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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10
11 KYMBRELI OCHOA, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated;

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 TELADOC HEALTH, INC., a New York
15 corporation; and DOES 1 through 25,
inclusive

16 Defendant

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

**VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA
TRAP AND TRACE LAW (CAL.
PENAL CODE § 638.51)**

JURISDICTION

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2 1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class
3 Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because the total matter in controversy
4 exceeds \$5,000,000 and there are over 100 members of the proposed class. Further, at least one
5 member of the proposed class is a citizen of a State within the United States and at least one
6 defendant is the citizen or subject of a foreign state.

7 2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because, on information and
8 belief, Defendant has purposefully directed its activities to the Central District of California by
9 regularly tracking individuals in California through its website. Defendant’s illegal conduct is
10 directed at and harms California residents, including Plaintiff, and if not for Defendant’s contact
11 with the forum, Plaintiff would not have suffered harm.

12 3. Venue is proper in the Central District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391
13 because Defendant (1) is authorized to conduct business in this District and has intentionally
14 availed itself of the laws and markets within this District; (2) does substantial business within this
15 District; (3) is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District because it has availed itself of the
16 laws and markets within this District; and the injury to Plaintiff occurred within this District.

PARTIES

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18 4. Plaintiff Kymbreli Ochoa (“Plaintiff”) is a citizen of California residing within the
19 Central District of California.

20 5. Teladoc Health, Inc. (“Defendant”) is a New York corporation that owns, operates,
21 and/or controls www.livongo.com.

22 6. The above-named Defendant, along with its affiliates and agents, are collectively
23 referred to as “Defendants.” The true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as DOE
24 DEFENDANTS 1 through 25, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues
25 such Defendants by fictitious names. Each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally
26 responsible for the unlawful acts alleged herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend the
27 Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the DOE Defendants when such identities
28 become known.

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

6 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

7 8. Defendant Teladoc Health, Inc. (“Teladoc Health” or “Defendant”) is a
8 multinational telemedicine and virtual healthcare company. The company offers comprehensive
9 care including talk therapy, diagnosis and medication support. Defendant operates the website
10 www.livongo.com (the “Website”). Defendant has installed on its Website software created by
11 TikTok in order to identify website visitors (the “TikTok Software”).

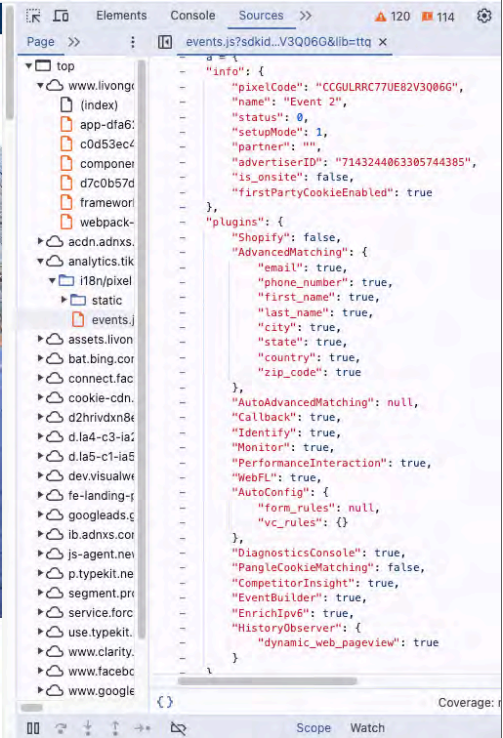
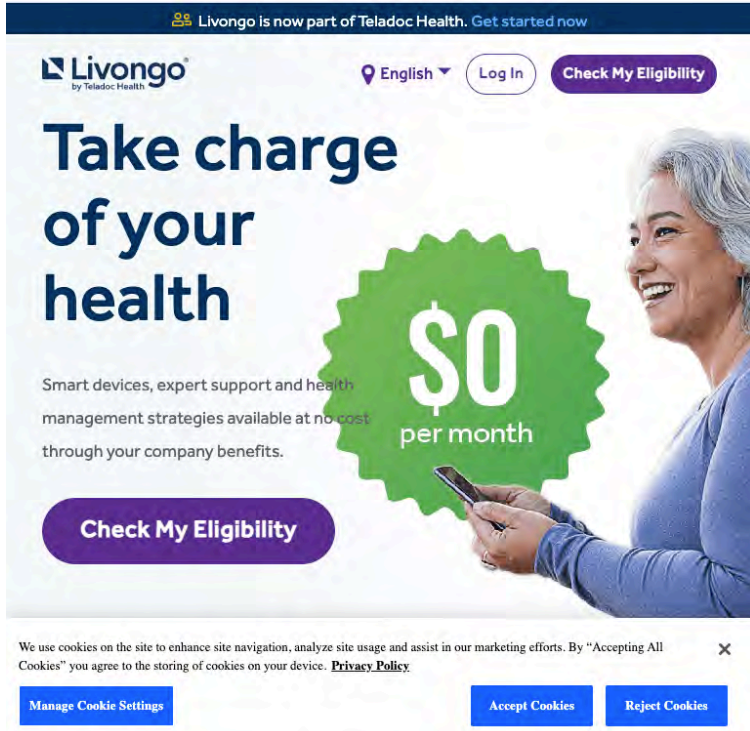
12 9. The TikTok Software acts via a process known as “fingerprinting.” Put simply, the
13 TikTok Software collects as much data as it can about an otherwise anonymous visitor to the
14 Website and matches it with existing data TikTok has acquired and accumulated about hundreds
15 of millions of Americans.

16 10. The TikTok Software gathers device and browser information, geographic
17 information, referral tracking, and url tracking by running code or “scripts” on the Website to send
18 user details to TikTok.

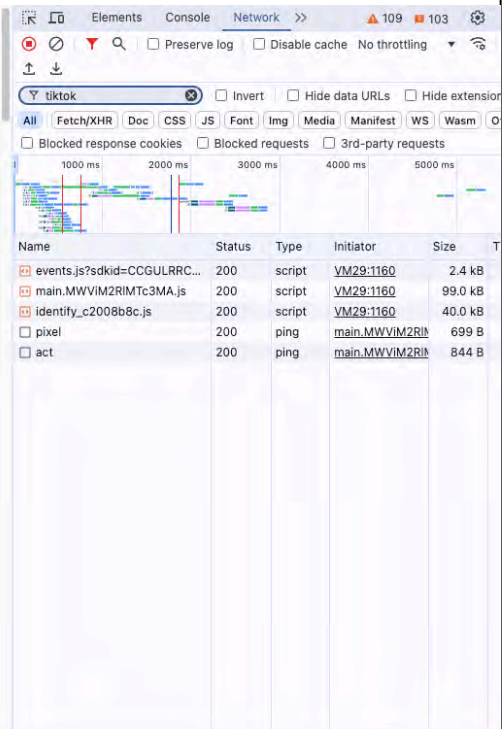
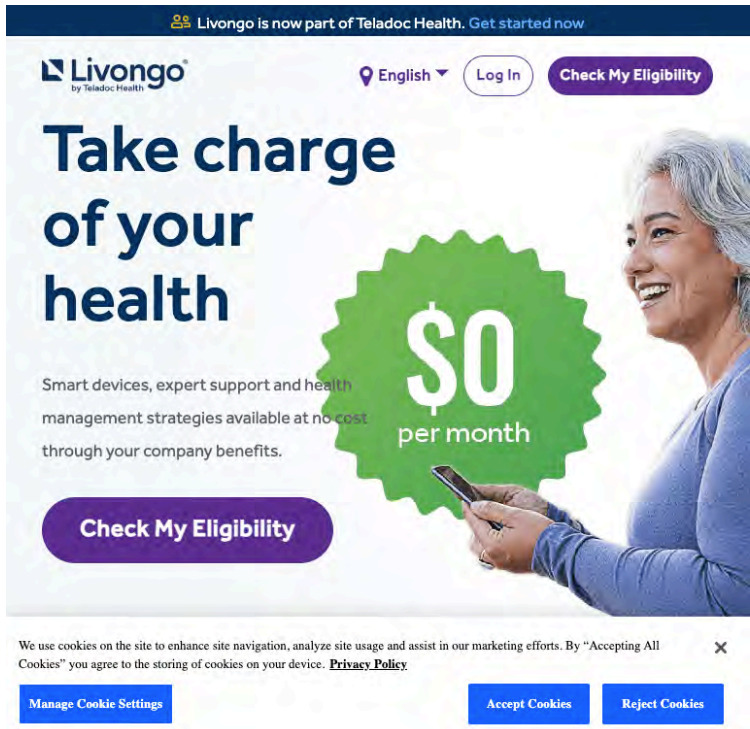
19 11. The TikTok Software begins to collect information the moment a user lands on the
20 Website. Thus, even though the Website has a “cookie banner” the information has already been
21 sent to TikTok regarding the user’s visit.

22 12. Additionally, when the website asks for information, such as name, date of birth,
23 and address, the information is sent simultaneously to TikTok, so that TikTok can isolate with
24 certainty the individual to be targeted.

25 13. An image of the code can be seen here:
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14. The Thorne website instantly sends communications to TikTok when a user lands, and every time a user clicks on a page. In the example below, the right side of the image shows the various TikTok scripts being run by Defendant, and the electronic impulses being sent to TikTok to add to their collection of user behavior.



1 15. California Penal Code § 638.50(c) defines a “trap and trace device” as “a device or
2 process that captures the incoming electronic or other impulses that identify the originating number
3 or other dialing, routing, addressing, or signaling information reasonably likely to identify the
4 source of a wire or electronic communication, but not the contents of a communication.”
5 California Penal Code § 638.50(c).

6 16. The TikTok Software is a process to identify the source of electronic
7 communication by capturing incoming electronic impulses and identifying dialing, routing,
8 addressing, and signaling information generated by users, who are never informed that the website
9 is collaborating with the Chinese government to obtain their phone number and other identifying
10 information.

11 17. The TikTok Software is “reasonably likely” to identify the source of incoming
12 electronic impulses. In fact, it is designed solely to meet this objective.

13 18. Defendant did not obtain Class Members’ express or implied consent to be
14 subjected to data sharing with TikTok for the purposes of fingerprinting and de-anonymization.

15 19. The California Penal Code imposes civil liability and statutory penalties for the
16 installation of trap and trace software without a court order. California Penal Code § 637.2; see
17 also, *Moody v. C2 Educational Systems Inc.*, No. 2:24-cv-04249-RGK-SK, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
18 132614 (C.D. Cal. July 25, 2024).

19 20. Defendant did not obtain Class Members’ express or implied consent to be
20 subjected to data sharing with TikTok for the purposes of fingerprinting and de-anonymization.

21 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

22 21. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated
23 in a (the “Class”) defined as follows:

24 **(a) All persons within California who within the statute of limitations**
25 **period whose chats were transcribed by third parties; and/or**

26 **(b) All persons within California who within the statute of limitations**
27 **period whose identifying information was sent to TikTok.**

1 22. NUMEROSITY: Plaintiff does not know the number of Class Members but
2 believes the number to be well into the thousands. The exact identities of Class Members may be
3 ascertained by the records maintained by Defendant.

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

- 9 a. Whether Defendant caused electronic communications from Class Members with
10 the website to be recorded, intercepted, and/or monitored;
- 11 b. Whether Defendant aided and abetted a third-party in eavesdropping on such
12 communications;
- 13 c. Whether Defendant installed the TikTok Software on the Website;
- 14 d. Whether the TikTok Software is a trap and trace process as defined by law;
- 15 e. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to statutory penalties; and
- 16 f. Whether Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief.
- 17 g. Whether Class Members are entitled to disgorgement of data obtained unlawfully.

18 24. TYPICALITY: As a person who visited Defendant's Website and whose electronic
19 communication was subjected to a trap and trace process on Defendant's Website, they are typical
20 of the Class.

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

25 26. SUPERIORITY: A class action is superior to other available methods of
26 adjudication because individual litigation of the claims of all Class Members is impracticable and
27 inefficient. Even if every Class Member could afford individual litigation, the court system could
28

1 not. It would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which individual litigation of numerous cases
2 would proceed.

3 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **Violations of California Trap and Trace Law**

5 **Cal. Penal Code § 638.51**

6 27. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding
7 paragraph as if fully set forth herein.

8 28. California Penal Code §638.51 (the “California Trap and Trace Law”) provides that
9 “a person may not install or use...a trap and trace device without first obtaining a court order...”
10 § 638.51(a).

11 29. A “trap and trace device” as “a device or process that captures the incoming
12 electronic or other impulses that identify the originating number or other dialing, routing,
13 addressing, or signaling information reasonably likely to identify the source of a wire or electronic
14 communication, but not the contents of a communication.” California Penal Code § 638.50(c).

15 30. Defendant uses a trap and trace process on its Website by deploying the TikTok
16 Software on its Website, because the software is designed to capture the phone number, email,
17 routing, addressing and other signaling information of website visitors. As such, the TikTok
18 Software is designed precisely to identify the source of the incoming electronic and wire
19 communications to the Website. Defendant did not obtain consent from Plaintiff or any of the
20 class members before using trap and trace technology to identify users of its Website, and has
21 violated Section 638.51.

22 31. CIPA imposes civil liability and statutory penalties for violations of §638.51.
23 California Penal Code § 637.2; see also, *Moody v. C2 Educational Systems Inc.*, No. 2:24-cv-
24 04249-RGK-SK, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 132614 (C.D. Cal. July 25, 2024).

25 **PRAYER**

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

27 1. An order certifying the Class, naming Plaintiff as the representative of the Class
28 and Plaintiff’s attorneys as Class counsel;

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff Kymbreli Ochoa hereby demands a trial by jury.

DATED: September 20, 2024

TAULER SMITH LLP

By: /s/ Robert Tauler
Robert Tauler, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Kymbreli Ochoa

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