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

JOSE LICEA, individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

WOLVERINE WORLD WIDE, INC., a
Delaware corporation; and DOES 1
through 25, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. '22CV1564 BAS BLM

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 **Defendant (1) secretly wiretaps the private conversations of everyone who**
3 **communicates through the chat feature at www.saucony.com (the “Website”); and**
4 **(2) allows at least one third party to eavesdrop on such communications in real**
5 **time and during transmission to harvest data for financial gain.**

6 **Defendant does not obtain visitors’ consent to either the wiretapping or the**
7 **eavesdropping. As a result, Defendant has violated the California Invasion of**
8 **Privacy Act (“CIPA”) in numerous ways.**

9 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10 1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28
11 U.S.C. Section 1332 of the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 because: (i) there are 100
12 or more class members, (ii) there is an aggregate amount in controversy exceeding
13 \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and (iii) there is at least minimal diversity
14 because at least one Plaintiff and Defendant are citizens of different states. Indeed,
15 based upon the information available to Plaintiff, there are believed to be at least 5,000
16 class members, each entitled to \$5,000 in statutory damages, thus making the amount in
17 controversy at least \$25,000,0000 exclusive of interests and costs.

18 2. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1391, venue is proper because a substantial
19 part of the acts and events giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

20 3. Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction because it has sufficient
21 minimum contacts with California and it does business with California residents.

22 **PARTIES**

23 4. Plaintiff is a resident and citizen of California.

24 5. Defendant is a Delaware corporation that owns, operates, and/or controls
25 the above-referenced website.

26 6. The above-named Defendant, along with its affiliates and agents, are
27 collectively referred to as “Defendants.” The true names and capacities of the
28 Defendants sued herein as DOE DEFENDANTS 1 through 25, inclusive, are currently

1 unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues such Defendants by fictitious names. Each of
 2 the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally responsible for the unlawful acts
 3 alleged herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend the Complaint to reflect the
 4 true names and capacities of the DOE Defendants when such identities become known.

5 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes that at all relevant times, every
 6 Defendant was acting as an agent and/or employee of each of the other Defendants and
 7 was acting within the course and scope of said agency and/or employment with the full
 8 knowledge and consent of each of the other Defendants, and that each of the acts and/or
 9 omissions complained of herein was ratified by each of the other Defendants.

10 FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

11 8. The California Invasion of Privacy Act (“CIPA”) prohibits both
 12 wiretapping and eavesdropping of electronic communications without the consent of all
 13 parties to the communication. Compliance with CIPA is easy, and the vast majority of
 14 website operators comply by conspicuously warning visitors when their conversations
 15 are being recorded or if third parties are eavesdropping on them.¹

16 9. Unlike most companies, Defendant *ignores* CIPA. Instead, Defendant both
 17 *wiretaps* the conversations of all website visitors and allows a third party to *eavesdrop*
 18 on the conversations in real time during transmission. Why? Because, as one industry
 19 expert notes, “*Live chat transcripts are the gold mines of customer service. At your*
 20 *fingertips, you have valuable customer insight. . .When people are chatting, you have*
 21 *direct access to their exact pain points.*”). See [https://www.ravience.co/post/improve-](https://www.ravience.co/post/improve-marketing-roi-live-chat-transcripts)
 22 [marketing-roi-live-chat-transcripts](https://www.ravience.co/post/improve-marketing-roi-live-chat-transcripts) (last downloaded October 2022).

23 10. Defendant’s wiretapping and eavesdropping are not incidental to the act of
 24 facilitating e-commerce, nor are they undertaken in the ordinary course of business. To
 25
 26

27
 28 ¹ See www.leechtishman.com/insights/blog (“CIPA Compliance is not difficult. A business must take certain steps. . .with a chat feature. . .to ensure that it obtains valid consent consistent with the holdings of courts interpreting CIPA.”) (last downloaded October 2022).

1 the contrary, Defendant’s actions violate both industry norms and the legitimate
2 expectations of consumers.²

3 11. To enable the *wiretapping*, Defendant has covertly embedded code into its
4 chat feature that automatically records and creates transcripts of all such conversations.
5 To enable the *eavesdropping*, Defendant allows at least one independent third-party
6 vendor to secretly intercept (during transmission and in real time), eavesdrop upon, and
7 store transcripts of Defendant’s chat communications with unsuspecting website visitors
8 – even when such conversations are private and deeply personal.

9 12. Defendant neither informed visitors of this conduct nor obtained their
10 consent to these intrusions.³

11 13. Given the nature of Defendant’s business, visitors often share highly
12 sensitive personal data with Defendant via the website chat feature. As noted above,
13 visitors would be shocked and appalled to know that Defendant secretly records those
14 conversations, and would be even more troubled to learn that Defendant allows a third
15 party to eavesdrop on the conversations in real time under the guise of “data analytics.”

16 14. Defendant’s conduct is illegal, offensive, and contrary to visitor
17 expectations: indeed, a recent study conducted by the Electronic Privacy Information
18 Center, a respected thought leader regarding digital privacy, found that: (1) nearly 9 in
19 10 adults are “very concerned” about data privacy, and (2) 75% of adults are unaware of
20 the extent to which companies gather, store, and exploit their personal data.

21 15. Plaintiff is a consumer privacy advocate with dual motivations for
22 initiating a conversation with Defendant. First, Plaintiff was genuinely interested in
23 learning more about the goods and services offered by Defendant. Second, Plaintiff is a
24 “tester” who works to ensure that companies like Defendant abide by the strict privacy

25 ² According to a recent poll, nearly eight in ten Americans believe that companies do not collect or share consumer data
26 gathered online, while about seven in ten believe that they remain anonymous when engaged in online activities like web
27 browsing and chatting. See <https://www.ipsos.com/en-us/news-polls/data-privacy-2022> (last downloaded October 2022).

28 ³ *After* being notified that it had been “caught” violating the law and that a lawsuit was imminent, Defendant belatedly
added a disclosure to its website admitting the accuracy of the allegations herein. See <https://www.saucony.com/en/home>
 (“This chat may be monitored or recorded by us or our providers.”) (last downloaded October 2022).

1 obligations imposed upon them by California law. As someone who advances
2 important public interests at the risk of vile personal attacks, Plaintiff should be “praised
3 rather than vilified.” *Murray v. GMAC Mortgage Corp.*, 434 F.3d 948, 954 (7th Cir.
4 2006).⁴

5 16. In enacting CIPA, the California legislature intentionally chose to extend
6 its protections to all “persons” utilizing public telephone lines. Indeed, because they
7 expressly extend protection to persons beyond “bona fide patrons” or individuals who
8 suffer pecuniary loss, statutes like CIPA are largely enforced by “testers” such as
9 Plaintiff. See *Tourgeman v. Collins Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 755 F.3d 1109 (9th Cir. 2014)
10 (explaining why testers have Article III standing and generally discussing value and
11 importance of testers in enforcement of consumer protection and civil rights statutes).

12 17. Within the statute of limitations period, Plaintiff visited Defendant’s
13 Website. Plaintiff used a smart phone (a cellular telephones with an integrated
14 computer to enable web browsing) and had a conversation with Defendant. As such,
15 Plaintiff’s communications with Defendant were transmitted from a “cellular radio
16 telephone” as defined by CIPA.

17 18. By definition, Defendant’s chat communications from its website are
18 transmitted to website visitors by telephony subject to the mandates of CIPA. See
19 <https://www.britannica.com/technology/Internet> (“*The Internet works through a series*
20 *of networks that connect devices around the world through telephone lines.*”) (last
21 downloaded October 2022).

22 19. Defendant did not inform Plaintiff or Class Members that Defendant was
23 secretly recording their conversations or allowing, aiding, and abetting a third party to
24 intercept and eavesdrop on them in real time. Plaintiff did not learn that Defendant

25 _____
26 ⁴ American civil rights hero Rosa Parks was also acting as a litigation “tester” when she initiated the Montgomery Bus
27 Boycott in 1955, as she voluntarily subjected herself to an unlawful practice in order to obtain standing to challenge the
28 practice. See [https://www.naacpldf.org/press-release/ldf-pays-tribute-to-rosa-parks-on-the-sixtieth-anniversary-of-her-
courageous-stand-against-segregation/](https://www.naacpldf.org/press-release/ldf-pays-tribute-to-rosa-parks-on-the-sixtieth-anniversary-of-her-courageous-stand-against-segregation/) (“*Contrary to popular myth, Rosa Parks was not just a tired seamstress who merely
wanted to sit down on a bus seat that afternoon. She refused to give up her seat on principle. Parks had long served as the
secretary of the Montgomery branch of the NAACP. Challenging segregation in Montgomery’s transportation system was
on the local civil rights agenda for some time.*”) (last downloaded October 2022).

1 secretly recorded the conversations or allowed a third party to eavesdrop upon it until
2 after the conversation was completed and additional, highly technical research was
3 completed.

4 20. Defendant did not obtain Class Members' express or implied consent to
5 wiretap or allow third parties to eavesdrop on visitor conversations, nor did Class
6 Members know at the time of the conversations that Defendant was secretly wiretapping
7 them and allowing third parties to eavesdrop on them.

8 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

9 21. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all others similarly
10 situated (the "Class") defined as follows:

11 **All persons within California who within the statute of**
12 **limitations period: (1) communicated with Defendant via the**
13 **chat feature on Defendant's Website using a cellular telephone,**
14 **and (2) whose communications were recorded and/or**
15 **eavesdropped upon without prior consent.**

16 22. NUMEROSITY: Plaintiff does not know the number of Class Members
17 but believes the number to be in the thousands, if not more. The exact identities of Class
18 Members may be ascertained by the records maintained by Defendant.

19 23. COMMONALITY: Common questions of fact and law exist as to all Class
20 Members, and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the
21 Class. Such common legal and factual questions, which do not vary between Class
22 members, and which may be determined without reference to the individual
23 circumstances of any Class Member, include but are not limited to the following:

24 a. Whether Defendant caused electronic communications from class members
25 with the Website to be recorded, intercepted, and/or monitored;

26 b. Whether Defendant aided and abetted a third party in eavesdropping on
27 such communications;

28

1 c. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to statutory penalties;
2 and

3 d. Whether Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief.

4 24. TYPICALITY: As a person who visited Defendant’s Website and whose
5 chat was recorded, intercepted and eavesdropped upon without prior knowledge or
6 consent, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of the Class.

7 25. ADEQUACY: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of
8 the members of The Class. Plaintiff has retained attorneys experienced in the class
9 action litigation. All individuals with interests that are actually or potentially adverse to
10 or in conflict with the class or whose inclusion would otherwise be improper are
11 excluded.

12 26. SUPERIORITY: A class action is superior to other available methods of
13 adjudication because individual litigation of the claims of all Class Members is
14 impracticable and inefficient. Even if every Class Member could afford individual
15 litigation, the court system could not. It would be unduly burdensome to the courts in
16 which individual litigation of numerous cases would proceed.

17 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **Violations of the California Invasion of Privacy Act**

19 **Cal. Penal Code § 631**

20 27. Section 631(a) of California’s Penal Code imposes liability upon any entity
21 that “by means of any machine, instrument, contrivance, or in any other manner,” (1)
22 “intentionally taps, or makes any unauthorized connection, whether physically,
23 electrically, acoustically, inductively, or otherwise, with any telegraph or telephone
24 wire, line, cable, or instrument, including the wire, line, cable, or instrument of any
25 internal telephonic communication system,” or (2) “willfully and without the consent of
26 all parties to the communication, or in any unauthorized manner, reads, or attempts to
27 read, or to learn the contents or meaning of any message, report, or communication
28 while the same is in transit or passing over any wire, line, or cable, or is being sent

1 from, or received at any place within this state” or (3) “uses, or attempts to use, in any
2 manner, or for any purpose, or to communicate in any way, any information so
3 obtained, or who aids, agrees with, employs, or conspires with any person or persons to
4 unlawfully do, or permit, or cause to be done any of the acts or things mentioned above
5 in this section”. Here, Defendant does all three.

6 28. Section 631 of the California Penal Code applies to internet
7 communications and thus applies to Plaintiff’s and the Class’s electronic
8 communications with Defendant’s Website. “Though written in terms of wiretapping,
9 Section 631(a) applies to Internet communications. It makes liable anyone who ‘reads,
10 or attempts to read, or to learn the contents’ of a communication ‘without the consent of
11 all parties to the communication.’ *Javier v. Assurance IQ, LLC*, 2022 WL 1744107, at
12 *1 (9th Cir. 2022).

13 29. The software embedded on Defendant’s Website to record and eavesdrop
14 upon the Class’s communications qualifies as a “machine, instrument, contrivance, or
15 ... other manner” used to engage in the prohibited conduct alleged herein.

16 30. At all relevant times, Defendant intentionally caused the internet
17 communication between Plaintiff and Class Members with Defendant’s Website to be
18 recorded. Defendant also aided, abetted at least one third party to eavesdrop upon such
19 conversations during transmission and in real time.

20 31. Plaintiff and Class Members did not expressly or impliedly consent to any
21 of Defendant’s actions.

22 32. Defendant’s conduct constitutes numerous independent and discreet
23 violations of Cal. Penal Code § 631(a), entitling Plaintiff and Class Members to
24 injunctive relief and statutory damages.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of the California Invasion of Privacy Act

Cal. Penal Code § 632.7

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2
3
4 33. Section 632.7 of California’s Penal Code imposes liability upon anyone
5 “who, without the consent of all parties to a communication, intercepts or receives and
6 intentionally records, or assists in the interception or reception and intentional
7 recordation of, a communication transmitted between two cellular radio telephones, a
8 cellular radio telephone and a landline telephone, two cordless telephones, a cordless
9 telephone and a landline telephone, or a cordless telephone and a cellular radio
10 telephone.” As summarized by the California Supreme Court in *Smith v. Loanme*,
11 under section 632.7(a) it is a crime when a person intercepts or records “a
12 communication transmitted between a cellular or cordless telephone and another
13 telephone.” Stated differently, only one party to the conversation needs to be using a
14 cellular phone for the prohibitions of Section 632.7 to apply.

15 34. Section 632.7 defines “Communication” exceptionally broadly –
16 including not only voice communication, but also communications transmitted by “data,
17 or image, including facsimile.” Text messages sent from a smart phone to a computer
18 or internet, like the messages at issue here, are considered data transmissions via
19 cellular telephony to landline telephony, thus subject to Section 632.7. *See*
20 <https://www.techtargget.com/searchmobilecomputing/definition/texting> (“Text messaging is the act
21 of sending short, alphanumeric communications between cellphones, pagers or other
22 hand-held devices, as implemented by a wireless carrier. . . Users can also send text
23 messages from a computer to a hand-held device. Web texting, as it's called, is made
24 possible by websites called SMS gateways.”) (last downloaded October 2022).

25 35. The prohibitions set forth in Section 637.2 “apply to all communications,
26 not just confidential communications.” *Kearney v. Salomon Smith Barney, Inc.* (2006)
27 39 Cal.4th 95, 122.

28

1 36. Plaintiff and the class members communicated with Defendant using
2 telephony subject to the mandates and prohibitions of Section 632.7.

3 37. Defendant's communication from the chat feature on its website is
4 transmitted via telephony subject to the mandates and prohibitions of Section 632.7.

5 38. As set forth above, Defendant recorded telephony communication without
6 the consent of all parties to the communication in violation of Section 632.7.

7 39. As set forth above, Defendant also aided and abetted a third party in the
8 interception, reception, and/or intentional recordation of telephony communication in
9 violation of Section 632.7.

10 40. Defendant's conduct constitutes numerous independent and discreet
11 violations of Cal. Penal Code § 632.7, entitling Plaintiff and Class Members to
12 injunctive relief and statutory damages.

13 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

14 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief against Defendant:

- 15 1. An order certifying the Class, naming Plaintiff as the representative of the
16 Class and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class counsel;
- 17 2. An order declaring Defendant's conduct violates CIPA;
- 18 3. An order of judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the Class and against
19 Defendant on the causes of action asserted herein;
- 20 4. An order enjoining Defendant's conduct as alleged herein and any other
21 injunctive relief that the Court finds proper;
- 22 5. Statutory damages pursuant to CIPA;
- 23 6. Punitive damages;
- 24 7. Prejudgment interest;
- 25 8. Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

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27 ///

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1 9. All other relief that would be just and proper as a matter of law or equity,
2 as determined by the Court.
3

4 Dated: October 12, 2022

PACIFIC TRIAL ATTORNEYS, APC

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6 By: 
7 Scott. J. Ferrell
8 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Saucony, Journeys Record Website Visitors' Chat Communications Without Consent, Lawsuits Claim](#)
