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8 9	IN THE UNITED STAT FOR THE CENTRAL DIST	ES DISTR FRICT OF	ICT COURT F CALIFORN	NIA
 10 11 12 13 14 	CANDACE ARROYO, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiff, v. TIKTOK INC., a California corporation, and BYTEDANCE INC., a Delaware		o. 5 action C trial dem	
15 16	corporation, Defendants.			
17	Plaintiff Candace Arroyo ("Ms. Arro	oyo" or "Pla	aintiff") brings	s this class action
18	against Defendants TikTok Inc. ("TikTo	-	-	
19 20	(collectively, "Defendants"), and alleges, herself and her own acts and experiences	-	-	-

INTRODUCTION

other matters based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation of counsel, as follows:

1. This is a class action brought by a Florida citizen against the Californiabased corporations Tik Tok and ByteDance (which were and are controlled and largely owned by the same individual in China, Yiming Zhang), for intercepting the electronic communications of users of the TikTok app when they link to third-party websites in the TikTok app, in violation of, *inter alia*, the Federal Wiretap Act, 18

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U.S.C. §§ 2510, *et seq.* Defendants employ JavaScript computer code ("Session Replay Code") to track users' every move as they browse the Internet from within the TikTok app. As users browse a third-party website from within the TikTok app, they do so via TikTok's in-app web browser (with no option to use the mobile phone's default web browser), and the Session Replay Code intercepts and records the user's electronic communications. These communications encompass their keystrokes, clicks, scrolling and swiping finger movements, text being entered into an information field or text box (even when never sent to the website), and/or other electronic communications as they occur in real time ("Website Communications").

2. Session Replay Code goes far beyond the expectations of ordinary users of the Internet of the data they might be offering to companies. According to a Princeton University study: "The extent of the data collected 'far exceeds user expectations,' including recording what you type into a text box before you submit it, 'all without any visual indication to the user.'"¹

3. Moreover, the third-party websites did not consent in any way that private communications from visitors to those websites be intercepted by TikTok, just because the visitor happens to link to the website from within the TikTok app.

4. The use of Session Replay Code is not tolerated by some of the largest tech companies. In 2019, Apple warned app developers using Session Replay Code that they were required to disclose this type of tracking and recording to their users, or they would be immediately removed from the Apple Store. "Protecting user privacy is paramount in the Apple ecosystem. Our App Store Review Guidelines

¹ Nitasha Tiku, "The Dark Side of 'Replay Sessions' That Record Your Every Move Online," *Wired*, available at https://www.wired.com/story/the-dark-side-of-replay-sessions-that-record-your-every-move-online/ (last visited Dec. 12, 2022).

require that apps request explicit user consent and provide a clear visual indication when recording, logging, or otherwise making a record of user activity."²

5. Defendants' conduct directly violates both the Federal Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510 *et seq.* (the "FWA"), and the Florida Security of Communications Act, Fla. Stat. § 934.01 *et seq.* (the "FSCA"), which statutes bar the interception and recording of private communications without prior consent of *all* parties to the conversation. Defendants are also unjustly enriched by their recording the Website Communications.

6. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of a class of every person in the United States whose Website Communications were intercepted through Defendants' use of Session Replay Code in the TikTok app via TikTok's in-app web browser and seeks all civil remedies provided under the cause of action, including but not limited to actual, statutory, liquidated, punitive damages, disgorgement, and attorneys' fees and costs.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a natural person and a permanent resident of the state of Florida. She is 37 years old, and has resided in Florida since 2004, residing in Miami, Florida from 2009 to October 2022, when she relocated to Jacksonville, Florida. Over the past two years, Ms. Arroyo used the TikTok app almost every day, and regularly uses it two or more times in a single day. At least once a week and often more, while using the TikTok app, Ms. Arroyo clicks on links to external, third-party websites causing her to use TikTok's in-app web browser. In September 2020, Ms. Arroyo visited www.amazon.com via a link in an advertisement on the TikTok app, from her home in Miami, Florida, and

² https://techcrunch.com/2019/02/07/apple-glassbox-apps/ (last visited Dec. 12, 2022).

accessed and input personal financial information into that website in order to purchase a product via Amazon.

8. Defendant TikTok is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a corporation organized and validly existing under the laws of California with its principal place of business in Culver City, California. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of TikTok, LLC.

9. Defendant ByteDance is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a corporation organized and validly existing under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business in Mountain View, California. Upon information and belief, ByteDance is involved in development of the TikTok app, including research and development of software for the TikTok app.

10. At all relevant times, Defendants have shared offices in Silicon Valley and at 5800 Bristol Parkway, Culver City, California, and have also shared employees. Employees frequently have both a TikTok and a ByteDance email address, and executives often have roles at both companies. For example, in April 2021, it was announced that Shou Zi Chew, the CFO of ByteDance, would concurrently take on the role of CEO of TikTok.³ TikTok's "Head of HR, Americas & Global Functions, GBS," Kate Barney, is apparently also ByteDance's "Head of HR, US & Europe, Monetization."⁴

11. The ByteDance US Applicant Privacy Notice provided to prospective employees represents Defendants as a single entity: "ByteDance ('we' or 'us') has prepare this Applicant Privacy Notice ('Notice') for applicants to roles with

³ Molly Schuetz, *ByteDance's Shouzi Chew Named New TikTok CEO*, FORTUNE (Apr. 30, 2021), available at https://fortune.com/2021/04/30/new-tiktok-ceo-bytedance-shouzi-chew/.

⁴ https://www.linkedin.com/in/katemcfarlinbarney/ (last visited Dec. 12, 2022).

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ByteDance . . . references to 'ByteDance' comprises the following U.S. entities: ByteDance Inc., TikTok Inc., and any US incorporate affiliates."⁵

12. On information and belief, Defendants do not operate as independent corporate entities, but instead function as satellite offices of the China-headquartered company Beijing Douyin Information Service Co. Ltd. a/k/a ByteDance Technology Co. Ltd. ("Beijing ByteDance"). Defendants operate with little independence and are constantly monitored by Chinese management.

13. On information and belief, Beijing ByteDance makes key strategic decisions for Defendants, including regarding the TikTok app, and Defendants are tasked with executing such decisions. Beijing ByteDance's level of involvement is in TikTok's operations has been described by former employees as "so blurry as to be non-existent."⁶ Moreover, U.S. employees of Defendants in California are expected to work during Chinese business hours to be available to Beijing-based employees Beijing ByteDance.⁷ For example, one former project manager who posted a YouTube video entitled "Why I Just Quit My Product Manager Job at TikTok" stated she was expected to regularly attend late-night "Beijing meetings," and to submit a last-minute product proposal regarding the TikTop app for approval to the "Beijing team," even after it had already been approved by U.S. management.⁸

⁵ ByteDance US Applicant Privacy Notice, available at https://sf16sg.tiktokcdn.com/obj/eden-

sg/ha_lm_lswvlw/ljhwZthlaukjlkulzlp/portal/static/ByteDance_US_Applicant_Priv acy_Notice.pdf (last visited Dec. 12, 2022).

⁶ Salvador Rodriguez, *TikTok Insiders Say Social Media Company is Tightly Controlled by Chinese Parent ByteDance*, CNBC (June 25, 2021), available at https://www.cnbc.com/2021/06/25/tiktok-insiders-say-chinese-parent-bytedance-in-control.html.

⁷ ByteDance, *LinkedIn Interviews ByteDance: How ByteDance Builds Its Global Employer Brand*, YOUTUBE, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Epp_TN52fSU.

⁸ Chloe Shih, *Why I Just Quit My Product Manager Job at TikTok*, YOUTUBE, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pkDXV2g_i7Y.

14. The close relationship between Beijing ByteDance and Defendants encompasses the former's ready access to any and all of U.S. users' data acquired through their use of the TikTok app.⁹

15. At all relevant times, and in connection with the matters alleged herein, each Defendant acted as an agent, servant, partner, joint venturer and/or alter ego of the other Defendant, and each Defendant acted in the course and scope of such agency, partnership and/or in furtherance of such joint venture. Each Defendant acted with the knowledge and consent of the other Defendant and/or directed, authorized, affirmed, consented to, ratified, encouraged, approved, adopted and/or participated in the acts or transactions of the other Defendant.

16. At all relevant times, and in connection with the matters alleged herein, Defendants were controlled and largely owned by the same person, China-based founder Zhang Yiming, and constitute a single enterprise with a unity of interest.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because it is brought under the laws of the United States, *i.e.*, the Federal Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510 *et seq*. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

18. The Court also has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
§ 1332(d), because the members of the putative class are of diverse citizenship from Defendants, there are more than 100 members of the putative class, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of costs and interest.

19. The Court has general personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they have their principal place of business in California. This Court has specific personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they (i) transact business in California; (ii) have substantial aggregate contacts with California; (iii) engaged and

⁹ See id.

are engaging in conduct that has and had a direct, substantial, reasonably foreseeable, and intended effect of causing injury to persons in California; and (iv) purposely availed themselves of the laws of California.

20. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendants both have their headquarters located in California and Defendant TikTok has its headquarters located in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

21. The TikTop app debuted in the United States in September 2018 (as a successor to the Musical.ly app after ByteDance purchased Musical.ly, Inc.). One month thereafter, it had surpassed Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and SnapChat in monthly installations, and had more than one billion downloads.¹⁰ In 2020, the year of the COVID-19 lockdowns, it was the second most downloaded iPhone app.¹¹ In 2021, it was the most popular app in the United States,¹² and had 1.2 billion active users globally in the fourth quarter of that year.¹³

22. While TikTok is most widely known for user-created dance, comedy, or lip-synching videos, the variety of content that can be created and viewed on TikTok is virtually limitless—if you can imagine it, it likely exists on TikTok. The content on the TikTop app is aimed at perpetuating its users' dopamine (*i.e.*, the neurotransmitter released in the brain to give a sense of reward or accomplishment),

¹⁰ Dan Hughes, *The Rapid Rise of TikTok*, Digital Marketing Institute (Aug. 26, 2019), https://digitalmarketinginstitute.com/blog/the-rapid-rise-of-tiktok (last visited Dec. 12, 2022).

¹¹ Werner Geyser, *TikTok Statistics—63 TikTok Stats You Need to Know [2022 Update]*, Influencer Marketing Hub (updated Aug. 1, 2022), https://influencermarketinghub.com/tiktok-stats/ (last visited Dec. 12, 2022). ¹² *Id*.

¹³ Mansoor Iqbal, *TikTok Revenue and Usage Statistics (2022)*, Business of Apps (Nov. 11, 2022), https://www.businessofapps.com/data/tik-tok-statistics/#:~: text=TikTok%20generated%20an%20estimated%20%244.6%20billion%20 revenue%20in,Is%20accessed%20by%20over%20600%20million%20users %20daily (last visited Dec. 12, 2022).

typically with videos less than one minute long. Just as with a slot machine at a casino, users can find themselves scrolling the TikTop app for hours without realizing it, awash in a dopamine rush.

23. TikTok touts that one in every two "Gen Z" (*i.e.*, the generation aged 18 to 25 as of the date of this filing) TikTok users are likely to purchase a product while using TikTok; that 81% of users use TikTok to discover new products and brands; and that TikTok video ads take up six times more space on the user's screen than traditional "banner ads."¹⁴ In the second quarter of 2021, consumers spent over \$500 million in purchases via the TikTok app.¹⁵ One independent study of TikTok's effectiveness for advertisers by consumer insights platform Disqo found that "TikTok users put an average of 8.5% more dollars into their shopping carts" than consumers shopping at those same websites who did not link from TikTok.¹⁶ Moreover, the independent study found that over 50% of respondents 35-54 were using the TikTop app daily: "They become power users just like younger cohorts."¹⁷

24. In 2021, TikTok generated an estimated \$4.6 billion in revenue.¹⁸ The United States is TikTok's largest market outside of China.¹⁹

 $_{28}$ | ¹⁹ *Id*.

¹⁴ *Get Your Business Discovered on TikTok,* TikTok for Business, https://getstarted.tiktok.com/us-en-v1brand?lang=en&msclkid= 9808304b00701c6f2f13532624807b5c (last visited Dec. 12, 2022).

¹⁵ Geyser, *supra* at n.11.

¹⁶ Liu, Ivy, *TikTok's Latest Good News: Its Ads Are Sticky and Rich People Spend a Lot of Time There*, DIGDAY (Sept. 30, 2021), https://digiday.com/media/tiktoks-latest-good-news-its-ads-are-sticky-and-effective-and-rich-people-spend-a-lot-of-time-there/ (last visited Dec. 12, 2022).

 $^{^{17}}$ Id.

Mansoor, *supra* at n.13.

As stated in a 2017 feature story in The Economist, the "world's most 25. valuable resource is no longer oil, but data."²⁰

For example, in 2015, TechCrunch reported that "to obtain a list 26. containing the names of individuals suffering from a particular disease," a market participant would have to spend about "\$0.30 per name."²¹ That same article noted that "[d]ata has become a strategic asset that allows companies to acquire or maintain a competitive edge,"²² and that the value of a single user's data (within the corporate acquisition context) can vary from \$15 to more than \$40 per user.²³

27. Furthermore, individuals can sell or monetize their own data if they so choose. Indeed, Defendants themselves have valued individuals' personal data in real-world dollars.

As an example, Meta has previously offered to pay individuals for their 28. voice recordings,²⁴ and has paid teenagers and adults up to \$20 a month plus referral fees to install an app that allows Meta to collect data on how individuals use their smartphones.²⁵

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²⁰ The world's most valuable resource is no longer oil, but data, THE ECONOMIST (May 6, 2017), available at https://www.economist.com/leaders/2017/05/06/theworlds-most-valuable-resource-is-no-longer-oil-but-data.

²¹ Pauline Glickman & Nicolas Glady, What's the Value of Your Data?, TECHCRUNCH (Oct. 13, 2015), https://techcrunch.com/2015/10/13/whats-the-valueof-your-data/ (last visited Dec. 21, 2022).

 $^{^{22}}$ *Id*.

 $^{^{23}}$ *Id*.

²³ ²⁴ Jay Peters, Facebook Will Now Pay You for Your Voice Recordings, THE VERGE (Feb. 20, 2020), https://www.theverge.com/2020/2/20/21145584/facebook-pay-24 record-voice-speech-recognitionviewpoints-proununciations-app (last visited Dec. 25 21, 2022).

²⁵ Saheli Roy Choudhury & Ryan Browne, Facebook Pays Teens to Install An App 26 of Data, 2019). Collect That Could All Kinds **CNBC** (Jan. 29. https://www.cnbc.com/2019/01/29/facebook-paying-usersto-install-app-to-collectdata-techcrunch.html (last visited Dec. 21, 2022).

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29. Numerous other companies and apps such as Nielsen Data, Killi, DataCoup, and AppOptix offer consumers money in exchange for their personal data.²⁶

30. TikTok's algorithm, the machine learning software tool used to determine what videos and what advertisements to display on a user's home page or a user's "discover page," utilizes tracking software to understand a user's interests and habits.²⁷ This type of accurate targeted advertising, and the big data that powers it, is critical to Defendants' lucrative marketing business model.

31. To drive its business, TikTok presents users with links to third-party websites in two main ways:

- (a) through TikTok video advertisements, which appear as normal TikTok videos except that they contain icons identifying them as a sponsored post or an advertisement, and which present users with multiple opportunities to link to a third-party website, *e.g.*, to purchase the advertised product; and
- (b) through the profiles of users with more than 1,000 followers, including popular TikTok personalities, businesses or organizations, which have the option to add a link to external websites directly on their profile.

32. In both scenarios, the third-party website is opened via TikTok's in-app browser. Specifically, while a user attempts to access a website by clicking a link while using the TikTok app, the website does not open via the user's default web browser on the mobile device, such as Safari or Google Chrome. Instead, unbeknownst to the user, and without offering the user any option, the link is opened

²⁶ 28 Apps That Pay You for Data Collection: Earn a Passive Income, DOLLAR BREAK (July 7, 2022), https://www.dollarbreak.com/apps-that-pay-you-for-data-collection/ (last visited Dec. 21, 2022).

 ²⁷ See, e.g., How TikTok's Algorithm Works: A Fascinating and Disturbing Analysis,
 9 TO 5 MAC (July 28, 2021), https://9to5mac.com/2021/07/28/how-tiktoks-algorithm-works/ (last visited Dec. 21, 2022).

inside the TikTop app, in Defendants' own in-app browser. Thus, the user views the third-party website without leaving the TikTok app.

33. TikTok's in-app browser inserts JavaScript Session Replay Code into the third-party websites that are accessed using the in-app browser. The inserted code intercepts all the details of the TikTok user's use of the in-app browser while it is open, and TikTok tracks and captures all these details as the user interacts with the website.

34. Software researcher and blogger Felix Krause recently published a report on the risks of in-app Internet browsers.²⁸ Of the seven popular apps Krause tested, TikTok was the only app that monitors keystrokes.

35. Specifically, while a user is interacting with the third-party website, TikTok tracks and records all keyboard inputs. It also records every tap on any button, link, image or other website element and logs details about what that element is.²⁹

36. Krause created and used a tool called InAppBrowser.com to detect JavaScript commands executed. Krause concluded that "TikTok injects code into third party websites through their in-app browsers that behaves like a keylogger."³⁰ Anything that user does via TikTok's in-app browser is recorded and stored by Defendants, including what links were clicked, what form fields were filled out (and with what text), how the user scrolled or manipulated images using various finger movements, and what images were viewed. The graphics below show the JavaScript code inserted by Defendants' in-app browser into the Apple iOS operating system and the tool's description of the function of the code. Plaintiff is informed and

 ²⁸ See Felix Krause, iOS Privacy: Instagram and Facebook Can Track Anything You Do on Any Website in Their In-App Browser, krausfx.com (Aug. 10, 2022), https://krausefx.com/blog/ios-privacy-instagram-and-facebook-can-track-anything-you-do-on-any-website-in-their-in-app-browser (last visited Dec. 12, 2022).
 ²⁹ Id.
 ³⁰ Id.

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believes that similar JavaScript Session Replay Code is inserted by Defendants' inapp browser into the Android operating system.

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8	
9	
10	/* DISCLAIMER:
10	The code below was generated through https://inappbrowser.com
11	which basically overrides may of the standard JavaScript functions to get alerted whenever the host iOS app runs JavaScript commands. The code below is not complete. For example, having "[object HTMLStyleElement]" would mean an object, of the type HTMLStyleElement is being used. However, there are no further insights on those.
12	Also, there might be more JavaScript code that is being run, through
13	https://developer.apple.com/documentation/webkit/wkcontentworld, which can't be detected by this tool.
	The code below is for educational purposes only, and does not reflect a 100% accurate representation of the JavaScript code that is being run.
14	This file was generated on 2022-08-17 */
15	
15	HTMLDocument.createElement('style')
16	[object HTMLStyleElement].type = 'text/css'
	<pre>[object HTMLStyleElement].innerText = 'img { -webkit-user-select: none; -webkit-touch-callout: none; }' HTMLDocument.getElementsByTagName('head')</pre>
17	<pre>[object HTMLCollection]['0'] window.removeEventListener('error')</pre>
	<pre>window.removeEventListener('unhandledrejection') window.addEventListener('unload', function () { [native code] }</pre>
18	window.addbeetbistener('unload', function () { [native code] } window.addEventListener('unload', function () { [native code] }
	<pre>HTMLDocument.addEventListener('click', function (n){u=void 0,n&&e!==n&&r({event:e=n,name:t})})</pre>
19	HTMLDocument.addEventListener('keypress', function (n){var t;try{t=n.target}catch(n){return}var r=t&&t.tagNamer&&("INPUT"===r "TEXTAREA"===r t.isContentEditable)&&(u i("input",e)(n),clearTimeout(u),u=window.setTimeout
20	(function(){u=void 0},o))}
20	<pre>window.addEventListener('error', function (n) {n=t(n),n=n&&i(n);n&&r&&r(n) } window.addEventListener('unhandledrejection', function (n) {n=t(n),n=n&&i(n);n&&r&&r(n) }</pre>
21	<pre>window.addEventListener('error', function (n) {n=mt(e(),n,u "");n&&t&&(n)}, true</pre>
	<pre>window.addEventListener('keydown', function (){t&&t({name:"LCPMonitor",lcp:e}),i()}, true window.addEventListener('lolich', function (){t&&t((name:"LCPMonitor",lcp:e}),i()}, true</pre>
22	<pre>window.addEventListener('click', function (){t&&t({name:"LCPMonitor",lcp:e}),i()}, true</pre>
	<pre>window.addEventListener('unload', function () {o(),Yn.forEach(function(n) {window.removeEventListener(n,u,!0)}) } window.addEventListener('beforeunload', function() {o(),Yn.forEach(function(n) {window.removeEventListener(n,u,!0)}) } }</pre>
23	<pre>window.addEventListener('pagehide', function () {o(), Yn.forEach(function(n) {window.removeEventListener(n,u,!0) }) } HTMLDocument.addEventListener('visibilitychange', function (n) {w(r)?r(n):"hidden"===document.visibilityState&&t(n) })</pre>
~	<pre>window.addEventListener('unload', function () {o&&!b()&&(A(!0),r&&r()) } window.addEventListener('beforeunload', function () {o&&!b()&&(A(!0),r&&r()) }</pre>
24	<pre>window.addEventListener('pagehide', function () {0&&!b()&&(A(!0),r&&r())} HTMLDocument.addEventListener('visibilitychange', function (n) {w(r)?r(n):"hidden"===document.visibilityState&&t(n)})</pre>
25	<pre>window.addEventListener('error', function (n) {var t,r=n o.event {};try{t=r.target r.srcElement {}}catch(r) {return} {w((n=t).getAttribute)?n.getAttribute("integrity"):n.inte </pre>
23	<pre>grity)&&(n=w((n=t).getAttribute)?n.getAttribute("src"):n.src n.href "",t=(null===(t=t.tagName) void 0===t?void 0:t.toLowerCase()) "",n&&t&&n!==location.href&&e(n))}, true</pre>
26	HTMLDocument.querySelector('head > title')
	HTMLDocument.elementFromPoint(28.666656, 80)
27	
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37. When a purchase is made via TikTop's in-app browser, Defendants automatically intercept all the details of the purchase entered by the user, including the name of the purchaser, their address, telephone number, credit card or bank information, usernames, passwords, dates of birth, and other personal information.

38. Moreover, in the case of many other types of websites, the Session Replay Code in TikTok's in-app browser enables Defendants to obtain valuable, but

 31 *Id*.

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undeniably private, information, such as about a user's mental health, physical health, or sexual preferences. For example, the online talk therapy company BetterHelp has a verified account on the TikTok app with a link to its website, which immediately asks the website visitor questions about their mental health needs. Knowing which pages a user chooses to click on and spends time reading (a click without time spent scrolling on the text would be distinguishable as a mere mistake by the user) can reveal deeply personal and private information, which TikTok intercepts to monetize by sending more accurate targeted content and advertisements to the user. Other third-party websites that users can link to via the TikTok app connect users with doctors or mental health professionals, and the information entered by the user to be placed with the appropriate professional is also tracked via the TikTok app unbeknownst to the website user.

39. In an endlessly reinforcing feedback loop staring with the TikTok app, moving to third-party websites that reveal a plethora of data about the user, and then returning back to the TikTok app now better informed to feed the user targeted content (*i.e.*, to connect the user with advertisers), Defendants have a data-driven business model unprecedented in scope that directly violates the privacy rights of Floridians.

40. Defendants have specifically targeted consumers in the United States and Florida with advertising campaigns that appeared on television, online, and through other media promoting the TikTok app.³²

³² See Sam Bradley, *TikTok on TV: What Does the Social Media Platform's Ad Spend Tell Us?*, thedrum.com (Apr. 27, 2021), https://www.thedrum.com/news/2021/04/27/tiktok-tv-what-does-the-social-video-platform-s-ad-spend-tell-us; Todd Spangler, *TikTok Launches Biggest-Ever Ad Campaign as Its Fate Remains Cloudy*, VARIETY (Aug. 18, 2020), https://variety.com/2020/digital/news/tiktok-advertising-brand-campaign-sale-bytedance-1234738607/ (both last visited Dec. 12, 2022).

41. Defendants embed computer code on the TikTop app that acts to intercept the Website Communications of a user of the TikTop app who links to a third-party website via TikTok's in-app browser.

42. After intercepting and capturing the Website Communications, Defendants use those Website Communications to recreate the user's entire visit to the websites. Defendants create and save video replay of the user's behavior on the website for analysis. This is the electronic equivalent of "looking over the shoulder" of each visitor to the websites for the entire duration of their website interaction.

43. The wiretaps engage as soon as the user clicks on a link in the TikTok app to a third-party website launching TikTok's in-app browser. Therefore, users are not provided with an opportunity to review any privacy policies or disclosures regarding deployment of the wiretaps on the third-party websites.

44. The Session Replay technology used by Defendants is not a cookie, tag, web beacon, or analytics tool. Unlike website analytics services that provide aggregate statistics, Session Replay is intended to record and play back the entirety of an individual's browsing session.

45. Defendants' actions through TikTok's in-app browser are not part of routine Internet functionality. As standard web browsers on mobile phones (*e.g.*, Google Chrome, Apple's Safari) do not record users with Session Replay Code, even the companies that created and host the third-party websites to which TikTok users link are unaware that these visitors to their websites are recorded by Defendants using Session Replay Code. Surreptitious interception and recording of a user's keystrokes, clicks, swipes, and text communications are contrary to the legitimate expectation of TikTok users in the United States and Florida browsing the web via the TikTok app, and contrary to established industry norms.

46. Defendants maintain the records of users they have wiretapped, either through their own computer systems or through a third-party contractor.

47. As an example of Defendants' unlawful conduct, in September 2022, Plaintiff visited www.amazon.com, the online retailer, via the TikTok app from her home in Miami, Florida, and accessed and input personal financial information into that website in order to purchase a product via Amazon. Unbeknownst to her, Defendants engaged Session Replay Code to record and store the personal information she entered.

48. Plaintiff and other similarly situated TikTok users had no knowledge of, and did not give prior consent for, Session Replay Code recording her Website Communications on third-party websites she linked to from the TikTok App. Defendants never asked Plaintiff or similarly situated TikTok users for permission to intercept and record her visits to third-party websites while using TikTok's in-app browser. Nevertheless, upon information and belief, the Session Replay Code that Defendants embedded into the TikTop app intercepted Plaintiff and similarly situated TikTok users' Website Communications. These intercepted Website Communications were then stored by Defendants or its third-party contractor to be replayed later and used for Defendants' financial benefit.

49. At no point did Defendants inform Plaintiff or similarly situated TikTok users in the United States or Florida of their surreptitious recording of her Website Communications as they browsed third-party websites while using the TikTok app.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

50. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 individually and on behalf of the following Classes:

Nationwide Class: All natural persons in the United States within the applicable statute of limitations period who had their Website Communications captured through Session Replay Code activated by TikTok's in-app browser.

Florida Subclass: All natural persons who, while citizens of the state of Florida and within the applicable statute of limitations period, had

their Website Communications captured in Florida through Session Replay Code activated by TikTok's in-app browser.

51. Excluded from the Classes are Defendants, their parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, and directors, all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the Classes, the judge to whom this case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof, and the attorneys who enter their appearance in this action.

52. **Numerosity:** The class members are so numerous that individual joinder of all class members is impracticable. Upon information and belief, the Class exceeds 100,000 persons. The precise number of class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the records of Defendants.

53. **Commonality:** There are numerous questions of law and fact common to the Class, including but not limited to:

a. Whether Defendants violated the FWA;

b. Whether Defendants violated the FSCA;

c. Whether Defendants intercepted Plaintiff's and the class members' electronic Website Communications;

d. Whether Defendants secured prior consent before intercepting Plaintiff's and the class members' Website Communications; and

e. Whether Defendants are liable for damages, and the amount of such damages.

54. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members, as they are all based on the same factual and legal theories.

55. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff is a representative who will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of the class and has retained competent counsel.

56. *Declaratory and Injunctive Relief:* Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and Class members, thereby making appropriate declaratory relief, with respect to the Classes as a whole.

57. Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive and equitable relief on behalf of the entire Class, on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, to enjoin and prevent Defendants from engaging in the acts described above, such as continuing to record website communications through TikTok's in-app browser.

58. Unless a class is certified, Defendants will retain monies received as a result of their conduct that were taken from Plaintiff and the Class members. Unless a Class-wide injunction is issued, Defendants will continue to commit the violations alleged and the members of the Class will continue to be unlawfully eavesdropped upon.

59. **Superiority:** In this lawsuit, a class action is superior to all other available methods for its fair and efficient adjudication because individual litigation of the claims of all class members is economically infeasible and procedurally impracticable. This proposed class action presents fewer management difficulties than individual litigation, and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court. Class treatment will create economies of time, effort, and expense and promote uniform decision-making.

60. **Predominance:** Common questions of law and fact predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members. Similar or identical

violations, business practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions, if any, pale by comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that dominate this action. If Defendants intercepted Plaintiff's and class members' communications, then Plaintiff and each class member suffered damages by that conduct.

<u>CAUSES OF ACTION</u> COUNT I <u>Violation of the Federal Wiretap Act</u> <u>18 U.S.C. §§ 2510 *et seq.*</u>

(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)

61. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 60 as if fully set forth herein.

62. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Class.

63. The Federal Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510 *et seq.*, prohibits he interception of any wire, oral, or electronic communications without the consent of at least one authority party to the communication. The statute confers a civil cause of action on "any person whose wire, oral, or electronic communication is intercepted, disclosed, or intentionally used in violation of this chapter." 18 U.S.C. § 2520(a).

64. "Intercept" is defined as the "aural or other acquisition of the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication through the use of any electronic, mechanical, or other device." *Id.* § 2510(4).

65. "Contents" is defined as "includ[ing] any information concerning the substance, purport, or meaning of that communication." *Id.* § 2510(8).

66. "Person" is defined as including "any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, or corporation. *Id.* § 2510(6).

"Electronic communication" is defined as "any transfer of signs, 67. signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence, of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photooptical system that affects interstate or foreign commerce. . . ." Id. § 2510(12).

Defendants, as corporations, are each "persons" under the FWA. 68.

69. Plaintiff's and the putative Nationwide Class members' keystrokes, clicks, scrolling and swiping finger movements, text typed, and other interactions with websites via TikTok's in-app browser are "contents" of "electronic communications" under 18 U.S.C. § 2510(12).

70. Session Replay software like that used by Defendants is an "electronic, mechanical or other device" "used to intercept a wire, oral, or electronic communication" under the FWA.

Defendants intentionally employ Session Replay Code to automatically 71. on and intercept website visitors' indiscriminately spy electronic and communications as they take place in real time, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2520(a).

72. Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class members did not give prior consent to having their communications intercepted by Defendants. In fact, Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class members reasonably expected under the circumstances that their electronic communications would not be intercepted.

Nor did the third-party websites, as the other parties to the 73. communications, give prior consent to having those communications intercepted by Defendants, and Defendants never sought to or did obtain the third-party websites' consent.

74. At all relevant times, Defendants' conduct was knowing and Experts who uncovered the JavaScript injections included in intentional. Defendants' in-app browser explained that the inclusion of the JavaScript injections

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were intentional, non-trivial engineering tasks—the kind that do not happen by mistake or randomly.³³

75. Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class members are each entitled to "such preliminary and other equitable or declaratory relief as may be appropriate"; "(A) the sum of the actual damages suffered by the plaintiff and any profits made by the violator as a result of the violation; or (B) statutory damages of whichever is the greater of \$100 a day for each day of violation or \$10,000"; and punitive damages. 18 U.S.C. § 2520(b), (c).

76. Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class are also entitled to a "reasonable attorney's fee and other litigation costs reasonably incurred." *Id.* § 2520(b)(3).

COUNT II

Violation of the Florida Security of Communications Act

Fla. Stat. § 934.03 et seq.

(On Behalf of the Florida Subclass)

77. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 60 as if fully set forth herein.

78. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Florida Subclass.

79. Florida, along with at least nine other U.S. states, is a "two-party consent" state, *i.e.*, a jurisdiction in which all parties to a conversation must consent to the recording of the conversation.

80. Consistent with this, the FSCA bars the surreptitious interception and recording of private communications. Fla. Stat. § 934.03(1)(a).

³³ Richard Nieva, *TikTok's In-App Browser Includes Code that Can Monitor Your Keystrokes, Researcher Says*, FORBES (Aug. 18, 2022), https://www.forbes.com/sites/richardnieva/2022/08/18/tiktok-in-app-browser-research/?sh=5b801c317c55 (last visited Dec. 21, 2022).

81. It is a violation of the FSCA to intercept, endeavor to intercept, or procure any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept any electronic communication. *Id.* § 934.03(1)(a).

82. Further, it is a violation to intentionally use, or endeavor to use, "the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection[.]" *Id.* § 934.03(1)(d).

83. The FSCA defines "intercept" as "the acquisition of the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication through the use of any electronic, mechanical, or other device." *Id.* § 934.02(3).

84. "Electronic communication" is defined as "any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photooptical system that affects intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce . . ." *Id.* § 934.02(12).

85. "Person" includes "any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, or corporation." *Id.* § 934.02(5).

86. Defendants, as corporations, are each "persons" under the FSCA.

87. Plaintiff's and the putative Florida Subclass members' keystrokes, clicks, scrolling and swiping finger movements, text typed, and other interactions with websites via TikTok's in-app browser are "contents" of "electronic communications" under the FSCA.

88. Session Replay software like that used by Defendants is an "electronic, mechanical or other device" "used to intercept a wire, oral, or electronic communication" under the FSCA.

89. Defendants intentionally employ Session Replay Code to automatically and indiscriminately spy on and intercept website visitors' electronic communications as they take place in real time, in violation of Section 934.03(1)(a). 90. Plaintiff and the Florida Subclass members did not give prior consent to having their communications with third-party website operators intercepted by Defendants. In fact, Plaintiff and the Florida Subclass members reasonably expected under the circumstances that their electronic communications would not be intercepted.

91. Nor did the third-party websites, as the other parties to the communications, give prior consent to having those communications intercepted by Defendants, and Defendants never sought to or did obtain the third-party websites' consent.

92. Defendants violated Section 934.03(1)(a) by using the unlawfully intercepted electronic communications.

93. At all relevant times, Defendants' conduct was knowing and intentional.

94. Pursuant to Section 934.10, Florida Statutes, Plaintiff and the Florida Subclass members are each entitled to "actual damages, but not less than liquidated damages computed at the rate of \$100 a day for each day of violation or \$1,000, which is higher;" and punitive damages.

95. Plaintiff is also entitled to "reasonable attorney's fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred." *Id*.

COUNT III

Unjust Enrichment

(On Behalf of the National Class and the Florida Subclass)

96. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 60 as if fully set forth herein.

97. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the National Class and Florida Subclass.

98. Defendants received benefits from Plaintiff and class members in the form of data which has substantial monetary value that Defendants sold for marketing and advertising purposes and unjustly retained those benefits at the expense of Plaintiff and class members.

99. Plaintiff and class members unknowingly conferred a benefit upon Defendants in the form of valuable sensitive information that Defendants collected from Plaintiff and class members, without authorization and proper compensation. Defendants collected and used this information for its own gain, providing Defendants with economic, intangible, and other benefits, including substantial financial compensation from third parties who utilize Defendants' marketing and advertising services.

100. Defendant unjustly retained those benefits at the expense of Plaintiff and class members because Defendants' conduct damaged Plaintiff and class members, all without providing any commensurate compensation to Plaintiff and class members.

101. The benefits that Defendants derived from Plaintiff and class members rightly belong to Plaintiff and class members. It would be inequitable under unjust enrichment principles in Florida and every other state for Defendants to be permitted to retain any of the profit or other benefits they derived from the unfair and unconscionable methods, acts, and trade practices alleged in this Complaint.

102. Defendants should be compelled to disgorge, in a common fund for the benefit of Plaintiff and class members, all unlawful or inequitable proceeds that Defendants received, and such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class alleged herein, respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in her favor and against Defendants as follows:

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A. Certifying the Class under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and naming Plaintiff as the representative for the Class and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel;

B. Declaring that Defendants' conduct violates the FWA and the FSCA;

C. Finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class members on the claim asserted herein;

D. Enjoining Defendants to desist from further recording of private communications via TikTok's in-app browser, and awarding such other injunctive relief as the Court deems appropriate;

E. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class members actual damages, statutory and liquidated damages, punitive damages, and disgorgement, in amounts to be determined by the Court or by the jury at trial;

F. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class members pre-judgment and postjudgment interest; and

G. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class members their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff and the putative class members hereby demand a trial by jury, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), on all issues so triable.

Dated: December 22, 2022

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Respectfully submitted,

By: <u>/s/ Kristen Lake Cardoso</u> Kristen Lake Cardoso **KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.A.** Kristen Lake Cardoso (CA Bar No. 338762) cardoso@kolawyers.com Steven Sukert (*pro hac vice* forthcoming) sukert@kolawyers.com Jeff Ostrow (*pro hac vice* forthcoming) ostrow@kolawyers.com One West Las Olas, Suite 500 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301 Telephone: (954) 525-4100

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Putative Class

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Case 2:22-CVNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA age ID #:26 CIVIL COVER SHEET

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS(Check b	ox if you are representing yourself) DEFENDANTS (Check box if you are representing yourself)		
(b) County of Residence of I (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)	First Listed Plaintiff	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)		
(c) Attorneys (<i>Firm Name, Add</i> representing yourself, provide	dress and Telephone Number) If you are the same information.	Attorneys (<i>Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number</i>) If you are representing yourself, provide the same information.		
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION 1. U.S. Government Plaintiff 2. U.S. Government Defendant	 N (Place an X in one box only.) 3. Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) 4. Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III) 	III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES-For Diversity Cases Only (Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant) PTF DEF Citizen of This State 1 Citizen of Another State 2 Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 State 3		
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.) 1. Original Proceeding 2. Removed from Appellate Court 4. Reinstated or Reopened 5. Transferred from Another 5. Transferred from Another Carteria State Court 6. Multidistrict Litigation - District (Specify) 6. Multidistrict Litigation - District File 6. Multidistrict 1. Litigation - District File 6. Multidistrict 1. Litigation - District (Specify) 6. Multidistrict 1. Litigation - District (Specify) 6. Multidistrict 1. Litigation - District File 6. Multidistrict 1. Litigation - District (Specify) 6. Multidistrict 6. Multidist				
V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: JURY DEMAND: Yes No (Check "Yes" only if demanded in complaint.) CLASS ACTION under F.R.Cv.P. 23: Yes No MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT: \$				

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.)

VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only).					
OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	REAL PROPERTY CONT.	IMMIGRATION	PRISONER PETITIONS	PROPERTY RIGHTS
375 False Claims Act	110 Insurance	240 Torts to Land	462 Naturalization	Habeas Corpus:	820 Copyrights
376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))	120 Marine	245 Tort Product Liability	465 Other	510 Motions to Vacate	🔲 830 Patent
400 State	130 Miller Act	290 All Other Real Property	Immigration Actions	Sentence	835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application
 Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 	□ 140 Negotiable Instrument	TORTS	PERSONAL PROPERTY	535 Death Penalty	840 Trademark
430 Banks and Banking	150 Recovery of Overpayment &	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane	370 Other Fraud	Other:	880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 (DTSA)
450 Commerce/ICC Rates/Etc.	Enforcement of Judgment	315 Airplane Product Liability	371 Truth in Lending	550 Civil Rights	SOCIAL SECURITY
460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influ-	151 Medicare Act	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	380 Other Personal Property Damage	555 Prison Condition	861 HIA (1395ff)
enced & Corrupt Org.	152 Recovery of Defaulted Student	330 Fed. Employers'	385 Property Damage Product Liability	560 Civil Detainee	862 Black Lung (923)
480 Consumer Credit 485 Telephone	Loan (Excl. Vet.)	Liability	BANKRUPTCY	Conditions of Confinement	863 DIWC/DIWW (405 (g))
Consumer Protection Act 490 Cable/Sat TV	153 Recovery of Overpayment of	345 Marine Product Liability	422 Appeal 28 USC 158	FORFEITURE/PENALTY 625 Drug Related	865 RSI (405 (q))
850 Securities/Com-	Vet. Benefits	350 Motor Vehicle	423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	USC 881	FEDERAL TAX SUITS
modities/Exchange 890 Other Statutory	160 Stockholders' Suits	355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	CIVIL RIGHTS	690 Other	870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
Actions	190 Other	360 Other Personal	440 Other Civil Rights	LABOR 710 Fair Labor Standards	871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC
891 Agricultural Acts 893 Environmental	- 195 Contract	□ Injury □ 362 Personal Injury-	441 Voting	Act	7609
Matters 895 Freedom of Info.	Product Liability	Med Malpratice	442 Employment	720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations	
Act	REAL PROPERTY	Product Liability	Accommodations 445 American with	740 Railway Labor Act	
896 Arbitration 899 Admin. Procedures	210 Land	367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical	Disabilities- Employment	751 Family and Medical Leave Act	
Act/Review of Appeal of Agency Decision	Condemnation 220 Foreclosure	Personal Injury Product Liability	446 American with Disabilities-Other	790 Other Labor Litigation	
950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	448 Education	791 Employee Ret. Inc. Security Act	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Case Number:

Case 2:22-CVNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA age ID #:27 CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII. VENUE: Your answers to the questions below will determine the division of the Court to which this case will be initially assigned. This initial assignment is subject to change, in accordance with the Court's General Orders, upon review by the Court of your Complaint or Notice of Removal.

QUESTION A: Was this case removed from state court?	STATE CASE WAS PENDING IN THE COUNTY OF:			INITIAL DIV	INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS:	
Yes No	Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo			v	Western	
If "no, " skip to Question B. If "yes," check the box to the right that applies, enter the	Orange			S	Southern	
corresponding division in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.	Riverside or San Bernardino			ł	Eastern	
QUESTION B: Is the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, a PLAINTIFF in this action?	B.1. Do 50% or more of the defendants who reside in the district reside in Orange Co.? <i>check one of the boxes to the right</i>		YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Southern Division. Enter "Southern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.			
Yes No			🗌 NO. Contir	nue to Question B.2.		
If "no, " skip to Question C. If "yes," answer Question B.1, at right.	the district reside in Riverside and/or San Berr	the district reside in Riverside and/or San Bernardino		YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Eastern Division. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.		
			tern" in response to Questi	ill initially be assigned to the Western Division. in response to Question E, below, and continue		
QUESTION C: Is the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, a DEFENDANT in this action?	one of its agencies or employees, a DEFENDANT in this action? Yes Yes No If "no, " skip to Question D. If "yes," answer Question C.1, at right. C.2. Do 50% or more of the plaintiffs who reside in the district reside in Riverside and/or San Bernardino Counties? (Consider the two counties together.) Check one of the boxes to the right		Enter "Sout	YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Southern Division. Enter "Southern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.		
Yes No			NO. Continue to Question C.2.			
If "no, " skip to Question D. If "yes," answer Question C.1, at right.			YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Eastern Division. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.			
			NO. Your c Enter "Wes from there.	NO. Your case will initially be assigned to the Western Division. Enter "Western" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.		
QUESTION D: Location of plaintiffs and defendants?		Oran	A. ge County	B. Riverside or San Bernardino County	C. Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo County	
Indicate the location(s) in which 50% or more of <i>plaintiffs who reside in this dis</i> reside. (Check up to two boxes, or leave blank if none of these choices apply						
Indicate the location(s) in which 50% or <i>district</i> reside. (Check up to two boxes, or apply.)						
D.1. Is there at least one answer in Column A? D.2. Is there at least one answer in Column B?				olumn B?		
Yes	No	Yes No				
If "yes," your case will initially be assigned to the		If "yes," your case will initially be assigned to the				
SOUTHERN DIVISION.		EASTERN DIVISION.				
Enter "Southern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.		Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below. If "no," your case will be assigned to the WESTERN DIVISION.				
		Enter "Western" in response to Question E, below.				
QUESTION E: Initial Division?		INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD				
Enter the initial division determined by C	Question A, B, C, or D above:					
QUESTION F: Northern Counties?						
Do 50% or more of plaintiffs or defendar	nts in this district reside in Ventura, Santa	Barbara, c	or San Luis Obis	spo counties?	Yes No	

Case 2:22-cynnesstates district court, central district of california age ID #:28 CIVIL COVER SHEET

X(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has this action been previously filed in this court?			
If yes, list case number(s):			
IX(b). RELATED CASES: Is this case related (as defined below) to any civil or criminal case(s) previously filed in	this court?		
	NO	YES	
If yes, list case number(s):			
Civil cases are related when they (check all that apply):			
A. Arise from the same or a closely related transaction, happening, or event;			
B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or			
C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges.			
Note: That cases may involve the same patent, trademark, or copyright is not, in itself, sufficient to deem ca	ases related.		
A civil forfeiture case and a criminal case are related when they (check all that apply):			
A. Arise from the same or a closely related transaction, happening, or event;			
B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact;	or		
C. Involve one or more defendants from the criminal case in common and would entail substant labor if heard by different judges.	ial duplication of		
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY			

X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY		
(OR SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANT):	DATE:	

Notice to Counsel/Parties: The submission of this Civil Cover Sheet is required by Local Rule 3-1. This Form CV-71 and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. For more detailed instructions, see separate instruction sheet (CV-071A).

Key to Statistical codes relating to Social Security Cases:

Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))