

California taxis sue Uber, allege false advertising, unfair competition

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Taxi drivers in California must submit to fingerprinting for criminal background checks. UberX drivers don't have to. Yet Uber Technologies advertises itself as "the safest rides on the road" and executives tout Uber as "safer than a taxi."

That's deceptive advertising and has caused "significant harm" to the taxi industry, 19 cab companies in California claimed Wednesday morning in a lawsuit filed in federal court. The companies allege that Uber's false claims hurt the profits and reputations of the taxi business, and are seeking an injunction against what they call false claims, and unspecified damages.

The companies have suffered both financial and reputational harm to their businesses, according to the lawsuit.

"Plaintiffs' taxi cabs vie for the same customers as Uber cars, and - as a result - compete for the same dollars," reads the complaint, filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco. Potential customers, the suit says, "mistakenly believe that they will get a safer ride by hiring an UberX ride - spurn plaintiff's taxi cabs for UberX rides, resulting in lost revenue for plaintiffs."

The plaintiffs also take issue with Uber charging "Safe Rides Fee," an additional dollar tacked onto each ride that Uber says goes toward driver [background checks](#) and safety features. The complaint alleges that the fee has "the tendency to deceive" customers into thinking that by paying

the fee, they are "receiving the safest ride possible."

Uber has not yet commented on the lawsuit.

Contrary to Uber's claims, the suit says, taxis are more rigorous about safety than Uber, and for Uber to publicly say otherwise violates federal and state laws that prohibit false advertising.

Uber's third-party background checks, plaintiffs say, don't require fingerprinting and thus are less rigorous than the electronic fingerprinting of taxi drivers and subsequent background checks required by California law.

Those prints are run through a Department of Justice criminal database. The process is superior to Uber's background checks, the suit says, because "fingerprinting helps uncover criminal history not discovered through traditional methods, offers extra protection to aid in meeting industry guidelines and helps prevent fraud."

The complaint also points out that [taxi drivers](#) must undergo a written exam and take driver safety training courses, while Uber requires no driver training or written exams.

The suit says taxis undergo regular vehicle inspections more thorough than what Uber requires. And the plaintiffs allege that because many Uber drivers also drive for ride-hailing competitor Lyft, their drivers are frequently distracted as they toggle between mobile apps while on the road.

"The case is really about the continued perpetuation by Uber of the myth that it offers the safest ride on the road," said plaintiffs' attorney Bruce Simon of Pearson, Simon & Warshaw in San Francisco. The plaintiffs are also represented by the Dolan Law Firm in San Francisco, which has

filed a separate suit against Uber in a case in which an Uber driver ran over a 6-year-old girl and killed her on New Year's Eve.

UberX has bitten into 20 percent to 40 percent of revenues, several of the cab companies say, and they believe the company's marketing of its safety is partly to blame. Lower price is likely another factor: Depending on demand, UberX can be 40 percent cheaper than a taxi cab. But California law allows false advertising trials even if the alleged behavior is only partially responsible for financial loss.

The lawsuit is similar to one filed by the district attorneys of San Francisco and Los Angeles late last year, which also alleged that Uber misled the public by saying it uses an "industry-leading background check process" when it doesn't fingerprint its drivers.

"The company repeats this misleading statement, giving consumers a false sense of security when deciding whether to get into a stranger's car," San Francisco District Attorney George Gascon said at the time.

According to Simon, the district attorneys' lawsuit is mainly about consumers, while Wednesday's complaint is broader and on behalf of the cab companies themselves. Simon said he sees the two lawsuits as complementary.

Uber has in the past refuted claims that its driver-screening process is not thorough enough. It has detailed on its blog how its drivers are screened against county and federal court records, motor vehicle records and the national sex offender registry.

Speaking to the Los Angeles Times in early March, the company's head of global safety, Phil Cardenas, said its driver background checks - which use courthouse records - are able to capture information that the FBI database Live Scan may not capture, such as pending charges and

appeals. He also noted that the FBI database isn't necessarily complete and is subject to human error, since a lot of the data is manually handled.

Cardenas said driver background checks are an element of safety, but not the "full thing."

"I think of it as the life cycle of a driver," he said. "(When) the driver signs up on our site, they provide a ton of personal info. We know their bank account, their driver's license information, their address. There's no anonymity.

"Every single trip is tracked with GPS ... and the final element is ... we have this amazing feedback system. (So even if a) background check comes back OK, if there was a challenging ride, you can still provide feedback about that user and we follow up on every single one of those feedback."

The plaintiffs are seeking damages for lost revenues and damage to reputation. If the case goes to trial, it will be up to a jury to determine how much the taxi cab companies should be awarded.

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