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NOT FOR CITATION
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

KINDERSTART.COM, LLC, on behalf of itself
and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GOOGLE INC.,

Defendant.

Case Number C 06-2057 JF (RS)

ORDER¹ GRANTING IN PART AND
DENYING IN PART MOTION FOR
SANCTIONS AGAINST
KINDERSTART.COM AND
GREGORY J. YU PURSUANT TO
FED. R. CIV. P. 11, AND DENYING
CROSS-MOTION FOR SANCTIONS
AGAINST GOOGLE INC. AND
DAVID H. KRAMER PURSUANT TO
FED. R. CIV. P. 11

[re: docket no. 60, 69]

Defendant Google Inc. (“Google”) and Plaintiff KinderStart.com, LLC (“KinderStart”) bring cross-motions for sanctions under Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 against each other and their respective legal counsel, David H. Kramer (“Kramer”) and Gregory J. Yu (“Yu”). For the reasons discussed below, Google’s motion will be granted in part and denied in part, and KinderStart’s

¹ This disposition is not designated for publication and may not be cited.

1 motion will be denied.

2 I. BACKGROUND

3 On March 17, 2006, KinderStart filed the instant action on behalf of itself and others
4 similarly situated. On April 12, 2006, KinderStart filed a First Amended Complaint (“FAC”).
5 The Court dismissed the FAC with leave to amend on July 13, 2006. On September 1, 2006,
6 KinderStart filed a Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”), asserting six claims for relief: (1)
7 attempted monopolization in violation of the Sherman Act; (2) monopolization in violation of the
8 Sherman Act; (3) false representations in violation of the Lanham Act; (4) violation of free
9 speech rights under the United States and California Constitutions; (5) unfair competition in
10 violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*; and (6) defamation and
11 libel. On September 22, 2006, Google moved to dismiss the complaint, to strike the complaint,
12 and to strike claims within the complaint. The Court heard oral argument on October 27, 2006.
13 These motions are disposed of by an order filed concurrently herewith.

14 On October 20, 2006, Google moved for sanctions against KinderStart and Yu under
15 Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“Google Motion”). Google claims that the SAC
16 “contains specious allegations that lack any factual foundation and were made without a
17 reasonable and competent inquiry.” Google Motion 1. Google asserts that three sets of
18 allegations are frivolous: (i) allegations that Google skews its search results and reserves top
19 placement for entities that compensate Google; (ii) allegations that Google represents that it will
20 always display a notice when it removes a listing from its search results, but does not do so; (iii)
21 allegations that Google removes certain websites from its search engine results and lowers
22 PageRanks for political and religious reasons. Google Motion 1-2. Google asks the Court to
23 impose monetary and non-monetary sanctions on KinderStart and its counsel. On November 16,
24 2006, KinderStart moved for sanctions against Google and Kramer under Rule 11 of the Federal
25 Rules of Civil Procedure (“KinderStart Motion”). KinderStart claims that Google has filed a
26 baseless Rule 11 motion. KinderStart Motion 1-2. Both motions are opposed.

1 The Court heard oral argument on both motions on January 19, 2007. On January 22,
 2 2007, the Court ordered KinderStart to submit further declarations in support of its opposition to
 3 Google's motion. KinderStart submitted those declarations for *in camera* review on February 21,
 4 2007.²

5 II. LEGAL STANDARD

6 Rule 11 provides for the imposition of sanctions when a motion is frivolous, legally
 7 unreasonable, without factual foundation, or brought for an improper purpose. *Conn v.*
 8 *Borjorquez*, 967 F.2d 1418, 1420 (9th Cir. 1992); *Operating Engineers Pension Trust v. A-C*
 9 *Company*, 859 F.2d 1336, 1344 (9th Cir. 1988). Possible Rule 11 violations are evaluated under
 10 a standard of objective reasonableness. *Zaldivar v. City of Los Angeles*, 780 F.2d 823, 830-31
 11 (9th Cir. 1986). When "a complaint is the primary focus of Rule 11 proceedings, a district court
 12 must conduct a two-prong inquiry to determine (1) whether the complaint is legally or factually
 13 baseless from an objective perspective, and (2) if the attorney has conducted a reasonable and
 14 competent inquiry before signing and filing it." *Holgate v. Baldwin*, 425 F.3d 671, 676 (9th Cir.
 15 2005). The presence of one non-frivolous claim in the complaint does not insulate the remainder
 16 of the complaint from a motion for Rule 11 sanctions. *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.*,
 17 929 F.2d 1358, 1364 (9th Cir. 1990).

18 III. DISCUSSION

19 1. Google's Motion for Sanctions

20 a. Compliance with the Rule 11(c)(1)(A) Safe Harbor Provision

21 Preliminarily, KinderStart argues that Google has failed to comply with the safe harbor
 22 provision of Rule 11(c)(1)(A). Under that provision, a party seeking sanctions must serve its
 23 moving papers on the opposing party at least twenty-one (21) days before filing them with the
 24

25 ² On January 27, 2007, Google filed objections to the declarations and KinderStart filed a
 26 response to the objections. The Court did not solicit objections from Google and concludes that
 27 they are unnecessary to the Court's resolution of this matter.

1 Court in order to allow the opposing party to withdraw or correct the pleading. KinderStart does
 2 not contest that Google served its moving papers on September 28, 2006, and filed them on
 3 October 20, 2006, twenty-two (22) days later. KinderStart asserts, nonetheless, that Google
 4 violated the safe harbor rule by *referring* to an anticipated motion for sanctions in other pleadings
 5 submitted to the Court. Rule 11(c)(1)(A) does not prohibit a party from making such limited
 6 references to its expectation that it will move for sanctions at a later date.³ Accordingly, the
 7 Court concludes that Google did not violate the safe harbor provision of Rule 11(c)(1)(A).⁴

8 b. Allegations of Skewed Results and Compensated Reservation of Top Placement

9 Google asserts that allegations contained in the SAC that Google skews its web search
 10 results and reserves top placement on the basis of compensation “are false, and therefore cannot
 11 have been based on *any* evidence uncovered by counsel for KinderStart, since no such evidence
 12 exists.” Google Motion 3. Such allegations include the following:

13 130. The statements on Defendant’s Website and the publicly sworn statements of
 14 its officers in Google’s public securities filings with the SEC are inaccurate, false
 15 and misleading in at least three respects: (a) Defendant’s search results are not
 16 objective and not based solely on a computer algorithm, as confirmed and
 17 admitted to by Defendant’s legal counsel on June 30, 2006 before this Court; (b)
 18 Defendant has intentionally offered and delivered top positions in search results
 19 on Google’s Search Results to companies, firms, advertisers and advertising
 20 agencies (“Listing Parties”) in exchange for certain conditions and consideration
 21 as accepted by Google; and (c) Defendant fails to disclose to the public and to
 22 search users that search elements on Search Results are influenced by delivery of
 23 various benefits and consideration to Google.

19 131. In cooperation and in concert with Listing Parties, Google has as early as
 20 2002, accepted various forms of consideration to reserve the number one top
 21 position on Search Results based on key words to various parties and advertisers.
 22 This unnatural skewing and offering of the top Search Results position denied the
 23 Engine of any claim of objectivity or absence of human intervention.

24 ...
 25 135. On information and belief, never in a single instance has Defendant Google
 26 disclosed on its Search Results or on its Website that search results actually
 27 appeared in a position because various benefits and consideration was tendered to

24 ³ These earlier references actually expanded the safe harbor period in this case, as they
 25 gave KinderStart additional time within which to remove the challenged allegations.

26 ⁴ The cases from other districts cited by KinderStart, *see* Opp. to Google Motion 3, do
 27 not suggest a different result.

1 and received by Google from Listing Parties and their agents in fact.

2 SAC ¶¶ 130-31, 135.

3 KinderStart responds through Yu's declaration that:

4 The allegations in the SAC that a top search listing was guaranteed by Google in
5 exchange for consideration are indeed supported by investigation by me prior to
6 the filing of the SAC on September 1, 2006. I twice personally interviewed a
7 witness who received such an admission from the CEO of a Website that received
8 a top listing from Google for delivering consideration to Google.

9 Yu Decl. in Opp. to Google Motion ¶ 5. In his supplemental declaration submitted *in camera*,
10 Yu identifies two witnesses with whom he spoke about allegations that Google accepts payment
11 for top placement in its search results. *See* Yu Decl. Under Seal ¶¶ 2, 9-10. While it appears that
12 he has made a reasonable effort to do so, Yu has failed to secure declarations from either of these
13 witnesses regarding these allegations. Yu's statements about his conversations with these
14 witnesses are hearsay. Moreover, even if the two witnesses had testified as Yu suggests they
15 would, their testimony would have had little or no weight. The first witness apparently would
16 have provided the hearsay testimony that *another individual* told him that Google gave his site a
17 high ranking in exchange for non-monetary consideration. Yu Decl. Under Seal ¶ 9, Ex. H.
18 Under Seal ¶ 4(c)-(d). This third party is not identified by anything other than his gender, and
19 there is no indication that Yu spoke with him directly. The second witness apparently would
20 have testified that the site he operates "mysteriously returned to high listings on Google organic
21 search results" after the company purchased AdWords keywords at Google's instruction. Yu
22 Decl. Under Seal ¶ 10. Such vague testimony provides meager support for the serious allegations
23 made by KinderStart in the SAC.

24 The Court concludes that the allegation that Google sells priority placement in its results
25 should not have been made based upon the limited information identified by Yu. As presented to
26 the Court on this motion, Yu's purported evidence is either double hearsay or hearsay speculation
27 as to the "mysterious" causes of improvement in a website's position in Google's search results.
28 Yu provides no evidence that would support KinderStart's broad attacks on the objectivity of

1 Google's search results contained in SAC ¶¶ 130-31, 135. The Court concludes that the
2 allegations are sanctionable under Rule 11 because they are factually baseless and because Yu
3 failed to perform an adequate investigation before filing them.

4 c. Allegations that Google Represents that it will Display a Notice when Removing
5 Results

6 Google asserts that KinderStart misrepresents Google's policy for providing notice when
7 it removes a website from its search results. Google cites the SAC as attributing the following
8 quotation to Google: "When we remove search results, . . . we display a notice on our search
9 results pages." Google Motion 4; *see* SAC ¶¶ 60(c), 89, 136, 238, 243, and 266(f). Google
10 states that the full text of the policy gives a different impression than that provided by the quoted
11 segment:

12 It is Google's policy not to censor search results. However, in response to local
13 laws, regulations, or policies, we may do so. When we remove search results for
14 these reasons, we display a notice on our search results pages. Please note: For
some older removals (before March 2005), we may not show a notice at this time.

15 Cutts Decl. in Supp. of Google Motion Ex. A. Google interprets KinderStart's abbreviated
16 quotation of its policy as a purposeful misrepresentation to the Court. KinderStart responds that
17 Google simply has a different interpretation of the import of its policy, arguing that the
18 abbreviated version provided in the SAC accurately describes the policy. Opposition to Google
19 Motion 6. While KinderStart no doubt could have avoided confusion by including a full
20 quotation of the policy, the Court concludes that KinderStart's apparent interpretation of the
21 policy is not frivolous. Evidently, KinderStart reads the policy as suggesting that Google never
22 censors results except in response to local laws, regulations, or policies, and that when it does, it
23 provides a notice of any removal. Under such a reading, a reasonable and competent attorney
24 might conclude that the quote "[w]hen we remove search results, . . . we display a notice on our
25 search results pages" accurately reflects Google's policy. This interpretation of Google's policy,
26 while certainly debatable, does not warrant Rule 11 sanctions.

1 Google also challenges KinderStart's allegation that "not once has the [Google search
 2 e]ngine ever produced Search Results viewed within the [United States] that disclose or notify
 3 users that Speech Content, URLs or Websites have been removed from the results." Google
 4 Motion 5. Google offers examples of notices of removal following a complaint under the Digital
 5 Millennium Copyright Act. KinderStart responds by citing the declaration of Randall McCarley,
 6 the sole proprietor of a firm called 14th Colony, who has used Google regularly since 1999
 7 without finding a notice of removal of results. Such a declaration is not evidence that Google has
 8 never given notice, but it is evidence that Google does not provide notice frequently. While
 9 KinderStart may have over-reached to say that Google has *never* produced search results that
 10 disclose removal, the Court will not resort to the extraordinary remedy of Rule 11 sanctions
 11 when KinderStart appears to have made at least some inquiry into Google's practice of providing
 12 notice of the removal of search results from results pages.

13 d. Allegations of Political and Religious Motivations for Google's Actions

14 Finally, Google moves for Rule 11 sanctions on the basis of KinderStart's claim that
 15 Google removes search entries and deflates PageRanks for political and religious reasons.
 16 Google Motion 5. The relevant assertions in the SAC are as follows:

17 99. [Google does not sufficiently disclose] the practice and propensity of
 18 censorship, Blockage and/or PageRank Deflation to occur in Search Results or
 19 Webpage views based on discriminatory political or religious content or vague
 and/or overbroad content guidelines known as Web Recommendations (as defined
 in paragraph 160 below).

20 . . .
 166. On information and belief, Defendant Google willfully and arbitrarily
 21 enforces its Web Recommendations against a multitude of Class members to use
 Blocking to depress and suppress their Websites based on discriminatory political
 22 reasons that are not otherwise disclosed in public or on Defendant's Website.

23 167. On information and belief, Defendant Google willfully and arbitrarily
 enforces its Web Recommendations against a multitude of Class members to use
 Blocking to depress and suppress their Websites based on discriminatory religious
 24 reasons that are not otherwise disclosed in public or on Defendant's Website.

25 . . .
 257. Defendant Google regularly, intentionally and repeatedly Blocks, based on
 26 discriminatory political and religious content and/or other criteria, Engine results
 showing Website Content and Speech Content of Plaintiff KSC and other Class III
 and California Subclass I members

1 SAC ¶¶ 99, 166, 167, 257. Google asserts that these allegations are reckless and false, and that
 2 KinderStart lacks any details to support them. *Id.* KinderStart responds by criticizing the
 3 declarations supporting Google’s statement of its practice of not removing search entries or
 4 deflating PageRanks for political and religious reasons, and provides the Court with the
 5 following description of Yu’s inquiry into Google’s treatment of religious and political content:

6 3. I affirm that I personally conducted investigation underlying the allegations
 7 related to discrimination of search results and Website blockage on political and
 8 religious grounds in SAC ¶¶ 99, 166, 167 and 257. As to political grounds, I
 9 consulted two different Websites that took controversial political stands and faced
 10 punishment as a result by Google. As to religious grounds, I personal [sic]
 11 investigated how a certain religious sect faced a loss of traffic and referrals from
 12 Google.

13 4. Overall, in repeated instances in my investigation behind the allegations set
 14 forth in the SAC, potential class members and witnesses expressed fear of
 15 retaliation for exposing their identity and that of their Websites to Defendant
 16 Google. Given that there is a stay on discovery and any subpoenas by
 17 KinderStart, specific details are limited as to what search results based on key
 18 words are being sold for consideration, what and when censorship is to be
 19 disclosed by Google, and how and why certain sites carrying various political and
 20 religious content are inequitably being punished and isolated from search or view
 21 by users.

22 Yu Decl. in Opp. to Google Motion ¶¶ 3-4.

23 Yu provides more detail of his investigations of these allegations in his declaration filed
 24 *in camera* and in six supporting declarations filed under seal. The first declaration speaks in
 25 general terms of the existence of ten websites that allegedly experienced negative treatment at the
 26 hands of Google and refers to them as “targeted sites.” Ex. B Under Seal ¶¶ 5-6. This
 27 declaration provides no evidence of and makes no reference to political or religious
 28 discrimination. The second, fourth, fifth, and sixth declarations, provided by the operators of
 politically-oriented websites, offer testimony that these individuals believe that pernicious
 motives exist for changes in Google’s search results. *See* Exs. C, E, F, G Under Seal. The third
 declaration states that the website operator “received an email from the Help Desk at Google
 News that [the] site was banned from the Google News index by Google and it was labeled as
 promoting ‘Hate Speech’. Our site almost immediately became unsearchable through the Google

1 Search index.” Ex. D Under Seal ¶ 4.⁵ The fifth declaration includes the only passing reference
2 to religious discrimination. Ex. F Under Seal ¶¶ 6-7.

3 A class has not been formed at this stage of the proceedings, and KinderStart does not
4 appear to allege that KinderStart itself suffered any discrimination by Google for political or
5 religious reasons. While it is not clear that KinderStart would have standing to make these
6 controversial allegations, such ambiguity does not constitute sanctionable conduct. However, the
7 Court concludes that the challenged allegations are factually baseless with respect to KinderStart
8 and that Yu conducted an insufficient investigation prior to alleging religious and political
9 discrimination. It is true that Yu spoke with a number of people who *believe* that Google
10 engages in religious or political discrimination, but a reasonable, competent investigation
11 requires more than suspicions or belief. Yu had a professional responsibility to refrain from
12 filing such allegations if he did not have appropriate supporting evidence.

13 e. Appropriate Sanctions

14 Rule 11(c)(2) allows the Court to grant monetary and non-monetary sanctions, limited to
15 what is “sufficient to deter repetition of such conduct or comparable conduct by others similarly
16 situated.” While Yu has brought a novel challenge to a major corporation, it is apparent that to
17 some extent he has overreached in doing so. In particular, Yu should have removed the
18 allegations of sold search rankings and discrimination from the SAC, and Google is entitled to
19 reasonable compensation for having to defend against these claims. Accordingly, Google shall
20 file a motion for attorney’s fees within fourteen (14) days of the issuance of this order identifying
21 the fees associated with its motion for sanctions and with other motion practice related to the
22 sanctionable allegations. The Court will determine the amount of monetary sanctions after
23 receiving Google’s submission and Yu’s response.

24
25 ⁵ The SAC does not include detailed allegations regarding the Google News index, its
26 governing policies, or its relationship with the Google search index. The SAC’s only reference
27 to Google News is a general description of it as a “major media force” that can assign priority to
28 certain stories. SAC ¶ 50.

2. KinderStart’s Motion for Sanctions

As discussed above, the Court concludes that Google’s motion for sanctions has merit. To the extent that the motion is denied, it is not unreasonable or baseless. Accordingly, the Court will deny KinderStart’s cross-motion for sanctions.⁶

IV. ORDER

Good cause therefor appearing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

(1) Google’s Motion for Sanctions is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. Google shall file a motion for attorney’s fees within fourteen (14) days of the issuance of this order.

(2) KinderStart’s Motion for Sanctions is DENIED.

DATED: March 16, 2007.


JEREMY FOGEL
United States District Judge

⁶ The Court will not grant Rule 11 sanctions on the basis of Google’s citation of *Search King v. Google*, 2003 WL 21464568 (W.D. Okla. May 27, 2003). See KinderStart Motion 9-10; Opp. to KinderStart Motion 2-4.

