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10	Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed C	Class							
11	UNITED STATES	DIST	TRICT COURT						
12									
13		. 011							
14	VICTOR M. AGRAS, an individual, on	CA	SE NO.						
15	behalf of himself and others similarly								
16	situated	FO:	ASS ACTION COMPLAINT						
17	PLAINTIFF,	T O.	IX.						
18	V.	1.	Violation of the Fair Credit						
19	KEMPER SPORTS MANAGEMENT,		Reporting Act for Failure to Make Proper Disclosures, 15 U.S.C. §						
20	INC.; and DOES 1 thru 50, inclusive		1681b(b)(2)(A)(i);						
21	DEFENDANTS.	2.	Violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act for Failure to Obtain						
22			Proper Authorization, 15 U.S.C. §						
23			1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii);						
		DE	MAND FOR A JURY TRIAL						
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Plaintiff VICTOR M. AGRAS ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, alleges on information and belief, except for his own acts and knowledge, the following:

<u>I.</u>

INTRODUCTION

- 1. Defendant KEMPER SPORTS MANAGEMENT, INC. ("Defendant") is a California Corporation and at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.
- 2. Defendant provides municipal and public golf courses, private clubs, resorts, development, and renovation.
- 3. Plaintiff applied, was hired, and performed work for Defendant in Palm Desert, California.
- 4. Upon information and belief, during the application process, Plaintiff filled out Defendant's standard "Authorization of Background Investigation" form ("standard FCRA form") permitting Desert Willow Golf Resort to obtain a consumer report verifying Plaintiff's background and experience.
 - 5. Defendant's standard FCRA form is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.
- 6. Defendant's standard FCRA form is a single "document" for purposes of the FCRA and consists of a disclosure and authorization.
- 7. Defendant's standard FCRA form is invalid on two separate grounds. First, Defendant's standard FCRA form violates the "standalone" disclosure requirement in 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(i) (the FCRA disclosure must be "in a document that consists solely of the disclosure"). *Gilberg v. California Check Cashing Stores, LLC*, 913 F.3d 1169, 1175 (9th Cir. 2019); *Walker v. Fred Meyer, Inc.*, 953 F.3d 1082 (9th Cir. 2020). Second, Defendant's standard FCRA form violates the "clear and conspicuous disclosure" requirement in 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(i) because Defendant's standard FCRA form combines both federal and state disclosures. *Id.* at 1176.

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- 8. Since Defendant's standard FCRA form is non-complaint, Plaintiff was confused regarding the nature of rights under the FCRA and accordingly did not give valid authorization for Defendant to procure a consumer report in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 9. Plaintiff now brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and a nationwide class, defined as:
 - (a) All individuals in the United States who filled out Defendant's "Authorization of Background Investigation" form at any time during the period beginning five (5) years prior to the filing of this action to the present. (the "Proposed Class")

II.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 10. The Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 15 U.S.C. §1681 of the FCRA.
- 11. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(d) because Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district, maintains offices in this district, and the actions at issue took place in this district.

III.

THE PARTIES

- A. PLAINTIFF
- 12. Plaintiff completed Defendant's standard FCRA form on June 14, 2019.
 - B. <u>DEFENDANT</u>
- 13. Defendant is a California Corporation. At all times relevant herein, Defendant conducted and continues to conduct business throughout the State of California including hiring and employees such as Plaintiff.
- 14. Defendant's entity address listed with the California Secretary of State is 500 Skokie Boulevard #444 Northbrook, IL 60062.

- 15. Defendant requires Plaintiff and all other persons similarly situated to fill out Defendant's standard FCRA form (Exhibit 1) permitting Defendant to obtain a consumer report verifying the applicant's background and experience.
- 16. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon allege that each Defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendant, and/or carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and/or the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendant.

IV.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 17. The FCRA provides individuals with a number of rights. Specifically, pertaining to employment-related background checks referred to as "consumer reports", the FCRA provides that a prospective employee must give valid written authorization to the background check after receiving a compliant written disclosure.
- 18. The FCRA's disclosure and authorization requirements are listed in 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A).

<u>V.</u>

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 19. In connection with his employment, Plaintiff was required to fill out Defendant's standard FCRA form (Exhibit 1) permitting Defendant to obtain a consumer report verifying Plaintiff's background and experience.
 - 20. Plaintiff filled out Defendant's standard FCRA form on June 14, 2019.
- 21. Upon information and belief, Defendant required all similarly situated persons to complete the same standard FCRA form.
- 22. Defendant's standard FCRA form is a single "document" for purposes of the FCRA and consists of a disclosure and authorization.

Defendant's standard FCRA form contained extraneous information such as state disclosures in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(i)'s so-called "standalone" disclosure and "clear and conspicuous" requirements. *Gilberg*, 913 F.3d at 1175-76; *Walker*, 953 F.3d at 1088.

- 23. Accordingly, Plaintiff was confused regarding the nature of his rights under the FCRA and did not give valid authorization for Defendant to procure a consumer report in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 24. Nevertheless, Defendant procured or caused to be procured Plaintiff's consumer report.
- 25. Defendant's failure to provide a compliant disclosure, and failure to obtain proper authorization, deprived Plaintiff and others similarly situated of the right to information and the right to privacy guaranteed by 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A). *Syed v. M-I, LLC*, 853 F.3d 492, 499 (9th Cir. 2017).
- 26. By including extraneous information in its standard FCRA form, Defendant's conduct is contrary to the plain language of the statute, case law, and unambiguous regulatory guidance from the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC").
- 27. Thus, Defendant "willfully" violated the FCRA. Defendant knew that its standard FCRA form must not contain surplus or extraneous information related to state disclosures and must be clear and not likely to confuse a reasonable reader.

<u>VI.</u>

THE CLASS

28. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated as a Class Action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(3) of the F.R.C.P. Plaintiff satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) for the prosecution of this action as a class action. Plaintiff seeks to represent a Class composed of and defined as follows:

All individuals in the United States who filled out Defendant's

- "Authorization of Background Investigation" form at any time during the period beginning five (5) years prior to the filing of this action to the present. (the "Proposed Class")
- 29. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the Class description with greater specificity or further division into subclasses or limitation to particular issues.
- 30. This class action on behalf of members of the Proposed Class meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of a class action as set forth in Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(3) of the F.R.C.P.
 - A. <u>Numerosity</u>
- 31. The Proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable.
- 32. While the precise number of members of the Proposed Class has not been determined at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant, during the relevant period, had applicants that numbered well over 1,000.
- 33. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's records will provide information as to the number of all members of the Proposed Class.
 - B. <u>Commonality</u>
- 34. There are questions of law and fact common to the Proposed Class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:
 - a. Whether Defendant's standard FCRA form (Exhibit 1) is "in a document that consists solely of the disclosure" (15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i));
 - b. Whether Defendant's standard FCRA form (Exhibit 1) meets 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i)'s "clear and conspicuous disclosure" requirement;
 - c. Whether Defendant acquires applicants' consumer reports without authorization in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii); and
 - d. Whether Defendant "willfully" violated the FCRA pursuant to 15

U.S.C. §1681n.

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Typicality

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- C.
- The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the 35. members of the Proposed Class.
- Plaintiff is a member of the Proposed Class. Plaintiff filled out 36. Defendant's "Authorization of Background Investigation" form (Exhibit 1) in connection with his employment.
- Plaintiff was subjected to the same unlawful practices as other members 37. of the Proposed Class. Plaintiff suffered the same injuries and seek the same relief as the members of the Proposed Class.
 - Adequacy of Representation D.
- 38. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Proposed Class.
- 39. Counsel for Plaintiff are competent and experience in litigation large complex consumer and wage and hour class actions.
 - Predominance and Superiority of a Class Action E.
- A class action is superior to other available means for fair and efficient 40. adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all members of the Proposed Class is not practicable, and questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members.
- 41. Class action treatment will allow those similarly situated persons to litigate their claims in the manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.
- 42. Class action treatment will allow a large number of similarly situated employees to prosecute their common claims in a single forum, simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that

numerous individual actions would require. Further, the monetary amounts due to many individual class members are likely to be relatively small, and the burden and expense of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the members of the Proposed Class to seek and obtain relief. Moreover, a class action will serve an important public interest by permitting employees harmed by Defendant's unlawful practices to effectively pursue recovery of the sums owed to them.

VII.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO MAKE PROPER DISCLOSURE IN VIOLATION OF THE FCRA

[15 U.S.C. § 1681B(B)(2)(A)(I), ET SEQ.]

(BY PLAINTIFF AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE PROPOSED CLASS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

- 43. Plaintiff, and the other members of the Proposed Class, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this complaint.
- 44. Under the FCRA, it is unlawful to procure a consumer report or cause a consumer report to be procured for employment purposes, unless:
 - (i) a clear and conspicuous disclosure has been made in writing to the consumer at any time before the report is procured or causes to be procured, in a document that consists solely of the disclosure, that a consumer report may be obtained for employment purposes; and
 - (ii) the consumer has authorized in writing (which authorization may be made on the document referred to in clause (i)) the procurement of the report.
- 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681b(b)(2)(A)(i)-(ii)
 - 45. Defendant's standard FCRA form is unlawful on two separate grounds.

- First, Defendant's standard FCRA form violates the so-called "standalone" disclosure requirement in 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(i) (the FCRA disclosure must be "in a document that consists solely of the disclosure") because Defendant's standard FCRA form combines both federal and state disclosures, among other extraneous and irrelevant information. *Gilberg*, 913 F.3d at 1175; *Walker*, 953 F.3d at 1088.
- 46. Second, Defendant's standard FCRA form violates the "clear and conspicuous disclosure" requirement in 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(i). The FCRA disclosure is unclear, as it would "confuse a reasonable reader because it combines federal and state disclosures." *Gilberg*, 913 F.3d at 1176.
- 47. The violations of the FCRA were willful based on the clear statutory text, case law guidance, and regulatory guidance. The statutory text of the standalone requirement is straightforward. The word "solely" in subsection (i) and the one express exception in subsection (ii), which allows the authorization to be on the same document as the disclosure, shows that "the FCRA should not be read to have implied exceptions[.]" *Gilberg*, 913 F.3d at 1175 (citing to *Syed*, 853 F.3d at 501-03).
- 48. Defendant also had specific case law to provide guidance. *See Gilberg*, 913 F.3d at 1175 ("*Syed*'s holding and statutory analysis were not limited to liability waivers; *Syed* considered the standalone requirement with regard to *any surplusage*") (citing to *Syed*, 853 F.3d at 501) (emphasis added).
- 49. Lastly, informal guidance from the FTC is unambiguous that no extraneous information should be included in the FCRA disclosure. *See* FTC, Opinion Letter, 1997 WL 33791227, at *1 (Oct. 21, 1997) ("[The] document should include nothing more than the disclosure and the authorization for obtaining a consumer report."); FTC, Opinion Letter, 1998 WL 34323748, at *2 (Feb. 11, 1998) (disclosure may describe the "nature of the consumer reports" it covers, but otherwise should "not be encumbered with extraneous information"); FTC, Opinion

Letter, 1998 WL 34323756, at *1 (June 12, 1998) (inclusion of a waiver in a disclosure form violates Section 1681b(b)(2)(A)).

- 50. In addition, Defendant's violation of the "clear and conspicuous disclosure" requirement was willful. Defendant knew that its standard disclosure form must be clear and not contain extraneous information, such as state disclosures, that would confuse a reasonable person about the nature of his rights under the FCRA.
- 51. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are entitled to statutory damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for every willful violation of the FCRA, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1)(A).
- 52. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are also entitled to punitive damages for these willful violations, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1681n(a)(2).
- 53. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are further entitled to recover their costs and attorneys' fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1681n(a)(3).

VIII.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

FOR FAILURE TO OBTAIN PROPER AUTHORIZATION IN

VIOLATION OF THE FCRA

[15 U.S.C. § 1681B(B)(2)(A)(II)]

(BY PLAINTIFF AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE PROPOSED CLASS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

- 54. Plaintiff, and the other members of the Proposed Class, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 55. Since Defendant's standard FCRA form contains extraneous information, such as state disclosures, the FCRA disclosure does not consist "solely" of the disclosure nor is it "clear and conspicuous" as required by 15 U.S.C. §

1681b(b)(2)(A)(i).

- 56. Accordingly, Plaintiff was confused regarding the nature of his rights under the FCRA and did not give valid authorization for Defendant to procure a consumer report in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 57. Nevertheless, Defendant procured a consumer report or caused a consumer report to be procured for employment purposes on Plaintiff and the Proposed Class in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A).
- 58. This violation of the FCRA is willful. 15 U.S.C. §1681n. Defendant knew that its standard FCRA form must standalone and must be clear and conspicuous. In addition, Defendant knew that proper authorization is not possible without a legally compliant disclosure.
- 59. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are entitled to statutory damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for every willful violation of the FCRA, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1)(A).
- 60. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are also entitled to punitive damages for these willful violations, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2).
- 61. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are further entitled to recover their costs and attorneys' fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(3).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 1. On behalf of the Proposed Class:
 - A) That the Court certify the First and Second Causes of Action asserted by the Proposed Class as a Class Action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 23(b)(2) and/or (3);
 - B) A determination and judgment that Defendant willfully violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681(b)(2)(A)(i) and(ii) of the FCRA;

- C) Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1)(A), an award of statutory damages to Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class in an amount equal to \$1,000 for Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class for Defendant's willful violation of the FCRA;
- D) Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2), an award of punitive damages to Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class;
- E) An award for costs of suit and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(3); and,
- F) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of his claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.

DATED: October 8, 2020

KINGSLEY & KINGSLEY, APC

By:

Eric B. Kingsley Kelsey M. Szamet

Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT "1"

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Authorization of Background Investigation

I have carefully read and understand this Disclosure and Authorization form and the attached summary of rights under the Fair Credit Reporting Act. By my signature below, I consent to preparation of background reports by a consumer reporting agency such as HireRight, Inc. ("HireRight"), and to the release of such background reports to the Company and its designated representatives and agents, for the purpose of assisting the Company in making a determination as to my eligibility for employment (including independent contractor assignments, as applicable), promotion, retention or for other lawful employment purposes. I understand that if the Company hires me or contracts for my services, my consent will apply, and the Company may, as allowed by law, obtain additional background reports pertaining to me, without asking for my authorization again, throughout my employment or contract period from HireRight and/or other consumer reporting agencies.

I understand that information contained in my employment or contractor application, or otherwise disclosed by me before or during my employment or contract assignment, if any, may be used for the purpose of obtaining and evaluating background reports on me. I also understand that nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of employment or contract for services.

I hereby authorize all of the following, without limitation, to disclose information about me to the consumer reporting agency and its agents: law enforcement and all other federal, state and local agencies, learning institutions (including public and private schools, colleges and universities), testing agencies, information service bureaus, credit bureaus, record/data repositories, courts (federal, state and local), motor vehicle records agencies, my past or present employers, the military, and all other individuals and sources with any information about or concerning me. The information that can be disclosed to the consumer reporting agency and its agents includes, but is not limited to, information concerning my employment and earnings history, education, credit history, motor vehicle history, criminal history, military service, professional credentials and licenses.

By my signature below, I also certify the information I provided on and in connection with this form is true, accurate and complete. I agree that this form in original, faxed, photocopied or electronic (including electronically signed) form, will be valid for any background reports that may be requested by or on behalf of

the Company.							
California, Minnesota or Oklaho (whenever you have such right unde obtained on you by the Company.							
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Applicant Signature			Date	0/14/19			
IDENTIFYING INF					CY		
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This information will be used only for background screening purposes and will not be taken into consideration in any employment decisions.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: Kemper Sports Hit with Class Action Over Alleged 'Non-Compliant' Background Check Authorization Form