

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

TONY MCKENNA,

Plaintiff,

v.

WHISPERTEXT et al.,

Defendants.

) Case No. 5:14-cv-00424-PSG
)
) **ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO DISMISS**
)
) **(Re: Docket No. 71)**

Defendants WhisperText, LLC, and WhisperText, Inc. operate an anonymous sharing service called Whisper. The idea is to allow users to share their ideas, hopes and fears without attribution. Like many services accessed primarily on mobile devices, the Whisper App allows users to select contacts and invite those contacts by SMS text to try Whisper for themselves. At issue is whether Whisper’s text invitations, as alleged, use an automated telephone dialing system (ATDS) in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA). Because the present complaint, like those complaints that preceded it, does not state any cognizable claim under the

1 TCPA, WhisperText’s motion to dismiss is GRANTED. Plaintiff Tony McKenna already has
2 received leave to amend twice;¹ any further leave to amend would be futile and is DENIED.

3 **I.**

4 The Telephone Consumer Protection Act makes it unlawful to “make any call . . . using any
5 automatic telephone dialing system . . . to any telephone number assigned to a . . . cellular
6 telephone service.”² An ATDS is defined as any “equipment which has the capacity—(A) to store
7 or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator; and
8 (B) to dial such numbers.”³ When Congress passed the TCPA, it directed the Federal
9 Communications Commission to promulgate regulations to implement the Act’s requirements.⁴ In
10 accordance with this mandate, the FCC has clarified that Section 227(a)(1)’s definition of an
11 ATDS covers “any equipment” with the capacity to “generate numbers and dial them without
12 human intervention regardless of whether the numbers called are randomly or sequentially
13 generated or come from calling lists.”⁵ The Ninth Circuit has held that text messages constitute
14 calls under the TCPA,⁶ and the alleged use of “long codes” to transmit generic messages en masse
15 has been deemed sufficient to allege the use of an ATDS under the federal pleading requirements.⁷

18 ¹ See Docket No. 48 at 9:5-7; Docket No. 63 at 9:6-7.

19 ² 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

20 ³ Id. at (a)(1).

21 ⁴ See 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2).

22 ⁵ In re Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991, 27 F.C.C. Rec’d
23 15391, 15399 n.5 (2012) (citing In re Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot.
24 Act of 1991, 18 F.C.C. Rec’d 14014, 14091-92 (2003)).

25 ⁶ See Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc., 4569 F.3d 946, 951 (9th Cir. 2009).

26 ⁷ See, e.g., Kramer v. Autobytel, 759 F. Supp. 2d 1165, 1172 (N.D. Cal. 2010); Kazemi v. Payless
27 Shoesource Inc., Case No. 3:09-cv-5142-MHP, 2010 WL 963225, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2010);
28 Abbas v. Selling Source, LLC, Case No. 09-cv-3413, 2009 WL 4884471, at *3 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 14,
2009).

1 Around December 19, 2013, McKenna’s cell phone rang.⁸ He had received an SMS from
2 “16502412157,” a special purpose “long code” telephone number operated by WhisperText and its
3 agents.⁹ The message read: “Someone you know has anonymously invited you to join Whisper, a
4 mobile social network for sharing secrets. Check out the app here: <http://bit.ly.HLVr79>.”¹⁰ Soon
5 afterward, McKenna filed this suit, alleging that WhisperText had violated his rights under the
6 TCPA.¹¹ McKenna proposes to represent a class of individuals that received such unsolicited
7 Whisper invitations and seeks an injunction requiring WhisperText to “cease all wireless spam
8 activities and an award of statutory damages to the class members, together with costs and
9 reasonable attorneys’ fees.”¹²

11 The court dismissed McKenna’s first amended complaint for failure to allege plausible facts
12 suggesting that the Whisper app used an ATDS sufficient to trigger TCPA liability.¹³ McKenna
13 then amended his complaint to allege that WhisperText used equipment “that had the capacity at
14 the time the calls were placed to store or produce telephone numbers to be called using a random or
15 sequential number generator and to dial such numbers,” that is, an ATDS.¹⁴ However, McKenna’s
16 third amended complaint¹⁵ and opposition made it clear that “the Whisper App [could] send SMS
17

18
19 _____
⁸ See Docket No. 68 at ¶ 26.

20 ⁹ See id. at ¶ 27.

21 ¹⁰ Id.

22 ¹¹ See Docket No. 1.

23 ¹² Docket No. 68 at ¶¶ 3-4. Under Section 227(b)(3)(B) of the TCPA, each violation entitles the
24 victim to a minimum of \$500.00 in damages.

25 ¹³ See Docket No. 48 at 6-7.

26 ¹⁴ See Docket No. 50 at 7:23-25.

27 ¹⁵ After the court dismissed the first amended complaint, McKenna filed a second amended
28 complaint. See Docket Nos. 44, 47. Because the second amended complaint contained a factual

1 invitations only at the user’s affirmative direction to recipients selected by the user.”¹⁶ The court
2 held that because WhisperText’s equipment required human intervention, McKenna again failed to
3 allege facts sufficient to show that WhisperText’s equipment satisfied the statutory definition of an
4 ATDS.¹⁷

5 In his fourth amended complaint, McKenna removed all mention of the WhisperText
6 customer’s role in deciding to send invitations to contacts, and in selecting the invitation’s
7 recipients.¹⁸ McKenna now focuses on the processes by which WhisperText harvests the selected
8 contacts’ phone numbers from the customer’s cell phone, uploads those numbers to a third party
9 communications provider operating a platform for sending text messages and sends out the
10 invitations to those numbers through the platform.¹⁹ McKenna alleges that “the entire process” of
11 harvesting, uploading, and sending is “automated and performed without any human intervention”
12 by WhisperText and the third-party platform.²⁰ McKenna also adds allegations that the platform is
13 regularly used to conduct “mass spamming events” as part of “mobile growth hacking,” where
14 unscrupulous entities use the platform to send unsolicited invitational text messages.²¹
15

16
17 WhisperText now moves to dismiss McKenna’s fourth amended complaint with prejudice,
18 arguing that further amendment would be futile.²²

19
20 _____
inaccuracy, which Defendants brought to McKenna’s attention, the parties stipulated to the filing
of the third amended complaint. See Docket No. 51 at ¶¶ 3-4.

21 ¹⁶ Docket No. 63 at 6:12-14; see also Docket No. 50 at ¶¶ 17-19; Docket No. 55 at 13-14.

22 ¹⁷ See Docket No. 63 at 7:1-8:4.

23 ¹⁸ See Docket No. 68 at ¶¶ 28-32.

24 ¹⁹ See id. at ¶¶ 28-29.

25 ²⁰ Id. at ¶ 32.

26 ²¹ See id. at ¶¶ 18-22.

27 ²² See Docket No. 71 at 14:23-15:9.
28

II.

The court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. The parties consented to the jurisdiction of the undersigned magistrate judge under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a).²³

Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) permits challenges to the legal sufficiency of the opposing party's pleadings.²⁴ The court must accept all material allegations in the complaint as true and construe them in the light most favorable to the non-moving party.²⁵ The court's review is limited to the face of the complaint, materials incorporated into the complaint by reference, and matters of which the court may take judicial notice.²⁶ However, the court need not accept as true allegations that are conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences.²⁷ If a plaintiff fails to proffer "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face," the complaint may be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.²⁸ A claim is facially plausible "when the pleaded factual content allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged."²⁹ "Dismissal can be based on the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory."³⁰

²³ See Docket Nos. 9, 14.

²⁴ See *Qwest Commc'ns Corp. v. City of Berkeley*, 208 F.R.D. 288, 291 (N.D. Cal. 2002).

²⁵ See *Metzler Inv. GMBH v. Corinthian Colls., Inc.*, 540 F.3d 1049, 1061 (9th Cir. 2008).

²⁶ See *id.*

²⁷ See *Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001); see also *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 561 (2007) ("a wholly conclusory statement of [a] claim" will not survive a motion to dismiss).

²⁸ *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007).

²⁹ *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 663 (2009).

³⁰ *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

III.

1
2 “[T]here is nothing in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to prevent a party from filing
3 successive pleadings that make inconsistent or even contradictory allegations.”³¹ However, when
4 evaluating an amended complaint, “[t]he court may also consider the prior allegations as part of its
5 ‘context-specific’ inquiry based on its judicial experience and common sense to assess whether” an
6 amended complaint “plausibly suggests an entitlement to relief.”³² Applying these standards
7 against McKenna’s amended claim, the claim fails as follows.

8
9 **First**, McKenna again fails to state a claim that WhisperText used an ATDS to send him an
10 unwanted message. As the court held in its previous order, McKenna’s statements that the
11 Whisper App sends text invitations only at the user’s affirmative direction foreclose any
12 plausibility that WhisperText sends messages using an ATDS, without human intervention.³³

13
14 ³¹ PAE Gov’t Servs., Inc. v. MPRI, Inc., 514 F.3d 856, 860 (9th Cir. 2007).

15 ³² Cole v. Sunnyvale, No. C-08-05017-RMW, 2010 WL 532428, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 9, 2010); see
16 also Fasugbe v. Willms, No. 2:10-2320 WBS KJN, 2011 WL 2119128, *5 (E.D. Cal. May 26,
17 2011); Stanislaus Food Products Co. v. USS-POSCO Indus., 782 F. Supp. 2d 1059, 1076 (E.D.
18 Cal. 2011) (recognizing that while “plaintiff permissibly may alter the challenged conduct in an
19 amended complaint,” the court may demand more factual support in light of the prior allegations).

20 McKenna cites Ryabyshchuk v. Citibank (S. Dakota) N.A., No. 11-CV-1236-IEG WVG, 2011 WL
21 5976239, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 28, 2011), to argue that the court must evaluate the fourth amended
22 complaint standing alone, but Ryabyshchuk acknowledged that “the Court can utilize allegations in
23 prior versions of the complaint to judge the plausibility of the allegations in the amended
24 complaint.” Ryabyshchuk, 2011 WL 5976239, at *4. McKenna also cites Valadez-Lopez v.
25 Chertoff, 656 F.3d 851 (9th Cir. 2011), and Wahoo Int’l, Inc. v. Phix Doctor, Inc., No. 13CV1395-
26 GPC BLM, 2014 WL 6810663, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 2014), amended sub nom. Wahoo Int’l, Inc.,
27 v. Phix Doctor, Inc., No. 13CV1395-GPCBLM, 2015 WL 410347 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 29, 2015), to
28 argue that once an amended complaint is filed, the original complaint is thereafter treated as non-
existent. See Docket No. 74 at 7:3-4. However, neither of those cases speak to the court’s ability
to consider the allegations of an earlier complaint when adjudicating a motion to dismiss an
amended complaint. The issue in Valadez-Lopez was whether an amended complaint should relate
back to the filing date of the original complaint when evaluating whether the plaintiff had timely
exhausted his administrative remedies before filing his civil suit. Valadez-Lopez, 656 F.3d 851.
Wahoo Int’l, Inc. was about whether a court “may enter judgment on the original complaint despite
the filing of an amended complaint.” 2014 WL 6810663, at *2.

³³ See Docket No. 63 at 6:12-7:1.

1 Perhaps in response, the fourth amended complaint strives mightily to direct attention to
2 WhisperText’s automated processes, and discusses them as if they were completely detached from
3 any user direction.³⁴ Nonetheless, it neither denies nor contradicts McKenna’s earlier allegations
4 regarding the user’s role.³⁵ Therefore, while this court accepts as plausible the allegations that
5 WhisperText uses automated processes to harvest phone numbers from a Whisper App user’s
6 phone and upload them to a third-party platform, and that the platform uses automated processes to
7 send invitational messages to those numbers, it is undeniable from McKenna’s previous allegations
8 that the human intervention of a Whisper App user is necessary to set those processes in motion.³⁶
9
10 In light of the need for human intervention, McKenna’s allegations that WhisperText and assorted
11 non-party companies use a third-party platform are irrelevant.³⁷
12

13 ³⁴ See Docket No. 68 at ¶¶ 24, 28-32; see also Docket No. 74 at 4:20-21 (“it was ultimately the
14 Twilio platform that dialed the telephone numbers without human intervention”), 4:22-24
15 (separating the role of the user in initiating the Whisper App and Twilio in sending messages),
16 16:11-12 (stating that the dialing of the phone numbers occurs “without any human intervention
using the Twilio platform”).

17 ³⁵ See Docket No. 74 at 9:1-5 (“Plaintiff’s Complaint does not contradict the TAC, but simply
18 explains that any human intervention is limited to the creation of the list of numbers to be dialed
19 and that the WhisperText system utilizes the Twilio platform to actually dial the telephone numbers
without human intervention through a completely separate process.”).

20 McKenna argues that under *Salvato v. Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 12-cv-0088, 2012 WL
21 3018051, at *4 (S.D. Cal. July 24, 2012), it is improper to “strik[e] or discount[] the factual
22 allegations contained in a pleading because they contradict an earlier version,” as that would be an
23 improper adjudication on the merits of his claim. Docket No. 74 at 7:16-20. However, in *Salvato*
24 the allegations in original and amended complaints directly contradicted each other; it was
improper to consider the contradictions when ruling on a motion to dismiss. Here, the claims are
25 consistent, and the court is not dismissing the claims in the fourth amended complaint for being
26 contradictory, but rather, considering their plausibility in the full context provided by the third
27 amended complaint and McKenna’s opposition to the motion to dismiss that complaint.

28 ³⁶ See Docket No. 50 at ¶¶ 17-18; Docket No. 55 at 13:21-14:5.

³⁷ Cf. *Luna v. Shac, LLC*, Case No. 14-CV-00607-HRL, 2015 WL 4941781, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Aug.
19, 2015) (holding that “human intervention was involved in . . . clicking ‘send’ on the website to
transmit the [text] message to Plaintiff”).

1 Since the court’s previous dismissal order, this district again has held that where an
2 application sends SMS invitations only at the user’s affirmative direction, the action taken is with
3 human intervention, meaning that the equipment at issue is not an ATDS. In *Glauser v. GroupMe,*
4 *Inc.*, the application GroupMe sent out invitational “Welcome Texts” to selected recipients after
5 obtaining their phone numbers through a GroupMe user’s actions.³⁸ Like McKenna, Glauser
6 argued that once the GroupMe user selected phone numbers for GroupMe to message, the “entire
7 process was automated,’ and ‘[n]o human intervention was needed or involved.’”³⁹ The court
8 rejected this argument, finding “no basis for plaintiff’s argument that the Welcome Texts were sent
9 without human intervention.”⁴⁰

11 McKenna cites to *Harnish v. Frankly Co.*⁴¹ and *Sterk v. Path, Inc.*⁴² to support his argument
12 that his claims regarding WhisperText’s automated processes sufficiently allege a valid TCPA
13 claim. But in *Harnish* the complaint did not allege any actions by the Frankly App’s users, and
14 alleged only the actions taken by Frankly Co.’s automated processes.⁴³ And while *Sterk* held that
15 user actions such as “clicking prompts to upload their phone contacts” were not human
16 intervention,⁴⁴ “[i]n *Sterk* the Path system determined which number to call or text (from the user-

19 ³⁸ No. C 11-2584 PJH, 2015 WL 475111, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 4, 2015).

20 ³⁹ *Id.* at *6.

21 ⁴⁰ *Id.*

22 ⁴¹ No. 5:14-CV-02321-EJD, 2015 WL 1064442, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 11, 2015).

23 ⁴² 46 F. Supp. 3d 813 (N.D. Ill. 2014), motion to certify appeal granted, No. 13 CV 2330, 2014 WL
24 8813657 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 8, 2014).

25 ⁴³ 2015 WL 1064442, at *1, 3; see also *Griffith v. Consumer Portfolio Serv., Inc.*, 838 F. Supp. 2d
26 723, 727 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (same).

27 ⁴⁴ 46 F. Supp. 3d at 819; see also *Fields v. Mobile Messengers Am., Inc.*, Case No. 12–5160, 2013
28 WL 677076 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 23, 2013) (same).

1 provided list of numbers), [and] when to call . . . Here, the . . . user has control over each of these
2 variables.”⁴⁵

3 **Second**, the FCC recently found that an application that required human intervention to
4 send invitational messages was not the “maker or initiator” of the calls for TCPA purposes.⁴⁶ The
5 TCPA prohibits the making of calls to a cellular phone number using an ATDS without the
6 recipient’s prior express consent,⁴⁷ and the FCC’s implementing regulations state that no person
7 may “initiate” a call to a cellular phone using an ATDS without prior express consent.⁴⁸ While
8 passing judgment on TextMe, a messaging application, the FCC provided generally applicable
9 guidelines for deciding whether an application or its user was the maker or initiator of a call.

11 TextMe sends invitational messages when a user makes the “affirmative choices” to (1) tap
12 a button reading “invite your friends”; (2) choose whether to invite all or some contacts; and (3)

13
14
15
16 ⁴⁵ Derby v. AOL, Inc., Case No. 15-cv-00452-RMW, 2015 WL 3477658, at *3 (N.D. Cal. June 1,
17 2015); see also id. at *4 (“Other courts have also found human intervention in circumstances
18 involving far less user involvement and far more automation that alleged in the complaint in this
19 case. In Gragg v. Orange Cab Co., the court found that a computerized taxi dispatch system did
20 not qualify as an ATDS. 995 F.Supp.2d 1189, 1189 (W.D.Wash.2014). After a passenger requested
21 a taxi with the system, drivers could ‘accept’ the fare and agree to pick up the passenger. Once a
22 driver accepted the fare, the system would compose and transmit a text message to the passenger
23 informing him or her that the driver was on the way. Although the system composed and sent the
24 text automatically, the court held that the system was not an ATDS because the driver’s input
(pressing “accept”) was required before the system could draft and send the message. ‘The system
is able to dial and transmit the dispatch notification only after the driver has physically pressed
‘accept’: human intervention is essential.’ Id. at 1194. Similarly, in Marks v. Crunch San Diego,
LLC, the court held that an SMS platform did not qualify as an ATDS where telephone numbers
were uploaded to the texting system only through ‘human curation and intervention.’ Case No. 14–
348, 2014 WL 5422976, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 23, 2014).”).

25 ⁴⁶ See In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection
Act of 1991, FCC Declaratory Ruling, CG Dkt. No. 02-278 (July 10, 2015) at ¶ 37.

26 ⁴⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

27 ⁴⁸ 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(1).
28

1 press another button to send the invitational text message.⁴⁹ The FCC concluded that, taking “into
2 account the goals and purposes of the TCPA,” the “app user’s actions and choices effectively
3 program[med] the cloud-based dialer to such an extent that he or she is so involved in the making
4 of the call as to be deemed the initiator of the call.”⁵⁰ Accordingly, even though WhisperText uses
5 automated processes to harvest and upload a user’s selected phone numbers and then send
6 invitational messages, that is insufficient to make WhisperText the maker or initiator of a call using
7 an ATDS under the TCPA.
8


9 **IV.**

10 WhisperText’s motion to dismiss is GRANTED. Because McKenna has twice received
11 leave to amend, and because it is clear the complaint cannot be saved by amendment, given
12 McKenna’s prior allegations about the need for human intervention, leave to amend is DENIED.⁵¹

13 A separate judgment will issue.

14 **SO ORDERED.**

15 Dated: September 9, 2015

16 
17 PAUL S. GREWAL
18 United States Magistrate Judge

19
20
21 ⁴⁹ In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of
22 1991, FCC Declaratory Ruling, CG Dkt. No. 02-278 (July 10, 2015) at ¶¶ 36-37. See also Huricks
23 v. Shopkick, Inc., Case No. C-14-2464-MMC, 2015 WL 5013299 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 24, 2015)
24 (finding that the FCC July 10, 2015 ruling applies and Shopkick did not violate the TCPA, where
Shopkick users were required to take multiple affirmative steps for Shopkick to send invitational
messages).

25 ⁵⁰ Id. at ¶ 37.

26 ⁵¹ Carolina Cas. Ins. Co. v. Team Equip., Inc., 741 F.3d 1082, 1086 (9th Cir. 2014) (“A complaint
27 should not be dismissed without leave to amend unless amendment would be futile.” (citing
28 McQuillion v. Schwarzenegger, 369 F.3d 1091, 1099 (9th Cir. 2004))).