

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION**

**ASHLEY JOHNSON, individually
and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,**

Plaintiff,

v.

CASE NO.:

McDONALD'S CORPORATION,

Defendant.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Named Plaintiff, Ashley Johnson (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, hereby files this Class Action Complaint alleging Defendant McDonald’s Corporation (“McDonald’s” or “Defendant”) violated the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”), as amended by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (“COBRA”), by failing to provide her and the putative class members with a COBRA notice that complies with the law.

1. Despite having access to the Department of Labor’s Model COBRA form, Defendant chose not to use the model form—presumably to save money by pushing terminated employees away from electing COBRA.¹

¹ In fact, according to one Congressional research service study, “[The] average claim costs for COBRA beneficiaries exceeded the average claim for an active employee by 53%. The average annual health insurance cost per active employee was \$7,190, and the COBRA cost was \$10,988.14. The Spencer & Associates analysts contend that this indicates that the COBRA population is sicker than active-covered employees and that the 2% administrative fee allowed in the law is insufficient to offset the difference in actual claims costs.” Health Insurance Continuation Coverage Under COBRA, Congressional Research Service, Janet Kinzer, July 11, 2013.

2. COBRA is a remedial statute that should be interpreted in favor of the employee. Indeed, the legislative history shows that Congress enacted COBRA in 1986 as a result of the reports of the growing number of Americans without any health insurance coverage and the decreasing willingness of our Nation's hospitals to provide care to those who cannot afford to pay. The purpose behind its notice requirements is to facilitate and assist individuals in electing continuation coverage should they so choose, not discourage them from doing so as Defendant's does.

3. Instead of utilizing the United States Department of Labor, ("DOL"), Model Notice and sending a single COBRA notice "written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average plan participant" containing all required by law, to save money Defendant instead opted to break the information into multiple documents, mailed separately under different cover, containing bits and pieces of information on COBRA, both of which are still missing critical information. In fact, the DOL Model Notice was designed to avoid precisely the issues caused by Defendant's confusing and piecemeal COBRA rights notification process.

4. The deficient COBRA notices at issue in this lawsuit both confused and misled Plaintiff. It also caused Plaintiff economic injuries in the form of lost health insurance and unpaid medical bills, as well as informational injuries.

5. Defendant has repeatedly violated ERISA by failing to provide participants and beneficiaries in the Plan with adequate notice, as prescribed by COBRA, of their right to continue their health coverage upon the occurrence of a "qualifying event" as defined by the statute.

6. Defendant's COBRA notice and process violates the law. Rather than including all information required by law in a single notice, written in a manner calculated to be understood by

the average plan participant, Defendant's COBRA notification process instead offers only part of the legally required information in haphazard and piece-meal fashion.

7. For example, Defendant's COBRA Enrollment Notice sent to Plaintiff following her termination, violates 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(xii) because it fails to include an address indicating where COBRA payments should be mailed.

8. Not only that, it violates 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(v) because the COBRA Enrollment Notice *itself* never actually explains how to enroll in COBRA, nor does it bother including a physical election form (both of which the model Department of Labor form includes). Instead, it merely directs plan participants to a "catch-all" general H.R. phone number to enroll in COBRA, operated by a third-party guised as Defendant benefits department, rather than explaining how to actually enroll in COBRA. The COBRA Enrollment Notice contains no instructions on how to actually enroll if one calls the phone number. Thus, it defies logic for the same document -- which purports to be a "COBRA Enrollment Notice" -- not to also contain instructions on how to enroll in COBRA.²

9. The COBRA Enrollment Notice also violates 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(xii) because it fails to include information on how COBRA coverage can be lost prematurely, including, for example, because of late payments. Furthermore, The Cobra Enrollment Notice violates 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(vi) because it fails to provide all required explanatory information.

10. Because The Cobra Enrollment Notice omits the above critical pieces of information, it collectively violates 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4), which requires the plan

² Not only that, during part of the "election period" even the online option ceased to exist.

administrator of a group-health plan to provide a COBRA notice “written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average plan participant.” Without information on *how* to elect COBRA, or *where* to send payments, Defendant’s COBRA enrollment notice simply is not written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average plan participant.

11. To compound the confusion, Defendant sent Plaintiff a second letter containing information on COBRA in a separate document labeled “Important Information About Your COBRA Continuation Coverage and Other Health Coverage Alternatives.” The two documents were mailed under separate cover, only further adding to the confusion. And, while the document labeled “Important Information About Your COBRA Continuation Coverage and Other Health Coverage Alternatives” contains some of the information missing from the COBRA Enrollment Notice, it does not contain all of it.

12. Not only that, in May 2020, the government extended the deadline to enroll in and pay for COBRA continuation coverage so that no one would lose their medical coverage during Covid for at least one year. *See* 85 Fed. Reg. at 26353-54 (Section III.A(2)).

13. For COBRA enrollment deadlines that occur during the Covid “Outbreak Period,” up to one year must be disregarded in determining the due dates for individuals to elect COBRA continuation coverage and pay COBRA premiums during the Outbreak Period. The Outbreak Period for an individual to elect COBRA continuation coverage and the Outbreak Period for the individual to make initial and subsequent COBRA premium payments generally run concurrently. *See* 85 Fed. Reg. at 26353 and “Extension of COBRA election and premium payment deadlines under section 7508A(b)”, available at <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-21-58.pdf>.

14. This means that Plaintiff’s deadline to enroll and pay for COBRA would have been extended by at least one year, or at least until the Government declared the “National Emergency”

related to COVID was over. 85 Fed. Reg. at 26353. This would have permitted Plaintiff to keep her health insurance and pay for it later once she got another job (which she eventually did).

15. Even guidance issued by the DOL during Plaintiff's extended election period states that where the plan administrator should reasonably know that "the end of the relief period for an individual action is exposing a participant or beneficiary to a risk of losing protections, benefits, or rights under the plan, the administrator or other fiduciary should consider affirmatively sending a notice regarding the end of the relief period. Moreover, plan disclosures issued prior to or during the pandemic may need to be reissued or amended if such disclosures failed to provide accurate information regarding the time in which participants and beneficiaries were required to take action, e.g., COBRA election notices and claims procedure notices." *See* EBSA disaster Relief Notice 2021-01, "Guidance on Continuation of Relief for Employee benefit Plans and Plan Participants and Beneficiaries Due to the COVID-19 (Novel Coronavirus) Outbreak."

16. But, of course, because Defendant improperly provided defective information across two separate notices without the important information afforded by the extension of COBRA deadlines due to the National Emergency, neither Plaintiff nor any of the putative class members were able to take advantage of this crucial Congressional mandate. As a result, Plaintiff lost her health insurance and incurred medical bills during the year 2020.

17. As a result of receiving the COBRA enrollment notice, and the subsequent paperwork, Plaintiff failed to understand the notice and, thus, Plaintiff could not make an informed decision about her health insurance and lost health coverage.

18. Plaintiff suffered a tangible injury in the form of economic loss, specifically the loss of insurance coverage and incurred medical bills, due Defendant's deficient COBRA forms. In addition to a paycheck, health insurance is one of the most valuable things employees get in

exchange for working for an employer like Defendant. Insurance coverage has a monetary value, the loss of which is a tangible and an economic injury.

19. Not only did Plaintiff lose her insurance coverage, after Plaintiff lost her insurance he incurred medical bills resulting in further concrete economic injury.

20. Plaintiff suffered further concrete injury Plaintiff suffered an additional concrete harm in the form of significant wasted time (hours) trying to figure out how to self-treat at least one medical condition since she no longer had health insurance.

21. Defendant's above violations also subjected Plaintiff to a risk of real harm to the concrete interest in receiving a notice written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average plan participant, and to elect COBRA continuation coverage, the very interests that Congress sought to protect with ERISA/COBRA.

22. Finally, Defendant's deficient COBRA notice also caused Plaintiff an informational injury when Defendant failed to provide her with information to which she was entitled to by statute, namely a compliant COBRA election notice containing all information required by 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4) and 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a). Through Defendant and then COBRA, Congress created a right—the right to receive the required COBRA election notice—and an injury—not receiving a proper election notice with information required by 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4) and 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a). Defendant injured Plaintiff and the class members she seeks to represent by failing to provide all information in its notice required by COBRA.

23. As a result of these violations, which threaten Class Members' ability to maintain their health coverage, Plaintiff seeks statutory penalties, injunctive relief, attorneys' fees, costs and expenses, and other appropriate relief as set forth herein and provided by law.

JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND PARTIES

24. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e) and (f), and also pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1355.

25. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(2).

26. Plaintiff experienced a qualifying event within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1163(2)

27. Defendant is a foreign corporation but is registered to do business in the State of Florida.

28. Defendant is a Plan Administrator within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1002(16)(A).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

COBRA Notice Requirements

29. The COBRA amendments to ERISA included certain provisions relating to continuation of health coverage upon termination of employment or another “qualifying event” as defined by the statute.

30. Among other things, COBRA requires the plan sponsor of each group health plan normally employing more than 20 employees on a typical business day during the preceding year to provide “each qualified beneficiary who would lose coverage under the plan as a result of a qualifying event ... to elect, within the election period, continuation coverage under the plan.” 29 U.S.C. § 1161.

31. Notice is of enormous importance. The COBRA notification requirement exists because employees are not expected to know instinctively of their right to continue their healthcare coverage.

32. Moreover, existing case law makes it ostensibly clear that notice is not only required to be delivered to covered employees but to qualifying beneficiaries, as well.

33. COBRA further requires the administrator of such a group health plan to provide notice to any qualified beneficiary of their continuation of coverage rights under COBRA upon the occurrence of a qualifying event. 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a)(4). This notice must be “[i]n accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary” of Labor. 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a).

34. To facilitate compliance with notice obligations, the United States Department of Labor (“DOL”) has issued a Model COBRA Continuation Coverage Election Notice (“Model Notice”), which is included in the Appendix to 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4. The DOL website states that the DOL “will consider use of the model election notice, appropriately completed, good faith compliance with the election notice content requirements of COBRA.”

35. In the event that a plan administrator declines to use the Model Notice and fails to meet the notice requirements of 29 U.S.C. § 1166 and 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4, the administrator is subject to statutory penalties of up to \$110 per participant or beneficiary per day from the date of such failure. 29 U.S.C. § 1132(c)(1). In addition, the Court may order such other relief as it deems proper, including but not limited to injunctive relief pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3) and payment of attorneys’ fees and expenses pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(1). Such is the case here. Defendant failed to use the Model Notice and failed to meet the notice requirements of 29 U.S.C. § 1166 and 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4, as set forth below.

Defendant’s Notice Is Inadequate and Fails to Comply with COBRA

36. Defendant partially adhered to the Model Notice provided by the Secretary of Labor, but only to the extent that served Defendant’s best interests, as critical parts are omitted or altered in violation of 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4. Among other things:

- a. **Defendant’s “Cobra Enrollment Notice” violates 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(xii) because it fails to provide the address to which payments should be sent and fails to accurately**

inform of the extension for payment and the lack of consequences during the extension period for non-payment;

- b. Defendant's COBRA forms violate 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(v) because the notice itself misinforms the time period during which the election must be made and never actually explains how to enroll in COBRA, nor does it bother including a physical election form (both of which the model Department of Labor form includes);**
- c. Defendant's COBRA forms violate 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(vi) because Defendant failed to provide all required explanatory information; and**
- d. Defendant's COBRA forms violate 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4) because Defendant has failed to provide a notice written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average plan participant.**

37. Defendant's COBRA notice confused Plaintiff and resulted in her inability to make an informed decision as to electing COBRA continuation coverage. In fact, Plaintiff did not understand the notice and, further, Plaintiff was unable to elect COBRA because of the confusing and incomplete McDonald's COBRA notice. For example, the McDonald's COBRA's notice omission of a payment address left her without information on where to mail payment if elected. Similarly, the Cobra Enrollment Notice failed to sufficiently explain how to enroll in COBRA.

38. Defendant's attempt to cure the above deficiencies with a separate COBRA form, labeled "Important Information About Your COBRA Continuation Coverage and Other Health Coverage Alternatives," only adds to the confusion. As a result, Plaintiff could not make an informed decision about his health insurance and lost health coverage.

Named Plaintiff Ashley Johnson

39. Named Plaintiff Ashley Johnson worked for Defendant from September 2016 until September, 1, 2020.

40. As a result of her separation from employment, Plaintiff experienced a qualifying event as defined by 29 U.S.C. § 1163(2).

41. Following this qualifying event, Defendant caused its COBRA Administrator, Alight Solutions, to mail Plaintiff a deficient COBRA enrollment notice form. Also, Defendant mailed to Plaintiff its “Important Information About Your COBRA Continuation Coverage,” containing some – but not all – of the information missing from its COBRA enrollment notice.

42. The deficient COBRA notice that Plaintiff received was violative of COBRA’s mandates for the reasons set forth herein.

43. Defendant has in place no administrative remedies Plaintiff was required to exhaust prior to bringing suit.

44. Additionally, because no such administrative remedies exist, any attempt to exhaust the same would have been futile.

45. Plaintiff suffered a tangible injury in the form of lost health insurance coverage because of Defendant’s deficient COBRA notice.

46. Additionally, Plaintiff suffered a tangible injury in the form of economic harm when he paid out of pocket for medical and dental expenses.

47. Not only that, Plaintiff suffered injury in the form of stress and anxiety created by the loss of her and her child’s health insurance coverage because of Defendant’s deficient COBRA notice.

48. Plaintiff also suffered a tangible injury in the form of lost health savings account benefits because of Defendant’s deficient COBRA notice.

49. Plaintiff suffered further tangible injury in the form of lost medical treatment.

50. Plaintiff also suffered a tangible injury because of Defendant's deficient COBRA notice in that she lost control over her own medical treatment, including the ability to continue treating with her prior health care providers and the ability to select her future health care providers.

51. Finally, Plaintiff suffered an informational injury as a result of Defendant's deficient COBRA notice because she was never provided all information to which she was entitled by 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b).

52. No administrative remedies exist as a prerequisite to Plaintiff's claims on behalf of the Putative Class as he is not making a claim for benefits or payment for benefits under any health plan.

53. Nor does she challenge the termination of her health benefits after she experienced a qualifying event.

54. Rather, Plaintiff is simply challenging the legal sufficiency of Defendant's post-employment COBRA notices. As such, any efforts related to exhausting under such non-existent remedies are/were futile.

***Violation of 29 C.F.R. 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(v)
Failure to properly explain how to enroll in COBRA***

55. The governing statute clearly requires that "[t]he notice ... shall be written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average plan participant and shall contain the following information:...(v) [a]n explanation of the plan's procedures for electing continuation coverage, including an explanation of the time period during which the election must be made, and the date by which the election must be made." 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(v).

56. As a threshold matter, Defendant's COBRA Enrollment Notice fails to adequately explain the procedures for electing coverage. By failing to include and explain the procedures for

electing coverage, Defendant interfered with Plaintiff's ability to elect COBRA continuation coverage. And, furthermore, by failing to adequately explain the procedures for electing coverage, Defendant prevented Plaintiff from understanding her rights under COBRA and how to make an informed decision about continuation coverage.

57. In May 2020, approximately four (4) months prior to Plaintiff's qualifying event, the government extended the deadline to enroll in and pay for COBRA continuation coverage so that no one would lose their medical coverage during Covid for at least one year. *See* 85 Fed. Reg. at 26353-54 (Section III.A(2)).

58. Defendant not only omitted this information from the Notice sent to Plaintiff, it also calculated a due date sixty days from the notice, December 7, 2020, in contravention of the extensions, and misinformed Plaintiff that her election must be made before then. *See* 85 Fed. Reg. at 26353 and "Extension of COBRA election and premium payment deadlines under section 7508A(b)", available at <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-21-58.pdf>.

59. Upon information and belief, Defendant further failed to send Plaintiff any updated notices about her extended election period even though DOL guidance stated, if "the end of the relief period for an individual action is exposing a participant or beneficiary to a risk of losing protections, benefits, or rights under the plan, the administrator or other fiduciary should consider affirmatively sending a notice regarding the end of the relief period. Moreover, plan disclosures issued prior to or during the pandemic may need to be reissued or amended if such disclosures failed to provide accurate information regarding the time in which participants and beneficiaries were required to take action, e.g., COBRA election notices and claims procedure notices." *See* EBSA disaster Relief Notice 2021-01, "Guidance on Continuation of Relief for Employee benefit

Plans and Plan Participants and Beneficiaries Due to the COVID-19 (Novel Coronavirus) Outbreak.”

60. Further, Defendant’s COBRA enrollment notice merely directs plan participants to a general phone number, rather than explaining how to actually enroll in COBRA. To further compound the confusion, the Defendant’s COBRA enrollment notice contains no instructions on how to actually enroll if one calls the phone number. The telephone number provided by Defendant in its COBRA enrollment notice is a “catch-all” number individuals can call with questions about anything benefit-related, including retirement funds, etc.

61. This “catch-all” number is actually a phone number to a third-party administrator, Alight Solutions (an entity never identified in the COBRA notice).

62. A “catch-all” number provided by Defendant and then routed to a third-party call center designed to answer anything HR-related simply cannot meet the strict informational statutory requirements of 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(v) required of all COBRA notices as to enrollment.

63. Unlike the Defendant’s COBRA notice, the Model DOL notice provides a near fool-proof way to elect COBRA coverage by providing a physical election form to mail in, the date it is due, the name and address to where election forms should be sent, spaces for the names, social security numbers, and type of coverage elected by each plan participant or beneficiary.

64. Defendant’s COBRA enrollment notice simply does not contain “an explanation of the plan’s procedures for electing continuation coverage, including an explanation of the time period during which the election must be made, and the date by which the election must be made” as required by 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(v). Merely telling Plaintiff and the putative class members to call a generic 1-800 number operated by a third-party and hope they are able to figure

out how to enroll after they call is not what is legally required in a COBRA notice. Instead, the notice itself must contain information on how to enroll. Defendant's simply does not.

Violation of 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(xii)
Failure to provide the address to which payments should be sent

65. Defendant is specifically required to include in its notice the address to which payments should be sent. 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(xii). The Cobra Enrollment Notice simply does not include this information.

66. The COBRA enrollment notice provided to Plaintiff includes an entire page dedicated to having the participant sign up for direct debit from their bank account. Remarkably, however, the document fails to actually state where payments are to be sent by the participant who chooses not to sign up for direct debit. This is a per se violation of 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(xii), which on its face requires all COBRA notices include “the address to which payments should be sent.”

67. Defendant's attempt to cure this deficiency by providing a mailing address for payment in subsequent paperwork, specifically the “Important Information About Your COBRA Continuation Coverage” document, only demonstrates that Defendant is aware this information must be disclosed.

68. But Defendant's piecemeal strategy for separating COBRA information does not comport with the law. Rather, as demonstrated by the Model DOL COBRA notice, which is a single cohesive document, 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(xii) contemplates providing the statutorily required information in “a” COBRA “notice” (singular), rather than in multiple documents which must be read in conjunction with one another for plan participants/beneficiaries to glean the necessary information from.

69. Without this information, Plaintiff is left ready and willing, but unable, to properly enroll and maintain continuation coverage.

70. A misrepresentation is material if there is a substantial likelihood that it would mislead a reasonable employee in making an adequately informed decision. Without knowing where to send payment, Plaintiff was misled as to how to enroll in COBRA.

71. Because of the foregoing deficiencies, Defendant's COBRA notice is insufficient. Defendant has misled Plaintiff about the material parameters and procedures surrounding his right to elect COBRA coverage, failing to comply with the requirements made clear by the Code of Federal Regulations.

***Violation of 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(vi) –
Failure to Include Explanatory Information***

72. The Cobra Enrollment Notice violates 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(vi) because it fails to provide all required explanatory information.

73. For example, there is simply no explanation that a qualified beneficiary's decision whether to elect continuation coverage will affect the future rights of qualified beneficiaries to portability of group health coverage, guaranteed access to individual health coverage, and special enrollment under part 7 of title I of the Act.

74. This was important information to Plaintiff and her child as she had an extension of time to not only enroll but to pay her first premium which would have provided portability of that group health coverage when she found other employment.

***Violation of 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(i)
Failure to Identify Plan Administrator***

75. The COBRA notice provided to Plaintiff omitted important information identifying the party responsible under the Plan for administration of continuing coverage benefits. Instead,

the third-party administrator, Alight, is identified, but that is not what the statute requires. Thus, Plaintiff was never informed *who* administers the continuation coverage, which is the Defendant entity named here.

76. Defendant was required to provide “in a manner calculated to be understood by the average plan participant ... the name, address and telephone number of the party responsible under the plan for administration of continuation coverage benefits.” 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606- 4(b)(4)(i). Defendant’s Notice failed to comply with this fundamental requirement.

77. Defendant’s notice only identifies a third-party administrator. A third-party administrator is different from the Plan Administrator.

78. Identifying the Plan Administrator is critical because the plan administrator bears the burden of proving that adequate COBRA notification was given to the employee, particularly in cases, like this, involving large corporations with multiple entities located throughout the country.

Violation of 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4) Failure to Provide COBRA Notice Written in a Manner Calculated “To Be Understood By the Average Plan Participant”

79. Whether a defendant’s COBRA notification complies with the law turns on whether the notice is understandable by an average plan participant. This requirement has been interpreted as an objective standard rather than requiring an inquiry into the subjective perception of the individual plan participants.

80. 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a)(4)(A) requires plan administrators to notify the former employee of their right to receive continuation coverage with a notice that must be sufficient to permit the discharged employee to make an informed decision whether to elect coverage.

81. As previously stated, Defendant's notice omits any reference to the plan administrator's name, address, and telephone number, as required by 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(i).

82. It also failed to include the important information that deadlines for enrollment were extended. See 85 Fed. Reg. at 26353 and "Extension of COBRA election and premium payment deadlines under section 7508A(b)"

83. By failing to adequately explain the procedures for electing coverage, as required by 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(v), coupled with the complete omission from The Cobra Enrollment Notice of how to actually enroll in COBRA, where to send payment, the consequences for untimely payments, failure to include all required explanatory information, and even who the COBRA Administrator is/was, Defendant cumulatively violated 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4). This particular section mandates that employers, like Defendant, must provide a notice of continuation coverage written in a manner calculated "to be understood by the average plan participant." Without the aforementioned critical pieces, Defendant's COBRA notice cannot be said to be written in a manner calculated "to be understood by the average plan participant." Thus, Defendant violated 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4(b)(4)(v).

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

84. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of the following persons:

All participants and beneficiaries in the Defendant's Health Plan who were sent a COBRA notice by Defendant, in the form sent to Plaintiff, during the applicable statute of limitations period as a result of a qualifying event, as determined by Defendant's records, and did not elect continuation coverage.

85. No administrative remedies exist as a prerequisite to Plaintiff's claims on behalf of the Putative Class. Even if they did, any efforts related to exhausting such non-existent remedies would be futile.

86. Numerosity: The Class is so numerous that joinder of all Class members is impracticable. On information and belief thousands of individuals satisfy the definition of the Class.

87. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class. The COBRA notice that Defendant sent to Plaintiff was a form notice that was uniformly provided to all Class members. As such, the COBRA notice that Plaintiff received was typical of the COBRA notices that other Class Members received and suffered from the same deficiencies.

88. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class members, he has no interests antagonistic to the class, and has retained counsel experienced in complex class action litigation.

89. Commonality: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class, including but not limited to:

- a. Whether the Plan is a group health plan within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1167(1);
- b. Whether Defendant's COBRA notice complied with the requirements of 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a) and 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4;
- c. Whether statutory penalties should be imposed against Defendant under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(c)(1) for failing to comply with COBRA notice requirements, and if so, in what amount;

- d. The appropriateness and proper form of any injunctive relief or other equitable relief pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3); and
- e. Whether (and the extent to which) other relief should be granted based on Defendant's failure to comply with COBRA notice requirements.

90. Class Members do not have an interest in pursuing separate individual actions against Defendant, as the amount of each Class Member's individual claims is relatively small compared to the expense and burden of individual prosecution. Class certification also will obviate the need for unduly duplicative litigation that might result in inconsistent judgments concerning Defendant's practices and the adequacy of its COBRA notice. Moreover, management of this action as a class action will not present any likely difficulties. In the interests of justice and judicial efficiency, it would be desirable to concentrate the litigation of all Class Members' claims in a single action.

91. Plaintiff intends to send notice to all Class Members to the extent required the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The names and addresses of the Class Members are available from Defendant's records, as well as from Defendant's third-party administrator, Alight Solutions.

CLASS CLAIM I FOR RELIEF
Violation of 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a) and 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4

92. Defendant is the plan sponsor and plan administrator of the Plan and was subject to the continuation of coverage and notice requirements of COBRA.

93. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class experienced a "qualifying event" as defined by 29 U.S.C. § 1163, and Defendant was aware that they had experienced such a qualifying event.

94. On account of such qualifying event, Defendant sent Plaintiff and the Class Members a COBRA notice in the forms that did not comply with the law.

95. The COBRA notice that Defendant sent to Plaintiff and other Class Members violated 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a) and 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4 for the reasons set forth above (among other reasons).

96. These violations were material and willful.

97. Defendant knew that its notice was inconsistent with the Secretary of Labor's Model Notice and failed to comply with 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a) and 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4, but chose to use a non-compliant notice in deliberate or reckless disregard of the rights of Plaintiff and other Class Members.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, pray for relief as follows:

- a. Designating Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the Class;
- b. Issuing proper notice to the Class at Defendant's expense;
- c. Declaring that the COBRA notice sent by Defendant to Plaintiff and other Class Members violated 29 U.S.C. § 1166(a) and 29 C.F.R. § 2590.606-4;
- d. Awarding appropriate equitable relief pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), including but not limited to an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to use its defective COBRA notice and requiring Defendant to send corrective notices;
- e. Awarding statutory penalties to the Class pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(c)(1) and 29 C.F.R. § 2575.502c-1 in the amount of \$110 per day for each Class Member who was sent a defective COBRA notice by Defendant;

- f. In the alternative, to the extent statutory penalties are not awarded the Court should award nominal damages;
- g. Awarding attorneys' fees, costs and expenses to Plaintiff's counsel as provided by 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(1) and other applicable law; and
- h. Granting such other and further relief, in law or equity, as this Court deems appropriate.

Dated this 15th day of December, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Brandon J. Hill

BRANDON J. HILL

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

ASHLEY JOHNSON, individually and on behalf

DEFENDANTS

McDONALDS CORPORATION

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

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

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Attorneys (If Known)

Brandon J. Hill and Luis A. Cabassa, Wenzel Fenton Cabassa, P.A.

(d) Check County Where Action Arose: MIAMI-DADE MONROE BROWARD PALM BEACH MARTIN ST. LUCIE INDIAN RIVER OKEECHOBEE HIGHLANDS

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
2 U.S. Government Defendant
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)

- Citizen of This State
Citizen of Another State
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country
PTF DEF
1 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State
2 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State
3 3 Foreign Nation
4 4
5 5
6 6

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

Grid of categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes items like 110 Insurance, 210 Land Condemnation, 310 Airplane, 370 Other Fraud, 625 Drug Related Seizure, etc.

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

- 1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Re-filed (See VI below)
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from another district (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation Transfer
7 Appeal to District Judge or Magistrate Judgment
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File
9 Remanded from Appellate Court

VI. RELATED/ RE-FILED CASE(S) (See instructions): a) Re-filed Case YES NO b) Related Cases YES NO JUDGE: DOCKET NUMBER:

VII. CAUSE OF ACTION Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) LENGTH OF TRIAL via days estimated (for both sides to try entire case)

VIII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE & CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE DATE 12/15/2021 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD [Signature]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading 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. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the “defendant” is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section “(see attachment)”.

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an “X” in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked. Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).

V. Origin. Place an “X” in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Refiled (3) Attach copy of Order for Dismissal of Previous case. Also complete VI.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge’s decision.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (8) Check this box if remanded from Appellate Court.

VI. Related/Refiled Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases or re-filed cases. Insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judges name for such cases.

VII. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553

Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VIII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an “X” in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern District of Florida



ASHLEY JOHNSON, individually)
and on behalf of all others)
similarly situated,)

Plaintiff(s)

v.

McDONALD'S CORPORATION,)

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address) McDONALD'S CORPORATION
c/o Prentice-Hall Corporation System, Inc.
1201 Hayes Street, Suite 105
Tallahassee, FL 32301

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Brandon J. Hill
Luis A. Cabassa
Wenzel Fenton Cabassa, P.A.
1110 N. Florida Avenue, Suite 300
Tampa, FL 33602

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 _____ .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: