CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1. Plaintiff, Chase Rogers, brings this action against Defendant, Infinity Energy Inc., to secure redress for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA"), 47 U.S.C. § 227.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 2. This is a putative class action pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, et seq. (the "TCPA").
- 3. Defendant is a full-service residential and commercial solar energy equipment supplier. To promote its services, Defendant engages in aggressive unsolicited marketing, harming thousands of consumers in the process.
- 4. Through this action, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to halt Defendant's illegal conduct, which has resulted in the invasion of privacy, harassment, aggravation, and disruption of the daily life of thousands of individuals. Plaintiff also seeks statutory damages on behalf of himself and members of the Class, and any other available legal or equitable remedies.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 5. This Court has federal question subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as the action arises under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, et seq. ("TCPA").
- 6. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant and venue is proper in this District because Defendant directs, markets, and provides its business activities to this District, and because Defendant's unauthorized marketing scheme was directed by Defendant to consumers in this District, including Plaintiff.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff is a natural person who, at all times relevant to this action, was a resident of San Diego County, California.

- 8. Defendant is a California corporation whose principal office is located at 3855 Atherton Rd., Rocklin, CA 95765. Defendant directs, markets, and provides its business activities throughout the United States, including throughout the state of California.
- 9. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of Defendant's name in this Complaint includes all agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors, assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, vendors, and insurers of Defendant.

THE TCPA

- 10. The TCPA prohibits: (1) any person from calling a cellular telephone number; (2) using an automatic telephone dialing system; (3) without the recipient's prior express consent. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).
- 11. The TCPA defines an "automatic telephone dialing system" ("ATDS") as "equipment that has the capacity (A) to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator; and (B) to dial such numbers." 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1).
- 12. In an action under the TCPA, a plaintiff must only show that the defendant "called a number assigned to a cellular telephone service using an automatic dialing system or prerecorded voice." *Breslow v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 857 F. Supp. 2d 1316, 1319 (S.D. Fla. 2012), *aff'd*, 755 F.3d 1265 (11th Cir. 2014).
- 13. The Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") is empowered to issue rules and regulations implementing the TCPA. According to the FCC's findings, calls in violation of the TCPA are prohibited because, as Congress found, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls, and such calls can be costly and inconvenient. The FCC also recognized that wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used. *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone*

Consumer Protection Act of 1991, CG Docket No. 02-278, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd 14014 (2003).

- 14. In 2012, the FCC issued an order tightening the restrictions for automated telemarketing calls, requiring "prior express *written* consent" for such calls to wireless numbers. See In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991, 27 F.C.C.R. 1830, 1838 ¶ 20 (Feb. 15, 2012) (emphasis supplied).
- 15. To obtain express written consent for telemarketing calls, a defendant must establish that it secured the plaintiff's signature in a form that gives the plaintiff a "clear and conspicuous disclosure' of the consequences of providing the requested consent....and having received this information, agrees unambiguously to receive such calls at a telephone number the [plaintiff] designates." *In re Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 27 F.C.C.R. 1830, 1837 ¶ 18, 1838 ¶ 20, 1844 ¶ 33, 1857 ¶ 66, 1858 ¶ 71 (F.C.C. Feb. 15, 2012).
- 16. The TCPA regulations promulgated by the FCC define "telemarketing" as "the initiation of a telephone call or message for the purpose of encouraging the purchase or rental of, or investment in, property, goods, or services." 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(12). In determining whether a communication constitutes telemarketing, a court must evaluate the ultimate purpose of the communication. *See Golan v. Veritas Entm't*, *LLC*, 788 F.3d 814, 820 (8th Cir. 2015).
- 17. "Neither the TCPA nor its implementing regulations 'require an explicit mention of a good, product, or service' where the implication of an improper purpose is 'clear from the context." *Id.* (citing *Chesbro v. Best Buy Stores, L.P.*, 705 F.3d 913, 918 (9th Cir. 2012)).
- 18. "Telemarketing' occurs when the context of a call indicates that it was initiated and transmitted to a person for the purpose of promoting property, goods, or services." *Golan*, 788 F.3d at 820 (citing 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(2)(iii); 47 C.F.R. §

64.1200(f)(12); In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, 18 F.C.C. Rcd at 14098 ¶ 141, 2003 WL 21517853, at *49).

- 19. The FCC has explained that calls motivated in part by the intent to sell property, goods, or services are considered telemarketing under the TCPA. See In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014, ¶¶ 139-142 (2003). This is true whether call recipients are encouraged to purchase, rent, or invest in property, goods, or services during the call or in the future. Id.
- 20. In other words, offers "that are part of an overall marketing campaign to sell property, goods, or services constitute" telemarketing under the TCPA. See In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014, ¶ 136 (2003).
- 21. If a call is not deemed telemarketing, a defendant must nevertheless demonstrate that it obtained the plaintiff's prior express consent. *See In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 30 FCC Rcd. 7961, 7991-92 (2015) (requiring express consent "for non-telemarketing and non-advertising calls").
- 22. As recently held by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit: "Unsolicited telemarketing phone calls or text messages, by their nature, invade the privacy and disturb the solitude of their recipients. A plaintiff alleging a violation under the TCPA 'need not allege any *additional* harm beyond the one Congress has identified." *Van Patten v. Vertical Fitness Grp.*, No. 14-55980, 2017 U.S. App. LEXIS 1591, at *12 (9th Cir. May 4, 2016) (quoting *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1549 (2016) (emphasis original)).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

23. On or about January 20, 2020, Defendant caused a call with a prerecorded message to be transmitted to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number ending in 7008 (the "7008 Number").

- 24. Because Plaintiff did not answer his telephone after it rang, a voicemail containing a prerecorded message was left on Plaintiff's phone.
- 25. The following is a transcript of the voicemail that was left in Plaintiff's voicemail box:

Hi, this is Mia with Infinity Energy. I'm calling in regards to the form you submitted online and would like to speak to you about solar and or batteries. Please call me back at 916-619-0447...

- 26. Again, on or about January 27, 2020, Defendant caused another call with a prerecorded message to be transmitted to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number ending in 7008 (the "7008 Number").
- 27. Because Plaintiff did not answer his telephone after it rang, a voicemail containing a prerecorded message was left on Plaintiff's phone.
- 28. The following is a transcript of the voicemail that was left in Plaintiff's voicemail box:

Hi, this is Infinity Energy and we are calling to speak with you in regards to your interest in solar or a battery for the home. Please call back at 916-619-0447. Thank you and have a great day.

- 29. Additionally, Defendant caused multiple voicemails with the exact or substantially identical message to be transmitted to Plaintiff's cellular phone throughout the 2020 calendar year.
- 30. The prerecorded calls at issue, which were left as a voicemail, were transmitted to Plaintiff's cellular telephone, and within the time frame relevant to this action.

- 31. When Plaintiff listened to the voicemails, he was easily able to determine that it was a prerecorded message. Rahn v. Bank of Am., No. 1:15-CV-4485-ODE-JSA, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 186171, at *10-11 (N.D. Ga. June 23, 2016) ("When one receives a call, it is a clear-cut fact, easily discernible to any lay person, whether or not the recipient is speaking to a live human being, or is instead being subjected to a prerecorded message.").
- 32. Defendant's prerecorded calls constitute telemarketing because they encouraged the future purchase or investment in property, goods, or services, i.e., selling Plaintiff solar energy equipment.
- 33. The prerecorded calls Plaintiff received originated from telephone numbers 916-619-0609 and 916-877-9565, telephone numbers owned and/or operated by or on behalf of Defendant.
- 34. Plaintiff received the subject calls with a prerecorded voice message within this judicial district and, therefore, Defendant's violation of the TCPA occurred within this district. Upon information and belief, Defendant caused other prerecorded messages to be sent to individuals residing within this judicial district.
- 35. At no point in time did Plaintiff provide Defendant with his express written consent to be contacted with a prerecorded call.
- 36. Plaintiff is the subscriber and sole user of the 7008 Number and is financially responsible for phone service to the 7008 Number.
- 37. Plaintiff has been registered with the national do not call registry since July 15, 2016.
- 38. Defendant's unsolicited prerecorded calls caused Plaintiff actual harm, including invasion of his privacy, aggravation, annoyance, intrusion on seclusion, trespass, and conversion. Defendant's prerecorded calls also inconvenienced Plaintiff and caused disruption to his daily life. *See Patriotic Veterans, Inc. v. Zoeller*, No. 16- 2059,

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2017 WL 25482, at *2 (7th Cir. Jan. 3, 2017) ("Every call uses some of the phone owner's time and mental energy, both of which are precious.").

- 39. Defendant's unsolicited voice messages caused Plaintiff actual harm. Specifically, Plaintiff estimates that he has wasted fifteen minutes reviewing all of Defendant's unwanted messages. Each time, Plaintiff had to stop what he was doing to either retrieve his phone and/or look down at the phone to review the message.
- 40. Furthermore, Defendant's voice messages took up memory on Plaintiff's cellular phone. The cumulative effect of unsolicited voice messages like Defendant's poses a real risk of ultimately rendering the phone unusable for voice messaging result of the phone's purposes memory being taken https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/0350-text-message-spam#text (finding that text message solicitations, much like the voice messages sent by Defendant present a "triple threat" of identity theft, unwanted cell phone charges, and slower cell phone performance).
- 41. Defendant's voice messages also can slow cell phone performance by taking up space on the recipient phone's memory. *See* https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/0350-text-message-spam#text (finding that spam text messages can slow cell phone performance by taking up phone memory space).

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

PROPOSED CLASS

- 42. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated.
 - 43. Plaintiff brings this case on behalf of the Class defined as follows:

No Consent Class: All persons within the United States who, within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint, were sent a call using an artificial or prerecorded voice, from Defendant or anyone on Defendant's behalf, to said person's cellular

telephone number, without emergency purpose and without the recipient's prior express written consent.

Do Not Call Registry Class: All persons in the United States who from four years prior to the filing of this action (1) were sent a call by or on behalf of Defendant; (2) more than one time within any 12-month period; (3) where the person's telephone number had been listed on the National Do Not Call Registry for at least thirty days; (4) for the purpose of selling Defendant's products and services; and (5) for whom Defendant claims (a) it did not obtain prior express written consent, or (b) it obtained prior express written consent in the same manner as Defendant claims it supposedly obtained prior express written consent to call the Plaintiff.

44. Defendant and its employees or agents are excluded from the Class. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Class but believes the Class members number in the several thousands, if not more.

NUMEROSITY

- 45. Upon information and belief, Defendant has placed automated and/or prerecorded calls to cellular telephone numbers belonging to thousands of consumers throughout the United States without their prior express consent. The members of the Class, therefore, are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- 46. The exact number and identities of the members of the Class 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.

COMMON QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT

- 47. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to members of the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class are:
 - a) Whether Defendant made non-emergency prerecorded telemarketing

- calls to Plaintiff's and Class members' cellular telephones;
- b) Whether Defendant can meet its burden of showing that it obtained prior express written consent to make such calls;
- c) Whether Defendant's conduct was knowing and willful;
- d) Whether Defendant is liable for damages, and the amount of such damages; and
- e) Whether Defendant should be enjoined from such conduct in the future.
- 48. The common questions in this case are capable of having common answers. If Plaintiff's claim that Defendant routinely transmits prerecorded messages 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.

TYPICALITY

49. 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

- 50. 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.
- 51. In addition, Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting complex litigation and class actions, including those involving violations of the TCPA. Plaintiff and his counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the other respective members of the Class and have the financial resources to do so. Neither Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interests adverse to those of the other members of the Class

PROCEEDING VIA CLASS ACTION IS SUPERIOR AND ADVISABLE

- 52. 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.
- 53. 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 <u>Violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)</u> (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

- 54. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 55. It is a violation of the TCPA to make "any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using any automatic telephone dialing system ... to any telephone number assigned to a ... cellular telephone service" 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).
- 56. Defendant or third parties directed by Defendant transmitted calls using an artificial or prerecorded voice to the cellular telephone numbers of Plaintiff and members of the putative Class.

first obtained express permission from the called party to make such calls. In fact,

Defendant did not have prior express consent to call the cell phones of Plaintiff and

using an artificial or prerecorded voice to make non-emergency telephone calls to the

cell phones of Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class without their prior

calls, and knew or should have known that it was using an artificial voice or prerecorded

These calls were made without regard to whether or not Defendant had

Defendant has, therefore, violated § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) of the TCPA by

Defendant knew that it did not have prior express consent to make these

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express consent.

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voice. The violations were therefore willful or knowing.

pursuant to § 227(b)(3) of the TCPA.

the other members of the putative Class when its calls were made.

COUNT II Knowing and/or Willful Violation of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b) (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

prerecorded calls to their cellular telephones the Court should treble the amount of

statutory damages available to Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class

- 62. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 63. At all times relevant, Defendant knew or should have known that its conduct as alleged herein violated the TCPA.

- 64. Defendant knew that it did not have prior express consent to transmit artificial or prerecorded voice calls, and knew or should have known that its conduct was a violation of the TCPA.
- 65. Because Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members had not given prior express consent to receive its prerecorded calls, the Court should treble the amount of statutory damages available to Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class pursuant to § 227(b)(3) of the TCPA.
- 66. As a result of Defendant's violations, Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

COUNT III <u>Violation of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227</u> (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Do Not Call Registry Class)

- 67. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 68. The TCPA's implementing regulation, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c), provides that "[n]o person or entity shall initiate any telephone solicitation" to "[a] residential telephone subscriber who has registered his or her telephone number on the national do-not-call registry of persons who do not wish to receive telephone solicitations that is maintained by the federal government."
- 69. 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(e), provides that § 64.1200(c) and (d) "are applicable to any person or entity making telephone solicitations or telemarketing calls to wireless telephone numbers." ¹
- 70. 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d) further provides that "[n]o person or entity shall initiate any call for telemarketing purposes to a residential telephone subscriber unless

¹ Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, CG Docket No. 02-278, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd 14014 (2003) Available at https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-03-153A1.pdf

such person or entity has instituted procedures for maintaining a list of persons who request not to receive telemarketing calls made by or on behalf of that person or entity."

- 71. Any "person who has received more than one telephone call within any 12-month period by or on behalf of the same entity in violation of the regulations prescribed under this subsection may" may bring a private action based on a violation of said regulations, which were promulgated to protect telephone subscribers' privacy rights to avoid receiving telephone solicitations to which they object. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c).
- 72. Defendant violated 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c) by initiating, or causing to be initiated, telephone solicitations to telephone subscribers such as Plaintiff and the Do Not Call Registry Class members who registered their respective telephone numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry, a listing of persons who do not wish to receive telephone solicitations that is maintained by the federal government.
- 73. Defendant violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5) because Plaintiff and the Do Not Call Registry Class received more than one telephone call in a 12-month period made by or on behalf of Defendant in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200, as described above. As a result of Defendant's conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiff and the Do Not Call Registry Class suffered actual damages and, under section 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), are entitled, *inter alia*, to receive up to \$500 in damages for such violations of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200.
- 74. To the extent Defendant's misconduct is determined to be willful and knowing, the Court should, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5), treble the amount of statutory damages recoverable by the members of the Do Not Call Registry Class.

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 actual and statutory damages for Plaintiff and each member of the Class;
- c) As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, et seq., Plaintiff seeks for himself and each member of the Class \$500.00 in statutory damages for each and every violation pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 277(b)(3)(B);
- d) As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, *et seq.*, Plaintiff seeks for himself and each member of the Class treble damages, as provided by statute, up to \$1,500.00 for each and every violation pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 277(b)(3)(B) and § 277(b)(3)(C);
- e) An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the TCPA;
- f) An injunction prohibiting Defendant from using an artificial or prerecorded voice to contact telephone numbers assigned to cellular telephones without the prior express permission of the called party;
- g) An award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to, *inter alia*, California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5; and
- h) Such further and other relief as the Court deems necessary.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff and Class Members hereby demand a trial by jury.

Dated: November 10, 2020 Respectfully submitted,

EDELSBERG LAW, P.A.

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Case 3:20-cv-02194-CAB-MSB_Document 1-1 Filed 11/10/20 PageID.17 Page 1 of 1 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.)

purpose of initiating the civil de	ocket sneet. (SEE INSTRUC	IIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF II			
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFENDANTS		
CHASE ROGERS, individually and on behlaf of all others similary situated			INFINITY ENERGY INC.		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego, CA (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)			County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Placer, CA		
			(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)		
EDELSBERG LAW, P.A. 20900 NE 30th Ave., Suite 417, Aventura, FL 33180			'20CV2194 CAB MSB		
(305) 975-3320 II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in O	ne Box Only)			(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintig
☐ 1 U.S. Government	Ճ 3 Federal Question		(For Diversity Cases Only)	TF DEF	and One Box for Defendant) PTF DEF
Plaintiff	(U.S. Government	Not a Party)		1	rincipal Place
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Citizen or Subject of a					
IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) CONTRACT TORTS			Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions. FORFEITURE/PENALTY BANKRUPTCY OTHER STATUTES		
☐ 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	☐ 375 False Claims Act
☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act	☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 315 Airplane Product	☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability	of Property 21 USC 881 ☐ 690 Other	☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	☐ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))
☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument	Liability	☐ 367 Health Care/	D 000 Other		☐ 400 State Reapportionment
☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	Pharmaceutical Personal Injury		PROPERTY RIGHTS ☐ 820 Copyrights	☐ 410 Antitrust☐ 430 Banks and Banking
☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted	☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability	Product Liability ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal		☐ 830 Patent ☐ 835 Patent - Abbreviated	☐ 450 Commerce ☐ 460 Deportation
Student Loans	☐ 340 Marine	Injury Product		New Drug Application	☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and
(Excludes Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment	☐ 345 Marine Product Liability	Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY	LABOR	■ 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY	Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit
of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits	☐ 350 Motor Vehicle ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle	☐ 370 Other Fraud ☐ 371 Truth in Lending	☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 862 Black Lung (923)	□ 490 Cable/Sat TV□ 850 Securities/Commodities/
☐ 190 Other Contract	Product Liability	☐ 380 Other Personal	☐ 720 Labor/Management	□ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	Exchange
☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise	☐ 360 Other Personal Injury	Property Damage 385 Property Damage	Relations 740 Railway Labor Act	☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 865 RSI (405(g))	№ 890 Other Statutory Actions ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts
	☐ 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	Product Liability	☐ 751 Family and Medical Leave Act		☐ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 895 Freedom of Information
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	Act
☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 220 Foreclosure	☐ 440 Other Civil Rights ☐ 441 Voting	Habeas Corpus: ☐ 463 Alien Detainee	☐ 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	☐ 896 Arbitration ☐ 899 Administrative Procedure
☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	☐ 442 Employment	☐ 510 Motions to Vacate		☐ 871 IRS—Third Party	Act/Review or Appeal of
☐ 240 Torts to Land ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability	Accommodations	Sentence 530 General		26 USC 7609	Agency Decision 950 Constitutionality of
☐ 290 All Other Real Property	☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment	535 Death Penalty Other:	IMMIGRATION ☐ 462 Naturalization Application		State Statutes
	□ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities -	☐ 540 Mandamus & Other	☐ 465 Other Immigration		
	Other 448 Education	☐ 550 Civil Rights ☐ 555 Prison Condition	Actions		
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		Confinement			
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in X 1 Original □ 2 Re	* ·	Remanded from	Reinstated or	erred from	rict
Proceeding Sta		Appellate Court		r District Litigation Transfer	n - Litigation - Direct File
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	Telephone Consumor Brief description of ca	umer Protection Act, 4	7 U.S.C. § 227 et seq.		
VII DEOLIECTED IN			to the Telephone Consur		
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	UNDER RULE 2	IS A CLASS ACTION 3, F.R.Cv.P.	DEMAND \$	JURY DEMAND	if demanded in complaint: Yes □No
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions):	HIDGE		DOCKET MINADED	
DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD					
11/10/2020 /s/Scott Edelsberg FOR OFFICE USE ONLY					
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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: <u>Infinity Energy Hit with Class Action Over Alleged Robocalls</u>