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No. **OFFICE OF THE CLERK**

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IN THE  
**Supreme Court of the United States**

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MARCUS D. MIMS,

*Petitioner,*

*v.*

ARROW FINANCIAL SERVICES, LLC,

*Respondent.*

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On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States  
Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

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**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

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March 2011

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**QUESTION PRESENTED**

Did Congress divest the federal district courts of their federal-question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 over private actions brought under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act?

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## INTRODUCTION

Every law student learns in first-year civil procedure that 28 U.S.C. § 1331 gives the federal district courts jurisdiction over “all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” Although the precise scope of federal-question jurisdiction has proved notoriously elusive, Justice Holmes’s test remains the most familiar: “A suit arises under the law that creates the cause of action.” Federal-question jurisdiction thus exists over a cause of action created by federal law unless Congress provides otherwise.

The circuits are intractably divided over whether federal-question jurisdiction exists over a cause of action created by a particular federal law: the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (TCPA). The TCPA, without stating that it limits the jurisdiction of the federal courts, provides that a victim of telemarketing abuse “may” bring a civil action to enforce the Act in state court. Based on that provision, and the Act’s sparse legislative history, six circuits have concluded that Congress intended to give state courts exclusive jurisdiction.

By contrast, recent decisions by Judge Easterbrook of the Seventh Circuit and Judge Sutton of the Sixth Circuit have thoughtfully considered the same jurisdictional question and rejected that majority approach—as did then-Judge Alito in dissent when he was sitting on the Third Circuit. These opinions recognize that a statutory provision allowing the state courts to entertain claims cannot, by itself, divest the federal courts of the subject-matter jurisdiction that they otherwise possess under § 1331, and that the six circuits’ contrary view is at odds with several of this Court’s precedents.

The entrenched 6-to-2 split among the circuits on this important and recurring question of federal jurisdiction has generated needless satellite litigation, sown confusion over fundamental jurisdictional principles, and frustrated Congress's goal of a nationally uniform solution to the problem of interstate telemarketing abuse. This case presents an ideal vehicle to resolve the conflict, which will not resolve itself absent this Court's intervention. The Court should therefore grant the petition and establish a uniform jurisdictional rule.

### **OPINIONS BELOW**

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit is unreported and is reproduced in the appendix at 1a. The decision of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida is unreported and is reproduced in the appendix at 4a.

### **JURISDICTION**

The court of appeals entered its judgment on November 30, 2010. On February 22, 2011, Justice Thomas granted a timely request for an extension of time, to and including March 31, 2011, to file a petition for a writ of certiorari. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

### **STATUTES INVOLVED**

28 U.S.C. § 1331 provides:

The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.

47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3) provides, in relevant part:

Private right of action

A person or entity may, if otherwise permitted by the laws of a court of a State, bring in an appropriate court of that State—

(A) an action based on a violation of this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation

(B) an action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or

(C) both such actions.

47 U.S.C. § 227(f)(2) provides, in relevant part:

Exclusive jurisdiction of Federal Courts

The district courts of the United States ... shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all civil actions brought [by state attorneys general or designated state officials or agencies].

### STATEMENT

1. In 1991, Congress responded to consumers' "outrage over the proliferation of intrusive, nuisance calls to their homes from telemarketers." 47 U.S.C. § 227 note. Although over half the states had laws addressing the problem, telemarketers could "evade their prohibitions through interstate operation." *Id.* Congress therefore concluded that a "Federal law is needed to control residential telemarketing practices." *Id.*; *see also* S. Rep. No. 102-178, at 3, *reprinted in* 1991 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1968, 1970.

The result was the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (TCPA), enacted as an amendment to the Communications Act of 1934. Pub. L. No. 102-243, § 3(a), 105 Stat. 2395 (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 227). Among other

things, the TCPA prohibits certain unsolicited marketing calls, restricts the use of automatic dialers or prerecorded messages, and delegates rulemaking authority to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). 47 U.S.C. §§ 227(b)(1)(A), (b)(2). The Act may be enforced through civil suits brought by state attorneys general or private citizens. 47 U.S.C. §§ 227(b)(3), 227(f)(1). In either type of suit, the plaintiff may obtain injunctive relief, actual damages, or statutory damages of \$500 per violation.

The TCPA confers on the federal district courts “exclusive jurisdiction over all civil actions” brought by state attorneys general. 47 U.S.C. § 227(f)(2). There is no parallel exclusive-jurisdiction provision for private suits. Instead, the TCPA provides that private citizens “may, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a State, bring [an action] in an appropriate court of that State.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

2. Respondent Arrow Financial Services is a subsidiary of Sallie Mae, an originator, servicer, and collector of private student loans. Petitioner Marcus Mims alleges that Arrow harassed him by repeatedly making collection calls to his cellular phone using an automatic dialing system and leaving prerecorded voicemail messages on that phone, in violation of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The FCC has made clear in a declaratory ruling that calls to consumers’ wireless phones for collection purposes violate the TCPA unless the phone number “was provided by the consumer to the creditor.” *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Request of ACA International for Clarification and Declaratory Ruling*, 23 FCC Rec. 559, 564-65 (2008). The FCC emphasized that prere-

(Footnote continued)

Mims sued Arrow in federal district court. After the parties settled Mims' non-TCPA claims, the district court granted Arrow's motion to dismiss. Relying on *Nicholson v. Hooters of Augusta, Inc.*, 136 F.3d 1287, 1289 (11th Cir. 1998), *modified*, 140 F.3d 898 (11th Cir. 1998), the district court ruled that "federal question jurisdiction under § 1331 is unavailable because Congress vested jurisdiction over the TCPA exclusively in state court." Pet. App. 5a.

The Eleventh Circuit affirmed. Finding itself bound by *Nicholson's* 1998 holding that federal courts lack federal-question jurisdiction over private TCPA actions, the court declined to consider later cases from other circuits or this Court. *Id.* 2a. The court explained that the Seventh Circuit's contrary opinion in *Brill v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 427 F.3d 446 (7th Cir. 2005), "does not overturn our precedent" and that this Court's decisions interpreting 28 U.S.C. § 1331 in *Grable & Sons Metal Prods., Inc. v. Darue Eng'g*, 545 U.S. 308 (2005), and *Breuer v. Jim's Concrete of Brevard, Inc.*, 538 U.S. 691 (2003), are not "clearly on point." Pet. App. 2a.

One month after the Eleventh Circuit's decision, the Sixth Circuit joined the Seventh Circuit in reaching the contrary conclusion—that district courts *do* have federal-question jurisdiction over private TCPA actions. *See Charvat v. Echostar Satellite LLC*, 630 F.3d 459, 463-64 (6th Cir. 2010).

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corded calls could be particularly costly to cellular subscribers who pay for incoming calls. *Id.* at 562, 565.

## REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

### I. The Circuits Are Intractably Divided Over Whether Congress Divested the District Courts of Federal-Question Jurisdiction.

Six courts of appeals—the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, and Eleventh—have held that federal courts lack federal-question jurisdiction over private TCPA actions. See *Int’l Sci. & Tech. Inst., Inc. v. Inacom Commc’ns, Inc.*, 106 F.3d 1146, 1158 (4th Cir. 1997); *Chair King, Inc. v. Houston Cellular Corp.*, 131 F.3d 507, 514 (5th Cir. 1997); *Nicholson*, 136 F.3d at 1289; *Foxhall Realty Law Offices, Inc. v. Telecomms. Premium Servs., Ltd.*, 156 F.3d 432, 435 (2d Cir. 1998); *ErieNet, Inc. v. Velocity Net, Inc.*, 156 F.3d 513, 519 (3d Cir. 1998); *Murphey v. Lanier*, 204 F.3d 911, 915 (9th Cir. 2000). These circuits have concluded that the TCPA’s provision permitting actions to be brought in state courts of competent jurisdiction—which provides that a person “may” bring an action in state court if otherwise permitted by state law, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)—creates exclusive state-court jurisdiction and effectively divests the federal courts of federal-question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

By contrast, the two circuits that have most recently confronted the question on a blank slate—the Sixth and Seventh—have conclusively rejected that majority view. See *Charvat*, 630 F.3d at 463-64 (Sutton, J.); *Brill v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 427 F.3d 446, 450-51 (7th Cir. 2005) (Easterbrook, J., joined by Posner and Rovner, J.J.). In addition, then-Judge Alito, dissenting from the Third Circuit’s decision in *ErieNet*, concluded that “it is clear that the language of the TCPA is insufficient to divest district courts of their federal question jurisdiction.” 156 F.3d at 521.



In the three regional circuits that have yet to confront the question presented—the First, Eighth, and Tenth—the district courts have recognized the circuit split and developed intra-circuit splits of their own.<sup>2</sup> Even the scholarly commentary is split, with law review articles advocating both positions.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> See, e.g., *Holster v. BNA Subsidiaries, LLC*, 2010 WL 902699, at \*1 (D.N.H. 2010) (“There is a split of authority among the courts of appeals that have considered whether there is federal question jurisdiction over private TCPA claims. ... [T]he Seventh Circuit’s view is the most persuasive.”); *Carnes v. IndyMac Mortg. Servs.*, 2010 WL 5276987, at \*4-\*5 (D. Minn. 2010) (observing that the “Circuits are split on whether federal-question jurisdiction exists over TCPA claims by individuals, and the Eighth Circuit has not yet addressed the issue,” and following Seventh Circuit’s approach); *Percic Enters., Inc. v. European Autoworks, Inc.*, 2010 WL 2133563, at \*2 (D. Minn. 2010) (observing that “there does not appear to be an Eighth Circuit decision on point” and concluding that “while the TCPA is a federal law, the specific jurisdictional provision in § 227(b)(3) calls for private actions to be brought in state courts”); *Fun Servs. of Kansas City, Inc. v. Hertz Equip. Rental Corp.*, 2008 WL 341475, at \*3 (D. Kan. 2008) (“[T]he court finds that it does not have federal question jurisdiction over plaintiff’s TCPA claim.”); *Consumer Crusade, Inc. v. Scientific Research Group, Inc.*, 2005 WL 2064403, at \*1 (D. Colo. 2005) (“[T]he ‘conundrum’ of federal subject matter jurisdiction under the TCPA should be resolved against finding such jurisdiction.”).

<sup>3</sup> Compare Gonell, *Statutory Interpretation of Federal Jurisdictional Statutes: Jurisdiction of the Private Right of Action Under the TCPA*, 66 FORDHAM L. REV. 1895, 1898 (1998) (arguing that “jurisdictional language merely permitting state court jurisdiction, such as that in the TCPA, should not divest federal courts of § 1331 jurisdiction absent clearly expressed congressional intent to repeal”) with Tharp, *Federal Court Jurisdiction Over Private TCPA Claims: Why the Federal Courts of Appeals Got It Right*, 52 FED. COMM. L.J. 189, 192 (1999) (arguing that the TCPA “requires that state courts exercise exclusive jurisdiction” over private actions).

The conflict over the question presented has also generated confusion over whether the TCPA divests the district courts of diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The Second, Seventh, and Tenth Circuits have each “rejected extension of the reasoning from the TCPA federal question cases to TCPA diversity cases.” *US Fax Law Ctr. Inc. v. iHire*, 476 F.3d 1112, 1116 (10th Cir. 2007). These courts hold that, “absent an explicit indication that Congress intended to create an exception to diversity jurisdiction, one may not be created by implication.” *Id.* at 1117; *see Gottlieb v. Carnival Corp.*, 436 F.3d 335, 338 (2d Cir. 2006) (Sotomayor, J.); *Brill*, 427 F.3d at 450. “But,” as the Sixth and Seventh Circuits have pointed out, “if state jurisdiction really is ‘exclusive,’ then it knocks out § 1332 as well as § 1331.” *Id.*; *see also Charvat*, 630 F.3d at 464; *Bonime v. Avaya, Inc.*, 547 F.3d 497, 502 (2d Cir. 2008) (Calabresi, J. concurring) (suggesting that the two lines of cases are not easily reconciled). As then-Judge Sotomayor observed, “Congress’s explicit investiture of ‘exclusive jurisdiction’ in the federal courts in § 227(f)(2) indicates that in § 227(b)(3), which does not include such language, Congress did not similarly vest categorical, ‘exclusive’ jurisdiction in state courts for private TCPA claims, and therefore did not divest federal courts of both federal question and diversity jurisdiction.” *Gottlieb*, 436 F.3d at 338.

More fundamentally, the circuit split on the question presented reveals the lower courts’ “dizzying uncertainty” about an elementary inquiry in the law of federal jurisdiction: “where Congress explicitly grants state courts jurisdiction, are federal courts also presumed to possess jurisdiction?” LITTLE, FEDERAL COURTS: EXAMPLES & EXPLANATIONS 224-25 (2006). The circuit split demonstrates that “the lower courts are in

disagreement” over that analytical problem, which this Court has never squarely addressed. *Id.* (discussing TCPA cases); *compare Int’l Science*, 106 F.3d at 1151-52; *with ErieNet*, 156 F.3d at 521 (Alito, J., dissenting).

Certiorari is warranted because the division among the circuits over federal-question jurisdiction for private TCPA claims is considered and entrenched. The Sixth and Seventh Circuits have considered and rejected the views of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits. There is no reason to believe that those six circuits will reconsider their position, to which they have adhered for more than a decade. As a result, it is unlikely that the conflict will be resolved absent this Court’s intervention.

## **II. The Question Presented Is a Recurring Issue of National Importance, and This Case Is an Ideal Vehicle for Resolving It.**

1. When it enacted the TCPA in 1991, Congress found that “[m]ore than 300,000 solicitors call more than 18,000,000 Americans every day.” 47 U.S.C. § 227 note. By 2003, the number of daily calls had “increased five fold (to an estimated 104 million), due in part to the use of new technologies, such as predictive dialers.” *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) of 1991*, 68 Fed. Reg. 44144, 44152 (2003). That high volume of calls translates into a high volume of litigation over telemarketing abuses. The question presented arises with staggering frequency in cases across the country.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., *Fenza’s Auto, Inc. v. Montagnaro’s, Inc.*, 2011 WL 1098993 (D.N.J. 2011); *Vigus v. S. Ill. Riverboat/Casino Cruises, Inc.*, 2011 WL 884092 (S.D. Ill. 2011); *Harmon v. Gulf Coast* (Footnote continued)

“The volume of these lawsuits heightens the risk that individuals and companies will be subject to decisions pointing in opposite directions.” *Charvat*, 630 F.3d at 466. The “possibility of conflicting decisions in different state and federal jurisdictions” is particularly onerous for telemarketers, who “generally peddle their services nationally.” *Id.* At the same time, “[h]ow this split plays out in the federal courts is important for consumers bringing TCPA claims.” Eddings, *Seventh Circuit Splits from Sister Circuits Over Telephone Consumer Protection Act*, 18 LOY. CONSUMER L. REV. 257, 266 (2005).

Absent intervention by this Court, access to a federal forum will turn on accidents of geography. Consumers and businesses in Ohio can go to federal court, while

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*Collection Bureau, Inc.*, 2011 WL 777960 (S.D. Fla. 2011); *Hawk Valley, Inc. v. Taylor*, 2011 WL 710466 (E.D. Pa. 2011); *Spillman v. Dominos Pizza, LLC*, 2011 WL 721498 (M.D. La. 2011); *A & L Indus., Inc. v. CDM Tech. Training Inst., Inc.*, 2011 WL 900132 (D.N.J. 2011); *Burdge v. Ass’n Health Care Mgmt., Inc.*, 2011 WL 379159 (S.D. Ohio 2011); *Nack v. Walburg*, 2011 WL 310249 (E.D. Mo. 2011); *Ortega v. Collectors Training Inst. of Ill., Inc.*, 2011 WL 241948 (S.D. Fla. 2011); *Hall v. W.S. Badcock Corp.*, 2010 WL 5137832 (M.D. Fla. 2010); *Watts v. Enhanced Recovery Corp.*, 2010 WL 3448508 (N.D. Cal. 2010); *Am. Copper & Brass, Inc. v. Lake City Indus. Prods., Inc.*, 2010 WL 2998472 (W.D. Mich. 2010); *Imhoff Inv., L.L.C. v. Alfocchino of Auburn Hills*, 2010 WL 2772495 (E.D. Mich. 2010); *Percic Enters.*, 2010 WL 2133563, *report and recommendation adopted*, 2010 WL 2133236 (D. Minn. 2010); *Radha Geismann, M.D. v. Byram Healthcare Centers, Inc.*, 2010 WL 1930060 (E.D. Mo. 2010); *Bridging Cmtys., Inc. v. Top Flite Fin., Inc.*, 2010 WL 1790357 (E.D. Mich. 2010); *Charvat v. NMP, LLC*, 703 F. Supp. 2d 735 (S.D. Ohio 2010); *Machesney v. Lar-Bev of Howell*, 2010 WL 821932 (E.D. Mich. 2010); *Raitport v. Harbour Capital Corp.*, 2010 WL 830071 (D.N.H. 2010); *APB Assocs., Inc. v. Bronco’s Saloon, Inc.*, 2010 WL 822195 (E.D. Mich. 2010).

their counterparts across the border in Pennsylvania must go to state court. And in states like Missouri and Massachusetts, where the federal circuits have not yet decided the question presented, the conflict will produce needless litigation over jurisdiction at the threshold of virtually every case brought under the TCPA. “Jurisdictional rules”—to prevent such uncertainty and waste—“should be clear.” *Grable*, 545 U.S. at 321 (Thomas, J., concurring).

The jurisdictional conflict will inevitably produce conflicts on a range of questions of substantive law under the TCPA. In the six circuits that have rejected federal-question jurisdiction, interpretation of the TCPA’s private civil remedies—even in large class-actions or injunctive-relief suits with potentially sweeping consequences—will be left to the state courts. That state of affairs will inevitably “increase disunity in standards and decisions in implementing a nationwide law.” Eddings, 18 LOY. CONSUMER L. REV. at 266.

Worse still, in the six circuits that reject federal-question jurisdiction, the states may be able to limit or cut off private enforcement altogether. These circuits acknowledge the possibility “a state could decide to prevent its courts from hearing private actions to enforce the TCPA’s substantive rights,” and thus the very “existence of a private right of action under the TCPA could vary from state to state.” *Int’l Science*, 106 F.3d at 1156; *see Murphey* 204 F.3d at 1156; *Brill*, 427 F.3d at 451 (“[W]here would victims go if a state elected not to entertain these suits?”).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> This scenario is not merely hypothetical: Some state courts, for example, have rejected private TCPA actions on the ground that  
(Footnote continued)

2. This case cleanly presents the question whether Congress has divested the district courts of federal-question jurisdiction over private TCPA actions. The case is an ideal vehicle to resolve that question because the question is both squarely raised by, and outcome determinative of, this case. It is undisputed that this case arises under the TCPA and that no basis for jurisdiction other than federal-question jurisdiction is available. And the underlying facts are not at issue. The district court and court of appeals decisions both hinged solely on whether federal-question jurisdiction exists over private TCPA claims.

The time is ripe for this Court to resolve the circuit split. With eight of the eleven regional circuits having weighed in, there is no need to await further deliberation in the lower courts. If the Court does not grant review in this case, it risks being unable to address the issue for lack of another good vehicle. The time for review of the Sixth Circuit's decision in *Charvat* has passed, and the eight circuits that have decided the question are unlikely to revisit it. Litigants in the six circuits forcelosing jurisdiction are unlikely to appeal and, if represented by knowledgeable counsel, are unlikely to bring cases in (or remove them to) federal court. This Court should grant certiorari in this case to establish a predictable jurisdictional regime for resolving the large number of private actions under the TCPA.

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they were not expressly "authorized" by state law. See *Autoflex Leasing, Inc. v. Mfrs. Auto Leasing, Inc.*, 16 S.W.3d 815, 817 (Tex. App. 2000); *R.A. Ponte Architects, Ltd. v. Investors' Alert, Inc.*, 815 A.2d 816, 816 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. 2003).

### III. The Decision Below Is Wrong and Cannot Be Reconciled With This Court's Cases.

Certiorari is also warranted because the majority approach, adopted by six circuits and applied below, is wrong on the merits and at odds with this Court's cases. Congress has not divested the district courts of federal-question jurisdiction over private TCPA actions.

*First*, the majority approach cannot be reconciled with the text or history of the federal-question jurisdiction statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, which since 1875 has given federal district courts original jurisdiction over “all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” Although this language “has resisted all attempts to frame a single, precise definition,” the “most familiar definition of the statutory ‘arising under’ limitation is Justice Holmes’s statement, ‘A suit arises under the law that creates the cause of action.’” *Franchise Tax Bd. of Calif. v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Trust for S. Calif.*, 463 U.S. 1, 8-9 (1983) (quoting *Am. Well Works Co. v. Layne & Bowler Co.*, 241 U.S. 257, 260 (1916)).

As a principle of inclusion, Holmes’s definition has not seriously been challenged in the 95 years since it was announced. *See* Gonell, 66 *FORDHAM L. REV.* at 1927; HART AND WECHSLER’S *THE FEDERAL COURTS AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM* 782 (6th ed. 2009); CHEMERINSKY, *FEDERAL JURISDICTION* 288 (5th ed. 2007) (“There is little dispute that there is federal question jurisdiction if a plaintiff’s complaint states a claim under a federal law that provides a legal entitlement to a remedy.”). Indeed, since Holmes’s statement, no court had held that Congress created a cause of action outside the statutory

grant of federal-question jurisdiction until the Fourth Circuit rejected jurisdiction over TCPA claims in 1997.<sup>6</sup>

Thus, federal-question jurisdiction exists over rights of action created by federal law unless Congress has specifically acted to divest the courts of that jurisdiction. *See Rosencrans v. United States*, 165 U.S. 257, 262 (1897) (“When there are statutes clearly defining the jurisdiction of the courts, the force and effect of such provisions should not be disturbed by a mere implication flowing from subsequent legislation.”); *see Gottlieb*, 436 F.3d at 339-340. But the courts that have adopted the majority rule acknowledge that the TCPA “is silent as to federal court jurisdiction” over private actions. *Nicholson*, 136 F.3d at 1288; *see also ErieNet*, 156 F.3d at 521 (“[S]ection 227(b)(3) says nothing about the jurisdiction of the federal district courts.”) (Alito, J., dissenting). Given the existence of 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and the absence of any dispute that the right of action under the TCPA is created by federal law, that silence should be the end of the matter.

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<sup>6</sup> The Fourth Circuit relied on *Shoshone Mining Co. v. Rutter*, 177 U.S. 505 (1900), a “problematic (and perhaps anomalous)” exception to the rule that federal causes of action arise under federal law. HART AND WECHSLER at 784; *see Int’l Science*, 106 F.3d at 1154. *Shoshone* rested on two provisions in a federal mining-rights statute—one incorporating local law as the rule of decision, and another requiring an amount in controversy that would not be satisfied by the majority of the small mining claims. Neither rationale applies here: Substantive rights under the TCPA are defined entirely by federal law and Congress removed § 1331’s amount-in-controversy requirement in 1980. *See Gonell*, 66 *FORDHAM L. REV.* at 1928. Whatever its merits, *Shoshone*’s “extremely rare exception to the sufficiency of a federal right of action,” *Grable*, 545 U.S. at 317 n.5, is inapplicable.



*Second*, the majority approach is at odds with the “general rule that the grant of jurisdiction to one court does not, of itself, imply that the jurisdiction is to be exclusive.” *United States v. Bank of New York & Trust Co.*, 296 U.S. 463, 479 (1936). This Court adhered to that rule in *Tafflin v. Levitt*, 493 U.S. 455 (1990), which held that the federal RICO statute’s grant of jurisdiction to federal district courts does not divest state courts of concurrent jurisdiction over private RICO actions. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1964 (providing that a person “may sue ... in any appropriate United States district court”). This provision, *Tafflin* reasoned, “is plainly permissive, not mandatory, for the statute does not even suggest that such jurisdiction shall be exclusive. It provides that suits of the kind described ‘may’ be brought in the federal district courts, not that they must be.” 492 U.S. at 460-61 (citation omitted). As Justice Alito and Judge Sutton have explained, *Tafflin*’s reasoning makes it “clear that the language of the TCPA is insufficient to divest district courts of their federal question jurisdiction, as the statute merely provides that suits ‘may’ be brought in state court.” *ErieNet*, 156 F.3d at 521-23 (Alito, J., dissenting); *see Charvat*, 630 F.3d at 464. The majority approach cannot be reconciled with *Tafflin*.

*Third*, as the Sixth and Seventh Circuits have pointed out, the majority approach is in tension with this Court’s decisions in *Breuer*, 538 U.S. 691, and *Grable*, 545 U.S. 308—both of which postdate the decisions of the six circuits that have rejected federal-question jurisdiction. *Breuer* held that a Fair Labor Standards Act provision allowing plaintiffs to “maintain” an action in either state or federal court did not preclude removal because 28 U.S.C. § 1441 allows removal of any claim under federal law “[e]xcept as otherwise expressly provided by Act of Congress.” The right to “maintain” an

action in state court, *Breuer* held, was not an “express” prohibition on federal jurisdiction. “One may say exactly the same thing about the right to sue in state court under § 227(b)(3).” *Brill*, 427 F.3d at 450. *Grable* held that federal-question jurisdiction exists (even over state-law claims) where the claims depend on a substantial and disputed federal issue and where exercising jurisdiction would not disturb the congressionally approved balance of state and federal jurisdiction. Those factors favor federal jurisdiction here. *See Charvat*, 630 F.3d at 463.

*Fourth*, the majority approach draws the wrong inference from the differences in language between § 227(f)(2), which confers “exclusive jurisdiction” on federal courts for state enforcement actions, and § 227(b)(3), which says only that consumers “may” sue in state court. “The most natural interpretation of Congress’ failure to use similar language in section 227(b)(3) is that Congress did not intend to grant exclusive jurisdiction in that section.” *ErieNet*, 156 F.3d at 522 (Alito, J., dissenting); *see Brill*, 427 F.3d at 451 (“The contrast between § 227(f)(2) and § 227(b)(3) is baffling unless one provides exclusivity and the other doesn’t.”).

*Fifth*, the majority approach incorrectly concludes that the TCPA’s grant of jurisdiction to state courts is superfluous unless exclusive, because concurrent jurisdiction would be available anyway. *See Testa v. Katt*, 330 U.S. 386 (1947). But that conclusion ignores the other functions served by § 227(b)(3). The provision avoids arguments that *federal* jurisdiction is exclusive. “Such contentions are frequent and may entail decades of litigation across the thirteen circuits.” *Brill*, 427 F.3d at 451; *see, e.g., Yellow Freight Sys., Inc. v. Donnelly*, 494 U.S. 820 (1990) (holding, after 26 years of litigation,

that claims under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 may be resolved in state as well as federal courts); *Tafflin*, 493 U.S. 455 (holding, after 20 years of litigation, that claims under RICO may be resolved in state as well as federal courts). And its proviso (“if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of a court of a State”) indicates that the availability of state courts for TCPA claims is contingent on state jurisdictional principles and rules.

*Sixth*, the majority approach inappropriately relies on an isolated statement in a floor speech by Senator Ernest Hollings, the TCPA’s sponsor, as evidence that Congress intended to foreclose federal jurisdiction. *See Int’l Science*, 106 F.3d at 1152-53. But “one speech given by one senator” is insufficient to demonstrate Congress’s unmistakable intent. *See ErieNet*, 156 F.3d at 522 (Alito, J., dissenting). In any event, Senator Hollings’s statement—that the bill was designed to “allow consumers to bring an action in State courts,” 137 Cong. Rec. S16205 (daily ed. Nov. 7, 1991) (emphasis added)—fully supports the conclusion that the TCPA’s authorization of state-court actions was intended to be permissive rather than mandatory.

For these reasons, the decision below incorrectly decided the question whether Congress divested the federal district courts of federal-question jurisdiction over private TCPA actions. Because the circuits are hopelessly divided over that important question, this Court should grant certiorari to resolve the conflict and correct the decision below.

**CONCLUSION**

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

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March 2011