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GARY BLACK , HOLLI BLACK 101 Auld Court Green Valley Falls, California 94534 Telephone (707) 373-2960



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GARY BLACK, individually d/b/a Cal Bay

Construction and,

Plaintiffs are acting: "In Propria Persona"

HOLLI BEAM-BLACK, individually d/b/a Castle

Roofing

Plaintiffs,

vs.

GOOGLE, INCORPORATED et al;

and

Does 1 through 100 inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 3:10-cv-02381-CW

PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT"S
"MOTION TO DISMISS" and
NOTICE OF MOTION and
MOTION FOR JUDGEMENT ON THE
PLEADINGS

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on August 12, 2010, at 2:00 p.m., before the Honorable Claudia Wilken of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, 1301 Clay Street, Suite 400 S, Oakland, California a hearing will take place in the above mentioned case whereby the defendant, Google, Inc., has put on file with the Court a "Motion To Dismiss" Plaintiff's complaint. The Plaintiff herein responds to the Defendant's "Motion To Dismiss" and

NOTICE OF MOTION and MOTION FOR JUDGEMENT ON THE PLEADINGS

respectfully moves the Court for 'Judgment On The Pleadings'. This motion is based upon this Notice of Motion, the Motion itself, the foregoing arguments, the pleadings, records, Judicial Notice, the "Declaration of Gary Black", exhibits, oral arguments at hearing, and any other matters pertinent in this matter.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION

The Defendant has grounded their "Motion To Dismiss" upon the Communications

Decency Act, 47 U.S.C. § 230. The Plaintiff has at least twice in telephone conversations

whereby the Defendants called the Plaintiff and at least once by email has stated that Plaintiffs
support the Decency Act as it provided jobs and protections for on line service providers. The

Defendants grounds within the "Motion To Dismiss" are fatal to the motion and off point. The

Plaintiff's "Complaint For Damages" is specifically against the Defendant, Google Inc. et.al. for

it's advertising of the Plaintiff's businesses without permission and in an unlawful manner.

The Plaintiffs very much support anonymity, free speech, and the Decency Act. Plaintiffs herein are <u>not</u> presently considering a motion to the Court for identity of anonymous third party content on the Defendant's web site.

The Defendant's 'Introduction' claim, at lines 21 - 24, page 1 of Defendant's "Motion To Dismiss", states that Plaintiff's are attempting to hold them liable for the content of third party reviews of it's business on line. These claims are false and misguided. Nor is Plaintiff accusing them of being the publisher or speaker of the third party content. These are merely the Defendants' counsel, attempting to side step the complaint. The Plaintiff's complaint focuses almost entirely upon the deficiencies of Google's programming, improper oversight of their programming, and the evil existence of such a program.

A TIME FOR ORDER

As defined in the complaint and within the "Declaration of Gary Black" with evidentiary attachments, the Defendants' program permits "Courtesy Advertising" of Plaintiff's businesses without permission from the Plaintiff in such a way that it violates U. S. advertising law by

allowing an anonymous ever changing consumer-generated content (Pro or Con) to accompany the advertisement along side of Googles' paid advertisers/competitors. That is not the same as accusing them of being the publisher or speaker of third party content.

Furthermore, the Plaintiffs are standing on their own rights not those of the FTC or other governmental agencies, in fact the Plaintiff did within the complaint leave an open invitation for intervention by Governmental Authority if the Court were to deem so proper.

The Plaintiff's fears are the uncontrollable nature of Defendant's programming. The Defendants' argue in their "Motion To Dismiss" at page 11, lines 15, 16, and 17 as follows:

"Google does not owe an impossible-to-fulfill duty to the world to ensure that all speech on the Internet is accurate."

The Plaintiff in part agrees with the Defendant's statement; however, in the United States we have laws and regulations whereby it's citizens and enterprises, <u>must</u> presuppose a respect for the law in order to avoid chaos and serious violation to the rights of others. In doing so the duties and responsibilities of being in business are born on each and every business including the Defendant, Google, Inc. and need not necessarily be made in writing within the "Complaint For Damages". The Plaintiff has alleged that the Defendant, Google, Inc. was reckless in it's designing of a program that allows anonymous defamation, destruction, and misrepresentation of Plaintiff's businesses. The Plaintiff alleges the Defendant does owe the business and professional community a duty whether stated or not for responsible conduct as has been established for many years throughout the United States business community.

The Defendant's claim that it is an *impossible-to-fulfill duty* are completely false. Good examples of on line conduct are described within the complaint and other pleadings. For example, Angies List and the BBB both conduct web sites on line and maintain fairness and equally towards the business community, while at the same time, not allowing anonymity or unqualified accusations to accompany the name of a business or profession.

The expense of Google judging on line abuse reports and complaints against businesses or professionals in a fair and consistent manner is clearly substantial. Those that do it, such as,

the BBB and Angies List, charge their members dues or are non-profit. The Plaintiff fears that if Google is not held accountable or liable for their misconduct that others will seek to destroy Plaintiff's businesses in the same manner or perhaps those businesses that currently police the business community will alter their policies to a more profitable practice such as Googles.

Defendant's admissions of having no control over their 'Courtesy Advertising' program [ie: "...an impossible-to-fulfill duty..."] clearly reveals proof that the Defendants manner of conduct and ethics breach that of an orderly business society.

Hughes v. Pair, 46 Cal. 4th 1035, 1050 (2009) Conduct is considered "outrageous" when it is "so extreme as to exceed all bounds of that usually tolerated in a civilized community." Id. at 1050-51 (quotations and citations omitted).

The Complaint For Damages and the Plaintiff's Declaration if examined broadly and as a whole, clearly demonstrates that Defendant's on line programming which alters the Plaintiff's business reputation beyond the control of Plaintiff are not only illegal but also unsuited for consideration in a civilized and orderly business community.

THE COMPLAINT HAS A DESTINY

The Plaintiff believes and is near 100% certain that it is not possible for the Defendant, Google, Inc. to ever prevail by motion, answer, discovery, or footwork in the instant matter. Not ever on a legal or factual basis and here's why:

Imagine an order of business within the United States whereby one simply goes to Google Places or Google Maps looks up there least favorite people who own a business or profession and destroys them while the owner of the program simply smiles in ignorance of the entire matter. Gangs, vandals, or simply mean spirited people will ultimately be open to the same sport of bullying on line once such a notion were to become popular, if not already. If that were the new order within the business and professions community there would be no real pressing need for legitimate dispute resolution at the licensing agencies, places such as Angies List, or the BBB. This is why the Plaintiff was so shocked, blindsided, and ambushed as stated in the complaint. The

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plaintiff literally couldn't believe a company like Google, Inc. could be so bold as it should be difficult for them to claim ignorance.

ARGUMENT

The issue facing the Court seems to be an order allowing basic freedoms while at the same time enforcing law and order.

In short the Defendants base their "Motion To Dismiss" on faulty grounds to avoid the essence of the "Complaint For Damages" and seek to distract the Courts attention to their well known immunity under § 230 of the Communications Decency Act.

The Plaintiff notices the Defendant has put forth a boiler plate laundry list of case histories and authorities for the Decency Act after the Plaintiff had already informed the Defendant of his support of the Decency Act; Plaintiff's complaint blames Google the Defendant not any third parties.

Therefore the Plaintiff assumes the Defendant's arguments are complete as they are seeking judgment of the Court on the "Complaint For Damages" and that the Defendant, Google, Inc., will not be requesting a second opportunity to answer the Plaintiff's complaint as the Plaintiff has already once graciously stipulated with Defendant's council for an extension of time to 'answer' the complaint.

CONCLUSION

The Plaintiff fully realizes the anonymous parties using the Defendant, Googles programming on line are possibly liable for damages and that the Plaintiff may have causes against them; however, the Plaintiff believes they're possibly kids as the Plaintiff's short stories on line are children's stories or a person that's possibly not well with a grudge against telemarketing. The Plaintiff's businesses were attacked at the BBB, Yahoo, and Google. but yet only the Defendant, Google, Inc. acted in what the Plaintiff would describe as an 'outrageous' showing of ignorance toward the matter.

Therefore as Google is seeking resolution in the form of a dismissal of the matter the Plaintiff is in response hereby motioning the Court for "Judgment On The Pleadings". The Plaintiff is asking the Court to construe the complaint as true and correct and apply the law to NOTICE OF MOTION and MOTION FOR JUDGEMENT ON THE PLEADINGS

the facts in this case in making a ruling. It seems only suiting to the Plaintiff as the Defendant, Google, Inc. played ignorant and left Plaintiff's family and businesses standing at a loss for six months or more until the Defendant was faced with the instant Federal action.

If the complaint and declaration of Plaintiff are considered true and correct, the Plaintiff believes the only issue outstanding is whether or not the Defendant's programming is "outrageous" and/or exceeds the bounds of an orderly business environment. *Hughes v. Pair*, 46 Cal. 4th 1035, 1050 (2009) Conduct is considered "outrageous" when it is "so extreme as to exceed all bounds of that usually tolerated in a civilized community." Id. at 1050-51 (quotations and citations omitted).

Furthermore, the Plaintiff believes any deficiencies within the technique of the complaint may by Judicial Notice be remedied by lines 12-21 of page 3 above or in the alternative the Plaintiff hereby request Leave of Court for thirty days to amend the complaint.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, the Plaintiff prays for an immediate judgment in favor of the Plaintiff for Statutory damages in the amount of five hundred and seventy five thousand U. S. dollars (\$575,000.00) and a separate hearing or trial date schedule for the issue of punitive damages, and/or any other such relief as the Court may deem proper. The Plaintiff is asking for twenty million U.S. dollars (\$20,000,000.00) in punitive damages against the Defendant Google, Inc.

Respectfully,

GARY BLACK, individually plaintiff

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Dated: (198, 2010

Dated: Uhly B, かいい

HOLLI BEAM-BLACK, individually plaintiff