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7 Attorneys for Defendant
FACEBOOK, INC.

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11 SAN JOSE DIVISION

13 KELLY WHALEN, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 FACEBOOK, INC.,

17 Defendant.

Case No.

**DECLARATION OF LAUREN J. POMEROY
IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT FACEBOOK,
INC.’S NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)**

Cal. Superior Court, County of San Mateo
(Case No. 20-CIV-03346)

19 I, Lauren J. Pomeroy, hereby declare as follows:

20 1. I am an attorney admitted to practice law in the State of California and an associate at
21 Cooley, LLP, counsel for Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook”). Except as otherwise noted, I have personal
22 knowledge of the facts herein and if called to testify, could and would testify competently hereto.

23 2. I submit this declaration pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, and 1453 and in support
24 of Facebook’s Notice of Removal filed herewith.

25 3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is true and correct copy of the Register of Actions
26 obtained from the Clerk’s Office for the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San
27 Mateo (the “Superior Court”), where the action is now pending and initially filed.

1 4. A true and correct copy of the Complaint, filed August 10, 2020, by Plaintiff Kelley
2 Whalen (“Plaintiff”) in the Superior Court, Case No. 20CV03346 is attached as **Exhibit B** to this
3 declaration.

4 5. A true and correct copy of the Summons issued in the Superior Court is attached as
5 **Exhibit C** to this declaration. The Summons was obtained from the Clerk’s Office for the Superior
6 Court.

7 6. A true and correct copy of the Civil Case Cover Sheet filed in the Superior Court is
8 attached as **Exhibit D** to this declaration. The Civil Case Cover Sheet was obtained from the Clerk’s
9 Office for the Superior Court.

10 7. A true and correct copy of the Certificate Re Complex Case Designation filed in the
11 Superior Court is attached as **Exhibit E** to this declaration. The Certificate Re Complex Case
12 Designation was obtained from the Clerk’s Office for the Superior Court.

13 8. A true and correct copy of the Notice of Assignment for All Purposes, Designation as
14 Complex Case, Setting of Case Management Conference and Complex Fees Due, issued in the
15 Superior Court is attached as **Exhibit F** to this declaration. The Notice of Assignment for All Purposes
16 was obtained from the Clerk’s Office for the Superior Court.

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9. A true and correct copy of the Proof of Service of Summons & Complaint filed in the Superior Court is attached as **Exhibit G** to this declaration. The Proof of Service of Summons & Complaint was obtained from the Clerk’s Office for the Superior Court.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: September 9, 2020 COOLEY LLP

/s/ Lauren J. Pomeroy
Lauren J. Pomeroy (291604)
Attorneys for Defendant
FACEBOOK, INC.

ATTESTATION PURSUANT TO CIVIL LOCAL RULE 5-1

I, Whitty Somvichian, attest that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from the other signatory. Executed on September 9, 2020 in San Francisco, CA.

/s/ Whitty Somvichian
Whitty Somvichian (194463)
Attorneys for Defendant
FACEBOOK LLC

EXHIBIT A

Case Information

20-CIV-03346 | KELLY WHALEN vs FACEBOOK, INC

Case Number
20-CIV-03346
File Date
08/10/2020

Court
Civil Unlimited
Case Type
Complex Civil Unlimited Class
Action

Judicial Officer
Weiner, Marie S.
Case Status
Active

Party

Plaintiff
WHALEN, KELLY

Active Attorneys ▼
Lead Attorney
CARPENTER, TODD D
Retained

Defendant
FACEBOOK, INC

Cause of Action

File Date	Cause of Action	Type	Filed By	Filed Against
08/10/2020	Complaint	Action	WHALEN, KELLY	FACEBOOK, INC

Events and Hearings

08/10/2020 New Filed Case				
<p>08/10/2020 Complaint ▼</p> <p>Complaint CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL</p> <p>Comment CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL</p>				
<p>08/10/2020 Civil Case Cover Sheet ▼</p> <p>Civil Case Cover Sheet</p>				
<p>08/10/2020 Summons Issued / Filed ▼</p> <p>Summons Issued / Filed</p>				
<p>08/10/2020 Certificate Re: Complex Case Designation ▼</p> <p>Certificate Re: Complex Case Designation</p>				
<p>08/10/2020 Class Action Complex Notice ▼</p> <p>Class Action Complex Notice</p>				
<p>08/10/2020 Cause Of Action ▼</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Action</th> <th>File Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Complaint</td> <td>08/10/2020</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action	File Date	Complaint	08/10/2020
Action	File Date			
Complaint	08/10/2020			
<p>08/27/2020 Proof of Service by PERSONAL SERVICE of ▼</p> <p>Proof of Service by PERSONAL SERVICE of SUMMONS;CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT;CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET;CERTIF</p> <p>Comment SUMMONS;CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT;CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET;CERTIFICATE RE: COMPLEX CASE DESIGNATION;ADR INFORMATION SHEET;ADR STIPULATION AND EVALUATION INSTRUCTIONS CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT(BLANK)</p>				

11/30/2020 Case Management Conference ▾

Judicial Officer
Weiner, Marie S.

Hearing Time
9:00 AM

Comment
CLASS ACTION SUIT

Financial

WHALEN, KELLY

Total Financial Assessment	\$1,435.00
Total Payments and Credits	\$1,435.00

8/10/2020	Transaction		\$1,435.00
	Assessment		

8/10/2020	eFile Online Payment	Receipt # 2020-030970- HOJ	Whalen, Kelly (\$1,435.00)
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Documents

Complaint CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Civil Case Cover Sheet

Summons Issued / Filed

Certificate Re: Complex Case Designation

Class Action Complex Notice

Proof of Service by PERSONAL SERVICE of SUMMONS;CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT;CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET;CERTIF

EXHIBIT B

1 **CARLSON LYNCH, LLP**
TODD D. CARPENTER (234464)
2 1350 Columbia Street, Suite 603
San Diego, CA 92101
3 Tel: 619-762-1910
Fax: 619-756-6991
4 tcarpenter@carlsonlynch.com

Electronically
FILED
by Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo
ON 8/10/2020
By /s/ Una Finau
Deputy Clerk

5 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*

6 [Additional counsel listed on signature page.]

7
8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**
9 **COUNTY OF SAN MATEO**

10 KELLY WHALEN, Individually and on Behalf of
All Others Similarly Situated,
11
Plaintiff,
12
v.
13
FACEBOOK, INC.,
14
Defendant.

Case No. 20-CIV-03346
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

15
16 Plaintiff Kelly Whalen, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, through
17 undersigned counsel, brings this Class Action Complaint for Violations of the Illinois Biometric
18 Information Privacy Act (“BIPA”), 740 ILCS 14/1 et seq., against defendant Facebook, Inc.
19 (“Facebook” or “Defendant”), and alleges the following upon information and belief, except as to the
20 allegations within Plaintiff’s personal knowledge. Plaintiff believes that substantial additional
21 evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for
22 discovery.

23 **I. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

24 1. Facebook, Inc. is a social media conglomerate founded in 2004. It owns its eponymous
25 social networking platform in addition to a host of subsidiaries.

26 2. Instagram is a photo and video-sharing social networking service that is owned by
27 Facebook, Inc. It was initially released as an application for the iOS mobile operating system in 2010
28 before being acquired by Facebook in 2012. Since its acquisition by Facebook, Instagram has steadily

1 amassed new users worldwide. In 2019, there were more approximately 118 million users in the
2 United States alone.

3 3. Facebook’s social media platform offers a multi-faceted approach for users to connect
4 with one another. In addition to sharing photos and videos, Facebook is a social networking service
5 which allows users to share news articles, create special interest groups, shop, and more. Instagram,
6 on the other hand, is more limited in its scope of use. Its primary features are photo and video sharing,
7 direct messaging, and “stories,” which are photos and/or videos which disappear from a user’s profile
8 after 24 hours.

9 4. Earlier this year Facebook agreed to pay \$650 million to settle a class action that
10 accuses the company of illegally harvesting the protected biometrics of users of its Facebook platform.
11 As set forth below, Facebook also illegally harvests the protected biometrics of users of its Instagram
12 application.

13 5. In direct violation of Sections 15(a)-(e) of the BIPA, Facebook is actively collecting,
14 storing, disclosing, profiting from, and otherwise using the biometric information of its reportedly
15 more than 100 million Instagram users without any written notice or informed written consent,
16 including millions of Illinois residents.

17 6. Facebook has readily admitted to its collection of biometrics from Instagram users. Its
18 facial recognition software works by scanning faces of unnamed people in photos or videos to analyze
19 details of individuals’ faces and creating a corresponding “face template” for each face, and then
20 storing that face template for later use and/or matching it to those already in a database of identified
21 people. Facebook has said that users are in charge of that process, but in reality, people cannot actually
22 control the technology because Facebook scans their faces in photos and videos uploaded by other
23 users, even if their individual facial recognition setting is turned off.¹

24 7. Facebook surreptitiously captures its Instagram users’ protected biometrics without
25 their informed consent and, worse yet, without actually informing them of its practice. Upon
26 information and belief, once Facebook captures its Instagram users’ protected biometrics, it uses them
27 to bolster its facial recognition abilities across all of its products, including the Facebook application,
28

¹ See <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/09/technology/facebook-facial-recognition-privacy.html>

1 and shares this information among various entities. Facebook does all of this without providing any
2 of the required notices or disclosures required by Illinois law.

3 8. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of a proposed class in order to
4 stop Facebook's violations of the BIPA and to recover statutory damages for Facebook's unauthorized
5 collection, storage, disclosure, profiting from, and use of their biometric information in violation of
6 the BIPA.

7 **II. PARTIES**

8 9. Plaintiff Kelly Whalen is, and has been at all relevant times, a resident and citizen of
9 the state of Illinois and a resident of Cook County, Illinois. Plaintiff first created an Instagram account
10 on November 17, 2011 and has used Instagram regularly since that time.

11 10. During the relevant time period, Ms. Whalen accessed Instagram on both her computer
12 and phone to post photographs, view content posted by other users, and react to that content via
13 comments and "likes." Ms. Whalen frequently tagged herself and others in photographs posted on
14 Instagram, and appeared in photographs uploaded by others to Instagram. Plaintiff was not aware that
15 any facial recognition data or other biometric data was being collected by Facebook through her
16 Instagram use.

17 11. Defendant Facebook is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters and principal
18 executive offices at 1601 Willow Road, Menlo Park, California 94025. Facebook is a citizen of the
19 states of Delaware and California. Facebook is also registered to conduct business in the State of
20 Illinois (file number 66267067) and maintains an office in Cook County.

21 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

22 12. This Court has jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code
23 §410.10 and Article VI, §10 of the California Constitution.

24 13. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it has affirmatively
25 established and maintained sufficient contacts with California in that Defendant is registered to do
26 business in this State, is headquartered in this State, and conducts significant business in this State.

27 14. Venue is proper in this County pursuant to California Civ. Proc. Code §395.5 as
28 StubHub's principal place of business is in this county, and pursuant to Cal Civ. Code §1780(d) as

1 Defendant's principal place of business is in this county and a substantial portion of the transactions
2 and allegations complained of herein occurred here.

3 **IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

4 **I. Biometric Information and the Illinois BIPA**

5 15. A "biometric identifier" is any personal feature that is unique to an individual including
6 fingerprints, iris scans, DNA, facial features and voice, among others.²

7 16. The Illinois Legislature has found that "[b]iometrics are unlike other unique identifiers
8 that are used to access finances or other sensitive information." 740 ILCS 14/5(c). "For example,
9 social security numbers, when compromised, can be changed. Biometrics, however, are biologically
10 unique to the individual; therefore, once compromised, the individual has no recourse, is at heightened
11 risk for identity theft, and is likely to withdraw from biometric-facilitated transactions." *Id.*

12 17. In recognition of this legitimate concern over the security of biometric information,
13 the Illinois Legislature enacted the BIPA, which provides, *inter alia*, that:

14 No private entity may collect, capture, purchase, receive through trade, or otherwise
15 obtain a person's or a customer's biometric identifier or biometric information,
unless it first:

16 (1) ***informs*** the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative in
17 writing that a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected or
stored;

18 (2) ***informs*** the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative in
19 writing of the ***specific purpose and length of term*** for which a biometric identifier or
biometric information is being collected, stored, and used; ***and***

20 (3) receives a ***written release*** executed by the subject of the biometric
21 identifier or biometric information or the subject's legally authorized ***representative***.

22 740 ILCS 14/15(b).

23 18. Section 15(a) of the BIPA further provides that:

24 A private entity in possession of biometric identifiers or biometric information ***must***
25 ***develop a written policy, made available to the public***, establishing a retention
26 schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and
biometric information when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining such

27 ² The BIPA defines "biometric information" as "any information, regardless of how it is captured,
28 converted, stored, or shared, based on an individual's biometric identifier used to identify an individual.
Biometric information does not include information derived from items or procedures excluded under
the definition of biometric identifiers." 740 ILCS 14/10. Plaintiff herein uses the terms "biometric
information" and "biometric identifier" interchangeably.

1 identifiers or information has been satisfied or within 3 years of the individual’s last
2 interaction with the private entity, whichever occurs first.

3 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

4 19. As alleged herein, Facebook’s practices of collecting, storing, and using Instagram
5 users’ biometric information without informed written consent violates all three prongs of §15(b) of
6 the BIPA. Facebook’s failure to provide a publicly available written policy regarding its schedule and
7 guidelines for the retention and permanent destruction of Instagram users’ biometric information
8 within the earlier of 3 years of a user’s last interaction with Facebook or whenever the initial purpose
9 for collecting the biometric information is satisfied violates §15(a) of the BIPA.

10 20. Facebook has also violated Section 15(c) of the BIPA by selling, leasing, trading, or
11 otherwise profiting from a person’s biometrics, as set forth more fully below.

12 21. Facebook has likewise violated Sections 15(d)-(e) of the BIPA by disclosing,
13 redisclosing, or otherwise disseminating the biometrics captured from media uploaded to Instagram,
14 as set forth more fully below.

15 **II. Facebook Collects, Stores, Discloses, Profits from, and Otherwise Uses Plaintiffs’**
16 **and Class Members’ Biometric Information in Violation of the BIPA**

17 22. Instagram has over one billion users worldwide and millions of users in Illinois alone.

18 23. Instagram allows its users to create a personal page where members can upload
19 photographs and videos, participate in live video broadcasts, and communicate and interact with other
20 Instagram users. Approximately 95 million photos are shared on Instagram each day, with over 40
21 billion photos and videos shared on the platform since its inception.

22 24. Facebook has employed its facial recognition technology continuously from the time
23 it was first introduced in 2010, including the time period after its acquisition of Instagram in 2012,
24 and continuing to the date of the filing of this Complaint.

25 25. Facebook’s sophisticated facial recognition technology works by collecting and
26 analyzing the facial features of individuals appearing in photographs and videos uploaded to
27 Instagram and generating a “biometric signature” or “face template” of each individual’s face that
28 appears therein. This facial template is based on each person’s facial geometry and is specific to that

1 person. Facebook, upon information and belief, stores those face templates taken from Instagram in a
2 large database of face templates, which database additionally includes face templates Facebook has
3 made from photographs its users have uploaded to other platforms besides Instagram, including
4 photographs uploaded to Facebook. As Facebook's Instagram and Facebook users continue to
5 manually tag friends, family, and other people they recognize in a photograph, Facebook's software
6 automatically compares those images to the face templates in its database. If there is a match,
7 Facebook may identify the user.

8 26. Facebook is then able to identify the individuals whose biometrics it has captured by
9 cross referencing the face templates of individuals appearing in Instagram photographs with face
10 templates that it has already linked with an identified individual (for instance, face templates taken
11 from a face that Instagram or Facebook users have tagged, or with face templates that have been
12 identified via other platforms or companies that Facebook shares its protected biometrics with), and
13 identify the individual when there is a match.

14 27. Prior to January 1, 2020, Facebook has never informed Instagram users that it collects
15 their biometric data. Rather, the Instagram Data Policy merely states that Facebook collects
16 information "you and others provide" to the app, in the form of both posted content and anything users
17 might see through the camera, and that its systems *automatically process* the content and
18 communications provided by users *to analyze context and what's in them* (emphasis added).³

19 28. In fact, Facebook actively mislead Instagram users about whether it was collecting
20 facial recognition data. Instagram's Data Policy states, "If you have it turned on, we use face
21 recognition technology to recognize you in photos, videos and camera experiences."⁴ However,
22 Instagram users have no ability to turn off any facial recognition software within the app. Furthermore,
23 the Instagram Data Policy states, "If we introduce face-recognition technology to your Instagram
24 experience, we will let you know first, and you will have control over whether we use this technology
25 for you."⁵ As set forth below, these statements are untrue.

26 _____
27 ³ See <https://help.instagram.com/155833707900388> Section I: What Kinds of Information Do We
Collect?

28 ⁴ See <https://help.instagram.com/519522125107875> Section II: How Do We Use This Information?

⁵ *Id.*

29. On January 1, 2020, Facebook published, for the first time, its California Privacy Notice for its California users as a supplement to its current Data Policy in compliance with California’s Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).⁶ Instagram admits in this notice that any of the information disclosed within the California Privacy Notice may have been collected from users over the past 12 months. While only California currently requires these types of disclosures to consumers, the contents of the notice demonstrate that Facebook has been collecting biometric data from its Instagram users for, at minimum, the 2019 calendar year. The California Privacy Notice is reproduced in part below (emphasis added):

Categories of Personal Information we collect may include:	Examples of how Personal Information is used include:	Parties with whom your information may be shared include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Identifiers;</i> • Data with special protections, if you choose to provide it; • Commercial information, if you choose to provide it; • <i>Photos and face imagery that can be used to create face-recognition templates if you or others choose to provide it and you have the setting turned on.</i> • Internet or other electronic network activity information, including content you view or engage with; • Location-related information, including precise device location if you choose to allow us to collect it; • <i>Audio or visual Information, including photos and videos, if you or others choose to provide it;</i> • Professional or employment information, if you choose to provide it; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing, personalizing, and improving our Products; • Facilitating transactions, providing measurement, analytics, advertising, and other business services; • Promoting safety, integrity, and security; • Communicating with you; • Researching and innovating for social good; and • To perform other business purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and accounts you share and communicate with; • People and accounts with which others share or reshare content about you; • Apps, websites, and third-party integrations on or using our Products; • New owners in the event of a change of ownership or control of all or part of our Products or their assets changes; • Partners, including partners who use our analytics services, advertisers, measurement partners, partners offering goods and services in our Products, vendors and service providers, and researchers and academics; • Law enforcement or other third parties in connection with legal requests; and • Facebook Companies.

⁶ See <https://help.instagram.com/2482657248648591> “California Privacy Notice”

Categories of Personal Information we collect may include:	Examples of how Personal Information is used include:	Parties with whom your information may be shared include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education information, if you choose to provide it; • Financial information, if you choose to provide it; and • Information derived from other Personal Information about you, which could include your preferences, interests, and other information used to personalize your experience. 		

30. Although Facebook’s California Privacy Notice indicates that it collects Instagram user’s protected biometrics “if you or others choose to provide it and you have the setting turned on,” Facebook’s belated after-the-fact notice to Instagram users cannot constitute compliance with the BIPA for a variety of reasons, including that Facebook only allowed Class Members’ to opt out *after* it collected their protected biometrics, and even then, only if Class Members knew to look for the opt-out option, which, upon information and belief, is not even possible through a user’s *Instagram* account.⁷

31. In any event, Instagram users *cannot* opt out. Indeed, Instagram users are not even given an opportunity to provide a written release because Facebook automatically processes content and shares it across its platforms. Rochelle Nadhiri, a Facebook spokeswoman, said its system analyzes faces in users’ photos to check whether they match with those who have their facial recognition setting turned on. This means that users can never really “opt out” of Facebook’s use of facial recognition. Even if a user does not have facial recognition activated on their personal account, their photo may still be scanned, collected, and entered into Facebook’s database if it matches with a user’s data who does have the facial recognition setting activated.⁸ This further means that one can never truly “opt out” because Facebook must capture and compare the biometrics of a face before

⁷ See <https://help.instagram.com/519522125107875>, directing Instagram users to “opt out” via settings on their *Facebook* profile.

⁸ See <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/09/technology/facebook-facial-recognition-privacy.html>

1 learning if that face in fact matches with faces of users who have their facial recognition setting turned
2 on or off.

3 32. Further, Facebook concedes that it collects information such as the location of a photo,
4 Instagram users' current location, where they live, the places they go, and the businesses and people
5 they're near-to to "provide, personalize and improve our Products." As such Facebook knows, or
6 should know, that Plaintiffs' and Class Members are Illinois users.⁹

7 33. Moreover, upon information and belief, Facebook disclosed Instagram users'
8 protected facial templates not only across various teams operating across its own various platforms,
9 but with third parties. Facebook concedes that biometrics harvested from Instagram's photographs
10 and videos may be shared with other apps, websites, and third-party integrations, Facebook's partners,
11 including partners who use Facebook's analytics services, advertisers, measurement partners, partners
12 offering goods and services in Facebook's products, vendors and service providers, researchers and
13 academics, law enforcement, and Facebook Companies, including Facebook Payments Inc., Onavo,
14 Facebook Technologies, LLC and Facebook Technologies Ireland Limited, WhatsApp Inc.,
15 WhatsApp Ireland Limited, and CrowdTangle.¹⁰

16 34. Facebook and Instagram share infrastructure, systems, and technology with other
17 Facebook Companies and process information about the user across the Facebook Companies.¹¹ This
18 includes, upon information and belief, using Facebook's facial recognition technology to process
19 biometrics collected from Instagram users, which is then used to create new facial templates and/or
20 enhance already-existing facial templates of those users.

21 35. For example, Facebook is currently the subject of antitrust litigation in Germany,
22 where they are alleged to have broken competition laws by combining personal data collected about
23 users across its different platforms, including Instagram, to create "super profiles" for users.¹² A
24

25
26 ⁹ See <https://help.instagram.com/155833707900388>

27 ¹⁰ See <https://help.instagram.com/2482657248648591>

28 ¹¹ See <https://help.instagram.com/155833707900388> Section IV: How Do the Facebook Companies Work Together?

¹² See <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/23/technology/facebook-antitrust-germany.html>

1 ruling from German regulators prohibited Facebook from combining Facebook user account data with
2 user data on company services like WhatsApp and Instagram.¹³

3 36. Upon information and belief, Facebook's shared infrastructure, systems, and
4 technology and processing of user information across the Facebook Companies includes using the
5 face templates harvested from its Instagram's users' uploaded material to improve the algorithms that
6 power its facial recognition abilities across all of its platforms, including but not limited to its
7 Facebook application where, for example, Facebook uses its facial recognition to suggest tags to
8 Facebook users and lets Facebook users know when their photographs are uploaded by someone
9 else.¹⁴

10 37. Upon information and belief, Facebook also includes the face templates captured from
11 Instagram users' uploaded material, as well as Instagram users' tagging information, to bolster its
12 databases of face templates and tagging information that enables Facebook's facial recognition to
13 continue learning and improving, which in turn enhances all of Facebook's facial recognition
14 products, including, for example, its predictive tagging feature on the Facebook application.¹⁵ Several
15 of Facebook's products, such as Moments, an application Facebook introduced in 2015, capitalizes
16 on Facebook's facial recognition technology.¹⁶

17 38. Several of Facebook's prior patent filings further attest to Facebook's commercial
18 purposes in developing its facial recognition technologies. These patents reportedly described one
19 system that could detect consumers within stores and match those shoppers' faces with their social
20 networking profiles and another in which cameras near checkout counters could capture shoppers'
21 faces and match them with their social networking profiles.¹⁷

22
23 ¹³ See <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/07/technology/germany-facebook-data.html>

24 ¹⁴ See <https://www.facebook.com/help/122175507864081> What is the face recognition setting on
25 Facebook and how does it work?

26 ¹⁵ See <https://www.npr.org/sections/alltechconsidered/2016/05/18/477819617/facebooks-facial-recognition-software-is-different-from-the-fbis-heres-why#:~:text=Facebook-,Facebook's%20Moments%20app%20uses%20facial%20recognition%20technology%20to%20group%20photos,friends%20who%20are%20in%20them.&text=When%20someone%20tags%20you%20i n,reminder%20of%20a%20shared%20memory.> (describing the benefit to facial recognition algorithms of additional photographs and tagging information).

27 ¹⁶ See <https://techcrunch.com/2015/06/15/facial-recogbook/>

28 ¹⁷ See <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/09/technology/facebook-facial-recognition-privacy.html>

1 39. As such, Facebook profits from its use of its Instagram users' protected biometrics by
2 using them to improve the accuracy of its own facial recognition services, to expand the datasets
3 which enable its facial recognition software, and to cement its market-leading position in facial
4 recognition and social media.

5 40. In direct contravention of §15(a) of the BIPA, Facebook has collected Plaintiff's and
6 Class Members' face templates without developing a written policy establishing a retention schedule
7 and guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and biometric information when the
8 initial purpose for collecting such identifiers or information has been satisfied or within 3 years of the
9 individual's last interaction with Facebook.

10 41. In direct contravention of §15(b) of the BIPA, Facebook collected Plaintiff's and Class
11 Members' face templates without informing them that it would collect, store, and use their biometric
12 facial information, without informing Instagram users of the specific purpose and length of term for
13 which their biometric information would be collected, stored, and used, and without receiving a
14 written release from Instagram users before it began to collect, store, disclose, profit from, and
15 otherwise use their biometric information.

16 42. In direct contravention of §15(c) of the BIPA, Facebook profited from Plaintiff's and
17 Class Members' protected face templates.

18 43. In direct contravention of §15(d)-(e) of the BIPA, Facebook voluntarily disclosed and
19 otherwise disseminated Plaintiff's and Class Members' protected face templates.

20 **III. Plaintiff's and Class Members' Injuries and Damages**

21 44. As alleged herein, as a result of Facebook's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class
22 Members have already sustained injuries and face many more imminent and certainly impending
23 injuries, which injuries they will continue to suffer.

24 45. Facebook's unlawful conduct has resulted in, among other things: (a) Plaintiff's and
25 Class Members' unique biometric identifiers and information being collected, captured, obtained,
26 disclosed, and otherwise disseminated without the requisite notice having been given and without the
27 requisite releases having been obtained; and (b) Plaintiff and Class Members being deprived of the
28 very control over their biometric identifiers and information that BIPA was designed to protect.

1 46. To this day, Plaintiff and Class Members do not know which, or how many, individuals
2 or entities have received, obtained, accessed, stored, disclosed, or otherwise made use of Plaintiff's
3 and Class Members' biometric identifiers and information, exposing them to the imminent and
4 certainly impending injuries of identity theft, fraud, stalking, surveillance, social engineering, and
5 other invasions of privacy.¹⁸

6 47. As a result of Facebook's misconduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have no recourse
7 for the fact that their biologically unique information has been compromised. Moreover, Plaintiff and
8 Class Members are likely to withdraw from biometric-facilitated transactions and other facially-
9 mediated electronic participation.

10 **IV. Plaintiff's Personal Experiences**

11 48. Plaintiff is a resident of Palos Heights, Illinois. Plaintiff signed up for an Instagram
12 account in Palos Heights, Illinois in 2011, and has since then uploaded numerous photographs.

13 49. Since joining Instagram, Plaintiff has uploaded and posted many photographs to
14 Facebook's network from Instagram that include images of her face, and Plaintiff has tagged herself
15 in many of those photographs. Plaintiff's face has also appeared in many photographs that other
16 Instagram users have uploaded to Instagram, and Plaintiff's face has been tagged by other Instagram
17 users in many such photographs.

18 50. Many of these photographs were taken in Illinois and were uploaded from Plaintiff's
19 computer in Illinois.

20 51. As is the case for Class Members, Facebook has, upon information and belief, captured
21 biometric identifiers and information from Plaintiff's photographs by automatically locating and
22 scanning Plaintiff's face, and by extracting geometric data relating to the contours of her face and the
23 distances between her eyes, nose, and ears, data which Facebook then used to create a unique template
24 of Plaintiff's face, as set forth more fully below.

25
26
27
28 ¹⁸ *Facial Recognition Tech: 10 Views on Risks and Rewards*,
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2018/04/03/facial-recognition-tech-10-views-on-risks-and-rewards/#54d3e1716b3c>

1 52. The resulting unique face template was, upon information and belief, stored and used
2 by Facebook for research purposes to develop its own facial recognition technologies across the
3 various services and products it offers in connection with its Facebook Companies.

4 53. Facebook stores, discloses, profits from, and otherwise uses these face templates
5 without Plaintiff's knowledge or consent.

6 54. Plaintiff did not receive notice that Facebook would collect, store, profit from, disclose,
7 or otherwise use her biometric information when she used the Instagram app.

8 55. Plaintiff never provided informed consent, in writing or otherwise, to Facebook's
9 collection, creation, storage, or use of her face template or any of her biometric information.

10 56. Plaintiff accordingly was never provided an opportunity to prohibit or prevent
11 Facebook from collecting, storing, disclosing, or profiting from, or otherwise using her protected
12 biometrics.

13 **V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

14 57. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit on behalf of the following proposed class (the "Class"),
15 pursuant to pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 382, defined as follows:

16 *All Illinois residents who had their biometric identifiers, including scans of their*
17 *face geometry collected, captured, received or otherwise obtained by Facebook*
18 *through photographs uploaded to the Instagram app.*

19 58. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery,
20 the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended
21 complaint.

22 59. Specifically excluded from the Class are Defendant, its officers, directors, agents,
23 trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, principals, servants,
24 partners, joint-venturers, or any entities controlled by Defendant, and its heirs, successors, assigns, or
25 other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Defendant and/or its officers and/or directors, the
26 judge assigned to this action, and any member of the judge's immediate family.

27 60. **Numerosity.** The members of the Class are so numerous that individual joinder is
28 impracticable. Upon information and belief, plaintiff alleges that the Class contains many thousands
of members. Although the precise number of Class members is unknown to plaintiff, the true number

1 of Class members is known by Defendant, and thus, may be notified of the pendency of this action by
2 first class mail, electronic mail and/or published notice.

3 61. *Existence and predominance of common questions of law and fact.* Common
4 questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions
5 affecting only individual Class members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are
6 not limited to, the following:

7 (a) whether Defendant collected, captured, received, or otherwise obtained
8 biometric identifiers or biometric information from Plaintiff and the Class;

9 (b) whether Defendant informed Plaintiff and the Class before collecting, using,
10 and storing their biometric identifiers or biometric information, as required by §15(b) the
11 BIPA;

12 (c) whether Defendant informed Plaintiff and the Class of the specific purpose and
13 length of term for which a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected, stored
14 and used, as required by §15(b) the BIPA;

15 (d) whether Defendant obtained a written release, as defined by the BIPA, from
16 Plaintiff and the Class to collect, store, and use their biometric identifiers or biometric
17 information;

18 (e) whether Defendant used biometric identifiers to identify Plaintiff and the
19 Class;

20 (f) whether Defendant provided a publicly available written policy establishing a
21 retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and
22 biometrics information when the initial purpose for collecting such identifiers or information
23 had been satisfied or within 3 years of the individual's last interaction with Facebook, as
24 required by §15(a) of the BIPA;

25 (g) whether Defendant sold, leased, traded, or otherwise profited from Plaintiff's
26 or Class Members' biometric identifiers and biometric information in violation of §15(c) of
27 the BIPA;

28

1 (h) whether Defendant disclosed, redisclosed, or otherwise disseminated
2 Plaintiff's and Class Members' biometric identifiers or biometric information in violation of
3 §15(d) of the BIPA;

4 (i) whether Defendant protected Plaintiff's and Class Members' biometric
5 identifiers or biometric information from disclosure pursuant as required by §15(e) of the
6 BIPA;

7 (j) whether Defendant's violations of the BIPA were committed intentionally,
8 recklessly or negligently;

9 (k) whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to statutory damages under the
10 BIPA and the correct measure of those damages; and

11 (l) whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief.

12 62. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class
13 in that Defendant collected, stored and used her biometric information without informed consent in
14 the exact same manner as every other Class member.

15 63. **Adequacy of representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests
16 of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel highly experienced in complex consumer class action
17 litigation, and Plaintiff intends to vigorously prosecute this action. Further, Plaintiff has no interests
18 that are antagonistic to those of the Class.

19 64. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and
20 efficient adjudication of this controversy. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by
21 individual Class members is relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be
22 entailed by individual litigation of their claims against Defendant. It would thus be virtually
23 impossible for the Class, on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress for the wrongs committed
24 against them. Furthermore, even if Class members could afford such individualized litigation, the
25 court system could not. Individualized litigation would create the danger of inconsistent or
26 contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts. Individualized litigation would also
27 increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system from the issues raised by this action.
28 By contrast, the class action device provides the benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single

1 proceeding, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court, and presents no
2 unusual management difficulties under the circumstances here.

3 65. The Class may also be certified because:

4 (a) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a
5 risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication with respect to individual Class members that
6 would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant;

7 (b) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a
8 risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of
9 the interests of other Class members not parties to the adjudications, or substantially impair or
10 impede their ability to protect their interests; and/or

11 (c) Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the
12 Class as a whole, thereby making appropriate final declaratory and/or injunctive relief with
13 respect to the members of the Class as a whole.

14 **COUNT I**

15 **Violations of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/15(a)**
16 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

17 66. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the
18 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

19 67. Section 15(a) of the BIPA requires:

20 A private entity in possession of biometric identifiers or biometric information must
21 develop a written policy, made available to the public, establishing a retention
22 schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and
23 biometric information when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining such
24 identifiers or information has been satisfied or within 3 years of the individual's last
25 interaction with the private entity, whichever occurs first.

26 740CS 14/15(a).

27 68. Facebook does not provide a publicly available retention schedule or guidelines for
28 permanently destroying Instagram users' biometric identifiers and biometric information when the
initial purpose for collecting such identifiers or information has been satisfied or within 3 years of the
individual's last interaction with Facebook as required by the BIPA. Therefore, Facebook has violated

1 §15(a) of the BIPA. Facebook’s violations of §15(a) of the BIPA were intentional or reckless or,
2 alternatively, negligent.

3 69. As a result of Facebook’s violations of §15(a) of the BIPA, Plaintiff seeks the
4 following relief individually and on behalf of the Class: (1) injunctive and equitable relief pursuant to
5 740 ILCS 14/20(4) requiring Facebook to comply with §15(a) of the BIPA’s requirement to establish
6 and provide a publicly available retention schedule or guidelines for permanently destroying its users’
7 biometric identifiers and biometric information; (2) statutory damages of \$5,000 for each intentional
8 or reckless violation of §15(a) of the BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(2), or alternatively, statutory
9 damages of \$1,000 per negligent violation of §15(a) of the BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(1); and
10 (3) reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs expenses pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(3).

11 **COUNT II**

12 **Violations of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/15(b)**
13 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

14 70. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the
15 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

16 71. Section 15(b) of the BIPA provides that a private entity may not, among other things,
17 collect, capture, purchase, receive through trade, or otherwise obtain a person’s or a customer’s
18 biometric identifiers or biometric information, unless it first:

19 (1) informs the subject . . . in writing that a biometric identifier or
20 biometric information is being collected or stored;

21 (2) informs the subject . . . in writing of the specific purpose and length of
22 term for which a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected,
23 stored, and used; and

24 (3) receives a written release executed by the subject of the biometric
25 identifier or biometric information

26 740 ILCS 14/15(b).

27 72. Facebook is a private entity under the BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

28 73. Plaintiff and the Class members are individuals under the BIPA. *See id.*

74. Facebook collected Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ “biometric identifiers” through
its facial recognition software, as alleged above. *See id.*

1 75. Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ biometric identifiers collected by Facebook
2 constitute “biometric information” as defined by the BIPA because Facebook used those biometric
3 identifiers to identify Plaintiff and the Class members. See *id.*

4 76. Facebook systematically collected, used, and stored Plaintiff’s and the Class members’
5 biometric identifiers and biometric information without first obtaining the written release required by
6 §15(b) of the BIPA.

7 77. As alleged above, Facebook did not inform Plaintiff or the Class members in writing
8 that their biometric identifiers or biometric information were being collected, stored and used, as
9 required by §15(b) of the BIPA.

10 78. As alleged above, Facebook did not inform Plaintiff or the Class members in writing
11 of the specific purpose and length of term for which their biometric identifiers or biometric
12 information was being collected, stored and used, as required by §15(b) of the BIPA.

13 79. By collecting, storing, and using Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ biometric
14 identifiers and biometric information as described herein, Facebook violated Plaintiff’s and the Class
15 members’ rights to privacy in their biometric identifiers or biometric information as set forth in the
16 BIPA, 740 ILCS 14/1 et seq.

17 80. Facebook’s violations of §15(b) of the BIPA were intentional or reckless because
18 Facebook collected biometric data by default and without written notice as required by the BIPA and,
19 therefore, Plaintiff and the Class members had no opportunity to provide Defendant with a written
20 release, as mandated by the BIPA. Alternatively, Facebook’s violations of §15(b) of the BIPA were
21 negligent because Facebook failed to meet the applicable standard of care in ensuring that its members
22 were informed and consented to the collection, storage, and use of their biometric information and
23 biometric identifiers.

24 81. As a result of Defendant’s violations of §15(b) of the BIPA, Plaintiff seeks the
25 following relief individually and on behalf of the Class: (1) injunctive and equitable relief pursuant to
26 740 ILCS 14/20(4) requiring Facebook to comply with the BIPA’s requirements for the collection,
27 storage, and use of biometric identifiers and biometric information as alleged herein; (2) statutory
28 damages of \$5,000 for each intentional or reckless violation of the BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS

1 14/20(2), or alternatively, statutory damages of \$1,000 per negligent violation of the BIPA pursuant
2 to 740 ILCS 14/20(1); and (3) reasonable attorneys' fees and costs expenses pursuant to 740 ILCS
3 14/20(3).

4 **COUNT III**

5 **Violations of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/15(c)**
6 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

7 82. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the
8 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

9 83. Section 15(c) of the BIPA provides “[n]o private entity in possession of a biometric
10 identifier or biometric information may sell, lease, trade, or otherwise profit from a person’s or a
11 customer’s biometric identifier or biometric information.”

12 84. As alleged above, Facebook violated BIPA by unlawfully profiting from individuals’
13 biometric identifiers and biometric information, including the biometric identifiers and information
14 of Plaintiff and Class Members.

15 85. Facebook’s violations of BIPA were intentional and reckless or, pleaded in the
16 alternative, negligent.

17 86. As a direct and proximate result of Facebook’s violations of BIPA, Plaintiff and Class
18 Members have suffered and will continue to suffer injury.

19 87. Plaintiff and Class Members seek as monetary relief the greater of \$5,000 or actual
20 damages or, pleaded in the alternative, \$1,000 or actual damages.

21 88. Unless and until enjoined and restrained by order of this Court, Facebook’s wrongful
22 conduct will continue to cause great and irreparable injury to Plaintiff and Class Members in that their
23 biometric identifiers and information can be viewed and used by unauthorized persons. Plaintiff and
24 Class Members have no adequate remedy at law for their injuries in that a judgment for monetary
25 damages will not end the misuse of Plaintiff’s and Class Member’s biometric identifiers and
26 information.

27 89. Plaintiff and Class Members also seek punitive damages, injunctive relief, and the
28 reasonable attorney fees, costs, and expenses relating to this action.

COUNT IV

**Violations of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/15(d)
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

90. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

91. Section 15(d) of the BIPA provides that “[n]o private entity in possession of a biometric identifier or biometric information may disclose, redisclose, or otherwise disseminate a person’s or a customer’s biometric identifier or biometric information [...]”

92. As alleged above, Facebook violated BIPA by disclosing and otherwise disseminating, upon information and belief, individuals’ biometric identifiers and information, including the biometric identifiers and information of Plaintiff and Class Member, even though: (a) neither the subjects of the biometric identifiers and information nor their authorized representatives consented to the disclosure; (b) the disclosure did not complete a financial transaction requested or authorized by the subjects of the biometric identifiers and information or their authorized representatives; (c) the disclosure was not required by State or federal law or municipal ordinance; and (d) the disclosure and redisclosure was not required pursuant to a valid warrant or subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

93. Facebook’s violations of BIPA were intentional and reckless or, pleaded in the alternative, negligent.

94. As a direct and proximate result of Facebook’s violations of BIPA, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered and will continue to suffer injury.

95. Plaintiff and Class Members seek as monetary relief the greater of \$5,000 or actual damages or, pleaded in the alternative, \$1,000 or actual damages.

96. Unless and until enjoined and restrained by order of this Court, Facebook’s wrongful conduct will continue to cause great and irreparable injury to Plaintiff and Class Members in that their biometric identifiers and information can be viewed and used by unauthorized persons. Plaintiff and Class Members have no adequate remedy at law for their injuries in that a judgment for monetary

1 damages will not end the misuse of Plaintiff's and Class Member's biometric identifiers and
2 information.

3 97. Plaintiff and Class Members also seek punitive damages, injunctive relief, and the
4 reasonable attorney fees, costs, and expenses relating to this action.

5 **COUNT V**

6 **Violations of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/15(e)**
7 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

8 98. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the
9 preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

10 99. Section 15(e) of the BIPA provides that "[a] private entity in possession of a biometric
11 identifier or biometric information shall:"

12 (1) store, transmit, and protect from disclosure all biometric identifiers and
13 biometric information using the reasonable standard of care within the private entity's
industry; and

14 (2) store, transmit, and protect from disclosure all biometric identifiers and
15 biometric information in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the
16 manner in which the private entity stores, transmits, and protects other confidential
and sensitive information.

17 100. As alleged above, upon information and belief, Facebook violated BIPA because,
18 while in possession of Plaintiff's and Class Members' biometric identifiers and information, it failed
19 to protect from disclosure those biometric identifiers and information: (a) using the reasonable
20 standard of care within Facebook industry; and (b) in a manner that is the same as or more protective
21 than the manner in which Facebook protects and protected other confidential and sensitive information
22 when it voluntarily disclosed the biometrics to third parties.

23 101. Facebook's violations of BIPA were intentional and reckless or, pleaded in the
24 alternative, negligent.

25 102. As a direct and proximate result of Facebook's violations of BIPA, Plaintiff and Class
26 Members have suffered and will continue to suffer injury.

27 103. Plaintiff and Class Members seek as monetary relief the greater of \$5,000 or actual
28 damages or, pleaded in the alternative, \$1,000 or actual damages.

1 111. Facebook acquired and caused to be acquired Plaintiff's and Class Members' biometric
2 identifiers and information through inequitable means in that it collected, captured and otherwise
3 obtained biometric data from Plaintiff's and Class Members' online photos without permission and
4 in violation of Illinois law.

5 112. Plaintiff and Class Members have no adequate remedy at law.

6 113. Under the circumstances, it would be unjust and unfair for Facebook to be permitted
7 to retain any of the benefits obtained from Plaintiff and Class Members and their biometric identifiers
8 and information.

9 114. Under the principles of equity and good conscience, Facebook should not be permitted
10 to retain the biometric identifiers and information belonging to Plaintiff and Class Members because
11 Facebook unlawfully obtained the biometric identifiers and information.

12 115. Facebook should be compelled to disgorge into a common fund or constructive trust,
13 for the benefit of Plaintiff and Class Members, proceeds that it unjustly received as a result of its
14 collection, capture, obtainment, disclosure, redisclosure, dissemination and profiting off of Plaintiff's
15 and Class Members' biometric identifiers and information, including but not limited to the value of
16 the intellectual property derived therefrom.

17 **VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

18 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for a judgment against Defendant as follows:

19 A. Certifying the Class as defined above, appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, and
20 appointing her undersigned counsel as Class counsel;

21 B. Declaring that Defendant's actions, as alleged above, violate §15(a) and (b) of the
22 BIPA, 740 ILCS 14/1 *et seq.*;

23 C. Awarding statutory damages of \$5,000 for each intentional or reckless violation of the
24 BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(2), or alternatively, statutory damages of \$1,000 per negligent
25 violation of the BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(1);

26 D. Awarding injunctive and equitable relief pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(4) requiring
27 Facebook to comply with the BIPA by providing a publicly available retention schedule or guidelines
28 for permanently destroying its users' biometric identifiers and biometric information and forcing

1 Defendant to stop collecting, storing, and using Plaintiff's and the Class members' biometric identifiers
2 and biometric information without first obtaining their informed written consent;

3 E. An order requiring Facebook to disgorge into a common fund or constructive fund, for
4 the benefit of Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class, proceeds that it unjustly received as a
5 result of its collection, capture, obtainment, disclosure, dissemination, and profiting off of Plaintiff's
6 and Class Members' biometric identifiers and information;

7 F. An award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for Plaintiff and members of the
8 proposed Class, as permitted by law;

9 G. Awarding Plaintiff attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(3); and

10 H. Awarding any further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

11 **VII. JURY DEMAND**

12 Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

13 Dated: August 7, 2020

CARLSON LYNCH LLP

14 By: /s/Todd D. Carpenter

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*Pro Hac Vice applications pending

Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class

EXHIBIT C

**SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)**

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

**NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:
(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):**
FACEBOOK, INC.

**Electronically
FILED**
by Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo
ON **8/10/2020**
By **/s/ Una Finau**
Deputy Clerk

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

KELLY WHALEN, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated

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

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.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file 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 attorney, 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.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar 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's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. ¡AVISO! Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): San Mateo Superior Court
400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063

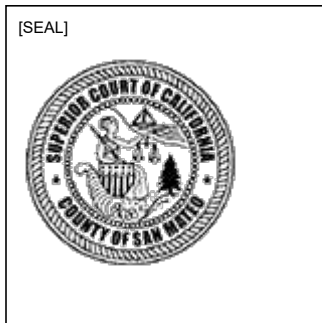
CASE NUMBER: (Número del Caso):
20-CIV-03346

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is: (El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Todd Carpenter of CARLSON LYNCH, LLP, 1350 Columbia St., Ste. 603, San Diego, CA 92101, (619) 762-1900

DATE: 8/10/2020 Neal I. Taniguchi Clerk, by /s/ Unaloto Finau, Deputy
(Fecha) (Secretario) (Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010).)



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. as an individual defendant.
2. as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
3. on behalf of (specify):
under: CCP 416.10 (corporation) CCP 416.60 (minor)
 CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
 CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
 other (specify):
4. by personal delivery on (date)

EXHIBIT D

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address)

CARLSON LYNCH, LLP
TODD D. CARPENTER (234464)
1350 Columbia Street, Suite 603, San Diego, CA 92101

TELEPHONE NO.: 619-762-1910 FAX NO. (Optional): 619-756-6991

ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff Kelly Whalen

FOR COURT USE ONLY

Electronically FILED

by Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo
ON 8/10/2020
By /s/ Una Finau Deputy Clerk

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

STREET ADDRESS: 400 County Center
MAILING ADDRESS:
CITY AND ZIP CODE: Redwood City, CA 94063
BRANCH NAME: Hall of Justice

CASE NAME: Whalen v. Facebook, Inc.

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET

[x] Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000)
[] Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000)

Complex Case Designation

[] Counter [] Joinder
Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)

CASE NUMBER: 20-CIV-03346

JUDGE:
DEPT.:

Items 1-6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort

[] Auto (22)
[] Uninsured motorist (46)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

[] Asbestos (04)
[] Product liability (24)
[] Medical malpractice (45)
[] Other PI/PD/WD (23)

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

[] Business tort/unfair business practice (07)
[] Civil rights (08)
[] Defamation (13)
[] Fraud (16)
[] Intellectual property (19)
[] Professional negligence (25)
[] Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)

Employment

[] Wrongful termination (36)
[] Other employment (15)

Contract

[] Breach of contract/warranty (06)
[] Rule 3.740 collections (09)
[] Other collections (09)
[] Insurance coverage (18)
[] Other contract (37)

Real Property

[] Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14)
[] Wrongful eviction (33)
[] Other real property (26)

Unlawful Detainer

[] Commercial (31)
[] Residential (32)
[] Drugs (38)

Judicial Review

[] Asset forfeiture (05)
[] Petition re: arbitration award (11)
[] Writ of mandate (02)
[] Other judicial review (39)

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)

[] Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
[] Construction defect (10)
[] Mass tort (40)
[] Securities litigation (28)
[] Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
[] Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

[] Enforcement of judgment (20)

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

[] RICO (27)
[x] Other complaint (not specified above) (42)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

[] Partnership and corporate governance (21)
[] Other petition (not specified above) (43)

2. This case [x] is [] is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:

- a. [] Large number of separately represented parties
b. [x] Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
c. [x] Substantial amount of documentary evidence
d. [x] Large number of witnesses
e. [] Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
f. [] Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision

3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. [x] monetary b. [x] nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. [] punitive

4. Number of causes of action (specify): 6: Violation of 740 ILCS 14/15(a); 740 ILCS 14/15(b); 740 ILCS 14/15(c); 740 ILCS 14/15(d)

5. This case [x] is [] is not a class action suit.

6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: August 7, 2020

Todd D. Carpenter



/s/ Todd D. Carpenter

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all 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.

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 Sheet 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 fits 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 writ 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 Sheet 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.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Auto Tort

Auto (22)–Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death
Uninsured Motorist (46) (*if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto*)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
Product Liability (*not asbestos or toxic/environmental*) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice–Physicians & Surgeons
Other Professional Health Care Malpractice
Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (*not civil harassment*) (08)
Defamation (e.g., slander, libel) (13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)
Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice (*not medical or legal*)
Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
Breach of Rental/Lease
Contract (*not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction*)
Contract/Warranty Breach–Seller Plaintiff (*not fraud or negligence*)
Negligent 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
Quiet Title
Other Real Property (*not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or foreclosure*)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)
Residential (32)
Drugs (38) (*if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential*)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ–Administrative Mandamus
Writ–Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter
Writ–Other Limited Court Case Review
Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal–Labor Commissioner Appeals

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-domestic relations*)
Sister State Judgment
Administrative Agency Award (*not unpaid taxes*)
Petition/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-harassment*)
Mechanics Lien
Other Commercial Complaint Case (*non-tort/non-complex*)
Other Civil Complaint (*non-tort/non-complex*)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate Governance (21)
Other Petition (*not specified above*) (43)
Civil Harassment
Workplace Violence
Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse
Election Contest
Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief From Late Claim
Other Civil Petition

EXHIBIT E

Attorney or Party without Attorney (Name/Address) Todd D. Carpenter (CA Bar No. 234464) CARLSON LYNCH LLP 1350 Columbia St., Suite 603, San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: 619-762-1900 State Bar No.:234464 Attorney for: Plaintiff Kelly Whalen	<p style="text-align: center;">FOR COURT USE ONLY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Electronically FILED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">by Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo</p> <p>ON 8/10/2020</p> <p>By <u>/s/ Una Finau</u> Deputy Clerk</p>
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN MATEO 400 COUNTY CENTER REDWOOD CITY, CA 94063	
Plaintiff Kelly Whalen	
Defendant Facebook, Inc.	
Certificate Re Complex Case Designation	Case Number 20-CIV-03346

This certificate must be completed and filed with your Civil Case Cover Sheet if you have checked a Complex Case designation or Counter-Designation

1. In the attached Civil Case Cover Sheet, this case is being designated or counter-designated as a complex case [or as not a complex case] because at least one or more of the following boxes has been checked:
 - Box 1 – Case type that is best described as being [or not being] provisionally complex civil litigation (i.e., antitrust or trade regulation claims, construction defect claims involving many parties or structures, securities claims or investment losses involving many parties, environmental or toxic tort claims involving many parties, claims involving mass torts, or insurance coverage claims arising out of any of the foregoing claims).
 - Box 2 – Complex [or not complex] due to factors requiring exceptional judicial management
 - Box 5 – Is [or is not] a class action suit.

2. This case is being so designated based upon the following supporting information [including, without limitation, a brief description of the following factors as they pertain to this particular case: (1) management of a large number of separately represented parties; (2) complexity of anticipated factual and/or legal issues; (3) numerous pretrial motions that will be time-consuming to resolve; (4) management of a large number of witnesses or a substantial amount of documentary evidence; (5) coordination with related actions

pending in one or more courts in other counties, states or countries or in a federal court; (6) whether or not certification of a putative class action will in fact be pursued; and (7) substantial post-judgment judicial supervision]:

(2) complexity of anticipated factual and/or legal issues; (3) numerous pretrial motions that will be time-consuming to resolve; (4) management of a large number of witnesses or a substantial amount of documentary evidence; (6) certification of a putative class action will in fact be pursued

(attach additional pages if necessary)

- 3. Based on the above-stated supporting information, there is a reasonable basis for the complex case designation or counter-designation [or noncomplex case counter-designation] being made in the attached Civil Case Cover Sheet.



I, the undersigned counsel or self-represented party, hereby certify that the above is true and correct and that I make this certification subject to the applicable provisions of California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 128.7 and/or California Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 5-200 (B) and San Mateo County Superior Court Local Rules, Local Rule 2.30.

Dated: 8/7/2020

Todd D. Carpenter
[Type or Print Name]

/s/ Todd D. Carpenter
[Signature of Party or Attorney For Party]

EXHIBIT F

	<p align="center">SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN MATEO COUNTY 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063 www.sanmateocourt.org</p>	<p align="center">FOR COURT USE ONLY FILED SAN MATEO COUNTY AUG 10 2020 Clerk of the Superior Court By  DEPUTY CLERK</p>
PLAINTIFF: KELLY WHALEN		
DEFENDANT: FACEBOOK, INC		
<p align="center">NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT FOR ALL PURPOSES, DESIGNATION AS COMPLEX CASE, SETTING OF CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE AND COMPLEX FEES DUE</p>		CASE NUMBER: 20-CIV-03346

This case has been filed by Plaintiff(s) as a putative class action. By Standing Order 18-148 of the Presiding Judge, pursuant to California Rules of Court 3.400 and 3.403, this action is automatically deemed a "complex case" and assigned for all purposes to the Court's Complex Civil Litigation Judge, **the Honorable Marie S. Weiner, Department 2**, located at 400 County Center, Courtroom 2E, Redwood City, California 94063, (650) 261-5102.

The parties or their attorneys of record must appear for a Case Management Conference in Department 2 on **11/30/2020 at 9:00 a.m.**

Pursuant to Government Code Section 70616(a), the complex case fee and the first appearance fee must be paid at the time of filing of the first paper in this complex case (Govt.C. 70616(b) and (d)).

Plaintiff(s) pay a single complex case fee of \$1,000 on behalf of all plaintiffs, whether filing separately or jointly.

Defendant(s) pay a complex case fee of \$1,000 each on behalf of each defendant, intervenor, respondent, or adverse party, whether filing separately or jointly, at the time that party files its first paper in this case, not to exceed \$18,000 total.

PLAINTIFF(S) IS/ARE REQUIRED TO SERVE A COPY OF THIS NOTICE ON ALL OTHER PARTIES TO THIS ACTION OR PROCEEDING, and promptly file proof of service.

Date: 8/10/2020

Neal I Taniguchi, Court Executive Officer/Clerk

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am the clerk of this Court, not a party to this cause; that I served a copy of this notice on the below date, by personally delivering a copy of this Notice to the Plaintiff or designee at 400 County Center, Redwood City, California.

Date: 8/10/2020

By: 
 Unaloto Finau, Courtroom Clerk

Mailing List:

TODD D CARPENTER
CARLSON LYNCH LLP
1350 COLUMBIA STREET
SUITE 603
SAN DIEGO CA 92101

EXHIBIT G

Attorney or Party without Attorney: Todd Carpenter, Esq., Bar #234464 Carlson Lynch, LLP 1350 Columbia Street, Suite 603 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone No: 619-762-1910 FAX No: 619-756-6991				For Court Use Only Electronically FILED by Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo 8/27/2020 ON By /s/ Jacqueline Giuliacci Deputy Clerk	
Attorney for: Plaintiff				Ref. No. or File No.:	
Insert name of Court, and Judicial District and Branch Court: San Mateo County Superior Court					
Plaintiff: Kelly Whalen, Individually, et al. Defendant: Facebook, Inc.					
PROOF OF SERVICE Summons & Complaint		Hearing Date:	Time:	Dept/Div:	Case Number: 20CIV03346

1. At the time of service I was at least 18 years of age and not a party to this action.
2. I served copies of the Summons; Class Action Complaint; Civil Case Cover Sheet; Certificate Re Complex Case Designation; ADR Information Sheet; ADR Stipulation and Evaluation Instructions Case Management Statement (blank)
3.
 - a. Party served: Facebook, Inc.
 - b. Person served: Kaitlyn Mannix, Service of Process Intake Clerk, Caucasian, Female, 32 Years Old, Brown Hair, Brown Eyes, 5 Feet 7 Inches, 190 Pounds.
4. Address where the party was served: Corporation Service Company
2710 Gateway Oaks Dr. # 150N
Sacramento, CA 95833
5. I served the party:
 - a. **by personal service.** I personally delivered the documents listed in item 2 to the party or person authorized to receive process for the party (1) on: Tue., Aug. 11, 2020 (2) at: 10:49AM
6. The "Notice to the Person Served" (on the Summons) was completed as follows:
on behalf of: Facebook, Inc.
Under CCP 416.10 (corporation)
7. **Person Who Served Papers:**
 - a. Robert J. Mason
 - b. **Class Action Research & Litigation**
P O Box 740
Penryn, CA 95663
 - c. (916) 663-2562, FAX (916) 663-4955
 - d. **The Fee for Service** was: Recoverable Cost Per CCP 1033.5(a)(4)(B)
 - e. I am: (3) registered California process server
 - (i) Independent Contractor
 - (ii) Registration No.: 03-007
 - (iii) County: Placer

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

Date: Wed, Aug. 12, 2020

