accurately and readily determined from sources  
whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.). The Court hereby **GRANTS** LinkedIn’s  
request for judicial notice regarding the aforementioned exhibits.

1 LinkedIn’s servers is without LinkedIn’s or its members’ authorization.” (*Id.*) Further, it  
2 emphasized that “[w]hile LinkedIn does not intend to consider legal action with respect to 3taps’s  
3 January 16, 2018 letter until the Ninth Circuit renders its decision, we want to be clear that 3taps  
4 has no authorization to access the LinkedIn website and LinkedIn’s servers.” (*Id.*)

5 Approximately two weeks later, on February 8, 2018, 3taps initiated this lawsuit. It seeks  
6 a declaratory judgment that, by accessing and using publicly-available data on LinkedIn’s website,  
7 it will not violate the federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA), violate the California  
8 Comprehensive Computer Data Access and Fraud Act, commit a breach of contract, or commit a  
9 trespass. (SAC at 8–10.)

10 On February 14, 2018, 3taps filed a motion to have its case related to the *hiQ* case. No.  
11 3:17-cv-03301-EMC (Docket No. 97). It contended that the facts of the *hiQ* case and this case  
12 were “essentially identical” and noted that 3taps and *hiQ* shared “common partial owners.” *Id.* at  
13 1 n.1. The “common partial owner[.]” is Robert Gregory Kidd. (Docket No. 85-4 (“Justice Decl.”)  
14 Ex. A.) As the President of 3taps, Mr. Kidd also owns 10% stock in *hiQ*. (Docket No. 76  
15 (“Mot.”) at 2; Justice Decl. Ex. A; Docket No. 89 (Roberts Decl.) at 2.) Given the similarities  
16 between the parties and the facts, the Court granted 3taps’s motion. (RJN Ex. 8 (*hiQ Labs, Inc. v.*  
17 *LinkedIn Corp.*, 3:17-cv-03301-EMC (Docket No. 102)).) The Court further granted the parties’  
18 request that discovery be stayed until ten days after the resolution of the *hiQ* appeal. (Docket No.  
19 49 (7/15/2021 CMC Minutes).)

20 C. 3taps’s Current Business Status

21 3taps claims that its business relies on both its online data shop and contractual  
22 arrangements to provide scraped data to third parties. (SAC ¶¶ 12, 13.) But LinkedIn maintains  
23 that 3taps has no functioning business because its business website is “shuttered.” (Docket No. 86  
24 (“Reply”) at 3.) 3taps’s website has a page for Developers and one for Advocacy. All links on the  
25 Developers page are dead. The only working links are on the Advocacy page, where 3taps  
26 includes links to court documents from relevant scraping litigation, including *hiQ*. The only  
27 instance of the “One-Stop Data Shop for Developers” is an interactive data graph on the home  
28 page. (SAC ¶ 11.)

1           Apart from the data shop, 3taps alleges a third-party contractual arrangement to provide to-  
2 be-scraped LinkedIn data to GlobaliD, Inc. (“GlobaliD”). GlobaliD is a Delaware corporation that  
3 “allows participants in its identity verification program to create and manage their own digital  
4 identity through a unique GlobaliD name, and to build and authenticate an identity profile based  
5 on the individual’s electronic footprints, government issued identification documents, records and  
6 relationships.” (SAC ¶ 21.) “Data scraped by 3taps and provided to GlobaliD would contain  
7 information such as [an] individual’s professional employment history, educational attainment,  
8 professional certifications, etc.” (*Id.* at ¶ 25.) GlobaliD then uses this information to create an  
9 “ecosystem of third-party verification sources that allow an individual to prove his or her identity  
10 to various other persons or entities without the necessity of the individual directly sharing specific,  
11 private information with those persons or entities.” (*Id.* at ¶ 21.)

12           LinkedIn argues that 3taps’s proposed business relationship with GlobaliD is a sham  
13 because 3taps and GlobaliD share a common investor and executive officer—Mr. Kidd. (SAC ¶  
14 20; Mot. at 6.) In addition to being the President of both 3taps and GlobaliD, Mr. Kidd is also the  
15 President of, and a significant investor in, Hard Yaka. Hard Yaka, in turn, invests in both 3taps  
16 and hiQ. (SAC ¶ 14; Docket No. 84 (“Opp.”) at 3.)

17           D.     Procedural History

18           LinkedIn filed a motion to dismiss 3taps’s first amended complaint (“FAC”) under Federal  
19 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) arguing that (1) LinkedIn had not threatened litigation against  
20 3taps, and (2) 3taps had made only conclusory allegations that it was ready to data scrape from  
21 LinkedIn as part of its business. (Docket No. 61 at 12.) The Court granted LinkedIn’s motion to  
22 dismiss 3taps’s FAC with leave to amend. (Docket No. 67 at 1.) Specifically, the Court  
23 emphasized that “3taps must provide nonconclusory allegations as to how it has engaged in  
24 meaningful preparation to conduct data scraping activity.” (*Id.*)

25           3taps now alleges that it “stands ready, willing, eager and able to scrape publicly-available  
26 information from LinkedIn’s website and provide that data to third party developers looking to  
27 acquire that data for their own research or business purposes.” (SAC ¶ 17.) Specifically, it plans  
28 to use its “proprietary software” to scrape LinkedIn data and sell that data to GlobaliD. (SAC ¶¶

1 18, 20; Opp. at 2.) LinkedIn filed the instant motion to dismiss. (Docket No. 76.)

### 2 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

#### 3 A. Standing

4 Article III of the Constitution limits a federal court’s authority to exercise its “judicial  
5 Power” to “Cases” and “Controversies.” U.S. Const. art. III, § 2. “To enforce this constitutional  
6 limitation, the Supreme Court has articulated numerous doctrines that restrict the types of disputes  
7 that federal courts will entertain, including standing and ripeness.” *Mont. Env’tl. Info. Ctr. v.*  
8 *Stone-Manning*, 766 F.3d 1184, 1188 (9th Cir. 2014).

9 For standing, “[t]he plaintiff must have (1) suffered an injury in fact, (2) that is fairly  
10 traceable to the challenged conduct of the defendant, and (3) that is likely to be redressed by a  
11 favorable judicial decision.” *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 578 U.S. 330, 338 (2016), *as revised* (May  
12 24, 2016); *see California v. Texas*, 141 S. Ct. 2104, 2115 (2021) (“[D]eclaratory-judgment actions  
13 must satisfy Article III’s case-or-controversy requirement.”). These three elements are referred to  
14 as, respectively, injury-in-fact, causation, and redressability. *Planned Parenthood of Greater Was.*  
15 *& N. Idaho v. U.S. Dep’t of Health & Human Servs.*, 946 F.3d 1100, 1108 (9th Cir. 2020). As for  
16 ripeness, “[a] dispute is ripe in the constitutional sense if it ‘present[s] concrete legal issues,  
17 presented in actual cases, not abstractions.’” *Mont. Env’tl.*, 766 F.3d at 1188 (quoting *Colwell v.*  
18 *HHS*, 558 F.3d 1112, 1123 (9th Cir.2009)).

19 Standing and ripeness inquiries can sometimes overlap—*e.g.*, where standing is based on a  
20 claimed future injury. *See, e.g., Wolfson v. Brammer*, 616 F.3d 1045, 1058 (9th Cir. 2010) (“The  
21 constitutional component of ripeness overlaps with the ‘injury in fact’ analysis for Article III  
22 standing.”). The Supreme Court has expressly noted that a *possible* future injury is not sufficient  
23 to establish standing. *Clapper v. Amnesty Int’l USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 409 (2013). But “future injury  
24 may suffice if the threatened injury is certainly impending, or there is a substantial risk that the  
25 harm will occur.” *Susan B. Anthony List v. Driehaus*, 573 U.S. 149, 158 (2014) (internal  
26 quotation marks omitted).

#### 27 B. Motion To Dismiss

28 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), a party may move to dismiss for lack of

1 subject matter jurisdiction. “The party asserting federal subject matter jurisdiction bears the  
2 burden of proving its existence.” *Chandler v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 598 F.3d 1115,  
3 1122 (9th Cir. 2010). A Rule 12(b)(1) jurisdictional attack may be factual or facial. *See Safe Air*  
4 *for Everyone v. Meyer*, 373 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2004). “In a facial attack, the challenger  
5 asserts that the allegations contained in a complaint are insufficient on their face to invoke federal  
6 jurisdiction.” *Id.* The court “resolves a facial attack as it would a motion to dismiss under Rule  
7 12(b)(6): Accepting the plaintiff’s allegations as true and drawing all reasonable inferences in the  
8 plaintiff’s favor, the court determines whether the allegations are sufficient as a legal matter to  
9 invoke the court’s jurisdiction.” *Leite v. Crane Co.*, 749 F.3d 1117, 1121 (9th Cir. 2014).

10 “[I]n a factual attack, the challenger disputes the truth of the allegations that, by  
11 themselves, would otherwise invoke federal jurisdiction.” *Safe Air for Everyone*, 373 F.3d at  
12 1038. In resolving such an attack, unlike with a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), the Court  
13 “may review evidence beyond the complaint without converting the motion to dismiss into a  
14 motion for summary judgment.” *Id.* Moreover, the court “need not presume the truthfulness of  
15 the plaintiff’s allegations.” *Id.*

#### 16 IV. DISCUSSION

##### 17 A. 3taps’s Injury

18 LinkedIn contends that standing/ripeness is lacking and/or that there is no case or  
19 controversy for declaratory judgment purposes because the SAC does not sufficiently allege an  
20 imminent injury—*i.e.*, one of sufficient concreteness, immediacy, and reality.<sup>3</sup> LinkedIn’s  
21 argument has two components: (1) LinkedIn has not threatened litigation against 3taps; and (2)  
22 3taps has made only conclusory allegations that it is ready to data scrape from LinkedIn as part of  
23 its business.

24 In its order dismissing 3taps’s FAC, the Court followed the framework in patent law and  
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26 <sup>3</sup> Additionally, LinkedIn argues that 3taps failed to allege any redressable injury because it was a  
27 void corporation for failing to pay franchise taxes. (Mot. at 13.) As of September 26, 2022, 3taps  
28 paid its fees to the state of Delaware. (Docket No. 84-1 (“Christopher Decl.”) at 4.) Thus, 3taps  
has regained its ability to conduct its business activities and a decision by this Court would redress  
3taps’s alleged injury. LinkedIn’s argument on redressability is therefore moot.

1 that analysis continues to apply. (Docket No. 67 at 1.) “[T]o establish an injury in fact . . . a  
 2 declaratory judgment plaintiff must allege both (1) an affirmative act by the patentee related to the  
 3 enforcement of his patent rights, and (2) meaningful preparation to conduct potentially infringing  
 4 activity.” *Ass'n for Molecular Pathology v. United States PTO*, 689 F.3d 1303, 1318 (Fed. Cir.  
 5 2012), *aff'd in part and rev'd in part on other grounds*, 569 U.S. 576 (2013).

6 1. Affirmative Act

7 LinkedIn unpersuasively claims that it has not taken an affirmative act against 3taps.  
 8 Although LinkedIn responded to 3taps’s initiation of contact by stating that it did “not intend to  
 9 consider legal action with respect to 3taps’s January 16, 2018, letter until the Ninth Circuit renders  
 10 its decision [in *hiQ*],” it also made “clear that 3taps has no authorization to access the LinkedIn  
 11 website and LinkedIn’s servers.” (Def.’s RJN Ex. 6.) In a trademark infringement case, the Ninth  
 12 Circuit has noted that “the requirements of the Declaratory Judgment Act were satisfied ‘if the  
 13 plaintiff has a real and reasonable apprehension that he will be subject to liability . . . .’”  
 14 *Chesebrough-Pond’s, Inc. v. Faberge, Inc.*, 666 F.2d 393, 396 (9th Cir. 1982).

15 LinkedIn has acted in a way that demonstrates a real threat of injury to 3taps. 3taps knew  
 16 that LinkedIn was already heavily litigating the issue of data scraping in the *hiQ* matter. And,  
 17 LinkedIn continues to argue that the CFAA applies to publicly available information and  
 18 maintains that the *hiQ* decision is “misplaced and currently under review.” (Def.’s RJN Ex. 6.)  
 19 Even though *hiQ* initiated that action, LinkedIn’s response to the lawsuit and the positions taken  
 20 therein should still be considered. *Cf. Organic Seed Growers & Trade Ass'n v. Monsanto Co.*, 718  
 21 F.3d 1350, 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (indicating that “[p]rior litigious conduct is one circumstance to  
 22 be considered in assessing whether the totality of circumstances creates an actual controversy”).  
 23 “Article III jurisdiction may be met where the [declaratory judgment defendant] takes a position  
 24 that puts the declaratory judgment plaintiff in the position of either pursuing arguably illegal  
 25 behavior or abandoning that which he claims a right to do.” *SanDisk Corp.*, 480 F.3d at 1380; *cf.*  
 26 *Babbitt v. United Farm Workers Nat’l Union*, 442 U.S. 289, 298 (1979) (noting that “[one] does  
 27 not have to await the consummation of threatened injury” before challenging a statute). Therefore,  
 28 3taps has sufficiently alleged an affirmative act by LinkedIn indicating a real likelihood it would

1 enforce its rights against 3taps.

2 2. Meaningful Preparation

3 LinkedIn's argument that the SAC does not adequately allege that 3taps has engaged in  
4 meaningful preparation to data scrape from LinkedIn also fails. 3taps made two additional  
5 allegations in the SAC to address the meaningful preparation prong. First, it describes 3taps's  
6 capacity to scrape. (SAC ¶ 18.) Second, it identifies a potential customer in GlobaliD. (*Id.* at ¶  
7 20.)

8 a. 3taps's Capacity to Scrape

9 3taps has sufficiently pled its capacity to scrape. It "stands ready, willing, eager and able  
10 to scrape publicly-available information from LinkedIn's website and provide that data to third  
11 party developers looking to acquire that data for their own research or business purposes." (SAC ¶  
12 17.) Specifically, "3taps has software that mimics the behavior of an internet browser to access  
13 account web pages of LinkedIn users." (*Id.* at ¶ 18). That software "can capture the contents of  
14 the user webpage and then categorize the data according to available sections in the LinkedIn  
15 biography, including the individual or business name, location, honors and awards, education,  
16 previous employment history, etc." (*Id.*)

17 LinkedIn does not squarely contradict this assertion. Instead, LinkedIn argues that 3taps is  
18 not a software company but rather an entity engaged in judicial advocacy. In support, LinkedIn  
19 points to 3taps's "dead" website. (Mot. at 7.) However, 3taps's flawed website alone does not  
20 prove that 3taps is not meaningfully prepared to use and sell scraped LinkedIn data as it alleges.  
21 3taps has plausibly established it has the capacity to scrape.

22 b. 3taps's Potential Customer

23 LinkedIn maintains that 3taps's only potential business is implausible because both 3taps  
24 and GlobaliD are owned and controlled by Mr. Kidd. (Mot. at 16.) While its relationship with  
25 GlobaliD does appear convenient, 3taps has alleged information sufficient to suggest that  
26 GlobaliD is a functioning company with an actual business purpose for the data 3taps proposes to  
27 sell. (*See* SAC ¶¶ 20-25, ¶ 24 ("GlobaliD seeks to obtain scraped data from 3taps specifically for  
28 use in GlobaliD's identity proofing and attestation of identity services.").)



1           LinkedIn also contends that 3taps’s proposed business is implausible because using  
2 unlawfully obtained (scraped) data goes against GlobaliD’s promise to its customers that “we  
3 cannot and will not ever collect information from you without your explicit consent.” (Reply at 6;  
4 Justice Decl. Exs. 24–26.) And, LinkedIn claims that there is no logical explanation as to why  
5 GlobaliD needs scraped LinkedIn data. (*See* Reply at 7 n.1.) At the hearing on this motion,  
6 3taps’s counsel explained that, while 3taps cannot speak for GlobaliD, it understands that  
7 GlobaliD intends to use the to-be-scraped LinkedIn data acquired by 3taps to support GlobaliD’s  
8 identity attestation business. (10/27/2022 Hrg.) Specifically, a GlobaliD customer would receive  
9 a unique identification code that is planted in their account and then would be asked to make a  
10 minor change on their LinkedIn profile. (*Id.*) The scraper would scrape the information from the  
11 profile and send it to GlobaliD, which would prove the identity of the customer to GlobaliD. (*Id.*)  
12 The customer can then use their “GlobaliD score” to verify their identity on other platforms that  
13 have adopted the GlobaliD attestation system. (*Id.*) Taken as true, 3taps’s allegations about its  
14 business with GlobaliD are plausible.

15       B.     Discretion to Dismiss Declaratory Judgment Claims

16           LinkedIn urges the Court to exercise its discretion not to consider 3taps’s declaratory relief  
17 claims because 3taps engaged in “judge-shopping” to advance its judicial advocacy. 3taps was  
18 previously a defendant in a lawsuit by Craigslist. *See Craigslist Inc. v. 3taps Inc.*, 942 F. Supp. 2d  
19 962 (N.D. Cal. 2013) (Breyer, J.). In that suit, Craigslist alleged that 3taps “markets a ‘Craigslist  
20 API’ to allow third parties to access large amounts of content from Craigslist and also operates the  
21 website craiggers.com, which ‘essentially replicated the entire craigslist website,’ including ‘all of  
22 craigslist’s posts.’” *Id.* at 966. Ultimately, Judge Breyer issued a permanent injunction enjoining  
23 3taps from scraping Craigslist. (Mot. at 3.) LinkedIn argues that 3taps “manufacture[d] a  
24 relationship with hiQ in order to have this case assigned to Judge Chen, rather than Judge Breyer,  
25 who had previously enjoined 3taps and Mr. Kidd personally from scraping [Craigslist].” (Mot. at  
26 2.) *Craigslist* involved a different opposing party. The allegations do not establish that 3taps  
27 manufactured this lawsuit for the purpose of circumventing a prior permanent injunction issued in  
28 a different case. The Court declines to exercise its discretion to dismiss 3taps’s declaratory relief

1 claims.

2 **V. CONCLUSION**

3 For the foregoing reasons, the Court **DENIES** LinkedIn's motion to dismiss.

4 This order disposes of Docket Nos. 76, 85, and 87.

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6 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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8 Dated: November 15, 2022

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11 EDWARD M. CHEN  
12 United States District Judge

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