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8 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and the*  
9 *Putative Class*

10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
11 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 )  
13 )  
14 **HEATHER SWEENEY, individually,** )  
15 **and on behalf of all others similarly** )  
16 **situated,** )

17 **Plaintiff,** )

18 v. )

19 )  
20 )  
21 )  
22 **LIFE ON AIR, INC. & EPIC** )  
23 **GAMES, INC.,** )

24 **Defendant.** )  
25 )  
26 )

**CASE NO.: '20CV0742 BAS BLM**

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**  
**AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR**  
**VIOLATIONS OF:**

- (1) NEGLIGENCE**
- (2) VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS.**  
**& PROF. CODE § 17200**
- (3) BREACH OF IMPLIED**  
**CONTRACT**
- (4) UNJUST ENRICHMENT**
- (5) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF**  
**PRIVATE FACTS**
- (6) VIOLATION OF**  
**CALIFORNIA CONSUMER**  
**PRIVACY ACT**
- (7) VIOLATION OF**  
**CONSUMER LEGAL**  
**REMEDIES ACT**

1 1. Named Plaintiff HEATHER SWEENEY (“Plaintiff”), bring this class action on  
2 behalf of themselves individually and all others similarly situated, by and through  
3 their attorneys, against Defendants LIFE OF AIR, INC. and EPIC GAMES, INC.  
4 (collectively as “Defendants” or “Houseparty”) and allege upon information and  
5 belief as follows:

6  
7 **INTRODUCTION**

8 2. Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal knowledge and experiences, and, as to  
9 all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted  
10 by Plaintiff’s attorneys.

11 3. Civil Code § 56.36(b) provides Plaintiffs, and all other persons similarly situated,  
12 with a private right to bring an action against Defendant for violation of Civil  
13 Code § 56.101 by specifically providing that “[i]n addition to any other remedies  
14 available at law, any individual may bring an action against any person or entity  
15 who has negligently released confidential information or records concerning him  
16 or her in violation of this part, for either or both of the following: (1) ... nominal  
17 damages of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). In order to recover under this  
18 paragraph, *it shall not be necessary that the plaintiff suffered or was threatened*  
19 *with actual damages.* (2) The amount of actual damages, if any, sustained by the  
20 Plaintiff” (Emphasis added.)

21 4. This class action is brought on behalf of Plaintiffs and a putative class (“the  
22 Class”) defined as:

23 Subclass 1:

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25 All citizens of the State of California who accessed the Houseparty  
26 application and routinely discloses users personally identifiable  
27 information (“PII”) to unauthorized third parties, including social media  
28 network Facebook, Inc. without customer consent from January 1,2020  
to April 17, 2020.

1           Subclass 2:

2           All citizens of the State of California who accessed the Houseparty  
3           application and routinely discloses users personally identifiable  
4           information (“PII”) to unauthorized third parties, including social media  
5           network Facebook, Inc. without customer consent from on or January 1,  
6           2020 to April 17, 2020.

- 7           5. Houseparty is a social networking app that allows multiple people to video chat  
8           at once in a virtual room. Houseparty states that “users can have infinite rooms  
9           and easily float between rooms. Unlike Facetime, you don’t need to call someone.  
10           Users receive notification when friends open the app and can join chats with  
11           friends.”<sup>1</sup> The Defendant promises customers that its application allows them to  
12           “connect with anyone you want” and promise that “Houseparty is secure” and  
13           further promises that there has been “no data breaches and no exposure of  
14           customer data or third-party accounts.”<sup>2</sup>
- 15           6. Although Houseparty praises themselves on its application aiding in social  
16           distancing amid the coronavirus global pandemic and keeping customer data  
17           secure, Houseparty has failed to disclose to customers that it routinely discloses  
18           their personally identifiable information (“PII”) to unauthorized third parties,  
19           including social media network Facebook, Inc. without customer consent.
- 20           7. Houseparty customers can access the application through mobile applications, as  
21           well as through desktop computer, tablets, and telephones. The Houseparty  
22           application is available on iOS, Android, Mac, PC, and as a Google Chrome  
23           Extension.<sup>3</sup>

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24           <sup>1</sup> FAQ for Houseparty, <https://houseparty.com/faq/> (Last Accessed April 17, 2020).

25           <sup>2</sup>Houseparty Update, <https://houseparty.com/blog/houseparty-update/> (Last Accessed April 17,  
26           2020).

27           <sup>3</sup> FAQ for Houseparty, <https://houseparty.com/blog/houseparty-update/> (Last Accessed April 17,  
28           2020).

- 1 8. As alleged in greater detail below, upon a user downloading and opening the  
2 Houseparty application, they are prompted to connect their Facebook account.
- 3 9. Each time a Houseparty customer opened the application, Defendants would  
4 notify Facebook that the user had opened the app, details on the user's device  
5 allows Facebook and other third parties to target the user with specific  
6 advertisements according to the unique advertiser identifier (also known as  
7 "IDFA") that is assigned to each user.
- 8 10. Upon information and belief, Defendants provide customer PII to other  
9 unauthorized third parties for use in targeted advertising without consent.
- 10 11. Defendant's conduct invaded the reasonable expectations of its customers and  
11 took advantage of customers with predatory business practices. Plaintiff  
12 downloaded and accessed the Houseparty application. Plaintiff was harmed when  
13 Defendants disclosed Plaintiff's PII to third parties without consent.
- 14 12. While many violations are described below with specificity, this Complaint  
15 alleges violations of the statutes cited in its entirety.
- 16 13. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of any Defendant's name in this Complaint  
17 includes all agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors,  
18 assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives

19  
20 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 21 14. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) of the  
22 Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA") because the amount in controversy exceeds  
23 the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, with at least one  
24 member of the proposed Class being a citizen of a different state than Defendant.
- 25 15. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Southern District of  
26 California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 for the following reasons: (i) Plaintiff  
27 resides in the County of San Diego, State of California; (ii) the conduct  
28 complained of herein occurred within this judicial district; and (iii) many of the

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acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this district because Defendant:

- a) is authorized to conduct business in this district and has intentionally availed itself to the laws and markets within this district;
- b) does substantial business within this district;
- c) is subject to personal jurisdiction with this district because it has availed itself of the laws and markets within this district; and
- d) the harm to Plaintiff occurred within this district.

**PARTIES**

16.Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen and resident of the State of California, County of San Diego, in this judicial district. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a “person” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39) and Cal. Civ Code § 1788.2(g). Plaintiff is also a “consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3) and a “debtor” under Cal. Civ Code § 1788.2(h). Plaintiff uses an Apple iOS device to access the Houseparty application. Plaintiff has downloaded, installed, and accessed the iOS version of the Houseparty application. At all times, Plaintiff was not aware, and did consent to Houseparty sharing Plaintiff’s personal information with third parties and, upon information and belief, other third parties which included a unique advertising identifier assigned to Plaintiff’s device that allows advertisers to specifically target the Plaintiff. If Plaintiff had learned about Houseparty’s actual data sharing policies and the sale of Plaintiff’s personal information, Plaintiff would not have used the Houseparty application. Plaintiff did not consent to the sharing of his PII or any unauthorized party. Plaintiff has no knowledge that Defendants had authorized this disclosure of Plaintiff’s information and did not consent to it.

1 17. Defendant LIFE OF AIR, INC. a subsidiary of EPIC GAMES, INC., is, and at  
2 all times mentioned herein was, a foreign corporation registered in Delaware.  
3 Plaintiff alleges that at all times relevant herein it conducted business in the State  
4 of California, in the County and City of San Diego, within this judicial district.  
5 It is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a “person,” as defined by Cal. Civ.  
6 Code § 1788.2(g). It operates as a collection company and is a “debt collector”  
7 as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.2(c) and 15 U.S.C. §1692a(6).

8 18. Defendant EPIC GAMES, INC., is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a  
9 corporation registered in Maryland with its principal place of business located at  
10 620 Cross Roads Blvd, Cary, North Carolina, 27518. Plaintiff alleges that at all  
11 times relevant herein it conducted business in the State of California, in the  
12 County and City of San Diego, within this judicial district. It is, and at all times  
13 mentioned herein was, a “person,” as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.2(g). It  
14 operates as a collection company and is a “debt collector” as defined by Cal. Civ.  
15 Code § 1788.2(c) and 15 U.S.C. §1692a(6).

16  
17 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

18 19. Houseparty is a social networking app that allows multiple people to video chat  
19 at once in a virtual room. Houseparty states that “users can have infinite rooms  
20 and easily float between rooms. Unlike Facetime, you don’t need to call someone.  
21 Users receive notification when friends open the app and can join chats with  
22 friends.”<sup>4</sup>

23 20. Millions of people around the world use Houseparty every day to connect their  
24 friends and family. Defendants understand the vital need for secure  
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28 <sup>4</sup> *Id.*

1 communications. Defendants boast that their application is “secure” and “there  
2 has been no data breaches or exposure of customer data.”<sup>5</sup>

3 21. Due to the novel coronavirus and the impact of this global pandemic, stay at home  
4 orders increased the demand for the remote videoconferencing services and  
5 “online human connections”<sup>6</sup> as millions of people transitioned to connecting  
6 online. Defendants reported that it had hosted a company record of more than 50  
7 million daily meeting participants in March alone.

8 22. Furthermore, with this sudden exponential increase in remote videoconferencing,  
9 consumer’s personal information are even more vulnerable to data misues and  
10 security breaches from third parties.

11 23. Houseparty promises to its customers that “Houseparty has not ever sold your  
12 data and will not ever sell your data. Ever.”<sup>7</sup> Despite its claimed commitment to  
13 user privacy and security, in fact, unbeknownst to its customers, Defendants  
14 disclosed their PII to unauthoirized third parties without customers consent.

15 24. Upon downloading and opening the app, Defendants would send customer  
16 information and analytics to Facebook’s software development kits (“SDK”).

17 25. Defendants send customer information and analytics using Facebook SDK’s  
18 which are listed as Third Party Licenses, however, fail to both notify and receive  
19 consent from customers.

20 26. Defendants do not disclose that portions of customers information relating to  
21 cookies available to third parties or Houseparty’s use of customer’s information  
22 in connection with similar advertising technologies or retargeting activites.  
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25 <sup>5</sup> Houseparty Update, <https://houseparty.com/blog/houseparty-update/> (Last Accessed April 17,  
26 2020).

27 <sup>6</sup> *Id.*

28 <sup>7</sup> *Id.*

1 27. Houseparty allows users to log into the application through a Facebook plugin  
2 which enabled Facebook to gather PII that included personal identifiers, IP  
3 addresses, timezone details, phone carrier, and device information on all  
4 Houseparty users, regardless if the customer had a Facebook account. Most  
5 concerning, a unique advertiser identifier (also known as “IDFA”) is created by  
6 the customer’s device which allows companies to target the user with specific  
7 advertisements.

8 28. The IDFA is particularly invasive to customers because each device is assigned  
9 a unique identifier that is directly tied to each individual user. IDFAs are unique,  
10 alphanumeric strings that are used to identify an individual device- and the  
11 individual who uses that device to track and profile the user.

12 29. Key digital privacy and consumer groups have described why and how an  
13 identifier like the IDFA facilitates targeted advertising and is not “anonymous”.  
14 With the IDFA marketers do not need to know the name, address, or email of a  
15 particular user in order identify, target, and contact that particular user.<sup>8</sup>

16 30. Advertisers use this information to learn about users, including when and how  
17 they access the application, customer’s location, along with their behaviors,  
18 demographics, and preferences, so that they can serve them with tailored and  
19 targeted advertising.

20 31. This information has tremendous economic value. Moreover, the disclosure of  
21 PII makes users more vulnerable to fraud and other based-harms. Due to an  
22 exponential influx of users who adhering to the Stay At Home order caused by  
23 the novel coronavirus pandemic, this vulnerability has become a reality without  
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26 <sup>8</sup> Comments of The Center for Digital Democracy, FTC, In the Matter of Children’s Online Privacy  
27 Protection Rule at 13-14 (Dec. 23, 2011), *available at*  
28 <https://www.democraticmedia.org/sites/default/files/COPPA%20Rule%20Comments%20of%20Children%27s%20Privacy%20Advocates.pdf>



1 millions of users knowing. Houseparty’s data-sharing activity was not visible to  
2 the user, who simply opened the application. Houseparty users were not informed  
3 of the actions involving users PII and had no opportunity to express or withhold  
4 consent to Houseparty’s conduct. Thus, users were deprived of their right to opt  
5 out of their personal information being accessed and sold to third parties.

6 32. Furthermore, users could not detect this activity from the app itself, and  
7 Houseparty does not allow them to monitor whether it is sharing their PII, users of  
8 Houseparty have no reasonable way of knowing when they open the app, their  
9 PII will be safeguarded or disclosed without their consent.

10 33. Defendants completely failed to inform its users that, as they opened the app,  
11 Defendants were intentionally disclosing their PII to Facebook and other third  
12 parties for targeted advertising.

13 34. Houseparty’s Privacy Policy disclosed that it collected certain categories of  
14 personal data about users, including information commonly used to identify you,  
15 such as “your name, user name, password, email address, email address, phone  
16 numbers, and other similar identifiers”; Houseparty also collects information  
17 about your interactions with and on the application such as “information about  
18 how long you chat with your friends, purchase items, we collect information  
19 about what you purchase.”<sup>9</sup> Additionally, if a user links social media accounts to  
20 the application, Houseparty collects information on “social media account  
21 information” and if a user links their contacts, Defendants “collect information  
22 about your friends, like their phone numbers and addresses.”<sup>10</sup> Houseparty also  
23 collects location information such as zip code, state, IP address, and location  
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27 <sup>9</sup> *Id.*

28 <sup>10</sup> *Id.*

1 information, device information, what site a user came from, what site a user is  
2 on when they leave the application, and device identifiers.<sup>11</sup>

3 35. This was no reference to Facebook its privacy policy, and Zoom did not  
4 disclose that it was not only itself collecting information from Facebook, but it  
5 was also disclosing information about its users to Facebook.

6 36. Defendants never disclosed that it was providing third parties like Facebook  
7 which are not “advertising parties”, with sufficient PII to actually identify users  
8 and track their engagement with online advertising.<sup>12</sup>

9 37. The Defendant promises customers that its application allows them to “connect  
10 with anyone you want” and promise that “Houseparty is secure” and further  
11 promises that there has been “no data breaches and no exposure of customer data  
12 or third-party accounts.”<sup>13</sup> Houseparty violated its promises to its customers with  
13 these predatory business practices without users authorization or consent and  
14 breached Plaintiff’s expectations of privacy.

15 38. Defendant’s conduct violated its users’ privacy in a significant way.

16 39. The ability to serve targeted advertisements to (or otherwise profile) a specific  
17 user does not turn on the ability to obtain the kinds of PII with which most  
18 consumers are familiar—name, email address, etc. Instead, it is accomplished  
19 through the surreptitious collection and disclosure of identifiers like the IDFA  
20 and device information shared by Defendants which are used to build robust  
21 online profiles. But consumers do not want companies like Defendants to share  
22 their PII with third parties for advertising purposes without first obtaining their  
23 express consent.

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26 <sup>11</sup> *Id.*

27 <sup>12</sup> *Id.*

28 <sup>13</sup> Houseparty Update, <https://houseparty.com/blog/houseparty-update/> (Last Accessed April 17, 2020).

1 40. The sharing of PII for advertising purposes with Facebook, in particular, is  
2 especially egregious given the serious defects in Facebook's handling of  
3 consumer information. Facebook's entire business model is premised on sharing  
4 personal information and content with third parties for advertising purposes. And  
5 Facebook has acknowledged that it shares personal information of Facebook  
6 users with app developers and advertisers, who make billions of dollars from  
7 monetizing data.<sup>28</sup> Numerous lawsuits are currently pending against Facebook  
8 regarding its disclosure of significant quantities of user information to third  
9 parties without their consent, and Facebook has faced enforcement action from  
10 the Federal Trade Commission and Congressional investigation regarding its  
11 misuse of user data.<sup>14</sup>

12 41. But even Facebook urged Defendants to share the fact that it was disclosing  
13 users' PII with Facebook. Facebook's Business Tools terms of use state that if an  
14 application like Houseparty is using Facebook's software development kit, "you  
15 further represent and warrant that you have provided robust and sufficiently  
16 prominent notice to users regarding the customer data collection, sharing, and  
17 usage."<sup>15</sup> Facebook further states that apps must explain that "third parties,  
18 including Facebook, may collect or receive information from [the app] and other  
19 apps that use that information to provide measurement services and targeted ads,"  
20 and include links showing "how and where users can opt-out"<sup>16</sup> did not display  
21 these disclosures or offer a link to Facebook's data collecting activity, or give  
22 users the opportunity to opt out.

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25 <sup>14</sup> See, e.g., *In re Facebook*, F.T.C. No. 092-3184, Case No. 19-cv-2184 (D.D.C.); see also *In Re:*  
26 *Facebook, Inc. Consumer Privacy User Profile Litig.*, Case No. 18-md-02843-VC (N.D. Cal.).

27 <sup>15</sup> *Id.*

28 <sup>16</sup> *Id.*

1 42. Thus, Houseparty’s conduct in sharing customers’ PII with unauthorized third  
2 parties like Facebook in order to assist in the tracking and profiling of them across  
3 multiple platforms was an egregious breach of their trust and of social norms.

4 43. Had consumers including Plaintiff known the truth about Houseparty’s  
5 information sharing practices—that Houseparty would share their PII without  
6 their consent—they would not have entrusted their PII to Houseparty and would  
7 not have been willing to use the Houseparty application. As such, Plaintiff and  
8 class members did not receive the benefit of their bargain with Houseparty  
9 because they paid for a value of services, either through PII or a combination of  
10 their PII and money, they expected but did not receive.

### 11 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

12  
13 44. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves individually and on behalf of  
14 all others similarly situated. The putative class (“the Class”) that Plaintiffs seeks  
15 to represent is composed of two subclasses:

#### 16 Subclass 1:

17  
18 All citizens of the State of California who accessed the Houseparty  
19 application and routinely discloses users personally identifiable  
20 information (“PII”) to unauthorized third parties, including social media  
21 network Facebook, Inc. without customer consent from January 1, 2020 to  
22 April 17, 2020.

#### 23 Subclass 2:

24 All citizens of the State of California who accessed the Houseparty  
25 application and routinely discloses users personally identifiable  
26 information (“PII”) to unauthorized third parties, including social media  
27 network Facebook, Inc. without customer consent from on or January 1,  
28 2020 to April 17, 2020.

45. Excluded from the Class are any of Defendants’ officers, directors, employees,  
affiliates, legal representatives, attorneys, heirs, and assigns, and any entity in

1 which Defendants have a controlling interest. Judicial officers presiding over  
2 this case, its staff, and immediate family members, are also excluded from the  
3 Class.

4 46. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is  
5 impracticable. While the exact number of the Class members is unknown to  
6 Plaintiffs at this time, such information can be ascertained through appropriate  
7 discovery, from records maintained by Defendants.

8 47. There is a well-defined community of interest among the members of the Class  
9 because common questions of law and fact predominate, Plaintiffs' claims are  
10 typical of the members of the class, and Plaintiffs can fairly and adequately  
11 represent the interests of the Class.

12 48. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class. These  
13 questions predominate over questions that may affect only individual Class  
14 Members because Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to the  
15 Class. Such common and legal factual questions include:

- 16 a. Whether Defendants' acts and practices complained of herein amount to  
17 egregious breaches of social norms;
- 18 b. Whether Defendants violated Plaintiff's and Class Members' privacy rights;
- 19 c. Whether Defendants acted negligently;
- 20 d. Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members were harmed;
- 21 e. Whether Defendants intruded upon Plaintiff's and the Class Members'  
22 seclusion;
- 23 f. Whether Defendants and Plaintiff formed implied contracts;
- 24 g. Whether Defendants breached implied contracts with Plaintiff and the Class  
25 Members;
- 26 h. Whether Defendants' conduct was unfair;
- 27 i. Whether Defendants' conduct was fraudulent;
- 28

- 1 j. Whether Defendants omitted or misrepresented material facts regarding the
- 2 PII of Plaintiffs and Class Members it shared with third parties, including
- 3 Facebook;
- 4 k. Whether Defendants owed duties to Plaintiff and Class Members to disclose
- 5 that it was sharing their PII with third parties, including Facebook;
- 6 l. Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to equitable relief,
- 7 including, but not limited to, injunctive relief, restitution, and disgorgement;
- 8 and
- 9 m. Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to actual, statutory,
- 10 punitive or other forms of damages, and other monetary relief.

11 49. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the other Class members because  
12 Plaintiffs, like every other Class member, were exposed to virtually identical  
13 conduct and are entitled to nominal damages of one thousand dollar (\$1,000)  
14 per violation pursuant to Civil Code §§ 56.101 56.36(b)(1), and actual damages,  
15 if any, per violation pursuant to Civil Code §§ 56.101, 56.36(b)(2).

16 50. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class. Moreover,  
17 Plaintiffs have no interest that is contrary to or in conflict with those of the  
18 Class they seek to represent during the Class Period. In addition, Plaintiffs have  
19 retained competent counsel experienced in class action litigation to further  
20 ensure such protection and intend to prosecute this action vigorously.

21 51. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would  
22 create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual  
23 members of the Class, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct  
24 for the Defendants in the State of California and would lead to repetitious trials  
25 of the numerous common questions of fact and law in the State of California.  
26 Plaintiffs know of no difficulty that will be encountered in the management of  
27 this litigation that would preclude its maintenance as a class action. As a result, a  
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1 class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
2 adjudication of this controversy.

3 52. Proper and sufficient notice of this action may be provided to the Class members  
4 through direct mail.

5 53. Moreover, the Class members' individual damages are insufficient to justify the  
6 cost of litigation, so that in the absence of class treatment, Defendants' violations  
7 of law inflicting substantial damages in the aggregate would go unremedied  
8 without certification of the Class. Absent certification of this action as a class  
9 action, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class will continue to be damaged by  
10 the unauthorized release of their individual identifiable medical information.

11  
12 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
13 **NEGLIGENCE**

14 54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint  
15 as though fully stated herein.

16 55. Defendants provided services to Plaintiff, including the ability to participate in  
17 allegedly secure videoconferences. The transactions between Defendants and  
18 Plaintiff are intended to benefit the Plaintiff by providing them the ability to use  
19 the Houseparty application for all of the purposes Plaintiff expected and which  
20 were intended by Defendants.

21 56. Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiff to exercise reasonable care in the obtaining,  
22 using, and protecting of Plaintiff's personal information, arising from the  
23 sensitivity of Plaintiff's information shared via Houseparty and Plaintiff's  
24 reasonable expectation that the information would not be shared with third parties  
25 without Plaintiff's consent. This duty included Houseparty ensuring that no  
26 unauthorized third parties, including Facebook, were improperly given Plaintiff's  
27 PII.  
28

1 57. Plaintiff's use of Houseparty was predicated on the understanding that  
2 Houseparty would take appropriate measures to protect their information.  
3 Houseparty had a special relationship with Plaintiff as a result of being entrusted  
4 with Plaintiff's content and personal information, which provided an independent  
5 duty of care.

6 58. It was entirely foreseeable to Defendants that Plaintiff would be harmed if  
7 Defendants disclosed their PII to third parties for advertising purposes.

8 59. There is a close connection between Defendants' failure to adequately safeguard  
9 Plaintiff's privacy and the injuries suffered. But for Defendants' acts and  
10 omissions in maintaining inadequate security, Plaintiff's PII would not have been  
11 shared with Facebook and other unauthorized third parties.

12 60. Defendants' conduct also involves moral blame. Aware of the privacy  
13 expectations of its customers, and the sensitive nature of the information shared  
14 during videoconferences intended to be private, Defendants did not take  
15 sufficient actions to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of PII.

16 61. Defendants breached its duty to Plaintiff when it disclosed their PII to  
17 unauthorized third parties like Facebook.

18 62. Plaintiff was harmed by Defendants' failure to exercise reasonable care in  
19 safeguarding their PII, and that harm was reasonably foreseeable.

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21

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW ("UCL")**

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63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint  
as though fully stated herein.

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64. Plaintiff would continue using Houseparty's application if Plaintiff could be  
assured that Defendants would take adequate security measures to protect their  
PII going forward.

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1 65. The UCL defines unfair business competition to include any “unlawful, unfair or  
2 fraudulent” act or practice, as well as any “unfair, deceptive, untrue or  
3 misleading” advertising. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. Defendants have  
4 engaged in business acts and practices that, as alleged above, constitute unfair  
5 competition in violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200

6 66. Defendants’ acts, as described herein, are “fraudulent” because they are likely to  
7 deceive the general public.

8 67. Defendants’ business practices, as alleged herein, violate the “unfair” prong of  
9 the UCL because they offend an established public policy and are immoral,  
10 unethical, and unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers.

11 68. The reasons, justifications, or motives that Defendants may offer for the acts and  
12 omissions described herein are outweighed by the gravity of harm to the victims.  
13 The injuries suffered by Plaintiff are substantial and are not outweighed by any  
14 countervailing benefits to consumers or competition.

15 69. Defendants’ business practices described herein also violate the UCL because  
16 Defendants falsely represented that goods or services have characteristics they  
17 do not have, namely, good security; falsely represented that its goods or services  
18 are of a particular standard when they are of another; advertised its goods and  
19 services with intent not to sell them as advertised; represented that the subject of  
20 a transaction was supplied in accordance with a previous representation when it  
21 was not; and/or made material omissions regarding its safeguarding of customer  
22 PII.

23 70. As a result of Defendants’ unfair business practices, Plaintiff suffered injury.

24 71. If Defendants are permitted to continue to engage in the unfair and fraudulent  
25 business practices described above, its conduct will engender further injury,  
26 expanding the number of injured members of the public beyond its already large  
27 size, and will tend to render any judgment at law, by itself, ineffectual. Under  
28 such circumstances, Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law in that Defendants

1 will continue to engage in the wrongful conduct alleged herein, thus engendering  
2 a multiplicity of judicial proceedings. Plaintiff requests and is entitled to  
3 injunctive relief, enjoining Defendants from engaging in the unfair and fraudulent  
4 acts described herein.

5 72. Had Plaintiff known the truth about Houseparty's information sharing  
6 practices—that Houseparty would share their PII without their consent—they  
7 would not have entrusted their PII to Houseparty and would not have been willing  
8 to use Houseparty's application. As such, Plaintiff did not receive the benefit of  
9 their bargain with Houseparty because they paid for a value of services, either  
10 through PII or a combination of their PII and money, they expected but did not  
11 receive.

12 73. The basis for Plaintiff's claims emanated from California, where the primary  
13 decisions regarding Defendants' security and privacy practices were made.

14  
15 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
16 **BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT**

17 74. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the above paragraphs of this Complaint as  
18 though fully stated herein.

19 75. Defendants offered its videoconferencing capabilities to Plaintiff. In exchange,  
20 Defendants received benefits in the form of monetary payments and access to  
21 Plaintiff's valuable personal information.

22 76. Defendants have acknowledged these benefits and accepted or retained them.

23 77. Implicit in the exchange of the products and services for the benefits provided by  
24 Plaintiff is an agreement that Defendants would safeguard their personal  
25 information.

26 78. Without such implied contracts, Plaintiff would not have paid for and conferred  
27 benefits on Defendants, but rather would have chosen an alternative  
28

1 videoconference platform that did not share their PII with undisclosed and  
2 unauthorized third parties.

3 79.Plaintiff fully performed the obligations under the implied contracts with  
4 Defendants, but Defendants did not.

5 80.Defendants breached their implied contracts with Plaintiff when it disclosed their  
6 PII to unauthorized third parties like Facebook. These circumstances are such  
7 that it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain the benefits received.

8 81.As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ breach of its implied contracts  
9 with Plaintiff, Plaintiff have suffered and will suffer injury.

10 82.Had consumers including Plaintiff known the truth about Houseparty’s  
11 information sharing practices—that Houseparty would share their PII without  
12 their consent—they would not have entrusted their PII to Houseparty and would  
13 not have been willing to use the Houseparty application. As such, Plaintiff did  
14 not receive the benefit of their bargain with Houseparty because they paid for a  
15 value of services, either through PII or a combination of their PII and money,  
16 they expected but did not receive.

17 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
18 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

19 83.Plaintiff incorporates by reference the above paragraphs of this complaint.

20 84.Defendants have profited and benefited from the use of its videoconferencing  
21 services by Plaintiff in exchange for monetary benefits and access to PII.

22 85.Defendants have voluntarily accepted and retained these profits and benefits with  
23 full knowledge and awareness that, as a result of the misconduct and omissions  
24 described herein, Plaintiff did not receive products of the quality, nature, fitness  
25 or value represented by Defendants and that reasonable consumers expected.

26 86.Defendants have been unjustly enriched by its withholding of and retention of  
27 these benefits, at the expense of Plaintiff.  
28

1 87. Equity and justice militate against permitting Defendants to retain these profits  
2 and benefits.

3 88. Plaintiff suffered injury as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unjust  
4 enrichment and seek an order directing Defendants to disgorge these benefits and  
5 pay restitution to Plaintiff.

6 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
7 **INVASION OF PRIVACY (PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF PRIVATE FACTS)**

8 89. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the above paragraphs of this complaint.

9 90. Plaintiff has a reasonable expectation of privacy in Plaintiff's PII, Plaintiff's  
10 devices and Plaintiff's online behavior generally. Plaintiff's private affairs  
11 include Plaintiff's behavior on Plaintiff's devices, including Plaintiff's use of  
12 Houseparty's products and services, and any other behavior that may be  
13 monitored by the data gathered by Defendants and disclosed to unauthorized  
14 parties such as Facebook.

15 91. The reasonableness of such expectations of privacy is supported by Defendants  
16 unique position to monitor Plaintiff's behavior through its access to Plaintiff's  
17 private devices and videoconferences. The surreptitious, highly technical, and  
18 non-intuitive nature of Defendants disclosure of their PII further underscores the  
19 reasonableness of their expectations of privacy.

20 92. Plaintiff's privacy interest is legally protected because they have an interest in  
21 precluding the dissemination or misuse of sensitive information and an interest  
22 in making intimate personal decisions and conducting activities like  
23 videoconferencing without observation, intrusion, or interference.

24 93. Defendants shared Plaintiff's PII with unauthorized third parties, including  
25 Facebook, without Plaintiff's permission or consent.

26 94. Defendants' acts and omissions caused the exposure and publicity of private  
27 details about Plaintiff—matters that are of no concern to the public  
28

1 95. This intrusion is highly offensive to a reasonable person. Defendants' actions  
2 alleged herein are particularly egregious because Defendants concealed its  
3 conduct from Plaintiff and because Defendants represented to Plaintiff that it took  
4 their privacy seriously.

5 96. Plaintiff was harmed by the public disclosure of their private affairs.

6 97. Defendants' actions were a substantial factor in causing the harm suffered by  
7 Plaintiff.

8 98. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff seeks damages, including  
9 compensatory, nominal, and punitive damages, in an amount to be determined.

10

11

**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S CONSUMER PRIVACY ACT**

12

13 99. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the above paragraphs of this complaint.

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100. Plaintiff is a "consumer" under Cal. Civ. Code §1798.140(g)

101. Defendants are both a "business" under Cal. Civ. Code §1798.140(c)(1)(A).

102. Personal information is defined under Cal. Civ. Code §1798.140(o)(1) California's Consumer Privacy Act ("CCPA") effective January 1, 2020 protects consumers' personal information from collection, use, or sale by businesses without consumers' notice and consent. Defendants violated the CCPA by using customers' PII without providing the required notice under the CCPA. *See* Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.100(b). Defendants did not notify Plaintiff that it was collecting, using, or selling Plaintiff's PII to unauthorized third parties like Facebook.

103. Defendants also violated the CCPA by failing to provide notice to its customers of their right to opt-out of the disclosure of their PII to unauthorized third parties like Facebook. *See* Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.120(b). Defendants did

1 not give Plaintiff the opportunity to opt out before it provided their PII to  
2 unauthorized third parties like Facebook.

3 104. Defendantst also violated the CCPA by failing to provide a a clear and  
4 conspicuous link on the business’s Internet homepage or mobile app, titled “Do  
5 Not Sell My Personal Information,” to an Internet Web page that enables a  
6 consumer, or a person authorized by the consumer, to opt-out of the sale of the  
7 consumer’s personal information. *See* Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.135(a)(1).<sup>17</sup>

8 105. Defendants also violated the CCPA by failing to use any personal  
9 information collected from the consumer in connection with keeping their  
10 personal information private. *See* Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.135(a)(B)(6).

11 106. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief in the form of an order enjoining  
12 Defendants from continuing to violate the CCPA, as well as actual damages.

13  
14 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
15 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT (“CLRA”)**  
16 **CIV. CODE §§ 1750**

17 107. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the above paragraphs of this  
18 complaint.

19 108. Plaintiff is a “consumer” under Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d).

20 109. Defendantw are both “person(s)” as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(a).  
21 Defendants’ sale of its app was the sale of a good to consumers under Cal. Civ.  
22 Code §§ 1761(e) and 1770(a).

23 110. The CLRA protects consumers against unfair and deceptive practices,  
24 and is intended to provide an efficient means of securing such protection.

25 111. Defendants violated the CLRA by engaging in unfair and deceptive  
26 practices and by causing harm to Plaintiff.

27  
28 

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<sup>17</sup> Houseparty Privacy Policy, <https://houseparty.com/privacy/> (Last Accessed April 17, 2020).

1 112. Defendants disclosed Plaintiff's sensitive PII to unauthorized third parties  
2 like Facebook for advertising purposes. But Defendant did not disclose this  
3 practice to consumers or obtain their consent to sell or disclose their data.

4 113. Defendants' failure to disclose this practice violated the CLRA in  
5 multiple ways:

- 6
- 7 a. Defendants represented that its product had characteristics it did not have,  
Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5);
  - 8 b. Defendants represented its products were of a particular standard, grade, or  
9 quality when they were of another, *id.* § 1770(a)(7);
  - 10 c. Defendant advertised its products with intent not to sell them as advertised,  
*id.* § 1770(a)(9);
  - 11 d. Defendants knowingly and intentionally withheld material information from  
12 Plaintiff and the Class Members, *id.* § 1770(a)(14).

13 114. Defendants' unfair or deceptive acts or practices were capable of  
14 deceiving a substantial portion of the public. It did not disclose the facts of its  
15 disclosure of PII because it knew that consumers would not use its products,  
16 and instead would use other products, if they knew the truth.

17 115. Defendants had a duty to disclose the truth about its privacy practices  
18 because it is in a superior position to know whether, when, and how it discloses  
19 sensitive PII to third parties; Plaintiff could not reasonably have been expected  
20 to learn or discover Defendants' disclosure of their PII to unauthorized parties  
21 like Facebook; and Defendants knew that Plaintiff would not use its products if  
22 they knew the truth.

23 116. The facts concealed by Defendants or not disclosed by Defendants are  
24 material in that a reasonable consumer would have considered them to be  
25 important in deciding whether to use Defendants' products.

26 117. Plaintiff reasonably expected that Defendants would safeguard their PII  
27 and not disclose it without their consent.  
28

1 118. Due to Defendants’ violations of the CLRA, Plaintiff and the Class  
2 Members suffered injury.

3 119. Had consumers including Plaintiff known the truth about Houseparty’s  
4 information sharing practices—that Houseparty would share their PII without  
5 their consent—they would not have entrusted their PII to Houseparty and would  
6 not have been willing to use, pay for, or pay as much for, the Houseparty  
7 application. As such, Plaintiff did not receive the benefit of their bargain with  
8 Houseparty because they paid for a value of services, either through PII or a  
9 combination of their PII and money, they expected but did not receive.

10 120. Plaintiff seeks an injunction barring Houseparty from disclosing their PII  
11 without their consent.

12  
13 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

14 Wherefore, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class Members,  
15 respectfully requests the Court grant Plaintiffs and the Class the following relief against  
16 Defendants:

- 17
- 18 a. That the Court determine that this action may be maintained as a Class  
19 Action by certifying this case as a Class Action as to both Subclass 1 and  
20 2;
  - 21 b. That the Court appoint Plaintiffs to serve as the Class Representatives in  
22 this matter and appoint Plaintiffs’ Counsel as Class Counsel
  - 23 c. That Plaintiffs and the Class be awarded prejudgment interest, reasonable  
24 attorneys’ fees, and costs of suit pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure  
25 §1021.5 and California Civil Code § 1780, and/or any other applicable law;
  - 26 d. That Defendant’s wrongful conduct alleged herein be adjudged and  
27 decreed to violate the statutes and laws asserted herein;
- 28



1 e. That Plaintiffs and the Class be awarded injunctive relief prohibiting such  
2 conduct in the future; and

3  
4 **As to Counts I through VI:**

5 f. Awarding Plaintiff nominal, actual, compensatory, consequential, and  
6 punitive damages;

7 g. Awarding Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;

8 h. Awarding Plaintiff reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses; and

9 i. Granting such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.  
10

11 **Demand for Jury Trial**

12 121. Pursant to the Seventh Amendment of the U.S. Consitution, Plaintiffs  
13 demand a trial by jury.  
14

15  
16 Date: April 17, 2020

**SWIGART LAW GROUP, APC**

17  
18 By: s/ Joshua B. Swigart

19 Joshua B. Swigart, Esq.

20 Josh@SwigartLawGroup.com

21 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Heather Sweeney

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Joshua B. Swigart; Swigart Law Group, APC 2221 Camino del Rio S., Ste. 308, San Diego, CA 92108 866-219-3343

DEFENDANTS

Life on Air, Inc. & Epic Games, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant North Carolina (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known) Unknown

'20CV0742 BAS BLM

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and business location (Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation).

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, TORTS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District (specify), 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 u.s.c. § 1332. Brief description of cause: Violations of state privacy statutes

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ 10,000,000.00 CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 04/17/2020 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Joshua B. Swigart

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

### Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.  
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.  
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.  
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.  
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.  
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.  
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.  
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.  
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.  
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.  
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.  
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.  
**PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.  
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.  
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

**Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.