UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA CASE NO. 0:18-cv-60331

CLASS ACTION

Plaintiff, JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

v.

BED BATH & BEYOND INC., a New Jersey corporation,

Ι	Defendant.		
			/

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Aaron Donde brings this class action against Defendant Bed Bath & Beyond Inc., and alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his counsel.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. This is a putative class action under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq., ("TCPA"), arising from Bed Bath & Beyond's knowing and willful violations of the TCPA.
 - 2. Bed Bath & Beyond is is an American chain of domestic merchandise retail stores.
- 3. To boost its profits, Bed Bath & Beyond engages in unsolicited telemarketing, with no regard for consumers' privacy rights.
- 4. This case arises from the transmission of telemarketing text messages to Plaintiff's and other consumers' cellular telephones promoting Bed Bath & Beyond's goods.

5. Through this action, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to halt Bed Bath & Beyond's illegal conduct which has resulted in the invasion of privacy, harassment, aggravation, and disruption of the daily lives of thousands of individuals. Plaintiff also seeks statutory damages on behalf of himself and members of the Class, and any other available legal or equitable remedies.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 6. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 as Plaintiff alleges violations of a federal statute. Jurisdiction is also proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because Plaintiff alleges a national class, which will result in at least one Class member belonging to a different state than Bed Bath & Beyond. Plaintiff seeks up to \$1,500.00 (one-thousand-five-hundred dollars) in damages for each call in violation of the TCPA, which, when aggregated among a proposed class numbering in the tens of thousands, or more, exceeds the \$5,000,000.00 (five-million dollars) threshold for federal court jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"). Therefore, both the elements of federal question jurisdiction and CAFA diversity jurisdiction are present.
- 7. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c) because Bed Bath & Beyond is deemed to reside in any judicial district in which it is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction, and because Bed Bath & Beyond provides and markets its goods within this district thereby establishing sufficient contacts to subject it to personal jurisdiction. Further, Bed Bath & Beyond's tortious conduct against Plaintiff occurred within this district and, on information and belief, Bed Bath & Beyond has sent the same text messages complained of by Plaintiff to other individuals within this judicial district, subjecting Bed Bath & Beyond to jurisdiction here.

PARTIES

- 8. Plaintiff is a natural person who, at all times relevant to this action, was a resident of Broward County, Florida.
- 9. Defendant Bed Bath & Beyond Inc. is a New Jersey corporation with its principal place of business located at 650 Liberty Avenue, Union, NJ 07083. Bed Bath & Beyond directs, markets, and provides its business activities throughout the State of Florida.

THE TCPA

- 10. The TCPA prohibits: (1) any person from calling a cellular telephone number; (2) using an automatic telephone dialing system; (3) without the recipient's prior express consent. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).
- 11. The TCPA defines an "automatic telephone dialing system" ("ATDS") as "equipment that has the capacity (A) to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator; and (B) to dial such numbers." 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1).
- 12. The TCPA exists to prevent communications like the ones described within this Complaint. *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs.*, *LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).
- 13. In an action under the TCPA, a plaintiff must show only that the defendant "called a number assigned to a cellular telephone service using an automatic dialing system or prerecorded voice." *Breslow v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 857 F. Supp. 2d 1316, 1319 (S.D. Fla. 2012), *aff'd*, 755 F.3d 1265 (11th Cir. 2014).
- 14. The Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") is empowered to issue rules and regulations implementing the TCPA. According to the FCC's findings, calls in violation of the TCPA are prohibited because, as Congress found, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls, and such calls can be costly and

inconvenient. The FCC also recognized that wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used.

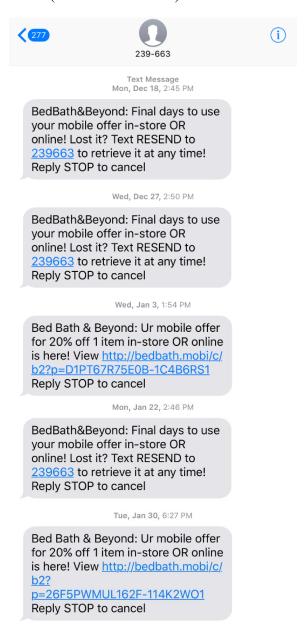
- 15. In 2012, the FCC issued an order further restricting automated telemarketing calls, requiring "prior express <u>written</u> consent" for such calls to wireless numbers. *See In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 27 F.C.C.R. 1830, 1838 ¶ 20 (F.C.C. 2012) (emphasis supplied).
- 16. To obtain express written consent for telemarketing calls, a defendant must establish that it secured the plaintiff's signature in a form that gives the plaintiff a "clear and conspicuous disclosure' of the consequences of providing the requested consent....and [the plaintiff] having received this information, agrees unambiguously to receive such calls at a telephone number the [plaintiff] designates." *In re Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 27 F.C.C.R. at 1837 ¶ 18, 1838 ¶ 20, 1844 ¶ 33, 1857 ¶ 66, 1858 ¶ 71.
- 17. The TCPA regulations promulgated by the FCC define "telemarketing" as "the initiation of a telephone call or message for the purpose of encouraging the purchase or rental of, or investment in, property, goods, or services." 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(12). In determining whether a communication constitutes telemarketing, a court must evaluate the ultimate purpose of the communication. *See Golan v. Veritas Entm't, LLC*, 788 F.3d 814, 820 (8th Cir. 2015).
- 18. "Neither the TCPA nor its implementing regulations 'require an explicit mention of a good, product, or service' where the implication of an improper purpose is 'clear from the context." *Id.* (citing *Chesbro v. Best Buy Stores, L.P.*, 705 F.3d 913, 918 (9th Cir. 2012)).
- 19. "Telemarketing' occurs when the context of a call indicates that it was initiated and transmitted to a person for the purpose of promoting property, goods, or services." *Golan*, 788 F.3d at 820 (citing 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(2)(iii) & 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(12)); *In re Rules and Regulations*

Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, 18 F.C.C.R. at 14098 ¶ 141).

- 20. The FCC has explained that calls motivated in part by the intent to sell property, goods, or services are considered telemarketing under the TCPA. *See In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 18 F.C.C.R. 14014, ¶¶ 139-142 (F.C.C. 2003). This is true whether call recipients are encouraged to purchase, rent, or invest in property, goods, or services during the call *or in the future*. *Id*.
- 21. In other words, offers "that are part of an overall marketing campaign to sell property, goods, or services constitute" telemarketing under the TCPA. *See In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 18 F.C.C.R. at 14014, ¶ 136.
- 22. If a call is not deemed telemarketing, a defendant must nevertheless demonstrate that it obtained the plaintiff's prior express consent. *See In the Matter of Rules and Regulaions Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 30 F.C.C.R. 7961, 7991-92 (F.C.C. 2015) (requiring express consent "for non-telemarketing and non-advertising calls").
- Further, the FCC has issued rulings and clarified that consumers are entitled to the same consent-based protections for text messages as they are for calls to wireless numbers. *See Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.*, 569 F.3d 946, 952 (9th Cir. 2009) ("The FCC has determined that a text message falls within the meaning of 'to make any call' in 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)").
- 24. As recently held by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit: "Unsolicited telemarketing phone calls or text messages, by their nature, invade the privacy and disturb the solitude of their recipients. A plaintiff alleging a violation under the TCPA 'need not allege any *additional* harm beyond the one Congress has identified." *Van Patten v. Vertical Fitness Grp.*, No. 14-55980, 2017 U.S. App. LEXIS 1591, at *12 (9th Cir. May 4, 2016) (quoting *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1549 (2016) (emphasis original)).

FACTS

25. On December 18, 2017 at 2:45 pm, December 27, 2017 at 2:50 pm, January 3, 2018 at 1:54 pm, January 22, 2018 at 2:46 pm, and January 30, 2018 at 6:27 pm, Bed Bath & Beyond, using an automated text-messaging platform, caused text messages to be transmitted to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number ending in 1612 (the "1612 Number"):



26. The text messages constitute telemarketing because they encouraged the purchase of goods at Bed Bath & Beyond.

- 27. Plaintiff received the subject text messages within this judicial district and, therefore, Bed Bath & Beyond's violations of the TCPA occurred within this district. Upon information and belief, Bed Bath & Beyond caused other text messages to be sent to individuals residing within this judicial district.
- 28. At no point in time did Plaintiff provide Bed Bath & Beyond with his express written consent to be contacted by text using an ATDS.
- 29. Plaintiff is the subscriber and sole user of the 1612 Number, and is financially responsible for phone service to the 1612 Number.
- 30. The impersonal and generic nature of the text messages demonstrates that Bed Bath & Beyond utilized an ATDS in transmitting the messages. *See Jenkins v. LL Atlanta, LLC*, No. 1:14-cv-2791-WSD, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30051, at *11 (N.D. Ga. Mar. 9, 2016)("the generic, impersonal nature of the text message advertisements") (citing *Legg v. Voice Media Grp., Inc.*, 20 F. Supp. 3d 1370, 1354 (S.D. Fla. 2014) (plaintiff alleged facts sufficient to infer text messages were sent using ATDS; use of a short code and volume of mass messaging alleged would be impractical without use of an ATDS); *Kramer v. Autobytel, Inc.*, 759 F. Supp. 2d 1165, 1171 (N.D. Cal. 2010) (finding it "plausible" that defendants used an ATDS where messages were advertisements written in an impersonal manner); *Robbins v. Coca-Cola Co.*, No. 13-CV-132-IEG NLS, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 72725 at *3 (S.D. Cal. May 22, 2013) (observing that mass messaging would be impracticable without use of an ATDS)).
- 31. Specifically, upon information and belief, Bed Bath & Beyond utilized a combination of hardware and software systems to send the text messages at issue in this case. The systems utilized by Bed Bath & Beyond have the current capacity or present ability to generate or store random or sequential numbers or to dial sequentially or randomly at the time the call is made, and to

dial such numbers, en masse, in an automated fashion without human intervention.

Bed Bath & Beyond's unsolicited text messages caused Plaintiff actual harm, including invasion of his privacy, aggravation, annoyance, intrusion on seclusion, trespass, and conversion. Bed Bath & Beyond's text messages also inconvenienced Plaintiff and caused disruption to his daily life. *See Patriotic Veterans, Inc. v. Zoeller*, No. 16-2059, 2017 WL 25482, at *2 (7th Cir. Jan. 3, 2017) ("Every call uses some of the phone owner's time and mental energy, both of which are precious.").

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

PROPOSED CLASS

- 33. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated.
 - 34. Plaintiff brings this case on behalf of a Class defined as follows:

All persons within the United States who, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint, were sent a text message to their cellular telephone number by Bed Bath & Beyond, or anyone on Bed Bath & Beyond's behalf, using an automatic telephone dialing system, without emergency purpose and without the recipient's prior express consent.

35. Bed Bath & Beyond and its employees or agents are excluded from the Class. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Class, but believes the Class members number in the several thousands, if not more.

NUMEROSITY

36. Upon information and belief, Bed Bath & Beyond placed automated calls to cellular telephone numbers belonging to thousands of consumers throughout the United States without their prior express consent. The members of the Class, therefore, are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

37. The exact number and identities of the Class members are unknown at this time and can be ascertained only through discovery. Identification of the Class members is a matter capable of ministerial determination from Bed Bath & Beyond's call records.

COMMON QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT

- 38. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:
 - (1) Whether Bed Bath & Beyond made non-emergency calls to Plaintiff's and Class members' cellular telephones using an ATDS;
 - (2) Whether Bed Bath & Beyond can meet its burden of showing that it obtained prior express written consent to make such calls;
 - (3) Whether Bed Bath & Beyond's conduct was knowing and willful;
 - (4) Whether Bed Bath & Beyond is liable for damages, and the amount of such damages; and
 - (5) Whether Bed Bath & Beyond should be enjoined from such conduct in the future.
- 39. The common questions in this case are capable of having common answers. If Plaintiff's claim that Bed Bath & Beyond transmitted text messages to telephone numbers assigned to cellular telephone services is accurate, Plaintiff and the Class members will have identical claims capable of being efficiently adjudicated and administered in this case.

TYPICALITY

40. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members, as they are all based on the same factual and legal theories.

PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE CLASS MEMBERS

41. Plaintiff is a representative who will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of the Class, and has retained competent counsel.

PROCEEDING VIA CLASS ACTION IS SUPERIOR AND ADVISABLE

- 42. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this lawsuit, because individual litigation of the claims of all members of the Class is economically unfeasible and procedurally impracticable. While the aggregate damages sustained by the Class are in the millions of dollars, the individual damages incurred by each member of the Class resulting from Bed Bath & Beyond's wrongful conduct are too small to warrant the expense of individual lawsuits. The likelihood of individual Class members prosecuting their own separate claims is remote, and, even if every member of the Class could afford individual litigation, the court system would be unduly burdened by individual litigation of such cases.
- 43. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class would create a risk of establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of conduct for Bed Bath & Beyond. For example, one court might enjoin Bed Bath & Beyond from performing the challenged acts, whereas another may not. Additionally, individual actions may be dispositive of the interests of the Class, although certain class members are not parties to such actions.

COUNT I Violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)

- 44. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 45. It is a violation of the TCPA to make "any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using any

automatic telephone dialing system ... to any telephone number assigned to a ... cellular telephone service" 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

- 46. "Automatic telephone dialing system" refers to any equipment that has the "capacity to dial numbers without human intervention." *See, e.g., Hicks v. Client Servs., Inc.*, No. 07-61822, 2009 WL 2365637, at *4 (S.D. Fla. June 9, 2009) (citing FCC, In re: Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991: Request of ACA International for Clarification and Declaratory Ruling, 07–232, ¶ 12, n.23 (2007)).
- 47. Bed Bath & Beyond or third parties directed by Bed Bath & Beyond used equipment having the capacity to dial numbers without human intervention to make non-emergency telephone calls to the cellular telephones of Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.
- 48. These calls were made without regard to whether Bed Bath & Beyond had first obtained express permission from the called party to make such calls. In fact, Bed Bath & Beyond did not have prior express consent to call the cell phones of Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class when its calls were made.
- 49. Bed Bath & Beyond has, therefore, violated § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) of the TCPA by using an automatic telephone dialing system to make non-emergency telephone calls to the cell phones of Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class without their prior express consent.
- 50. As a result of Bed Bath & Beyond's conduct and pursuant to § 227(b)(3) of the TCPA, Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class were harmed and are each entitled to a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation. Plaintiff and the class are also entitled to an injunction against future calls.

COUNT II Knowing and/or Willful Violation of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)

- 51. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 52. At all times relevant, Bed Bath & Beyond knew or should have known that its conduct as alleged herein violated the TCPA.
- 53. Bed Bath & Beyond knew that it did not have prior express consent to send these text messages.
- 54. Because Bed Bath & Beyond knew or should have known that Plaintiff and Class members had not given prior express consent to receive its autodialed calls, the Court should treble the amount of statutory damages available to Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class pursuant to § 227(b)(3) of the TCPA.
- 55. As a result of Bed Bath & Beyond's violations, Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Aaron Donde, on behalf of himself and the other members of the Class, prays for the following relief:

- a. A declaration that Bed Bath & Beyond's practices described herein violate the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227;
- b. A declaration that Bed Bath & Beyond's violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, were willful and knowing;
- c. An injunction prohibiting Bed Bath & Beyond from using an automatic telephone dialing system to call and text message telephone numbers assigned to cellular telephones without the prior express consent of the called party;

- d. An award of actual, statutory damages, and/or trebled statutory damages; and
- e. Such further and other relief the Court deems reasonable and just.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff and Class members hereby demand a trial by jury.

DOCUMENT PRESERVATION DEMAND

Plaintiff demands that Bed Bath & Beyond take affirmative steps to preserve all records, lists, electronic databases or other itemization of telephone numbers associated with the communication or transmittal of the text messages as alleged herein.

Dated: February 12, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Avi R. Kaufman

Avi R. Kaufman (Florida Bar No. 84382) KAUFMAN P.A. 400 NW 26TH Street Miami, Florida 33127

Tel: (305) 469-5881

Email: kaufman@kaufmanpa.com

Counsel for Plaintiff Aaron Donde

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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 J idicial 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 THE REVERSE OF THE FORM).

NOTICE: Attorneys MUST Indicate All Re-filed Cases Below.

the civil docket sheet. (SEE IN	STRUCTIONS ON THE REVE	RSE OF THE FORM.)	NOTICE: Attorneys MUS	T Indicate All Re-filed C	ases Below.						
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS AARON DONDE (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPTINUS, PLAINTIB CASES)			DEFENDANTS BED BATH & BEYOND INC. County of Residence of First Listed Defendant UNION (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)								
						(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Ad	dress, and Telephone 's imberi			CONDEMNATION CASES, USI NVOI VED.	THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT
						AVI R. KAUFMAN KAUFMAN P.A. 100 NW 26TH STREET 305) 469-5881	, MIAMI, FL 33127		Attorneys (If Known)		
(d) Check County Where Action	on Arose: ¬ MIAM DADE	■ MONROE ■ BROWA	RD ¬ PALM BEACH ¬ MA	RTIN 7 ST. LUCIE 7 INDL	AN RIVER 7 OKEECHOBEE HIGHLANDS						
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Plac. an "X" it	i One Box Only)	. CITIZENSHIP OF P	RINCIPAL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)						
□ 1 U.S. Government			PTF DEF 1 7 1 Incorporated or Pa of Business In Thi	PTF DEF incipal Place 7 4 7 4							
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	7 4 Diversity (Indicate : itizenship	o of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State 7	2 7 2 Incorporated and of Business In	•						
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IV. NATURE OF SUI	(Place an "X" in C > Box On		FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES						
□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment □ £ Enforcement of Judgment □ 151 Medicare Act □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Leans (Excl. Veterans) □ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits □ 160 Stockholders' Suits □ 190 Other Contract □ 195 Contract Product Liability □ 196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY □ 210 Land Condemnation □ 220 Foreclosure □ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment □ 240 Torts to Land □ 245 Tort Product Liability □ 290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Proc et Liability 320 Assault Lib. & Slander 339 Federal Emp vers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Prod t Liability 350 Motor Vehic 355 Motor Vehic Product Liability 360 Other Person Injury CIVIL RIGHTS 3441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing Accommodation 444 Welfare 445 Amer. w D abilities Employment 446 Amer. w D abilities Other 3440 Other Civil E thts	PERSONAL INJURY 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage Property Damage Product Liability PRISONER PETITIONS 3510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus: 536 General 535 Death Penalty 540 Mandamus & Other 3550 Civil Rights 5555 Prison Condition	☐ 690 Other LABOR ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act ☐ 720 Labor Mgmt. Relations ☐ 730 Labor Mgmt.Reporting Æ Disclosure Act ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation ☐ 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Securit Act LIMMIGRATION	□ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 □ 423 Withdrawal □ 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY □ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 864 SSID Tule XVI □ 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS □ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS—Third Party □ 26 USC 7609	□ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable Sat TV □ 810 Selective Service □ 850 Securities Commodities Exchange □ 875 Customer Challenge □ 12 USC 3410 ■ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 892 Economic Stabilization Act □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 894 Energy Allocation Act □ 895 Freedom of Information Act □ 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice						
☑ 1 Original ☐ 2 F	Control (See instructions second page :	Re-filed- (see VI below) a) Re-filed Case Yf JUDGE	Reinstated or D 5 anoth Reopened (spec	DOCKET NUMBER	n Judgment						
VII. CAUSE OF ACT VIII. REQUESTED IS COMPLAINT:	ION diversity): VIOLATION O LENGTH OF TRIAL	F THE TELEPHON via 7 days estimated IS A CLASS ACTION	E CONSUMER PROT (for both sides to try entire ca DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00	SECTION ACT. 47 US	of 227 y if demanded in complaint:						
ABOVE INFORMATION I THE BEST OF MY KNOW		SIGNATURE OF ATTO	FOR O	FFICE USE ONLY	ry 12, 2018						
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

UNITEDSTA	for the
Souther	n District of Florida
AARON DONDE, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiff(s) v. BED BATH & BEYOND INC., a New Jersey corporation,)))) ()) ()) () () () () () () () (
SUMMON	IS IN A CIVIL ACTION
To: (Defendant's name and address) BED BATH & BEYON C/O REGISTERED A THE PRENTICE-HAL 1201 HAYES ST., ST TALLAHASSEE, FL 3	GENT LL CORPORATION SYSTEM, INC. E. 105
A lawsuit has been filed against you.	
are the United States or a United States agency, or an P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff a	
If you fail to respond, judgment by default w You also must file your answer or motion with the co	rill be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.
	CLERK OF COURT
Date:	Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Bed, Bath & Beyond Hit with Class Action Over Telemarketing Text Messages</u>