COMPLAINT CASE NO. 5:10-CV-01177-JW

McKinney v. Google, Inc. et al

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In support of their joint Motion to Dismiss the First Amended Complaint ("FAC"), Defendants Google Inc. and HTC Corporation hereby respectfully request that this Court take judicial notice, pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201, of the following documents:

- (1) Google's Terms of Sale for the Nexus One ("Terms of Sale"), a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1; and
- (2) HTC's express limited warranty for the Nexus One ("HTC Limited Warranty"), a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

As explained below, both documents are properly subject to judicial notice under settled law.

I. Google's Terms Of Sale and HTC's Limited Warranty Are Properly Subject To Judicial Notice Under The Doctrine Of "Incorporation By Reference."

Google's Terms of Sale and HTC's Limited Warranty may properly be considered by the Court on Defendants' joint motion to dismiss, and are subject to judicial notice under the doctrine of "incorporation by reference," *Knievel v. ESPN*, 393 F.3d 1068, 1076-77 (9th Cir. 2005), because they are referenced in the FAC and their authenticity cannot reasonably be questioned.

As this Court has held, any documents "whose contents are alleged in a complaint and whose authenticity no party questions, but which are not physically attached to the pleading, may be considered in ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss without converting the motion into one for summary judgment." *Long v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, No. 06-02816, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 79262, at **17-18 n.3 (N.D. Cal. July 27, 2007) (considering actual terms of defendant's limited warranty and disclaimer in ruling on motion to dismiss even though the agreement was not physically attached to complaint referencing it); *accord Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir. 1994) (overruled on other grounds) (document is not "outside" complaint where its authenticity is not questioned and complaint references it). The Ninth Circuit has "extended the 'incorporation by reference' doctrine to situations in which the plaintiff's claim depends on the contents of a document, the defendant attaches the document to its motion to dismiss, and the parties do not dispute the authenticity of the document, even though the plaintiff does not

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referenced warranty and claims for relief would depend at least in part on enforceability of warranty); *Datel Holdings Ltd. v. Microsoft Corp.*, No. 09-05535, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 40021, **14-20 (N.D. Cal. April 23, 2010) (taking judicial notice of existence and content of warranty documents where complaint alleged that contractual right with customers was not "knowingly given" at time of purchase and therefore claim depended "at least in part, on the contents of the documents").

II. The Copy Of The Google Terms of Sale That Is Part Of This Court's File Is A "Public Record" Subject To Judicial Notice.

Google's Terms of Sale is also subject to judicial notice because it is contained within this Court's own public court files. Judicial notice of matters of public record – including the records of judicial proceedings, and the pleadings and documents contained in public court files and records – is entirely proper and commonplace. *See*, *e.g.*, *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1198 (9th Cir. 1988); *MGIC Indem. Corp. v. Weisman*, 803 F.2d 500, 504 (9th Cir. 1986); *see also Reyn's Pasta Bella, LLC v. Visa USA, Inc.*, 442 F.3d 741, 746 n.6 (9th Cir. 2006).

As noted, the Google Terms of Sale are attached as Exhibit A to the Declaration of Steven K. Taylor that was filed in support of Defendant's Notice of Removal. *See* Docket No. 2. That same document was attached by Plaintiff and her counsel to the original complaint in this action filed in Santa Clara Superior Court. Consequently, Plaintiff cannot reasonably dispute the authenticity of the document because the copy of the "Terms of Sale" that Google asks this Court to judicially notice is the exact same copy that Plaintiff and her counsel themselves attached to Plaintiff's original complaint in this action, which Defendants subsequently attached to their Notice of Removal, and which is now available on ECF. This document therefore is "capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot

² In fact, Plaintiff used Google's Terms of Sale to establish that jurisdiction was proper in Santa Clara County, and cannot now dispute the authenticity of this document upon which she

1	reasonably be questioned." Fed. R. Evid. 201(b).	
2	Accordingly, there can be no question that the Google Terms of Sale are properly subject	
3	to judicial notice, either because it is in this Court's judicial files, or under the doctrine of	
4	incorporation by reference.	
5	Dated: July 12, 2010.	Respectfully submitted,
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