

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

TIM JONES, individually and on behalf of all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

REGAL CINEMAS, INC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.:

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Plaintiff Tim Jones, brings this action on behalf of himself, and all others similarly situated against Regal Cinemas, Inc (“Defendant”). Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of his counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to himself, which are based on personal knowledge.

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. For over a year, Defendant has been nickel and diming movie goers on its website in violation of the New York State Arts and Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07(4). Whenever a movie-goer selects a ticket on the website regmovies.com, they are quoted a fee-less price, only to be ambushed by a \$1.80 “booking fee” per ticket at checkout after clicking through the various screens required to make a purchase – all while a clock is ticking down for the consumer to complete the transaction. Because New York is a busy place, and because these fees are only flashed *after* a movie-goer selects their seats, Defendant can plausibly put its customers on a shot clock and tell them they need to decide quick, because Defendant cannot hold their seats open forever. This cheap trick has enabled Defendant to swindle substantial sums of money from its customers.

2. To stop this hustle, New York passed Arts and Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07(4), which provides that “every operator ... of a place of entertainment ... shall disclose the total cost of the ticket, inclusive of all ancillary fees that must be paid in order to purchase the ticket.” “Such disclosure of the total cost and fees shall be displayed in the ticket listing *prior to* the ticket being selected for purchase.” *Id.* (emphasis added). And “[t]he price of the ticket shall not increase during the purchase process.” *Id.* This latest version of the law went into effect August 29, 2022. *See* Exhibit A.

3. For these reasons, Plaintiff seeks relief in this action individually, and on behalf of all other Defendant ticket purchasers using guest checkout for film screenings in the state of New York for actual and/or statutory damages, reasonable attorneys’ costs and fees, and injunctive relief under New York Arts and Cultural Affairs Law § 25.33.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because there are more than 100 class members, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest, fees, and costs, and at least one class member is a citizen of a state different from Defendant. Defendant sold at least 100,000 tickets to movie screenings taking place in the state of New York through its website during the applicable class period, and is liable for a minimum of fifty dollars in statutory damages for each ticket sold.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant operates dozens of theatres in the state of New York and sells tickets to movie screenings taking place in New York through its website.

6. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Plaintiff

resides in this District and purchased tickets to see a movie at a cinema in this District.

### PARTIES

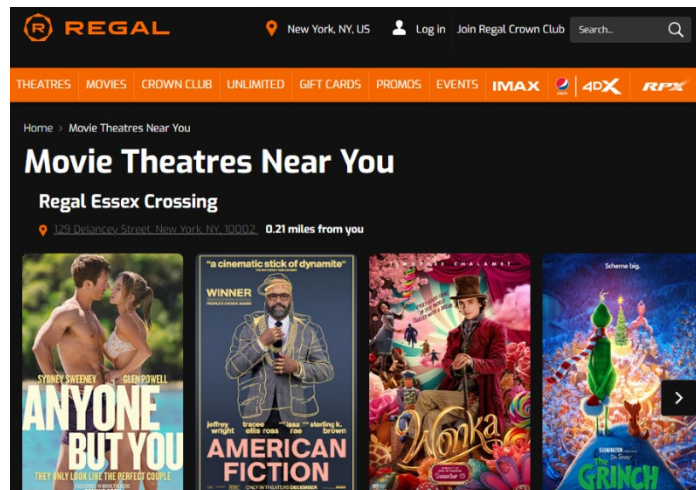
7. Plaintiff Tim Jones is an individual consumer who, at all times material hereto, was a citizen and resident of New York, New York. Plaintiff purchased a ticket to see a movie at a cinema operated by Defendant in New York, New York on October 4, 2023 through Defendant’s website, <https://www.regmovies.com>. The transaction flow process he viewed on Defendant’s website was substantially similar as that depicted in Figures 1 through 7 in this complaint. Plaintiff is not a Regal Crown Club member and purchased his tickets as a “Guest” on Defendant’s website.

8. Defendant Regal Cinemas, Inc. is a corporation with its principal place of business in Knoxville, Tennessee. Defendant operates brick and mortar cinemas throughout the United States, including dozens in the state of New York.

### RELEVANT FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

9. When a movie-goer visits Defendant’s website, <https://www.regmovies.com>, on the main page, they select a movie they wish to view in a cinema, including in New York. See Figure 1.

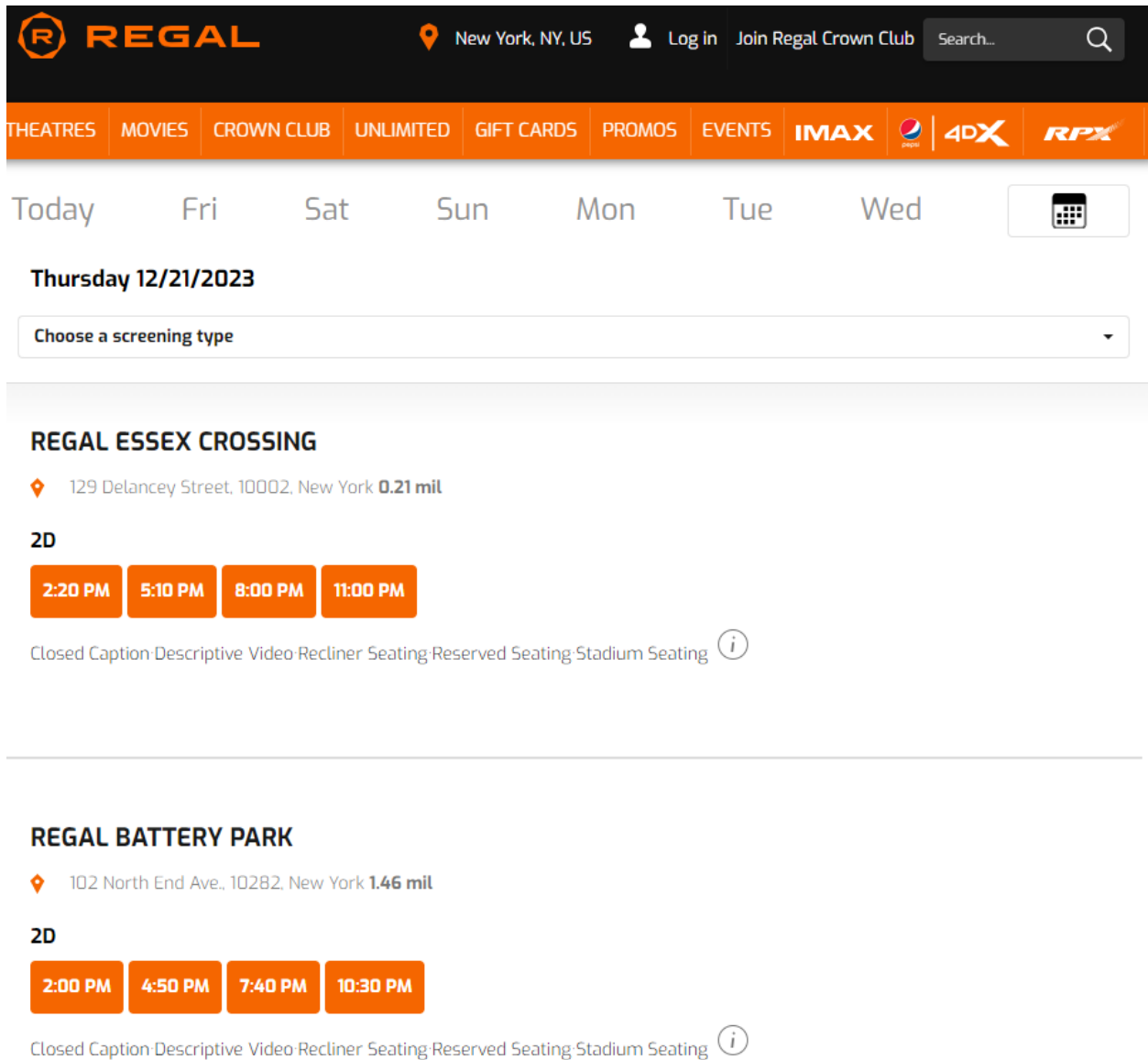
Figure 1



10. If a consumer clicks on one of the film titles listed, they are taken to a page where they can select their cinema location, as well as showtimes. No price is displayed on this screen.

See Figure 2.

Figure 2



11. After a user selects a showtime at a particular theatre, the purchase process begins and they are prompted to either sign-in to their Regal Crown Club account or “Continue As Guest.” Individuals that select the “Continue As Guest,” like Plaintiff did, are taken to a

“TICKETS” screen that shows them the price of the adult, child, or senior tickets they can select to purchase. The bottom of the screen shows the “TOTAL” cost of the ticket, “excluding booking fees.” *See* Figure 3. On this page, a consumer can select one or more tickets for purchase.

**Figure 3**

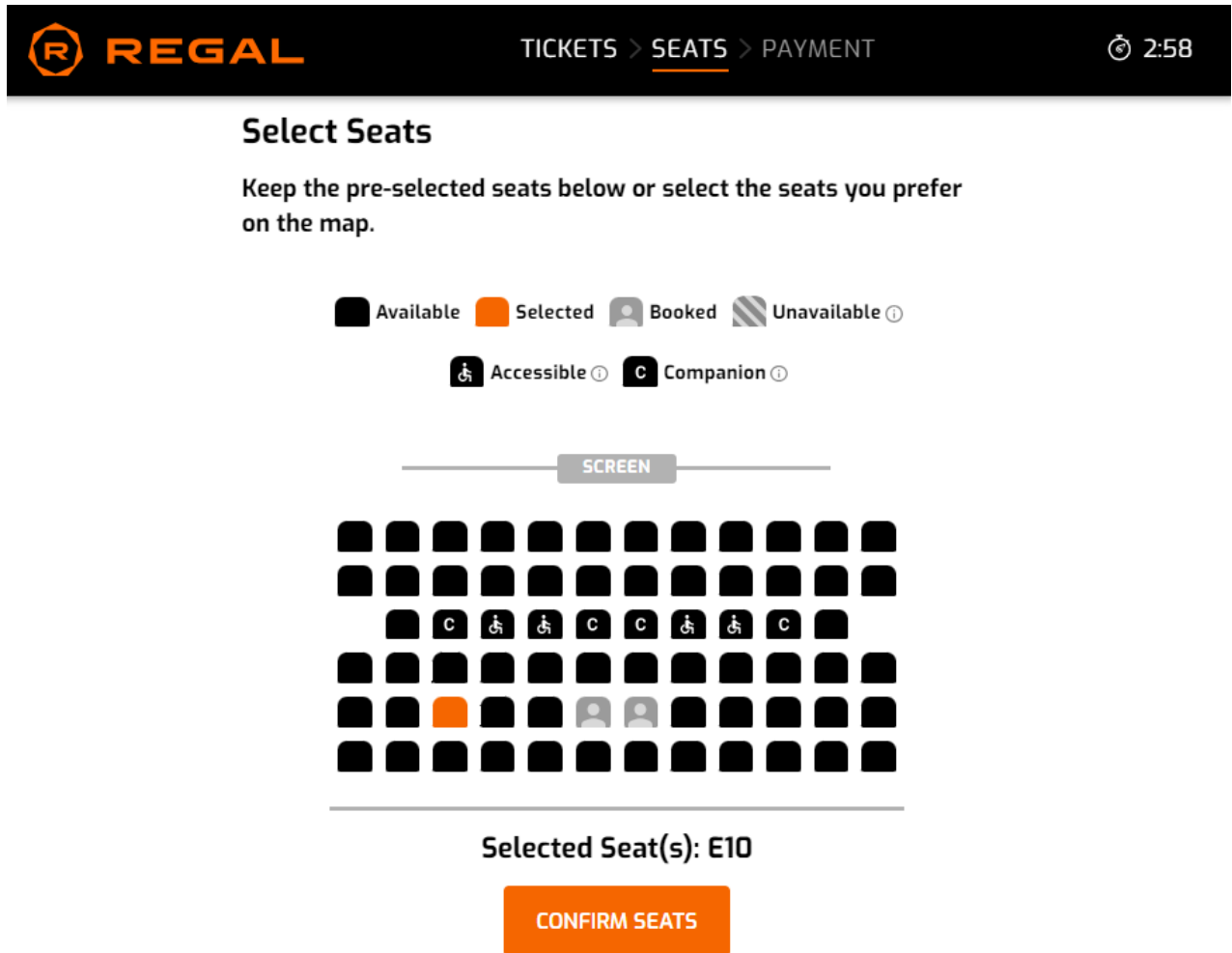
The screenshot shows the REGAL website's ticket selection interface. At the top, the REGAL logo is on the left, and the navigation path "TICKETS > SEATS > PAYMENT" is on the right. Below this is a "Select Tickets" section with three rows: "Adult" at \$19.00 with a quantity of 1, "Child" at \$16.00 with a quantity of 0, and "Senior" at \$16.00 with a quantity of 0. Each row has minus and plus buttons to adjust the quantity. At the bottom of the selection area, the "TOTAL" is displayed as \$19.00, with the note "Excluding Booking Fees" below it. At the very bottom, there are links for "Terms and Conditions" and "Privacy Policy", and a large orange "CONFIRM TICKETS" button.

Select Tickets		
Adult	\$19.00	<input type="button" value="-"/> 1 <input type="button" value="+"/>
Child	\$16.00	<input type="button" value="-"/> 0 <input type="button" value="+"/>
Senior	\$16.00	<input type="button" value="-"/> 0 <input type="button" value="+"/>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$19.00</b>
Excluding Booking Fees		
<a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a> · <a href="#">Privacy Policy</a>		
<b>CONFIRM TICKETS</b>		

12. *After* a consumer selects the number of tickets he or she wishes to purchase for the movie he or she selected, at the theatre he or she selected, and for the showtime he or she selected, he or she can click on the “CONFIRM TICKETS” button. After the consumer clicks that button, he or she is taken to the SEATS screen. *See* Figure 4, next page. On this screen, a

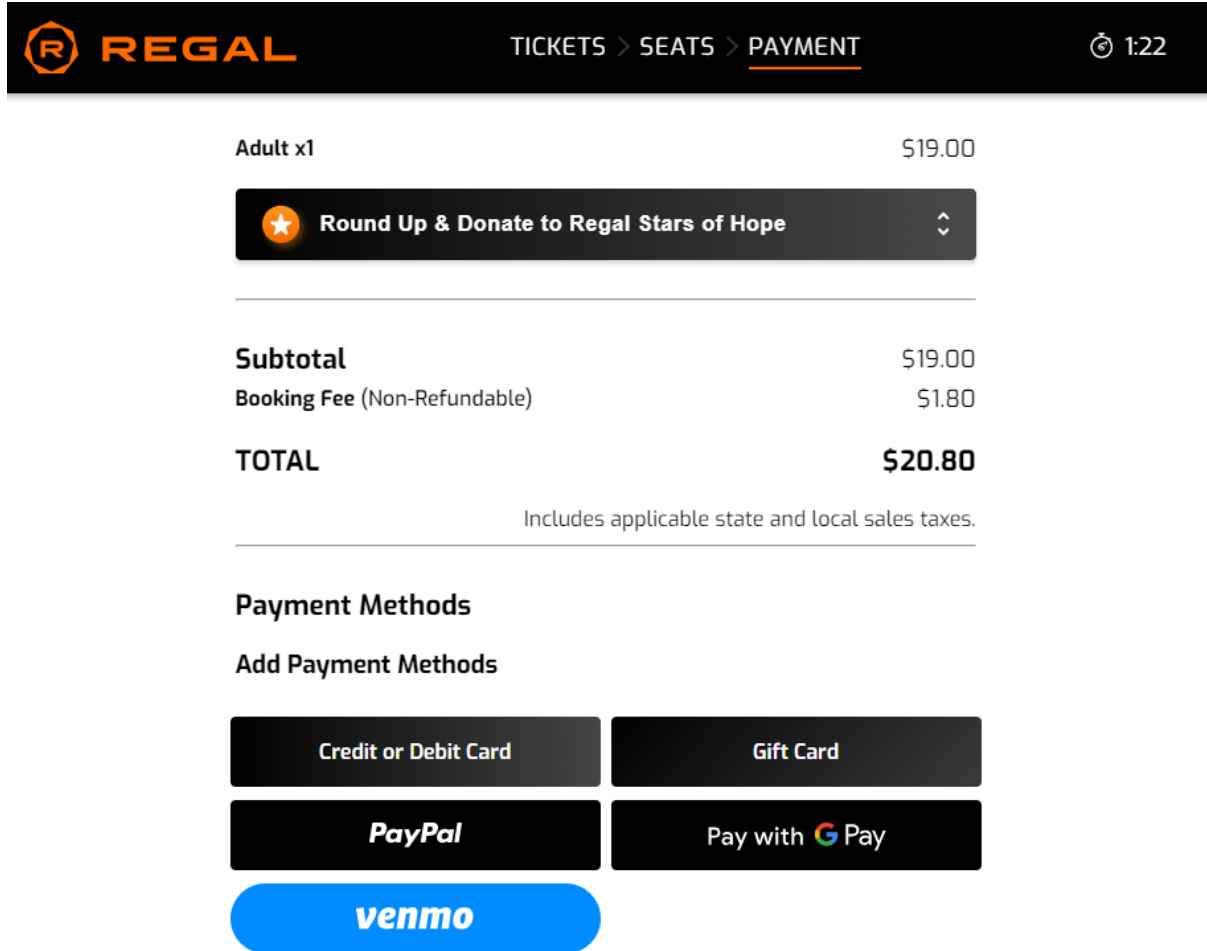
timer begins which is displayed on the upper right-hand corner of the page, requiring them to complete their purchase before the time runs out. *Id.*

Figure 4



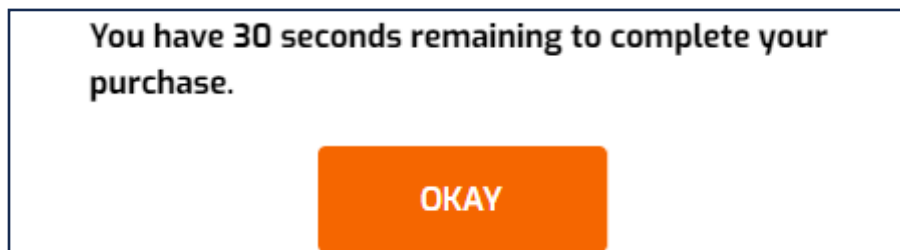
13. After the consumer selects the seat or seats associated with the ticket or tickets selected, they are then taken to the final “PAYMENT” screen. Defendant’s booking fee of \$1.80 per ticket is disclosed for the first and only time on this final screen. *See* Figure 5, next page. Defendant’s booking fees can quickly add up. For a family of four, Defendant tacks on an extra \$7.20 at the end of the purchase process. That is roughly equivalent to the cost of a bucket of popcorn.

Figure 5



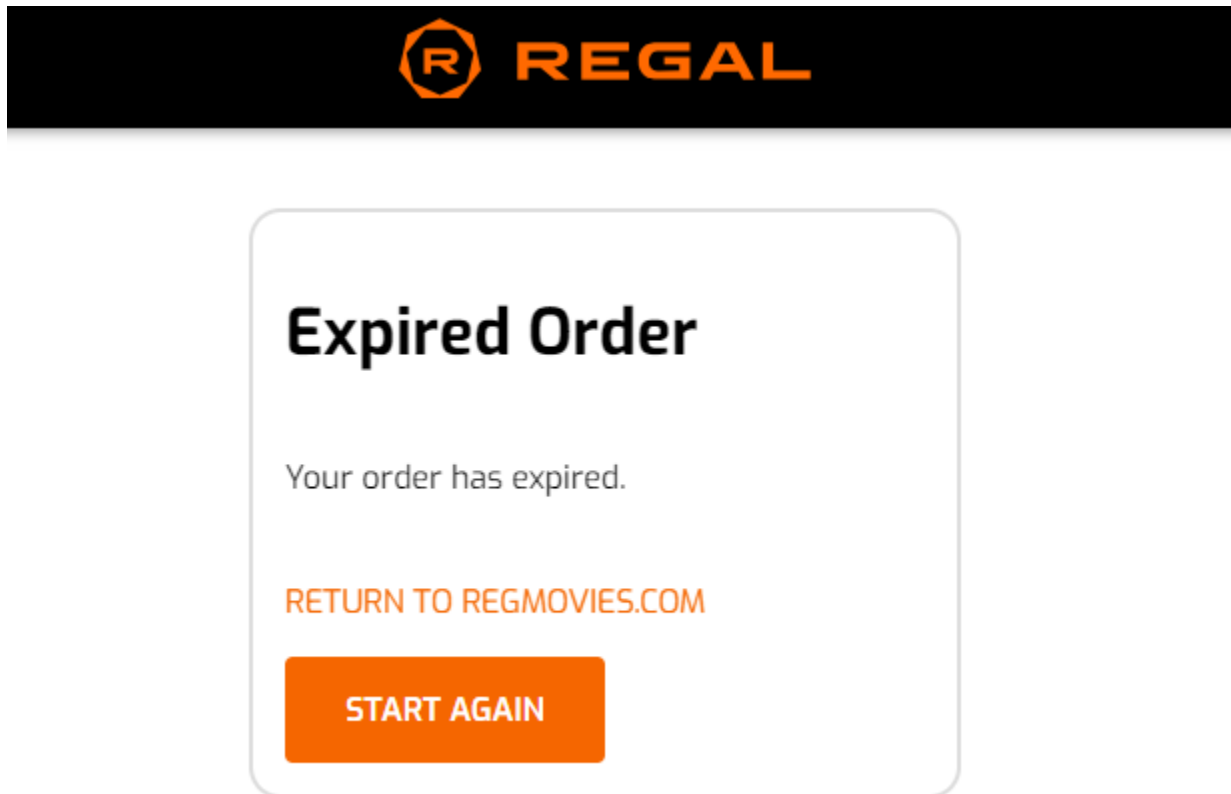
14. To make matters worse, because of the timer displayed on the upper-right hand corner of the page, consumers are often not given sufficient time to review their purchase and notice the booking fees Defendant charges them on this screen. Once this timer falls to thirty seconds, a pop-up is generated telling consumers that time is running out. See Figure 6.

Figure 6



15. If consumers are too slow and fail to input their credit card information and complete their purchase before the timer ends, they are kicked out of the purchase process, and must begin all over again. See Figure 7.

Figure 7



**NEW YORK ARTS & CULTURAL AFFAIRS LAW**

16. Effective August 29, 2022, New York enacted Arts & Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07(4), which provides that “every operator ... of a place of entertainment ... shall disclose the total cost of the ticket, inclusive of all ancillary fees that must be paid in order to purchase the ticket, and disclose in a clear and conspicuous manner the portion of the ticket price stated in dollars that represents a service charge, or any other fee or surcharge to the purchaser. Such disclosure of the total cost and fees shall be displayed in the ticket listing prior to the ticket being



selected for purchase.” *Id.* (emphasis added). And “[t]he price of the ticket shall not increase during the purchase process.” *Id.*; *Compare with* Figure 3.

17. Shortly after the law was enacted, ticketing websites peppered the State of New York’s Division of Licensing Services with questions about the scope of the law. As explained by the Division of Licensing Services, “the ticket purchasing process begins once a consumer visits a ticket marketplace and first sees a list of seat prices.” *See* N.Y. Dep’t of State, Div. Licens. Servs., *Request for Additional Guidance – New York State Senate Bill S.9461*, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, at 1. “From the moment the prospective purchaser assesses the [] ticket lists through the final payment ... there should be no price increases to the purchaser for the ticket itself.” *Id.* “When a prospective purchaser selects a ticket with full disclosure of the ticket price, the purchaser should not then have to search for the total price of the ticket as the purchaser proceeds through the purchasing process, it should continue to be readily available to the purchaser.” *Id.* at 2 (emphasis added).

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

18. **Nationwide Class:** Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as all individuals in the United States who purchased electronic tickets to any film screenings in any cinema location in the State of New York from Defendant’s website on or after August 29, 2022, and used Defendant’s Guest Checkout. Excluded from the Nationwide Class is any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and officers or directors of Defendant, and any individual who is a Crown Club member with Defendant.

19. **New York Subclass:** Plaintiff also seeks to represent a subclass defined as all individuals in the state of New York who purchased electronic tickets to any film screenings in any cinema located in New York from Defendant’s website or mobile phone application on or

after August 29, 2022. Excluded from the New York Subclass is any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, officers or directors of Defendant, and any individual who is a Crown Club member with Defendant.

20. Members of the Nationwide Class and New York Subclass are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Nationwide Class and New York Subclass number in the hundreds of thousands.<sup>1</sup> The precise number of Nationwide Class and New York Subclass members and their identities are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Nationwide Class and New York Subclass members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, email, and/or publication through the distribution records of Defendant.

21. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Nationwide Class and New York Subclass members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Nationwide Class and New York Subclass members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to: (a) whether Defendant failed to disclose the total cost of the ticket, including all ancillary fees, prior to the tickets being selected for purchase in violation of New York Arts & Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07(4); and (b) whether the displayed price of Defendant's tickets increases during the purchase process in violation of New York Arts & Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07(4).

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<sup>1</sup> According to the website traffic analytics company Similarweb, Defendant's website has received 29.02 million visits in the last three months, with 98.02% of the website traffic coming from the United States. *See* [https://pro.similarweb.com/#/digitalsuite/websiteanalysis/overview/website-performance/\\*/999/3m?webSource=Total&key=regmovies.com](https://pro.similarweb.com/#/digitalsuite/websiteanalysis/overview/website-performance/*/999/3m?webSource=Total&key=regmovies.com). Approximately 5.98% of the United States population resides in the State of New York. So assuming New Yorkers visited Defendant's website in equal proportions to other Americans, then Defendant received over 1.73 million visitors from the state of New York during this time period. This is to say nothing of other Americans that live in surrounding states like New Jersey or Connecticut, who may also wish to purchase tickets to see films in New York City or other areas in New York State.

22. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Nationwide Class and New York Subclass in that the named Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class and New York Subclass sustained damages as a result of Defendant's uniform wrongful conduct, based upon Defendant failing to disclosing the total cost of their tickets, including Defendant's booking fees, throughout the online ticket purchase process.

23. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Nationwide Class and New York Subclass because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the Nationwide Class and New York Subclass members he seeks to represent, he has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and he intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Nationwide Class and New York Subclass members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and his counsel.

24. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Nationwide Class and New York Subclass members. Each individual Nationwide Class and New York Subclass member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Defendant's liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendant's liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the liability issues.

**COUNT I**

**New York Arts & Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07  
(On Behalf Of The Nationwide Class and New York Subclass)**

25. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

26. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Nationwide Class and New York Subclass against Defendant.

27. Defendant is a “operator or operator’s agent of a place of entertainment,” because Defendant owns, operates, or controls movie theatres, or is an agent for another business entity that owns, operates, or controls movie theatres. “‘Place of entertainment’ means any privately or publicly owned and operated entertainment facility such as a theatre, stadium, arena, racetrack, museum, amusement park, or other place where performances, concerts, exhibits, athletic games or contests are held for which an entry fee is charged.” N.Y. Arts & Cult. Aff. Law § 25.03(6) (emphasis added). “‘Operator’ means any person who owns, operates, or controls a place of entertainment.” N.Y. Arts & Cult. Aff. Law § 25.03(5).

28. Defendant violated New York Arts & Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07(4) by failing to disclose the “total cost of a ticket, inclusive of all ancillary fees that must be paid in order to purchase the ticket” after a ticket is selected, as depicted in Figure 3 of this Complaint. Figure 3 expressly provides the “TOTAL” cost of a ticket “excluding booking fees.”

29. Defendant also violated New York Arts & Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07(4) by increasing the price of its tickets during the purchase process, as depicted in Figures 3-5 of this Complaint.

30. Defendant’s \$1.80 per ticket “booking fee” is an “ancillary fee[] that must be paid in order to purchase the ticket.” Arts & Cult. Aff. Law § 25.07(4).

31. Plaintiff purchased a ticket on Defendant's website using guest checkout and was forced to pay Defendant's booking fee. Plaintiff was harmed by paying this booking fee, even though that booking fee was not disclosed to Plaintiff at the beginning of the purchase process, and therefore, is unlawful pursuant to New York Arts & Cultural Affairs Law § 25.07(4).

32. On behalf of himself and members of the Nationwide Class and New York Subclass, Plaintiff seeks to enjoin the unlawful acts and practices described herein, to recover his actual damages or fifty dollars, whichever is greater, and reasonable attorneys' fees. *See* Arts & Cult. Aff. Law § 25.33.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the members of the Nationwide Class and New York Subclass, prays for judgment as follows:

- (a) For an order certifying the Classes under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Classes and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Classes;
- (b) For an order declaring that Defendant's conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;
- (c) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Classes on all counts asserted herein;
- (d) For compensatory and statutory damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- (e) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- (f) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- (g) For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and

- (h) For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Classes their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

Dated: December 22, 2023

**BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.**

By: /s/ Philip L. Fraietta  
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