

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

BRADY COHEN, individually and on behalf  
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHARLES TYRWHITT, INC. and  
NAVISTONE, INC.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.:

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Plaintiff Brady Cohen (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of his counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to himself and his counsel, which are based on personal knowledge.

**NATURE OF THE CASE**

1. This is a class action suit brought against Defendants Charles Tyrwhitt, Inc. (“CTShirts”) and NaviStone, Inc. (“NaviStone”) (collectively, “Defendants”) for wiretapping the computers of visitors to Defendant CTShirts’ website, CTShirts.com. NaviStone employs these wiretaps to observe visitors’ keystrokes, mouseclicks and other electronic communications in real time for the purpose of gathering visitors’ Personally Identifiable Information (“PII”) to de-anonymize those visitors – that is, to match previously unidentifiable website visitors to postal names and addresses. These wiretaps enable Defendants to immediately, automatically, and secretly observe the keystrokes, mouseclicks and other electronic communications of visitors regardless of whether the visitor ultimately makes a purchase from CTShirts. By doing so,

Defendants have violated Title I of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-22, also known as the “Wiretap Act,” which prohibits the intentional interception of wire, oral, and electronic communications unless specifically authorized by a court order.

2. On several occasions within the past 6 months, Plaintiff Brady Cohen visited CTShirts.com, but has never made any purchase from CTShirts. During each of Plaintiff’s visits CTShirts wiretapped his electronic communications with the website, disclosed the intercepted data to NaviStone in real time, and used the intercepted data to attempt to learn his identity, postal address, and other PII.

3. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and a class of all persons whose electronic communications were intercepted through the use of NaviStone’s wiretap on CTShirts.com, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2520, and seeks all civil remedies provided under the Wiretap Act including but not limited to statutory damages of \$10,000 per class member.

### **PARTIES**

4. Plaintiff Brady Cohen is a natural person and citizen of the State of New York who resides in New York, New York. Several times over the last two years, Mr. Cohen browsed Defendant CTShirts’ website at CTShirts.com while shopping for dress shirts. Although Mr. Cohen never purchased anything from Defendants and never consented to any interception, disclosure or use of his electronic communications, Mr. Cohen’s keystrokes, mouseclicks and other electronic communications were intercepted in real time and were disclosed to NaviStone through CTShirts’ use of NaviStone’s wiretap. Mr. Cohen was unaware at the time that his keystrokes, mouseclicks and other electronic communications were being intercepted and disclosed to a third party.

5. Defendant Charles Tyrwhitt, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 10 Presidential Way, Woburn, Massachusetts. CTShirts does business

throughout New York and the entire United States. “Charles Tyrwhitt has earned a reputation as one of Wall Street's favorite clothing companies...”<sup>1</sup> In April of 2016, it was reported that CTShirts’ “[s]ales grew from £145 million to £173 million in the year ending August 1, 2015 and profits rose from £17.5 million to £18.6 million.”<sup>2</sup>

6. Defendant NaviStone, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1308 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. NaviStone does business throughout New York and the entire United States. NaviStone is an online marketing company and data broker that deals in U.S. consumer data.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7. This action is brought pursuant to the federal Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510, *et seq.*

8. The jurisdiction of this Court is predicated on 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

9. Both Defendants transact business in this District. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Plaintiff resides in this District, Defendants do substantial business in this District, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims took place within this District.

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants conduct substantial business within New York, such that Defendants have significant, continuous, and pervasive contacts with the State of New York. Furthermore, a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims took place within New York.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.businessinsider.com/charles-tyrwhitt-mens-dress-shirt-sale-2017>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/markets/article-3555327/Shirt-boss-Nick-Wheeler-trousers-16m-profits-Charles-Tyrwhitt-continue-soar.html>

**FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS**

**Overview Of NaviStone's Wiretaps**

11. Defendant NaviStone is a marketing company and data broker that deals in U.S. consumer data. NaviStone's business model involves entering into voluntary partnerships with various e-commerce websites. Upon partnering with NaviStone, these e-commerce websites will agree to insert a small parcel of computer code into their websites, which is provided by NaviStone (and is written by NaviStone). This small parcel of computer code serves as a so-called "back door" in computer terminology – its function is to retrieve and execute a much larger portion of JavaScript code that is remotely hosted on NaviStone's servers. As NaviStone explains on <http://navistone.com>, "[a]dding a simple line of code to each page of your website enables a wealth of new marketing data."

12. This "back door" code permits NaviStone to execute its own computer code on the websites of its e-commerce partners. Stated otherwise, the "simple line of code" that NaviStone requests its partners add "to each page of [their] website[s]" serves to call and execute remote computer code that is: (i) provided by NaviStone, (ii) written by NaviStone, and (iii) hosted on a remote server by NaviStone.

13. As currently deployed, NaviStone's remote code functions as a wiretap. That is, when connecting to a website that runs this remote code from NaviStone, a visitor's IP address and other PII is sent to NaviStone in real-time. NaviStone's code will then continue to spy on the visitor as he or she browses the website, instantaneously reporting the visitor's every keystroke and mouse click to NaviStone. This real-time interception and transmission of visitors' electronic communications begins as soon as the visitor loads CTShirts.com into their web

browser. Every keystroke and mouseclick is instantaneously intercepted and transmitted to NaviStone through the wiretap. This real-time transmission includes, among other things, information typed on forms located on CTShirts.com, regardless of whether the user completes the form or clicks “Submit.” Upon transmission to NaviStone, this information is used to de-anonymize website visitors.

14. NaviStone maintains a back-end database containing data and profiles on consumers across the U.S., which includes consumers’ names and mailing addresses. As users browse the various e-commerce websites that deploy NaviStone code, NaviStone attempts to “match” website visitors with records of real-life people maintained in its back-end database. This matching may occur as simply as running a database query to correlate the IP address of a website visitor, though NaviStone may also attempt to match user profiles through the use of names, addresses, and other PII. Once a match is found, NaviStone de-anonymizes the user and updates its back-end database with the user’s current browsing activities and PII.

15. NaviStone has partnered with hundreds e-commerce websites since beginning its operations. By combining and correlating its data, NaviStone can watch consumers as they browse hundreds of participating e-commerce sites, in real-time.

16. Pursuant to an agreement with NaviStone, CTShirts intentionally embedded NaviStone’s software coded wiretap on CTShirts.com

17. NaviStone obfuscates the wiretap codes through dummy domains to attempt to conceal its activities. For example, part of NaviStone’s remote code running on the CTShirts is located at <http://code.murdoog.com/onetag/C157391DB2661F.js> (as of the writing of this Complaint).

18. On June 20, 2017, a leading tech news website, gizmodo.com, published an

exposé on NaviStone’s wiretaps entitled “Before You Hit ‘Submit,’ This Company Has Already Logged Your Personal Data.”<sup>3</sup> The Gizmodo article describes NaviStone as “a company that advertises its ability to unmask anonymous website visitors and figure out their home addresses.”<sup>4</sup> The article revealed that NaviStone is “in the business of identifying ‘ready to engage’ customers and matching ‘previously anonymous website visitors to postal names and addresses.’ [NaviStone] says it can send postcards to the homes of anonymous website shoppers within a day or two of their visit, and that it’s capable of matching ‘60-70% of your anonymous site traffic to Postal names and addresses.’”<sup>5</sup>

19. Indeed, on its own website, NaviStone boasts that it “invented progressive website visitor tracking technology,” which allows it to “reach [] previously unidentifiable website visitors.”<sup>6</sup> According to NaviStone, “[b]y simply adding one line of code to each website page, you can unlock a new universe of ‘ready to engage’ customers.”<sup>7</sup>

20. NaviStone also explains how to implement this software wiretap on its clients’ webpages:

- 1: Insert One Line Of Code On Each Webpage.  
We’ll provide you and your IT team with a short tracking code (and instructions) to insert on *each page* of your website. Data collection begins immediately and is reviewed for quality by our staff.
- 2: Identify Engaged Website Visitors.  
Data is stored in a secure environment specifically dedicated to your company’s information. Website visitors are identified as direct marketing prospects or reactivation targets based on their level of engagement on your site, as identified by unique algorithms developed by our data

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<sup>3</sup> <https://gizmodo.com/before-you-hit-submit-this-company-has-already-logge-1795906081>

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.navistone.com/>

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

scientists.

- 3: Identify Verified Names and Addresses.  
When unidentified website visitors show an intent to purchased based on the modeling process described above, NaviStone® will secure postal names and addresses to include in your direct marketing prospecting and reactivation programs. ...
- 4: Use, Expand, Repeat.  
NaviStone® will continue to track website behavior to identify new, unique prospects and reactivation targets so you can expand and optimize this unique process for success time and time again.<sup>8</sup>

21. NaviStone’s wiretap intercepts communications in real time. As *Gizmodo* put it, “before you hit ‘submit,’ this company has already logged your personal data.”<sup>9</sup> *Consumerist* also shared the same concern: “these forms collect your data even if you don’t hit ‘submit.’”<sup>10</sup>

22. NaviStone’s wiretap is engaged as soon as the visitor arrives at CTShirts.com. By merely loading the main page on CTShirts.com, with no other action, the visitor is connected to NaviStone’s wiretap, which begins to intercept and monitor their communications.

23. As the visitor interacts with CTShirts.com, for example, by adding an item to a shopping cart, typing information onto a form, viewing an item, etc., all of these communications are intercepted and disclosed to NaviStone in real time, through the wiretap. Indeed, as will be demonstrated below, when NaviStone’s code is deployed on a webpage that contains an online form – such as a “sign up” page or an “account registration” page – the data is sent to NaviStone as it is typed. Visitors do not need to click “Submit” on the form, or take any

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.navistone.com/how-it-works> (last visited Nov. 3, 2017).

<sup>9</sup> <https://gizmodo.com/before-you-hit-submit-this-company-has-already-logge-1795906081> (last visited Nov. 3, 2017).

<sup>10</sup> <https://consumerist.com/2017/06/29/these-forms-collect-your-data-even-if-you-dont-hit-submit/>

other action, for their communications to be intercepted and disclosed to NaviStone.

24. NaviStone's wiretaps are deployed on hundreds of e-commerce websites. Upon information and belief, NaviStone maintains and correlates its back-end database of User Data and PII across these hundreds of websites. For example, assume that Site X and Site Y are both running NaviStone's wiretap. Now, assume that a user provides her name and phone number to Site X, but not to Site Y. Through the use of NaviStone's wiretap and back-end database, NaviStone can de-anonymize the user on Site Y and know her name and phone number, even though she never provided that information to Site Y.

**NaviStone's Wiretap In Action On CTShirts.com**

25. The operation of NaviStone's wiretap on the CTShirts.com website can be observed using the Developer Tools Window in the Google Chrome browser. In the images below, the CTShirts.com website, as it appears normally through the browser is shown in the left-hand side of the window, while the Developer Tools Network View, showing incoming and outgoing transmissions, is shown in the right-hand window.

26. When CTShirts.com is loaded into a browser, the website automatically retrieves a computer file located on a remote server. At the time this Complaint was written, the computer file was named "C157391DB2661F.js," and it was hosted at <http://code.murdoog.com/onetag/>



The screenshot shows the Charles Tyrwhitt website with a Cyber Monday 30% OFF promotion. The website header includes navigation links for Shirts, Ties, Suits, Shoes, Casualwear, Jackets and Coats, Accessories, and Clearance. The main banner features the text "CYBER MONDAY 30% OFF ORDERS OF \$300+ Use code CYBER at checkout 25% OFF ALL OTHER ORDERS" and a "FREE SHIPPING ON ALL ORDERS" badge. Below the banner, the text "THE HOME OF PROPER SHIRTS" is displayed above three product categories: Dress shirts, Suits, and Ties. The browser's developer console is open, showing a list of network requests. The file "C157391DB2661F.js" is highlighted, showing a status of 200, a type of script, and a size of 24.6 KB.

Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Waterfall
C157391DB2661F.js?...	200	script	utag.js-69	24.6 KB	
57391DB2661F.js			https://code.murdoog.com/onetag/C157391DB2661F.js?_md=0.46905381070471397		
57391DB2661F.js		script	57391DB2661F.js	1.0 KB	

27. The file “C157391DB2661F.js” is 24.6 KB in size and contains computer code written in a language called JavaScript. It appears as such:

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The screenshot displays the Charles Tyrwhitt website during a Cyber Monday sale. The main banner advertises a 30% discount on orders over \$300, with a code 'CYBER' at checkout. A 'FREE SHIPPING' badge is also visible. The website's navigation bar includes links for various clothing categories. The footer promotes the brand as 'THE HOME OF PROPER SHIRTS' and shows a price range for shirts. On the right side, a browser's developer console is open, showing a network log for 'murdoog' with several requests to 'apis.murdoog.com'.

30. The domain “apis.murdoog.com” is also owned and operated by NaviStone.

31. The intercepted communications are encoded in a format called Base64. When decoded, they appear as such:

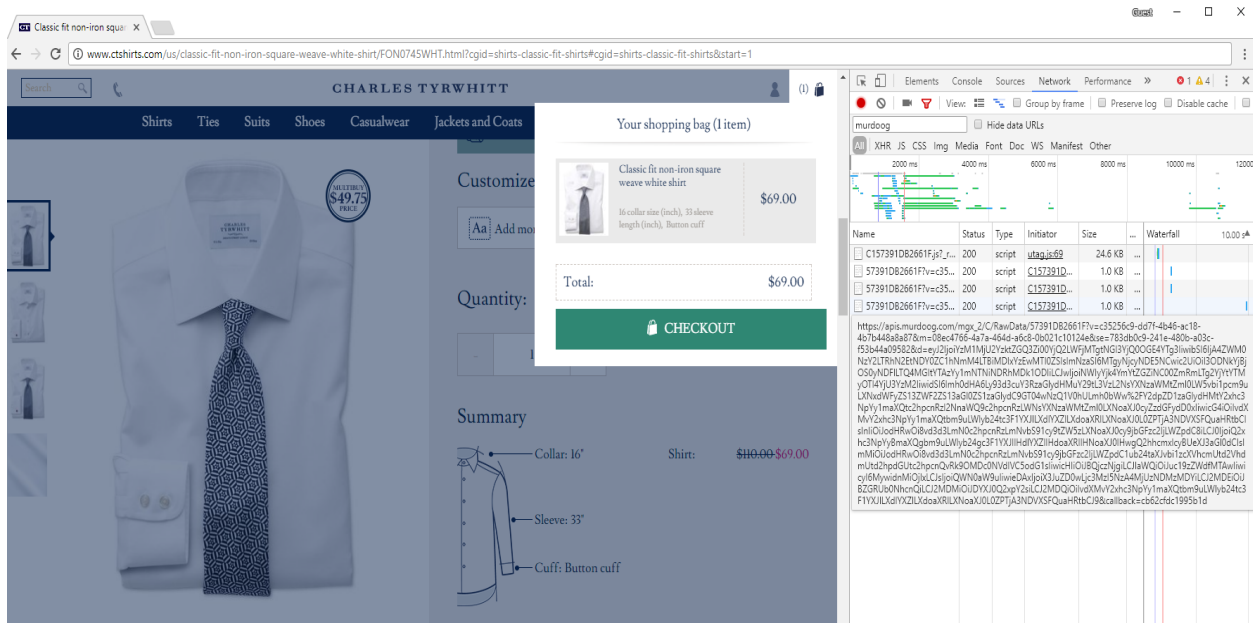
```
{ "v": "c35256c9-dd7f-4b46-ac18-4b7b448a8a87", "m": "7ec0ccbb-48af-42a8-a3cd-8d8154565dc0", "csi": "1826724194", "se": "783db0c9-241e-480b-a03c-f53b44a09582", "n": 1, "p": "e7e5940a-c7ff-43e3-b22d-21f07d981377", "u": "http://www.ctshirts.com/", "pn": "/", "t": "Charles Tyrwhitt for Men's Dress Shirts, Suits, Ties, Shoes & Accessories", "c": "http://www.ctshirts.com/", "pr": "AB7368", "s": 1, "vs": 1, "l": "Category", "x01": "_rnd=0.46905381070471397", "v01": "0", "v02": "Homepage" }
```

Based on information and belief, other portions of these intercepted data (which are obfuscated such that they are machine-readable but are not readable by humans) include a timestamp, an ID number, the user’s IP address, and other PII.

32. NaviStone’s wiretap will then continue to monitor the user as he or she browses CTShirts.com. It will report every page visited by the user. Among other monitoring, the

software wiretap will also report any items the user added to his or her online shopping cart.

Assume that a visitor is interested in a "Classic Fit Non-Iron Square Weave White Shirt," and adds it to his or her shopping cart:



This activity is immediately communicated to NaviStone as such:

```
{ "v": "c35256c9-dd7f-4b46-ac18-4b7b448a8a87", "m": "08ec4766-4a7a-464d-a6c8-0b021c10124e", "csi": "1826724194", "se": "783db0c9-241e-480b-a03c-f53b44a09582", "p": "9b5d5bb1-ffc6-4ee7-96b5-8c4daf53fd74", "u": "http://www.ctshirts.com/us/classic-fit-non-iron-square-weave-white-shirt/FON0745WHT.html?cgid=shirts-classic-fit-shirts#cgid=shirts-classic-fit-shirts&start=1", "pn": "/us/classic-fit-non-iron-square-weave-white-shirt/FON0745WHT.html", "r": "http://www.ctshirts.com/us/mens-shirts/classic-fit/", "t": "Classic fit non-iron square weave white shirt | Charles Tyrwhitt", "c": "http://www.ctshirts.com/us/classic-fit-non-iron-square-weave-white-shirt/FON0745WHT.html", "pr": "AB7368", "eid": "ns_seg_100", "s": 3, "vs": 17, "l": "Action", "x01": "_rnd=0.28729637854811263", "v01": "AddToCart", "v03": "CartClick", "v04": "/us/classic-fit-non-iron-square-weave-white-shirt/FON0745WHT.html" }
```

33. When filling out forms, any PII the user provides is immediately, automatically, and secretly transmitted to NaviStone in real-time. Here, the user has just arrived on the

“Checkout” page, and has not entered any information yet:

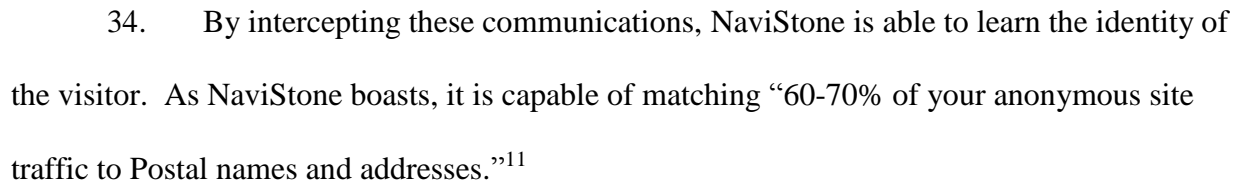
The screenshot shows the Charles Tyrwhitt checkout page. The page has a dark blue header with the company name and logo. Below the header, there's a "Checkout" section with two tabs: "Guest checkout" (selected) and "Registered Customer". Under "Guest checkout", there's a form for "Email address" with a text input field and a "CHECKOUT AS GUEST" button. Below the form, there are links for "Have an account? Sign in" and "CHECKOUT AS GUEST". At the bottom of the page, there are four icons: "96% Customer satisfaction", "Free online returns", "6 month quality guarantee", and "100% secure". A "LIVE CHAT" button is also visible.

The network developer tool is open on the right side of the browser window. It shows a list of requests with columns for Name, Status, Type, Initiator, Size, and Waterfall. The first request is a script named "utag.js" with a size of 24.6 KB. The second request is a script named "C157391D82661Fv=c35..." with a size of 1.0 KB. The third request is a script named "C157391D82661Fv=c35..." with a size of 1.0 KB. The network tool also shows a waterfall chart and a summary of the page load.

Now, the user has entered his name as “John.” A transmission is automatically, immediately, and secretly made to NaviStone:

The screenshot shows the Charles Tyrwhitt checkout page with the user's name entered as "John". The "About you" section has a "First name" field with "John" entered. The "Order summary" section shows a "Classic fit non-iron square weave white shirt" with a price of \$69.00. The "Bag Total" is \$69.00, "Standard shipping" is \$9.95, and the "Total" is \$78.95. The "Customer service" section shows a phone icon and the number "1866-797-2701". The "100% secure" icon is also visible.

The network developer tool is open on the right side of the browser window. It shows a list of requests with columns for Name, Status, Type, Initiator, Size, and Waterfall. The first request is a script named "utag.js" with a size of 24.6 KB. The second request is a script named "C157391D82661Fv=c35..." with a size of 1.0 KB. The third request is a script named "C157391D82661Fv=c35..." with a size of 1.0 KB. The network tool also shows a waterfall chart and a summary of the page load.



35. Defendants, as corporations, are “persons” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2510(6).

with CTShirts.com are “electronic communications” as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 2510(12).

37. Throughout the entirety of the conduct upon which this suit is based, Defendants' actions have affected interstate commerce.

38. Defendants' actions are and have been intentional as evidenced by, *inter alia*, their design and implementation of the software wiretap on CTShirts.com, and their disclosures

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and uses of the intercepted communications for profit.

**CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

39. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class all persons whose electronic communications were intercepted through the use of NaviStone's wiretap on CTShirts.com.

40. Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Class number in the millions. The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the distribution records of Defendants.

41. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, whether Defendants intentionally intercepted electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a); whether Defendants intentionally disclosed the intercepted electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c); whether Defendants intentionally used, or endeavored to use the intercepted electronic communications to de-anonymize website visitors in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(d); whether CTShirts procured NaviStone to intercept or endeavor to intercept electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a); whether NaviStone procured CTShirts to intercept or endeavor to intercept electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a); whether NaviStone's wiretaps, including the software codes described herein, are an "electronic, mechanical, or other device" as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 2510(5); whether NaviStone's wiretaps are primarily useful for the purpose of the surreptitious interception of electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2512; whether NaviStone violated 18

U.S.C. § 2512 by intentionally creating the wiretap codes, by possessing those wiretaps, by advertising them on the NaviStone website, and by distributing them to CTShirts for installation on CTShirts' website; whether CTShirts violated 18 U.S.C. § 2512 by receiving the wiretaps from NaviStone, which were transported through interstate commerce, by possessing those wiretaps, and by further distributing them through the software codes embedded on CTShirts.com; whether each class member is entitled to the remedies specified under 18 U.S.C. § 2520, including but not limited to statutory damages of \$10,000 per class member.

42. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class because the named Plaintiff, like all other class members, visited CTShirts.com and had his electronic communications intercepted and disclosed to NaviStone through the use of NaviStone's wiretap.

43. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members he seeks to represent, he has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and he intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and his counsel.

44. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendants' liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single



adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendants' liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the liability issues.

45. Plaintiff brings all claims in this action individually and on behalf of members of the Class against Defendants.

**Count I**

**For Interception Of Electronic Communications In Violation Of The Wiretap Act,  
18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a)**

46. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in ¶¶ 1-45, above, as if fully set forth herein.

47. By implementing NaviStone's wiretaps on CTShirts.com, each Defendant intentionally intercepted, endeavored to intercept, and procured another person to intercept, the electronic communications of Plaintiff and Class Members, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a).

**Count II**

**For Disclosure Of Intercepted Electronic Communications In Violation Of The Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c)**

48. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in ¶¶ 1-45, above, as if fully set forth herein.

49. By intentionally disclosing the intercepted electronic communications of the Plaintiff and Class Members to each other, and to other third parties, while knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of an electronic communication in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a), Defendants have violated 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c).

**Count III**

**For Use Of Intercepted Electronic Communications In Violation Of The Wiretap Act,  
18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(d)**

50. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in ¶¶ 1-45, above, as if fully set forth herein.

51. By intentionally using, or endeavoring to use, the contents of the Plaintiff's and Class Members' intercepted electronic communications to de-anonymize them, and for other purposes, while knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of an electronic communication in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a), Defendants have violated 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(d).

**Count IV**

**For Procuring In Violation Of The Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a)**

52. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in ¶¶ 1-45, above, as if fully set forth herein.

53. By intentionally procuring NaviStone to intercept or endeavor to intercept electronic communications, CTShirts violated 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a).

54. By intentionally procuring CTShirts to intercept or endeavor to intercept electronic communications, NaviStone violated 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a).

**Count V**

**For Manufacture, Distribution, Possession And Advertising Of Electronic  
Communication Intercepting Devices  
In Violation Of The Wiretap Act,  
18 U.S.C. § 2512**

55. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in ¶¶ 1-54, above, as if fully set forth herein.

56. NaviStone's wiretaps, including the software codes described herein, are an "electronic, mechanical, or other device" as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 2510(5), are primarily useful

for the purpose of the surreptitious interception of electronic communications.

57. By intentionally creating the wiretap codes, by possessing those wiretaps, by advertising them on the NaviStone website, and by distributing them to CTShirts for installation on CTShirts' website, NaviStone violated 18 U.S.C. § 2512.

58. By receiving the wiretaps from NaviStone, which were transported through interstate commerce, by possessing those wiretaps, and by further distributing them through the software codes embedded on CTShirts.com, CTShirts violated 18 U.S.C. § 2512.

### **Relief Sought**

59. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks a judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class;
- B. For an order declaring that Defendants' conduct as described herein violates the statutes referenced herein;
- C. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- D. For all remedies specified in the Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2520, including the actual damages suffered by the plaintiff, any profits made by Defendants as a result of the violations, statutory damages of whichever is greater of \$100 a day for each day of violation or \$10,000 for each class member, such preliminary and other equitable or declaratory relief as may be appropriate, punitive damages, and a reasonable attorney's fee and other litigation costs reasonably incurred;
- E. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- F. For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- G. For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and
- H. For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable

attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

**Jury Demand**

60. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action and issues so triable.

Dated: November 30, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

**BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.**

By: /s/ Scott A. Bursor  
Scott A. Bursor

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# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [NaviStone, Online Retailer Named in Third Online Consumer 'Wiretapping' Class Action](#)

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