

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

CASE NO.

CRISTINA CAYMARES, individually and
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNCOMMON GOODS, LLC,

Defendant.

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Cristina Caymares brings this class action against Defendant Uncommon Goods, LLC, and alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by Plaintiff's attorneys.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a class action under the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act ("FTSA"), Fla. Stat. § 501.059, as amended by Senate Bill No. 1120.
2. Defendant engages in telephonic sales calls to consumers without having secured prior express written consent as required by the FTSA.
3. Defendant's telephonic sales calls have caused Plaintiff and the Class members harm, including violations of their statutory rights, statutory damages, annoyance, nuisance, and invasion of their privacy.

4. Through this action, Plaintiff seeks an injunction and statutory damages on behalf of himself and the Class members, as defined below, and any other available legal or equitable remedies resulting from the unlawful actions of Defendant.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a citizen and resident of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

6. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant hereto was, an individual and a “called party” as defined by Fla. Stat. § 501.059(1)(a) in that he was the regular user of cellular telephone number that received Defendant’s telephonic sales calls.

7. Defendant is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a foreign corporation and a “telephone solicitor” as defined by Fla. Stat. § 501.059(f).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

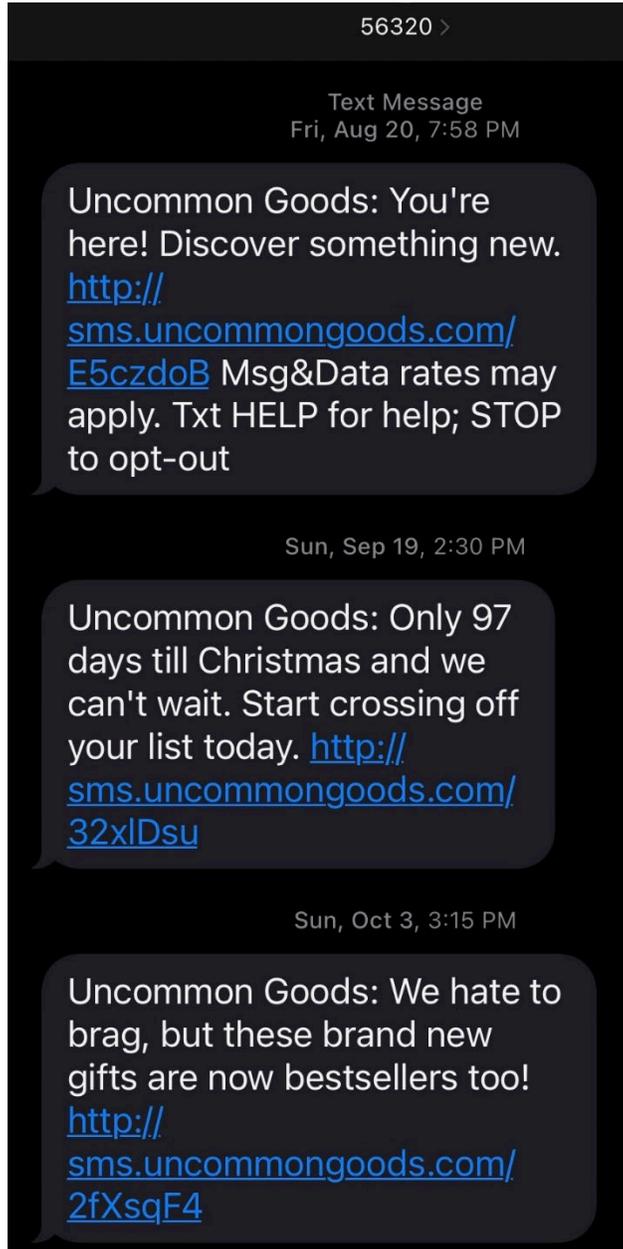
8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 and Fla. Stat. § 26.012(2). The matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$30,000 exclusive of interest, costs, and attorney’s fees.

9. Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in Florida because this suit arises out of and relates to Defendant’s contacts with this state. Defendant made or caused to be made telephonic sales calls into Florida without the requisite prior express written consent in violation of the FTSA. Plaintiff received such calls while residing in and physically present in Florida.

10. Venue for this action is proper in this Court pursuant to Fla. Stat. § 47.051 because the cause of action accrued in this County.

FACTS

11. Commencing on or about August 20, 2022, Defendant sent telephonic sales calls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number, including the following text message calls:



12. The purpose of Defendant's telephonic sales calls was to solicit the sale of Defendant's goods and/or services.

13. Given Defendant's use of generic text messages to solicit consumers, along with the use of a short-code (56320), Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant caused similar telephonic sales calls to be sent to at least 100 individuals located in Florida.

14. Plaintiff is the regular user of the telephone number that received the above telephonic sales calls.

15. To transmit the above telephonic sales text message calls Defendant utilized a computer software system that automatically selected and dialed Plaintiff's and the Class members' telephone numbers.

16. The number used by Defendant to transmit the subject text message solicitations (56320) is known as a "short code." Short codes are short digit sequences, significantly shorter than telephone numbers, that are used to address messages in the Multimedia Messaging System and short message service systems of mobile network operators.

17. Text messages using a short code can only be sent using a computer, and cannot be sent using a standard telephone.

18. The impersonal and generic nature of Defendant's text messages, coupled with their frequency, and the fact that they originated from a short-code, demonstrates that Defendant utilized a computer software system that automatically selected and dialed Plaintiff's and the Class members' telephone numbers.

19. To send the text message, Defendant used a messaging platform (the "Platform"), which permitted Defendant to transmit thousands of text messages automatically and without any human involvement.

20. Defendant was not required to and did not need to utilize the Platform to send messages to Plaintiff and the Class members. Instead, Defendant opted to use the Platform to maximize the reach of its text message advertisements at a nominal cost to Defendant.

21. The Platform has the capacity to select and dial numbers automatically from a list of numbers.

22. The Platform has the capacity to schedule the time and date for future transmission of text messages.

23. The Platform also has an auto-reply function that results in the automatic transmission of text messages.

24. Defendant was not required to and did not need to utilize the Platform to send messages to Plaintiff and the Class members. Instead, Defendant opted to use the Platform to maximize the reach of its text message advertisements at a nominal cost to Defendant.

25. Defendant would be able to conduct its business operations without sending automated text messages to consumers.

26. Defendant would be able to send automated text messages to consumers, and in compliance with the FTSA, by securing the proper consent from consumers prior to sending text messages.

27. Defendant would be able to send text messages to consumers without consent by utilizing a non-automated text messaging system.

28. Accordingly, it is not impossible for Defendant to comply with the FTSA in the context of transmitting text messages.

29. The burden and cost to Defendant of securing consent from consumers that complies with the FTSA is nominal.

30. Compliance with the FTSA will not result in Defendant having to cease its business operations.

31. Compliance with the FTSA will not result in Defendant having the alter the prices of any goods or services it provides in the marketplace.

32. Compliance with the FTSA will not force Defendant to seek regulatory approval from the State of Florida before undertaking any type of commercial transaction.

33. Because a substantial part of Defendant's FTSA violations occurred in Florida, requiring Defendant's compliance with the FTSA will not have the practical effect of regulating commerce occurring wholly outside of Florida.

34. Plaintiff never provided Defendant with express written consent authorizing Defendant to transmit telephonic sales calls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number utilizing an automated system for the selection or dialing of telephone numbers.

35. More specifically, Plaintiff never signed any type of authorization permitting or allowing the placement of a telephonic sales call by text message using an automated system for the selection or dialing of telephone numbers.

36. Defendant's telephonic sales calls caused Plaintiff and the Class members harm, including statutory damages, inconvenience, invasion of privacy, aggravation, annoyance.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

PROPOSED CLASS

37. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action on behalf of herself individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated persons as a class action pursuant to Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220(b)(2) and (b)(3). The "Class" that Plaintiff seeks to represent is defined as:

All persons in Florida and/or Florida residents who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call regarding Defendant's goods and/or services,

(2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff.

38. Defendant and its employees or agents are excluded from the Class.

NUMEROSITY

39. Upon information and belief, Defendant has placed telephonic sales calls to telephone numbers belonging to at least 100 consumers throughout Florida without their prior express written consent. The members of the Class, therefore, are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

40. 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 Defendant's call records.

COMMON QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT

41. 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 Defendant initiated telephonic sales calls to Plaintiff and the Class members; [2] Whether Defendant can meet its burden of showing that it had prior express written consent to make such calls; and [3] Whether Defendant is liable for damages, and the amount of such damages.

42. The common questions in this case are capable of having common answers. If Plaintiff's claim that Defendant routinely transmits telephonic sales calls without prior express written consent is accurate, Plaintiff and the Class members will have identical claims capable of being efficiently adjudicated and administered in this case.

TYPICALITY

43. 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

44. Plaintiff is a representative who will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of the Class and has retained competent counsel. Accordingly, Plaintiff is an adequate representative and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class.

SUPERIORITY

45. 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 Defendant'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.

46. 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 Defendant. For example, one court might enjoin Defendant 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
VIOLATION OF FLA. STAT. § 501.059
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

47. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

48. It is a violation of the FTSA to “make or knowingly allow a telephonic sales call to be made if such call involves an automated system for the selection or dialing of telephone numbers or the playing of a recorded message when a connection is completed to a number called without the prior express written consent of the called party.” Fla. Stat. § 501.059(8)(a).

49. A “telephonic sales call” is defined as a “telephone call, text message, or voicemail transmission to a consumer for the purpose of soliciting a sale of any consumer goods or services, soliciting an extension of credit for consumer goods or services, or obtaining information that will or may be used for the direct solicitation of a sale of consumer goods or services or an extension of credit for such purposes.” Fla. Stat. § 501.059(1)(i).

50. “Prior express written consent” means an agreement in writing that:

1. Bears the signature of the called party;
2. Clearly authorizes the person making or allowing the placement of a telephonic sales call by telephone call, text message, or voicemail transmission to deliver or cause to be delivered to the called party a telephonic sales call using an automated system for the selection or dialing of telephone numbers, the playing of a recorded message when a connection is completed to a number called, or the transmission of a prerecorded voicemail;
3. Includes the telephone number to which the signatory authorizes a telephonic sales call to be delivered; and
4. Includes a clear and conspicuous disclosure informing the called party that:
 - a. By executing the agreement, the called party authorizes the person making or allowing the placement of a telephonic sales call to deliver or

cause to be delivered a telephonic sales call to the called party using an automated system for the selection or dialing of telephone numbers or the playing of a recorded message when a connection is completed to a number called; and

- b. He or she is not required to directly or indirectly sign the written agreement or to agree to enter into such an agreement as a condition of purchasing any property, goods, or services.

Fla. Stat. § 501.059(1)(g).

51. Defendant failed to secure prior express written consent from Plaintiff and the Class members.

52. In violation of the FTSA, Defendant made and/or knowingly allowed telephonic sales calls to be made to Plaintiff and the Class members without Plaintiff's and the Class members' prior express written consent.

53. Defendant made and/or knowingly allowed the telephonic sales calls to Plaintiff and the Class members to be made utilizing an automated system for the selection or dialing of telephone numbers.

54. As a result of Defendant's conduct, and pursuant to § 501.059(10)(a) of the FTSA, Plaintiff and Class members were harmed and are each entitled to a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation. Plaintiff and the Class members are also entitled to an injunction against future calls. *Id.*

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for the following relief:

- a) An order certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class as defined above, and appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the Class and Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;

- b) An award of statutory damages for Plaintiff and each member of the Class;
- c) An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the FTSA;
- d) An injunction requiring Defendant to cease all telephonic sales calls made without express written consent, and to otherwise protect the interests of the Class;
- e) Such further and other relief as the Court deems necessary.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, hereby demand a trial by jury.

DOCUMENT PRESERVATION DEMAND

Plaintiff demands that Defendant take affirmative steps to preserve all records, lists, electronic databases or other itemization of telephone numbers associated with the communications or transmittal of the calls as alleged herein.

DATED: April 3, 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

HIRALDO P.A.

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