NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION

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Court for the Northern District of California, San Jose Division. In support of its Notice of Removal, Carrier IQ states and represents as follows:¹

BACKGROUND

- 1. On December 7, 2011, Plaintiff Rodney Shively, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated ("Plaintiff") filed a class action entitled *Shively v. Carrier IQ, Inc.*, *Google, Inc.*, and Does 1-50 ("State Court Action"), in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara.
- 2. On December 20, 2011, Carrier IQ was served with a copy of the Complaint and the Amended Summons. True and complete copies of these documents are attached as **Exhibit**A. This Notice of Removal is timely filed as it is within thirty (30) days of receipt by Carrier IQ, through service or otherwise, of a copy of the pleading setting forth the claims for relief upon which the action is based. See 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b); Murphy Bros. Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc., 526 U.S. 344, 347-48 (1999).
- 3. Since December 1, 2011, Carrier IQ is aware of 58 federal class actions that have been filed in 22 districts naming Carrier IQ and various cell phone manufacturers as defendants and alleging virtually identical claims of violations of the Federal Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2510, et seq. See Declaration of Tyler Newby in Support of Defendant Carrier IQ, Inc.'s Notice of Removal of Civil Action ("Newby Decl.") ¶ 2. At least 17 of those cases also assert causes of action under California Penal Code § 631, nearly identical to Plaintiff's third cause of action in this case. On December 2, 2011, an MDL action was initiated when the Plaintiffs in Pipkin v. Carrier IQ, Inc., et al. (Case No. 5:11cv05802, N.D. Cal.) moved for transfer and consolidation of all related actions to the Northern District of California (MDL No. 2330, Dkt. # 1). Newby Decl. ¶ 3. The deadline to file responses to the motion for transfer was December 27, 2011, and

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Carrier IQ expressly preserves all Rule 12(h) objections, including without limitation any objections they may have as to improper service, jurisdiction, venue or any other defenses or objections to this action. Carrier IQ further intends no admission of fact, law, or liability by this Notice, and reserves all defenses, motions and arguments. By way of setting forth the bases for removal in this Notice, Carrier IQ in no way concedes the truth of the allegations in the Complaint. Nor does Carrier IQ concede that the alleged causes of action are amenable to class treatment or that Plaintiff or any proposed class member is entitled to any recovery; to the contrary, Carrier IQ does and will dispute the claims in their entirety.

the MDL panel will likely hear and take under submission whether the 55 related cases should be consolidated and transferred at its hearing on March 29, 2012. Newby Decl. ¶¶ 4, 5.

JURISDICTION

- 4. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-5(a), removal to this Court is proper because the Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Section 1331 grants district courts "original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Plaintiff's third cause of action, although pled a violation of California Penal Code Sections 631, 637.2, arises under the Federal Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2510, et seq., and, thus, its Complaint is one which may be removed to this Court by Carrier IQ pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).
- 5. Plaintiff alleges that California Penal Code Sections 631 and 637.2 are the bases for its third cause of action. Complaint at 9:25-10:41. Plaintiff alleges that: "[D]efendants, without the willful consent of Plaintiff and Class members, made an unauthorized connection to Plaintiff's and the putative Class members' devices over the Internet" and "attempted to use and did use and communicate, and did aid, agree and conspire to use, the information wrongfully obtained." Complaint 10:2-11.
- 6. Courts in both the Northern and Central Districts of California have held that Federal Wiretap Act, as amended by the ECPA in 1986, comprehensively regulates privacy claims concerning electronic communications. See 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-2522. Federal law completely preempts state law in this area, including California Penal Code Sections 631, et seq. See In re Google Street View Electronic Comms. Lit., 794 F.Supp.2d 1067, 1084-85 (N.D. Cal. 2011), (Ware, C.J.) (finding that the ECPA was intended to comprehensively regulate the interception of electronic communications such that the scheme leaves no room in which states may further regulate); Bunnell v. Motion Picture Association of America, 567 F. Supp. 2d 1148, 1154-55 (C.D. Cal. 2007) (finding plaintiff's California Penal Code §§ 631, et seq., wiretap claim preempted by "field preemption" and stating "it is apparent to this Court 'that Congress 'left no room' for supplementary state regulation'" (citation omitted)); but see Valentine v. NebuAd, Inc., C08-05113 TEH, 2011 WL 1296111 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 4, 2011) (finding no express or field

preemption and citing *People v. Conklin*, 12 Cal. 3d 259, 273 (1974) (finding no intent by Congress to occupy the field involving interception of communications) and *Kearney v. Salomon Smith Barney, Inc.*, 39 Cal. 4th 95, 106 (2006) (finding no basis for concluding that the Wiretap Act preempts CA privacy law)).

- 7. In areas where federal law completely preempts state law, even if the claims are purportedly based on state law, the claims are considered to have arisen under federal law. See Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams, 482 U.S. 386, 393 (1987) (citing Franchise Tax Bd. of State of Cal. v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Trust for S. California, 463 U.S. 1, 24 (1983)). The Federal Wiretap Act, as amended by the ECPA, completely preempts Plaintiff's state cause of action and, thus, its third cause of action arises under federal law. Accordingly, this action is subject to removal on the ground that it could have been brought, originally, in this Court. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1441(b).
- 8. For all other claims alleged by Plaintiff, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to Section 1367 or removal jurisdiction pursuant to Section 1441(c), which provides that "[w]henever a separate and independent claim or cause of action within the jurisdiction conferred by section 1331 of this title is joined by one or more otherwise non-removable claims or causes of action, the entire case may be removed" 28 U.S.C. § 1441(c); see also 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 9. Removal on the basis of federal question jurisdiction requires the consent of all defendants who have been properly served. *Destfino v. Reiswig*, 630 F.3d 952, 956 (9th Cir. 2011); *Martinez v. Am.'s Wholesale Lender*, C 09-05630 WHA, 2010 WL 653187 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 22, 2010) (stating that the rule that all defendants must join the removal petition applies only to those defendants properly served and joined in the action (citing *Emrich v. Touche Ross Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1193, n.1 (9th Cir. 1988))). However, consent to removal is not needed from defendants who have not yet been served. *Destfino*, 630 F.2d at 957. On information and belief, Google, Inc., the only other named defendant in this action has not yet been served (Newby Decl. ¶ 6) and, thus, their joinder or consent to this Notice of Removal is not required under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a).
 - 10. On information and belief, none of the alleged "Doe" defendants have been named

or served.

11. Carrier IQ has complied with all conditions precedent to removal.

ASSIGNMENT

- Division of this Court is proper because, under Civil Local Rule 3-2(e), this action arises in the county of Santa Clara: (a) Plaintiff originally filed this action in Santa Clara County Superior Court; (b) Carrier IQ's headquarters and principal place of business is located in the city of Mountain View, California, in Santa Clara County; (c) Google, Inc.'s headquarters and principal place of business are located in the city of Mountain View, California, in Santa Clara County; and (d) a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred in Santa Clara County.
- 13. Promptly upon filing this Notice of Removal with this Court, Carrier IQ will provide written notice to Plaintiff (through its counsel) and to the clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, as required under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d). A copy of that notice is attached as **Exhibit B**.

WHEREFORE, this action is properly removed to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1441, and 1446.

Dated: January 18, 2012

FENWICK & WEST LLP

By: Tyler G. Newby Mrm

Attorneys for Defendant CARRIER IQ, INC.