SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

BEFORE THE HONORABLE PETER J. BUSCH, JUDGE PRESIDING

DEPARTMENT NUMBER 301

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SCOTT P.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. 10-496687

Pages 1 - 25

CRAIGSLIST, INC., ET AL.,

Defendants.

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Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings

Wednesday, June 2, 2010

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(Appearances continued on next page)

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(Appearances continued from previous page)

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 2010

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PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Line 6, Scott P. versus Craigslist, Inc.

MR. CIFARELLI: (Via CourtCall) Good morning, Your Honor.

Tom Cifarelli for the plaintiff, Scott P., over CourtCall.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. LEIDER: Good morning, Your Honor. Philip Leider, Perkins Coie for Craigslist, Inc., and I have with me Elizabeth

McDougall from our firm in Seattle.

MR. HELSLEY: Good morning, Your Honor. Michael Helsley for Foster Dairy Farms and Al Carreno.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. SMITH: Good morning, Your Honor. Dawn Smith on behalf 13 of the plaintiff, Scott P. 14

THE COURT: Good morning. All right, we have two motions here. We have the Craigslist demurrer -- we actually have three: We have the motion to admit counsel pro hac vice for Craigslist. The tentative ruling is to grant that, no opposition having been filed.

I take it, Mr. Leider, you're not aware of any opposition to that.

MR. LEIDER: No, sir.

THE COURT: Nobody has advised you they would come to 24 contest?

> No, Your Honor. MR. LEIDER:

And nobody is here contesting; is that right?

MR. HELSLEY: That's correct, Your Honor. No objection.

MS. SMITH: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That motion is granted. Do you have a form of order for that?

MR. LEIDER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Bring that up so everything will be shipshape.

(Pause in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Except I will not sign an order where the only thing on the second page is "It is so ordered." Not that I don't trust counsel.

I have signed it. You're welcome, Ms. McDougall.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. That gets us to the other motions.

Let's start with the demurrer.

As indicated, I am inclined to sustain it without leave to amend as to the second cause of action, the 17200 claim, for the two independent reasons that the plaintiff lacks standing here because the only remedies sought are damages, and the only injury alleged is in the nature of damages as opposed to restitution.

So I don't think that there is standing. But even if there were standing, I think this claim would be barred by Section 230 because it does attack Craigslist as a publisher and the rules that Craigslist publishes by. I think it goes directly to the heart of what Section 230 was enacted to address by trying to impose liability on the basis of how an Internet marketplace does business.

I am, however, inclined to overrule the demurrer as to the first cause of action because I think the plaintiff has sufficiently pleaded a promissory estoppel claim, an agreement

supported by promissory estoppel by virtue of the substance of the conversations the plaintiff alleges specific to his circumstances, and whether that is -- that recitation is ultimately found true, of course, is not the issue here. I have to assume it is true, and I think that while the response of the Craigslist representative standing alone might be thought vague in the context of the specific inquiries and requests made by the plaintiff according to the plaintiff's allegations, it is not sufficiently specific for the reasons that the Barnes court has explained I think can survive the argument that that claim would be barred by Section 230.

So that is where I'm coming from. Ms. McDougall, if you want to start off.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, Barnes has complicated the 230 landscape, but there are two important points that need to be addressed whenever --

THE COURT: It doesn't complicate it; I think it's clarified it.

MS. MCDOUGALL: That's an interesting perspective.

THE COURT: From your client's perspective it may make it more difficult, but I think the legal scope of Section 230, as it relates to this complaint at least, is made relatively clear.

MS. MCDOUGALL: That's an interesting perspective, Your Honor. I appreciate that. I think that while that might be true of the outcome in *Barnes*, the opinion itself is not a model of clarity in how the court actually applied the requirements of 230 -- 230(c)(1) specifically because that is the only scope of *Barnes*.

In particular, there are two distinct issues here: The first issue is whether the promissory estoppel claim treats Craigslist as a publisher, whether the complaint treats Craigslist as a publisher.

Distinct from that is the question whether there is a promissory estoppel claim that has been stated here, and those are two distinct issues, and we know that, first of all, by the language of 230(c)(1).

230(c)(1) --

THE COURT: Nobody questions that.

MS. MCDOUGALL: I beg your pardon?

THE COURT: Nobody questions that. You don't have to convince anybody that they are distinct questions.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Okay. The tentative ruling states that the reason for overruling the demurrer is that the plaintiff has sufficiently pleaded an agreement supported by promissory estoppel.

And, Your Honor, our position is that that is -- that addresses the second issue of whether there's been a claim stated, but the mere fact of an allegation, even a supportable allegation, of promissory estoppel is not sufficient alone to overcome 230(c)(1). The Court has to first address the question of whether the complaint treats Craigslist as a publisher, and particularly whether the complaint does that here on a demurrer, a motion-to-dismiss standard.

As the Court is well aware, simple labels, conclusions and artful pleading have been specifically found to be insufficient to overcome 230's protection of online service providers.

Indeed, if it was sufficient to simply say "promissory estoppel," and allege that, it would be contrary to the language of the statute, which says you can't treat an online service provider as a publisher. It doesn't say "except if you allege promissory estoppel."

And specifically in *Barnes*, the Ninth Circuit supported that because the Ninth Circuit said that if the plaintiff has alleged a claim for promissory estoppel, then it would survive the 230(c)(1) protection. The Court did not go on to find that the promissory estoppel claim had been asserted; it remanded on that point.

If promissory estoppel was going to be carved out of the language of 230(c)(1) and 230(e), which is the one that prohibits any state law cause of action that is inconsistent with 230(c)(1) or (c)(2), Congress would have to do that.

That's not permitted pursuant to the official language --

THE COURT: If that argument were going to succeed Barnes couldn't have been decided the way it was.

Barnes did decide that the conduct of agreeing to do something is not conduct of a publisher within the meaning of 230, and was separate and apart and could survive.

- MS. MCDOUGALL: Your Honor --
- **THE COURT:** I think that has to be the holding in Barnes.
- MS. MCDOUGALL: Barnes --

- THE COURT: Bearing in mind, of course, Barnes doesn't control this Court, but it is I think persuasive.
- MS. MCDOUGALL: Barnes -- Your Honor, I would respectfully disagree. That again was the outcome in Barnes, but the first

question was whether the complaint treated Yahoo in that case as a publisher or something else. And on the very specific facts in *Barnes*, the Ninth Circuit held that it did. In that case, based on the executive director of communications contacting Ms. Barnes and promising to personally take care of removal of very specific --

THE COURT: I don't think the direction of the phone call had anything to do with the outcome. It was mentioned, but it certainly wasn't a basis for the holding, and I don't think the outcome would have been different either if the title of the person making the promise was any different.

Here the allegation is that a Craigslist employee made a promise, and I think it's exactly the same conduct as the essential conduct in *Barnes*.

MS. MCDOUGALL: The conduct is actually exactly the same as the conduct in Zerin, where there were harassing posts regarding the plaintiff who asked in that case America Online to remove the offensive posts and to prevent them in the future. In Zerin AOL apparently failed to do that, and the Fourth Circuit very clearly held that that was protected conduct under 230(c)(1).

THE COURT: Was there any allegation in that case that there had been a promise to do so in AOL?

MS. MCDOUGALL: No. The claim asserted was one for negligence, but --

THE COURT: That's the distinction, counsel.

MS. MCDOUGALL: That's exactly my point, Your Honor. Simply saying "promissory estoppel" is not enough.

THE COURT: It's not the label; it is the conduct that is

pleaded that counts, and the conduct wasn't an element of the case that you're telling me was exactly the same; so it was completely different.

The conduct was essentially the same as in *Barnes*, and so, therefore, is relatively indistinguishable from *Barnes* on this point, unless you can point me to something I'm missing there.

MS. MCDOUGALL: I can, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MCDOUGALL: The conduct in Barnes was very, very specific. It was a specific promise by a specific person to do a specific act.

This executive director of communications was going to walk the facts profile over to the division responsible for removal and they would be removed, and that is a very discernible, identifiable, measurable act.

In this case we have a plaintiff who is saying, "I contacted Craigslist multiple ways, multiple times. I emailed, I called, and in those calls I expressed my frustration with what was going on, I explained the effect on my family. I asked them to remove the posts; I asked them to send me identifying data. I asked them to prevent anything else related to me in any way, shape or manner possible."

And Craigslist, pursuant to its policy and practice, was helpful, removed the posts, sent the identifying information so the plaintiff could do something about it, and said, "Yes, we're going to try to help you."

Those are allegations that are --

THE COURT: That's, of course, not what is pleaded. They

didn't say, "We'll try to help you."

MS. MCDOUGALL: They said, "We'll take care of it."

THE COURT: Had they merely said, "We'll try to help you but we can't make any promises," as the Barnes court pointed out, that's a simple and easy way for the Internet provider -- however you prefer to refer to Craigslist -- to protect itself. Barnes pointed that out.

That's not the allegation here. I have to accept as true what is alleged.

MS. MCDOUGALL: I hear you, Your Honor, but the point that I'm actually trying to get to is that what is alleged here is an attack not based on a specific promise; it's based on Craigslist policy and practices of responding to complaints. It's been their policy and practice to be cooperative, to try to help to take care of it.

Now, if a complaint -- if a claim can be based on stating that compliance with those policies and practices constitutes a promise that takes a service provider out of 230, effectively there are two things that have happened. I mean 230 has had the guts ripped out of it here because --

THE COURT: Don't go there. Barnes answered that. It hasn't. It's easy to avoid that. It hasn't had its guts ripped out at all. It's only had its guts explained.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Well, Your Honor, I think -- I understand what you're saying. The Barnes court said that a service provider -- in this case -- in that case the executive director of communications -- could have said, "I'm going to walk it over but this is not a binding promise."

If this Court chooses to say that helping customers is a promise unless you say, "We're helping you, but this is not creating a binding promise" --

THE COURT: See, this is all going to the second point which you asked the Court to keep distinct. It's going to the question of whether there was a sufficient promise here.

I think that it's sufficiently pleaded. I understand you think that it isn't, but if it was, then I think that promise is sufficient to raise a contract, and therefore come within the Barnes rule concerning the scope of 230.

I understand you think that this was too vague. I don't.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Your Honor, my point is not that this promise was too vague. My point is that this addresses policies and practices of an online service provider, and the suggestion that --

THE COURT: If the policy of Craigslist were to reach an agreement with everybody who calls in, the fact that it had that policy would not protect it under 230, and I don't think you're telling me that that's Craigslist's policy nor could I get there, because it's not on the face of the pleadings in any event.

But it wouldn't matter because if the policy was to enter into a contract with everybody who calls, those contracts would still be enforceable.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Your Honor, if you would allow me to finish this point. My point is that if the Court chooses to say that an online service provider must be so specific in their language when they are addressing a complaint they must negate the

possibility of a promise, then that is regulation of the policy and practices of online service providers.

THE COURT: It's also got nothing whatsoever to do with either what I said my tentative ruling is based on or the discussion that we've had. But if you want to argue that strawman, go ahead.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Well, Your Honor, I don't think it is strawman because we have to deal first with this question of whether we're being treated as a publisher, and we are being treated as a publisher because this complaint focuses on our method, as a publisher, of dealing with complaints that are received by customer service. That's exactly what is addressed here.

And the outcome of this decision as it stands would impose on all online service providers -- not simply Craigslist -- an obligation -- either we shut down customer service entirely because -- unless we have some specific negating language, any commitment -- when somebody has asked to us help them, any commitment to help them, anything other than rebuffing the request could expose us to liability that otherwise we don't have under 230.

The best recourse is shut down customer service until we can find a template of language that requires -- that we are certain could not be deemed under any circumstance a promise, because otherwise we're giving up this immunity that's been granted to us.

And that is certainly not the intent behind 230. I don't believe that was the intent behind Barnes.

If you consider the Ninth Circuit's language, for example, in the Roommates case, and even if you look at the Northern District of California decision in the Goddard versus Google case, which is the only case to date to address Barnes in any substance, Barnes is an anomaly.

If you look at the language in those cases, the Ninth Circuit said that when there's a close call the close call has to be resolved in favor of immunity, because otherwise it's going to cut the heart out of Section 230.

It also noted that you have to interpret 230 to protect websites from costly and protracted legal battles, and the door that is being opened with the proposed tentative ruling would exactly expose service providers in a multitude of circumstances to protracted legal battles to get the immunity that 230 was intended to grant.

It is -- there's no way to interpret a requirement or a ruling that simply responding positively and constructively to customer complaints creates a promise unless you specifically negate it. There is no way to interpret it other than regulation of online service provider conduct policy and practice, and for that reason we submit that the tentative ruling on 230(c)(1) is mistaken.

We also believe, as a second issue, that it's mistaken on finding an agreement supported by promissory estoppel. You and I have discussed that, and I understand we have different views on that.

The one point, Your Honor, that you did not address there was the reliance issue, and I understand that you believe there

may be a promise that was alleged here, however, the exhibits to the complaint irrefutably --

THE COURT: "Irrefutably" may be one of the bigger overarguments I've heard this morning among several.

MS. MCDOUGALL: You're right.

THE COURT: It doesn't irrefutably do that at all. The fact that someone would continue to pursue other avenues hardly negates the reliance on the provider's promise not to allow this to happen again in the future.

I understand you don't think it was a promise, but assuming that the allegation is correct and sufficient that it was, that relates to the future. Pursuing remedies for the past hardly shows no reliance.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Your Honor, there's no allegation of reliance or -- there's no allegation of reliance but for the statement that plaintiff relied on these purported promises, and that's a conclusion. That's not --

THE COURT: It's also a fact. It's a mixed statement. If the argument is that there needs to be more specific allegations of specific things that were done in reliance, I don't think that that's the pleading standard in California.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Okay. Well, lastly, Your Honor, I would point out that we have also alleged protection under 230(c)(2). The existence of an agreement whether or not a service provider is treated as a publisher is entirely irrelevant under 230(c)(2). It's simply a standard that the service provider had to voluntarily act in good faith.

Now, I know the plaintiff has said we acted here pursuant to

a promise, but that's putting the cart before the horse.

Craigslist and its policy and practice of trying to be helpful

in response to complaints is a voluntary act. We don't have to

4 do this. 230 protects us if we don't. We don't have to do

5 this, but we do. We do it voluntarily, and there's no

6 allegation in the complaint that we did it other than in good

faith, and there's no -- there's no ulterior motive alleged and

there couldn't be. There's no -- there's no -- we weren't in

cahoots with the other defendants. None of that is alleged and

none of that existed here.

So 230(c)(2), in absence of 230(c)(1), provides the same protection and we rely on that.

THE COURT: Ms. Smith, were you going to argue this on behalf of the plaintiff?

MS. SMITH: Yes, I was, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. If you wouldn't mind moving over to the microphone, please.

MS. SMITH: Sure. As to the last point on 230(c)(2), the voluntary action here is definitely not present. Plaintiff Scott P. called into Craigslist. He asked for assistance. Craigslist promised to provide him with assistance and that did not happen in this case, Your Honor, and that's what the theory of this lawsuit is based on in the first cause of action.

The facts are more significant in this case than they were in *Barnes*. Specifically, there were three separate promises that were made. Three separate times Craigslist promised to perform certain actions and failed to do so.

In Barnes there was one specific promise that was

voluntarily undertaken by a representative of the company, as opposed to plaintiff calling in and speaking to a customer care representative.

THE COURT: Is that what you think "voluntary" means in the

THE COURT: Is that what you think "voluntary" means in the context of 230(c)(2)?

MS. SMITH: Well, Your Honor, we would agree with the Court in that the fact that plaintiff initiated these contacts, it was fully up to Craigslist and the capability of the representative to take no steps to assist him, to make no promises.

THE COURT: If that's what 230(c)(2) were all about -- and I'm not sure at all that it is -- that's what Ms. McDougall's argument is. They didn't have to do it at all, so they volunteered to do it.

MR. CIFARELLI: Your Honor, this is --

THE COURT: No, counsel. We're not going to back and forth on this. Ms. Smith is arguing this point. Plaintiff gets somebody to argue. I'm not going to have a tag team on this.

MR. CIFARELLI: Okay. I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Smith, go ahead.

MS. SMITH: I'm sorry, had you finished, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. SMITH: I'm not sure if there was a question to me. I lost -- I thought you were asking me a question, Your Honor. I was trying to answer the question.

THE COURT: It is. If that is what you think 230(c)(2) is about and that the problem with it is it isn't voluntary, that's exactly Ms. McDougall's argument: That what you just said, that they didn't have to do anything, is clearly right and they

voluntarily chose to do something.

MS. SMITH: Well, no, Your Honor. In this case they specifically took action to -- and took steps to prevent the conduct from occurring, so it was not in the context of 230(c)(2).

As to the facts regarding whether or not there was a promise, those are factual issues, Your Honor, that will have to be addressed at a later stage in this action. At the pleading stage the facts pled regarding reliance and promise were sufficient and Ms. McDougall's arguing facts regarding a promise.

We'll submit on the tentative, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. McDougall, anything else?

MS. MCDOUGALL: Your Honor, the only thing I would add is if the Court is inclined to issue the ruling in this case pursuant to the tentative ruling, we would like to request permission to file an interlocutory appeal, or at least alert the Court that we would like to file a briefing seeking an interlocutory appeal and move to stay discovery with respect to Craigslist during the pendency of that appeal.

We say that not because of simply the effect on Craigslist in this case. This is an issue that is going to affect service providers nationally, potentially subject them to different standards in different states. It's an issue of significant import to an industry that is very relevant and important, both to the state and to the nation.

THE COURT: Ms. Smith.

MS. SMITH: This issue has already been decided and

addressed by Barnes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But not by a California court. The argument to do that in my mind is not that I have any question that if Barnes were controlling this should go forward on that basis. It's a fair question whether the California courts of appeal and Supreme Court are going to adopt Barnes's view of Section 230. That's an issue of first impression. It has a certain amount of significance to it.

Counsel, would you please stop nodding your head constantly.

MR. LEIDER: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: It's really very distracting, and I don't need to be told when you do or don't agree with anything I say.

MR. LEIDER: I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: This is how distracting it is, I forgot where I was.

It is a point of first impression and it is potentially a significant issue. So the question is -- I'm not going to order an interlocutory appeal, or refer this to the Court of Appeal, or anything like that. The question is whether I should stay this for a modest amount of time for the defendant to see if they can get the Court of Appeal to accept a writ, and whether the Court of Appeal is prepared to do that, and then stay this further.

MR. CIFARELLI: Your Honor, this is Tom Cifarelli. May I respond?

THE COURT: All right. This is a separate issue. Go ahead

MR. CIFARELLI: With respect to their appeal, there's nothing to stop the defense from taking an appeal. A stay,

however, would only further delay this case beyond which we've already suffered.

THE COURT: Of course, they can't take an appeal. There's

MR. CIFARELLI: A writ, excuse me, Your Honor.

nothing to stop them from taking a writ, but --

THE COURT: But that's something that we can find out pretty quickly whether the Court of Appeal is interested or not.

MR. CIFARELLI: That's correct.

THE COURT: So the stay wouldn't need to be for more than 10 or 15 days.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Your Honor, I would also --

THE COURT: Hold on.

MS. MCDOUGALL: I beg your pardon.

THE COURT: Mr. Cifarelli has the floor. Anything else,

Mr. Cifarelli?

MR. CIFARELLI: No, Your Honor. Thank you, Your Honor, other than the fact that we would like to get on with the discovery in this matter.

And frankly, Your Honor, this -- counsel for defendant Craigslist has mentioned that this impacts Internet companies throughout the country. The fact is that this is a very unique set of facts in this case based upon very specific promises made by Craigslist.

THE COURT: Maybe, maybe not. I don't know that. I don't know whether every plaintiff's attorney with a complaint about an Internet service provider will put what that plaintiff now views as magic words into their conversations and this issue pop up all over the place. I don't know that.

I certainly don't have any record to suggest that this is unique, and in fact, Ms. McDougall tells me that it's consistent with Craigslist's policy on how to handle callers, so maybe it's all over the place. I don't know.

MR. CIFARELLI: There are no other cases out there that describe facts like this. In fact, this is in many ways more specific as it relates to promises and multiple promises than Barnes was. So I don't think there's a flood of similar cases. There's no indication that there's a flood of similar cases out there like this very unique set of facts.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Your Honor, may I make one comment?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. MCDOUGALL: We're only asking for a stay of discovery with respect to Craigslist, and that's the only thing that's necessary here, and that will not impact the case proceeding on the employment discrimination and harassment claims.

THE COURT: All right. The tentative ruling is going to be confirmed. The 17200 claim is sustained without leave to amend.

The promissory estoppel claim, the demurrer is overruled for the reasons that I've indicated. It is not barred by Section 230 and is sufficient.

That decision is going to be -- at the request of the defendant, discovery against Craigslist will be stayed, but it will be stayed for a period of two weeks only to permit Craigslist, if they choose, to seek a writ and give time for the Court of Appeal, should it choose, to accept that writ and extend a stay should it so choose.

The Court isn't taking any position one way or another on whether any such writ is appropriate or significant, but I do recognize that this is an issue of first impression in the California courts.

So that's going to be the Court's order. Both sides are getting a piece of this. Ms. McDougall, if you want to take responsibility for preparing a form of order on the demurrer.

MS. MCDOUGALL: Will do.

THE COURT: All right. That gets us to the motion to change venue, which was continued until today to find out what was going to happen with the demurrer.

The outcome of the demurrer is that Craigslist remains a defendant, and the claims against Craigslist are distinct from the claims against Foster Farms. And I think that, while again I'm not aware of case law which has specifically answered the question of whether under these circumstances the FEHA venue provisions must overcome even claims on distinct facts against a separate defendant alleged in the same case, the *Brown* court seems to have confined its ruling short of this situation.

So I am inclined, therefore, to deny the motion to change venue, but as indicated, not award anybody any costs with respect to that.

Mr. Helsley, if you would like to address that.

MR. HELSLEY: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

What I would really like to address is just more of a clarification as to your findings rather than to your conclusion. Part of the reason is, as in my papers as you probably saw, this is probably more properly brought as a

misjoinder than a demurrer.

THE COURT: I'm not going to take that up in this case.

That was raised only on reply --

MR. HELSLEY: Exactly.

THE COURT: -- and I'm certainly not encouraging that motion or suggesting that it has any merit, but I just don't think it's properly before me today.

MR. HELSLEY: Right. And that's why -- I'm not going to ask you to rule on that; it was more to get clarification as to your factual findings in making this ruling.

For example, I assume that you adopted plaintiff's contentions that the FEHA and non-FEHA claims do not arise from the same --

THE COURT: Don't try to pin me down fact by fact through this. I'm not going to issue a statement of decision on that. That's not appropriate.

On the facts as presented here and the law as presented here in the moving papers, I think it is insufficient to permit -- to require change of venue, and therefore to permit change of venue, given the presence in this case of another defendant sued.

I already said this. You're asking me to repeat the basis for the ruling which I've already given you.

MR. HELSLEY: Okay. And even more so now, now that Craigslist -- the 17200 claim is gone, all that we're left with now is just a breach of contract claim between Craigslist and the plaintiff, and that's --

THE COURT: Where the breach of contract has to do with the

consequences of your client's acts. But again, I'm not going to get into those issues.

MR. HELSLEY: That's where it gets murky. On the one hand, they're saying Craigslist has nothing to do with Foster Farms; it's a different set of circumstances, a different set of facts.

THE COURT: Those are different things. Nobody said it had nothing to do with Foster Farms. It obviously has much to do with Foster Farms, but that doesn't -- that's not what *Brown* was talking about in terms of the factual basis for the claims that would require FEHA venue to control in my view.

MR. HELSLEY: Brown said that given the same set of facts and the same set of circumstances, that the FEHA special venue provisions control, and here --

THE COURT: We don't.

MR. HELSLEY: -- they don't.

THE COURT: Therefore, the venue provisions don't control, and therefore your motion is denied.

MR. HELSLEY: And that's the clarification. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anybody else want to speak to that motion?

MS. SMITH: No, Your Honor.

MS. MCDOUGALL: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The tentative ruling is confirmed. The motion to change venue is denied.

I'll ask the plaintiff to prepare a form of order with respect to that, unless somebody brought a form of order.

MS. SMITH: I'll prepare the order, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HELSLEY: Just one more thing, Your Honor, I'm sorry.

Ten days to respond? 1 THE COURT: Whatever time is provided under the statute. 2 MR. HELSLEY: Thank you. 3 MR. CIFARELLI: Your Honor, this is Tom Cifarelli on the 4 phone. I just have a question for clarification relative to 5 Craigslist. Since Your Honor has granted or provided a two-week 6 stay on discovery as to Craigslist, when will the ten days 7 Craigslist has to answer start to run? 8 THE COURT: Immediately on notice of entry of the order. 9 MR. CIFARELLI: Okay. So it doesn't affect their ability or 10 requirement to answer? 11 THE COURT: Why are we having this discussion? Counsel was 12 very clear that the only thing she wanted stayed was discovery; 13 that everything else could go forward. 14 MR. CIFARELLI: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: My order was that everything -- that what was 16 stayed was discovery. If you're cross-examining me, don't do 17 18 it. If there's some -- I don't understand why that discussion 19 is coming up. 20 MR. CIFARELLI: I understand. I was just unclear. Now I'm Thank you, Your Honor. 21 clear. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, all. 22 MS. MCDOUGALL: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 24 MR. HELSLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 (Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded.) ---000---26

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State of California)
)
County of San Francisco)

I, Carol A. Karen, Official Reporter for the Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, do hereby certify:

That I was present at the time of the above proceedings;

That I took down in machine shorthand notes all proceedings had and testimony given;

That I thereafter transcribed said shorthand notes with the aid of a computer;

That the above and foregoing is a full, true, and correct transcription of said shorthand notes, and a full, true and correct transcript of all proceedings had and testimony taken;

That I am not a party to the action or related to a party or counsel;

That I have no financial or other interest in the outcome of the action.

Dated: June 3, 2010

Carol A. Karen, CSR No. 8189