	1 2	Natalie P. Vance, Bar No. 206708 John T. Madden, Bar No. 260213 KLINEDINST PC	ent 1 , Filed 05/31/18 Page 1 of 39		
	3	801 K Street, Suite 2100 Sacramento, California 95814			
	4	(916) 444-7573/FAX (916) 444-7544 nvance@klinedinstlaw.com			
	5	jmadden@klinedinstlaw.com			
	6	Attorneys for Defendant NIU OF FLORIDA, INC.			
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	8	UNITED STAT	TES DISTRICT COURT		
	9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
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KLINEDINST PC 801 K STREET, SUITE 2100 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814	11	RICHARD WUEST, individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated	Case No.		
DINST F T, SUI	12	individuals,	DEFENDANT NIU OF FLORIDA, INC.'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL		
KLINEE Stree Ito, C	13	Plaintiff,	NOTICE OF REMOVAL		
301 K	14	v.			
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Case 2:18-cv-01587-TLN-AC Document 1 Filed 05/31/18 Page 2 of 39

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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendant NIU of Florida, Inc. ("NIU Florida") removes the above-captioned action ("Action") from the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Sacramento to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, 1446, and 1453. In support of this removal, NIU Florida states as follows:

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

- 1. This Court has original jurisdiction over this Action under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), which creates federal diversity jurisdiction over putative class actions that have: (1) minimal diversity; (2) 100 or more class members; and (3) an aggregate amount in controversy over \$5,000,000. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(2)(A), 1332(d)(5)(B), 1332(d)(6). CAFA authorizes removal of such actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446. See 28 U.S.C. § 1453. As set forth below, this Action satisfies every applicable prerequisite, and is timely and properly removed by the filing of this Notice of Removal.
- 2 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), it is sufficient to provide a "short and plain" allegation of jurisdiction and it is not necessary to attach evidence establishing those allegations. *See Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co. v. Owens*, 135 S. Ct. 547, 551 (2014) ("A statement 'short and plain' need not contain evidentiary submissions.").
 - 3. This Action has been styled as a class action. See Compl. ¶¶ 1, 15-27.

A. Minimal Diversity Exists

- 4. CAFA requires only minimal diversity, *i.e.*, that "any member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from any defendant." 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).
- 5. Plaintiff Richard Wuest ("Plaintiff") alleges that he is a resident of California.

 See Compl. ¶ 4 ("Plaintiff Richard Wuest is an individual and a resident of California."). NIU

 Florida alleges that at the time of this Notice of Removal Plaintiff is a domiciliary and therefore citizen of California because he has no present intention to relocate to another state. See, e.g.,

 Newman- Green, Inc. v. Alfonzo-Larrain, 490 U.S. 826, 828 (1989) (distinguishing residence and domicile).

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- 6. Plaintiff brings this Action on behalf of not only himself but also a putative class of all "California residents." Compl. ¶ 15.
- 7. NIU Florida is a citizen of Florida because it is organized under the laws of Florida and has its corporate headquarters in Florida. *See Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 559 U.S. 77, 80-81 (2010) ("[W]e conclude that the phrase 'principal place of business' refers to the place where the corporation's high level officers direct, control, and coordinate the corporation's activities. Lower federal courts have often metaphorically called that place the corporation's 'nerve center.' We believe that the 'nerve center' will typically be found at a corporation's headquarters." (internal citations omitted)); *see also* Compl. ¶ 5 ("Defendant NIU of Florida, Inc. is a Florida corporation with its headquarters in Boca Raton, Florida.").
- 8. Accordingly, there is complete diversity between NIU Florida and Plaintiff as well as at least minimal diversity between NIU Florida and unnamed members of the putative class. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A); *Serrano v. 180 Connect, Inc.*, 478 F.3d 1018, 1021 (9th Cir. 2007) ("Thus, under CAFA, complete diversity is not required; 'minimal diversity' suffices." (citations omitted)).

B. There Are at Least 100 Members in Plaintiff's Putative Class

- 9. CAFA requires the existence of at least 100 members in Plaintiff's putative class. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).
- 10. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of "[a]ll California residents who, at any time during the applicable limitations period preceding the filing of the Complaint in this matter and through and including the date of resolution, called one or more of Defendant's toll-free customer service telephone numbers from a cellular or cordless telephone while located within the State of California and whose calls were recorded and/or monitored by Defendant without any warning or disclosure at the call outset." Compl. ¶ 15. According to the Complaint, "at all relevant times," NIU Florida "had a policy and practice" of recording or monitoring calls in violation of California Penal Code § 632.7. *Id.* ¶ 30.
- 11. Plaintiff alleges that the class he seeks to represent "contains numerous members" and "consists of at least seventy-five individuals." *Id.* ¶¶ 16, 20.

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- NIU Florida alleges that, since April 23, 2017, more than 1,000 phone calls were placed to NIU Florida's customer service telephone numbers by more than 100 California residents using cellular or cordless telephones while in California.
- 13. Accordingly, there are more than 100 prospective class members. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).

C. The Amount in Controversy Exceeds \$5,000,000

- 14. CAFA requires that "the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs." 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). It also provides that, "to determine whether the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000," the "claims of the individual class members shall be aggregated." *Id.* § 1332(d)(6).
- 15. Plaintiff alleges that "at all relevant times," NIU Florida had a "policy and practice" of recording or monitoring calls in violation of California Penal Code § 632.7, and that NIU Florida is liable to each prospective class member for \$5,000 per alleged violation. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 30-34.
- 16. At \$5,000 per violation for more than 1,000 calls, *see supra* ¶ 12, the statutory penalties Plaintiff seeks on behalf of the putative class exceed \$5,000,000. *See* Cal. Penal Code § 637.2.
- 17. Although NIU Florida denies that it has violated California Penal Code § 632.7 and thus is not liable to Plaintiff or a putative class,² and denies that any class could be properly certified under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, the aggregate amount placed "in controversy" by this case—that is, the aggregate value of the damages sought by Plaintiff—exceeds \$5,000,000. See Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co., LLC, 135 S. Ct. at 554 ("[A]

The statute of limitations for a California Penal Code Section 632.7 civil action is one year. *See Quesada v. Banc of Am. Inv. Servs., Inc.*, No. 11-1703, 2012 WL 34228, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 6, 2012) (citing Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 340(a); *Montalti v. Catanzariti*, 236 Cal. Rptr. 231 (Cal. Ct. App. 1987))). The limitations period for Plaintiff's claim thus began on or before April 23, 2017. *See infra* ¶20.

² By removing this action, NIU Florida does not concede liability, let alone liability of greater than \$5,000,000. *See Lewis v. Verizon Commc'ns, Inc.*, 627 F.3d 395, 400 (9th Cir. 2010) ("The amount in controversy is simply an estimate of the total amount in dispute" based on the allegations of a complaint, "not a prospective assessment of defendant's liability." (citing cases)).

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defendant's notice of removal need include only a plausible allegation that the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold.").

- 18. Because (1) minimal diversity exists, (2) there are more than 100 putative class members, and (3) more than \$5,000,000 in the aggregate is in controversy, this Court has original subject matter jurisdiction. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).
- 19. Because this Action states a basis for original subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, it is removable under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).

PROCEDURAL STATEMENT

A. Timeliness

- 20. Plaintiff commenced this Action on or about April 23, 2018 by filing a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California, Sacramento County, captioned *Richard Wuest v. NIU of Florida, Inc., et al.*, No. 34-2018-00231671 ("Complaint").
- 21. Plaintiff purported to serve the Complaint on NIU Florida on or about May 4, 2018. (*See* Exhibit 1, attached hereto.)
- 22. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 6, this Notice of Removal was timely filed within thirty (30) days of service. *See, e.g., Murphy Bros., Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc.*, 526 U.S. 344, 348-49 (1999).

B. District

23. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), removal to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California is proper because it embraces the Superior Court of the State of California, Sacramento County, where this Action was commenced. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 84.

C. Division

24. Because this action arises in Sacramento County, assignment to the Sacramento Division is proper. *See* Civil L.R. 120(d).

D. Attachments

25. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), copies of the Complaint and any other process, pleadings, and orders purportedly served on NIU Florida as of the date of this Notice of Removal, as well as NIU Florida's Answer, are attached collectively as Exhibit 1 and 2.

KLINEDINST PC 801 K STREET, SUITE 2100 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

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E. Notices

26. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), NIU Florida will promptly file a copy of this Notice of Removal in the Superior Court of the State of California, Sacramento County, and serve Plaintiff with written notice of its filing.

F. Defenses

27. By removing this Action to this Court, NIU Florida does not waive any defenses that are available to it under state or federal law. NIU Florida expressly reserves the right to require that the claims of Plaintiff and/or members of the putative class be decided through individual arbitration, to move to dismiss or for the entry of judgment pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12 and 56, and to strike or oppose the certification of any putative class pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.

WHEREFORE, NIU Florida respectfully removes this Action from the Superior Court of California, Sacramento County, to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, 1446, and 1453.

KLINEDINST PC

DATED: May 31, 2018

By: /s/ John T. Madden

Natalie P. Vance John T. Madden

Attorneys for Defendant NIU of Florida, Inc.

17278037v1

EXHIBIT 1



SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

NIU OF FLORIDA, INC.; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

RICHARD WUEST, individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals,

SUM-100 FOR COURT USE ONLY COLD PARA USO DE LA CORTE FILED/ENDORSED APR 2 3 2018 By: C. Freeman Deputy Clerk

1012-00231671

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you, Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts
Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ce.gow/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clark for a fee walver form. If you do not like your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away, if you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service, if you cannot afford an atterney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.towhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gow/selfinelp), or by contacting your local court or county ber association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court sien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. jAVISOI Lo han demandado. Si no rasponde dentro de 30 dies, le corte puede decidir en su contre sin escuchar su versión. Los la información a continuación.

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Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que fiame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede tiamer a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede tiamer a un abogado inmediatamente. remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtanar servicios legates gratuitos de un programa de zervicios legalas zin fines de turro. Puede encontrar estos grupos ain fines de lucro en al altio web de Celifornia Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en at Centro de Ayuda de las Cortos do California, (www.suconte.ca.gov) o ponióndose en contacto con la corta o at colegio do abogados locales. AVISO: Por lay, la corte tiena derecho a roclamar las cuotas y los postos exentos por imponor un gravamen sobre cualquiar recupareción de \$10,000 ó más de vaior recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de defecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte entes de que la corte puede desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is: (El nombre y dirección de la corte es):

Gordon D. Schaber Sacramento County Courthouse 720 9th Street, Sacramento, California 95814

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiffs attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:

(El nombre, la dirección y el número de taléfono del abogado del demandante, o del damandante que no tiene abogado, es): Eric A. Grover, Esq., KELLER GROVER LLP, 1965 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 543-1305

DATE: April 23, 2018 (Feche) APR 2 3 2018		Clerk, by (Secretario)	C. FREEMAN	, Deputy (Adjunto)
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	3	rspencer@kellergrover.com KELLER GROVER LLP				
	4	1965 Market Street		•		
	5	San Francisco, California 94103 Telephone: (415) 543-1305				
	6	Pacsimile: (415) 543-7861	•			
	7	Attorneys for Plaintiff RICHARD WUEST				
	8	IGCITARD WOLST				
	9	SUPERIOR COURT OF T	PRNIA			
603	10	FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO				
KELLER GROVER LLP 1965 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94103 Tel. 415.543.1305 Fax 415.543.7861	11	RICHARD WUEST, individually and on	Case No:34-2018-	00231671		
	12	behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals,	CLASS ACTION			
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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Richard Wuest ("Plaintiff" or "Wuest"), on behalf of himself and a class (the "PC § 632.7 Class") of similarly situated individuals as defined below, alleges on information and belief and the investigation by counsel as follows:

INTRODUCTION

- This class action lawsuit arises out of the policy and practice of Defendant NIU of 1. Florida, Inc. ("Defendant") to record and/or monitor, without the consent of all parties, consumer-initiated telephone calls made to Defendant's toll-free customer service telephone numbers (collectively referred to as "NIU customer service telephone numbers"), including but not limited to the toll-free telephone number 888-684-9327. During the relevant time period, Defendant intentionally and surreptitiously recorded and/or monitored telephone calls made to NIU toll-free customer service telephone numbers, including the telephone number 888-684-9327. Defendant did so without warning or disclosing to inbound callers that their calls might be recorded or monitored.
- Defendant's policy and practice of recording and monitoring consumer-initiated 2. telephone conversations by callers to NIU toll-free customer service telephone without the consent of all parties violates California's Invasion of Privacy Act (Penal Code §§ 630, et seq.). Specifically, Defendant's policy and practice violate Penal Code § 632.7, which prohibits the recording or monitoring of a communication made to or from a cellular or cordless telephone without the consent of all parties to the communication.
- 3. Because of Defendant's violations, all individuals who, while they were in California, called one or more of Defendant's toll-free customer service telephone numbers and were recorded or monitored by Defendant surreptitiously and without disclosure are entitled to an award of statutory damages and injunctive relief as set forth in Penal Code § 637.2.

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CASE NO.

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^{1 &}quot;Monitor," as used in this complaint, includes both (a) the common understanding of a person listening in on a call and (b) "intercepting," as that term is used in the California Invasion of Privacy Act ("CIPA"). Thus, "monitor" will be used in lieu of "intercept" throughout this complaint.

1965 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94103 Tel. 415,543.1305 | Fax 415,543,7861

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PARTIES

- Plaintiff Richard Wuest is an individual and a resident of California. 4.
- Defendant NIU of Florida, Inc. is a Florida corporation with its headquarters in 5. Boca Raton, Florida. Defendant systematically and continuously does business in California and with California residents.
- Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as б. DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and therefore sue those defendants by those fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that ground alleges that each of the fictitiously named defendants is responsible in some manner for the occurrences alleged and that Plaintiff's injuries and damages, as alleged, are proximately caused by those occurrences.
- Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that ground alleges that, at all relevant 7. times, each Defendant was the principal, agent, partner, joint venturer, officer, director, controlling shareholder, subsidiary, affiliate, parent corporation, successor in interest and/or predecessor in interest of some or all of the other Defendants, and was engaged with some or all of the other Defendants in a joint enterprise for profit, and bore such other relationships to some or all of the other Defendants as to be liable for their conduct with respect to the matters alleged below. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that ground alleges that each Defendant acted pursuant to and within the scope of the relationships alleged above, and that each knew or should have known about and authorized, ratified, adopted, approved, controlled, aided and abetted the conduct of all Defendants.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under California Penal 8. Code §§ 632.7 and 637.2.
- This Court has personal jurisdiction over the parties and venue is proper because 9. Plaintiff made the telephone call to Defendant that is the basis for liability in this action from a location in Sacramento County and Defendant continually and systematically has conducted business in the State of California. Likewise, Plaintiff's rights were violated in the State of

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California and arose out of his contact with Defendant from and within California.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO THE CLASS

- 10. Plaintiff bought a used car in February 2018. Plaintiff had some questions regarding the gap insurance option. On February 26, 2018 at approximately 7:45 a.m. Plaintiff called 888-684-9327 using a cellular telephone while physically located in Sacramento County, California. During that call, Plaintiff made some inquiries regarding gap insurance. At some point during the conversation, Plaintiff asked if the call was being recorded and was told that all calls are recorded. Prior to being asked directly by Plaintiff, Defendant did not inform Plaintiff that the call was being recorded. Plaintiff did not give and could not have given consent for his telephone call to be recorded at the outset of the call because the lack of warning or disclosure regarding call recording left him unaware that Defendant was engaged in that practice until he asked whether the call was being recorded.
- Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that ground alleges that Defendant's employees and agents at the customer service call centers were and are directed, trained, and instructed to, and did and do, record and/or monitor telephone calls between the customer service representatives and callers, including California callers. Plaintiff, on his own and through investigation by counsel, verified on more than one occasion in February and March 2018 that callers who called 888-684-9327 and were routed to Defendant's customer service representatives routinely were being recorded without having received any warning that their calls were being recorded. No warning disclosure was played while callers were on hold waiting to be transferred to a customer service representative, and no warning was given at the call outset after callers were transferred to a customer service representative.
- 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that ground alleges that Defendant intentionally has used technology consisting of hardware and/or software or other equipment to carry out a policy and practice of recording and/or monitoring calls to NIU customer service telephone numbers routed to Defendant's customer service representatives.
- 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that ground alleges that other callers who called to one or more of NIU toll-free customer service telephone numbers including 888-684-

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9327- and were routed to one of Defendant's customer service call centers were not informed at the call outset by Defendant or anyone else that their calls were being recorded and/or monitored. Thus, that recording and/or monitoring necessarily occurred without the callers' knowledge or consent.

Because there was no warning that calls would be recorded or monitored, Plaintiff 14. had a reasonable expectation that his telephone conversation with Defendant's employees and agents was, and would remain, private and confined to the parties on the telephone. That recording and/or monitoring without his consent is highly offensive to Plaintiff and would be highly offensive to a reasonable person, including members of the proposed Plaintiff Class.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

15. Plaintiff brings this action under California Code of Civil Procedure § 382 on behalf of themselves and the class (the "PC § 632.7 Class") defined as follows:

All California residents who, at any time during the applicable limitations period preceding the filing of the Complaint in this matter and through and including the date of resolution, called one or more of Defendant's toll-free customer service telephone numbers from a cellular or cordless telephone while located within the State of California and whose calls were recorded and/or monitored by Defendant without any warning or disclosure at the call outset.

- The PC § 632.7 Class that Plaintiff seeks to represent contains numerous 16. members and is clearly ascertainable including, without limitation, by using Defendant's records and/or Defendant's telephone company's and/or other telecommunications and toll-free service providers' records regarding calls to NIU toll-free customer service telephone numbers to determine the size of the PC § 632.7 Class and to determine the identities of individual PC § 632.7 Class members. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the PC § 632.7 Class definition and/or to add subclasses or limitations to particular issues.
- By its unlawful actions, Defendant has violated Plaintiff's and the PC § 632.7 17. Class's privacy rights under California's Invasion of Privacy Act, California Penal Code §§ 630 et seq. The questions raised are, therefore, of common or general interest to the PC § 632.7

CASE NO.

- 18. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the PC § 632.7 Class, as Plaintiff now suffers and has suffered from the same violation of the law as other putative PC § 632.7 Class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting complex litigation and class actions to represent them and the PC § 632.7 Class, and Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the PC § 632.7 Class.
- 19. This action may properly be maintained as a class action under § 382 of the California Code of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the proposed PC § 632.7 Class is ascertainable.

Numerosity

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20. Based on information and belief, the Class consists of at least 75 individuals, making joinder of individual cases impracticable.

Typicality

21. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of all of the other members of the PC § 632.7 Class. Plaintiff's claims and the PC § 632.7 Class members' claims are based on the same legal theories and arise from the same unlawful conduct, resulting in the same injury to Plaintiff and to all of the other PC § 632.7 Class members.

Common Questions of Law and Fact

- 22. There are questions of law and fact common to the PC § 632.7 Class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual PC § 632.7 Class members. Those common questions of law and fact include, without limitation, the following:
 - Whether Defendant had a policy or practice of recording and/or monitoring inbound telephone calls made to NIU toll-free customer service telephone numbers, including 888-684-9327;
 - b. Whether Defendant had a policy or practice of not disclosing to inbound callers to one or more NIU toll-free customer service telephone numbers

1	that their conversations with Defendant's employees or agents would be
2	recorded and/or monitored;
3	c. Whether Defendant had a policy or practice of not obtaining consent to
4	record and/or monitor conversations between Defendant's employees or
5	agents, on the one hand, and inbound callers to one or more NIU toll-free
6	customer service telephone numbers, on the other hand;
7	d. Whether Defendant violated California Penal Code § 632.7 by recording
8	and/or monitoring, surreptitiously and without disclosure at the call outset,
9	telephone conversations
10	i. between inbound callers to one or more NIU toll-free customer
11	service telephone numbers using cellular and cordless telephones
12	within California and Defendant's employees and agents, and
13	ii. between inbound callers to one or more NIU toll-free customer
14	scrvice telephone numbers using landline telephones within
15	California and Defendant's employees and agents using cellular or
16	cordless phones; and
17	e. Whether Class members are entitled to statutory damages of \$5,000 under
18	Penal Code § 637.2 for each violation of Penal Code § 632.7.
.19	Adequacy
20	23. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the other
21	members of the PC § 632.7 Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in
22	prosecuting complex litigation and class actions. Plaintiff and his counsel are committed to
23	prosecuting this action vigorously on behalf of the other PC § 632.7 Class members and have the
24	financial resources to do so. Neither Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interests adverse to those
25	of the other PC § 632.7 Class members.
26	Superiority
.27	24. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient

adjudication of this controversy because individual litigation of the claims of all PC § 632.7

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Class members is impracticable and questions of law and fact common to the PC § 632.7 Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the PC § 632.7 Class. Even if every individual PC § 632.7 Class member could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. It would be unduly burdensome to the courts if individual litigation of the numerous cases were to be required. Individualized litigation also would present the potential for varying, inconsistent, or contradictory judgments and would magnify the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system resulting from multiple trials of the same factual issues. By contrast, the conduct of this action as a class action with respect to some or all of the issues will present fewer management difficulties, conserve the resources of the court system and the parties and protect the rights of each PC § 632.7 Class member. Further, it will prevent the very real harm that would be suffered by numerous putative PC § 632.7 Class members who simply will be unable to enforce individual claims of this size on their own, and by Defendant's competitors, who will be placed at a competitive disadvantage as their punishment for obeying the law. Plaintiff anticipates no difficulty in the management of this case as a class action.

- The prosecution of separate actions by individual PC § 632.7 Class members may 25. create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other PC § 632.7 Class members not parties to those adjudications or that would substantially impair or impede the ability of those non-party PC § 632.7 Class members to protect their interests.
- The prosecution of individual actions by PC § 632.7 Class members would run the 26. risk of establishing inconsistent standards of conduct for Defendants.
- Defendant has acted or refused to act in respects generally applicable to the PC § 27. 632.7 Class, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with regard to members of the PC § 632.7 Class as a whole as requested herein. Likewise, Defendant's conduct as described above is unlawful, is capable of repetition, and will continue unless restrained and enjoined by the Court.

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

CASE NO.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Unlawful Recording and/or Monitoring of Cellular and Cordless Telephone Communications (Violation of California Penal Code § 632.7) Against All Defendants

- 28. Plaintiff incorporates each allegation set forth above as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows.
- 29. On and around February 26, 2018, and while physically located in Sacramento County, California, Plaintiff used his cellular telephone to call Defendant's 888-684-9327 toll-free customer service telephone number.
- 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that ground alleges that, at all relevant times, Defendant had a policy and practice of using hardware and/or software or other equipment that enabled it to surreptitiously record and/or monitor conversations with Plaintiff and other PC § 632.7 Class members (a) who made calls to the NIU toll-free customer service telephone numbers on their cellular or cordless telephones or (b) who made calls to Defendant's cellular or cordless telephones on their landline telephones. Plaintiff, individually and through investigation by counsel, verified on more than one occasion in February and March 2018 that callers who called 888-864-9327 and were routed to Defendant's customer service representatives routinely were being recorded without having received any warning at the call outset that their calls were being recorded. No warning disclosure was played while callers were on hold waiting to be transferred to a customer service representative, and no warning was given at the call outset after callers were transferred to a customer service representative.
- 31. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that ground alleges that, at all relevant times, Defendant had and followed a policy and practice of intentionally and surreptitiously recording and/or monitoring Plaintiff's and PC § 632.7 Class members' telephone conversations with Defendant's employees and agents in which one or both parties to the call were using cellular or cordless telephones. Plaintiff, individually and through investigation by counsel, verified on more than one occasion in February and March 2018, that callers who called 888-684-9327 and were routed to Defendant's customer service representatives routinely were being recorded without having received any warning at the call outset that their calls were being

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recorded. No warning disclosure was played while callers were on hold waiting to be transferred to a customer service representative, and no warning was given at the call outset after callers were transferred to a customer service representative.

- Because Defendant did not disclose to Plaintiff or PC § 632.7 Class members at 32. the call outset that their calls were being recorded and/or monitored, Defendant did not obtain, and could not have obtained, Plaintiff's or PC § 632.7 Class members' express or implied advance consent to the recording or monitoring of those conversations. As a result, Plaintiff and PC § 632.7 Class members had an objectively reasonable expectation that their calls were not being recorded and/or monitored. That expectation and its objective reasonableness arise, in part, from the objective offensiveness of surreptitiously recording people's conversations, the absence of even a simple pre-recorded message as short as four simple words - "calls may be recorded" and the ease with which such a message could have been put in place. As the California Supreme Court has stated, "in light of the circumstance that California consumers are accustomed to being informed at the outset of a telephone call whenever a business entity intends to record the call, it appears equally plausible that, in the absence of such an advisement, a California consumer reasonably would anticipate that such a telephone call is not being recorded, particularly in view of the strong privacy interest most persons have with regard to the personal financial information frequently disclosed in such calls." (See Kaarney v. Salomon Smith Barney (2006) 39 Cal. 4th 95.)
- Defendant's conduct as described above violated California Penal Code § 33. 632.7(a). Under Penal Code § 637.2, Plaintiff and PC § 632.7 Class members therefore are entitled to \$5,000 in statutory damages per violation, even in the absence of proof of actual damages, the amount deemed proper by the California Legislature. Plaintiff and PC § 632.7 Class members also are entitled to injunctive relief to enjoin further violations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and members of the Class, prays for the following relief:

AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

•		· CM-010		
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY PAPER. Date But Eric A. Grover, Esq. (SBN 136080), Rober	mmber, and actions: 1 Spencer, Fra. (238491)	FOR COURT USE ONLY		
KELLER GROVER LLP	t ribresmont stude fames to th			
1965 Market Street San Francisco, California 94103				
Телерноме мо.: 415-543-1305	FAXNO: 415-543-7861			
ATTORNEY FOR (Mosse): Plaintiff Richard Wu		FILED/ENDORSED		
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SA	ACRAMENTO			
STREET ADDRESS: 720 9th Street MAILING ADDRESS: 720 9th Street		ADD 0.0000		
CITY AND EIP CODE: Sacramento, Californ	ia 95814	APR 2 3 2018		
BRANCH MAME: Gordon D. Schaber S	acramento County Courthouse			
CASE NAME:		By: C. Freeman Deputy Clark		
Wuest v. NIU of Florida, Inc., et al.				
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE MUMBER:		
Unlimited Limited	Counter Joinder	34-2018-00731671		
(Amount (Amount demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defenda	nt Judge:		
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	DEPT:		
	aw must be completed (see instructions or	r page 2).		
1. Check one box below for the case type tha				
Auto Tort		rovisionally Complex Civil Litigation (al, Rules of Court, rules 3,400–3,403)		
Auto (22) Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrus/Trade regulation (03)		
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)		
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tori	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tori (40)		
Asbesios (04)	Olher contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)		
Product Rability (24)	Real Property	Environments/Taxle fort (30)		
Medical malpractics (45)	Eminent domain/inverse	Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case		
Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14)	above listed provisionally complex case types (41)		
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33) Other real property (28)	nforcement of Judgment		
Business tort/unfair business practice (07	Unlawful Detainer	Enforcement of judgment (20)		
Civil rights (08)		iscslianaous Civil Complaint		
Defamation (13) Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	☐ RICO (27)		
intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)		
Professional negligence (25)	A - Martin Marriana	Iscalianoous Civil Petition		
Other non-PUPD/MD (crt (35)	Asset forfeituro (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)		
Employment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)		
Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)			
Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)			
		es of Court. If the case is complex, mark the		
factors requiring exceptional judicial mane		nfudinaceae		
 a. Large number of separately repre- b. Extensive motion practice raising 		ith related actions pending in one or more courts		
b. Extensive motion practice raising lasues that will be time-consuming		s, states, or countries, or in a federal court		
c. Substantial amount of documenta		tjudgment judicial supervision		
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a.	✓ monetary D. ✓ nonmonetary; de	daratory or injunctive relief Cpunitive		
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 1	m sallow mult			
	s action suit.	WHEN form CM-0151		
*	ind serve a nonce of related case. Trou in			
Date: April 23, 2018	h " f	Martne L		
Eric A. Grover, Esq.		NATURE OF MARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)		
	NOTICE			
Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the scilion or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cat. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result				
in cantilons		TO COURT THIS STEED, I THE THE THEY TESOR		
• File this cover sheet in addition to any cover	er sheet required by local court rule.			
 If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the Celifornia Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding. 				
other parties to the action or proceeding. • Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.				

CM-010

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheel contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fils both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2,30 and 3,220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment wit of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheel to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

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Auto Tort
     Auto (22)—Personal Injury/Property
          Damage/Wrongful Death
     Uninsured Motorist (46) (if the
          caso involves en uninsured
          motorist claim subject to
          arbitration, check this item
          instand of Auto)
Other PVPD/WD (Personal Injury/
Property Damage/Wrongful Death)
Tort
     Asbestos (04)
          Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injuryi
                Wrongful Death
     Product Liability (not asbestos or
     toxic/environmentel) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
          Medical Malpractice-
               Physicians & Surgeons
          Other Professional Health Care
               Malpractico
     Other PUPD/WD (23)
          Premises Liability (e.g., slip
               and (all)
          Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD
               (e.g., assault, vandalism)
          Intentional Infliction of
               Emotional Distress
          Negligent Infliction of
               Emotional Distress
          Other PI/PD/WO
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort
     Business Tort/Unfair Business
        Practice (07)
     Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination,
         false errest) (not civil
          haressment) (08)
     Defamation (e.g., slander, libel)
          (13)
     Fraud (16)
     Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)
Legal Malpractice
         Other Professional Malpractice
     (not medical or logal)
Other Non-PUPD/WD Tort (35)
Employment
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CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES
Contract
     Breach of Contract/Warranty (08)
         Breach of RentaVLease
             Contract (not unlowful detainer
                 or wrongful eviction)
         Contract/Warranty Breach-Seller
Ptaintiff (not fraud or nogligance)
         Negligant Breach of Contract
         Warranty Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
    Collections (e.g., money owed, open
         book accounts) (09)
         Collection Case-Seller Plaintiff
         Other Promissory Note/Collections
    Case Insurance Coverage (not provisionally
         complex) (18)
         Auto Subrogation
         Other Coverage
    Other Contract (37)
         Contractual Fraud
        Other Contract Dispute
Real Property
Eminent Domain/Inverse
        Condemnation (14)
    Wrongful Eviction (33)
    Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
         Writ of Possession of Real Property
        Mortgage Foreclosure
         Culet Title
        Other Real Property (not eminent
        domain, landlord/lenuni, or
        foreclasure)
Unlawful Detainer
    Commercial (31)
    Residential (32)
    Drugs (38) (if the case involves lilegal
        drugs, check this liem; otherwise,
         report as Commercial or Residential)
Judicial Review
    Asset Forfeiture (05)
Patition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
    Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ-Administrative Mandamus
        Will-Mandamus on Limited Court
            Case Matter
        Writ-Other Limited Court Case
            Review
    Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
        Nolice of Appeal-Labor
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Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal.
Rules of Court Rules 3,400-3.403
      Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
      Construction Defect (10)
      Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
      Securities Litigation (28)
      Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
      Insurance Coverage Claims
          (arising from provisionally complex
          case type listed above) (41)
 Enforcement of Judgment
      Enforcement of Judgment (20)
          Abstract of Judgment (Out of
              County)
          Confession of Judgment (non-
          domostic rotalions)
Sister State Judgment
          Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)
          Patition/Certification of Entry of
             Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
          Other Enforcement of Judgment
Case
 Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
     RICO (27)
     Other Complaint (not specified above) (42)
          Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (non-
              harassmanti
         Mechanics Lien
          Other Commercial Complaint
              Case (non-torthon-complex)
         Other Civil Comptaint
             (non-tort/non-complex)
 Miscellaneous Civil Potition
     Partnership and Corporate
         Governance (21)
     Other Pelition (not specified
         abovo) (43)
          Civil Harassment
         Workplace Violence
         Elder/Dependent Adult
              Abuse
         Election Contest
         Petition for Name Chance
         Petition for Relief From Late
              Claim
         Other Civil Petition
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Wrangful Termination (36)

Other Employment (15)



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, 95814
916-874-5522
www.saccourt.ca.gov

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION INFORMATION PACKAGE

Recognizing that many civil disputes can be resolved without the time and expense of traditional civil litigation, the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento (Sacramento County Superior Court), strongly encourages parties in civil cases to explore and pursue the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution.

What is Alternative Dispute Resolution?

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is the general term applied to a wide variety of dispute resolution processes which are alternatives to lawsuits. Types of ADR processes include:

Arbitration

- Private judging
- Mini-trials

Mediation

- Neutral evaluation
- Negotiation and hybrids of these oncesses

Settlement Conferences

All ADR processes offer a partial or complete alternative to traditional court litigation for resolving disputes. At the present time, the Sacramento County Superior Court offers Mediation and Arbitration.

What are the advantages of using ADR?

ADR can have a number of advantages over traditional court litigation.

- ADR can save time. Even in a complex case, a dispute can be resolved through ADR in a matter of months or weeks, while a lawsuit can take years.
- ADR can save money. By producing earlier settlements, ADR can save parties and courts money that might otherwise be spent on litigation costs (attorneys fees and court expenses.)
- ADR provides more participation. Parties have more opportunity with ADR to express their own interests and concerns, while litigation focuses exclusively on the parties' legal rights and responsibilities.
- ADR provides more control and flexibility. Parties can choose the ADR process most appropriate for their particular situation and that will best serve their particular needs.
- ADR can reduce stress and provide greater satisfaction. ADR encourages cooperation and communication, while
 discouraging the adversarial atmosphere found in litigation. Surveys of disputants who have gone through ADR have
 found that satisfaction with ADR is generally high, especially among those with extensive ADR experience.

Arbitration and Mediation

Although there are many different types of ADR processes, the types most commonly used to resolve disputes in California state courts are Arbitration and Mediation. The Sacramento County Superior Court currently offers prescreened panelists with experience and training in each of the following areas.

Arbitration. An Arbitrator hears evidence presented by the parties, makes legal rulings, determines facts and makes an Arbitration award. Arbitration awards may be entered as judgments in accordance with the agreement of the parties or, where there is no agreement, in accordance with California statutes. Arbitration can be binding if the parties so agree in writing. If there is no such agreement, either party can reject the Arbitration award and request a trial.



Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento

Case Management

Mediation. Mediation is a voluntary, informal, confidential process in which the Mediator, a neutral third party, facilitates settlement negotiations. The Mediator improves communication by and among the parties, helps parties clarify facts, identify legal issues, explore options and arrive at a mutually acceptable resolution of the dispute.

Litigants are encouraged to use an ADR process as early in the case as circumstances permit. All appropriate cases will be reviewed for referral to ADR at the Case Management Conference(CMC).

ADR Procedures for the Sacramento County Superior Court

Upon filing a complaint or cross-complaint, the plaintiff/cross-complainant must acquire this information package from the Court's Website, http://www.saccourt.ca.gov, or the Superior Court Clark, Plaintiff is required to include the ADR Information Package when he or she serves the Complaint on the Defendant.

The court's ADR Panel List is available on-line at http://www.saccourt.ca.gov or may be obtained at the Civil Filing Counter at the Gordon D. Schaber Sacramento County Courthouse, 720 Ninth Street, Room 101, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Mediation.

All parties to the dispute may voluntarily agree to submit the case to a neutral Mediator, either through a courtappointment or through a private arrangement. The parties may choose either of the following Mediation choices:

Private Mediation. Parties to a civil action agree to mediate their dispute with a Mediator of their choice without court assistance. The cost of Mediation must be borne by the parties equally unless the parties agree otherwise. Parties will be charged an amount as set by the Mediator (refer to the ADR Panel List for current rates).

Court Mediation. Upon stipulation of the parties, a Mediator and alternate Mediator will be selected from the court-approved list of neutrals (ADR Panel List). The court will confirm the selected Mediator and notice parties by mail.

The Mediator is then responsible for contacting the parties to confirm a date, time, and place for Mediation. Mediators on the court's approved ADR Panel List have agreed to provide up to three (3) hours of pro-bono Mediation. In the event the Mediation extends beyond 3 hours and parties determine it would be beneficial to continue the Mediation process; the parties will independently be responsible for compensating the Mediator in an amount as set by the Mediator.

UNLIMITED CIVIL: CASES

- A Stipulation and Order to Mediation Unlimited Civil Cases, Form CVE-MED-179 (see attached) may be filed with the court at any time up to 15 calendar days prior to the Case Management Conference.
- If the parties do not stipulate to Mediation prior to their CMC, they may indicate their willingness to stipulate to
 Mediation at the CMC. In that event, parties must submit a Stipulation and Order to Mediation Unlimited Civil
 Cases within 14 calendar days after their CMC.
- A Mediation Statement must be filed with the Case Management Statement.

LIMITED CIVIL CASES

- Parties may select and conduct voluntary Private Mediation without notification to the Court.
- Parties may stipulate to court mediation by filing a Stipulation and Order to Arbitration/Mediation Limited Civil
 Cases form (CVE-203) at any time after the filing of the Limited Civil Case Status Memorandum form (CVE-202).
 This form is located on the court's website at http://www.saccourt.ca.gov. A Stipulation and Order to
 Arbitration/Mediation Limited Civil Cases MUST be filed concurrently or subsequent to a Limited Civil Case
 Status Memorandum.



Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento

Case Management

Arbitration

UNLIMITED CIVIL CASES

- Plaintiff may elect, the parties may stipulate, or the judge may Order the case to Arbitration. Parties will be asked
 to select an Arbitrator and three alternate Arbitrators from the court's ADR Panel List. The court will send a
 Notice of Appointment and an appropriate Order to Arbitration to all parties.
- Arbitrations are conducted pursuant to California Rules of Court, rules 3.810 through 3.830, and Local Rules Chapter 2, Part 5. Unless otherwise stipulated, an Award of Arbitrator is not binding upon the parties provided that they file a timely Request for Trial De Novo pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 3.826. Upon the filing of a timely Request for Trial De Novo, the case will proceed to a Trial-Setting Conference. If no timely Request for Trial De Novo is filed, judgment based upon the Award of Arbitrator will be entered pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 3.827.

LIMITED CIVIL CASES

Arbitration may occur in a limited civil case under the following circumstances:

- When all parties stipulate to arbitration pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.12. A stipulation for arbitration shall be filed using the Court's local form, Stipulation and Order to Arbitration/Mediation — Limited Civil Cases form (CV/E-203). A Stipulation and Order to Arbitration/Mediation — Limited Civil Cases MUST be filed concurrently or subsequent to a Limited Civil Case Status Memorandum form (CV/E-202).
- When plaintiff elects to refer the case to judicial arbitration. A written election by the plaintiff to submit an action or proceeding to arbitration shall be filed using the Court's local form, Limited Civil Case Status Memorandum form (CVE-202).

Additional Information

For additional information regarding the Court's ADR program, please go to the Court's website http://www.saccourt.ca.gov.

Case 2:18-cv-01587-TLN-AC Document 1 Filed 05/31/18 Page 25 of 39



TO:

LAUREN SMITH NATION SAFE DRIVERS 800 NW 51st St Ste 100 Boca Raton, FL 33431-4442

RE:

Process Served in California

FOR:

NIU OF FLORIDA, INC. (Domestic State: FL)

Service of Process Transmittal

05/04/2018

CT Log Number 533280208

ENCLOSED ARE COPIES OF LEGAL PROCESS RECEIVED BY THE STATUTORY AGENT OF THE ABOVE COMPANY AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE OF ACTION:

RICHARD WUEST, ETC., PLTF. vs. NIU OF FLORIDA, INC., ET AL., DFTS.

DOCUMENT(S) SERVED:

Summons, Complaint, Attachment(s)

COURT/AGENCY:

Sacramento County - Superior Court - Sacramento, CA

Case # 34201800231671

NATURE OF ACTION:

Complaint for damages and injunctive relief

ON WHOM PROCESS WAS SERVED:

National Registered Agents, Inc., Los Angeles, CA

DATE AND HOUR OF SERVICE:

By Process Server on 05/04/2018 at 16:48

JURISDICTION SERVED:

APPEARANCE OR ANSWER DUE:

Within 30 calendar days after this summons and legal papers are served on you

ATTORNEY(S) / SENDER(S):

Eric A. Grover KELLER GROVER LLP 1965 Market Street San Francisco, CA 94103

415-543-1305

ACTION ITEMS:

SOP Papers with Transmittal, via UPS Next Day Air, 1ZX212780108007348

Image SOP

Email Notification, LAUREN SMITH LAUREN@NATIONSAFEDRIVERS.COM Email Notification, THOMAS J. NOLES TNOLES@NATIONALADJUST.COM

SIGNED: ADDRESS: National Registered Agents, Inc. 818 West Seventh Street Los Angeles, CA 90017 213-337-4615

TELEPHONE:

Page 1 of 1 / PK

Information displayed on this transmittal is for CT Corporation's record keeping purposes only and is provided to the recipient for quick reference. This information does not constitute a legal opinion as to the nature of action, the amount of damages, the answer date, or any information contained in the documents themselves. Recipient is responsible for interpreting said documents and for taking appropriate action. Signatures on certified mail receipts confirm receipt of package only, not contents.

EXHIBIT 2

Case 2:18-cv-01587-TLN-AC Document 1 Filed 05/31/18 Page 27 of 39

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Natalie P. Vance, Bar No. 206708 John T. Madden, Bar No. 260213 KLINEDINST PC 801 K Street, Suite 2100 Sacramento, California 95814 (916) 444-7573/FAX (916) 444-7544 nvance@klinedinstlaw.com
jmadden@klinedinstlaw.com

Attorneys for Defendant NIU of Florida, Inc.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

RICHARD WUEST, individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals,

Plaintiff,

٧.

NIU OF FLORIDA, INC.; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 34-2018-00231671

ANSWER TO COMPLAINT

Complaint Filed: April 23, 2018 Trial Date: None set

Defendant NIU OF FLORIDA, INC. ("Defendant"), by and through its attorneys of record, Klinedinst PC, hereby generally and specifically denies and answers the unverified Complaint filed by Plaintiff, Richard Wuest ("Plaintiff") and each cause of action and allegation contained therein as follows:

Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 431.30(d), this answering Defendant denies, both generally and specifically, each and every allegation of the Complaint, in the conjunctive and disjunctive, and each purported cause of action therein, and the whole thereof, and further generally and specifically denies that Plaintiff has sustained any loss, injury, or damage or at all.

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KLINEDINST PC 801 K STREET, SUITE 2100 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 In addition to this general denial, this answering Defendant asserts the following affirmative defenses to the Complaint, and to each and every cause of action contained therein:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to State a Cause of Action)

As a first and separate affirmative defense, the Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Consent)

As a second and separate affirmative defense, Plaintiff and the putative class members provided express or implied consent to any recordings.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Expectation of Privacy)

As a third and separate affirmative defense, Plaintiff and the putative class members had no expectations of privacy and any of their communications were not confidential.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Foreseeability of Recordation)

As a fourth and separate affirmative defense, Plaintiff and the putative class members should have reasonably anticipated that calls might be recorded or overheard.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Cause of Action Inapplicable)

As a fifth and separate affirmative defense, Defendant contends that this action is barred, in whole or in part, because California Penal Code Section 632.7 applies only to third parties who intercept or receive and intentionally record a call to or from a cellular radio or cordless telephone.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Ambiguity)

As a sixth and separate affirmative defense, California Penal Code Section 632.7 is ambiguous and unclear, and does not impart any notice to Defendant or others similarly situated

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KLINEDINST PC 801 K STREET, SUITE 2100 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 that their alleged conduct would constitute violations of the statute. Therefore, the applicable statute is void because it is unconstitutionally vague.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Actual Injury)

As a seventh and separate affirmative defense, Plaintiff and the purported class members have not sustained any injury or damage as a result of any actions allegedly taken by Defendant, and are thus barred from asserting any cause of action against Defendant.

EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Fees and Costs)

As an eighth and separate affirmative defense, Plaintiff and the purported class members are not entitled to recover fees and costs as claimed in the Complaint and, more specifically, the Prayer for Relief.

NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Statute of Limitations)

As a ninth and separate affirmative defense, Defendant alleges that the Complaint, and each and every cause of action or purported cause of action contained therein, is barred by all applicable statutes of limitation, including but not limited to, California Code of Civil Procedure sections 340(a) and 343.

TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Unclean Hands)

As a tenth and separate affirmative defense, the doctrine of unclean hands precludes Plaintiff and the purported class members' recovery in this action.

ELEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Contrary to Public Policy)

As an eleventh and separate affirmative defense, application of the California Invasion of Privacy Act to Defendant is contrary to public policy.

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TWELFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Violation of Commerce Clause)

As a twelfth and separate affirmative defense, California Penal Code Section 632.7 as applied to Defendant violates the dormant Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution because, among other reasons, it has the practical effect of regulating commerce wholly outside the state of California, and it imposes a clearly excessive burden on interstate commerce in relation to any putative local benefits.

THIRTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Class Conflict)

As a thirteenth and separate affirmative defense, Plaintiff may not maintain this lawsuit as a class action because the interests on the purported class members are in conflict with each other.

FOURTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Excessive Fine)

As a fourteenth and separate affirmative defense, statutory damages under California

Penal Code Section 637.2 should not be awarded or should otherwise be limited because: (i) such an award would violate the substantive and procedural safeguards guaranteed by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, by Article 1, Section 7 of the California Constitution, and by the common law; and (ii) the imposition of such an award would constitute an excessive fine or penalty under the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 17 of the California Constitution.

FIFTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Preemption)

As a fifteenth and separate affirmative defense, California Penal Code Section 632.7, as applied to Defendant in this action, is expressly or impliedly preempted by federal law.

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SIXTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Class Deficiencies)

As a sixteenth and separate affirmative defense, Plaintiff may not maintain this lawsuit as a class action because there are not sufficient questions of fact or law common to all putative class members; the purported claims of the putative class representative are not sufficiently typical of those of the purported class members; common issues of fact and law do not predominate over individual issues and liability and damages cannot be proven on a class-wide basis; the putative plaintiff class representative will not adequately represent the purported plaintiff class; the putative class is insufficiently numerous; the putative class is not ascertainable; the putative class is not cohesive; the proposed class action would not be manageable; a class action is not a superior method for adjudicating the purported claims set forth in the Complaint; and final injunctive relief is not appropriate respecting the putative class as a whole.

SEVENTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Estoppel)

As a seventeenth and separate affirmative defense, Plaintiff and the putative class are estopped by their own acts and omissions from obtaining any relief against Defendant.

EIGHTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Laches)

As an eighteenth and separate affirmative defense, Defendant alleges that the causes of action contained in the Complaint, and each of them are barred by the doctrine of laches in that Plaintiff and the putative class have unreasonably delayed in bringing these claims, and said delays have prejudiced Defendant.

NINETEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Standing)

As a nineteenth and separate affirmative defense, this action is barred, in whole or in part, because Plaintiff and the putative class members lack standing under the California Invasion of Privacy Act.

TWENTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Acts of Other Parties)

As a twentieth and separate affirmative defense, as to each cause of action in the Complaint, while denying any and all of Plaintiff and the putative class members' claims, if Plaintiff or the putative class members sustained any of the injuries, losses, and damages set forth in the Complaint, Defendant states that no act or omission of Defendant was a substantial factor in bringing about Plaintiff's and the putative class members' alleged injuries, losses, and damages; and that the direct and proximate result of the acts and/or omissions of persons or entities other than Defendant were an intervening and/or superseding cause leading to the alleged injuries, losses, and damage and any recovery obtained by Plaintiff or the putative class members should be barred or reduced according to law, up to an including the whole thereof.

TWENTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Waiver)

As a twenty-first and separate affirmative defense, Defendant alleges that Plaintiff and the putative class members, by their own acts and/or omissions, have waived their rights, if any, to recover against Defendant.

TWENTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to Mitigate Damages)

As a twenty-second and separate affirmative defense, Defendant alleges that Plaintiff and the putative class members have failed to mitigate their damages, if any, in connection with the matters referred to in the Complaint and such failure to mitigate bars and/or diminishes Plaintiff and the putative class members' recovery, if any, against Defendant.

TWENTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Defendant Exercised Reasonable Care)

As a twenty-third and separate affirmative defense, Defendant alleges that, at all times relevant herein, Defendant exercised reasonable care and did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, of the alleged acts or allegations which are the subject of the Complaint.

TWENTY-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Causation)

As a twenty-fourth and separate affirmative defense, Defendant alleges that Plaintiff and the putative class members have not suffered any damage or injury that was actually or proximately caused by any act or omission of Defendant.

TWENTY-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Good Faith)

As a twenty-fifth and separate affirmative defense Defendant alleges that, at all times referenced in Plaintiff's Complaint, Defendant acted in good faith and did not directly or indirectly contribute to any act or acts contributing to the alleged damages suffered by Plaintiff and the putative class members.

TWENTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Barred by Arbitration Clause)

As a twenty-sixth and separate affirmative defense Defendant alleges and hereby gives notice that Defendant reserves its right to elect and pursue any form of arbitration or alternative dispute resolution allowed under the GAP Addendum and any other relevant agreements between or involving the Parties. The filing of this Answer is not intended as a waiver of any such rights, is done to protect against any possible default, and all such rights are reserved.

TWENTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Indemnity & Contribution)

As a twenty-seventh and separate affirmative defense, Defendant alleges that it is entitled to indemnity and contribution from third parties for any damages allegedly suffered by Plaintiff and/or the purported class of plaintiffs herein.

TWENTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Additional Defenses)

Defendant is informed and believes and thereon alleges that it has or may have defenses to Plaintiff's claims not presently known to it, and which inure to its benefit, and Defendant prays for leave to amend this Answer to assert such defenses when the same shall have been

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KLINEDINST PC 801 K STREET, SUITE 2100 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 1

ascertained. Defendant has insufficient knowledge or information upon which to form a belief as to whether it may have additional as yet unstated affirmative defenses available to it. Defendant therefore reserves the right to assert additional defenses in the event discovery indicates that they are available.

WHEREFORE, Defendant respectfully prays for judgment as follows:

- That Plaintiff and the members of the putative class take nothing by the Complaint;
- That judgment be entered in favor of Defendant against Plaintiff, and that
 Plaintiff's action be dismissed in its entirety;
- 3. That this Court finds that this suit cannot be maintained as a class action;
- 4. That the request for declaratory and injunctive relief be denied;
- 5. That Defendant recover costs of suit, and;
- 6. That the Court grant such other and further relief as it may deem just and equitable.

KLINEDINST PC

DATED: May 30, 2018

Natatie P. Vance John T. Madden

Attorneys for Defendant NIU of Florida, Inc.

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21	Fric	A. Gro	Wer	T: 415-543-1305		
22		ert W. S		F: 415-543-7861		
23			ROVER, LLP st Street,	Attorney for Plaintiff Richard Wuest		
24			co, CA 94103	Anomey for Flaminii Richard whest		
25		I am	readily familiar with the firm's pract	tice of collection and processing correspondence		

I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice, it would be deposited with the United States Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Sacramento, California, in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after the date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 30, 2018, at Sacramento, California.

Roxana Babaei

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KLINEDINST PC 801 K STREET, SUITE 2100 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

JS 44 (Rev. 08/16)

Case 2:18-cv-01587-Tell-46 @vyrgrestffffeffiled 05/31/18 Page 1 of 1

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 RICHARD WUEST, indiv situated individuals	idually and on behalf	of a class of similar	ly ,	DEFENDANTS NIU of Florida, Inc.					
(b) County of Residence o	of First Listed Plaintiff S	Sacramento		County of Residence of First Listed Defendant					
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF					
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(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, A	Address, and Telephone Numbe	r)		Attorneys (If Known) Natalie P. Vance a	nd John T. Mad	den			
Eric A. Grover and Robel Keller Grover, LLP, 1965	n w. Spencer Market Street San F	rancisco, CA 94103	3	Klinedinst PC, 801			cramento, C	A 9581	14
(415) 453-1305	manner en een een	,,		(619) 444-7573					
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in C	ne Box Only)		I TIZENSHIP OF PI	RINCIPAL PA	RTIES			
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VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	Brief description of c	ause:	olation o	of California Invasion	of Privacy Act	Penal Co	ode § 632.7)		
VII. REQUESTED IN		S IS A CLASS ACTIO		EMAND \$			if demanded in	complair	nt:
COMPLAINT:	UNDER RULE 2					DEMAND:		□ No	
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Case 2:18-cv-01587-TLN-AC Document 1-2 Filed 05/31/18 Page 1 of 3

1 2 3 4 5 6	Natalie P. Vance, Bar No. 206708 John T. Madden, Bar No. 260213 KLINEDINST PC 801 K Street, Suite 2100 Sacramento, California 95814 (916) 444-7573/FAX (916) 444-7544 nvance@klinedinstlaw.com jmadden@klinedinstlaw.com Attorneys for Defendant NIU of Florida, Inc.							
7	Tite of Florida, file.							
8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT							
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA							
10								
11	RICHARD WUEST, individually and	Case No.						
12	on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals,	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE						
13	Plaintiff,	Trial Date: None set						
14	V.							
15 16	NIU of Florida, Inc.; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,							
17								
18	Defendants.							
19								
20	I declare that:							
21	I am and was at the time of service	e of the papers herein, over the age of eighteen						
22	(18) years and am not a party to the action. I am employed in the County of Sacramento, California, and my business address is 801 K Street, Suite 2100, Sacramento, California							
23	95814.							
24	On May 31, 2018, I caused to be served the following documents:							
25	DEFENDANT NIU OF FLORIDA, INC.'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL							
26	CIVIL COVER SHEET							
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case 2:18-cv-01587-TLN-AC Document 1-2 Filed 05/31/18 Page 2 of 3

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4		followed in the ordinary course of busi R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(B).)	ness for the service herein attested to. (Fed.				
5		BY OVERNIGHT SERVICE: I cause Overnight/Express Mail Delivery to the	ed such envelopes to be delivered by e addressee(s) noted in this Certificate of				
6		Service.					
7		BY FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION: document(s) to be transmitted (by facsi	I caused a true copy of the foregoing mile #) to each of the parties mentioned				
8		above at the facsimile machine and as which he or she has filed in this action	last given by that person on any document				
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10		document(s) using the CM/ECF system document upon a CM/ECF User who hadeemed complete upon the transmissio	n. Service of an electronically filed as consented to electronic service is				
		("NEF"). The NEF will be maintained	with the original document(s) in our office.				
12		BY SHAREFILE: Pursuant to Federa	Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b)(2)(E), the				
13		to be sent to the person(s) at the email					
14		contained a secure link that permits the the above listed documents. Notification	e person(s) individual access to download on is provided via counsel's secure				
15		ShareFile system's administrative emain	il account, mail@sf-notifications.com. A ed with the documents in our office. I did				
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18	whose	I declare that I am employed in the office direction the service was made.	ce of a member of the bar of this Court, at				
19	WIIOS	e direction the service was made.					
20	1 1	A. Grover	T: (415) 543-1305				
21	Robert W. Spencer F: (415) 543-7861 KELLER GROVER LLP						
22	1965 Market Street		eagrover@kellergrover.com				
23	San	Francisco, CA 94103	rspencer@kellergrover.com				
24			Attorneys for Richard Wuest				
25		I am readily familiar with the firm's pra	actice of collection and processing				
	correspondence for mailing. Under that practice, it would be deposited with the United States Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Sacramento,						
26	California, in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is						
27	more than one day after the date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.						

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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America 2

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 31, 2018, at Sacramento, California. <u>s/ Roxana Babaei</u> Roxana Babaei 17277990v1

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case 2:18-cv-01587-TLN-AC Document 1-2 Filed 05/31/18 Page 3 of 3

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Class Action Claims NIU of Florida Records Phone Calls Without Consumers' Consent</u>