

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NEW JERSEY DISTRICT COURT

NICOLE RANDO, INDIVIDUALLY AND
ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS
SIMILARLY SITUATED,

Plaintiff,

v.

EDIBLE ARRANGEMENTS
INTERNATIONAL, LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff NICOLE RANDO (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, makes the following allegations based on her personal knowledge of her own acts and, otherwise, upon information and belief including based on investigation of counsel.

NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff brings this action to redress the unlawful commercial practices employed by Defendant Edible Arrangements International, LLC, in negligently and/or willfully contacting Plaintiff on Plaintiff’s cell phone, via text messages, in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq. (“TCPA”), and thereby invading Plaintiff’s privacy. Specifically, Defendant has repeatedly sent commercial text messages to Plaintiff despite an express demand that Defendant stop doing so; indeed, the unwanted texts continue unabated to this day. As detailed herein, this conduct amounts to a clear, ongoing, and unequivocal violation of the TCPA. Accordingly, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for substantial monetary penalties.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Nicole Rando is an individual adult resident and citizen of Atlantic County, New Jersey. Plaintiff is a “person” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).

3. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief alleges, that Defendant Edible Arrangements International, LLC, is a Connecticut limited liability company, with its principal place of business located at 95 Barnes Road, Wallingford, Connecticut 06492. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief alleges, that Defendant is a “person” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(38), and that Defendant, at all times relevant, conducted business in the State of New Jersey and in Atlantic County.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has federal question jurisdiction because this case arises out of violations of federal law. (47 U.S.C. § 227(b); *Mims v. Arrow Financial Services, LLC*, 132 S.Ct. 740, 745-753 (2012).)

5. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because, Defendant does business in this District; because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in this District; and because Plaintiff is a resident of Atlantic County, New Jersey, which falls within the District of New Jersey.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Background of the TCPA

6. The purpose of the TCPA is to protect consumers from unwanted calls and text messages like those received by Plaintiff from Defendant. Indeed: “Voluminous consumer complaints about abuses of telephone technology—for example, computerized calls dispatched to private homes—prompted Congress to pass the TCPA. Congress determined that federal legislation was needed because telemarketers, by operating interstate, were escaping state-law prohibitions on intrusive nuisance calls.” (*Mims, supra*, 132 S.Ct. at 744.) In enacting the TCPA, Congress found that “banning such automated or prerecorded telephone calls to the

home, except when the receiving party consents to receiving the call or when such calls are necessary in an emergency situation affecting the health and safety of the consumer, is the only effective means of protecting telephone consumers from this nuisance and privacy invasion.” (TCPA, Pub.L No. 102-243, § 11.)

7. The courts and the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) have interpreted the TCPA to include unwanted text messages within its prohibitions. (*See Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.*, 569 F.3d 946, 950-954 (9th Cir. 2009); *Kristensen v. Credit Payment Services*, 12 F.Supp.3d 1292, 1300 (D. Nev. 2014).) In its Declaratory Ruling and Order issued on July 10, 2015, the FCC clarified that telephone calls and text messages have the same protections under FCC rules, and that text messages are “calls” for purposes of the TCPA. (Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991; American Association of Healthcare Administrative Management, Petition for Expedited Declaratory Ruling and Exemption; et al, Federal Communications Commission, 30 FCC Rcd. 7961, 8016-8022 (July 10, 2015).)

8. In the same ruling and order, the FCC clarified how a consumer may revoke consent to continue to receive calls, including text messages. (*Id.*, 30 FCC Rcd. at 7993-7999.) The FCC ruled that “[c]onsumers have a right to revoke consent, using *any reasonable method including orally or in writing.*” (*Id.*, 30 FCC Rcd. at 7996; emphasis added.) In this connection, the FCC determined that “callers,” including Defendant here, “may not control consumers’ ability to revoke consent” by “designat[ing] the exclusive means by which consumers must revoke consent.” (*Id.*)

9. The elements of a cause of action under TCPA are “(1) the defendant called a cellular telephone; (2) using an automatic telephone dialing system; (3) without the recipient’s

prior express consent and/or after the recipient had withdrawn consent.” (*Mendez v. C-Two Group, Inc.*, 2015 WL 8477487, at *7 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 10, 2015) (quoting *Meyer v. Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC*, 707 F.3d 1036, 1043 (9th Cir. 2012)).)

10. A consumer may recover \$500 in statutory damages for each violation of TCPA, and \$1500 for violations that are proved to be willful. (*See* 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3), (c)(5)(B); *Bayat v. Bank of the West*, 2015 WL 1744342, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 15, 2015); *Kristensen, supra*, 12 F.Supp.3d at 1308; *Lary v. Trinity Physician Financial & Insurance Services*, 780 F.3d 1101, 1106-1107 (11th Cir. 2015) (treble damages available with showing that defendant knew of violation of TCPA).)

11. Defendant refuses to acknowledge the FCC’s ruling that consumers may “revoke consent using any reasonable method” and refuses to comply with the FCC’s prohibition that Defendants cannot “designate the exclusive means by which consumers must revoke consent.” Specifically, Defendant has designated a single, unreasonably restrictive, means by which a consumer may revoke consent to receive unwanted text messages – specifically, Defendant contends that consumers may only withdraw their consent to receive text messages by sending the word “STOP” to Defendant.

B. Facts of Plaintiff’s Claims Against Defendant

12. In December 2016, Plaintiff consented to receive automated commercial text messages from Defendant. Defendant placed these text messages using an “automatic telephone dialing system” (“ATDS”) as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1). This ATDS has the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, including Plaintiff’s, using a random or sequential number generator.

13. Later, Plaintiff withdrew consent to receive further commercial texts and notified Defendant to stop sending her commercial text messages – multiple times – each time using a reasonable method. For example, Plaintiff instructed Defendant by text: (1) *“Take my contact info off please”*; (2) *“I want to confirm that I have been removed off your contacts”*; (3) *“I asked to be removed from this service a few times. Stop the messages.”* and (4) *Again I want to stop this service thank you.”*

14. Notwithstanding Plaintiff’s unequivocal demand that such text messages cease, Defendant refused to stop sending texts to Plaintiff, claiming that the only way that Plaintiff could withdraw her consent to receive unwanted texts from Defendant was to text “STOP” to Defendant.

15. Defendant’s conduct violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) and/or (b)(1)(B).

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

16. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of herself and all members of the following Class:

All persons in the United States to whom Defendant has sent any automated commercial text message during the applicable statute of limitations period after designating an exclusive means by which consumers may revoke consent to receive text messages from Defendant.

17. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by amendment.

18. Specifically excluded from the proposed Class is Defendant, its officers, directors, and employees. Also excluded from the proposed Class is the Court, the Court’s immediate family and Court staff.

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FRCP 23(a) Factors

19. **Numerosity.** The proposed Class is so numerous that individual joinder of all its members is impracticable. Due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved, however, Plaintiff believes that the total number of Class members is at least in the tens of thousands and members of the Class are numerous and geographically dispersed across the United States. While the exact number and identities of the Class members are unknown at this time, such information can be ascertained through appropriate investigation and discovery. The disposition of the claims of the Class members in a single class action will provide substantial benefits to all parties and to the Court.

20. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation and intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff is a member of the Class described herein and does not have interests antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the other members of the Class.

21. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiff and all members of the Class have been subjected to Defendant's common course of unlawful conduct as complained of herein and are entitled to the same statutory damages based on Defendant's wrongful conduct as alleged herein.

22. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact.** There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the plaintiff class and these common questions predominate over any questions that may affect individual Class members. Common questions of fact and law include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) Whether Defendant transmitted commercial text messages to Plaintiff and Class Members;
- b) Whether Defendant purported to designate the word “STOP” as the exclusive means by which consumers may revoke consent to receive such messages; and
- c) Whether Defendant’s conduct constitutes a violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) and/or (b)(1)(B).

FRCP 23(b)(2)

23. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, thereby warranting injunctive relief pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), whereby the above-referenced misconduct would be terminated, which would be appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole. The prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.

24. Relief pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A) is necessary to prevent further illegal business practices by Defendant. Money damages alone will not afford adequate and complete relief, and the relief sought is necessary to restrain Defendant from continuing to commit its illegal policies.

FRCP 23(b)(3)

25. **Common Issues Predominate:** As set forth in detail above, common issues of fact and law predominate because all of Plaintiff’s TCPA claims are based on a common course of conduct – specifically, whether Defendant has purported to designate the exclusive means by which consumers may withdraw consent to receive text messages from Defendant.

26. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the present controversy. Individual joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable. Even if individual Class members had the resources to pursue individual litigation, it would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which the individual litigation would proceed. The conduct of this action as a class action conserves the resources of the parties and of the judicial system and protects the rights of the Class members. Furthermore, for many, if not most, a class action is the only feasible mechanism that allows an opportunity for legal redress and justice.

27. Certification is also warranted under Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final relief pursuant to TCPA appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

Based on the foregoing allegations, Plaintiff's claims for relief include the following:

COUNT I

NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT ("TCPA"), 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.

28. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of this complaint as though fully set forth herein.

29. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute multiple negligent 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.

30. As a result of Defendants' negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq., Plaintiff and each member of the 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).

31. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to, and seek, injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

32. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT II

KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT ("TCPA"), 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.

33. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the preceding and subsequent paragraphs of this complaint as though fully set forth herein.

34. As noted above, Defendant continued to send text messages to the class after purporting to designate an exclusive means by which consumers could revoke consent to receive such text messages. These acts constitute knowing and/or willful 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.

35. As a result of Defendants' knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq., Plaintiff and each member of the Class are entitled to an award of \$1500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

36. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to, and seek, injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

37. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

DEMAND/PRAAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of herself and members of the Class defined herein, prays for judgment and relief as follows:

On the First Cause of Action

- A. For certification of the putative Class;
- B. Based on Defendants' negligent violations of the TCPA as set forth herein, an award to Plaintiff and each member of the Class of \$500 in statutory violations for each violation of the TCPA set forth herein, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B);
- C. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future;
- D. Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- E. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem appropriate.

On the Second Cause of Action

- F. For certification of the putative Class;
- G. Based on Defendants' knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA as set forth herein, an award to Plaintiff and each member of the Class of up to \$1500 in statutory violations for each violation of the TCPA set forth herein, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C);
- H. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future;
- I. Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- J. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff and Class Members hereby demand trial by jury.

Respectfully submitted,
CLARK LAW FIRM, PC

By:


MARK W. MORRIS, ESQ.

Gerald H. Clark, Esq. NJ Bar No.048281997
Mark W. Morris, Esq. NJ Bar No. 118292015
Lazaro Berenguer, Esq.
811 Sixteenth Avenue
Belmar, New Jersey 07719
Phone: (732) 443-0333
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Fax: (504) 524-5763

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Dated: February 1, 2017

JS 44 (Rev. 1/16)

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
 NICOLE RANDO, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHER SIMILARLY SITUATED

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Atlantic County, NJ
 (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, Email and Telephone Number)
 Clark Law Firm, PC
 811 16th Avenue
 Belmar, New Jersey 07719

DEFENDANTS
 EDIBLE ARRANGEMENTS INTERNATIONAL, LLC

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant New Haven, CT
 (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 U.S. Government Plaintiff

2 U.S. Government Defendant

3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)

4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | PTF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

| CONTRACT | TORTS | FORFEITURE/PENALTY | BANKRUPTCY | OTHER STATUTES | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise | PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice | PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions | <input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609 | <input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes |

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 U.S.C. 1391

Brief description of cause:
 Plaintiff and the Class seek redress for Defendant's violations of the TCPA.

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

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

DATE 2-1-2017 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
- United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the six 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 date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- 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.

CLARK LAW FIRM

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

811 Sixteenth Avenue
Belmar, New Jersey 07719
Tel: 732-443-0333
Fax: 732-894-9647

February 1, 2017

ClarkLawNJ.com



VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

United States District Court for
the District of New Jersey
Mitchell H. Cohen Courthouse
4th & Cooper Streets
Camden, New Jersey 08101
Attn: Court Clerk

Gerald H. Clark*

*Certified By the Supreme Court
of New Jersey as a
Civil Trial Attorney*

Re: **Nicole Rando et al v. Edible Arrangements International,
et al**
Our File No.: 3342

William S. Peck
Stephanie Tolnai
Mark W. Morris
Lazaro Berenguer
Cathleen Christie

Dear Sir/Madam:

Enclosed herewith please find a signed original of a Complaint and Jury Demand along with a Civil Cover Sheet in connection with the above-captioned matter. Please file accordingly.

**New Jersey and
New York Bars*

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Of Counsel

John J. Bruno, Jr.
Joseph T. Duchak
Robert A. Ferraro
Teresa M. Graw

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark W. Morris".

MARK W. MORRIS
For the Firm

MWM:sm
Enclosure

Clerk Letter Filing Complaint 2.1.17

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [TCPA Class Action Filed Against Edible Arrangements Over Unsolicited Texts](#)
