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12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

13 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

14 TASH HEPTING, GREGORY HICKS,)
 15 CAROLYN JEWEL and ERIK KNUTZEN, on)
 16 Behalf of Themselves and All Others Similarly)
 17 Situated,)

16 Plaintiffs,)

17 vs.)

18 AT&T CORP., et al.)

19 Defendants.)
 20)

No. C-06-00672-VRW

CLASS ACTION

16 PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO
 17 DEFENDANT AT&T INC.'S MOTION TO
 18 DISMISS AMENDED COMPLAINT

DATE: June 23, 2006

TIME: 9:30 a.m.

COURTROOM: Hon. Vaughn Walker

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ISSUE TO BE DECIDED

Whether this Court may assert personal jurisdiction over AT&T Inc., a foreign corporation that claims not to do business in California, but whose own public filings, press releases, and web site show that AT&T Inc. not only does substantial and continuous business in California, but with the state itself through its legislators and regulators.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

This case is a class action brought on behalf of all residential customers and subscribers of defendants AT&T Corp. and AT&T Inc. alleging, among other things, that defendants are violating the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution and several federal statutes by conducting, on behalf of the government, warrantless, suspicionless searches and seizures of the domestic and international communications of millions of Americans, including plaintiffs. The case also alleges that defendants have opened key telecommunications databases to direct access by the government, disclosing detailed communications records about millions of their customers, again including plaintiffs.¹

AT&T Inc. moved to dismiss plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint for Damages, Declaratory and Injunctive Relief (“Complaint”) on Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2) lack of personal jurisdiction grounds. Co-defendant AT&T Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of AT&T Inc., made its own motion to dismiss, joined by AT&T Inc., on grounds distinct from those asserted by AT&T Inc.² Because this opposition concerns AT&T Inc., all references herein to “AT&T” are references only to AT&T Inc. Similarly, all references herein to “SBC” are references only to SBC Communications, Inc., the

¹ Plaintiffs allege statutory violations including without limitation: 50 U.S.C. §1809, 18 U.S.C. §2511, 47 U.S.C. §605 and 18 U.S.C. §2702 on behalf of a nationwide class and allege those plus a violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200 on behalf of the California sub-class.

² Plaintiffs separately respond to the Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) arguments raised by AT&T Corp. and joined by AT&T Inc. Plaintiffs’ response to those arguments applies equally to both, and plaintiffs focus here only on the jurisdictional argument of AT&T Inc.

1 name by which AT&T was known prior to the November 2005 merger with AT&T Corp. and the
2 ensuing corporate name change.

3 **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATING TO JURISDICTION**

4 AT&T's sole evidence in support of its motion is the Declaration of Starlene Meyerkord
5 ("Meyerkord Decl."). For the purpose of this opposition (*cf.* n.3, *infra*), plaintiffs do not dispute
6 much of what Ms. Meyerkord says. But, plaintiffs will show her statements are simply beside the
7 point. Plaintiffs' argument is based largely on facts not addressed by Ms. Meyerkord; AT&T's
8 contacts are significant in California, and are vastly greater than described in her declaration.

9 AT&T spends millions of dollars to influence California legislators in developing
10 telecommunications policy and passing legislation favorable to AT&T. Although describing itself as
11 a mere holding company, AT&T blurs the distinction between it and its subsidiaries in important
12 respects pertinent to the exercise of personal jurisdiction. Its press releases repeatedly refer to
13 AT&T doing business in California. It acts as an intermediary between California consumers and
14 AT&T subsidiaries. AT&T maintains an interactive e-commerce web site that offers California-
15 specific products and services to California residents. Typing "www.att.com" into a web browser
16 directs a consumer to an SBC web site. On the web site, a California consumer can enter into a
17 binding contract for services in California offered by AT&T or its subsidiaries, including for local
18 and long distance telephone services and for Internet services.

19 **III. ARGUMENT**

20 This Court has jurisdiction over AT&T based on its own contacts with California, whether
21 under its current name or its former SBC name. In *Covad Commc'ns Co. v. Pac. Bell*, No. C 98-
22 1887 SI, 1999 WL 33757058, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22789 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 1999),³ Judge
23 Illston so held, on a showing no greater than will be made here. This Court also has jurisdiction over
24 AT&T based on AT&T's relationship with AT&T Corp. and other subsidiaries.

25
26 ³ Pursuant to the Court's Standing Orders, any unpublished opinions must include both the
27 Westlaw and Lexis citation. Unless the parallel cite is unavailable, all pin cites are to the Westlaw
28 citation unless only the Lexis citation is available.

1 **A. Burden of Demonstrating Jurisdiction**

2 It is plaintiffs' burden to show that jurisdiction exists. *Doe v. Unocal Corp.*, 248 F.3d 915,
 3 922 (9th Cir. 2001). Where a motion such as this is decided solely on the written submissions and
 4 argument of counsel, plaintiffs need not prove their case to a preponderance of the evidence. *Data*
 5 *Disc, Inc. v. Sys. Tech. Assocs. Inc.*, 557 F.2d 1280, 1285 (9th Cir. 1977). Rather, plaintiffs need
 6 only make a *prima facie* showing – a showing that, if the facts presented by plaintiffs are proven to
 7 be true, then the exercise of jurisdiction over the defendant is appropriate. *Id.*; *Ballard v. Savage*, 65
 8 F.3d 1495, 1498 (9th Cir. 1995). Uncontroverted allegations in the Complaint and factual conflicts
 9 between the parties' declarations must be resolved in favor of plaintiffs. *Unocal*, 248 F.3d at 922;
 10 *American Tel. & Tel. Co. v. Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert*, 94 F.3d 586, 588-89 (9th Cir. 1996).

11 While the Court may hold an evidentiary hearing, neither party has requested one. Plaintiffs
 12 do not believe such a hearing is necessary because, through the Complaint and these papers, they
 13 have demonstrated a *prima facie* showing that this Court has jurisdiction over AT&T.⁴

14 **B. General Principles of Jurisdiction**

15 All jurisdictional jurisprudence stems from one basic notion: whether maintenance of an
 16 action against a foreign defendant does or does not offend ““traditional notions of fair play and
 17 substantial justice,”” based on whether the foreign defendant has “minimum contacts” with the
 18 forum state. *International Shoe Co. v. State of Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945) (citation
 19 omitted).⁵

23 ⁴ If the Court should decide to hold an evidentiary hearing, then plaintiffs request the
 24 opportunity to do targeted jurisdictional discovery of AT&T in advance of that hearing on issues
 pertaining to both general and specific jurisdiction. *See Unocal*, 248 F.3d at 921.

25 ⁵ Personal jurisdiction is a matter of state law, even in federal courts exercising federal
 26 question jurisdiction. *Unocal*, 248 F.3d at 921-22. However, the reach of the California long-arm
 27 statute, California Code of Civil Procedure §410.10, is the maximum permitted by the Constitutions
 of California and the United States. Thus, the analysis is one of due process. *Bancroft & Masters,*
Inc. v. Augusta Nat'l Inc., 223 F.3d 1082, 1086 (9th Cir. 2000).

1 Jurisdiction may be asserted in either or both of two manners: general jurisdiction and
2 specific jurisdiction. General jurisdiction may be based on a defendant’s actual or virtual presence
3 in the forum. The basic standard for general jurisdiction is set forth in *Bancroft & Masters*:

4 A defendant whose contacts with a state are “substantial” or “continuous and
5 systematic” can be haled into court in that state in any action, even if the action is
6 unrelated to those contacts. This is known as general jurisdiction. The standard for
7 establishing general jurisdiction is “fairly high,” and requires that the defendant’s
8 contacts be of the sort that approximate physical presence. . . .

9 *Id.* (internal citations omitted).

10 When a “local subsidiary performs a function that is compatible with, and assists the parent
11 in the pursuit of, the parent’s *own* business,” then, under the representative services doctrine, the
12 non-resident parent is subject to the jurisdiction of courts where the local subsidiary operates. *DVI,*
13 *Inc. v. Superior Court*, 104 Cal. App. 4th 1080, 1093 (2002) (emphasis in original) (citation
14 omitted). Courts have held that simple holding companies are not subject to jurisdiction on account
15 of the acts of their subsidiaries, but in *Covad*, the court found that plaintiffs made a *prima facie*
16 showing that SBC –AT&T’s former name – was “in fact, more than a simple holding company.”
17 1999 WL 33757058, at *6. In light of the showing of AT&T’s presence in California and its
18 relationship with AT&T Corp. and other subsidiaries, this Court should find that plaintiffs have
19 demonstrated that there is personal jurisdiction over AT&T.

20 Even if a foreign defendant’s contacts with California are not sufficient for general
21 jurisdiction, specific jurisdiction will exist if:

22 (1) the defendant has performed some act or consummated some
23 transaction within the forum or otherwise purposefully availed himself of the
24 privileges of conducting activities in the forum, (2) the claim arises out of or results
25 from the defendant’s forum-related activities, and (3) the exercise of jurisdiction is
26 reasonable.

27 *Bancroft & Masters*, 223 F.3d at 1086. Further, the Court “must evaluate all of a defendant’s
28 contacts with the forum state, whether or not those contacts involve wrongful activity by the
29 defendant.” *Yahoo! Inc. v. La Ligue Contre Le Racisme et L’Antisemitisme*, 433 F.3d 1199, 1207

1 (9th Cir. 2006)(*en banc*), *cert. denied*, No. 05-1302, 2006 WL 993483, 2006 U.S. LEXIS 4180 (May
2 30, 2006).⁶

3 Here, plaintiffs will show that AT&T is subject to both general jurisdiction and specific
4 jurisdiction in California.

5 **C. The Court Has General Jurisdiction Over AT&T**

6 Despite AT&T's assertion that it is merely a passive holding company which acquires
7 subsidiaries for investment purposes only (Meyerkord Decl., ¶4), the facts show that AT&T's
8 activities and contacts are pervasive in California. Thus, AT&T is present in California for
9 jurisdictional purposes even if, as AT&T contends (Meyerkord Decl., ¶11), it has no offices in
10 California. Furthermore, contrary to AT&T's claim (Meyerkord Decl., ¶5), AT&T is a
11 telecommunications company. Its purpose is to market itself and acquire customers who buy its
12 products or subscribe to its services. If AT&T did not have subsidiaries to provide these services, it
13 would have to undertake the work itself. Thus, AT&T should be considered present in California
14 under the representative services doctrine.

15 **1. AT&T Lobbies Extensively California State Legislators and**
16 **Regulators**

17 Public records disclose that, during the first five quarters of the 2005-2006 California
18 legislative session (January 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006), AT&T and its affiliates spent a
19 whopping \$4,640,957.23 lobbying California State legislators and other government officials, plus
20 \$171,587.88 lobbying the California Public Utilities Commission. *See* Exhibit A to the
21 accompanying Declaration of James S. Tyre ("Tyre Decl."). As required by California Government
22 Code §86109.5, the records are available at Cal-Access <<http://cal-access.ss.ca.gov/default.aspx>>, a
23 web site maintained by the California Secretary of State.⁷ The "Lobbyist Employer" listing as

24 ⁶ *Yahoo!* also clarified that only a jurisdictionally sufficient amount of harm, not the "brunt" of
25 the harm, need occur in the forum state. *Id.* at 1206.

26 ⁷ To get to the page represented by Tyre Decl. Ex. A, start at the Cal-Access default page, set
27 forth in the text. On the left side, click on "Lobbying Activity," then "Lobbyist Employers." Scroll
28 down to "AT&T Inc. and its Affiliates," click on that link. Towards the top of the page that will be
displayed it says "View." Click the "Financial Activity/Filing History" button.

1 “AT&T Inc. and its Affiliates” is the direct result of repeated certifications, under penalty of perjury,
2 that “AT&T Inc. and its Affiliates” is the Lobbyist Employer.

3 In the “Electronic Filings” section of Tyre Decl., Ex. A, the top listed document is AT&T’s
4 most recently amended “Lobbyist Employer Registration Statement,” filed May 17, 2006 (Tyre
5 Decl., Ex. B). Signed under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, it lists the
6 Lobbyist Employer as “AT&T Inc. and its Affiliates,” and states that AT&T will attempt to
7 influence the Governor’s Office and all other Executive Branch agencies, the Fair Political Practices
8 Commission, the California Public Utilities Commission and the State Board of Equalization (*id.* at
9 4) as well as the California State Legislature. *Id.* at 1. Candidly, AT&T states that the business
10 entity is engaged in the “Telecommunications Industry.” *Id.* at 2.

11 Nor is that an isolated filing. AT&T’s second most recent filing, as listed on Tyre Decl., Ex.
12 A, is its “Lobbying Firm Activity Authorization,” filed May 9, 2006 (Tyre Decl., Ex. C). Again
13 under penalty of perjury, the filer is “AT&T Inc. and its Affiliates,” and the business entity is
14 engaged in the telecommunications industry. To the same effect is the “Report of Lobbyist
15 Employer,” filed May 1, 2006 for the filing period January 1, 2006-March 31, 2006. Tyre Decl., Ex.
16 D. That report shows the lobbying expenditures for the quarterly period. Adding those expenditures
17 to those shown on the reports for the four previous quarters results in the totals shown on Tyre Decl.,
18 Ex. A.

19 Nor is the express inclusion of the corporate parent, supposedly just a passive holding
20 company, a post-merger phenomenon. The second most recent “Report of Lobbyist Employer and
21 Report of Lobbying Coalition,” filed January 31, 2006 for the filing period October 1, 2005-
22 December 31, 2005 (Tyre Decl., Ex. E) lists the name of the filer as “Pacific Telesis Group and its
23 Subsidiaries, Affiliates of AT&T, Inc.*” Under penalty of perjury, on the last page of the report,
24 AT&T explains the asterisk as follows:

25 Effective November 18, 2005, SBC Communications, Inc. acquired AT&T
26 Corporation. The surviving corporation, SBC Communications, Inc., – has since
27 changed its name to AT&T Inc. This report discloses lobbying activities of Pacific
28 Telesis Group and its subsidiaries, affiliates of – AT&T Inc., ***including the former
SBC Communications, Inc.*** Lobbying activities of AT&T Corporation are
separately disclosed on reports filed by that entity.

1 *Id.* (emphasis added).

2 No California court has addressed whether a non-resident’s lobbying activities can form the
 3 basis for personal jurisdiction. However, courts outside California have addressed the issue, and
 4 have regularly asserted jurisdiction over non-resident defendants because of their lobbying activities.
 5 *E.g.*, *Shepherd Invs. Int’l, Ltd. v. Verizon Commc’ns Inc.*, 373 F. Supp. 2d 853 (E.D. Wis. 2005);
 6 *Chamberlain v. Am. Tobacco Co.*, No. 1:96-CV-02005-PAG, 1999 WL 33994451, 1999 U.S. Dist.
 7 LEXIS 22636, (N.D. Ohio Nov. 19, 1999); *State of Maine v. Phillip Morris, Inc.*, Docket No. CV-
 8 97-134, 1998 Me. Super. LEXIS 240 (Sept. 30, 1998). That is because “when a defendant lobbies a
 9 state legislature which is charged with running the affairs of the state itself, the defendant necessarily
 10 intends to have an impact on the forum.” *Chamberlain*, 1999 WL 33994451, at *22; *see* Mary
 11 Twitchell, *Why We Keep Doing Business with Doing-Business Jurisdiction*, 2001 U. Chi. Legal F.
 12 171, 188 (“Lobbying activities within the forum should also be of some significance, since that is
 13 one way that a corporate insider can influence local lawmaking . . .”). “[O]ne indicator of
 14 ‘insiderness,’ or, if you will, ‘localness,’ is participation in some fashion in the public affairs in the
 15 forum.” *Shepherd Invs.*, 373 F. Supp. 2d at 862. AT&T seeks to influence California agencies and
 16 legislators in their policy making and in proposed legislation relating to telecommunications.⁸

17
 18
 19 _____
 20 ⁸ Courts in the District of Columbia have developed a “government contacts” exception so that
 21 non-resident entities do not have to be concerned that lobbying the federal government would
 22 subject them to jurisdiction. *See Atlantigas Corp. v. Nisource, Inc.*, 290 F. Supp. 2d 34, 44 (D.D.C.
 23 2003); *Chamberlain*, 1999 WL 33994451, at *22. Although other courts have also adopted a
 24 government contacts exception, the better view is that it should be applicable only in the District of
 25 Columbia since lobbying there may be seeking to influence the federal government, whereas
 26 lobbying in a state is seeking to influence that state’s policies and legislation. *See, e.g., Shepherd*
 27 *Invs.*, 373 F. Supp. 2d at 865-66.
 28

1 Because AT&T participates in the public affairs in California, to protect and expand its business
2 here, AT&T should be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.⁹

3 **2. AT&T’s Press Releases Show that AT&T Does Substantial**
4 **Telecommunications Business, and Does It in California**

5 AT&T’s own press releases, available on AT&T’s web site, disclose a wide variety of
6 business activities being engaged in by AT&T, much of them in California. AT&T asserts that the
7 web site is maintained by an unnamed subsidiary of AT&T, not by AT&T itself. Meyerkord Decl.,
8 ¶15. But Ms. Meyerkord does not speak to whether the press releases were penned by AT&T or by
9 another, nor whether a consumer, visiting the site, would reasonably believe it to be an AT&T web
10 site. At the very least, statements on the site listed below are adoptive admissions by AT&T under
11 Fed. R. Evid. §801(d)(2)(B), (C) or (D).¹⁰

12 By way of example only are some of AT&T’s recent press releases:

- 13 • January 5, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. F): “*AT&T Inc.* (NYSE: T) today
14 announced the appointment of Kenneth Mcneely as president, external affairs, for
15 AT&T’s operations in California. . . .”
- 16 • March 6, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. G): “Some people may call in sick;
17 others may say that the dog ate their keys, but whatever the excuse, AT&T is
18 challenging Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim fans to come up with their best excuse
19 for attending opening-day activities at Angel Stadium of Anaheim. *AT&T Inc.*
20 (NYSE: T) today announced a four-week Opening Day Off program, which enables

21 ⁹ See also Lea Brilmayer, *et al.*, *A General Look at General Jurisdiction*, 66 Tex. L. Rev. 721,
22 742 (1988):

23 [A] corporate defendant cannot exert political influence by the right to vote. Instead,
24 they may lobby, advertise, make campaign contributions, and exert other types of
25 political pressure where they have a substantial enough stake in the political process
26 to justify such activity. This decision to exert political influence, however, does not
27 depend on whether the corporation has its greatest attachment to that state, but rather
28 on whether the level of attachment in that state exceeds the threshold beyond which
exerting political influence is profitable.

¹⁰ Section 801 reads, in relevant part:

(d) Statements which are not hearsay. A statement is not hearsay if . . . (2)
[a]dmission [is] by party-opponent. The statement is offered against a party and is
. . . (B) a statement of which the party has manifested an adoption or belief in its
truth, or (C) a statement by a person authorized by the party to make a statement
concerning the subject, or (D) a statement by the party's agent or servant concerning
a matter within the scope of the agency or employment, made during the existence of
the relationship

1 fans to register online for tickets to the Angels home-opener against the New York
2 Yankees.”

3 • March 9, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. H): “**AT&T Inc.** (NYSE: T)
4 announced today a new optical and data-networking services contract with the city of
5 Folsom, Calif.”

6 • March 15, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. I): “**AT&T Inc.** (NYSE: T) today
7 announced a new contract with the Daughters of Charity Health System (DCHS), a
8 regional health care system of six hospitals and medical centers located in Northern
9 and Southern California.”

10 • April 3, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. J): “**AT&T Inc.** (NYSE: T) announced a
11 new optical networking contract with Irvine Unified School District (USD), a public
12 school district . . . serving Irvine, Calif.”

13 • April 10, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. K): “Imagine buying high speed
14 Internet service and home networking equipment that includes a visit by a technology
15 expert who comes to your house, sets up your services, and charges you little to
16 nothing.

17 It’s not a broadband pipe dream. **AT&T Inc.** (NYSE: T) today announced that very
18 offer to help customers enjoy today’s digital lifestyle.”

19 • April 12, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. L): “**AT&T Inc.** (NYSE: T) today
20 announced a new optical services contract with Pajaro Valley Unified School District
21 (USD), a California school district. . . .”

22 • April 21, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. M): “**AT&T Inc.** (NYSE: T) today
23 announced that it will be providing optical network services to Los Angeles
24 County. . . .”

25 • April 26, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. N): “**AT&T Inc.** (NYSE: T) today
26 announced a new, higher-speed tier for its AT&T Yahoo!® High Speed Internet
27 service that meets consumers’ growing demand for greater bandwidth, while
28 delivering a market-leading price.

Beginning Monday, May 1, new residential customers who order AT&T
Yahoo! High Speed Internet service online through www.att.com can
purchase the Elite service. . . .”

• April 28, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. O): “**AT&T Inc.** (NYSE: T) today
announced a new voice and data services contract with East West Bank, the second-
largest Los Angeles-based independent commercial bank.”

These press releases, just a sampling of AT&T’s press releases in January through April of
this year, show two things: (1) that AT&T is in the business of telecommunications, not just the
business of owning other businesses; and (2) that AT&T does substantial, systematic and continuous
telecommunications business in California. This is not a case where affiliated entities simply share a
common brand name. Plaintiffs do not dispute that “AT&T” is a brand name, but each press release

1 names specifically “AT&T Inc.,” and includes the New York Stock Exchange symbol (“T”) for that
2 company alone. “AT&T Inc.” is a single corporation, not a family of affiliates and subsidiaries that
3 share the “AT&T” brand.

4 Nor can AT&T be heard to say that, simply as a matter of uniform style, its press releases
5 always refer to AT&T Inc. rather than to the supposedly appropriate subsidiaries or affiliates.¹¹ To
6 the contrary, when AT&T wants to name a subsidiary or affiliate, it knows perfectly well how to do
7 so. Again, by way of example only:

- 8 • January 26, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. P): “The AT&T Foundation – the
9 philanthropic arm of AT&T Inc. – today announced that it awarded. . . .”
- 10 • March 14, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. Q): “Statement of AT&T Indiana
11 Regarding HB 1279 Being Signed into Law. . . .”
- 12 • March 29, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. R), “AT&T California today
13 announced its financial commitment to bring next-generation interactive television
14 and video services to the state. . . .”
- 15 • April 12, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. S): “When ABC’s reality series
16 ‘Extreme Makeover: Home Edition’ selected the hurricane-damaged fire station
17 of the southeast Texas coastal community Sabine Pass for its trademark seven-day
18 transformation, AT&T Texas . . . pitched in to deliver a state-of-the-art
19 communications system for the rebuilt fire station.”
- 20 • April 18, 2006 Press Release (Tyre Decl., Ex. T): “AT&T Government Solutions has
21 been awarded a contract”

22 AT&T tries to have it both ways: It tries to do business in and with California but to escape
23 being subject to California jurisdiction, it cannot tout that “AT&T Inc.” provides a wide variety of
24 telecommunications services yet argue credibly that, for jurisdictional purposes, it is a mere holding
25 company that does no business in California. It is that simple.

26 ¹¹ Even if AT&T could say that, references to “AT&T Inc.” and to doing business in California
27 are admissions under Fed. R. Evid. §801(d)(2)(A), which reads:

28 (d) Statements which are not hearsay. A statement is not hearsay if . . . (2)
[a]dmission [is] by party-opponent. The statement is offered against a party and is
(A) the party's own statement in either an individual or a representative capacity

1 **3. AT&T Is Not a Pure Holding Company**

2 Additional documents available on AT&T’s web site make clear the true nature of the
3 company. Once again, by way of example only:

- 4 • AT&T Fact Sheet (Tyre Decl., Ex. U): “AT&T is the largest telecommunications
5 company in the United States. . . .”
- 6 • AT&T Diversity and Inclusion (Tyre Decl., Ex. V): “Today, AT&T’s 50-state
7 workforce. . . .”
- 8 • AT&T Careers (Tyre Decl., Ex. W): “We’re the new AT&T, one of the largest
9 telecommunications companies in the world. We offer communications products and
10 services. . . .”
- AT&T Career Locations (Tyre Decl., Ex. X): “Wherever you look for leadership in
the world of telecommunications, you will find AT&T Inc. The new AT&T provides
services to virtually every country and territory in the world. . . .”

11 AT&T also offers career opportunities through its web site. The Management Opportunities
12 page (Tyre Decl., Ex. Y) begins “Welcome to AT&T’s e-Recruiting System for Management
13 Opportunities” and allows one to search for management positions by location, department, title and
14 other criteria. A search for management opportunities in the San Francisco area (Tyre Decl., Ex. Z)
15 shows, as of the date of the search, five open positions.

16 **4. AT&T Has Conceded or Consented to Jurisdiction in
17 California and the Ninth Circuit**

18 A party’s activities in the forum courts factor into the jurisdictional analysis, *e.g.*, *Shepherd*
19 *Invs.*, 373 F. Supp. 2d at 865, and weigh in favor of a court exercising jurisdiction over the non-
20 resident defendant. SBC has recently either conceded or consented to California and Ninth Circuit
21 jurisdiction.

22 In *RLH Indus., Inc. v. SBC Commc’ns, Inc.*, 133 Cal. App. 4th 1277, 1293 (2005), the court
23 noted that SBC conceded the jurisdiction of the California court.

24 In *Brand X Internet Servs. v. FCC*, 345 F.3d 1120 (9th Cir. 2003), *rev’d on other grounds*,
25 125 S. Ct. 2688 (2005), SBC consented to the jurisdiction of the Ninth Circuit. In that case, the
26 Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) issued a declaratory ruling that cable broadband
27 Internet service was not cable service, but rather was, at least in part, a telecommunications service
28 within the meaning of the Telecommunications Act. Petitions seeking review of the FCC ruling

1 were filed in various circuits, then consolidated in the Ninth Circuit. After that consolidation, and
2 rather than limiting itself to expressing its views as an *amicus curiae*, SBC intervened. It thus made
3 itself a party and subjected itself voluntarily to the jurisdiction of the Ninth Circuit.

4 SBC's brief, *Brand X Internet Servs. v. FCC*, No. 02-70518, 2002 WL 32191903 (9th Cir.
5 Dec. 9, 2002), holds interest beyond the mere fact of SBC's intervention. Simply stated, the brief
6 argues the merits of the controversy. If AT&T (then SBC) really is a pure holding company, as it
7 claims in the pending motion, then AT&T should have had no interest in the merits. Plaintiffs
8 understand fully why *telecommunications* companies had a significant interest in the FCC ruling
9 and subsequent court proceedings. But if AT&T is not a telecommunications company, then the
10 intervenors should have been, and the argument should have been made by, the allegedly appropriate
11 subsidiaries of AT&T.

12 **5. Many Courts, Including the Northern District of California,
13 Have Exercised Jurisdiction Over AT&T**

14 Distilled to its essence, AT&T's argument is this: AT&T is incorporated in Delaware with its
15 sole place of business in Texas; AT&T is a pure holding company, not engaged in the
16 telecommunications or any other business that provides goods or services to others; rather, according
17 to AT&T, its sole business is to invest in other businesses, including various subsidiaries and
18 affiliates that are in the telecommunications business. Thus, if one accepts AT&T's argument,
19 Delaware and Texas would be the only forums in which AT&T is amenable to personal jurisdiction.
20 However, as AT&T itself makes clear in the memorandum in support of its motion, many courts far
21 from Texas and Delaware have held that AT&T is subject to personal jurisdiction.

22 AT&T (then known as SBC) has been found to be subject to jurisdiction in the Northern
23 District of California. *Covad*, 1999 WL 33757058. The basis was general jurisdiction due to SBC's
24 pervasive contacts with California, despite SBC's contention – as here – that it had no offices or
25 employees in California and was not licensed to do business in California. *Id.* at *6. “Given the
26 wide array of documents presented to the Court, representing either that SBC is present in California
27 or is, in fact, more than a simple holding company, the Court finds that plaintiff has stated a prima
28 facie case of personal jurisdiction over SBC.” *Id.*

1 In *Gammino v. SBC Commn'cs, Inc.*, No. 03-CV-6686, 2005 WL 724130, 2005 U.S. Dist.
2 LEXIS 5077 (E.D. Pa. Mar. 29, 2005), the court held that SBC (now AT&T) was amenable to
3 jurisdiction in Pennsylvania primarily due to the content and interactivity of its web site.¹² *Id.* at *3
4 (“SBC’s internet contacts are for the purposeful availment of conducting business with Pennsylvania
5 residents. Such purposeful availment consequently subjects SBC to the general personal jurisdiction
6 of this court.”). SBC argued (as here), and the court accepted, that the services offered through the
7 web site were those of various SBC subsidiaries, not of SBC itself. But because SBC was “acting in
8 essence, as a solicitor and agent for its subsidiaries” and solicited “internet contacts for the benefit of
9 SBC subsidiaries” jurisdiction was appropriate. *Id.* Pennsylvania obviously is not California, but
10 the thrust of AT&T’s argument here is that it should not be amenable to jurisdiction in any forum
11 except Delaware or Texas. Further, as noted above, personal jurisdiction in California is as broad as
12 constitutionally permissible.

13 Also in Pennsylvania, jurisdiction over SBC was held proper in *Directory Dividends, Inc v.*
14 *SBC Commn'cs, Inc.*, No. Civ.A. 01-CV-1974, 2003 WL 21961448, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12214,
15 (E.D. Pa. July 2, 2003), even under a preponderance of the evidence standard not required by the
16 Ninth Circuit. *Id.* at *2. As in *Gammino*, the court paid heed to SBC’s web site. *Id.* at *5. AT&T
17 baldly asserts in its memorandum (Motion of AT&T Inc. to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint
18 at 9) that *Directory Dividends* was “wrongly decided,” and further that it was distinguished in a later
19 Pennsylvania state court case, *Gointernet.Net, Inc. v. SBC Commn'cs, Inc.*, No. 3348 March Term
20 2003, Control 090038, 2003 WL 22977523 (Pa. Com. Pl. Dec. 17, 2003), a contract dispute between
21 plaintiffs and subsidiaries of SBC that were supposed to provide billing services to plaintiffs, with a
22 claim that SBC tortuously interfered with those contracts. Neither SBC nor the relevant subsidiaries
23 were located in Pennsylvania. *Id.* at *2. Further, none of the disputed billing services was provided
24 in Pennsylvania or to Pennsylvania customers of plaintiffs. Rather, the sole nexus of Pennsylvania
25 to the action was that the plaintiffs were located in Pennsylvania. *Id.* at *4.

26 _____
27 ¹² The interactivity of AT&T’s web site is discussed in §III.D., *infra*.

28

1 In that context, the court determined that SBC's web site was insufficient to confer
2 jurisdiction over SBC. Though Pennsylvania residents could purchase "a limited number of goods
3 and services from a few of SBC's subsidiaries" through the website, "it is targeted towards those
4 states in which SBC's other subsidiaries conduct their business, rather than Pennsylvania." *Id.* at *3.
5 The court noted that the SBC subsidiaries involved in the action "provide local telephone service in
6 Texas, California . . . but not in Pennsylvania." *Id.* at *3 n.6.

7 AT&T cites to three cases in which the facts supporting jurisdiction were insufficient. All
8 are distinguishable. In *Phonetel Commn'cs, Inc. v. U.S. Robotics Corp.*, Civil Action No. 4:00-CV-
9 1750-R, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7233 (N.D. Tex. June 1, 2001), the plaintiff apparently relied on
10 defendant's web site to assert specific jurisdiction over Verizon Communications, Inc. and refused to
11 meet the alter ego test required to attribute the conduct of a subsidiary to its parent. *Id.* at **10-14.
12 The facts and arguments are different in *Phonetel* than in the present case, and thus *Phonetel* should
13 be distinguished.

14 In *Von Grabe v. Sprint PCS*, 312 F. Supp. 2d 1285 (S.D. Cal. 2003), the *pro se* plaintiff
15 provided limited evidence that the court dismissed as unsupported or erroneous. *Id.* at 1297-98. For
16 example, in attempting to show jurisdiction over the Sprint PCS parent, the plaintiff relied only on
17 evidence pertaining to Sprint PCS subsidiaries. *Id.* The *Von Grabe* plaintiff also relied on an alter
18 ego argument as a basis for personal jurisdiction, but was unable to provide the evidence necessary
19 to meet the high standard for a finding of alter ego. *Id.* at 1299-1300. Plaintiffs do not make an alter
20 ego argument here, and *Von Grabe* is distinguishable.

21 In the third, *Newman v. Motorola, Inc.*, 125 F. Supp. 2d 717 (D. Md. 2000), SBC was a
22 party. However, the court required proof to a preponderance of the evidence, and required proof of
23 alter ego sufficient to pierce the corporate veil, *id.* at 722-23, neither of which is required by federal
24 courts in California. Further, the evidence put forth by plaintiffs was neither quantitatively nor
25 qualitatively akin to the evidence in this case. *Id.* AT&T undoubtedly is pleased with the decision in
26 *Newman*, but it provides no comfort for AT&T here.

27
28

1 **6. General Jurisdiction Is Proper Under the Representative**
2 **Services Doctrine Because AT&T's California Subsidiaries**
3 **Offer Services that AT&T Would Have to Provide if the**
4 **Subsidiaries Did Not Exist**

5 AT&T is a well-known telecommunications giant which advertises and provides
6 telecommunications services and products. AT&T's subsidiaries exist to help further AT&T's own
7 business. If AT&T did not have subsidiaries to provide its products and services in California,
8 AT&T would have to provide them itself. Thus, this Court has general jurisdiction over AT&T
9 under the representative services doctrine.

10 A non-resident defendant is subject to general jurisdiction if a "local subsidiary performs a
11 function that is compatible with, and assists the parent in the pursuit of, the parent's *own* business."
12 *DVI*, 104 Cal. App. 4th at 1093 (emphasis in original) (citation omitted). As noted above, AT&T
13 engages in widespread lobbying and uses its well-known name in California advertising and
14 publicity to increase its customer base. Despite AT&T's claim that it is merely a passive holding
15 company that acquires subsidiaries for investment purposes only, AT&T's active business is
16 telecommunications and increasing the number of consumers for that business. With a broad
17 customer base, someone – or some entity – has to provide services and products for those customers.
18 Those entities are AT&T's subsidiaries that do business in California. They exist, or are acquired, to
19 further AT&T's business. The use of representative services doctrine to obtain general jurisdiction
20 is appropriate if "the parent uses a subsidiary to do what it otherwise would do itself in the
21 operational sense." *F. Hoffman-La Roche, Ltd. v. Superior Court*, 130 Cal. App. 4th 782, 798
22 (2005). Because AT&T uses its subsidiaries that do business in California to provide products and
23 services that it would have to provide in their absence, AT&T is subject to the jurisdiction of this
24 Court.¹³

25
26
27 ¹³ As we noted earlier, the representative services doctrine has been held not to apply to a pure
28 holding company. However, plaintiffs' evidence shows that AT&T is not just a holding company.

1 **7. AT&T's Web Site Conducts Business Regularly with**
 2 **Californians**

3 As discussed in §III.D., *infra*, AT&T offers numerous services and products via its web site,
 4 specifically targeting Californians to sign up for the services and products.¹⁴ Plaintiffs do not argue
 5 that, by itself, the web site is sufficient to establish general jurisdiction. However, along with
 6 plaintiffs' other evidence, the web site is a factor to be weighed in determining whether this Court
 7 may assert general jurisdiction over AT&T.

8 **D. AT&T Is Subject to Specific Jurisdiction of This Court**

9 Even if AT&T is not subject to general jurisdiction, this Court has specific jurisdiction over
 10 AT&T because the claims in this matter arise from AT&T's California activities. A court has
 11 jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant if (1) the defendant purposefully avails itself of the
 12 privilege of conducting activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of the
 13 forum's laws, (2) the plaintiff's claim arises out of or results from defendant's forum-related
 14 activities, and (3) exercise of jurisdiction is reasonable. *Bancroft & Masters*, 223 F.3d at 1086;
 15 *Autodesk, Inc. v. RK Mace Eng'g, Inc.*, No. C-03-5128 VRW, 2004 WL 603382, at *3 (N.D. Cal.
 16 Mar. 11, 2004).

17 Much of the evidence plaintiffs point to in their discussion of general jurisdiction pertains
 18 equally to specific jurisdiction, particularly the first factor. By spending millions of dollars lobbying
 19 the California government; by stating repeatedly that it is in the telecommunications business, with a
 20 great deal of business activity in California; by stating that it has a "50-state workforce" (Tyre Decl.,
 21 Ex. V) and that "[w]herever you look in the world of telecommunications, you will find AT&T Inc."
 22 (Tyre Decl., Ex. X); and by voluntarily subjecting itself to the jurisdiction of California courts,
 23 AT&T has purposely availed itself of the privilege of conducting business in California. Indeed, it
 24
 25

26 ¹⁴ As noted in *Gammino*, SBC was "acting in essence, as a solicitor" and agent for its
 27 subsidiaries" and solicited "internet contacts for the benefit of SBC subsidiaries." 2005 WL 724130,
 28 at *3.

1 not only has benefited from California law, but has lobbied actively to make the law even more to its
2 liking.¹⁵ Here, plaintiffs focus on additional factors.

3 **1. AT&T's Web Site Is Additional Evidence that AT&T**
4 **Purposefully Avails Itself of the Privilege of Conducting**
5 **Activities in California**

6 Case law supports specific jurisdiction based on a web site if the “defendant purposefully
7 (albeit electronically) directed his activity [via the web site] in a substantial way to the forum state.”
8 *Panavision Int’l, L.P. v. Toebben*, 141 F.3d 1316, 1321 (9th Cir. 1998); *Cybersell, Inc. v. Cybersell,*
9 *Inc.*, 130 F.3d 414, 418 (9th Cir. 1997). “[T]he ‘purposeful availment’ requirement is satisfied if the
10 defendant has taken deliberate action within the forum state or if he has created continuing
11 obligations to forum residents.” *Cybersell*, 130 F.3d. at 417. Courts require “something more” than
12 a passive web site to demonstrate defendant’s purposeful availment. *Panavision*, 141 F.3d at 1321;
13 *Jamba Juice Co. v. Jamba Group, Inc.*, No. C-01-4846 VRW, 2002 WL 1034040, at *3, 2002 U.S.
14 Dist. LEXIS 9459 (N.D. Cal. May 15, 2002) (“a plaintiff must show ‘something more’ than the
15 operation of a general access website, specifically, ‘conduct directly targeting the forum’”) (citations
16 omitted).

17 AT&T’s website, www.att.com, meets these criteria. The accompanying Declaration of
18 Daniel O’Brien both states and demonstrates that, from San Francisco, Mr. O’Brien could and did
19 enter into a contract for AT&T residential local and long distance telephone services in San
20 Francisco, using nothing but the AT&T web site. The accompanying Declaration of Adam L.
21 Rubinger both states and demonstrates that, from San Francisco, Mr. Rubinger could and did enter
22 into a contract for AT&T residential Internet services in San Francisco, again, using nothing but that
23 same web site.¹⁶

24
25 ¹⁵ In stark contrast, the sole jurisdictional action of the *Autodesk* defendant, a small Missouri
26 company, was to willfully infringe, in Missouri, the copyright of the California plaintiff. This Court
27 found purposeful availment under the effects test of *Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S. 783 (1984).
28 *Autodesk*, 2004 WL 603382, at *7.

1 Of course, AT&T has said that the web site is maintained by an unnamed subsidiary, but it
2 cannot be disputed that the subsidiary maintains the web site for and on behalf of AT&T itself as
3 well as many other subsidiaries. All the press releases by AT&T referenced herein were obtained
4 from that site, as were the AT&T Fact Sheet and all other exhibits to the Tyre Decl., except the Cal-
5 Access lobbying filings. Investors and others can obtain through that web site AT&T's annual
6 report, Securities and Exchange Commission filings and other pertinent information. On the AT&T
7 website, a Californian, in California, can contract local and long distance telephone service and
8 Internet service, without any indication that the customer is contracting with any entity other than
9 AT&T.

10 In short, for the *prima facie* showing that plaintiffs must make to establish jurisdiction, the
11 web site is equally that of AT&T itself and many of its subsidiaries, known and unknown.

12 **2. Plaintiffs' Claim Arises out of AT&T's California Activities**

13 The second specific jurisdiction factor is that plaintiffs' claim must arise out of or result from
14 AT&T's California-related activities. "This inquiry requires that plaintiff establish that its injury
15 would not have occurred 'but for' defendant's conduct directed toward plaintiff in California."
16 *Autodesk*, 2004 WL 603382, at *7. Plaintiffs' claim arises out of AT&T's California activities.
17 AT&T is active in California for one purpose – to further its telecommunications business. While
18 AT&T sought to maintain and increase its subscriber base, it and/or its subsidiaries were and still are
19 handing over these subscribers' private and sensitive information to the U.S. government. But for
20 AT&T's actions in seeking and contracting with California consumers, plaintiffs, California
21 residents all, would not have suffered and would not continue to suffer an invasion of their privacy.

22
23
24 ¹⁶ In order to accomplish those tasks, Messrs. O'Brien and Rubinger had to input personal
25 information to the web site, such as credit card numbers, social security numbers and home
26 addresses. To protect their privacy, and because such information has no relevance to the case,
27 plaintiffs' counsel have redacted that information from the printouts of the web pages that are
28 exhibits to the respective declarations being filed and served, in accordance with Northern District of
California General Order No. 53. Counsel has possession of the unredacted pages, and will make
them available for inspection upon request by the Court or defense counsel.

1 Thus, plaintiffs' claim arises from AT&T conduct which led to handing over California consumers'
2 customer information to the U.S. government.

3 More specifically, plaintiffs refer to the Complaint and to the Declaration of Mark Klein that
4 was filed in support of plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction. Paragraph 62 of the Complaint
5 alleges in part that:

6 AT&T Inc. has begun a transition process designed to integrate the former
7 SBC's telecommunications network with AT&T Corp.'s network, ultimately leading
8 into unified IP-based networks. AT&T Inc. intends to use AT&T Corp.'s IP network
9 in place of the fee-based transiting and backbone access arrangements it currently has
10 with third parties. . . .

11 Then, ¶63 alleges that:

12 On information and belief, the facilities and technologies of AT&T Corp.,
13 including without limitation the Daytona system and those transmission facilities to
14 which the government has been given direct access as alleged above, are being or
15 will imminently be used by AT&T Inc. to transmit the communications of its
16 customers and to store DRAS information and other records pertaining to those
17 communications. Similarly, the facilities and technologies of the former SBC are
18 being or will imminently be used to transmit the communications of AT&T Corp.
19 customers including Plaintiffs and class members.

20 Such allegations go directly to the involvement of AT&T, and are un rebutted by the terse and
21 general statements by AT&T's declarant.

22 Additionally, ¶11 of the redacted and publicly filed version of Mr. Klein's declaration states
23 the following (using underscoring to indicate redacted language):

24 In January 2003, I, along with others, toured the _____ Facility. The
25 _____ Facility consists of _____ floors of a building that was then operated by SBC
26 Communications, Inc. (now known as AT&T Inc.).

27 The facility described is located in California. His specific statement stands un rebutted by
28 AT&T; and in any event, must be accepted as true at this stage of the proceedings.¹⁷

¹⁷ The unredacted version of Mr. Klein's declaration was filed under temporary seal three weeks before AT&T filed the instant motion.

1 **3. The Exercise of Specific Jurisdiction Is Reasonable**

2 If AT&T has been shown to have purposefully directed its activities toward California, then
3 reasonableness is presumed, and AT&T must make “a compelling case that the presence of some
4 other considerations would render jurisdiction would be unreasonable.” *Burger King Corp. v.*
5 *Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 477 (1985); *Columbia Pictures Television v. Krypton Broad. of*
6 *Birmingham, Inc.*, 106 F.3d 284, 289 (9th Cir. 1997). This Court assesses seven factors:

- 7 1. The extent of defendant’s purposeful interjection into the forum
8 2. The burden on defendant of litigating in the forum;
9 3. The extent of conflict with the sovereignty of defendant’s home state;
10 4. The forum state’s interest in adjudicating the dispute;
11 5. The most efficient judicial resolution of the controversy;
12 6. The importance of the forum to plaintiff’s interest in convenient and
13 fair relief; and
14 7. The existence of an alternate forum.

15 *Autodesk*, 2004 WL 603382, at *7.

16 AT&T cannot make a compelling case. On the first factor, the evidence shows that AT&T’s
17 purposeful interjection is sufficient to sustain general jurisdiction over it, let alone specific
18 jurisdiction. On the second, there is little burden traveling interstate even where, as in *Autodesk*, the
19 defendant is a considerably smaller company than AT&T. As this Court noted, the factor applies
20 more to international travel than to interstate travel. *Id.* Similarly, the third factor, sovereignty,
21 applies more when the issue is international rather than interstate; particularly where most of
22 plaintiffs’ claims are based on federal law, *id.* at *8, and where the one state law claim is based on
23 California law, not either Texas or Delaware law.

24 On the fourth factor, there can be no doubt that California has a strong interest in
25 adjudicating the dispute. All the named plaintiffs are Californians and the injuries to them occurred,
26 and are occurring, in California. The one state law claim alleged by plaintiffs is a claim under
27 California law, and a federal court sitting in California is better equipped to adjudicate that claim
28 than federal courts in other states. The fifth factor, efficient judicial resolution, focuses on where the
witnesses and evidence are likely to be located. *Id.* Due to the rather special nature of this case, and
without regard to whether it may be certified as a class action, it cannot yet be known where many

1 witnesses and much evidence may be located. What is known, however, is that the plaintiffs are in
2 California, that plaintiffs' key non-party witness, Mark Klein, is in California, and that Mr. Klein's
3 documents are in California. Further, the Court is aware of the locations of the facilities described
4 by Mr. Klein in his declaration. Without showing far more than it has, AT&T cannot even make a
5 weak case, let alone a compelling one, on this factor.

6 The sixth factor concerns convenient and effective relief for plaintiffs. All the named
7 plaintiffs being individuals residing in California, and the one state claim being under California law,
8 every jurisdiction outside of California would be less convenient and effective for plaintiffs. Finally,
9 as to the existence of an alternative forum, Delaware and Texas would qualify. Thus, that one factor
10 weighs in favor of AT&T, but it becomes significant "only if other factors weighed against
11 jurisdiction." *Id.* Here, all of the other factors either weigh in favor of jurisdiction or are neutral.
12 Thus, the edge to AT&T on this factor is not nearly enough for AT&T to make a compelling case
13 that jurisdiction in California is unreasonable.

14 In short, AT&T is subject to this Court's specific jurisdiction as well as its general
15 jurisdiction.

16 **IV. CONCLUSION**

17 On evidence no greater than presented here, Judge Illston has found already that AT&T is
18 subject to personal jurisdiction in California. Her decision was correct, and there is no reason for
19 this Court to decide otherwise. Indeed, Judge Illston did not have the benefit of evidence of AT&T's
20 massive California lobbying, but that activity, without more, is amply sufficient to find personal
21 jurisdiction over AT&T.

22 Of course, however, there is more. AT&T's own press releases and other documents tout
23 that it is a huge telecommunications company that does a great deal of telecommunications business
24 in California. AT&T has conceded and consented to the jurisdiction of California courts and the
25 Ninth Circuit. Courts in other jurisdictions have sustained personal jurisdiction over AT&T, even
26 though the essence of AT&T's argument is that it is amenable to jurisdiction only in Texas and
27 Delaware. AT&T is the conduit through which its subsidiaries offer goods and services that
28 otherwise would be offered directly by AT&T. AT&T purposely avails itself of California

1 privileges far more than do many Californians, and this action arises from AT&T's California
2 activities.

3 AT&T's contacts with California are more than adequate to sustain both general and specific
4 personal jurisdiction over it. AT&T's motion to dismiss should be denied.

5 DATED: June 6, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 6, 2006, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses denoted on the attached Electronic Mail Notice List, and I hereby certify that I have mailed the foregoing document or paper via the United States Postal Service to the non-CM/ECF participants indicated on the attached Manual Notice List.

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I, Maria V. Morris, am the ECF User whose ID and password are being used to file this PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT AT&T INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS AMENDED COMPLAINT. In compliance with General Order 45, X.B., I hereby attest that Cindy Cohn has concurred in this filing.

June 6, 2006

/s/
MARIA V. MORRIS

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