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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DOUGLAS O’CONNOR, *et al.*,

No. C-13-3826 EMC

Plaintiffs,

v.

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT UBER
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.’S MOTION
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., *et al.*,

(Docket No. 211)

Defendants.

Plaintiffs filed this putative class action on behalf of themselves and other similarly situated individuals who drive for Defendant Uber Technologies, Inc. *See* Docket No. 201-2 (Second Amended Class Action Complaint) (SAC). Plaintiffs claim that they are employees of Uber, as opposed to its independent contractors, and thus are eligible for various statutory protections for employees codified in the California Labor Code, such as a requirement that an employer pass on the entire amount of any gratuity “that is paid, given to, or left for an employee by a patron.” Cal. Lab. Code § 351; *see also* SAC at ¶¶ 27-28.

Pending before the Court is Uber’s motion for summary judgment that Plaintiffs are independent contractors as a matter of law. As is discussed below, the Court first concludes that Plaintiffs are Uber’s presumptive employees because they “perform services” for the benefit of Uber. The Court next holds that whether an individual should ultimately be classified as an employee or an independent contractor under California law presents a mixed question of law and fact that must typically be resolved by a jury. Finally, because a number of facts material to the

1 employee/independent contractor determination in this case remain in dispute, the Court denies
2 Uber's summary judgment motion.

3 **I. BACKGROUND**

4 In a nutshell, Uber provides a service whereby individuals in need of vehicular transportation
5 can log in to the Uber software application on their smartphone, request a ride, be paired via the
6 Uber application with an available driver, be picked up by the available driver, and ultimately be
7 driven to their final destination. Uber receives a credit card payment from the rider at the end of the
8 ride, a significant portion of which it then remits to the driver who transported the passenger.

9 Named plaintiffs Douglas O'Connor and Thomas Colopy drive principally for Uber's
10 "UberBlack" service.¹ See Docket Nos. 212-1 (Colopy Depo.); 212-2 (O'Connor Depo). UberBlack
11 drivers transport passengers in black sedans (e.g., Lincoln Towncars) or other limousine-like
12 vehicles. Docket No. 223-37. O'Connor received access to a luxury vehicle through at least two
13 different companies, SF Bay and Bay Network Limo. See O'Connor Depo. Tr. at 118:12-122:15 In
14 exchange for providing a car and paying all of O'Connor's expenses (e.g., fuel and tolls), SF Bay
15 received sixty percent of O'Connor's earnings from transporting Uber passengers. See *id.* at 124:12-
16 125:4. Bay Network Limo provided O'Connor with a luxury vehicle for a flat \$735 weekly fee,
17 which included maintenance and insurance on the vehicle, but no other expenses. See *id.* at 135:4-
18 136:14. O'Connor was free to use Bay Network Limo's vehicle as much or as little as he chose. *Id.*
19 at 135:16-136:3. Colopy had similar arrangements with two third-party limousine companies that
20 provided him with a vehicle necessary to work as an UberBlack driver. See Colopy Depo. Tr. at
21 98:24-102:22; 126:11-129:4.

22 Named plaintiffs Matthew Manahan and Elie Gurfinkel drive principally for Uber's "uberX"
23 service. Docket Nos. 212-3 (Manahan Depo.); 212-4 (Gurfinkel Depo.). uberX drivers transport
24 passengers in their own personal vehicles, which are typically hybrids or other "mid-range" cars.
25 Docket No. 223-37. Manahan, a self-employed screenwriter in Los Angeles, drives for uberX, as
26 well as Lyft and Sidecar, two of Uber's competitors. Manahan Depo. Tr. at 71:3-6; 92:18-21.

27
28 ¹ O'Connor's account with Uber was terminated in 2014, but the other named Plaintiffs still
have active accounts with Uber. See Docket No. 211 at 5 n.7.

1 Manahan transports passengers in his personal vehicle – a 2012 Kia Soul. *Id.* at 110:17-21.
 2 Gurfinkel began driving for uberX while he was employed full-time as a “fulfillment and project
 3 manager” by a company called ADL Embedded Solutions. Gurfinkel Tr. at 43:4-13. Two months
 4 after he began driving for Uber, Gurfinkel left his job at ADL, and now drives for Uber full time. *Id.*
 5 at 57:17-24.

6 Before becoming “partners” with Uber, Plaintiffs and other aspiring drivers must first
 7 complete Uber’s application process. *See* Docket No. 223-20; Docket No. 223-28. Applicants are
 8 required to upload their driver’s license information, as well as information about their vehicle’s
 9 registration and insurance. Docket No. 223-28 at 2. Applicants must also pass a background check
 10 conducted by a third party. *Id.* at 3. Would-be drivers are further required to pass a “city knowledge
 11 test” and attend an interview with an Uber employee.² Docket No. 223-20 at 6740; Docket No. 223-
 12 29 at 4. Interviewees are instructed to “[b]ring your car, dress professionally and be prepared to stay
 13 for 1 hour.” Docket No. 223-20 at 6740.

14 Once a prospective driver successfully completes the application and interview stages, the
 15 driver must sign contracts with Uber or one of Uber’s subsidiaries (Raiser LLC). *See* Docket No.
 16 223-15 (Transportation Provider Service Agreement) (Service Agreement); *see also* Docket No.
 17 223-16 (Driver Addendum Related to Uber Services) (Addendum).³ Those contracts explicitly
 18 provide that the relationship between the transportation providers and Uber/Raiser⁴ “is solely that of
 19 independent contracting parties.” *See* Addendum at 7; Service Agreement at 9. The parties
 20 “expressly agree that this Agreement is not an employment agreement or employment relationship.”
 21

22 ² If a potential driver fails the city knowledge test, they “will not be able to interview until
 23 they get more familiar with the city.” Docket No. 223-29 at 4. At least one version of the “SF City
 24 Knowledge Test” contains forty questions, such as: “When driving on Sunset Blvd, how are the
 cross streets generally named,” and “True or False: The Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) and the
 Palace of Fine Arts are two names for the same place.” Docket No. 238-6.

25 ³ The Raiser Service Agreement is signed by drivers on the uberX platform. The Uber
 26 Addendum is signed by drivers on the UberBlack platform.

27 ⁴ Uber never materially distinguishes between itself and Raiser or argues that Raiser’s
 28 separate corporate status is relevant to this litigation. Uber further admits Raiser is its subsidiary.
 Colman Decl. at ¶ 7. Consequently, the Court treats Raiser as equivalent to Uber for the purpose of
 this motion, and refers to these entities collectively as “Uber.”

1 Addendum at 7; Service Agreement at 9. The relevant contracts further provide that drivers will be
 2 paid a “fee” (*i.e.*, fare) upon the successful completion of each ride. According to an Uber 30(b)(6)
 3 deponent, Uber sets fares based principally on the miles traveled by the rider and the duration of the
 4 ride. Coleman Depo. at 187:20-188:16. Because Uber receives the rider’s payment of the entire
 5 fare, the relevant contracts provide that Uber will automatically deduct its own “fee per ride” from
 6 the fare before it remits the remainder to the driver. *See* Addendum at 7; Service Agreement at 9.
 7 Plaintiffs presented evidence that Uber typically takes roughly 20 percent of the total fare billed to a
 8 rider as its “fee per ride.” *See, e.g.*, Colopy Depo Tr. at 128:15-19.

9 In this litigation, Uber bills itself as a “technology company,” not a “transportation
 10 company,” and describes the software it provides as a “lead generation platform” that can be used to
 11 connect “businesses that provide transportation” with passengers who desire rides. Docket No. 213
 12 (Colman Decl.) at ¶ 6. Uber notes that it owns no vehicles, and contends that it employs no drivers.
 13 *Id.* Rather, Uber partners with alleged independent contractors that it frequently refers to as
 14 “transportation providers.” *Id.*

15 Plaintiffs characterize Uber’s business (and their relationship with Uber) differently. They
 16 note that while Uber now disclaims that it is a “transportation company,” Uber has previously
 17 referred to itself as an “On-Demand Car Service,” and goes by the tagline “Everyone’s Private
 18 Driver.”⁵ *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 223-3 at 1 (Coleman Depo. Ex. 3); Docket No. 223-6 at 1
 19 (Onboarding Script) (“Our tagline and vision is to be ‘Everyone’s Private Driver.’”).⁶ Indeed, in

21 ⁵ The Court observes that Uber owns a U.S. trademark on “Everyone’s Private Driver.” U.S.
 Trademark No. 85,816,634.

22 ⁶ Uber objects to the Court considering the Onboarding Script (and a number of Plaintiffs’
 23 other exhibits) on the ground that Plaintiffs did not properly lay a foundation for these documents.
 24 *See* Uber Reply Br. at 5 n. 7. Specifically, Uber objects that the Plaintiffs have not established that
 25 any Plaintiff was actually exposed to the information contained in the Onboarding Script or other
 26 contested documents such as an Uber Handbook. But the relevant legal question on summary
 27 judgment is whether the challenged evidence “*could* be presented in an admissible form at trial.”
 28 *Fraser v. Goodale*, 342 F. 3d 1032, 1037 (9th Cir. 2003) (emphasis added). *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.
 56(c)(2) (party may object to facts that “cannot be presented in a form that would be admissible in
 evidence”). If so, the Court may consider such evidence on summary judgment. *Id.* It is only
 where the evidence could *never* be presented in admissible form that such evidence should be
 excised from the summary judgment record. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(2); *see also Hughes v. United*
States, 953 F.2d 531, 543 (9th Cir. 1992) (noting that an affidavit containing hearsay and subject to
 best evidence rule objections could still be considered on summary judgment because the facts

1 commenting on Uber’s planned expansion into overseas markets, its CEO wrote on Uber’s official
 2 blog: “We are ‘Everyone’s Private Driver.’ We are Uber and we’re rolling out a *transportation*
 3 *system* in a city near you.” Docket No. 223-1 at 6 (emphasis added).⁷ Other Uber documents state
 4 that “Uber provides the best transportation service in San Francisco” Docket No. 223-29 at 2.

5 Moreover, Uber does not sell its software in the manner of a typical distributor. Rather, Uber
 6 is deeply involved in marketing its transportation services, qualifying and selecting drivers,
 7 regulating and monitoring their performance, disciplining (or terminating) those who fail to meet
 8 standards, and setting prices.

9 In addition to contending it is a technology company and not a transportation company, Uber
 10 argues the drivers are not its employees but instead are independent contractors, and therefore not
 11 entitled to the protection of the California Labor Code as asserted herein. In this regard, Uber
 12 contends it exercises minimal control over how its transportation providers actually provide
 13 transportation services to Uber customers, an important factor in determining whether drivers are
 14 independent contractors. Among other things, Uber notes that drivers set their own hours and work
 15 schedules, provide their own vehicles, and are subject to little direct supervision. Plaintiffs
 16 vigorously dispute these contentions, and claim that Uber exercises considerable control and
 17 supervision over both the methods and means of its drivers’ provision of transportation services, and
 18 that under the applicable legal standard they are employees. For the reasons explained in this Order,
 19 based on the record before the Court, the question whether Uber’s drivers are employees or
 20 independent contractors is an issue to be decided by a jury, not this Court on summary judgment.

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 24 underlying the affidavit are of the type that would be admissible at trial even though the affidavit
 25 itself might not be admissible). The Court further notes that at the hearing, Uber’s counsel
 26 acknowledged that Uber does not dispute the authenticity of a number of the contested exhibits and
 27 acknowledged that much of this evidence was produced by Uber and/or is printed on Uber’s
 28 letterhead. *See* Oral Arg. Hearing Tr. at 90:22-94:20.

27 ⁷ The same blog post notes that Uber first went by the name “UberCab,” but later changed
 28 the name simply to “Uber” after the City of San Francisco sent a cease-and-desist letter “saying
 amongst other things, that our name UberCab means we are marketing ourselves as a cab company.”
Id. at 3.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Applicable Legal Standards

1. Summary Judgment Standard

This Court may only grant summary judgment in favor of Uber if “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” *Alexander v. FedEx Ground Package Sys., Inc.*, 765 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir. 2014). That is, Uber is entitled to summary judgment only if, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the drivers, this Court necessarily must conclude that Plaintiffs are independent contractors as a matter of law. *See id.* at 988.

2. California’s Test of Employment

The parties agree that determining whether Plaintiffs are employees or independent contractors is an analysis that proceeds in two stages. “First, under California law, once a plaintiff comes forward with evidence that he provided services for an employer, the employee has established a prima facie case that the relationship was one of employer/employee.” *Narayan v. EGL, Inc.*, 616 F.3d 895, 900 (9th Cir. 2010) (citation omitted). “As the Supreme Court of California has held . . . the fact that one is performing work and labor for another is prima facie evidence of employment and such person is presumed to be a servant in the absence of evidence to the contrary.” *Id.* at 901. (citation and internal quotation marks omitted) (internal modifications omitted). If the putative employee establishes a prima facie case (*i.e.*, shows they provided services to the putative employer), the burden then shifts to the employer to prove, if it can, that the “presumed employee was an independent contractor.” *Id.* (citations omitted); *see also Yellow Cab Coop. Inc. v. Worker’s Comp. Appeals Bd.*, 226 Cal. App. 3d 1288, 1294 (1991) (explaining that under California law there is “a presumption that a service provider is presumed to be an employee unless the principal affirmatively proves otherwise”).

For the purpose of determining whether an employer can rebut a prima facie showing of employment, the Supreme Court’s seminal opinion in *Borello* “enumerated a number of indicia of an employment relationship.” *Narayan*, 616 F.3d at 901. The “most significant consideration” is the putative employer’s “right to control work details.” *S.G. Borello & Sons, Inc. v. Dep’t of Indus.*

1 *Relations (Borello)*, 48 Cal. 3d 341, 350 (1989). This right of control need not extend to every
 2 possible detail of the work. Rather, the relevant question is whether the entity retains “all *necessary*
 3 control” over the worker’s performance. *Id.* at 357 (emphasis in original); *see also Air Couriers*
 4 *Int’l v. Emp’t Dev. Dep’t*, 150 Cal. App. 4th 923, 934 (2007) (explaining that “the fact that a certain
 5 amount of freedom is allowed or is inherent in the nature of the work involved” does not preclude a
 6 finding of employment status).

7 The Supreme Court has further emphasized that the pertinent question is “not how much
 8 control a hirer *exercises*, but how much control the hirer retains the *right* to exercise.” *Ayala v.*
 9 *Antelope Valley Newspapers Inc.*, 59 Cal. 4th 522, 533 (2014) (citation omitted) (emphases in the
 10 original). When evaluating the extent of that control, the Supreme Court has stressed that an
 11 employer’s “right to discharge at will, without cause” is “strong evidence in support of an
 12 employment relationship.” *Borello*, 48 Cal. 3d at 350; *see also Ayala*, 59 Cal. 4th at 531
 13 (characterizing the right to discharge without cause as “[p]erhaps the strongest evidence of the right
 14 to control”); *Narayan*, 616 F.3d at 900 (characterizing the right to discharge at will as the “most
 15 important” factor for determining whether an employment relationship exists). This is because the
 16 “power of the principal to terminate the services of the agent [without cause] gives him the means of
 17 controlling the agent’s activities.”⁸ *Ayala*, 59 Cal. 4th at 531 (citations omitted).

18 The putative employer’s right to control work details is not the only relevant factor, however,
 19 and the control test cannot be “applied rigidly and in isolation.” *Borello*, 48 Cal. 3d at 350. Thus,
 20 the Supreme Court has also embraced a number of “secondary indicia” that are relevant to the
 21 employee/independent contractor determination. *Id.* These additional factors include:

- 22 (a) whether the one performing services is engaged in a distinct
 23 occupation or business; (b) the kind of occupation, with reference to
 24 whether, in the locality, the work is usually done under the direction of
 25 the principal or by a specialist without supervision; (c) the skill
 26 required in the particular occupation; (d) whether the principal or the
 27 worker supplies the instrumentalities, tools, and the place of work for
 28 the person doing the work; (e) the length of time for which the

⁸ The Supreme Court noted that the “worker’s corresponding right to leave is similarly relevant: ‘An employee may quit, but an independent contractor is legally obligated to complete his contract.’” *Ayala*, 59 Cal. 4th at 531 n. 2 (quoting *Perguica v. Indus. Accident Comm’n*, 29 Cal. 2d 857 (1947)).

1 services are to be performed; (f) the method of payment, whether by
2 the time or by the job; (g) whether or not the work is a part of the
3 regular business of the principal; and (h) whether or not the parties
believe they are creating the relationship of employer-employee.

4 *Id.* at 351. *Borello* also “approvingly cited” five additional factors (some overlapping or closely
5 related to those outlined immediately above) for evaluating a potential employment relationship.
6 *Narayan*, 616 F.3d at 900. These additional factors include:

7 (1) the alleged employee’s opportunity for profit or loss depending on
8 his managerial skill; (2) the alleged employee’s investment in
9 equipment or materials required for his task, or his employment of
10 helpers; (3) whether the service rendered requires a special skill; (4)
the degree of permanence of the working relationship; and (5) whether
the service rendered is an integral part of the alleged employer’s
business.

11 *Borello*, 48 Cal. 3d at 355. While the Supreme Court explained that all thirteen of the above
12 “secondary indicia” are helpful in determining a hiree’s employment status, it noted that “the
13 individual factors cannot be applied mechanically as separate tests; they are intertwined and their
14 weight depends on particular combinations.” *Id.* at 351. Moreover, the Court made it “clear that the
15 label placed by the parties on their relationship is not dispositive, and subterfuges are not
16 countenanced.” *Alexander*, 765 F.3d at 989 (quoting *Borello*, 48 Cal. 3d at 349) (internal
17 modifications omitted). Thus, as the Ninth Circuit explained in *Narayan*, the fact-finder must
18 “assess and weigh all of the incidents of the relationship with the understanding that no one factor is
19 decisive, and that it is the rare case where the various factors will point with unanimity in one
20 direction or the other.” *Narayan*, 616 F.3d at 901 (citation omitted).

21 Indeed, this Court’s extensive survey of the caselaw confirms that no one *Borello* factor is
22 dispositive when analyzing employee/independent contractor status. For instance, in *Mission Ins.*
23 *Co. v. Workers’ Comp. Appeals Bd.*, the Court of Appeal reversed a determination made by the
24 Workers’ Compensation Appeals Board that an individual was an employee of his putative
25 employer. 123 Cal. App. 3d 211, 213 (1981). The Court of Appeal held instead that the individual
26 was an independent contractor as a matter of law. *Id.* at 219. One piece of evidence the Court of
27 Appeal relied on in reaching this conclusion was that whereas a “regular employee applicant worked
28 a normal eight-hour shift,” plaintiff “did not work any specific hours.” *Id.* at 216. But the same was

1 true of the putative employee in a later case, where the Court of Appeal determined that an
2 employment relationship did exist as a matter of law. *See Air Couriers Int'l*, 150 Cal. App. 4th at
3 926 (package delivery drivers were employees of their courier company as a matter of law even
4 though “individual drivers determined their own schedules and decided when and how long to
5 work”); *see also JKH Enterprises, Inc. v. Dep’t of Indus. Relations*, 142 Cal. App. 4th 1046, 1052
6 (2006) (holding that delivery drivers were employees of courier service, despite the fact that “drivers
7 set their own schedules”).

8 The flexibility (and variability) of the *Borello* test can further be demonstrated by comparing
9 *Mission* with *Alexander*. In *Mission*, the Court of Appeal found the putative employee was an
10 independent contractor despite the fact that he was required to wear a uniform displaying his
11 putative employer’s insignia. *Mission Ins. Co.*, 123 Cal. App. 3d at 217. Yet, the same fact
12 supported a conclusion in *Alexander* that plaintiffs were FedEx’s employees as a matter of law.
13 *Alexander*, 765 F.3d at 987 (noting that the fact that drivers were required to “wear a FedEx
14 uniform” supported finding of employee status) (internal quotation marks omitted). And while in
15 *Mission*, the Court of Appeal found independent contractor status at least in part because the
16 putative employee used his own personal vehicle while on the job, 123 Cal. App. 3d at 216, the same
17 fact has proved not to be dispositive in *Alexander* and in numerous other California cases where an
18 employment relationship was found. *See Alexander*, 765 F.3d at 986 (“FedEx requires its drivers to
19 provide their own vehicles”); *Air Couriers Int'l*, 150 Cal. App. 4th at 927 (“Drivers supplied their
20 own vehicles . . . when delivering for [defendant]”); *JKH Enterprises, Inc.*, 142 Cal. App. 4th at
21 1051 (“All drivers . . . use their own vehicles to make the deliveries.”).

22 Put simply, the cases bear out the Supreme Court’s exhortation that the weight given to the
23 *Borello* factors “depends on [their] particular combinations.” *Borello*, 48 Cal. 3d at 351. It is with
24 these principles in mind that the Court now turns to the merits of Uber’s summary judgment motion.

25 B. The Plaintiffs Are Uber’s Presumptive Employees Because They Provide a Service to Uber

26 If Plaintiffs can establish that they provide a service to Uber, then a rebuttable presumption
27 arises that they are Uber’s employees. *See Narayan*, 616 F.3d at 900; *Yellow Cab Coop.*, 226 Cal.
28 App. 3d at 1294. Uber argues that the presumption of employment does not apply here because

1 Plaintiffs provide it no service. The central premise of this argument is Uber’s contention that it is
2 not a “transportation company,” but instead is a pure “technology company” that merely generates
3 “leads” for its transportation providers through its software. Using this semantic framing, Uber
4 argues that Plaintiffs are simply its customers who buy dispatches that may or may not result in
5 actual rides. In fact, Uber notes that its terms of service with riders specifically state that Uber is
6 under no obligation to actually provide riders with rides at all.⁹ Thus, Uber passes itself off as
7 merely a technological intermediary between potential riders and potential drivers. This argument is
8 fatally flawed in numerous respects.

9 First, Uber’s self-definition as a mere “technology company” focuses exclusively on the
10 mechanics of its platform (*i.e.*, the use of internet enabled smartphones and software applications)
11 rather than on the substance of what Uber actually *does* (*i.e.*, enable customers to book and receive
12 rides). This is an unduly narrow frame.¹⁰ Uber engineered a software method to connect drivers
13 with passengers, but this is merely one instrumentality used in the context of its larger business.
14 Uber does not simply sell software; it sells rides. Uber is no more a “technology company” than
15 Yellow Cab is a “technology company” because it uses CB radios to dispatch taxi cabs, John Deere
16 is a “technology company” because it uses computers and robots to manufacture lawn mowers, or
17 Domino Sugar is a “technology company” because it uses modern irrigation techniques to grow its
18 sugar cane. Indeed, very few (if any) firms are *not* technology companies if one focuses solely on
19 *how* they create or distribute their products. If, however, the focus is on the substance of what the
20 firm actually does (*e.g.*, sells cab rides, lawn mowers, or sugar), it is clear that Uber is most certainly
21 a transportation company, albeit a technologically sophisticated one. In fact, as noted above, Uber’s
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23 ⁹ The fact that Uber’s Terms of Service apparently disclaim any actual obligation to provide
24 its passengers with transportation services would likely come as a surprise to those numerous riders
25 who successfully use Uber to obtain such services. In any event, Uber has presented no evidence
26 that it actually fails to pair its riders with a driver on a regular basis, or that drivers pay it for leads
even when those leads do not result in actual rides. At least on this last point, the evidence is clearly
the opposite: Uber is only paid when a “lead” results in a completed ride.

27 ¹⁰ Indeed, Uber’s own documents show that it characterizes itself as a transportation
28 company, transportation network, or on-demand car service. *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 223-1 at 6;
Docket No. 223-29 at 2. The Court further notes with interest that the California Public Utilities
Commission has classified Uber as a “transportation network company.” *See* Docket No. 223-11.

1 own marketing bears this out, referring to Uber as “Everyone’s Private Driver,” and describing Uber
2 as a “transportation system” and the “best transportation service in San Francisco.” *See* Docket No.
3 223-1 at 6; Docket No. 223-29 at 2.

4 Even more fundamentally, it is obvious drivers perform a service for Uber because Uber
5 simply would not be a viable business entity without its drivers.¹¹ *See Yellow Cab Coop.*, 226 Cal.
6 App. 3d at 1293-1294 (holding that cab drivers provided service to cab company because “the
7 enterprise could no more survive without [drivers] than it could without working cabs”); *see also*
8 *JKH Enterprises*, 142 Cal. App. 4th at 1054 (finding that delivery drivers were employees of courier
9 service as a matter of law in part because “the worker’s duties are an integral part of the operation,”
10 and “their work is the basis for [defendant’s] business”). Uber’s revenues do not depend on the
11 distribution of its software, but on the generation of rides by its drivers. As noted above, Uber bills
12 its riders directly for the entire amount of the fare charged – a fare amount that is set by Uber
13 without any input from the drivers. *See* Coleman Depo. Tr. at 165:2-21; 187:20-188:16; Docket No.
14 223-38. Uber then pays its drivers eighty percent of the fare it charges the rider, while keeping the
15 remaining twenty percent of the fare as its own “service fee.” *See, e.g.*, Service Agreement at 4;
16 Colopy Depo Tr. at 128:15-19; Docket No. 223-62. Put simply, the contracts confirm that Uber *only*
17 makes money if its drivers actually transport passengers.

18 Furthermore, Uber not only depends on drivers’ provision of transportation services to obtain
19 revenue, it exercises significant control over the amount of any revenue it earns: Uber sets the fares
20 it charges riders unilaterally. *See* Coleman Depo. Tr. 165:2-21; 167:21-168:21; Docket No. 223-62.
21 The record also shows that Uber claims a “proprietary interest” in its riders, which further
22 demonstrates that Uber acts as more than a mere passive intermediary between riders and drivers.
23 For instance, Uber prohibits its drivers from answering rider queries about booking future rides
24 outside the Uber app, or otherwise “soliciting” rides from Uber riders. *See, e.g.*, Handbook at 7
25

26
27 ¹¹ While Uber’s lawyers refuse to admit this fact, at least one Uber General Manager appears
28 to have recognized as much in an Uber training video presented to its drivers: “It’s pretty clear to all
of us [at Uber] that without what you guys do every week and every day we wouldn’t have a
company. We are not out there. You guys are out there and you guys are the best at what you do.”
Docket No. 223-14.

1 (providing that actively soliciting business from a current Uber client is categorized as a “Zero
2 Tolerance” event that “may result in immediate suspension from the Uber network.” By contrast,
3 “passive client solicitation (*e.g.*, business cards or branded equipment in backseat)” is categorized as
4 a “Major” issue that Uber “takes very seriously and will take action if you receive more than one in
5 every 180 trips”); Onboarding Script at 10 (stating that if a rider specifically asks drivers about
6 “arranging pickups, tell them to reach out to Uber”); Docket No. 223-13 at 6 (stating that riders
7 cannot request specific Uber drivers).

8 As further indicia of its role as a transportation company rather than a software provider,
9 Uber exercises substantial control over the qualification and selection of its drivers. Before
10 becoming “partners” with Uber, aspiring drivers must first complete Uber’s application process,
11 including a background check, city knowledge exam, vehicle inspection, and personal interview.
12 *See generally* Docket No. 223-20; Docket No. 223-28. In an internal document titled “SF Hiring
13 Freeze & Quality Push,” Uber stresses that these screening measures are important because “Uber
14 provides the best transportation service . . . and to keep it this way, we will be taking some major
15 steps to improve both driver and vehicle quality on the Uber system.” Docket No. 223-29 at 2. In
16 another document, Uber notes that background checks are important because it only wants “to
17 partner with the safest drivers.” Docket No. 223-28 at 3.¹² And Uber documents further reveal that
18 Uber regularly terminates the accounts of drivers who do not perform up to Uber’s standards. *See*,
19 *e.g.*, Docket No. 223-29 at 2 (“We will be deactivating Uber accounts regularly of drivers who are in
20 the bottom 5% of all Uber drivers and not performing up to the highest standards We believe
21 that the removal of underperforming drivers will lead to more opportunities for our best drivers.”);
22 Docket No. 238-2 (spreadsheet listing terminated driver accounts and reasons for termination);
23 Docket No. 238-3 (email from “Uber SF Community Manager” instructing fellow Uber employer to
24 “[g]et rid of this guy. We need to make some serious cuts of guys below 4.5”); Docket No. 238-5
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27 ¹² *See also* Docket No. 238-1 (email to Uber driver permanently terminating her account for
28 allowing others to drive under her user name, a behavior Uber described as “not an acceptable
practice, as all of our drivers must go through the application process for safety reasons”).

1 (email terminating underperforming Uber driver because business was “slower than normal and we
2 have too many drivers . . . [so] we have to look for accounts to deactivate”).

3 Although the Court’s conclusion based on the record facts can likely stand on logic and
4 common sense alone, the case law makes abundantly clear that the drivers are Uber’s presumptive
5 employees. In *Yellow Cab Cooperative*, a cab company argued, like Uber here, that its drivers were
6 not its employees because they did not provide any service to the cab company. *Yellow Cab Coop.*,
7 226 Cal. App. 3d at 1292-1294. The company’s principal argument, like Uber’s, was that it was
8 only in the business of collecting fees from its drivers – specifically a flat \$56 fee-per-shift for the
9 use of a cab and provision of “leads” through its radio dispatch service. Notably, (and unlike Uber)
10 Yellow did not share in any of the actual fares a driver received. *Id.* at 1291. Thus, if a Yellow
11 driver never provided any rides during a shift or actually used any of Yellow’s “leads,” Yellow
12 would receive the same \$56 lease payment regardless. *Id.* Based on these facts, the Court of Appeal
13 flatly rejected Yellow’s argument that the drivers did not provide it a service, finding that Yellow’s
14 actual “enterprise consists of operating a fleet of cabs for public carriage. The drivers, as active
15 instruments of that enterprise, provide an indispensable ‘service’ to Yellow; the enterprise could no
16 more survive without them than it could without working cabs.”¹³ *Id.*

17 The reasoning of *Yellow Cab Cooperative* applies even more forcefully here. Unlike Yellow
18 Cab, which received a flat fee and did not share in its drivers’ fares, Uber only receives its fees if a
19 driver successfully transports an Uber “lead” to some destination. Moreover, the precise amount of
20 this fee is set by Uber, without negotiation or input from the drivers. Under such circumstances, it
21 strains credulity to argue that Uber is not a “transportation company” or otherwise is not in the
22 transportation business; it strains credulity even further to argue that Uber drivers do not provide

23
24 ¹³ At oral argument, counsel for Uber asked the Court to consider a number of analogies and
25 hypotheticals he claimed demonstrate that Uber receives no service from its drivers. For example,
26 Uber’s counsel likened Uber to a recruiter that serves as an intermediary between potential job
27 seekers and potential employers. Oral Arg. Tr. at 44:19-47:8. According to Uber, such a recruiter
28 does not receive a service from either the candidates or the employers, despite the fact that the
recruiter only gets paid if she successfully places a candidate. This analogy is inapt. Uber not only
unilaterally qualifies and selects its drivers, it maintains an ongoing relationship and exercises
supervision over their performance. Uber’s success depends upon the quality of its drivers’ ongoing
performance. In contrast, recruiters engage in a one-time transaction and do not supervise the clients
it places; nor does the recruiter’s income depend on the ongoing performance of those clients.

1 Uber a valuable service. Like the cab drivers in *Yellow Cab Cooperative*, Uber’s drivers provide an
2 “indispensable service” to Uber, and the firm “could no more survive without them” than it could
3 without a working smartphone app. Or, put more colloquially, Uber could not be “Everyone’s
4 Private Driver” without the drivers.

5 Uber cites two cases in support of its contention that it receives no services from its drivers,
6 but neither case is on-point.¹⁴ In *Kubinec v. Top Cab Dispatch, Inc.*, a Massachusetts trial judge
7 concluded (in an unpublished order applying Massachusetts law) that a taxi driver was not the
8 employee of his radio dispatch service, Top Cab. 2014 WL 3817016, at *9 (Super Ct. Mass. June
9 25, 2014). Importantly, the court stressed that the \$25 weekly fee Top Cab received from Kubinec
10 was the same “regardless of whether Kubinec had his cab on the road twenty-four hours a day . . . or
11 left it parked in his driveway.” *Id.* Unlike Uber, Top Cab received “no income” from any
12 dispatches it provided, its members were not required to accept any dispatch assigned, and the
13 dispatches accepted constituted only “9.95% of all fares driven by Top Cab members in 2010.” *Id.*
14 at *10-11. Top Cab “received only the same [\$25] weekly payment from its members regardless of
15 whether the dispatches were accepted or passengers simply hailed member cabs from the street.” *Id.*

16
17 Without belaboring the multitude of differences between this case and *Kubinec*, the Court
18 notes that Uber does not receive a flat fee from its drivers in exchange for an unlimited number of
19 “leads” or dispatches. Rather, Uber receives a percentage of each and every fare its drivers labor to
20 earn – a fact that, as indicated above, makes it clear that Uber receives a (very lucrative) service
21 from its drivers and depends on its drivers’ performance of services for its revenues. *Kubinec* is thus
22 completely distinguishable from the facts in this case.

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24
25 ¹⁴ Uber also cites to a decision rendered by a California Labor Commission Hearing Officer
26 finding that an Uber driver was not an employee of Uber because Uber’s “business was engaged in
27 technology and not in the transportation industry,” and thus the “services Plaintiff provided were not
28 part of the business operated by the Defendant.” Docket No. 213-7 at 5. Uber cites no case law
suggesting this Court owes the Hearing Officer’s conclusion any deference, and his conclusion
appears to warrant none. On the merits, the decision (which contains only one paragraph of
analysis) is plainly wrong. One cannot necessarily blame the Hearing Officer for reaching the
wrong conclusion, however: while Uber was represented at the hearing, Plaintiff appeared *pro se.*
Id.

1 Uber's second case, *Callahan v. City of Chicago*, -- F. Supp. 3d --, 2015 WL 394021 (N.D.
2 Ill. Jan 23, 2015), is equally inapposite to the issues here. In *Callahan*, a Chicago taxicab driver
3 sued the City of Chicago arguing that the City was her employer under the Fair Labor Standards
4 Act. *Id.* at *1. According to the district court, the "critical question" in determining the viability of
5 the driver's claims was "whether the 'business' to which Callahan renders service is, in fact, the
6 City's business." *Callahan*, 2015 WL 394021, at *8. Callahan, the court noted, "is a taxicab driver;
7 the service she provides is therefore the transportation of passengers by taxicab" *Id.* But while
8 recognizing that the City "controls to quite a significant extent the operation of taxicabs in Chicago"
9 by way of extensive regulation, the court (unsurprisingly) concluded that "controlling or regulating
10 how taxicabs are operated is not the same as providing, or undertaking to provide, transportation by
11 taxicab. The City does not perform the latter role." *Id.* While this Court will not exhaustively list
12 the ways a private corporation like Uber differs from a municipality like the City of Chicago, the
13 Court notes one obvious difference – Uber derives profits from providing transportation services,
14 whereas the City does not.¹⁵ Moreover, among other facts, Uber markets itself as "Everyone's
15 Private Driver;" Chicago does not. As the district judge in *Callahan* correctly noted, "the collection
16 of taxes, fees, or revenue by a government entity does not make the regulated industry the business
17 of that government." *Id.* at *9. Uber's collection of fees from its drivers, however, and its deep
18 involvement in prescribing the qualifications of its drivers and the quality of their service, as well as
19 its representations to the public that it is a provider of transportation services ("Everyone's Private
20 Driver"), *does* indicate that transportation is its business.

21 This Court holds, as a matter of law, that Uber's drivers render service to Uber, and thus are
22 Uber's presumptive employees.¹⁶

23 _____
24 ¹⁵ Uber ironically argues in one breath that Uber is sufficiently analogous to a government
25 regulator to come under the holding of *Callahan*, while in another breath argues that Uber exercises
26 so little control over its drivers that no reasonable jury could find that they are Uber's employees.

26 ¹⁶ The Court holds below that the ultimate question of whether a hiree should be classified as
27 an employee or independent contractor is one that must typically be decided by a jury. The Court
28 need not definitively decide whether the threshold question of whether a hiree performs a service for
her putative employer is similarly a question typically reserved for jury resolution (as opposed to
resolution by the Court as a legal matter) because in this case the Court holds that no reasonable
juror could conclude that Uber does not receive service from the Plaintiffs. *See Alexander*, 765 F.3d

1 C. Whether a Hiree is an Employee or Independent Contractor is a Mixed Question of Law and
 2 Fact Generally to be Decided by the Jury

3 Because the Court has determined that the Plaintiffs are Uber’s presumptive employees, the
 4 burden now shifts to Uber to disprove an employment relationship. *Yellow Cab Coop.*, 226 Cal.
 5 App. 3d at 1294. As noted above, when determining under California law whether a putative
 6 employer can rebut a hiree’s prima facie case of employment, the Court applies the multi-factor test
 7 laid out in the Supreme Court’s decision in *Borello*. *Borello*, 48 Cal. 3d at 350.

8 Both parties suggest that the employee/independent contractor question is one of law for
 9 ultimate resolution by the Court. *See, e.g.*, Oral Arg. Tr. at 7:24-9:8. Both parties, however, are
 10 mistaken. According to the California Supreme Court, the “determination of employee or
 11 independent contractor status is one of fact if dependent upon resolution of disputed evidence or
 12 inferences.” *Id.* at 349. This rule is consistent with long standing California Supreme Court
 13 precedent. *See Burlingham v. Gray*, 22 Cal. 2d 87, 100-101 (1943) (holding that the question of
 14 employee/independent contractor status “should have gone to the jury”). Only if the evidence is
 15 undisputed, and there is “but one inference [that] can reasonably be drawn from the evidence,”
 16 *Burlingham*, 22 Cal. 2d at 100 (citation omitted), does the “question become[] one of law.” *Borello*,
 17 48 Cal. 3d at 349. This is no different from the general rule on summary judgment: when no
 18 reasonable jury could hold in favor of the non-moving party (because the evidence and evidentiary
 19 inferences are not disputed), courts must grant summary judgment.

20 While *Borello* and other California decisions sometimes refer to the question of
 21 employee/independent contractor status as one of fact, other California decisions recognize that the
 22 ultimate determination is more accurately described as a mixed question of law and fact. *See Hillen*
 23 *v. Indus. Acc. Comm’n*, 199 Cal. 577, 580 (1926) (holding that determination of employment
 24 relationship under California law involves questions “of mixed law and fact”); *Mission Ins. Co.*, 123
 25 Cal. App. 3d at 219 (same); *Chapman v. Edwards*, 133 Cal. App. 72, 79 (Cal. 1933) (same); *see also*
 26 *Pullman-Standard v. Swint*, 456 U.S. 273, 289 n. 19 (1982) (defining a mixed question of law and

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 at 988 (summary adjudication is appropriate where the jury could return only one possible verdict).

1 fact as one “in which the historical facts are admitted or established, the rule of law is undisputed,
2 and the issue is whether the facts satisfy the statutory standard, or to put it another way, whether the
3 rule of law as applied to the established facts is or is not violated”). Unless the facts are so clear that
4 only one inference may reasonably be drawn, mixed questions of law and fact are for the jury. *See*
5 *Hana Fin., Inc. v. Hana Bank*, -- U.S. --, 2015 WL 248559, at *4 (2015) (question of “tacking” in
6 trademark cases is typically for jury resolution because it presents a mixed question of law and fact);
7 *see also S.E.C. v. Phan*, 500 F.3d 896, 908-909 (9th Cir. 2007) (recognizing that mixed questions of
8 law and fact are typically left for the jury); *Delange v. Dutra Constr. Co., Inc.*, 183 F.3d 916, 919
9 (9th Cir. 1999) (same); *Del Monte Dunes at Monterey, Ltd. v. City of Monterey*, 95 F.3d 1422, 1428-
10 1429 (9th Cir. 1996) (same). California law governing employee/independent contractor status
11 appears no different.

12 Indeed, a number of recent California and Ninth Circuit cases expressly held that the precise
13 question of whether one is an employee versus independent contractor is generally a question of
14 fact. For instance, in *Estrada v. FedEx Ground Package Sys., Inc.*, the Court of Appeal held that
15 “[t]he determination (employee or independent contractor) is one of fact” 154 Cal. App. 4th 1,
16 11 (2007). Similarly in *Millsap v. Federal Express Corp.*, the Court of Appeal noted that “[w]hether
17 a person is an employee or an independent contractor is ordinarily a question of fact.” 227 Cal. App.
18 3d 425, 431 (1991). The panel noted unremarkably that employee/independent contractor status is
19 only a legal question for the court’s resolution “if from all the facts only one inference may be
20 drawn.” *Id.*; *see also Arzate v. Bridge Terminal Transport, Inc.*, 192 Cal. App. 4th 419, 427-428
21 (2011) (reversing summary judgment that plaintiffs were independent contractors because “a
22 reasonable trier of fact, considering the totality of the evidence, might reasonably conclude that the
23 plaintiffs were employees of defendant”).¹⁷ And in *Narayan*, the Ninth Circuit explicitly held that
24 under its view of California law, “we cannot readily say that the ultimate conclusion as to whether
25

26 ¹⁷ *See further Brose v. Union-Tribune Publ’g Co.*, 183 Cal. App. 3d 1079, 1082 (1986)
27 (“Whether a person is an employee or an independent contractor is ordinarily a question of fact but
28 if from all the facts only one inference may be drawn it is a question of law.”); *Hillen*, 199 Cal. at
580 (“Whether or not the relation of employer and employee existed in this case, under the oral
contract entered into, is a question of mixed law and fact, to be proved like any other question.”);
Chapman, 133 Cal. App. at 79 (same).

1 the workers are employees or independent contractors is one of law. The drawing of inferences
 2 from subordinate to ultimate facts is a task for the trier of fact – if, under the governing legal rule,
 3 the inferences are subject to legitimate dispute.” 616 F.3d at 901 (internal quotation marks and
 4 citation omitted). The Ninth Circuit, quoting a concurrence written by Judge Easterbrook in a case
 5 involving employee/independent contractor status under federal law, noted pointedly that

6 if we are to have multiple factors, we should also have a trial. A fact-
 7 bound approach calling for the balancing of incommensurables, an
 8 approach in which no ascertainable legal rule determines a unique
 9 outcome, is one in which the trier of fact plays the principal part. That
 there is a legal overlay to the factual question does not affect the role
 of the trier of fact.

10 *Id.* (quoting *Sec’y of Labor v. Lauritzen*, 835 F. 2d 1529, 1542 (7th Cir. 1987) (Easterbrook, J.,
 11 concurring) (internal modification omitted).

12 Because the Ninth Circuit’s holding in *Narayan* is binding on this Court, its determination
 13 that employee/independent contractor status is a mixed question of law and fact under California law
 14 is dispositive.¹⁸ Notably, *Narayan* is consistent with California state appellate court decisions
 15 discussed above. It is also consistent with the United States Supreme Court’s recent decision in
 16 *Hana Financial*, 2015 WL 248559, at *4, where the Supreme Court held that generally a jury should
 17 decide ultimate questions that involve the application of a legal standard to the facts.

18 In *Hana*, the question at issue was one of trademark law, and specifically “tacking,” which
 19 allows a trademark owner to “make certain modifications to their marks over time without losing
 20 [the] priority . . . position of an older mark.” *Id.* at *2. Tacking is permitted when the original and
 21 revised marks are “legal equivalents” such that the two marks “create the same, continuing
 22 commercial impression so that consumers consider both as the same mark.” *Id.* at *3 (internal
 23 quotation marks and citations omitted). The Supreme Court held that a jury should decide the
 24 ultimate question whether two marks are “legal equivalents” sufficient to warrant tacking. *Id.*

25
 26 ¹⁸ The Court further notes that the holdings of the California Supreme Court in *Burlingham*
 27 and *Borello* are also clear and consistent with the Ninth Circuit’s determination in *Narayan* –
 28 employee/independent contractor status may only be resolved by the court where the evidence and
 all inferences from the evidence (including the ultimate inference as to the nature of the relationship)
 are undisputed. Hence, the ultimate determination of employment status should typically be made
 by juries, not judges.

1 Justice Sotomayor began by explaining that “the application-of-legal-standard-to-fact sort of
2 question . . . commonly called a ‘mixed question of law and fact,’ has typically been resolved by
3 juries.” *Hana Financial*, 2015 WL 248559, at *4 (quoting *United States v. Gaudin*, 515 U.S. 506,
4 512 (1995)) (internal quotation marks omitted). As the Court has previously held, the “jury’s
5 constitutional responsibility is not merely to determine the facts, but to apply the law to those facts
6 and draw the ultimate conclusion.” *Gaudin*, 515 U.S. at 514. “[A]n issue does not lose its factual
7 character merely because its resolution is dispositive of the ultimate . . . question.” *Hana Financial*,
8 2015 WL 248559, at *4 (quoting *Miller v. Fenton*, 474 U.S. 104, 113 (1985)). The Court further
9 explained that to the extent there is a concern that a jury “may improperly apply the relevant legal
10 standard, the solution is to craft careful jury instructions that make that standard clear.” *Id.* at *4.

11 The Court further explained that mixed questions of law and fact should be resolved by juries
12 irrespective of whether this may permit juries to “create new law that will guide future . . . disputes –
13 a task [arguably] reserved for judges.” *Id.* The Court observed that “[i]t is not at all clear . . . why a
14 tacking determination in a particular case will ‘create new law’ any more than will a jury verdict in a
15 tort case, a contract dispute, or a criminal proceeding.” *Id.* The Court also rejected the argument
16 that allowing juries to make ultimate legal determinations, such as whether two marks are legally
17 equivalent, would upset the “predictability required for a functioning trademark system.” *Id.* at *5.
18 The unanimous Court explained that “the same could be said about the tort, contract, and criminal
19 justice systems: In all of these areas, juries answer often-dispositive factual questions or make
20 dispositive applications of legal standards to facts. The fact that another jury, hearing the same case,
21 might reach a different conclusion may make the system ‘unpredictable,’ but it has never stopped us
22 from employing juries in these analogous contexts.” *Id.*

23 Finally, the Court considered the argument that tacking disputes should be resolved by
24 judges because judges have typically resolved such questions “as a historical matter.” Again, the
25 Court rejected the argument, explaining that “petitioner relies on cases in which judges have
26 resolved tacking disputes in bench trials, at summary judgment, or the like.” *Id.* (citations omitted).
27 “As we have noted, it is undisputed that judges may resolve tacking disputes in those contexts. But
28 recognizing as much does not gainsay our conclusion that, when a jury is to be empaneled and when

1 the facts warrant neither summary judgment nor judgment as a matter of law, tacking is a question
2 for the jury.” *Id.*

3 Put simply, the reasoning in *Hana* that juries should typically decide mixed questions of law
4 and fact supports the great weight of California authority (including the Ninth Circuit’s decision in
5 *Narayan*) that establishes that a hiree’s status as either an employee or independent contractor
6 should typically be determined by a jury, and not the judge.

7 D. Uber is Not Entitled to Summary Judgment Because Material Facts Remain in Dispute and a
8 Reasonable Inference of an Employment Relationship May Be Drawn

9 Because the ultimate determination of the Plaintiffs’ employment status presents a mixed
10 question of law and fact, Uber may only obtain summary judgment if all facts and evidentiary
11 inferences material to the employee/independent contractor determination are undisputed, and a
12 reasonable jury viewing those undisputed facts and inferences could reach but one conclusion – that
13 Uber’s drivers are independent contractors as a matter of law. *See Alexander*, 765 F.3d at 988. The
14 Court explained at the hearing on this matter that this is a “pretty tough standard to meet,” Oral Arg.
15 Tr. at 6:15, and it is one that Uber has failed to meet here.

16 As noted above, the “principal test of an employment relationship is whether the person to
17 whom service is rendered has the right to control the manner and means of accomplishing the result
18 desired.” *Ayala*, 59 Cal. 4th at 531 (quoting *Borello*, 48 Cal. 3d at 350). “Perhaps the strongest
19 evidence of the right to control” is whether Uber can fire its transportation providers at will. *Id.*
20 This critical fact appears to be in dispute. Uber claims that it is only permitted to terminate drivers
21 “with notice or upon the other party’s material breach” of the governing contracts. Mot. at 23.
22 Plaintiffs, however, point out that the actual contracts seem to allow Uber to fire its drivers for any
23 reason and at any time. *See, e.g.*, Addendum at 4 (“Uber will have the right, at all times and at
24 Uber’s sole discretion, to reclaim, prohibit, suspend, limit or otherwise restrict the Transportation
25 Company and/or the Driver from accessing or using the Driver App . . .”). To the extent this
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27
28

1 important factor in the employee/independent contractor test is in dispute, summary judgment is
2 unwarranted.¹⁹

3 Uber further claims that the right to control element is not met because drivers can work as
4 much or as little as they like, as long as they give at least one ride every 180 days (if on the uberX
5 platform) or every 30 days (if on the UberBlack platform). Mot. at 20. According to Uber, drivers
6 never have to accept any “leads” generated by Uber (*i.e.*, they can turn down as many rides as they
7 want without penalty), and they can completely control *how* to give any rides they do accept. These
8 contentions are very much in dispute. For instance, while Uber argues that drivers never actually
9 have to accept ride requests when logged in to the Uber application, Plaintiffs provided an Uber
10 Driver Handbook that expressly states: “We expect on-duty drivers to accept all [ride] requests.”
11 Handbook at 1. The Handbook goes on to state that “[w]e consider a dispatch that is not accepted to
12 be a rejection,” and we “will follow-up with all drivers that are rejecting trips.” *Id.* The Handbook
13 further notes that Uber considers “[r]ejecting too many trips” to be a performance issue that could
14 lead to possible termination from the Uber platform. *Id.* at 8; *see also* Docket No. 223-57 (email
15 from Uber to driver stating that the driver’s “dispatch acceptance rate [of 60%] is too low. . . Please
16 work towards a dispatch acceptance rate of 80%. If you are unable to significantly improve your
17 dispatch acceptance rate, Uber may suspend your account”).

18 It is also hotly disputed whether Uber has the right to significantly control the “manner and
19 means” of Plaintiffs’ transportation services. *See Alexander*, 765 F.3d at 988. Plaintiffs cite
20 numerous documents, written in the language of command, that instruct drivers to, amongst other
21 things: “make sure you are dressed professionally;” send the client a text message when 1-2 minutes
22 from the pickup location (“This is VERY IMPORTANT”); “make sure the radio is off or on soft
23 jazz or NPR;” and “make sure to open the door for your client.” Onboarding Script at 3-6. As Uber
24 emphasizes, “it is the small details that make for an excellent trip,” and Plaintiffs have presented

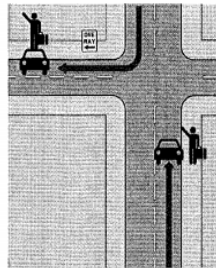
25
26 ¹⁹ The issue of Uber’s right to terminate its drivers may not truly be in dispute. The contracts
27 say what they say, and this Court may interpret unambiguous contractual terms as a matter of law.
28 *See Alexander*, 765 F.3d at 988 (granting summary judgment in favor of FedEx drivers based in
large part on Court’s legal interpretation of the relevant contracts). Assuming the Court reads the
contracts to mean what they say – that Plaintiffs are terminable at will – then this factor would tip in
favor of finding Plaintiffs are Uber’s employees.

1 evidence (when viewed in the light most favorable to them) that Uber seeks to control these details
 2 right down to whether drivers “have an umbrella in [their] car for clients to be dry until they get in
 3 your car or after they get out.” *Id.* at 6, 9. Plaintiffs note that drivers are even instructed on such
 4 simple tasks as how to pick up a customer with their car:



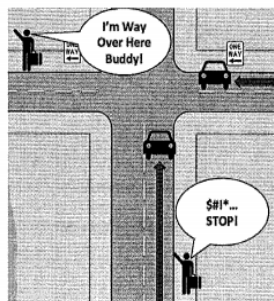
Customer Pickup

DO THIS



- ✓ On Time
- ✓ Correct Side of Street
- ✓ Right At Customer
- ✓ Avoid U-Turns

NOT THAT



- ⊘ Stopped Short of Customer
- OR
- ⊘ Stopped Beyond Customer

21 Docket No. 223-20.

22 Uber responds that it merely provides its drivers with “suggestions,” but does not actually
 23 require its drivers to dress professionally or listen to soft jazz or NPR. *See, e.g.*, Reply Br. at 6. But
 24 the documents discussed above (and others in the record) are not obviously written as mere
 25 suggestions, and Uber’s arguments to the contrary cannot be assumed as true on Uber’s motion for
 26 summary judgment where all reasonable inferences from the record must be drawn in favor of
 27 Plaintiffs. *See, e.g., Cameron v. Craig*, 713 F.3d 1012, 1018 (9th Cir. 2013) (reiterating that the
 28 court must view summary judgment evidence in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party).

1 Indeed, there is evidence of drivers being admonished (or terminated) by Uber for failing to comply
2 with its “suggestions.” *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 223-50 (informing driver that “a passenger let us know
3 that your attitude wasn’t up to Uber’s professional standards,” and noting that “[i]f we continue to
4 receive negative feedback . . . your account will be reviewed and may be deactivated”); Docket No.
5 223-54 (terminating driver whose “overall driver rating has fallen below the minimum threshold we
6 allow”); Docket No. 223-58 (informing driver that a “passenger let us know that they felt you did
7 not take the most efficient/direct route on a trip” and noting that the driver’s account may be
8 deactivated).

9 Nor can this Court at this juncture credit the argument that Uber has no ability to ensure that
10 any driver actually complies with its “suggestions” or otherwise actively monitor its drivers’
11 performance. In fact, there is evidence suggesting that Uber monitors its drivers to ensure
12 compliance with Uber’s many quality control “suggestions.” Most notably, Uber requests
13 passengers to give drivers a star rating, on a scale of 1-5, after each completed trip based on the
14 driver’s performance. Uber also provides a space for riders to provide written comments or
15 feedback on drivers. Uber documents make it clear that Uber uses these ratings and feedback to
16 monitor drivers and to discipline or terminate them. As the Uber Driver Handbook clearly states,
17 “Uber follows up on all client reports of dissatisfaction” and “monitor[s] your star rating as well as
18 any complaints made by clients.” Handbook at 7. Uber notes that it tries to “follow up on *every*
19 quality issue.” *Id.* (emphasis added); *see also* Addendum at 9 (“Transportation Company agrees that
20 its Drivers will maintain high standards of professionalism and service, including but not limited to
21 professional attire and maintain an average Customer score set by Uber based on feedback from
22 users of its Software.”). Furthermore, the relevant contracts with Plaintiffs provide that Uber may
23 terminate any driver whose star rating “falls below the applicable minimum star-rating,” Addendum
24 at 9, and a significant amount of evidence in the record indicates that Uber does, in fact, terminate
25 drivers whose star ratings far below a certain threshold determined by Uber. *See, e.g.*, Docket No.
26 223-54; Docket No. 238-2; Docket No. 238-5. While it is apparent that drivers’ adherence to every
27 detail of Uber’s directions (or “suggestions”) may not be specifically discernible through rider
28 ratings (since specific questions are not asked in the feedback form), the facts viewed in Plaintiffs’

1 favor suggest monitoring through rider ratings may be a generally effective enforcement mechanism.

2 In arguing there is insufficient monitoring to warrant an inference of an employment
3 relationship, Uber asks the Court to contrast the level of monitoring of Plaintiffs' job performance
4 here to that performed by management in *Alexander*. In *Alexander*, the Ninth Circuit found the fact
5 that drivers were accompanied on ride-alongs by management representatives up to four times each
6 year important to its determination that drivers were FedEx's employees as a matter of law.
7 *Alexander*, 765 F.3d at 985. During these ride-alongs, the drivers were scrutinized on minute details
8 of their performance, such as "whether a driver uses a dolly or cart to move packages" or "places his
9 or her keys on the pinky finger of his or her non-writing hand after locking the delivery vehicle." *Id.*
10 (internal quotation marks and modifications omitted).

11 Uber claims that the level of monitoring in *Alexander* is far more extensive than what its
12 transportation providers are subjected to. Indeed, Uber notes that its admitted employees or
13 members of management never conduct *any* performance inspections or ride-alongs with its drivers.
14 This is an argument for the jury. At this point it suffices to note that it is not immediately clear that
15 Uber drivers are subject overall to less monitoring than the employees in *Alexander*. Indeed,
16 viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the Plaintiffs, it appears they are monitored more
17 pervasively than the drivers in *Alexander*. The *Alexander* drivers were monitored just four times a
18 year, and knew exactly when they were being inspected. Uber drivers, by contrast, are monitored by
19 Uber customers (for Uber's benefit, as Uber uses the customer rankings to make decisions regarding
20 which drivers to fire) during each and every ride they give, and Uber's application data can similarly
21 be used to constantly monitor certain aspects of a driver's behavior. This level of monitoring, where
22 drivers are potentially observable at all times, arguably gives Uber a tremendous amount of control
23 over the "manner and means" of its drivers' performance. *Cf.* Michel Foucault, *Discipline and*
24 *Punish: The Birth of the Prison* 201 (Alan Sheridan ed., 1979) (a "state of conscious and permanent
25 visibility [] assures the automatic functioning of power"). If the quarterly monitoring in *Alexander*
26 was sufficiently pervasive to weigh in favor of finding FedEx's drivers were employees as a matter
27 of law, a reasonable jury could conclude that Uber's more persistent performance monitoring
28 similarly weighs in favor of finding that Uber drivers are Uber's employees under California law.

1 Finally, Uber makes much of the fact that Uber has no control over its drivers' hours or
2 whether its drivers even "report" for work more than once in the relevant period. This is a
3 significant point, and one on which this Court previously commented in noting that such evidence
4 might weigh heavily in favor of a finding of independent contractor status. However, as noted
5 above, freedom to choose one's days and hours of work (which concededly did not truly exist for
6 FedEx drivers in *Alexander*²⁰) does not in itself preclude a finding of an employment relationship.
7 *See, e.g., Air Couriers Int'l*, 150 Cal. App. 4th at 926 (holding hirees were employees as a matter of
8 law despite the fact that "drivers determined their own schedules"); *JKH Enterprises Inc.*, 142 Cal.
9 App. 4th at 1051 (holding certain hirees were employees as a matter of law despite the fact that they
10 were "not required to work either at all or on any particular schedule"). The more relevant inquiry is
11 how much control Uber has over its drivers *while they are on duty* for Uber. The fact that some
12 drivers are only on-duty irregularly says little about the level of control Uber can exercise over them
13 when they *do* report to work.²¹ Indeed, and as noted above, the Court of Appeal has (at least
14 implicitly) recognized this precise distinction in earlier cases where hirees who were "not required to
15 work either at all or on any particular schedule" were nonetheless held to be employees as a matter
16 of law based on the amount of control the employer could exercise when those employees decided to
17 turn up for work. *JKH Enterprises Inc.*, 142 Cal. App. 4th at 1051; *see also Air Couriers Int'l*, 150
18 Cal. App. 4th at 937 (identifying "no inconsistency between [finding of] employee status and the
19 driver's discretion on when to take breaks or vacation").

20 Because the Court concludes that a number of material facts relevant to the "primary"
21 *Borello* analysis are in dispute, thus precluding summary judgment, the Court need not examine in
22 detail each of *Borello*'s numerous secondary factors. The Court nonetheless notes that a reasonable
23 jury could find that numerous secondary factors cut in favor of finding an employment relationship.

24
25 ²⁰ *See Alexander*, 765 F.3d at 985 (in practice drivers had to report to the FedEx Center at the
beginning of the day and at the end of the shift.).

26
27 ²¹ Thus, for instance, a day laborer or any other temporary or casual worker may choose
when to make him or herself available for work: but if once hired, the means and manner of
28 performance is substantially controlled by the hirer, an employment relationship may be found. *See,*
e.g., Borello, 48 Cal. 3d at 345-46 (holding that temporary "sharefarmers" were employees entitled
to workers' compensation coverage).

1 For instance, a jury could conclude that driving a car (as opposed to, *e.g.*, a truck or bus) does not
2 require a special skill, particularly if no special driver’s license is required. *Compare JKH*
3 *Enterprises*, 142 Cal. App. 4th at 1064 (holding that “the functions performed by the drivers, pick-
4 up and delivery of packages and driving in between, did not require a high degree of skill”) *with*
5 *State Comp. Ins. Fund v. Brown*, 32 Cal. App. 4th 188, 202-203 (1995) (noting that “truck driving –
6 while perhaps not a skilled craft – requires abilities beyond those possessed by a general laborer”).
7 Moreover, such driving is typically done in the field without close supervision. A jury could also
8 find, for the reasons previously discussed, that drivers perform a regular and integral part of Uber’s
9 business.

10 To be sure, a number of secondary factors (*e.g.*, drivers use their own vehicle, may employ
11 other drivers to drive on their behalf,²² and signed an agreement stating no employment relationship
12 is created), do support an independent contractor classification. But even as to these factors, their
13 significance is ambiguous. For instance, the fact that the drivers provide their own vehicles and thus
14 invest significant capital is a substantial factor favoring an independent contractor relationship as
15 Uber properly contends, but this fact alone is not dispositive. In *Alexander*, an employment
16 relationship was found even though drivers provided their own vehicles. The same is true in *Air*
17 *Couriers International* and *JKH Enterprises*. Moreover, this *Borello* factor is qualified by the fact
18 that Uber supplies the critical tool of the business – a smart phone with the Uber application. *See*
19 *Service Agreement* at 7 (Uber provides drivers with the smartphone to run the Uber app); Docket
20 No. 223-54 (email terminating driver and including “steps” to “return your Uber-issued phone”). In
21 the aggregate, the secondary factors do not clearly cut in one direction.

22 As noted above, rarely does any one factor dictate the determination of whether a
23 relationship is one of employment or independent contract. Here, numerous factors point in
24 opposing directions. As to many, there are disputed facts, including those pertaining to Uber’s level
25 of control over the “manner and means” of Plaintiffs’ performance. Viewing the current record in
26

27 ²² Drivers are allowed to hire “subcontractors” or “agents” to actually drive Uber passengers
28 for their benefit, so long as those subcontractors or agents meet the same quality standards Uber
imposes on the actual contracting party. *See Service Agreement* at 3, 6.

1 the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, the Court cannot conclude as a matter of law that Plaintiffs are
2 Uber's independent contractors rather than their employees. Consequently, Uber's summary
3 judgment motion must be denied.

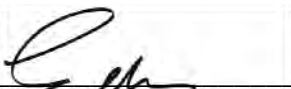
4 **III. CONCLUSION**

5 The application of the traditional test of employment – a test which evolved under an
6 economic model very different from the new “sharing economy” – to Uber's business model creates
7 significant challenges. Arguably, many of the factors in that test appear outmoded in this context.
8 Other factors, which might arguably be reflective of the current economic realities (such as the
9 proportion of revenues generated and shared by the respective parties, their relative bargaining
10 power, and the range of alternatives available to each), are not expressly encompassed by the
11 *Borello* test. It may be that the legislature or appellate courts may eventually refine or revise that
12 test in the context of the new economy. It is conceivable that the legislature would enact rules
13 particular to the new so-called “sharing economy.” Until then, this Court is tasked with applying the
14 traditional multifactor test of *Borello* and its progeny to the facts at hand. For the reasons stated
15 above, apart from the preliminary finding that Uber drivers are presumptive employees, the *Borello*
16 test does not yield an unambiguous result. The matter cannot on this record be decided as a matter
17 of law. Uber's motion for summary judgment is therefore denied.

18 This order disposes of Docket No. 211.

19
20 IT IS SO ORDERED.

21
22 Dated: March 11, 2015

23
24 
EDWARD M. CHEN
United States District Judge