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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

MARIO RIVERO, Individually
and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

D'JAIS, LLC, a New Jersey corporation,

Defendant.

Case No.:

COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

PUTATIVE CLASS ACTION

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Mario Rivero ("Plaintiff") brings this Class Action Complaint for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, resulting from the illegal actions of Defendant D'JAIS, LLC ("Defendant"), in negligently and/or willfully using an automatic telephone dialing system to call Plaintiff on Plaintiff's cellular telephone, without Plaintiff's express consent, in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*, ("TCPA"), thereby invading Plaintiff's privacy. Plaintiff alleges the following 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 attorneys.

2. The TCPA was designed to prevent calls and text messages like the ones described herein, and to protect the privacy of citizens like Plaintiff. "Voluminous consumer complaints

about abuses of telephone technology – for example, computerized calls dispatched to private homes – prompted Congress to pass the TCPA.” Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).

3. In enacting the TCPA, Congress intended to give consumers a choice as to how corporate and similar entities may contact them, and made specific findings that “[t]echnologies that might allow consumers to avoid receiving such calls are not universally available, are costly, are unlikely to be enforced, or place an inordinate burden on the consumer.” TCPA, Pub. L. No. 102–243, § 11. In support of this, Congress found that:

Banning such automated or prerecorded telephone calls to the home, except when the receiving party consents to receiving the call or when such calls are necessary in an emergency situation affecting the health and safety of the consumer, is the only effective means of protecting telephone consumers from this nuisance and privacy invasion.

Id. at § 12; see also Martin v. Leading Edge Recovery Solutions, LLC, 2012 WL 3292838, at *4 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 10, 2012) (citing Congressional findings on TCPA’s purpose).

4. Congress also specifically found that “the evidence presented to the Congress indicates that automated or prerecorded calls are a nuisance and an invasion of privacy, regardless of the type of call....” Id. at §§ 12-13.

5. The TCPA also expressly applies to unsolicited faxes as well as other forms of media such as text messages.

6. Congress recognized that not only can unsolicited calls, faxes, and text messages be a nuisance, but also may cause the receiver of the unsolicited communications to incur actual out-of-pocket losses, such as for the use of paper and toner for unsolicited faxes.

7. With the advancement of technology, numerous courts have recognized the TCPA’s applicability to unsolicited text messages to persons’ cellular telephones.

8. Persons, like Plaintiff herein, have no control to stop unsolicited and unwanted text messages to their cell phones.

9. Every transmission of a text message uses data, and the longer the text is, the more data is used.

10. Once an unsolicited text message is received, not only is it a nuisance to the receiver, but as importantly, that receiver is forced to incur unwanted message and/or data charges from their cell phone carrier.

11. As set forth herein, that is exactly what occurred to Plaintiff and other members of the putative class.

12. Plaintiff and the members of the proposed class received unsolicited commercial text messages from Defendant, and consequently incurred additional message and/or data charges to their cell phone accounts, all because Defendant wished to advertise and market its products and services for its own benefit.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13. This Court has federal question jurisdiction because this case arises out of violations of federal law.

14. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 1441(a) because Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in Monmouth County, New Jersey, because Defendant sent the unlawful text messages at issue herein from Monmouth County, New Jersey, and because Plaintiff received the unlawful text messages in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

PARTIES

15. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a citizen and resident of the State of New Jersey. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a “person” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).

16. Defendant is a domestic limited liability company, which operates as a bar, restaurant, dance club and entertainment company in Ocean County, New Jersey. However, Defendant markets its goods and services throughout the state.

17. Defendant, at all times during the relevant class period, participated in, endorsed, implemented, and performed the conduct alleged herein, specifically including the transmittal of the unlawful text messages that are the subject of this action.

FACTS

19. Defendant owns and operates a bar, restaurant, dance club and entertainment company in Ocean County, New Jersey

20. To remain competitive and increase sales of its goods and services, Defendant has resorted to unlawful telemarketing campaigns to the detriment of unsuspecting consumers like Plaintiff.

21. Specifically, on December 23, 2017, January 9, 2018, January 13, 2018, January 20, 2018, January 24, 2018, February 10, 2018, February 24, 2018, March 13, 2018, March 19, 2018, May 10, 2018 and May 11, 2018, Defendant or its agents, used an automated text messaging platform to transmit the following marketing text messages to Plaintiff’s cellular telephone ending in 7663 (“7663 Number”):



446-22



Sat, Dec 23, 3:01 PM

DJAIS: Tonight The Eve of XMas Eve!
DJais Snow Ball Christmas
Spectacular Starts Early 9P
@BirchHoboken Holiday 2 Hour
Power Hr 9-11P \$4 Grails \$3 Green
Teas!

Tue, Jan 9, 2:30 PM

DJAIS: Don't Miss this deal! \$10
Tickets for Our Hunka Bunka Classics
Night Jan 20 @Birch Hoboken + \$25
Early Bird Tix for 1/2 Way to Summer
www.DJAISEVENTS.com

Sat, Jan 13, 7:00 PM

DJAIS: Next Saturday! Time to pump
it up! Hunka Bunka Reunion Classics
Night @BirchHoboken Discount \$10
tix available only online! at
www.DJAISEVENTS.com

Sat, Jan 20, 3:00 PM

DJAIS: Tonight Time for Some
Classics! It's Our Winter Hunka
Bunka Classic Night @BirchHoboken
It Starts Early 9P 2 Hour Power Hr
9-11P \$4 Grails \$3 Green Teas!



446-22



Wed, Jan 24, 4:01 PM

DJAIS: It's a Month Away! AC's
Biggest Event! DJais Halfway To
Summer Party @ThePoolAfterDark at
Harrah's Sat 2/24/18 Buy Tix B4
They go up! DJaisEvents.com

Sat, Feb 10, 4:01 PM

DJAIS: Just 2 Weeks It's The BIG
One! DJais Famous Halfway To
Summer Party @ThePoolAfterDark at
Harrah's Sat 2/24/18 Advanced Early
Discount Tix at cf7.us/tix

Sat, Feb 24, 9:30 AM

DJAIS: Mornin' Today's the day! The Halfway to Summer Party @PoolAfterDark Just a few more hours to purchase tix online cf7.us/tix Don't Pay more at the door!

Tue, Mar 13, 8:01 PM

DJAIS: This Sat Get Ready To Shake Your Shamrocks! We are Having St Patrick's Day Party @BirchHoboken Happy Hr By Day! Power Hr By Night! 4Tix cf7.us/Early

Mon, Mar 19, 11:29 PM

DJAIS: Just for the Luck of It! Today Day & Night Join the Us at Birch Hoboken for our St Patrick's Party! Just like DJais on a Saturday Happy Hr Kicks off 3P

Yesterday 3:16 PM

DJAIS: Tonight It's Ladies Night 9-11P \$4 Grails \$3 Green Teas No Cover Ladies \$3.50 Drinks All Nite! (Guys That Dress Like Girls, Drink at Girl Prices too!)

Today 2:01 PM

DJAIS: Great Deal Today After Work No Cover 5 til 9 \$2.50 Miller/Coors + \$3 Drinks Free Buffet + Spin The Wheel, Tonight The 2018 College VIP Card Giveaway!

22. Plaintiff is the subscriber and sole user of the 7663 Number.
23. At no point in time did Plaintiff provide Defendant with his express consent to be contacted by text message on his cellular phone using an automatic telephone dialing system.
24. Defendant was required to obtain Plaintiff's "prior express consent," as defined under the TCPA, before transmitting the text messages.
25. Under the TCPA, "prior express consent" is defined as:

an agreement, in writing, bearing the signature of the person called that clearly authorizes the seller to deliver or cause to be delivered to the person called advertisements or telemarketing messages using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice, and the telephone number to which the signatory authorizes such advertisement or telemarketing messages to be delivered.

47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(8).

26. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant, or its agent, sent the above text not only to Plaintiff, but also to numerous other individuals, on their cellular telephones, without obtaining their prior express written consent.

27. The texts were sent to Plaintiff and the putative class for general marketing purposes, for the commercial benefit of Defendant, and specifically to solicit customers for Defendant's bar, restaurant, dance club and entertainment business.

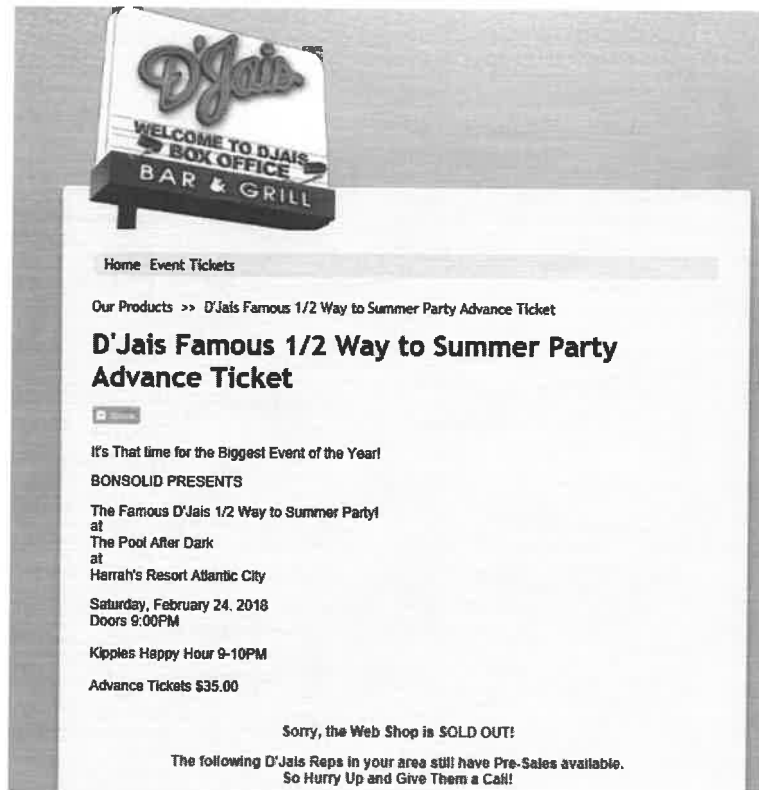
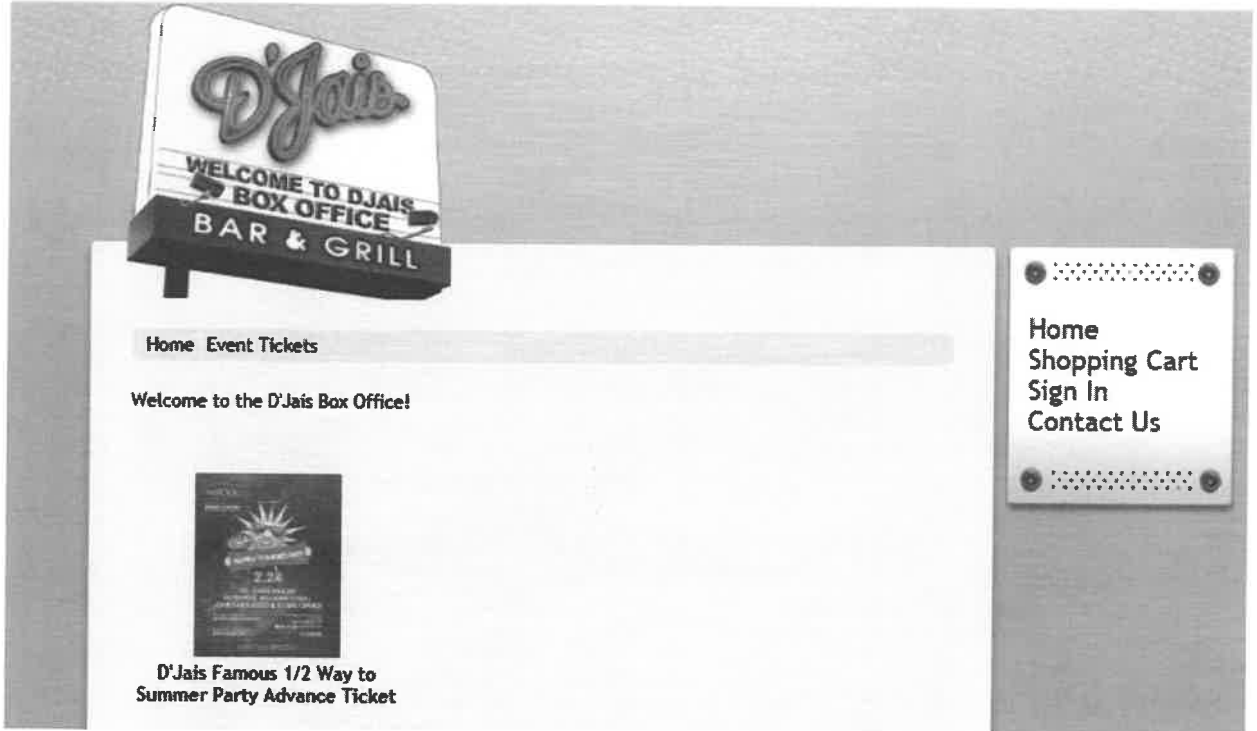
28. Several of the text messages also include hyperlinks which when pressed lead to websites owned and/or operated by Defendant which also market Defendant's business.

29. For example, the January 9, 2018, January 13, 2018, January 24, 2018, February 10, 2018¹ and February 24, 2018² text messages include a hyperlink to DJaisEvents.com which is a website owned and or operated by Defendant.

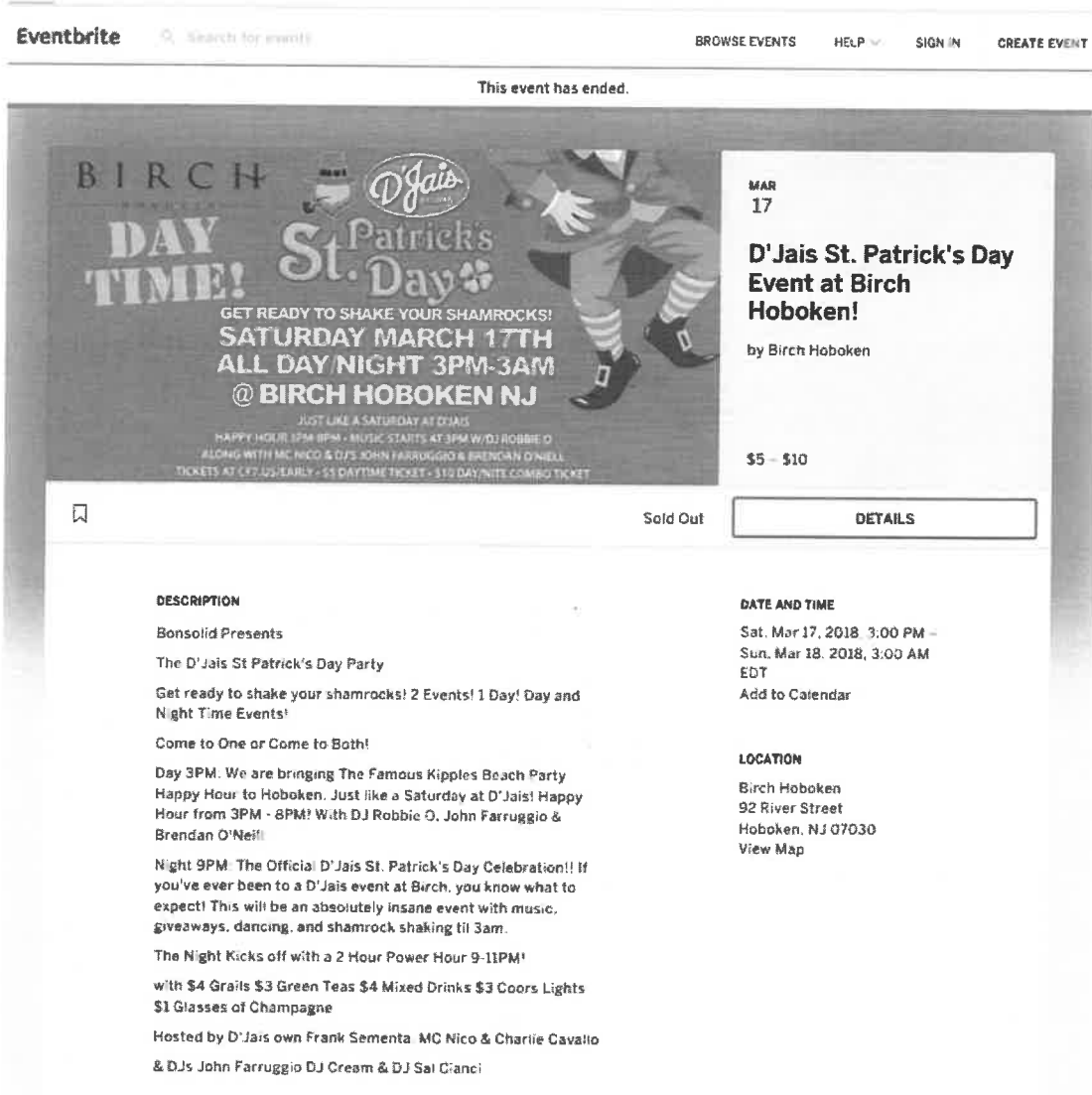
30. DJaisEvents.com is Defendant's "box office" and a place where Defendant sells tickets to special events that it promotes. A copy of the webpage is provided below:

¹ The hyperlink contained within the text message re-routes to DJaisEvents.com

² The hyperlink contained within the text message re-routes to DJaisEvents.com



31. The March 13, 2018 text message also included a hyperlink to a website owned and/or operated by Defendant which marketed Defendant’s business. A copy of the website is provided below:



32. The texts were not sent to Plaintiff and the putative class for emergency purposes as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A)(i).

33. 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).

34. The TCPA defines an “automatic telephone dialing system” (hereinafter “ATDS”) as “equipment which 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.” *Id.* at § 227(a)(1).

35. Defendant – or third parties directed by Defendant – used an ATDS to send Plaintiff text messages.

36. The impersonal and generic nature of Defendant’s text messages establish that Defendant utilized an ATDS to transmit the messages.

37. Specifically, the text messages fail to state the name of their intended recipient or provide any other specific information which would establish that the text messages were drafted with a specific recipient in mind. Instead the text messages are drafted to be sent to multiple parties with no alteration.

38. Additionally, the number used by Defendant (446-22) is known as a “short code,” a standard 5-digit code that enables Defendant to send SMS text messages *en masse*.

39. This short code was provided to Defendant through a text messaging platform which permitted Defendant to transmit thousands of automated text messages without any human involvement.

40. The platform utilized by Defendant has 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.

41. Defendant’s unsolicited text messages caused Plaintiff actual harm, including

invasion of his privacy, aggravation, annoyance, intrusion on seclusion, trespass, and conversion. Defendant's text message also inconvenienced Plaintiff and caused disruption to his daily life.

42. As outlined herein, the unsolicited commercial texts sent by Defendant or its agents to Plaintiff and the putative class violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

46. Plaintiff brings this action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 on behalf of a proposed class defined as:

All persons in the United States who, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint, were sent a text message using the same type of equipment used to text message Plaintiff, from Defendant or anyone on Defendant's behalf, to said persons cellular telephone number.

47. The class for whose benefit this action is brought is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

48. The exact number and identities of the persons who fit within the proposed class are ascertainable, in that Defendant maintains written and electronically-stored records of all texts that were sent, the dates they were sent, and the telephone numbers to which they were sent.

49. The proposed class is composed of over 1,000 persons.

50. The claims in this action arise exclusively from Defendant's uniform policies as alleged herein, from uniformly-worded texts sent by Defendant or its agents via an "automatic telephone dialing system."

51. No violations alleged are a result of any oral communications or individualized interaction between any class member and Defendant.

52. There are common questions of law and fact affecting the rights of the class members, including, inter alia, the following:

- a) Whether Defendant or its agents sent text messages to the cellular telephones of Plaintiff and the class;
- b) Whether the Defendant obtained express written consent from Plaintiff and the class before sending such text messages;
- c) Whether Defendant's uniform policies and common course of conduct, as alleged herein, violated the TCPA;
- d) Whether Plaintiff and the class are entitled to damages arising from Defendant's conduct alleged herein; and
- e) Whether Plaintiff and the class are entitled to an order for injunctive and declaratory relief, enjoining Defendant from carrying on the policies alleged herein.

53. Plaintiff is a member of the class he seeks to represent.

54. The claims of Plaintiff are not only typical of all class members, they are identical in that they arise from Defendant's uniform policies and form texts and are based on the same legal theories of all class members.

55. Plaintiff has no interest antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the class.

56. Plaintiff will thoroughly and adequately protect the interests of the class, having retained qualified and competent legal counsel to represent himself and the class.

57. Defendant has acted and refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate injunctive and declaratory relief for the class as a whole.

58. The prosecution of separate actions by individual class members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications.

59. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy since, *inter alia*, the damages suffered by each class member were less than \$500 per person and individual actions to recoup such an amount are not economically feasible.

60. Common questions will predominate, and there will be no unusual manageability issues.

COUNT I

NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*

63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of his Complaint as though fully stated herein.

64. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitutes 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, *et seq.*

65. As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*, Plaintiff and the class are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

66. Plaintiff and the class are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

COUNT II

**KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS
OF THE TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.***

67. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of his Complaint as though fully stated herein.

68. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitutes 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, *et seq.*

69. As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*, Plaintiff and the class 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).

70. Plaintiff and the class are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and members of the class respectfully pray for the following relief:

- A. Certification of the class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23;
- B. On the First Count, as a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)(D), Plaintiff and each member of the Class is entitled to and requests five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B);
- C. On the Second Count, as a result of Defendant's willful and/or knowing violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)(D), Plaintiff and each member of the Class is entitled to and requests treble damages, as provided by statute, up to one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00), for each and every violation pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C);
- D. An Order, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), enjoining Defendant from violating 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)(D);
- E. Attorney's fees and costs; and
- F. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, demands a trial by jury on all questions of fact raised by the Complaint.

Dated: August 13, 2018

DeNITTIS OSEFCHEN PRINCE, P.C.

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO L. CIV. R. 11.2

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, this matter is not the subject of any other action pending in any court or of any pending arbitration or administrative proceeding.

Dated: August 13, 2018

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

MARIO RIVERO, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Ross H. Schmierer, Esquire, DeNittis Osefchen Prince, P.C. 525 Route 73 North, Suite 410, Marlton, New Jersey 08053 856-797-9951

DEFENDANTS

DJAIS, LLC, a New Jersey Corporation

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Monmouth County (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

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

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation.

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes sub-headers like PERSONAL INJURY, HABEAS CORPUS, and FEDERAL TAX SUITS.

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

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District (specify), 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

47 U.S.C. § 227

Brief description of cause:

Defendant transmitted unsolicited texts to Plaintiff in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: X Yes [] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 08/13/2018 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [New Jersey Nightclub D'Jais Hit with Class Action Over Allegedly Unsolicited Texts](#)
