

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

SIKHS FOR JUSTICE “SFJ”, INC.,
Plaintiff,
v.
FACEBOOK, INC.,
Defendant.

Case No. 15-CV-02442-LHK

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT’S
MOTION TO DISMISS AND DENYING
AS MOOT DEFENDANT’S MOTION
TO STRIKE AND FOR ATTORNEY’S
FEES AND COSTS**

Re: Dkt. No. 13

Plaintiff Sikhs for Justice Inc. alleges that Defendant Facebook, Inc. violated federal and state law by blocking access to Plaintiff’s Facebook page (the “SFJ Page”) in India. ECF No. 1 (“Compl.”). Before the Court is Defendant’s motion to dismiss. ECF No. 13. Defendant also moves to strike Plaintiff’s state law claims and for attorney’s fees and costs pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 425.16, California’s “anti-SLAPP statute.” Id. Having considered the submissions of the parties, the relevant law, and the record in this case, the Court hereby GRANTS Defendant’s motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s federal law claim with prejudice and Plaintiff’s state law claims without prejudice. The Court DENIES as moot Defendant’s anti-SLAPP motion to strike and for attorney’s fees and costs.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Factual Background

Plaintiff is a New York non-profit organization dedicated to human rights advocacy. Compl. at 6. Specifically, Plaintiff focuses on the “plight of religious minorities of India and their treatment by successive Indian Governments” and promotes independence for Sikhs in the Indian state of Punjab. Id. The complaint alleges that Defendant is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Palo Alto, California. Id. Defendant runs a web-based social media service called Facebook. Id.

As part of Plaintiff’s human rights advocacy, Plaintiff runs the SFJ Page at www.Facebook.com/sikhsforjusticepage. Id. at 1. To run the SFJ Page, Plaintiff allegedly “had a contract” with Defendant “for the use of Defendant’s internet-based and physically-office-centered social networking site.” Id. at 13. Through the SFJ Page, Plaintiff has organized a number of political and human rights advocacy campaigns, including promoting the right to self-determination for the Sikh people in Punjab and opposing the forced conversions of religious minorities to Hinduism that have allegedly taken place in India since the election of Prime Minister Narendra Modi in May 2014. Id. at 2, 11.

On or about May 1, 2015, Defendant blocked access to the SFJ Page in India without prior notice or an explanation to Plaintiff. Id. at 7-8. According to Plaintiff, Defendant acted “on its own or on the behest of the Government of India,” because of discrimination against Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s members on the grounds of race, religion, ancestry, and national origin. Id. at 3, 9-12. On May 15, 2015 and May 29, 2015, Plaintiff requested that Defendant restore access to the SFJ Page in India and explain why Defendant had restricted access. Id. at 8. Defendant did not substantively respond to Plaintiff’s requests and did not restore access to the SFJ Page in India. Id. As a result of the loss of content in India, Plaintiff allegedly sustained damages.

B. Procedural History

Plaintiff filed the complaint on June 2, 2015. ECF No. 1. The complaint alleges that Defendant violated one federal statute, Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (“Title II”), 42

U.S.C. § 2000a. Id. ¶¶ 1-13. Plaintiff asserts two causes of action under Title II: a “first cause of action” seeking a permanent injunction, and a “second cause of action” seeking damages. Id. However, it appears that these two causes of action are based on the same violation of Title II. See id. Moreover, injunctive relief is a remedy, not an independent cause of action. See *Free Kick Master LLC v. Apple Inc.*, No. 15-CV-03403-PJH, 2015 WL 6123058, at *9 n.1 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 19, 2015) (citing *Rosenfeld v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, 732 F. Supp. 2d 952, 975 (N.D. Cal. 2010)). Thus, the Court addresses the first two causes of action as one claim seeking both injunctive relief and damages. See *Rosenfeld*, 732 F. Supp. 2d at 975 (dismissing cause of action for injunctive relief but noting that the plaintiff’s remaining causes of action may warrant injunctive relief).

The complaint also alleges three state law claims: (1) violation of the California Unruh Civil Rights Act (the “Unruh Act”), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 51-51.3; (2) breach of contract; and (3) breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Compl. ¶¶ 14-26. The complaint seeks a permanent injunction requiring Defendant to stop blocking access to the SFJ Page in India, as well as compensatory and punitive damages, costs, attorney’s fees, and the production of any communications between Defendant and the government of India related to the SFJ Page. Id. at 14-15.

On July 24, 2015, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss, a special motion to strike and for attorney’s fees pursuant to California’s anti-SLAPP statute, and a request for judicial notice. ECF Nos. 13 (“Mot”); 13-2.¹ Plaintiff opposed the motion to dismiss, the anti-SLAPP motion to strike

¹ The Court DENIES as moot Defendant’s request for judicial notice. ECF No. 13-2. Under the doctrine of incorporation by reference, the Court may consider on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion not only documents attached to the complaint, but also documents whose contents are alleged in the complaint, provided the complaint “necessarily relies” on the documents or contents thereof, the document’s authenticity is uncontested, and the document’s relevance is uncontested. *Coto Settlement v. Eisenberg*, 593 F.3d 1031, 1038 (9th Cir. 2010); see *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688-89 (9th Cir. 2001), overruled on other grounds by *Galbraith v. Cnty. of Santa Clara*, 307 F.3d 1119, 1125-26 (9th Cir. 2002). The Court may also take notice of facts not subject to reasonable dispute that are “capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b). Defendant requests judicial notice of Defendant’s Statement of Rights and Responsibilities (“SRR”) and Defendant’s

and for attorney’s fees and costs, and the request for judicial notice on August 4, 2015. ECF No. 17 (“Opp.”). Defendant replied on August 14, 2015. ECF No. 18 (“Reply”).

II. LEGAL STANDARD

A. Rule 12(b)(6) Motion to Dismiss

Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires a complaint to include “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” A complaint that fails to meet this standard may be dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6). Rule 8(a) requires a plaintiff to plead “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). “The plausibility standard is not akin to a probability requirement, but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.*

For purposes of ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, the Court “accept[s] factual allegations in the complaint as true and construe[s] the pleadings in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Manzarek v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 519 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008). The Court, however, need not accept as true allegations contradicted by judicially noticeable facts, see *Shwarz v. United States*, 234 F.3d 428, 435 (9th Cir. 2000), and it “may look beyond the plaintiff’s complaint to matters of public record” without converting the Rule 12(b)(6) motion into a motion for summary judgment, *Shaw v. Hahn*, 56 F.3d 1128, 1129 n.1 (9th Cir. 1995). Nor must the Court “assume the truth of legal conclusions merely because they are cast in the form of factual allegations.” *Fayer v. Vaughn*, 649 F.3d 1061, 1064 (9th Cir. 2011) (per curiam). Mere “conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences are insufficient to defeat a motion to

Community Standards. ECF No. 13-2. The parties dispute whether these documents are incorporated by reference in the complaint. Because the Court does not rely on the SRR or the Community Standards in ruling on the instant motions, the Court denies as moot Defendant’s request for judicial notice.

dismiss.” *Adams v. Johnson*, 355 F.3d 1179, 1183 (9th Cir. 2004).

B. Leave to Amend

If the court concludes that the complaint should be dismissed, it must then decide whether to grant leave to amend. Under Rule 15(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, leave to amend “shall be freely given when justice so requires,” bearing in mind “the underlying purpose of Rule 15 . . . [is] to facilitate decision on the merits, rather than on the pleadings or technicalities.” *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (citation omitted). Nonetheless, a district court may deny leave to amend a complaint due to “undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, [and] futility of amendment.” *See Leadsinger, Inc. v. BMG Music Publ’g*, 512 F.3d 522, 532 (9th Cir. 2008).

III. DISCUSSION

Defendant contends that all of Plaintiff’s claims are barred by the federal Communications Decency Act (“CDA”), 47 U.S.C. § 230, and the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Mot. at 5-9. Defendant further contends that Plaintiff’s claims fail to state claims for relief under Rule 12(b)(6). *Id.* at 10-17. Lastly, Defendant moves to strike Plaintiff’s state law claims and for attorney’s fees and costs under California’s anti-SLAPP statute. *Id.* at 17-20. Because Plaintiff brings the instant case under the Court’s federal question jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, the Court begins by examining whether Plaintiff can state a federal claim for relief. The Court then turns to Defendant’s motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s state law claims. Finally, the Court addresses Defendant’s anti-SLAPP motion to strike and for attorney’s fees and costs.

A. Plaintiff’s Title II Claim

In the instant case, Plaintiff asserts one federal claim: discrimination under Title II. Defendant moves to dismiss this claim on the grounds that (1) the CDA bars Plaintiff’s claim; (2) the First Amendment bars Plaintiff’s claim; (3) Defendant does not offer a “public

accommodation” as required by Title II; and (4) Title II does not apply extraterritorially, to discrimination occurring in India. Mot. at 5-12. As the Court finds below that Plaintiff’s Title II claim is barred by the CDA, the Court need not address Defendant’s remaining arguments.

Defendant invokes § 230 of the CDA, which “immunizes providers of interactive computer services against liability arising from content created by third parties.” *Perkins v. LinkedIn Corp.*, 53 F. Supp. 3d 1222, 1246 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (quoting *Fair Hous. Council of San Fernando Valley v. Roommates.Com, LLC (“Roommates”)*, 521 F.3d 1157, 1162 (9th Cir. 2008) (en banc)). Specifically, § 230(c)(1) provides that “[n]o provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider.” 47 U.S.C. § 230(c)(1); see also *Roommates*, 521 F.3d 1157 (holding CDA protection extends to federal causes of action). Thus, the CDA bars Plaintiff’s Title II claim if: (1) Defendant is a “provider or user of an interactive computer service;” (2) the information for which Plaintiff seeks to hold Defendant liable is “information provided by another information content provider;” and (3) Plaintiff’s claim seeks to hold Defendant liable as the “publisher or speaker” of that information. See 47 U.S.C. § 230(c)(1); see also *Klayman v. Zuckerberg*, 753 F.3d 1354, 1357 (D.C. Cir. 2014).

Defendant contends that this case satisfies the three requirements for CDA immunity because, according to Defendant, (1) Defendant is an “interactive computer service;” (2) Plaintiff is solely responsible for the content of the SFJ Page; and (3) Plaintiff’s Title II claim seeks to hold Defendant liable for Defendant’s decision to block the SFJ Page in India, a quintessential publisher activity.² The Court addresses these three requirements in turn.

² Although the CDA does not “declare[] a general immunity from liability deriving from third-party content,” see *Barnes v. Yahoo!, Inc.*, 570 F.3d 1096, 1100 (9th Cir. 2009), “courts consistently have used the term ‘immunity’ to describe the effect of the CDA’s provisions,” *Goddard v. Google, Inc.*, 640 F. Supp. 2d 1193, 1195 n.1 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (citing, e.g., *Roommates*, 521 F.3d at 1161-75; *Carafano v. Metrosplash.com Inc.*, 339 F.3d 1119, 1122 (9th Cir. 2003); *Zeran v. Am. Online, Inc.*, 129 F.3d 327, 330 (4th Cir. 1997)). Moreover, immunity is defined as an “exemption from . . . liability,” *Black’s Law Dictionary* (10th ed. 2014), and “that is what § 230(c) provides, albeit not in every case,” *Goddard*, 640 F. Supp. 2d at 1195 n.1. With the recognition that cases involving the application of § 230 require a “careful exegesis of the

1. Interactive Computer Service

Plaintiff does not dispute that Defendant is an “interactive computer service.” See Opp. at 3. The Court also agrees that Defendant “provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer service” as required by § 230. See 47 U.S.C. § 230(f)(2) (defining interactive computer service); see also *Fraley v. Facebook, Inc.*, 830 F. Supp. 2d 785, 801-02 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (finding that Facebook acts as an interactive computer service).

2. Information Provided by Another Information Content Provider

Plaintiff argues that the SFJ Page is not “information provided by another information content provider.” Plaintiff acknowledges that the CDA immunizes a website operator “for the removal of ‘third-party content,’” but argues that there is no “third-party content” in this case because Plaintiff created the SFJ Page. Opp. at 3. Although Plaintiff’s theory is not entirely clear, it appears that Plaintiff denies the existence of “third-party content” because there are only two parties in this litigation, Plaintiff and Defendant. See *id.*

However, Plaintiff misunderstands the CDA. By its terms, the CDA precludes publisher liability against an interactive computer service for content created by “another information content provider.” 47 U.S.C. § 230(c)(1). An “information content provider” is defined as “any person or entity that is responsible, in whole or in part, for the creation or development of information provided through the Internet or any other interactive computer service.” *Id.* § 230(f)(3). “The reference to ‘another information content provider’ . . . distinguishes the circumstance in which the interactive computer service itself meets the definition of ‘information content provider’ with respect to the information in question.” *Batzel v. Smith*, 333 F.3d 1018, 1031 (9th Cir. 2003); see also *Perkins*, 53 F. Supp. 3d at 1246 (noting that § 230’s “grant of immunity only applies if the interactive computer service provider is not also an ‘information content provider’” (quoting *Roommates*, 521 F.3d at 1162)). In other words, the CDA immunizes

statutory language,” *Barnes*, 570 F.3d at 1100, the Court will maintain consistent usage and refer to the CDA’s protections as “immunity.” See *Goddard*, 640 F. Supp. 2d at 1195 n.1.

an interactive computer service provider that “passively displays content that is created entirely by third parties,” but not an interactive computer service provider that acts as an information content provider by creating or developing the content at issue. *Roommates*, 521 F.3d at 1162. Put another way, “third-party content” is used to refer to content created entirely by individuals or entities other than the interactive computer service provider. See *id.* By contrast, the number of parties in a given litigation is irrelevant to CDA immunity.

In this case, the complaint asserts that the SFJ Page was provided by Plaintiff, not Defendant. Compl. at 1, 7. Additionally, the complaint details the various political campaigns “run and launched by the plaintiff” on the SFJ Page. *Id.* at 2-3. By contrast, the complaint nowhere alleges that Defendant provided, created, or developed any portion or content of the SFJ Page. See generally *id.*; see also *Batzel*, 333 F.3d at 1031 (“The pertinent question therefore becomes whether Smith was the sole content provider of his email, or whether [the defendant] can also be considered to have ‘creat[ed]’ or ‘develop[ed]’ Smith’s email message forwarded to the listserv.”). Instead, Plaintiff argues that “the content belongs to SFJ and was put on Defendant’s online platform.” Opp. at 3. Accordingly, only Plaintiff, not Defendant, acts as an information content provider in this case. As a result, the SFJ Page, which was created entirely by Plaintiff, is “information provided by another information content provider” within the meaning of § 230. See *Roommates*, 521 F.3d at 1162.

3. Treatment as a Publisher

Defendant contends that Plaintiff’s Title II claim arises from Defendant’s decision to block access to—or, in other words, to refuse to publish—the SFJ Page in India, which Defendant asserts “is clearly publisher conduct” immunized by the CDA. Mot. at 8. Although Plaintiff does not respond to this argument, the Court will examine Plaintiff’s claim to determine whether it is appropriate to apply the CDA’s protection from liability. Cf. *Barnes*, 570 F.3d at 1109 (noting CDA immunity is an affirmative defense).

To determine whether a plaintiff’s theory of liability treats a defendant as a publisher,

1 “what matters is not the name of the cause of action.” Barnes, 570 F.3d at 1101. Instead, “what
2 matters is whether the cause of action inherently requires the court to treat the defendant as the
3 ‘publisher or speaker’ of content provided by another.” Id. Consequently, “courts must ask
4 whether the duty that the plaintiff alleges the defendant violated derives from the defendant’s
5 status or conduct as a ‘publisher or speaker.’ If it does, section 230(c)(1) precludes liability.” Id.
6 at 1102.

7 “[P]ublication involves reviewing, editing, and deciding whether to publish or to withdraw
8 from publication third-party content.” Id. at 1102 (citing Roommates, 521 F.3d at 1170-71).
9 Thus, “a publisher . . . decides whether to publish” material submitted for publication.” Id. It is
10 “immaterial whether this decision comes in the form of deciding what to publish in the first place
11 or what to remove among the published material.” Id. at 1102 n.8 (citing Batzel, 333 F.3d at
12 1032); see also Roommates, 521 F.3d at 1163 (“Congress sought to immunize the removal of user-
13 generated content, not the creation of content . . .”). In other words, “any activity that can be
14 boiled down to deciding whether to exclude material that third parties seek to post online is
15 perforce immune under section 230.” Roommates, 521 F.3d at 1170-71.

16 Here, Plaintiff’s Title II claim alleges that Defendant engaged in “blatant discriminatory
17 conduct by blocking Plaintiff’s content in the entire India.” Compl. at 9-12. Plaintiff additionally
18 avers that Defendant denied Plaintiff “full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities,
19 privileges, advantages, and accommodations” of Defendant’s social media site by removing the
20 SFJ Page in India based on Plaintiff’s race, religion, ancestry, and national origin. Id. at 10, 12;
21 see also 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(a) (“All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the
22 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public
23 accommodation . . . without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or
24 national origin.”). Defendant argues that this claim is entirely based on Defendant’s blocking of
25 the SFJ Page in India, which is publisher conduct immunized by the CDA.

26 The Court agrees with Defendant. The Court is guided by Barnes, in which the Ninth
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1 Circuit addressed whether Yahoo enjoyed immunity against the plaintiff's claim that Yahoo was
2 negligent in undertaking to remove offensive and unauthorized content posted about the plaintiff
3 by her ex-boyfriend on one of Yahoo's public profile pages. Barnes, 570 F.3d at 1098-99. The
4 Ninth Circuit found that the CDA barred the plaintiff's claim because the claim labeled as a
5 "negligent undertaking" an action "that is quintessentially that of a publisher." Id. at 1103. As the
6 Ninth Circuit explained, "one does not merely undertake; one undertakes to do something. And
7 what is the undertaking that Barnes alleges Yahoo failed to perform with due care? The removal
8 of the indecent profiles" posted on Yahoo's website. Id. Consequently, the Ninth Circuit found
9 that the "duty that [the plaintiff] claims Yahoo violated derives from Yahoo's conduct as a
10 publisher" and thus the CDA barred the plaintiff's claim. Id.

11 Similarly, in Riggs v. MySpace, Inc., the Ninth Circuit found the plaintiff's negligence and
12 gross negligence claims were barred by the CDA because the claims arose out of MySpace's
13 "decisions to delete [the plaintiff's] user profiles on its social networking website yet not delete
14 other profiles [the plaintiff] alleged were created by celebrity imposters." Riggs v. MySpace, Inc.,
15 444 Fed. App'x 986, 987 (9th Cir. 2011); see also Levitt v. Yelp!, Inc., Nos. C-10-1321 EMC, C-
16 10-1351 EMC, 2011 WL 5079526, at *6 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 26, 2011) (holding that the CDA
17 immunized Yelp from allegations of extortion based on Yelp's "removing certain reviews and
18 publishing others or changing their order of appearance").

19 As in Barnes, Riggs, and Levitt, Plaintiff seeks to hold Defendant liable for Defendant's
20 decision "whether to publish" third-party content. See Barnes, 570 F.3d at 1102. In the instant
21 case, Plaintiff argues that Defendant had a duty under Title II not to discriminate against Plaintiff.
22 Compl. at 9-12; see also Opp. at 11 ("[Defendant's] conduct was motivated solely by unlawful
23 discrimination against the national identity of India and the minority religion of Sikhs in India.").
24 However, the act that Defendant allegedly conducted in a discriminatory manner is the removal of
25 the SFJ Page in India. See Barnes, 570 F.3d at 1103 (examining the conduct underlying the
26 plaintiff's claim of negligent undertaking). "But removing content is something publishers do,
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and to impose liability on the basis of such conduct necessarily involves treating the liable party as a publisher.” See *id.*

Plaintiff responds that it merely seeks an explanation for why Defendant blocked the SFJ Page in India. However, Plaintiff cites no authority requiring such relief. Rather, the CDA bars all claims that seek to hold an interactive computer service liable as a publisher of third-party content. See *id.*; 47 U.S.C. § 203(c)(1). Indeed, “[i]t is because such conduct is publishing conduct that we have insisted that section 230 protects from liability ‘any activity that can be boiled down to deciding whether to exclude material that third parties seek to post online.’” *Barnes*, 570 F.3d at 1103 (quoting *Roommates*, 521 F.3d at 1170-71). Further, Plaintiff seeks not just an explanation for Defendant’s action, but damages and an injunction requiring Defendant to restore access to the SFJ Page in India. See *Compl.* at 14-15. Accordingly, the Court finds that the CDA precludes Plaintiff’s Title II claim. See *Barnes*, 570 F.3d at 1102-03.

The Court concludes that granting leave to amend would be futile because this claim is barred as a matter of law. See *Bonin v. Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 845 (9th Cir. 1995) (“Futility of amendment can, by itself, justify the denial of a motion for leave to amend.”); see also *Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1130 (court may dismiss claim without leave to amend where “pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts”). Further, the CDA “must be interpreted to protect websites not merely from ultimate liability, but from having to fight costly and protracted legal battles.” *Roommates*, 521 F.3d at 1175. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendant’s motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s Title II claim with prejudice. See *Bonin*, 59 F.3d at 845.

B. Plaintiff’s State Law Claims

Based on the Title II claim, Plaintiff brings this case under the Court’s federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. See *Compl.* at 7; see also 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (“The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States”). Also based on the Title II claim, Plaintiff invokes the Court’s supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

See Compl. at 7; 28 U.S.C. § 1367 (“[I]n any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction, the district courts shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.”).

However, “[w]here a district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction, it may sua sponte decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over remaining state law claims” under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c). *Nardico v. JP Morgan Chase & Co.*, No. C 12-4891 PJH, 2013 WL 1856683, at *7 (N.D. Cal. May 2, 2013) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3); *United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966)). In determining whether to decline supplemental jurisdiction, courts consider whether the exercise of supplemental jurisdiction is the interests of economy, convenience, fairness, and comity. *Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 n. 7 (1988). Moreover, “in the usual case in which all federal-law claims are eliminated before trial, the balance of factors to be considered under the pendent jurisdiction doctrine . . . will point toward declining to exercise jurisdiction over the remaining state-law claims.” *Id.*; see also *Wren v. Sletten Const. Co.*, 654 F.2d 529, 536 (9th Cir. 1981) (“When the state issues apparently predominate and all federal claims are dismissed before trial, the proper exercise of discretion requires dismissal of the state claim.”).

By dismissing Plaintiff’s Title II claim, the Court is dismissing the only claim over which the Court exercises original jurisdiction. The balance of factors in this case points in favor of also dismissing Plaintiff’s remaining state law claims. Specifically, this case has yet to proceed beyond the pleadings, and there has been no discovery conducted to date. Few judicial resources are wasted by dismissing the case at this stage, and dismissal promotes comity by allowing the California courts to interpret state law in the first instance. See *Pasillas v. Deutsche Bank Nat’l Trust Co.*, 12-CV-04123-LHK, 2013 WL 5225982, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2013) (discussing balance of factors). Accordingly, the Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims and GRANTS Defendant’s motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s state law

claims without prejudice. See *Miller v. Cal. Dep't of Corrections*, No. 2:10-cv-02850-GEB-DAD, 2011 WL 4433165, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 21, 2011) (dismissing without prejudice the claims over which the district court declined to exercise supplemental jurisdiction).

As a result, the Court need not reach the merits of, and thus DENIES as moot, Defendant's anti-SLAPP motion to strike and for attorney's fees and costs. See *Fotinos v. Sills*, No. C 12-3828 MEJ, 2012 WL 5870681, at *5 n.9 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 19, 2012) (denying anti-SLAPP motion as moot upon dismissal of state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)); *Ravet v. Solomon, Ward, Seidenwurm & Smith, LLP*, No. 07 CV 0031 JM(CAB), 2007 WL 2088381, at *7 (S.D. Cal. July 17, 2007) (same).

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Defendant's motion to dismiss Plaintiff's Title II claim with prejudice and Plaintiff's state law claims without prejudice. The Court DENIES as moot Defendant's motion to strike and for attorney's fees and costs. The Clerk shall close the case file.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 13, 2015



LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge