Case 3:17-cv-01215-BJD-JBT Document 1 Filed 10/30/17 Page 1 of 19 PageID 1

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FILED

# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA 2017 OCT 30 AM 11: 13

AARON HIRSCH, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated.

CIVIL ACTION NO. LANGE BISTNICT OF FLOR CA

Plaintiff,

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED** 

FORTEGRA FINANCIAL CORP. and ENSURETY VENTURES, LLC d/b/a OMEGA AUTOCARE,

v.

Defendants.

### **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Aaron Hirsch, ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, brings this Class Action Complaint (the "Complaint") against Defendants Fortegra Financial Corp. and Ensurety Ventures, LLC d/b/a Omega Autocare (collectively, "Defendants"), and alleges, upon personal knowledge as to his own conduct, and upon information and belief as to the conduct of others, as follows:

### INTRODUCTION

- 1. Plaintiff brings this Complaint against Defendants to secure redress because Defendants willfully violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C § 227, et seq. ("TCPA") and invaded Plaintiff's privacy by causing unsolicited calls to be made to the cellular telephones of Plaintiff and members of the Classes (defined below) through the use of an autodialer and/or artificial or pre-recorded voice message.
- 2. Defendants made their unauthorized calls without the recipient's consent using an automatic telephone dialing system ("ATDS") and/or a pre-recorded voice for the purpose of telemarketing and soliciting business from Plaintiff and members of the Classes.

3. The TCPA was enacted to protect consumers from unsolicited and unwanted telephone calls exactly like those alleged in this case. In response to Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff seeks an injunction requiring Defendants to cease all unsolicited telephone calling activities to consumers, and an award of statutory damages to the members of the Classes under the TCPA equal to \$500.00 per violation, together with court costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and treble damages (for knowing and/or willful violations).

### **PARTIES**

- 4. Plaintiff Aaron Hirsch is a citizen of Maryland and resides in Montgomery County, Maryland.
- 5. Defendant Fortegra Financial Corp. ("Fortegra") is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware and maintains its principal place of business in Jacksonville, Florida.
  - Fortegra is a nationwide provider of automotive warranty underwriting services, including for Omega Autocare, and a subsidiary of Tiptree Financial, Inc.
  - b. Fortegra's website touts the company "[a]s a leading provider of credit protection, warranty, and specialty underwriting products and services." Among other things, the Fortegra webpage dedicated to "Automotive Solutions" and "Protection Programs" including "Vehicle Service Contracts", states that Fortegra works "through our preferred partner network to provide plans to consumers." Another Fortegra webpage is dedicated to "Warranty Services for Third Party Administrators" and highlights the company's insurance underwriting and "Turnkey Solutions" such as for "Automotive." In its webpage concerning "Warranty Solutions," Fortegra explains that "[t]hanks

- to vertical alignment, we underwrite and create our own turnkey retail solutions, and deliver valuable services" to its partnering companies.
- c. The company website for Omega Autocare prominently displays its affiliation with Fortegra and includes a large Fortegra company logo on its "About Us" webpage. The website also states that "Omega Auto Care is insured by Lyndon Southern Insurance Company ("Lyndon"), a Fortegra company. Lyndon is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortegra.
- 6. Defendant Ensurety Ventures, LLC d/b/a Omega Autocare ("Omega") is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Missouri and maintains its principal place of business in Jacksonville, Florida.
  - a. Omega markets and sells Omega Autocare warranty policies on behalf of Fortegra.
  - b. Omega claims to be "an administration company" and states that it has "multiple marketing companies that offer our products."
  - c. Omega is managed and operated by its founder and Co-Presidents Patrick
    O'Brien and Brian Fox, and its Director of Operations Jeremy Lemken.
  - d. Upon information and belief, during the relevant period, Omega was also operated by or affiliated with Ensurety Group, Inc. ("Ensurety Group"), a Missouri corporation with offices in Arizona and Missouri. Ensurety Group Inc. was founded in 2002. According to its Bloomberg company profile, Ensurety Group provides computer programming services. During the relevant period, Ensurety Group's officers included its founder Patrick O'Brien, along Joseph Annoreno and Annette Annoreno.

- 7. Defendants and their agents made, arranged for, supervised and approved the telemarketing calls made to Plaintiff and the Classes concerning Omega Autocare.
- 8. Whenever in this Complaint it is alleged that Defendants committed any act or omission, it is meant that the Defendants' officers, directors, vice-principals, agents, servants, or employees committed such act or omission and that at the time such act or omission was committed, it was done with the full authorization, ratification or approval of Defendants or was done in the routine normal course and scope of employment of the Defendants' officers, directors, vice-principals, agents, servants, or employees.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as this action arises under the TCPA, a federal statute.
- 10. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they conduct significant business in this District, and the unlawful conduct alleged in this Complaint occurred in, was directed to, and/or emanated from this District.
- 11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because the matter in controversy in this civil action exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interests and costs, and at least one member of each of the Classes is a citizen of a state different from Defendants'. Further, each of the Classes include at least 100 members.
- 12. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because the wrongful conduct giving rise to this case occurred in, was directed to, and/or emanated from this District.
- 13. Defendants are subject to specific personal jurisdiction in this District because they have continuous and systematic contacts with this District through their telemarketing efforts that

target this District, and the exercise of personal jurisdiction over Defendants in this District does not offend traditional notions of fair play or substantial justice.

### **LEGAL BASIS FOR THE CLAIMS**

- 14. In 1991, Congress enacted the TCPA to regulate the explosive growth of the telemarketing industry. In doing so, Congress recognized that "[u]nrestricted telemarketing ... can be an intrusive invasion of privacy...." Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-243 § 2(5) (1991) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 227).
- 15. Specifically, the TCPA restricts telephone solicitations (*i.e.*, telemarketing) and the use of automated telephone equipment. The TCPA limits the use of automatic dialing systems, artificial or prerecorded voice messages, SMS text messages, and fax machines. It also specifies several technical requirements for fax machines, autodialers, and voice messaging systems principally with provisions requiring identification and contact information of the entity using the device to be contained in the message.
- 16. In its initial implementation of the TCPA rules, the FCC included an exemption to its consent requirement for prerecorded telemarketing calls. Where the caller could demonstrate an "established business relationship" with a customer, the TCPA permitted the caller to place prerecorded telemarketing calls to residential lines. The new amendments to the TCPA, effective October 16, 2013, eliminated this established business relationship exemption. Therefore, all prerecorded telemarketing calls to residential lines and all ATDS calls to wireless numbers violate the TCPA if the calling party does not first obtain express written consent from the called party.

- 17. As of October 16, 2013, unless the recipient has given <u>prior express written</u> <u>consent</u>, the TCPA and Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") rules under the TCPA generally:
  - Prohibit solicitors from calling residences before 8 a.m. or after 9 p.m., local time.
  - Require that solicitors provide their name, the name of the person or entity on
    whose behalf the call is being made, and a telephone number or address at which
    that person or entity may be contacted.
  - Prohibit solicitations to residences that use an artificial voice or a recording.
  - Prohibit any call or text made using automated telephone equipment or an artificial or prerecorded voice to a wireless device or cellular telephone.
  - Prohibit any call made using automated telephone equipment or an artificial or prerecorded voice to an emergency line (e.g., "911"), a hospital emergency number, a physician's office, a hospital/health care facility/elderly room, a cellular telephone, or any service for which the recipient is charged for the call.
  - Prohibit autodialed calls that engage two or more lines of a multi-line business.
  - Prohibit certain calls to members of the National Do Not Call Registry ("NDNC").
- 18. Furthermore, in 2008, the FCC held that "a creditor on whose behalf an autodialed or prerecorded message call is made to a wireless number bears the responsibility for any violation of the Commission's rules." In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, Declaratory Ruling on Motion by ACA International for Reconsideration, 23 FCC

Prior express written consent means "an agreement, in writing, bearing the signature of the person called that clearly authorizes the seller to deliver or cause to be delivered to the person called advertisements or telemarketing messages using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice, and the telephone number to which the signatory authorizes such advertisements or telemarketing messages to be delivered." 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(8).

Rcd. 559, 565, ¶ 10 (Jan. 4, 2008); Birchmeier v. Caribbean Cruise Line, Inc., 2012 WL 7062748 (N.D. Ill., Dec. 31, 2012).

- 19. Accordingly, the entity can be liable under the TCPA for a call made on its behalf, even if the entity did not directly place the call. Under those circumstances, the entity is deemed to have initiated the call through the person or entity that directly placed the call.
- 20. With respect to misdialed or wrong-number calls, the FCC recently clarified that "callers who make calls without knowledge of reassignment and with a reasonable basis to believe that they have valid consent to make the call should be able to initiate one call after reassignment as an additional opportunity to gain actual or constructive knowledge of the reassignment and cease future calls to the new subscriber." In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991, FCC 15-72, 30 F.C.C.R. 7961, ¶¶ 71-72 (July 10, 2015). "If this one additional call does not yield actual knowledge of reassignment, we deem the caller to have constructive knowledge of such." Id. Thus, any second call placed to a wrong number violates the TCPA.
- 21. Finally, the TCPA established the NDCR, as well as the requirement that all businesses that place calls for marketing purposes maintain an "internal" Do-Not-Call list ("IDNC list"). The IDNC is "a list of persons who request not to receive telemarketing calls made by or on behalf of that [seller]." *Id.* The TCPA prohibits a company from calling individuals on its IDNC list or on the IDNC list of a seller on whose behalf the telemarketer calls, even if those individuals' phone numbers are not on the NDNC. *Id.* at § 64.1200(d)(3), (6). Any company, or someone on the company's behalf, who calls a member of the company IDNC violates the TCPA. The called party is then entitled to bring a private action under the TCPA for monetary and injunctive relief.
- 22. The NDNC allows consumers to register their telephone numbers and thereby indicate their desire not to receive telephone solicitations at those numbers. See 47 C.F.R.

§ 64.1200(c)(2). A listing on the Registry "must be honored indefinitely, or until the registration is cancelled by the consumer or the telephone number is removed by the database administrator." *Id.* 

23. The TCPA and implementing regulations prohibit the initiation of telephone solicitations to telephone subscribers to the Registry. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c); 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c)(2).

### **COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 24. Defendants market and administer vehicle service contracts in providing automobile warranties, among other products and services. Unfortunately for consumers, Defendants utilized (and continue to utilize) a sophisticated telephone dialing system to call individuals *en masse* promoting their goods and services. Defendants are believed to have obtained these telephone numbers (*i.e.*, leads) by purchasing marketing lists containing consumers' telephone numbers.
- 25. In Defendants' overzealous attempt to market their goods and services, they placed (and continue to place) phone calls to consumers who never provided consent to the call and to consumers having no relationship with Defendants. Defendants knowingly made (and continue to make) these telemarketing calls without the prior express written consent of the call recipients, and continued to make calls after requests that the calls stop. As such, Defendants not only invaded the personal privacy of Plaintiff and members of the Classes, but also intentionally and repeatedly violated the TCPA.

### FACTUAL BACKGROUND AS TO PLAINTIFF

26. On February 17, 2017, Plaintiff registered on the NDNC his residential telephone assigned a number ending in 4936.

- 27. Plaintiff's residential telephone uses a voice over internet protocol ("VoIP"); a service for which he is charged for the ability to receive and send calls.
- 28. During May and June of 2017, Defendants contacted Plaintiff on his telephone number using an ATDS, as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1), multiple times without first obtaining Plaintiff's written consent and in violation of the NDNC.
- 29. Plaintiff received all calls as described above on his telephone assigned a number ending in 4936.
- 30. On May 12, 2017, Plaintiff received on his telephone a telemarketing robocall made by or on behalf of Defendants. In making that call, the caller used an artificial or pre-recorded voice. Plaintiff's caller ID for the call showed "775-204-2381".
- 31. During the call, Plaintiff was transferred to several live operators, who told him they were calling from the "Dealer Processing Center." The operators explained that they operate as a broker for the Omega Autocare policies and quoted Plaintiff a warranty price of \$3,880.00.
- 32. During the discussion, the call was disconnected. However, within minutes, Mr. Hirsch received another call from Defendants and the operators continued their telemarketing efforts to sell Plaintiff an Omega Autocare warranty policy. Plaintiff then disconnected the call. Plaintiff's caller ID for the call showed "714-733-1261".
- 33. On June 6, 2017, Plaintiff received an additional telemarketing robo call from Defendants concerning Omega Autocare warranty policy. During that call, Plaintiff spoke with a live operator who sought to market and sell him an automobile warranty policy. Plaintiff then disconnected the call.
- 34. On information and belief, and based on the circumstances of the calls as described above, Defendants called Plaintiff using an ATDS.

- 35. Plaintiff understood the purpose of Defendants' calls was to market Defendants' services and solicit business from him.
- 36. Plaintiff did not have a prior business relationship with Defendants, nor was Plaintiff interested in Defendants' services.
- 37. Plaintiff did not consent to being called by Defendants for telemarketing purposes and the calls received from Defendants were an intrusion into Plaintiff's privacy and caused Plaintiff annoyance and an unnecessary expenditure of his time and efforts.
- 38. Plaintiff is the exclusive user of the telephone assigned the number ending in 4936 and the account holder of record for that account.

### **LEGAL BASIS FOR CLAIMS**

- 39. With respect to Plaintiff, Defendants' calls constituted calls that were not for emergency purposes as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(i).
- 40. Plaintiff did not provide Defendants prior express written consent to receive calls to his telephone utilizing an ATDS or artificial or pre-recorded voice, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).
- 41. All calls Defendants made to Plaintiff invaded Plaintiff's privacy and violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1) and/or 47 U.S.C. § 227(c).
- 42. Plaintiff has reason to believe that Defendants have called, and continue to call, thousands of telephone customers to market their products and services without consent required by the TCPA and/or in violation of the NDNC.
- 43. Defendants' repeated violations of the NDNC demonstrate that Defendants failed to establish and implement reasonable practices and procedures to effectively prevent telephone solicitations in violation of the TCPA and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

- 44. In order to redress injuries caused by Defendants' violations of the TCPA, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Classes of similarly situated individuals, bring suit under the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq., which prohibits certain unsolicited telephone calls.
- 45. On behalf of Plaintiff and the Classes, Plaintiff seeks an injunction requiring Defendants to cease all telemarketing to consumers on their telephones and an award of statutory damages to the Class members, together with costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

- 46. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Rule 23(a), Rule 23(b)(2), and Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure individually and on behalf of the Classes, which include:
  - a. The "ATDS Class," consisting of all individuals in the United States who received a telemarketing call for Omega Autocare made by or on behalf of Defendants to the individual's cellular telephone or VoIP telephone line through the use of an automatic telephone dialing system, or pre-recorded or artificial voice, or any other device having the capacity to dial numbers without human intervention, from October 16, 2013 to the date that class notice is disseminated, where Defendants' records fail to indicate prior express written consent from the recipient to make such call;
  - b. The "Robo Call Class" consisting of all individuals in the United States who within four years prior to the commencement of this litigation received a telemarketing call for Omega Autocare made by or on behalf of Defendants to the individual's residential telephone or VoIP telephone line, where Defendants' records fail to indicate prior express written consent from the recipient to make such call; and
  - c. The "NDNC Class," consisting of all persons in the United States who, within four years prior to the commencement of this litigation, received two or more telemarketing calls per year for Omega Autocare made by or on behalf of Defendants on their telephone number that had been registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry.
- 47. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify the Class definitions as warranted as facts are learned in further investigation and discovery.

- 48. Plaintiff and the Class members were harmed by Defendants' acts in at least the following ways: Defendants, either directly or through their agents, illegally contacted Plaintiff and the Class *via* their telephones by using an ATDS, thereby causing Plaintiff and the Class to reduce available telephone time for which Plaintiff and the Class members previously paid or incur certain telephone charges; and Plaintiff and Class members' privacy was invaded.
- 49. The exact size of each of the Classes is presently unknown but can be ascertained through a review of Defendants' records and the NDNC, and it is clear that individual joinder is impracticable. Defendants made telephone calls to thousands of consumers who fall into the definition of each of the Classes.
- 50. There are many questions of law and fact common to the claims of Plaintiff and the Classes, and those questions predominate over any questions that may affect individual members of the Classes.
  - 51. Common questions for the Classes include, without limitation:
    - a. Whether Defendants' conduct violated the TCPA;
    - b. Whether Defendants systematically made telephone calls to consumers who did not previously provide Defendants and/or their agents with prior express written consent to receive such phone calls after October 16, 2013, and/or continued to make calls after being requested to stop;
    - c. Whether Class members are entitled to treble damages based on the willfulness of Defendants' conduct;
    - d. Whether Defendants systematically made telephone calls to consumers after October 16, 2013 (other than calls made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express written consent of the called party) using any automatic dialing system or pre-recorded or artificial voice;

- e. Whether Defendants violated the TCPA by making telemarketing calls to telephone numbers that had been registered on the NDNC; and
- f. Whether Defendants and their agents should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.
- 52. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Classes.

  Plaintiff and the Classes sustained damages as a result of Defendants' uniform wrongful conduct during transactions with Plaintiff and the Classes.
- 53. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Classes, and has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class actions.
- 54. Plaintiff has no interest antagonistic to those of the Classes, and Defendants have no defenses unique to Plaintiff.
- 55. This class action is appropriate for class certification because Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Classes as a whole, thereby requiring the Court's imposition of uniform relief to ensure compatible standards of conduct toward the Classes, and making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the Classes as a whole.
- 56. Defendants' practices challenged herein apply to and affect the Class members uniformly, and Plaintiff's challenge of those practices hinges on Defendants' conduct with respect to the Classes as a whole, not on facts or law applicable only to Plaintiff.
- 57. This case is also appropriate for class certification because class proceedings are superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy given that joinder of all parties is impracticable.
- 58. The damages suffered by the individual members of the Classes will likely be relatively small, especially given the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex litigation necessitated by Defendants' actions.

- 59. Thus, it would be virtually impossible for the individual members of the Classes to obtain effective relief from Defendants' misconduct.
- 60. Even if members of the Classes could sustain such individual litigation, it would still not be preferable to a class action, because individual litigation would increase the delay and expense to all parties due to the complex legal and factual controversies presented in this Complaint.
- 61. By contrast, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court. Economies of time, effort and expense will be fostered and uniformity of decisions ensured.

## FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)

- 62. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each preceding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.
- 63. Defendants, either directly or through their agents, made unsolicited and unauthorized calls using an ATDS or pre-recorded/artificial voice to Plaintiff's and the ATDS Class members' cellular and VoIP telephones for the purpose of marketing Defendants' products and/or services.
- 64. The VoIP telephone service used by Plaintiff and the ATDS Class constitutes an other telephone service under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).
- 65. Defendants made the calls without obtaining prior express written consent from Plaintiff and the ATDS Class.
- 66. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.

- 67. Defendants' conduct invaded the privacy and cause annoyance to Plaintiff and the ATDS Class.
- 68. As a result of Defendants' violations of the TCPA, Plaintiff and the ATDS Class are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
- 69. Plaintiff and the ATDS Class are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

# SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)

- 70. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each preceding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.
- 71. As a result of knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A), by Defendants, Plaintiff and members of the ATDS Class are entitled to treble damages of up to \$1,500 for each and every call made to their cellular or VoIP telephone numbers using an ATDS and/or artificial or prerecorded voice in violation of the statute, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

## THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B)

- 72. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each preceding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.
- 73. Defendants, either directly or through their agents, made unsolicited and unauthorized calls using a pre-recorded or artificial voice to Plaintiff's and the Robo Call Class members' residential or VoIP telephones for the purpose of marketing Defendants' products and/or services.

- 74. Defendants, either directly or through their agents, made the calls without obtaining prior express consent from Plaintiff and the Robo Call Class.
- 75. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.
- 76. Defendants' conduct invaded the privacy and cause annoyance to Plaintiff and the Robo Call Class.
- 77. As a result of Defendants' violations of the TCPA, Plaintiff and the Robo Call Class are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
- 78. Plaintiff and the Robo Call Class are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

### FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the TCPA, § 227(b)(1)(B)

- 79. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each preceding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.
- 80. As a result of knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B), by Defendants, Plaintiff and members of the Robo Call Class are entitled to treble damages of up to \$1,500 for each and every call made to their telephone numbers using an artificial or prerecorded voice in violation of the statute, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

## FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)

81. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each preceding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

- 82. Defendants, either directly or through their agents, made telemarketing calls without obtaining prior express consent and in violation of the NDNC.
- 83. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.
  - 84. Defendants' conduct invaded Plaintiff's privacy.
- 85. As a result of Defendants' violations of the TCPA, Plaintiff and the NDNC Class are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5)(B).
- 86. Plaintiff and the NDNC Class are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

# SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)

- 87. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each preceding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.
- 88. As a result of knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), by Defendants, Plaintiff and members of the NDNC Class are entitled to treble damages of up to \$1,500 for each and every call made to their cellular telephone numbers in violation of the statute, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

### JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff and the Classes demand a jury trial on all issues so triable.

### **RELIEF REQUESTED**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Classes, respectfully request the following relief:

- a. An order certifying this matter as a class action with Plaintiff as Class Representative, and designating Berger & Montague, P.C. and Butzel Long as Class Counsel.
- b. An award of actual or statutory damages for each and every violation to each member of the Classes pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B), § 227(c)(5);
- c. An award of treble actual or statutory damages for each and every knowing and/or willful violation to each member of the Classes pursuant to 47 U.S.C § 227(b)(3)(B), § 227(c)(5);
- d. Injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants' conduct complained of herein, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), § 227(c)(5);
  - e. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on monetary relief; and
  - f. All other and further relief as the Court deems necessary, just and proper.

Dated: October 27, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

Michael Dell'Angelo

Lane L. Vines

Jonathan Z. DeSantis, FL Bar No. 112446

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Attorneys for Plaintiff and Proposed Classes

JS 44 (Rev. 06/17)

### **CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS				DEFENDANTS						
AARON HIRSCH, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situate										
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Montgomery County, M (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Duyal County, FL						
				(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)						
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(C) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)				Attorneys (If Known)						
Berger & Montague, P.C. 1622 Locust Street										
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Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	340 Marine     345 Marine Product	Injury Product			New	Drug Application	☐ 470 Rackete	er Influen		
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of Veteran's Benefits  I 60 Stockholders' Suits	350 Motor Vehicle     355 Motor Vehicle	370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending	07	0 Fair Labor Standards	☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 862 Black Lung (923)		☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/			
☐ 190 Other Contract	Product Liability	380 Other Personal	0 72	Act  O Labon/Management		k Limg (923) C/DFWW (405(g))	Exchan		odines	
☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise	360 Other Personal Injury	Property Damage  385 Property Damage		Relations 0 Railway Labor Act	☐ 864 SSID	Title XVI	28 890 Other S			
	CJ 362 Personal Injury	Product Liability		1 Family and Medical	☐ 865 RSI (	(4U)(g))	C 891 Agricult	mental Ma	iters	
HERER MERCHANICAL	Medical Malpractice	EPRISONER-PETTERO	NS: 0 79	Leave Act  O Other I shor Littertion	EPRPP	M-TAX SUITS	☐ 895 Freedon	a of laforr	nation	
CJ 210 Land Condemnation	1 440 Other Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus:		1 Employee Retirement		s (U.S. Plaintiff	☐ 896 Arbitrat	ion		
220 Foreclosure     230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	441 Voting 442 Employment	☐ 463 Alien Detainee ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate	.	Income Security Act		efendant) —Third Perty	☐ 899 Admini			
240 Torts to Land	1 443 Housing/	Sentence	'			SC 7609	Agency	riew or Ap Docision	-	
O 245 Tort Product Liability O 290 All Other Real Property	Accommodations  3 445 Amer. w/Disabilities -	530 General 535 Death Penalty	5/20 strang	MMIGRATION	_		950 Constitu		of	
4.4	Employment	Other:	O 46	2 Naturalization Application			3000 30	nues		
	446 Amer. w/Dischilities -	☐ 540 Mandamus & Oth ☐ 550 Civil Rights	er   0 46	5 Other Immigration Actions						
	O 448 Education	O 555 Prison Condition	- 1	1020.5			<u> </u>			
		560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of	İ							
		Confinement			<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
	n One Box Only)  moved from (3 3 te Court	Remanded from (Appellate Court	D 4 Rein		erred from	O 6 Multidistr		Multidi		
				(specify)	r District	Litigation Transfer		Litigation Direct F		
		itute under which you a 227	re filing (1	Do not cite jurisdictional stat	utes unless di	versity);				
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIC	Brief description of ca Violation of federa	use:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<del></del>			
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	M CHECK IF THIS UNDER RULE 2	IS A CLASS ACTION 3, F.R.Cv.P.		EMANDS [1499, 144		HECK YES only URY DEMAND:		complai		
VIII. RELATED CASE	(See instructions):			1,000						
IF ANY	(See trainicatoris):	JUDGE Judge Br	ian J. Da	vis	DOCKE	TNUMBER 3	:17-cv-889			
DATE VOLVE 12K		SIGNATURE OF AT	TORNEY C			$\sim$ 1	1. 1-			
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	1/	<del></del>		- July	- W	1- M	ven .			
RECEIPT#AM	10UNT 460.00	APPLYING IFP		JUDGE	39	MAG. JUD	GE JB	T		
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JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 06/17)

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet** 

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- L(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

  United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

  United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

  Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

  Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
  - Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
  - Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
  - Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing
  - Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

    Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
  - Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
  - Multidistrict Litigation -- Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.

    PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statue.
- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description; Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

  Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

  Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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

# **ClassAction.org**

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: Fortegra Financial, Omega Autocare Hit with TCPA Class Action