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14	SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
15	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
16			
17	RILEY HAGEN, an individual;	No. 23STCV28623	
18	JONATHON HOLLIS, an individual; PATRICK AMES, an individual;		
19	DESHANAY GUNN, an individual; ELIZABETH MACKAN, an individual;	AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT	
20	TERESA CONTRERAS, an individual, on behalf of themselves and all others		
	similarly situated,	WINN TRANSPORT	
21		JURY TRIAL DEMANDED	
22	Plaintiffs,		
23	v.		
24	TIKTOK INC., a California corporation;		
25	TIKTOK BYTE DANCE, LLC, a California limited liability company; and		
26	DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,		
27	Defendants.		
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	PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT		

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Riley Hagen, Jonathon Hollis, Patrick Ames, Deshanay Gunn, Elizabeth Mackan, and Teresa Contreras, by and through their undersigned counsel, on their own behalf and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated (residents of California only) (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), sue TikTok Inc.; TikTok Byte Dance, LLC; ("TikTok") and DOES 1 through 100 ("Doe Defendants") (TikTok and Doe Defendants are collectively referred to herein simply as the "Defendants") and for this Complaint, allege upon information and belief, and based on the investigation to date of their counsel, as follows:

INTRODUCTION

- 1. This is a class action brought for the benefit and protection of Plaintiffs, and all other similarly situated consumers who are residents of California and who have used or accessed at least one of Defendants' mobile applications or websites, including but not limited to TikTok mobile applications and TikTok.com (collectively referred herein as the "Platforms").
- 2. By way of this action, Plaintiffs, and all others similarly situated, seek statutory damages available as a result of Defendants' violation of California Civil Code section 1670.8, as well as public injunctive relief to enjoin ongoing violations of said statutory provisions.
- 3. Because of the current power of the internet and social media platforms to publicize a company's offerings of goods or services—and the potential harm to corporate interests when negative consumer statements "go viral"—Defendants have a significant incentive to minimize the negative publicity they receive, including in the form of negative online reviews and comments. Some companies have gone so far as to attempt to prohibit customers and potential customers from making negative statements about the goods or services they offer, to the detriment of consumers, potential consumers, and the public of the State of California. Fortunately, California Civil Code section 1670.8 was enacted to protect the right of California consumers to voice their opinions, observations, and experiences about the products and services delivered or offered to California consumers, as well as the citizens of the State of California. The California Legislature reasonably and correctly determined that such freedom is important to keep the public informed and keep large corporations honest about the quality of the goods or services they offer to consumers.

- 4. Section 1670.8(a) provides as follows: "(1) A contract or proposed contract for the sale or lease of consumer goods or services may not include a provision waiving the consumer's right to make any statement regarding the seller or lessor or its employees or agents, or concerning the goods or services" and "(2) It shall be unlawful to threaten or seek to enforce a provision made unlawful under this section, or to otherwise penalize a consumer for making any statement protected under this section." Section 1670.8's protections are so important that the statute expressly provides that "any waiver of the provisions of this section is contrary to public policy, and is void and unenforceable."
- 5. In order to use and benefit from the TikTok Platforms, Platform visitors, or users, are informed that they must agree to TikTok's Terms of Service ("Terms"). In fact, TikTok asserts that simply by accessing or using the Platforms, users have read, understood, and agreed to be bound by the Terms—regardless of whether users are simply visiting the Platforms or are registered members of the Platforms.
- 6. While conducting substantial business with California consumers, the Terms Defendants impose upon TikTok's customers and prospective customers clearly violate Section 1670.8. Pursuant to the Terms that Defendants impose upon their customers and prospective customers for the privilege of accessing the goods and/or services offered and promoted on the Platforms, TikTok requires users to not upload, transmit, distribute, store or otherwise make available in any way "material that, in the sole judgement of TikTok, is objectionable... or which may expose TikTok... to any harm... of any type." The Terms further threaten that "[TikTok] reserves the right, at any time and without prior notice, to remove or disable content at our discretion for any reason or no reason. Some of the reasons we may remove or disable access to content may including finding the content objectionable, in violation of these Terms... or otherwise harmful to our services..."
- 7. Defendants' conduct is unlawful, including among other reasons, because it is aimed to stifle California consumers' right to free speech, and the right of the California public to hear lawful discourse. Defendants' strong-arm tactics to silence injured parties were and continue to be intentionally exercised to protect Defendants' self-promoting public image for commercial and

other benefits. Defendants' unlawful business practices, purposefully designed to maintain and increase their consumers and sales, all while denying public, consumers, and potential consumers accurate information so that they may make informed decisions as consumers.

8. By way of these provisions, TikTok seeks to have users waive their right as consumers to make negative statements regarding TikTok or its employees, agents, goods or services, and further threatens to penalize consumers for making such statements. These unlawful restrictions—imposed by Defendants against their own customers and prospective customers—is an important component of Defendants' business strategy, which relies upon the popularity of its Platforms nationwide to generate significant revenues and profits. But Defendants' efforts to silence their customers and prospective customers is clearly prohibited by California law, thereby subjecting Defendants to significant penalties, as described herein.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 9. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims and causes of action asserted herein because such claims arise solely and specifically out of Defendants' unlawful business practices within the State of California, and relate to at least one statute—California Civil Code section 1670.8—that was designed to protect California's citizens, the application of which is exclusively a matter for the courts of this State.
- 10. Venue is proper in this Court because: Defendants transact business in California and in the County of Los Angeles based on Plaintiffs' use of the Platforms in this County; Defendants have committed unlawful acts in the County by and through the Platforms and associated business transactions within the County; and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims alleged herein occurred in this County, where at least one of the Plaintiffs resides.

THE PARTIES

- 11. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Riley Hagen, was and has been, a citizen of the State of California and a resident of the County of Los Angeles. Plaintiff Hagen used or accessed at least one of Defendants' Platforms, within the applicable limitations period in Los Angeles County in the State of California.
 - 12. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Jonathon Hollis, was and has been, a citizen of the

State of California and a resident of the County of Los Angeles. Plaintiff Hollis used or accessed at least one of Defendants' Platforms, within the applicable limitations period in Los Angeles County in the State of California.

- 13. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Patrick Ames, was and has been, a citizen of the State of California. Plaintiff Ames used or accessed at least one of Defendants' Platforms, within the applicable limitations period in the State of California.
- 14. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Deshanay Gunn, was and has been, a citizen of the State of California. Plaintiff Gunn used or accessed at least one of Defendants' Platforms, within the applicable limitations period in the State of California.
- 15. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Elizabeth Mackan, was and has been, a citizen of the State of California. Plaintiff Mackan used or accessed at least one of Defendants' Platforms, within the applicable limitations period in the State of California.
- 16. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Teresa Contreras, was and has been, a citizen of the State of California. Plaintiff Contreras used or accessed at least one of Defendants' Platforms, within the applicable limitations period in the State of California.
- 17. Upon information and belief, Defendant TikTok Inc., is, and at all relevant times was, a California corporation with its principal place of business in Culver City, California. Defendant TikTok, Inc., also maintains offices in Palo Alto, California and Mountain View, California. Defendant TikTok Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of TikTok Byte Dance, LLC. Defendant TikTok Byte Dance LLC, is, and all relevant times was, a California limited liability company with its principal place of business in West Hollywood, California. These Defendants collectively and/or individually operate and provide social media services, through its Platforms, allowing users to create and share videos as well as post or copy comments. These Defendants additionally operate and provide users with access to TikTok's online marketplace, TikTok Shop, through its Platforms, which enables brands to showcase and sell a wide variety of consumer products to TikTok users. These Defendants generate sales revenue through their Platforms.
- 18. The true names and/or capacities, whether individual, corporate, partnership, associate, governmental, or otherwise, of the Doe Defendants, inclusive, and each of them, are

unknown to Plaintiffs at this time, who therefore sues said Doe Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each defendant designated herein as a Doe Defendant caused injuries and damages proximately thereby to Plaintiffs as hereafter alleged, and that each Doe Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs for the acts and omissions alleged herein below, and the resulting injuries to Plaintiffs, and damages sustained by Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of said Doe Defendants when that same is ascertained.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLASS MEMBERS

- 19. At all relevant times, Tik Tok was and currently is in the business of advertising, promoting, marketing, selling, and distributing social media services and consumer products through its Platforms, which Platforms are targeted to, and accessible by, the citizenry of California.
- 20. TikTok is well-aware that its public image is vital to maintaining and gaining users and customers. If the public sees content posted by users that may be harmful to TikTok, and/or any of its partners, and/or any its employees, and/or concerning any of its services or goods, then its users, customers and/or prospective users/customers may shift to a competitor, such as Instagram, Facebook, Reddit, etc., ultimately resulting in loss of business and loss of revenue.
- 21. Thus, in order to maintain a positive public image, TikTok has engaged in an intentional business strategy to silence each and every user, customer or potential customer who visits its Platforms, purporting to bind users to its Terms—immediately upon accessing any of its Platforms.
- 22. Specifically, TikTok's Terms provide that "[b]y accessing or using our [Platforms], you confirm that you . . . accept these Terms and that you agree to . . . [not] use the [Platforms] to upload, transmit, distribute, store or otherwise make available in any way . . . material that in the sole judgment of TikTok, is objectionable or. . . which may expose TikTok, the [Platforms] . . . to any harm. . . of any type."
- 23. TikTok's Terms, moreover, threaten to penalize users for making any statements that it considers to be "harmful" in providing that "[TikTok] reserves the right, at any time and without prior notice, to remove or disable content at our discretion for any reason or no reason.

Some of the reasons we may remove or disable access to content may including finding the content objectionable, in violation of these Terms . . . or otherwise harmful to our services..." 24.

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- TikTok has provided and continues to provide social media services to billions of people worldwide, including Californians, generating untold billions in revenue.
- TikTok has sold and continues to sell hundreds of thousands of products and service upcharges (and other moneymaking operations) to consumers in California through its Platforms.
- TikTok forbids any persons who have used or accessed TikTok through its Platforms from making any "harmful" or "objectionable" statements about TikTok itself, any of its partners,
- In doing so, TikTok has and continues to engage in conduct that violates California
- Each of the Plaintiffs specifically identified herein, and millions more similarly situated persons in the State of California, have visited the Platforms—either as consumers or
- Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 382, Plaintiffs bring this class action on their own behalf and on behalf of all other similarly situated consumers in California.
- a. During the fullest period allowed by law, all persons residing in California who visited
- Like Plaintiffs, all Class members are California residents who visited or used the Platforms and who were subject to the Terms that limit their right as consumers to make statements regarding Defendants, their employees or agents, or concerning the goods or services.
- Excluded from the Class are assigned judges and members of their families within the first degree of consanguinity; Defendants; and Defendants' subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, and
- The requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 382 are satisfied for the

- 33. The proposed Class is so numerous that individual joinder of all the members is impracticable because members of the Class number in at least the tens or hundreds of thousands. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiffs at this time but are objectively ascertainable and will be determined through appropriate discovery and other readily available means.
- 34. Defendants possess objective evidence as to the identity of each Class member and, to a reasonable degree of certainty, the harm suffered by each Class member, including without limitation web traffic and mobile data evidencing visits to, downloading of, and sharing of the Platforms; sales receipts, phone numbers, names, rewards accounts data, credit card data, customer service complaint forms/emails/date, and other evidence which objectively identifies Class members.
- 35. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, publication and/or through the records of Defendants.
- 36. There are common questions of law and fact affecting Plaintiffs and Class members.

 Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:
- a. Whether each imposition of Defendants' Terms upon members of the Class constitutes a violation of the provisions of California Civil Code section 1670.8 and, if so, whether each such violation is a "willful, intentional, or reckless" violation;
- b. Whether Defendants' Terms are unlawful, contrary to public policy, void and/or unenforceable;
 - c. Whether Class members are entitled to civil penalties; and
- d. Whether, as a result of Defendants' misconduct alleged herein, Plaintiffs and Class members are entitled to injunctive and/or public injunctive relief, and if so, the nature of such relief.
- 37. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the proposed Class because the rights of Plaintiffs and Class members were violated in the same manner by the same conduct.
- 38. Plaintiffs and Class members are all entitled to recover statutory penalties and other relief arising out of Defendants' violations of statutory law alleged herein.
 - 39. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class.

- 40. Plaintiffs' interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class they seek to represent. Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in prosecuting class actions, and Plaintiffs intend to vigorously prosecute this action.
- 41. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Plaintiffs and Class members.
- 42. Given the relative value of statutory penalties available to any of the individual Class members, individual litigation is not practicable.
- 43. Individual Class members will not wish to undertake the burden and expense of individual cases.
- 44. In addition, individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplied the burden on the judicial system. Individualized ligation also presents the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments.
- 45. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 46. Questions of law and fact common to all Class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members. Injuries sustained by Plaintiffs and Class members flow, in each instance, from a common nucleus of operative facts as set forth above.
- 47. In each case, Defendants' actions caused harm to all Class members as a result of such conduct. The resolution of these central issues will be the focus of the litigation and predominate over any individual issues.
- 48. Proposed Class counsel possesses the knowledge, experience, reputation, ability, skill, and resources to represent the Class and should be appointed lead counsel for the Class.

COUNT I— VIOLATION OF CIVIL CODE SECTION 1670.8

- 49. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1 through 48 of their Complaint. Plaintiffs assert this first cause of action on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated persons residing in California who accessed or used the Platforms.
 - 50. Defendants are in the business of generating revenue by providing social media

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1	h. Awarding pre- and post-judgment interest;	
2	i. Awarding injunctive relief, including public injunctive relief, as claimed herein or as the	
3	Court may deem proper;	
4	j. Awarding Plaintiffs and Class members attorney fees and all litigation costs, as allowed	
5	by law; and	
6	k. Awarding such other and further relief as may be just and proper.	
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8	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
9	Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.	
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11	Dated: November 21, 2023 SINGLETON SCHREIBER, LLP	
12		
13	By:Christopher R. Rodriguez	
14	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
15		
16	LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS LEARY, APC	
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18	By framas G. Seery	
19	Thomas A. Leary Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
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PLAINTIFFS' CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT