

1 Joshua B. Swigart (SBN 225557)  
2 Josh@SwigartLawGroup.com  
3 **SWIGART LAW GROUP, APC**  
4 2221 Camino del Rio S, Ste 308  
5 San Diego, CA 92108  
6 P: 866-219-3343

Daniel G. Shay (SBN 250548)  
DanielShay@TCPAFDCPA.com  
**LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL G. SHAY**  
2221 Camino del Rio S, Ste 308  
San Diego, CA 92108  
P: 619-222-7429

*Attorneys for Plaintiff  
and the Putative Class*

7  
8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

<p>11 KAHLEIA DILLON, individually 12 and on behalf of others similarly 13 situated,  14 Plaintiff, 15 vs.  16 TRANS UNION, LLC, 17 18 Defendant.</p>	<p>CASE NO. <u>'22CV1662 TWR BGS</u>  <u>CLASS ACTION</u>  COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR VIOLATIONS OF:  THE CALIFORNIA INVASION OF PRIVACY ACT, CAL. PEN. CODE 637.3 ET SEQ.  JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</p>
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**INTRODUCTION**

1  
2 1. Plaintiff Kahleia Dillon (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of Plaintiff and a Class of  
3 similarly situated individuals defined below, bring this Class Action Complaint  
4 and Demand for Jury Trial against Trans Union, LLC (“Defendant”) to put an  
5 end to its unlawful use, examination, and recording of Plaintiff’s and putative  
6 Class members’ biometric voice prints without express written consent. Plaintiff,  
7 for this Class Action Complaint, alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as  
8 to Plaintiff’s own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, upon  
9 information and belief.

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

- 10  
11 2. Defendant utilizes a system that enables it to examine the voice of anyone that calls  
12 it to determine the truth or falsity of the callers’ statements. The software combines  
13 audio, voice, and artificial intelligence technologies to compare the callers’ voices  
14 to a comprehensive database of recordings and metrics.
- 15 3. The system Defendant uses allows it to authenticate or refute the true identity of  
16 callers, among other things. The system contains voice recognition software that  
17 creates a biometric voice print of each caller. The system then allows Defendant  
18 to analyze the callers’ voice prints to determine the truth or falsity of their  
19 statements.
- 20 4. Defendant does this for anyone that calls it, including Plaintiff and Class  
21 members.
- 22 5. Defendant does not obtain “express written consent” from any callers before  
23 examining and analyzing their voices.
- 24 6. Recognizing the need to protect its residents from situations like these, California  
25 enacted the California Invasion of Privacy Act (“CIPA”), and specifically Cal.  
26 Pen. Code § 637.3, to regulate entities that examine or record California residents’  
27 voice prints or voice stress patterns without obtaining the residents’ express  
28 written consent first.

1 7. Despite this law, Defendant disregards California residents’ statutorily protected  
2 privacy rights and unlawfully examines or records their voices in violation of  
3 CIPA. Specifically, Defendant has violated (and continues to violate) CIPA  
4 because it uses a system which examines or records California residents’ “voice  
5 prints or voice stress patterns... to determine the truth or falsity of statements”  
6 without their express written consent.

7 **PARTIES**

8 8. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a natural person and resident  
9 of the State of California and the County of San Diego.

10 9. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an LLC formed in Delaware  
11 with its principal place of business located at 555 West Adams Street, Chicago,  
12 IL 60661.

13 10. At all times relevant herein Defendant conducted business in the State of  
14 California, in the County of San Diego, within this judicial district.

15 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16 11. Jurisdiction is proper under the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. §  
17 1332(d), because Plaintiff, a resident of the State of California, seeks relief on  
18 behalf of a California class, which will result in at least one Class Member  
19 belonging to a different state than Defendant, a Delaware Corporation with its  
20 principal place of business in Texas.

21 12. Plaintiff is requesting statutory damages of \$1,000 per violation of Cal. Penal Code  
22 §637.3, which, when aggregated among a proposed class number in the tens of  
23 thousands, exceeds the \$5,000,000 threshold for federal court jurisdiction under  
24 CAFA.

25 13. Therefore, both diversity jurisdiction and the damages threshold under CAFA are  
26 present, and this Court has jurisdiction.

27 14. Because Defendant conducts business within the State of California, personal  
28 jurisdiction is established.

1 15. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 for the following reasons: (i) the  
2 conduct complained of herein occurred within this judicial district; and (ii)  
3 Defendant conducted business within this judicial district at all times relevant.

4 **BACKGROUND**

5 **I. The California Invasion of Privacy Act**

6 16. The California Legislature enacted the Invasion of Privacy Act to protect certain  
7 privacy rights of California residents. The legislature expressly recognized that  
8 devices and techniques which create a serious threat to privacy and the free  
9 exercise of personal liberties cannot be tolerated in a free and civilized society.

10 17. As part of the Invasion of Privacy Act, the California Legislature introduced Penal  
11 Code § 637.3 that states;

12 “No person or entity in this state shall use any system which  
13 examines or records in any manner voice prints or other voice  
14 stress patterns of another person to determine the truth or  
15 falsity of statements made by such person without his or her  
16 express written consent given in advance of the examination  
17 or recordation.”

18 18. Creating a voice print requires extracting an individual’s phonetic features  
19 (including their unique speech patterns, tones, and other characteristics) from their  
20 voice. As such, a voice print serves as an audible “fingerprint” which can directly  
21 identify an individual and can even reveal the speaker’s behavioral traits.

22 19. The California Legislature intended to protect individuals from the unauthorized  
23 examination and recording of their voice prints, especially when it takes place  
24 without an individual’s knowledge or consent. Such surreptitious examination  
25 poses a serious threat to California residents’ privacy and personal liberties.

26 20. Individuals may bring an action against the violator of this section of CIPA to  
27 recover actual damages or \$1,000 for each violation, whichever is greater under  
28 Cal. Penal Code §637.3(c).

///

1           **II. Defendant Violated the California Invasion of Privacy Act**

2 21. Under the privacy section of its website, Defendant states; “When you interact  
3 with us we may collect information to help identify and contact you.”<sup>1</sup>

4 22. Some of the information Defendant collects is for “biometric” purposes<sup>2</sup> which  
5 Merriam Webster defines as “the measurement and analysis of unique physical or  
6 behavioral characteristics (such as fingerprint or voice patterns) especially as a  
7 means of verifying personal identity.”<sup>3</sup>

8 23. Defendant admits it collects “Audio recordings as part of contact with you, for  
9 customer support or otherwise” under the “Biometric” category - meaning it  
10 measures and analyzes audio recordings to help identify callers.

11 24. By using voice to help identify callers, Defendant is determining the truth or  
12 falsity of the callers’ statements.

13 25. Defendant’s sister company TransUnion Rental Screening Services says it collects  
14 biometric information such as “voice recordings, from which an identifier  
15 template, such as a ... voiceprint, can be extracted.”<sup>4</sup>

16 26. In South Africa, “TransUnion has begun development of a national Voice Bank  
17 in partnership with OneVault” to create and analyze voice prints. Defendant touts  
18 its use of voiceprints saying; “A voice print, because it is built on unique  
19 individual characteristics, is similar to a fingerprint and is unique to each person.  
20 More importantly, voice biometric authentication is the only reliable solution to  
21 introduce biometrics via a remote channel – the telephone” and “Voice biometrics  
22 uses a person’s natural voice pattern as a password for authenticating access to  
23 services typically offered via contact centres (agent or Interactive Voice  
24 Response, or IVR) and mobile applications, as well as to validate Web  
25 transactions” and “Passive authentication occurs during natural conversation.

26  
27 <sup>1</sup> <https://www.transunion.com/privacy/transunion>

28 <sup>2</sup> <https://www.transunion.com/privacy/transunion>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/biometrics>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.transunion.com/privacy/rental-screening-services>

1 Enrolment is performed during a conversation with a contact centre agent, and  
2 subsequent verification of the person’s voice can occur in real time during normal  
3 conversation.<sup>5</sup>

4 27. Defendant recognizes consumers’ identities by (1) making a recording of the  
5 initial call with the consumer (2) examining that recording to identify specific  
6 stress patterns and other characteristics to create a “voice print” which is entered  
7 into a database then (3) examining all subsequent calls from that consumer and  
8 comparing the voice prints to those already on file for that consumer.

9 28. Defendant determines the truth or falsity of caller statements (even for first-time  
10 callers) by examining patterns. There are known audible indications of lying such  
11 as (1) change in breathing (2) repeating words or phrases (3) difficulty speaking<sup>6</sup>  
12 (4) change in speech patterns (5) unusual rise or fall in vocal tone<sup>7</sup> (6) odd  
13 inflection (7) context of use of contractions (8) lack of use of personal pronouns<sup>8</sup>  
14 (9) using a high-pitched voice (10) sudden change of volume (11) using phrases  
15 such as ‘I want to be honest with you,’ ‘honestly’ or ‘let me tell you the truth’ (12)  
16 using words such as ‘uh,’ ‘like’ and ‘um’ and (13) slip-ups and corrections<sup>9</sup> that  
17 can indicate a caller is not being truthful.

18 29. Defendant’s system uses the full audio of a call to determine its characteristics,  
19 meaning Defendant analyzes unique acoustic and behavioral features of a caller’s  
20 voice, including stress patterns to determine truth or falsity of statements.

21 30. The system Defendant uses is very similar to a Polygraph Test. Such a system is  
22 exactly what the California Legislature chose to regulate when it made it unlawful  
23 to use without express written consent.

24  
25  
26 <sup>5</sup> <https://www.transunion.co.za/opinion-piece/voice-biometrics-national-voice-banks-in-south-africa-provide-host-of-benefits>

27 <sup>6</sup> <https://www.businessinsider.com/11-signs-someone-is-lying-2014-4>

28 <sup>7</sup> <https://www.forensicscolleges.com/blog/resources/10-signs-someone-is-lying>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.cnbc.com/2022/04/07/want-to-tell-if-someone-is-lying-to-you-a-body-language-expert-shares-the-biggest-signs-to-look-for.html>

<sup>9</sup> <https://time.com/5443204/signs-lying-body-language-experts/>

1 31. Defendant did not obtain prior express written consent from Plaintiff or Class  
2 members to examine their voices or record their unique voice prints to determine  
3 the truth or falsity of their statements in violation of Cal. Penal Code §637.3.

4 **FACTS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF**

5 32. Around 2021, Plaintiff called Defendant and spoke with a representative on the  
6 telephone.

7 33. Defendant examined and analyzed Plaintiff's voice attempting to ascertain the  
8 truthfulness of Plaintiff's statements.

9 34. Defendant recorded Plaintiff's voice and created a voice print associated with  
10 Plaintiff.

11 35. Defendant then automatically input Plaintiff's voice print into its biometric voice  
12 print database.

13 36. Defendant utilized a system that examined Plaintiff's voice and compared it to  
14 other voice prints it stored in its database. Defendant did this to determine the  
15 truth or falsity of Plaintiff's statements, including to determine the true identity of  
16 Plaintiff.

17 37. Defendant examined or recorded Plaintiff's voice print and voice stress pattern,  
18 without Plaintiff's knowledge.

19 38. Plaintiff did not give consent – written or otherwise – to Defendant to collect voice  
20 prints and examine Plaintiff's voice for any purpose whatsoever.

21 **STANDING**

22 39. Defendant's conduct constituted invasions of privacy because it disregarded  
23 Plaintiff's statutorily protected rights to privacy, in violation of CIPA.

24 40. Defendant caused Plaintiff to (1) suffer invasions of legally protected interests. (2)  
25 The invasions were concrete because the injuries actually existed for Plaintiff and  
26 continue to exist every time Plaintiff calls Defendant. The privacy invasions  
27 suffered by Plaintiff were real and not abstract. Plaintiff has a statutory right to be  
28 free from voice examination without first providing express written consent. The

1 voice examination(s) Defendant performed were meant to determine truth or falsity  
2 of statements, similar to a polygraph test. Plaintiff was completely unaware  
3 Plaintiff was being subject to such a test. Plaintiff’s injuries were not divorced  
4 from concrete harm in that privacy has long been protected in the form of  
5 trespassing laws and the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution for example.  
6 Like here, an unreasonable search may not cause actual physical injury, but is  
7 considered serious harm, nonetheless. (3) The injuries here were particularized  
8 because they affected Plaintiff in personal and individual ways. The injuries were  
9 individualized rather than collective since Plaintiff’s and Class members’ unique  
10 voices were examined without consent during different calls on separate occasions.  
11 (4) Defendant’s past invasions were actual and future invasions are imminent and  
12 will occur next time Plaintiff calls Defendant. Defendant continues to examine  
13 voices in California without express written consent. A favorable decision by this  
14 court would redress the injuries of Plaintiff and the Class.

### 15 TOLLING

- 16 41. Any applicable statute of limitations has been tolled by the “delayed discovery”  
17 rule. Plaintiff did not know that Defendant surreptitiously examined Plaintiff’s  
18 voice because Defendant did not tell Plaintiff or seek consent.

### 19 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 20 42. **Class Definition:** Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil  
21 Procedure 23 and on behalf of Plaintiff and a Class defined as follows:

22 All residents of the State of California that had their voice  
23 prints or other voice stress patterns examined or recorded by  
24 Defendant to determine the truth or falsity of their statements.

- 25 43. The following people are excluded from the Class: (1) any Judge or Magistrate  
26 presiding over this action and members of their families; (2) Defendant,  
27 Defendant’s subsidiaries, parents, successors, predecessors, and any entity in  
28 which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest and their current or  
former officers and directors; (3) persons who properly execute and file a timely



1 request for exclusion from the Class; (4) persons whose claims in this matter have  
2 been finally adjudicated on the merits or otherwise released; (5) Plaintiff's counsel  
3 and Defendant's counsel; and (6) the legal representatives, successors, and assigns  
4 of any such excluded persons.

5 44. **Ascertainability and Numerosity:** The exact number of Class members is  
6 unknown to Plaintiff at this time, but Defendant is a very large entity with millions  
7 of customers in the United States and California. Members of the Class will be  
8 easily identified through Defendant's records.

9 45. **Commonality and Predominance:** There are many questions of law and fact  
10 common to the claims of Plaintiff and the Class, and those questions predominate  
11 over any questions that may affect individual members of the Class. Common  
12 questions for the Class include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- 13 a. Whether Defendant used a system which examined, or recorded Plaintiff's  
14 and the Class's voice prints or voice stress patterns;
- 15 b. Whether Defendant used voice prints or voice stress patterns to determine the  
16 truth or falsity of statements made by Plaintiff and the Class; and
- 17 c. Whether Defendant obtained prior express written consent from Plaintiff and  
18 the Class members.

19 46. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of all the other members of  
20 the Class. Plaintiff and the Class members sustained substantially similar injuries  
21 as a result of Defendant's uniform wrongful conduct, based upon the same  
22 interactions with Defendant that were made without exception as to Plaintiff and  
23 the Class.

24 47. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and  
25 protect the interests of the Class and have retained counsel competent and  
26 experienced in complex litigation and class actions. Plaintiff has no interest  
27 adverse to the Class, and Defendant has no defenses unique to Plaintiff. Plaintiff  
28 and Plaintiff's counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on

1 behalf of the members of the Class and have the financial resources to do so.  
2 Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff’s counsel have any interest contrary to those  
3 interests of the of the Class.

4 48. **Superiority:** This case is appropriate for class certification because class  
5 proceedings are superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient  
6 adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all parties is impracticable. The  
7 damage suffered by the individual members of the Class will likely be relatively  
8 small, especially given the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the  
9 complex litigation necessitated by Defendant’s actions. Thus, it would be virtually  
10 impossible for the individual members of the Class to obtain effective relief from  
11 Defendant’s misconduct. Even if members of the Class could sustain such  
12 individual litigation, it would still not be preferable to a class action because  
13 individual litigation would increase the delay and expense to all parties due to the  
14 complex legal and factual controversies presented in this Complaint. By contrast,  
15 a class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits  
16 of single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a  
17 single Court. Economies of time, effort, and expense will be fostered, and  
18 uniformity of decisions ensured.

19 **CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **Violation of Cal. Penal Code § 637.3**

21 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

- 22 49. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as though fully set forth herein.
- 23 50. Cal. Penal Code § 637.3 prohibits any person or entity in this state from using  
24 “any system which examines or records in any manner voice prints or other voice  
25 stress patterns of another person to determine the truth or falsity of statements  
26 made by such person without his or her express written consent given in advance  
27 of the examination or recordation.”
- 28 51. Defendant is a corporation and therefore an “entity” under CIPA.

1 52. Defendant is “in this state” because it has an office in San Luis Obispo, California.  
2 It conducts business in California and is registered in California.

3 53. Defendant utilizes software that creates a “system” under CIPA because it  
4 examines, or records Plaintiff’s and the Class’s voice prints or other voice stress  
5 patterns.

6 54. Defendant utilized the system on Plaintiff and Class members when they spoke  
7 with Defendant on phone lines that were connected to the system.

8 55. Defendant examined or recorded Plaintiff’s and Class members’ voice prints to  
9 determine the truth or falsity of their statements, especially their statements about  
10 who they claimed to be.

11 56. Defendant did not obtain prior express written consent from Plaintiff or Class  
12 members to use, examine, or record their voice prints or voice stress patterns for  
13 any purpose whatsoever.

14 57. On behalf of Plaintiff and the Class, Plaintiff seeks: (1) injunctive and equitable  
15 relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiff and the Class by requiring  
16 Defendant to comply with CIPA’s requirements for the use, recording, and  
17 examination of voice prints or other voice stress patterns as described herein; and  
18 (2) damages of \$1,000 for each violation of CIPA pursuant to Cal. Penal Code §  
19 637.3(c).

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class, respectfully  
22 requests this Court to enter an order:

23 A. Certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class defined above  
24 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, appointing Plaintiff as the  
25 representatives of the Class, and appointing Plaintiff’s counsel as Class  
26 Counsel;

27 B. Declaring that Defendant’s actions, as described above, violated CIPA;  
28

- 1 C. Awarding statutory damages of \$1,000 for each violation of CIPA pursuant to
- 2 Cal. Penal Code § 637.3(c);
- 3 D. Awarding injunctive and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect the
- 4 interests of the Class;
- 5 E. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable litigation expenses and
- 6 attorneys’ fees;
- 7 F. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class pre- and post-judgement interest, to the extent
- 8 allowable; and
- 9 G. Awarding such other and further relief as equity and justice may require.

**JURY TRIAL**

11 Pursuant to the Seventh Amendment of the United States Constitution, Plaintiff  
12 demands a trial by jury for all issues so triable.

13  
14 Respectfully submitted,

15 **SWIGART LAW GROUP**

16 Date: October 26, 2022

17 By: s/ Joshua Swigart  
18 Joshua B. Swigart, Esq.  
19 Josh@SwigartLawGroup.com  
20 Attorney for Plaintiff

21 **LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL G. SHAY**

22 Date: October 26, 2022

23 By: s/ Daniel Shay  
24 Daniel G. Shay, Esq.  
25 DanielShay@TCPAFDCPA.com  
26 Attorney for Plaintiff

# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Trans Union Analyzes Callers' Voices Without Consent, Class Action Claims](#)

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