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14 *Counsel for Plaintiff and the Putative Class*

15 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
16 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

17 GUILLERMO MATA, individually
18 and on behalf of similarly situated
19 individuals,

20 Plaintiff,

21 v.

22 REDFIN CORPORATION, a
23 Delaware corporation,

24 Defendant.

) Case No. '24CV1094 L DEB

) Hon.

) Date:

) Time:

) **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

) **1. Video Privacy Protection Act,**
25 **18 U.S.C. § 2710 et seq.**

) **2. California Invasion of Privacy**
26 **Act, Cal. Penal Code § 630 et**
27 **seq.**

) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff Guillermo Mata brings this Class Action Complaint against
2 Defendant Redfin Corporation (“Defendant”), on his own behalf and on behalf of
3 other subscribers to Defendant’s online real estate brokerage, to obtain relief for
4 Defendant’s knowing disclosure of their personally identifiable information
5 (“PII”) and prerecorded video viewing activity to third parties in violation of the
6 Video Privacy Protection Act (“VPPA”), 18 U.S.C. § 2710, as well as the
7 California Invasion of Privacy Act (“CIPA”), Cal. Penal Code § 630 *et seq.*
8 (“CIPA”). Specifically, Defendant uses third-party code to track prerecorded
9 videos its subscribers watch and sends that data to its third-party code vendors
10 along with subscribers’ PII, all without its subscribers’ valid consent. Plaintiff
11 alleges as follows based on Plaintiff’s own personal knowledge, acts, and
12 experiences, and as to all other matters, on information and belief, including an
13 investigation by his attorneys.

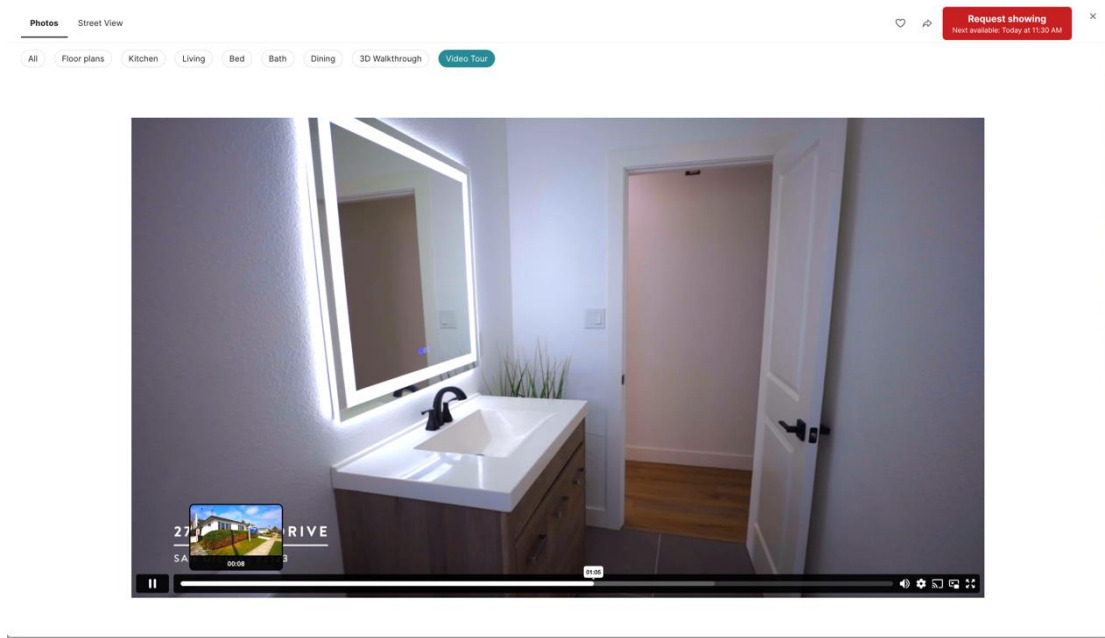
14 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

15 1. Defendant owns and operates one of the largest online real estate
16 brokerages in the nation. As such, a key element of Defendant’s business model
17 is to showcase for-sale residential properties on its website, redfin.com, using
18 photographic and video content.

19 2. For instance, Defendant offers “video tours” of many properties.
20 These tours consist of prerecorded video productions with an accompanying
21 audio track:¹

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27 ¹ <https://www.redfin.com/CA/San-Diego/2742-Kobe-Dr-92123/home/5214663>
28 (last visited June 24, 2024).

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3. In addition, Defendant has knowingly installed pixels and other tracking technologies developed by third party advertisers. These tracking technologies capture the PII of Defendant’s subscribers relating to specific videos that the subscribers have viewed and disclose such PII to the third-party developers, all without the subscribers’ informed, written consent.

4. The VPPA prohibits entities engaged in the business of delivering prerecorded audio visual materials, such as Defendant, from “knowingly disclos[ing]” consumers’ PII absent the consumer’s written consent, where PII is defined as “information which identifies a person as having requested or obtained specific video materials or services from a video tape service provider.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710.

5. In direct contravention of the protections afforded by the VPPA, Defendant discloses to third-party companies its consumers’ PII without first obtaining their written consent. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and other of Defendant’s registered users whose PII Defendant unlawfully disclosed.

1 6. Further, Defendant’s sharing of Plaintiff’s and other California
2 subscribers’ PII without consent constitutes violations of CIPA.

3 7. Plaintiff seeks an order enjoining Defendant from further
4 unauthorized disclosure of consumers’ PII, awarding damages consistent with the
5 VPPA and CIPA, and awarding reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.

6 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7 8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
8 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

9 9. This Court may assert personal jurisdiction over Defendant because
10 Plaintiff’s cause of action arises out of Defendant’s contacts with the state of
11 California. Defendant has purposefully availed itself of the California marketplace
12 and knowingly placed thousands of California residential properties on its online
13 brokerage in an effort to transact business with California residents.

14 10. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because
15 Plaintiff resides in this District and because a substantial part of the events or
16 omissions giving rise to the claims occurred within this District.

17 **PARTIES**

18 11. Plaintiff Guillermo Mata is a natural person and a resident of the
19 County of San Diego, California.

20 12. Defendant Redfin Corporation is a Delaware corporation
21 headquartered in Seattle, Washington.

22 **COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

23 13. The genesis of the VPPA was President Ronald Reagan’s nomination
24 of Judge Robert Bork to the United States Supreme Court. During the confirmation
25 process, a movie rental store shared Judge Bork’s rental history with the
26 Washington City Paper, which then published it. Congress responded by passing
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1 the VPPA, with an eye toward the digital future. As Senator Patrick Leahy, who
2 sponsored the Act, explained:

3 It is nobody’s business what Oliver North or Robert
4 Bork or Griffin Bell or Pat Leahy watch on television
5 or read or think about when they are home. In an area
6 of interactive television cables, the growth of
7 computer checking and check-out counters, of
8 security systems and telephones, all lodged together
9 in computers, it would be relatively easy at some
10 point to give a profile of a person and tell what they
 buy in a store, what kind of food they like, what sort
 of television programs they watch, who are some of
 the people they telephone. I think that is wrong.

11 S. Rep. 100-599, at 5-6 (internal ellipses and brackets omitted).

12 14. At a more recent Senate Judiciary Committee meeting, “The Video
13 Privacy Protection Act: Protecting Viewer Privacy in the 21st Century,” Senator
14 Leahy emphasized the point by stating: “While it is true that technology has
15 changed over the years, we must stay faithful to our fundamental right to privacy
16 and freedom. Today, social networking, video streaming, the ‘cloud,’ mobile apps
17 and other newtechnologies have revolutionized the availability of Americans’
18 information.”²

19 15. The VPPA generally prohibits the knowing disclosure of information
20 which identifies a consumer as having requested or obtained specific video
21 materials or services. 18 U.S.C. § 2710(b)(1).

22 16. Defendant owns and operates an online residential real estate
23 brokerage through its website, redfin.com, and mobile application.
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26 ² See Statement of the Honorable Patrick Leahy, United States Senator, January
27 31, 2012,
28 https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/leahy_statement_01_31_12.pdf
(last visited June 24, 2024).

1 17. Defendant attempts to distinguish itself from competitors in the
2 residential real estate market by offering consumers “the best agents powered by
3 the best technology.”³

4 18. One of the particular technology offerings which Defendant
5 highlights is its guided video tours of real estate listings, promising prospective
6 listing agents that “Homebuyers love watching guided video tours because they
7 can get a more detailed look at a house from the comfort of their couch. Your
8 sellers will love this option because they can capture buyers’ attention, while
9 limiting unnecessary foot traffic.”⁴

10 19. As their name suggests, Defendant’s guided video tours consist of a
11 video presentation of a given property accompanied by an audio soundtrack:⁵

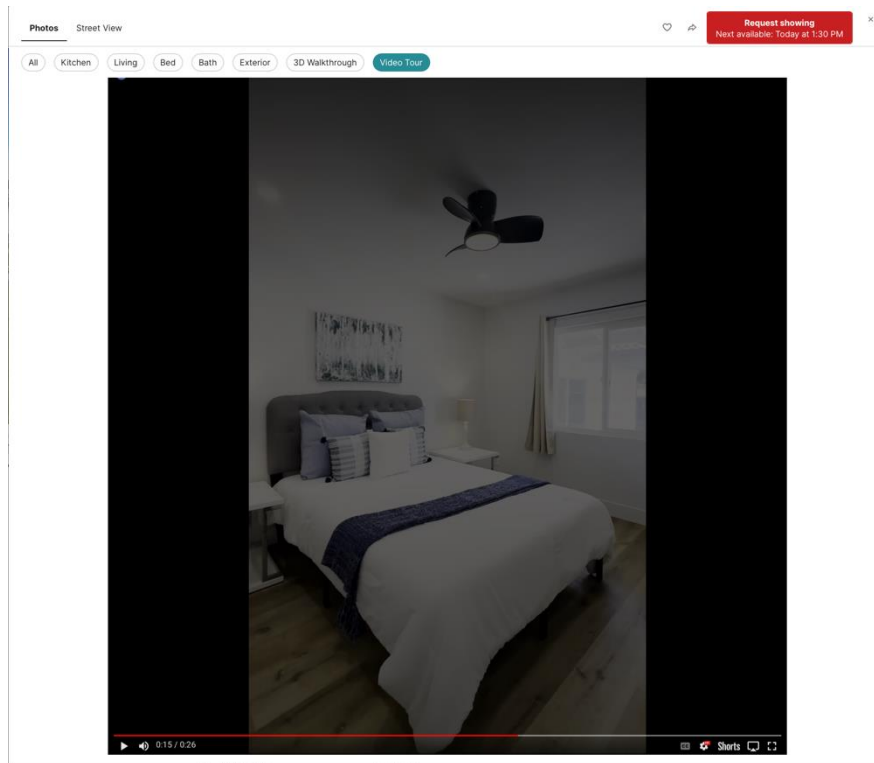
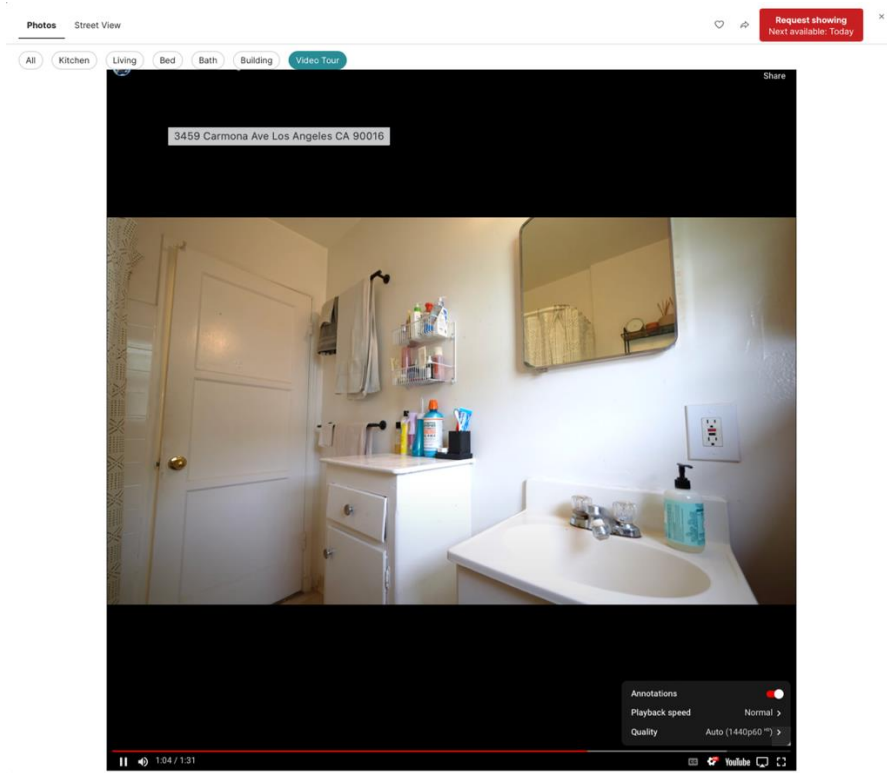
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³ <https://www.redfin.com/why-redfin> (last visited June 24, 2024).

⁴ <https://www.redfin.com/news/real-estate-agents-post-virtual-tours-to-redfin/>
(last visited June 24, 2024).

⁵ See <https://www.redfin.com/CA/Los-Angeles/3459-Carmona-Ave-90016/home/6890227> (last visited June 24, 2024);
<https://www.redfin.com/CA/El-Cajon/1105-Mary-St-92021/home/5598113> (last
visited June 24, 2024).

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1 20. In addition to such guided video tours, Defendant has also knowingly
2 deployed third-party tracking pixels and other third-party tracking technologies on
3 its Redfin.com webpages. Such tracking technology sends site user activity records
4 to third parties including Reddit, Inc., Meta Platforms, Inc. (“Meta”), Microsoft
5 Corporation, Alphabet, Inc. (Google), Oracle Corporation, and Snap, Inc.
6 (Snapchat).

7 21. Defendant programmed such third-party tracking technology into its
8 website for advertising purposes and to increase its profits. Defendant knew that
9 such tracking technology would transmit site visitors’ activity, including records
10 of which video tours they have watched, as the entire purpose of implementing
11 such technology is so that Defendant can target advertisements or send marketing
12 emails through the technology’s third-party providers.

13 22. Defendant permits redfin.com users to subscribe and create a “My
14 Redfin” profile by registering their first name, last name, and email with
15 Defendant. Creating a profile permits subscribers to save their real estate searches
16 and easily access Redfin site materials they previously viewed, including video
17 content.

18 23. When a registered user accesses one of Defendant’s guided video
19 tours, Defendant, through the third-party tracking technologies Defendant
20 knowingly incorporated into its webpages, discloses such subscribers’ PII,
21 including names, emails, and/or IDs associated with Defendant’s third-party
22 technology vendors, along with records of the video content the registered user
23 accessed, to its third-party tracking vendors.

24 24. For example, when a subscriber who is a Facebook user views a video
25 on Defendant’s website, Meta’s “Meta Pixel,” a tracking technology programmed
26 into Defendant’s website code, transmits that information to Facebook along with
27 the subscriber’s Facebook ID. The Facebook ID is a unique identifier assigned to
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1 each Facebook user. Typing [www.facebook.com/\[subscriber's Facebook ID\]](http://www.facebook.com/[subscriber's Facebook ID]) into
2 a web browser permits anyone to find that subscriber's Facebook account. A
3 Facebook account generally contains a wide range of demographic information
4 about a Facebook user.

5 25. At no time, however, does Defendant inform its subscribers that
6 records of their viewing activity and PII will be shared with such third parties “in
7 a form distinct and separate from any form setting forth other legal or financial
8 obligations” of the subscriber, as VPPA requires. Nor does Defendant seek or
9 obtain subscribers' informed, written consent to those disclosures.

10 26. Indeed, in recent filings with the Security Exchange Commission,
11 Defendant itself has acknowledged its potential liability for its use of pixel and
12 other subscriber-tracking technology: “We use evolving tools and technology, such
13 as pixels, in the operation of our websites. We are from time to time involved in,
14 and may in the future be subject to, enforcement actions and private third-party
15 claims arising from the laws to which we are subject. This includes third party
16 claims relying on older legislation as the basis for allegations of consumer data
17 privacy violations against companies using new technology . . . Our use of such
18 technology could subject us to expensive litigation, and to greater loss exposure
19 due to insurance limits.”⁶

20 **PLAINTIFF'S EXPERIENCE**

21 27. At all relevant times, Plaintiff has been one of Defendant's
22 subscribers after registering his first name, last name, and email with Defendant in
23 order to create a “My Redfin” profile.

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26 ⁶ Redfin Corporation 2023 Form 10-K, available at
27 [https://investors.redfin.com/financial-information/sec-](https://investors.redfin.com/financial-information/sec-filings/content/0001382821-24-000027/0001382821-24-000027.pdf)
28 [filings/content/0001382821-24-000027/0001382821-24-000027.pdf](https://investors.redfin.com/financial-information/sec-filings/content/0001382821-24-000027/0001382821-24-000027.pdf), at 12 (last
visited June 24, 2024).

1 28. At all relevant times, Plaintiff has been a Facebook user.

2 29. While he was one of Defendant’s subscribers, Plaintiff requested
3 many of Defendant’s prerecorded “guided video tours” of real estate properties,
4 and viewed such video tours.

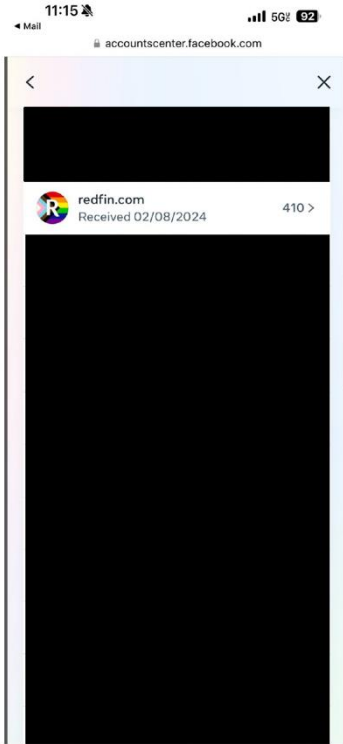
5 30. Whenever Plaintiff requested or obtained such prerecorded videos on
6 Defendant’s website, Defendant disclosed to third-party tracking vendors,
7 including Meta, records of which specific videos Plaintiff requested as well as
8 Plaintiff’s PII in the form of his name, email address (which includes his last
9 name), and Facebook ID.

10 31. In fact, Plaintiff’s Facebook profile shows that Defendant has shared
11 information with Facebook concerning Plaintiff’s Redfin site activity, which
12 includes specific records of the content Plaintiff viewed,⁷ on over 400 occasions:

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26 ⁷ *Review your activity off Meta technologies*, FACEBOOK,
27 <https://www.facebook.com/help/2207256696182627> (interactions include
28 “Viewing content” and “Searching for an item”) (last visited June 24, 2024).

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32. Plaintiff has never given his informed consent, written or otherwise, to Defendant to disclose such information to third parties.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

33. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself, on behalf of a nationwide Class, and on behalf of a statewide Subclass, defined as follows:

- a) The Class: All persons in the United States with a My Redfin account and who requested or viewed a guided video tour on or through Redfin.com during the applicable limitations period.
- b) The California Subclass: All persons in California with a My Redfin account and who requested or viewed a guided video tour on or through Redfin.com during the applicable limitations period.

1 34. Subject to additional information obtained through further
2 investigation and discovery, the above-described Class and California Subclass
3 may be modified or narrowed as appropriate.

4 35. **Numerosity.** Upon information and belief, there are thousands of
5 members of both the Class and Subclass such that joinder of all members is
6 impracticable.

7 36. **Typicality.** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the Class he seeks to
8 represent. Plaintiff, like all Class members, had his PII knowingly disclosed by
9 Defendant to third parties without his informed written consent. Plaintiff’s claims
10 arise out of the same conduct and are based on the same legal theories as those of
11 any absent class member.

12 37. **Adequacy.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect
13 the interests of the other members of the Class and Subclass. Plaintiff has retained
14 counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting complex litigation and class
15 actions, and Plaintiff and his counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this
16 action on behalf of the members of the Class and Subclass and have the financial
17 resources to do so. Neither Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interest adverse to
18 those of the other members of the Class and Subclass.

19 38. **Commonality and Predominance.** Numerous common questions of
20 law and fact exist as to all members of the Class, and such questions predominate
21 over questions affecting Plaintiff or individual members of the Class. Common
22 questions for the Class include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 23 a. Whether Defendant knowingly disclosed Class members’ personal
24 video viewing information to third parties;
- 25 b. Whether Defendant knowingly disclosed Class members’ personally-
26 identifiable information to third parties;

1 c. Whether Class members are entitled to damages and equitable relief
2 as a result of Defendant’s conduct.

3 39. **Superiority.** Absent a class action, most members of the Class would
4 find the cost of litigating their claims to be prohibitive and would have no effective
5 remedy. The class treatment of common questions of law and fact is also superior
6 to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation in that it conserves the
7 resources of the courts and the litigants, and promotes consistency and efficiency
8 of adjudication.

9 **FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT AND TOLLING**

10 40. The applicable statutes of limitations are tolled by virtue of
11 Defendant’s knowing and active concealment of the facts alleged above. Plaintiff
12 and Class members were ignorant of the information essential to the pursuit of
13 these claims, without any fault or lack of diligence on their own part.

14 41. At the time the action was filed, Defendant was under a duty to
15 disclose the true character, quality, and nature of its activities to Plaintiff and the
16 Class. Defendant is therefore estopped from relying on any statute of limitations.

17 42. Defendant’s fraudulent concealment is common to the Class.

18 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

19 **Count I**

20 **Violations of the Video Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2710**

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

22 43. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the foregoing allegations as
23 if fully set forth herein.

24 44. The VPPA prohibits a “video tape service provider” from knowingly
25 disclosing “personally-identifying information” concerning any consumer to a
26 third-party without the “informed, written consent (including through an electronic
27 means using the Internet) of the consumer.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(b)(1).

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1 45. A “video tape service provider” is “any person, engaged in the
2 business, in or affecting interstate commerce, of rental, sale, or delivery of
3 prerecorded video cassette tapes or similar audiovisual materials.” Id. § 2710(a)(4).
4 Defendant is a “video tape service provider” because it is engaged in the business
5 of delivering prerecorded audiovisual materials that are similar to prerecorded
6 video cassette tapes and those sales affect interstate or foreign commerce.

7 46. As defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(1), a “‘consumer’ means any
8 renter, purchaser, or subscriber of goods or services from a video tape service
9 provider.” As alleged above, Plaintiff and the Class members are subscribers to
10 Defendant’s services, including its services involving the provision of prerecorded
11 video content. Thus, Plaintiff and the Class members are “consumers” under this
12 definition.

13 47. As defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(3), “‘personally identifiable
14 information’ includes information which identifies a person as having requested or
15 obtained specific video materials or services from a video tape service provider.”

16 48. Defendant knowingly disclosed Plaintiff’s and the Class members’
17 PII, including their names, email addresses, and Facebook or other social
18 networking IDs, to its third-party tracking vendors.

19 49. This information constitutes personally identifiable information under
20 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(3) because it identified Plaintiff and each Class member to
21 Defendant’s third-party vendors as an individual who requested or obtained
22 Defendant’s video content, including the specific video materials requested or
23 obtained on Defendant’s Redfin website.

24 50. Under the VPPA, “informed, written consent” must be (1) in a form
25 distinct and separate from any form setting forth other legal or financial obligations
26 of the consumer; and (2) at the election of the consumer, is either given at the time
27 the disclosure is sought or given in advance for a set period of time not to exceed
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1 two years or until consent is withdrawn by the consumer, whichever is sooner.”*Id.*
2 § 2710(b)(2)(B). Defendant failed to obtain informed, written consent from
3 Plaintiff and the Class members under this definition.

4 51. In addition, the VPPA creates an opt-out right for consumers. *Id.* §
5 2710(2)(B)(iii). It requires video tape service providers like Defendant to also
6 “provide[] an opportunity for the consumer to withdraw on a case-by-case basis or
7 to withdraw from ongoing disclosures, at the consumer’s election.” *Id.* Defendant
8 failed to provide an adequate opportunity to opt out as required by the VPPA.

9 52. Defendant knowingly disclosed Plaintiff’s and the Class members’
10 personal viewing information to its third-party tracking vendors. Defendant
11 programmed its third-party vendors’ tracking technology into its website code,
12 knowing that those third parties would receive records of which videos a subscriber
13 requested and the subscriber’s PII.

14 53. By disclosing Plaintiffs’ and the Class’s personal viewing
15 information, Defendant violated Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ statutorily
16 protected right to privacy in their video-watching habits.

17 54. As a result of the above violations, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and
18 the other Class members for actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial
19 or, alternatively, for “liquidated damages” “not less than \$2,500” per violation. *Id.*
20 § 2710(c)(2). Under the statute, Defendant is also liable for reasonable attorney’s
21 fees, and other litigation costs, injunctive and declaratory relief, and punitive
22 damages in an amount to be determined by a jury, but sufficient to prevent the same
23 or similar conduct by Defendant in the future. *Id.*

24 **Count II**

25 **Violations of the California Invasion of Privacy Act, Cal. Penal Code §631(a)**
26 **(On behalf of Plaintiff and the California Subclass)**

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1 55. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the foregoing allegations as
2 if fully set forth herein.

3 56. CIPA § 631(a) imposes liability for “distinct and mutually
4 independent patterns of conduct.” *Tavernetti v. Superior Ct.*, 22 Cal. 3d 187, 192-
5 93 (1978). Thus, to establish liability under CIPA § 631(a), a plaintiff need only
6 establish that the defendant, “by means of any machine, instrument, contrivance,
7 or in any other manner,” does any of the following:

8 Intentionally taps, or makes any unauthorized
9 connection, whether physically, electrically,
10 acoustically, inductively or otherwise, with any
11 telegraph or telephone wire, line, cable, or instrument,
12 including the wire, line, cable, or instrument of any
13 internal telephonic communication system,

14 *Or*

15 Willfully and without the consent of all parties to the
16 communication, or in any unauthorized manner, reads
17 or attempts to read or learn the contents or meaning of
18 any message, report, or communication while the
19 same is in transit or passing over any wire, line or
20 cable or is being sent from or received at any place
21 within this state,

22 *Or*

23 Uses, or attempts to use, in any manner, or for any
24 purpose, or to communicate in any way, any
25 information so obtained,

26 *Or*

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1 Aids, agrees with, employs, or conspires with any person or persons
2 to unlawfully do, or permit, or cause to be done any of the acts or
3 things mentioned above in this section.

4 57. § 631(a) is not limited to phone lines, but also applies to “new
5 technologies” such as computers, the Internet, and email. *See Javier v. Assurance*
6 *IQ, LLC*, 2022 WL 1744107, at *1 (9th Cir. May 31, 2022) (“Though written in
7 terms of wiretapping, Section 631(a) applies to Internet communications.”).

8 58. The third-party tracking technologies Defendant programmed into its
9 website are each a “machine, instrument, contrivance, or ... other manner” used to
10 read or learn the contents or meaning of messages, reports, or communications
11 between Plaintiff and the Subclass members and Defendant.

12 59. Defendant’s third-party tracking vendors were third parties to
13 communications between Plaintiff and the Subclass members and Defendant.

14 60. At all relevant times, Defendant’s third-party tracking vendors
15 willfully and without the consent of all parties to the communication, or in any
16 unauthorized manner, read, attempted to read, and/or learned the contents or
17 meaning of electronic communications between Plaintiff and the Subclass
18 members, on the one hand, and Defendant, on the other, while the electronic
19 communications were in transit or were being sent from or received at a place
20 within California.

21 61. At all relevant times, Defendant aided, agreed with, employed,
22 permitted, or otherwise enabled its third-party tracking vendors to wiretap Plaintiff
23 and the Subclass members using their third-party tracking technologies. Defendant
24 knew that the third-party tracking technology it installed on its website would result
25 in the disclosure of user communications to third parties, as increasing its
26 advertising presence on other platforms was one of Defendant’s purposes for
27 implementing such technology.

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1 62. Plaintiff and the Subclass members did not provide their prior consent
2 to such third parties' access, interception, reading, learning, recording, collection,
3 and usage of their electronic communications. Nor did Plaintiff and the Subclass
4 members provide their prior consent to Defendant aiding, agreeing with,
5 employing, permitting, or otherwise enabling its third-party vendors' conduct.

6 63. The wiretapping of Plaintiff and the Subclass members occurred in
7 California, where Plaintiff and the Subclass members accessed Defendant's Redfin
8 website.

9 64. Pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 637.2, Plaintiff and the Subclass
10 members have been injured by Defendant's violations of § 631(a), and each seeks
11 statutory damages of \$5,000 for each of Defendant's violations of § 631(a).

12 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

13 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class and
14 California Subclass, respectfully prays for the following relief:

- 15 a. An order certifying the Class and Subclass as defined above;
- 16 b. An order declaring that Defendant's conduct violates the VPPA and
17 CIPA;
- 18 c. An award of statutory damages under the VPPA to the Class and
19 under the CIPA to the California subclass;
- 20 d. For punitive damages, as warranted, in an amount to be determined at
21 trial;
- 22 e. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- 23 f. For injunctive relief enjoining Defendant's ongoing misconduct, as
24 the Court deems appropriate; and
- 25 g. For any other relief the Court deems just and proper.

26 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

27 65. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury for all issues so triable.
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Dated: June 25, 2024

Respectfully submitted,
GUILLERMO MATA, individually and on
behalf of similarly situated individuals

By: /s/ Ani Nazaryan

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*Counsel for Plaintiff and the
Putative Class and Subclass*

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
GUILLERMO MATA, individually and on behalf of similarly situated individuals
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff County of San Diego, CA
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
KERKONIAN DAJANI, LLP; 15915 Ventura Blvd., Ste. 203, Encino, California 91436; (312) 416-6180

DEFENDANTS
REDFIN CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant King County, WA
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

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)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State [X] 1 [] 1
Citizen of Another State [] 2 [] 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country [] 3 [] 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State [] 4 [] 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State [] 5 [X] 5
Foreign Nation [] 6 [] 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Personal Injury, Real Property, Labor, etc.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
[X] 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. Section 1331 - Video Privacy Protection Act; 28 U.S.C. Section 1332 - Class Action Fairness Act
Brief description of cause:
Violations of the Video Privacy Protection Act and California Invasion of Privacy Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
[X] CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions):
JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 06/24/2024 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Ani Nazaryan

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.
- 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 cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable [class action lawsuit database](#)
