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                    UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                  CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10
                                     ) Case No.
11
    TERRY FABRICANT, individually
12
   and on behalf of all others similarly
                                     ) CLASS ACTION
   situated,
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                                     ) COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS
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   Plaintiff,
                                     ) OF:
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                                      1. NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS OF
         VS.
16
                                        THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER
                                        PROTECTION ACT [47 U.S.C.
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   WORLD BUSINESS LENDERS, LLC; )
   FIVERR INC., and DOES 1 through 10,) 2. WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF THE
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   inclusive, and each of them,
                                        TELEPHONE CONSUMER
19
                                        PROTECTION ACT [47 U.S.C.
   Defendant.
20
                                        §227(b)]
                                      3. NEGLÍGENT VIOLATIONS OF
21
                                        THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER
                                        PROTECTION ACT [47 U.S.C.
22
                                        §227(c)]
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                                      4. WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF THE
                                        TELEPHONE CONSUMER
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                                        PROTECTION ACT [47 U.S.C.
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                                        \S227(c)
                                      5. CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE §
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                                        632.7
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                                     DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
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Plaintiff TERRY FABRICANT ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, alleges the following upon information and belief based upon personal knowledge:

NATURE OF THE CASE

- 1. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated seeking damages and any other available legal or equitable remedies resulting from the illegal actions of WORLD BUSINESS LENDERS, LLC and FIVERR INC. ("Defendants"), in negligently, knowingly, and/or willfully contacting Plaintiff on Plaintiff's cellular telephone in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47. U.S.C. § 227 et seq. ("TCPA") and related regulations, specifically the National Do-Not-Call provisions, thereby invading Plaintiff's privacy.
- 2. Plaintiff also brings this action, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, in connection with Defendant's practice of recording calls to consumers without having first notified said consumers or obtaining their consent to have the call recorded, in violation of the California Invasion of Privacy Act ("CIPA"), Cal. Penal Code § 632.7.
- 3. The CIPA, Cal. Penal Code § 632.7 prohibits one party to a telephone call from intentionally recording the conversation without the knowledge or consent of the other while the person being recorded is on a cellular telephone. Penal Code § 632.7 is violated the moment the recording is made without the consent of all parties thereto, regardless of whether it is subsequently disclosed. The only intent required by Penal Code § 632 is that the act of recording itself be done intentionally. There is no requirement under California Penal Code § 632.7 that the communication be confidential. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants continue to violate Penal Code § 632.7 by impermissibly recording its telephone conversations with California residents while said residents are on cellular telephones.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

- 4. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because Plaintiff, a resident of California, seeks relief on behalf of a Class, which will result in at least one class member belonging to a different state than that of Defendant, a Pennsylvania company. Plaintiff also seeks up to \$1,500.00 in damages for each call in violation of the TCPA, which, when aggregated among a proposed class in the thousands, exceeds the \$5,000,000.00 threshold for federal court jurisdiction. Therefore, both diversity jurisdiction and the damages threshold under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA") are present, and this Court has jurisdiction.
- 5. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Central District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and because Defendant does business within the State of California and Plaintiff resides within the County of Los Angeles.

PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff, TERRY FABRICANT ("Plaintiff"), is a natural person residing in Los Angeles County, California and is a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).
- 7. Defendant, WORLD BUSINESS LENDERS, LLC (hereinafter "WBL") is a lender and service provider company, and is a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).
- 8. Defendant, FIVERR INC. (hereinafter "FIVERR") is an online marketing company, and is a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).
- 9. The above named Defendant, and its subsidiaries and agents, are collectively referred to as "Defendants." The true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as DOE DEFENDANTS 1 through 10, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues such Defendants by fictitious names. Each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally responsible for the unlawful acts alleged herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend the

Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the DOE Defendants when such identities become known.

10. Plaintiff is informed and believes that at all relevant times, each and every Defendant was acting as an agent and/or employee of each of the other Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of said agency and/or employment with the full knowledge and consent of each of the other Defendants. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the acts and/or omissions complained of herein was made known to, and ratified by, each of the other Defendants.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 11. Beginning in or around May 2019, Defendants contacted Plaintiff on Plaintiff's cellular telephone number ending in -1083, in an attempt to solicit Plaintiff to purchase Defendants' services.
- 12. On information and belief, Defendant WBL hired Defendant FIVERR to generate leads and place calls on Defendant's behalf. That is, Defendant hired FIVERR to place calls to telephones numbers of potential leads with whom FIVERR and Defendant might solicit services. Under this arrangement, FIVERR placed calls utilizing pre-recorded voice messages to Plaintiff and others similarly situated by using an "automatic telephone dialing system" as defined by $47\ U.S.C.$ § 227(a)(1). FIVERR would call Plaintiff and others similarly situated and then transfer the call to Defendant WBL.
- 13. Defendant contacted or attempted to contact Plaintiff from telephone number (212) 271-8288 confirmed to be Defendant's number.
- 14. Defendant's calls constituted calls that were not for emergency purposes as defined by 47 U.S.C. \S 227(b)(1)(A).
- 15. During all relevant times, Defendant did not possess Plaintiff's "prior express consent" to receive calls using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice on his cellular telephone pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).

- 16. Further, Plaintiff's cellular telephone number ending in -1083 was added to the National Do-Not-Call Registry on or about June 4, 2008.
- 17. Defendant placed calls soliciting its business to Plaintiff on his cellular telephone ending in -1083 in or around May 1, 2019.
- 18. Such calls constitute solicitation calls pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c)(2) as they were attempts to promote or sell Defendant's services.
- 19. Plaintiff received at least one solicitation call from Defendant within a 12-month period.
- 20. Defendant called Plaintiff in an attempt to solicit its services and in violation of the National Do-Not-Call provisions of the TCPA.
- 21. Upon information and belief, and based on Plaintiff's experiences of being called by Defendant after being on the National Do-Not-Call list for several years prior to Defendant's initial call, and at all relevant times, Defendant failed to establish and implement reasonable practices and procedures to effectively prevent telephone solicitations in violation of the regulations prescribed under 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).
- 22. Further, during each conversation between Plaintiff and Defendants, Plaintiff maintained a reasonable expectation of privacy. That is, Plaintiff had a reasonable expectation during his phone conversations with Defendants that the conversations would neither be recorded nor overheard.
- 23. Defendants intentionally recorded their calls with Plaintiff through the use of an electronic device without having first obtaining Plaintiff's consent to be recorded or otherwise notifying Plaintiff that the call was being recorded, thereby violating the CIPA, Cal. Penal Code § 632.7.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

24. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, as a member the three proposed classes (hereafter, jointly, "The Classes").

25. The class concerning the ATDS claim for no prior express consent (hereafter "The ATDS Class") is defined as follows:

All persons within the United States who received any solicitation/telemarketing telephone calls from Defendant to said person's cellular telephone made through the use of any automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice and such person had not previously consented to receiving such calls within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint

26. The class concerning the National Do-Not-Call violation (hereafter "The DNC Class") is defined as follows:

All persons within the United States registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry for at least 30 days, who had not granted Defendant prior express consent nor had a prior established business relationship, who received more than one call made by or on behalf of Defendant that promoted Defendant's products or services, within any twelve-month period, within four years prior to the filing of the complaint.

27. The class concerning Defendants' recordings of phone calls in violation of Cal. Penal Code § 632.7 ("The CIPA Class") is defined as follows:

All persons in California whose inbound and outbound telephone conversations were recorded without their consent and without notification that the calls were being recorded by Defendant or its agent(s) within the one year prior to the filing of this action.

28. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of, The ATDS Class, consisting of all persons within the United States who received any collection telephone calls

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from Defendant to said person's cellular telephone made through the use of any automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice and such person had not previously not provided their cellular telephone number to Defendant within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint.

- 29. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of, The DNC Class, consisting of all persons within the United States registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry for at least 30 days, who had not granted Defendant prior express consent nor had a prior established business relationship, who received more than one call made by or on behalf of Defendant that promoted Defendant's products or services, within any twelve-month period, within four years prior to the filing of the complaint.
- 30. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of, The CIPA Class, consisting of all persons within California whose inbound and outbound telephone conversations were recorded without their consent and without notification the calls were being recorded by Defendants or their agent(s) within the one year prior to the filing of this Complaint.
- 31. Defendants, their employees and agents are excluded from The Classes. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in The Classes, but believes the Classes members number in the thousands, if not more. Thus, this matter should be certified as a Class Action to assist in the expeditious litigation of the matter.
- 32. The Classes are so numerous that the individual joinder of all of its members is impractical. While the exact number and identities of The Classes members are unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that The Classes includes thousands of members. Plaintiff alleges that The Classes members may be ascertained by the records maintained by Defendant.

- 33. Plaintiff and members of The ATDS Class were harmed by the acts of Defendants in at least the following ways: Defendants illegally contacted Plaintiff and ATDS Class members via their cellular telephones thereby causing Plaintiff and ATDS Class members to incur certain charges or reduced telephone time for which Plaintiff and ATDS Class members had previously paid by having to retrieve or administer messages left by Defendants during those illegal calls, and invading the privacy of said Plaintiff and ATDS Class members.
- 34. Common questions of fact and law exist as to all members of The ATDS Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of The ATDS Class. These common legal and factual questions, which do not vary between ATDS Class members, and which may be determined without reference to the individual circumstances of any ATDS Class members, include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Whether, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint, Defendants made any telemarketing/solicitation call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) to a ATDS Class member using any automatic telephone dialing system or any artificial or prerecorded voice to any telephone number assigned to a cellular telephone service;
 - b. Whether Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violation; and
 - c. Whether Defendants should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.
- 35. As a person that received numerous telemarketing/solicitation calls from Defendants using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice, without Plaintiff's prior express consent, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of The ATDS Class.

- 36. Plaintiff and members of The DNC Class were harmed by the acts of Defendants in at least the following ways: Defendants illegally contacted Plaintiff and DNC Class members via their telephones for solicitation purposes, thereby invading the privacy of said Plaintiff and the DNC Class members whose telephone numbers were on the National Do-Not-Call Registry. Plaintiff and the DNC Class members were damaged thereby.
- 37. Common questions of fact and law exist as to all members of The DNC Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of The DNC Class. These common legal and factual questions, which do not vary between DNC Class members, and which may be determined without reference to the individual circumstances of any DNC Class members, include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Whether, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint, Defendants or their agents placed more than one solicitation call to the members of the DNC Class whose telephone numbers were on the National Do-Not-Call Registry and who had not granted prior express consent to Defendants and did not have an established business relationship with Defendants;
 - b. Whether Defendants obtained prior express written consent to place solicitation calls to Plaintiff or the DNC Class members' telephones;
 - c. Whether Plaintiff and the DNC Class member were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violation; and
 - d. Whether Defendants and its agents should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.
- 38. As a person that received numerous solicitation calls from Defendants within a 12-month period, who had not granted Defendants prior express consent

and did not have an established business relationship with Defendants, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of the DNC Class.

- 39. Plaintiff and members of The CIPA Class were harmed by the acts of Defendants in at least the following ways: Defendants, either directly or through its agents, illegally recorded inbound and outbound cellular telephone conversations without their consent and without giving them prior notice of the recording within the one year prior to the filing of this action, thereby running afoul of CIPA Class members' reasonable expectations of privacy and causing them damage.
- 40. Common questions of fact and law exist as to all members of The CIPA Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of The CIPA Class. These common legal and factual questions, which do not vary between CIPA Class members, and which may be determined without reference to the individual circumstances of any Class members, include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Whether Defendants have a policy of recording incoming or outgoing calls;
 - b. Whether Defendants have a policy of recording incoming or outgoing calls initiated to or from a cellular telephone;
 - c. Whether Defendants disclose to callers or obtains their consent that their incoming or outgoing telephone conversations were being recorded;
 - d. Whether Defendants' policy of recording incoming or outgoing calls to cellular telephones constitutes a violation of the CIPA, Cal. Penal Code § 632.7;
 - e. Whether Plaintiff and The CIPA Class were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violations; and,
 - f. Whether Defendants should be enjoined from engaging in such

conduct in the future.

- 41. As a California resident whose telephone communications from Defendants were recorded without consent or notice, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of The CIPA Class because every other member of The CIPA Class, like Plaintiff, was a person in California who was exposed to practically identical conduct, and they are entitled to the greater of either \$5,000 in statutory damages or three times the amount of actual damages for each violation
- 42. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of The Classes. Plaintiff has retained attorneys experienced in the prosecution of class actions.
- 43. A class action is superior to other available methods of fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual litigation of the claims of all Classes members is impracticable. Even if every Classes member could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. It would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which individual litigation of numerous issues would proceed. Individualized litigation would also present the potential for varying, inconsistent, or contradictory judgments and would magnify the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system resulting from multiple trials of the same complex factual issues. By contrast, the conduct of this action as a class action presents fewer management difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and of the court system, and protects the rights of each Classes member.
- 44. The prosecution of separate actions by individual Classes members would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other Classes members not parties to such adjudications or that would substantially impair or impede the ability of such non-party Class members to protect their interests.
- 45. Defendants have acted or refused to act in respects generally applicable to The Classes, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief

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1	with regard to the members of the Classes as a whole.
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4	FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
5	Negligent Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act
6	47 U.S.C. §227(b).
7	On Behalf of the ATDS Class
8	46. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference into this cause of action
9	the allegations set forth above at Paragraphs 1-35.
10	47. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous
11	and multiple negligent violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each
12	and every one of the above cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b), and in particular
13	47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A).
14	48. As a result of Defendants' negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)
15	Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled an award of \$500.00 in statutory
16	damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
17	49. Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members are also entitled to and seek
18	injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.
19	SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
20	Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection
21	Act
22	47 U.S.C. §227(b)
23	On Behalf of the ATDS Class
24	50. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference into this cause of action
25	the allegations set forth above at Paragraphs 1-39.
26	51. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous
27	and multiple knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, including but not
28	limited to each and every one of the above cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)
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and in particular 47 U.S.C. \S 227 (b)(1)(A).

- 52. As a result of Defendants' knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b), Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members are entitled 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).
- 53. Plaintiff and the Class members are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act 47 U.S.C. §227(c)

On Behalf of the DNC Class

- 54. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference into this cause of action the allegations set forth above at Paragraphs 1-43.
- 55. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and 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(c), and in particular 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).
- 56. As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), Plaintiff and the DNC Class Members are entitled an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5)(B).
- 57. Plaintiff and the DNC Class members are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection

Act

47 U.S.C. §227 et seq.

On Behalf of the DNC Class

58. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference into this cause of action

the allegations set forth above at Paragraphs 1-47.

- 59. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple 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(c), in particular 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).
- 60. As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), Plaintiff and the DNC Class members are entitled an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).
- 61. Plaintiff and the DNC Class members are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the California Invasion of Privacy Act

Cal. Penal Code § 632.7

On Behalf of The CIPA Class

- 62. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference into this cause of action the allegations set forth above.
- 63. Californians have a constitutional right to privacy. Moreover, the California Supreme Court has definitively linked the constitutionally protected right to privacy within the purpose, intent and specific protections of the Privacy Act, including specifically, Penal Code § 632. "In addition, California's explicit constitutional privacy provision (Cal. Const., 1 § 1) was enacted in part specifically to protect California from overly intrusive business practices that were seen to pose a significant and increasing threat to personal privacy. (Citations omitted). Thus, Plaintiff believes that California must be viewed as having a strong and continuing interest in the full and vigorous application of the provisions of section 632 prohibiting the recording of telephone conversations without the knowledge or consent of all parties to the conversation.

- 64. California Penal Code § 632.7 prohibits in pertinent part "[e]very person who, without the consent of all parties to a communication...intentionally records, or assists in the...intentional recordation of, a communication transmitted between...a cellular radio telephone and a landline telephone." Thus, on its face, California Penal Code § 632.7 precludes the recording of all communications involving a cellular telephone.
- 65. Though similar, California Penal Code § 632 and 632.7 are not duplicative and protect separate rights. California Penal Code § 632.7 grants a wider range of protection to conversations where one participant uses a cellular phone or cordless phone. For example, the "confidential communication" requirement of California Penal Code § 632 is absent from California Penal Code § 632.7.
- 66. Defendants caused to be employed certain recording equipment on the telephone lines of all employees, officers, directors, and managers of Defendants.
- 67. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that all these devises were maintained and utilized to record each and every outgoing telephone conversation over said telephone lines.
- 68. Said recording equipment was used to record the telephone conversations of Plaintiff and the members of the Class utilizing cellular telephones, all in violation of California Penal Code § 632.7.
- 69. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to, and below herein do pray for, their statutory remedies and damages, including but not limited to, those set forth in California Penal Code § 632.7; and California Penal Code § 637.2.
- 70. Because this case is brought for the purposes of enforcing important rights affecting the public interest, Plaintiffs and the Class seek recovery of their attorney's fees pursuant to the private attorney general doctrine codified in Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, or any other statutory basis.

1	PRAYER FOR RELIEF
2	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests judgment against Defendants for the following
3	FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
4	Negligent Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act
5	47 U.S.C. §227(b)
6	• As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C
7	§227(b)(1), Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members are entitled to and
8	request \$500 in statutory damages, for each and every violation
9	pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(3)(B).
10	• Any and all other relief that the Court deems just and proper.
11	SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
12	Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection
13	Act
14	47 U.S.C. §227(b)
15	• As a result of Defendant's willful and/or knowing violations of 47
16	U.S.C. §227(b)(1), Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members are
17	entitled to and request treble damages, as provided by statute, up to
18	\$1,500, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C.
19	$\S 227(b)(3)(B)$ and 47 U.S.C. $\S 227(b)(3)(C)$.
20	• Any and all other relief that the Court deems just and proper.
21	THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
22	Negligent Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act
23	47 U.S.C. §227(c)
24	• As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C.
25	$\S 227(c)(5)$, Plaintiff and the DNC Class members are entitled to and
26	request \$500 in statutory damages, for each and every violation
27	pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 227(c)(5).
28	• Any and all other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection

Act

47 U.S.C. §227(c)

- As a result of Defendant's willful and/or knowing violations of 47 $U.S.C.\ \S227(c)(5)$, Plaintiff and the DNC Class members are entitled to and request treble damages, as provided by statute, up to \$1,500, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 $U.S.C.\ \S227(c)(5)$.
- Any and all other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the California Invasion of Privacy Act Cal. Penal Code § 632.7

- For statutory damages of \$5,000 per violation of Cal. Penal Code § 632.7 for Plaintiff and each member of The CIPA Class pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 637.2(a).
- Injunctive relief in the form of an order prohibiting Defendant from unilaterally recording telephone conversations, without first informing and receiving consent from the other party to the conversation.
- That the Court preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendant from overhearing, recording, and listening to each and every oncoming and outgoing telephone conversation with California resident, including Plaintiff and The CIPA Class, without their prior consent, as required by Cal. Penal Code § 630, et seq., and to maintain the confidentiality of the information of Plaintiff and The CIPA Class.
- For general damages according to proof.
- For costs of suit.
- For prejudgment interest at the legal rate.

- For attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Pro. § 1021.5.
- For such further relief as this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

JURY DEMAND

71. Pursuant to the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury.

Respectfully Submitted this 10th Day of February, 2020.

LAW OFFICES OF TODD M. FRIEDMAN, P.C.

By: <u>/s/ Todd M. Friedman</u>
Todd M. Friedman
Law Offices of Todd M. Friedman
Attorney for Plaintiff

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Class Action: Fiverr, World Business Lenders Placed, Recorded Robocalls Without Consent</u>