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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

**STEPHANIE SOTOMAYOR, on behalf  
of herself and others similarly situated,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,**

**Defendant.**

**Case No.: CV 19-00541-CJC(GJSx)**

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT’S  
RULE 12(B)(2) MOTION TO  
DISMISS/STRIKE NATIONWIDE  
TCPA CLASS ALLEGATIONS  
[Dkt. 12]**

**I. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Stephanie Sotomayor brings this putative class against Defendant Bank of America, N.A., under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”), 47 U.S.C. § 227, and the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1788 *et seq.* (See generally Dkt. 1 [Complaint, hereinafter “Compl.”].) Plaintiff alleges that

1 Defendant used an automatic telephone dialing system to place over 150 calls to  
2 Plaintiff's cellular telephone number to collect on a debt after she requested that  
3 Defendant stop calling that number. (*Id.* ¶¶ 8, 11, 13.) She seeks to certify two classes,  
4 including a "TCPA Class" comprised of "[a]ll persons throughout the United States (1) to  
5 whom Bank of America, N.A. placed, or caused to be placed, one or more calls, (2)  
6 directed to a number assigned to a cellular telephone service, (3) by using an automatic  
7 telephone dialing system, (4) within four years preceding the date of this complaint  
8 through the date of class certification, (5) after Bank of America, N.A. was instructed to  
9 stop placing calls [to] their cellular telephone numbers." (*Id.* ¶ 23.)

10  
11 Before the Court is Defendant's motion to dismiss or strike pursuant to Federal  
12 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2). (Dkt. 12 [hereinafter "Mot."].) Defendant rests its  
13 motion on *Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. v. Superior Court*, in which the Supreme Court held  
14 a state court could not exercise specific jurisdiction in a mass tort action over non-  
15 California residents' claims, where there was no link between California and the  
16 nonresidents' claims. 137 S. Ct. 1773, 1781–82 (2017). Based on *Bristol-Myers*,  
17 Defendant contends this Court lacks personal jurisdiction over the TCPA claims of non-  
18 California resident putative class members. For the following reasons, Defendant's  
19 motion to dismiss or strike is **DENIED**.<sup>1</sup>

## 20 21 **II. ANALYSIS**

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23 A party may move to dismiss an action for lack of personal jurisdiction pursuant to  
24 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2). Federal courts may only decide cases over  
25 which they have statutory jurisdiction and where the exercise of jurisdiction comports  
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27  
28 <sup>1</sup> Having read and considered the papers presented by the parties, the Court finds this matter appropriate  
for disposition without a hearing. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; Local Rule 7-15. Accordingly, the hearing set  
for May 13, 2019 at 1:30 p.m. is hereby vacated and off calendar.

1 with due process. *Glencore Grain Rotterdam B.V. v. Shivnath Rai Harnarain Co.*, 284  
2 F.3d 1114, 1123 (9th Cir. 2002). When subject matter jurisdiction is based on diversity,  
3 the district court applies the law of the state in which the court sits. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
4 4(k)(1)(A); *Yahoo! Inc. v. La Ligue Contre Le Racisme Et L’Antisemitisme*, 433 F.3d  
5 1199, 1205 (9th Cir. 2006). Because California’s long-arm statute, California Civil  
6 Procedure Code § 410.10, extends jurisdiction to the limit of federal due process, the  
7 Court need only consider due process. *See id.*; *Glencore*, 284 F.3d at 1123.  
8 Constitutional due process is satisfied when a nonresident defendant has “certain  
9 minimum contacts” with the forum state “such that the maintenance of the suit does not  
10 offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.” *Williams v. Yamaha Motor*  
11 *Co.*, 851 F.3d 1015, 1022 (9th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Int’l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S.  
12 310, 316 (1945)). There are two recognized bases for exercising jurisdiction over a  
13 nonresident defendant: (1) “general jurisdiction,” which arises where the defendant’s  
14 activities in the forum are sufficiently “substantial” or “continuous and systematic” to  
15 justify the exercise of jurisdiction over it in all matters; and (2) “specific jurisdiction,”  
16 which arises when the defendant’s specific contacts with the forum give rise to the claim  
17 in question. *Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. v. Hall*, 466 U.S. 408, 414–16  
18 (1984); *Doe v. Am. Nat’l Red Cross*, 112 F.3d 1048, 1050–51 (9th Cir. 1997).

19  
20 The Court focuses here on specific jurisdiction. Defendant does not dispute that  
21 the Court has specific jurisdiction over the TCPA claims of Plaintiff and the California  
22 residents that she seeks to represent. (Mot. at 2.) Defendant contends, however, that the  
23 Court lacks personal jurisdiction over Defendant for the TCPA claims of any non-  
24 California residents that Plaintiff proposes to represent. Defendant asserts that *Bristol-*  
25 *Myers* requires the Court either to dismiss or strike these claims.

26  
27 In *Bristol-Myers*, a nationwide group of consumers brought a products liability  
28 action in the San Francisco Superior Court against a prescription drug manufacturer.

1 Plaintiffs asserted various state law claims based on injuries allegedly caused by Plavix, a  
2 drug produced and sold by the manufacturer. 137 S. Ct. 1773, 1777 (2017). The  
3 manufacturer, which was incorporated in Delaware and headquartered in New York,  
4 argued that the Superior Court lacked specific jurisdiction as to the claims of nonresident  
5 plaintiffs. *Id.* The Superior Court concluded that it had such specific jurisdiction, and the  
6 California Court of Appeal and California Supreme Court affirmed. *Id.* at 1778. In  
7 affirming the lower court’s decision, the California Supreme Court applied a “sliding  
8 scale approach” to specific jurisdiction, in which “the more wide ranging the defendant’s  
9 forum contacts, the more readily is shown a connection between the forum and the  
10 defendant.” *Id.*

11  
12 On appeal, the United States Supreme Court rejected this approach and concluded  
13 that the Superior Court lacked specific jurisdiction over the nonresident claims. The  
14 Court found no “adequate link” between California and the nonresidents’ claims when  
15 “the nonresidents were not prescribed Plavix in California, did not purchase Plavix in  
16 California, did not ingest Plavix in California, and were not injured by Plavix in  
17 California.” *Id.* at 1781. The mere fact that other plaintiffs “were prescribed, obtained,  
18 and ingested Plavix in California—and allegedly sustained the same injuries as did the  
19 nonresidents”—did not allow California to “assert specific jurisdiction over the  
20 nonresidents’ claims.” *Id.*

21  
22 Plaintiff asserts that *Bristol-Myers* applies to mass tort actions, not class actions.  
23 The Court agrees. Although the Ninth Circuit has not addressed this question, the weight  
24 of authority examining this issue has concluded that *Bristol-Myers* does not apply to class  
25 actions.<sup>2</sup> *See, e.g., Cabrera v. Bayer Healthcare, LLC*, 2019 WL 1146828, at \*7–8 (C.D.

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28 <sup>2</sup> Defendant cites a number of out-of-circuit decisions holding otherwise, but the Court finds these  
decisions are unpersuasive. Most of these decisions come from the Northern District of Illinois and  
build off each other. *See, e.g., Am.’s Health & Res. Ctr., Ltd. v. Promologics, Inc.*, 2018 WL 3474444,  
at \*2–3 (N.D. Ill. July 19, 2018); *Chavez v. Church & Dwight Co., Inc.*, 2018 WL 2238191, at \*11

1 Cal. Mar. 6, 2019) (collecting cases). In reaching this conclusion, courts have relied on  
2 two key distinctions between a class action and a mass tort action. First, a plaintiff in a  
3 mass tort action is named as a plaintiff, making each “a real party in interest.” In  
4 contrast, only the proposed class representative is actually named on the complaint in a  
5 class action. Accordingly, while the claims of nonresident plaintiffs were pertinent to the  
6 issue of specific jurisdiction in *Bristol-Myers*, the claims of unnamed class members are  
7 not implicated in the question of specific jurisdiction in a class action. *See Phillips*  
8 *Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*, 472 U.S. 797, 811 (1985) (finding a court “may exercise  
9 jurisdiction over the claim of an absent class-action plaintiff, even though that plaintiff  
10 may not possess the minimum contacts with the forum which would support personal  
11 jurisdiction over a defendant”); *see also Devlin v. Scardelletti*, 536 U.S. 1, 9–10 (2002)  
12 (“Nonnamed class members . . . may be parties for some purposes and not for others.”).  
13 Second, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 imposes additional due process safeguards on  
14 class actions that do not exist in the mass tort context. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23* (requiring  
15 that there are common questions of law or fact, that the class representative’s claims are  
16 typical to the class’s claims, and that a class action is superior to other available methods  
17 for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy). Mass tort actions, like the one in  
18 *Bristol-Myers*, do not—and generally cannot—meet the requirements of Rule 23, because  
19 there are typically significant variations in the plaintiffs’ claims. At its core, “[p]ersonal  
20 jurisdiction is rooted in fairness to the defendant, and Rule 23 provides significant  
21 safeguards to that end.” *Allen v. ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 2018 WL 6460451, at \*7 (N.D.  
22 Cal. Dec. 10, 2018). These significant differences persuade the Court to decline to  
23 extend *Bristol-Myers* to the class action context.

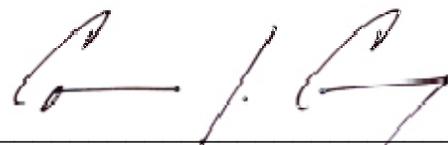
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26 (N.D. Ill. May 16, 2018); *Practice Mgmt. v. Support Servs., Inc. v. Cirque du Soleil, Inc.*, 301 F. Supp.  
27 3d 840, 862 (N.D. Ill. 2018). District courts throughout the Ninth Circuit, however, have consistently  
28 disagreed with this line of authority. *See, e.g., Cabrera*, 2019 WL 1146828, at \*8 (“The decisions  
concluding that *Bristol-Myers* does not apply in the class action context are more persuasive.”); *see*  
*also Branca v. BAI Brands, LLC*, 2019 WL 1082562, at \*13 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 7, 2019) (same); *Thompson*  
*v. Transamerica Life Ins. Co.*, 2018 WL 6790561, at \*6 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 26, 2018) (same).

1 Extending *Bristol-Myers* to class actions, as Defendant suggests, would radically  
2 alter the existing universe of class action law. In *Bristol-Myers*, Justice Sotomayor’s  
3 dissent explicitly noted that “[t]he Court . . . does not confront the question whether its  
4 opinion here would also apply to a class action in which a plaintiff injured in the forum  
5 State seeks to represent a nationwide class of plaintiffs not all of whom were injured  
6 there.” 137 S. Ct. at 1789 n.4 (Sotomayor, J., dissenting). “The class-action device was  
7 designed as ‘an exception to the usual rule that litigation is conducted by and on behalf of  
8 the individual named parties only,’” enabling both courts and parties to save resources by  
9 permitting an issue potentially affecting every class member to be litigated in an  
10 economical fashion under Rule 23. *Gen. Tel. Co. of Sw. v. Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 155  
11 (1982). *Bristol-Myers* does not suggest any intent to dramatically curtail the availability  
12 of the class action device, requiring class actions, even those involving federal questions  
13 in federal court, to be filed in each state or only in the state in which the defendant is  
14 incorporated or has its principal place of business. Absent controlling authority to the  
15 contrary, the Court declines to extend *Bristol-Myers* to the class action context.  
16 Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Defendant’s motion to dismiss or strike the nonresident  
17 putative class members’ TCPA claims for lack of personal jurisdiction.

18  
19 **III. CONCLUSION**

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21 For the foregoing reasons, Defendant’s motion to dismiss or strike is **DENIED**.

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25 DATED: May 3, 2019



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27 CORMAC J. CARNEY

28 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE