

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Jacob Wilson, *on behalf of himself and all
others similarly situated,*

Plaintiff,

v.

American Express Company

Defendant.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

For his Class Action Complaint, Plaintiff, Jacob Wilson, by and through his undersigned counsel, pleading on his own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated, states as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff, Jacob Wilson (“Plaintiff”), brings this class action for damages resulting from the illegal actions of American Express Company (“AMEX” or “Defendant”). Defendant negligently, knowingly, and/or willfully placed automated and prerecorded calls to Plaintiff’s cellular phone in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.* (the “TCPA”).

2. AMEX is credit card company that is the “world’s largest card issuer by purchase volume” and “provides millions of transactions daily as the premium network for high-spending cardmembers” <http://about.americanexpress.com/oc/howeare/> (last visited Jan. 24, 2018).

3. As part of its collections operation, AMEX operates an aggressive contact schedule which bombards unsuspecting consumers, with whom it has no relationship, with robocalls and prerecorded messages.

4. Plaintiff is such a consumer. He is not an AMEX customer yet has been

bombarded with autodialed and pre-recorded calls made without his consent and over his explicit objection.

5. Plaintiff seeks relief for himself and all others similarly situated for AMEX's unlawful behavior.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has original jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Serv., LLC*, 132 S.Ct. 740, 751-53 (2012).

7. Jurisdiction in this District is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), as Plaintiff seeks up to \$500 in damages for each violation of the TCPA, which when aggregated among a proposed class numbering more than a thousand members, exceeds the \$5,000,000.00 threshold for federal court jurisdiction. Plaintiff also alleges a national class which will result in at least one class member residing in a different state.

8. The Court has personal jurisdiction over AMEX as AMEX's principal place of business is within this District.

9. Venue is proper in this District. Defendant regularly, and at all times relevant herein, conducted business in this District.

PARTIES

10. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an adult individual residing in Cana, Virginia.

11. AMEX is a New York corporation with its principal place of business located at 200 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10285.

12. Plaintiff has never had a business relationship with AMEX and never consented to be contacted by AMEX on his cellular telephone.

THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

13. The TCPA regulates, among other things, the use of automated telephone dialing systems.

14. 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1) defines an automatic telephone dialing system (“ATDS”) as equipment having 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.

15. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) prohibits any call using an ATDS or an artificial or prerecorded voice to a cellular phone without prior express consent by the person being called.

ALLEGATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTS

16. Defendant has repeatedly placed calls using an ATDS and containing a prerecorded and/or artificial voice to Plaintiff’s cellular telephone (336) XXX-8932.

17. Plaintiff’s number was and is assigned to a cellular telephone service as specified in 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

18. AMEX calls Plaintiff from telephone numbers 866-884-0976, 801-945-9064 and 800-528-4800.

19. AMEX has inserted Plaintiff’s telephone number in an automated calling campaign to further its efforts to contact “Jessica,” a person who Plaintiff does not have any relationship with and does not know.

20. AMEX has bombarded the Plaintiff with multiple daily automated and prerecorded message calls throughout January 2018 regarding “Jessica.”

21. On January 7, 2018, Plaintiff told AMEX that he is not “Jessica,” that Jessica cannot be reached at his cellular telephone, and asked AMEX to stop calling him.

22. Nevertheless, the calls to Plaintiff at the -8932 number have persisted and continued.

23. At all times mentioned herein, AMEX called Plaintiff's cellular telephone using an "automatic telephone dialing system" ("autodialer") as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1). When Plaintiff answered calls from AMEX, he heard a prerecorded greeting from AMEX before the call would be routed to a live agent. This is indicative of AMEX's use of a "predictive dialer."

24. The Federal Communications Commission has defined ATDS under the TCPA to include "predictive dialers." *See In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 23 F.C.C.R. 559, at ¶ 12, 2008 WL 65485 (F.C.C.) (2008).

25. In addition, upon information and belief the hardware and software combination utilized by AMEX has the capacity to store and dial sequentially generated numbers, randomly generated numbers or numbers from a database of numbers.

26. Defendant uses prerecorded and artificial messages when it calls the Plaintiff's cellular telephone. As noted, when Plaintiff answers AMEX's calls, he heard an artificial and/or prerecorded voice stating the call was from AMEX and the call may be recorded.

27. The same message has been used by the Defendant on multiple occasions.

28. Defendant did not have Plaintiff's prior express consent to place automated calls to Plaintiff on her cellular telephone.

29. Defendant did not have Plaintiff's prior express consent to call Plaintiff using an artificial or prerecorded voice.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

A. The Class

30. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated.

31. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of the following two classes:

Class A

All persons within the United States to whom AMEX or its agent/s and/or employee/s called said person's cellular telephone through the use of any automatic telephone dialing system within the four years prior to the filing of the Complaint where such person was not a customer of AMEX.

Class B

All persons within the United States to whom AMEX or its agent/s and/or employee/s called said person's cellular telephone with an artificial or prerecorded voice within the four years prior to the filing of the Complaint where such person was not a customer of AMEX.

32. Defendant and its employees or agents are excluded from the Classes. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Classes, but believes the class members number in the several thousands, if not more. Thus, this matter should be certified as a class action to assist in the expeditious litigation of this matter.

B. Numerosity

33. Upon information and belief, Defendant has placed automated and/or prerecorded message calls to cellular telephone numbers belonging to thousands of consumers, after being informed it was calling the wrong party, throughout the United States. The members of the Classes, therefore, are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

34. The exact number and identities of the Class members are unknown at this time and can only be ascertained through discovery. Identification of the class members is a matter

capable of ministerial determination from Defendant's call records.

C. Common Questions of Law and Fact

35. There are questions of law and fact common to the Classes that predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members. These questions include:

- a. Whether Defendant made calls to Plaintiff and Class members' cellular telephones using an ATDS;
- b. Whether Defendant made calls to Plaintiff and Class members' cellular telephones using an artificial or prerecorded voice;
- c. Whether Defendant can meet its burden of showing it obtained prior express consent to make each call;
- d. Whether Defendant's conduct was knowing willful, and/or negligent;
- e. Whether Defendant is liable for damages, and the amount of such damages; and
- f. Whether Defendant should be enjoined from such conduct in the future.

36. The common questions in this case are capable of having common answers. If Plaintiff's claim that Defendant routinely places automated and prerecorded calls 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.

D. Typicality

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

E. Protecting the Interests of the Class Members

38. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes and has

retained counsel experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unlawful business practices. Neither Plaintiff nor his counsel has any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.

F. Proceeding Via Class Action is Superior and Advisable

39. A class action is the superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The interest of Class members in individually controlling the prosecutions of separate claims against AMEX is small because it is not economically feasible for Class members to bring individual actions.

40. Management of this class action is unlikely to present any difficulties. Several courts have certified classes in TCPA actions. These cases include, but are not limited to: *Mitchem v. Ill. Collection Serv.*, 271 F.R.D. 617 (N.D. Ill. 2011); *Sadowski v. Med1 Online, LLC*, 2008 WL 2224892 (N.D. Ill., May 27, 2008); *CE Design Ltd. V. Cy's Crabhouse North, Inc.*, 259 F.R.D. 135 (N.D. Ill. 2009); *Lo v. Oxnard European Motors, LLC*, 2012 WL 1932283 (S.D. Cal., May 29, 2012).

COUNT I
Negligent Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act,
47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.

41. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporates them herein by reference.

42. Defendant negligently placed multiple automated and prerecorded/artificial voice calls to cellular numbers belonging to Plaintiff and the other members of the Classes without their prior express consent.

43. Each of the aforementioned calls by Defendant constitutes a negligent violation of the TCPA.

44. Plaintiff and the Classes are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages

for each call placed in violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

45. Additionally, Plaintiff and the Classes are entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct by Defendant in the future.

46. Plaintiff and the Class are also entitled to and do seek a declaration that:

- a. Defendant violated the TCPA;
- b. Defendant utilized an ATDS to call Plaintiff and the Classes;
- c. Defendant placed artificial and prerecorded voice calls to Plaintiff and the Classes;
- d. Defendant placed automated and artificial and prerecorded voice calls to the Plaintiff and the Classes without prior express consent.

COUNT II
Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act,
47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.

47. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporates them herein by reference.

48. Defendant knowingly and/or willfully placed multiple automated and prerecorded/artificial voice calls to cellular numbers belonging to Plaintiff and the other members of the Classes without their prior express consent.

49. Each of the aforementioned calls by Defendant constitutes a knowing and/or willful violation of the TCPA.

50. As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to an award of treble damages up to \$1,500.00 for each call in violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

51. Additionally, Plaintiff and the Classes are entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct by Defendant in the future.

52. Plaintiff and the Classes are also entitled to and do seek a declaration that:
- a. Defendant knowingly and/or willfully violated the TCPA;
 - b. Defendant knowingly and/or willfully used an ATDS to call Plaintiff and the Classes;
 - c. Defendant knowingly and/or willfully placed artificial and prerecorded voice calls to Plaintiff and the Classes;
 - d. Defendant willfully placed artificial and prerecorded voice calls to non-customers such as Plaintiff and the Classes, knowing it did not have prior express consent to do so; and
 - e. It is Defendant's practice and history to place automated and artificial/prerecorded voice calls to non-customers without their prior express consent.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court grant Plaintiff and the Classes the following relief against Defendant:

1. Injunctive relief prohibiting such violations of the TCPA by Defendant in the future;
2. Declaratory relief as requested;
3. Statutory damages of \$500.00 for each and every call in violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B);
4. Treble damages of up to \$1,500.00 for each and every call in violation of the TCPA pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C);
5. An award of attorneys' fees and costs to counsel for Plaintiff; and
6. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

TRIAL BY JURY DEMANDED ON ALL COUNTS

Dated: January 25, 2018

Respectfully submitted,
By /s/ Sergei Lemberg
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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: [Man Sues AMEX After Receiving Robocalls Allegedly Meant for Someone Else](#)
