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11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 12 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

13 PHYLLIS ANDREWS, individually )  
 14 and on behalf of all others similarly )  
 15 situated, )

16 Plaintiff, )

17 vs. )

18 LIFE ALERT EMERGENCY )  
 19 RESPONSE, INC., and DOES 1-10, )

20 Defendant(s). )  
 21 )  
 22 )  
 23 )  
 24 )  
 25 )  
 26 )  
 27 )  
 28 )

Case No. 5:21-cv-1769

**CLASS ACTION**

**COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF:**

1. VIOLATIONS OF ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER ACT, 15 U.S.C. §1693 ET SEQ.
2. VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE §17600, ET SEQ.
3. VIOLATIONS OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200, ET SEQ.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1  
2 Plaintiff PHYLLIS ANDREWS (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and all  
3 others similarly situated, alleges the following against Defendant LIFE ALERT  
4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, INC. upon information and belief based upon  
5 personal knowledge:

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. Plaintiff’s Class Action Complaint is brought pursuant to the  
8 Electronic Funds Transfer Act, 15 U.S.C. 1693 et seq. (“EFTA”) and the California  
9 Automatic Purchase Renewal Statute Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600, et seq.  
10 (“CAPRS”).

11 2. Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated,  
12 brings this Complaint for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal  
13 or equitable remedies, resulting from the illegal actions of Defendant continuing to  
14 debit Plaintiff’s and also the putative Class members’ bank accounts on a recurring  
15 basis after Plaintiff and the putative Class members requested to cancel their  
16 services with Defendant, and that Defendant stop debiting their accounts, thereby  
17 violating Section 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a), and Section 205.10(b)  
18 of Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 205.10(b). Similarly, Defendant’s conduct also  
19 violates Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600 *et. seq.* Defendant additionally conditions  
20 its sale of services on an illegal “negative option” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 8403.  
21 Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to herself and her own acts  
22 and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including  
23 investigation conducted by her attorneys.  
24

25 3. Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant’s conduct constitutes violations  
26 of California’s Unfair Competition Law Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, et seq.  
27 (“UCL”).

28 4. Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to herself and

1 her own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and  
2 belief, including investigation conducted by her attorneys.

3 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4 5. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 1331, because this action  
5 is brought pursuant to the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. 1693 *et seq.* The Court has  
6 supplemental jurisdiction over the remaining claims.

7 6. Jurisdiction of this Court arises pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1693(m), which  
8 states that, “without regard to the amount in controversy, any action under this  
9 section may be brought in any United States district court.”

10 7. Venue and personal jurisdiction in this District are proper pursuant to  
11 28 U.S.C. 1391(b) because Plaintiff resides within this District and Defendant does  
12 or transact business within this District, and a material portion of the events at issue  
13 occurred in this District.

14 **PARTIES**

15 8. Plaintiff, Phyllis Andrews (“Plaintiff”), is a natural person residing in  
16 San Bernardino County in the state of California, and is a “consumer” as defined  
17 by 15 U.S.C. §1693a(6) and a “person” as defined by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §  
18 17201.

19 9. At all relevant times herein, Defendant, LIFE ALERT  
20 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, INC. (“Defendant”), was a California company  
21 engaged in the business of selling products and services used to contact emergency  
22 services such as emergency medical technicians, or police, to consumers, including  
23 those in California such as Plaintiff.

24 10. The above named Defendant, and its subsidiaries and agents, are  
25 collectively referred to as “Defendants.” The true names and capacities of the  
26 Defendants sued herein as DOE DEFENDANTS 1 through 10, inclusive, are  
27 currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues such Defendants by fictitious  
28

1 names. Each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally responsible  
2 for the unlawful acts alleged herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend  
3 the Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the DOE Defendants  
4 when such identities become known.

5 11. Plaintiff is informed and believes that at all relevant times, each and  
6 every Defendant was acting as an agent and/or employee of each of the other  
7 Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of said agency and/or  
8 employment with the full knowledge and consent of each of the other Defendants.  
9 Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the acts and/or omissions  
10 complained of herein was made known to, and ratified by, each of the other  
11 Defendants.

### 12 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

13 12. Defendant is a California company engaged in the business of selling  
14 products and services used to contact emergency services such as emergency  
15 medical technicians.

16 13. On or around June 11, 2020, Plaintiff entered into an agreement with  
17 Defendant for its services.

18 14. Defendant's salesperson represented to Plaintiff that the agreement  
19 was a month-to-month agreement, requiring her to pay Defendant \$89.00 dollars  
20 on the 3rd day of each month. This payment was made by an automatic debit to  
21 Plaintiff's checking account made by Defendant.

22 15. In reality, the agreement was a "negative option", requiring Plaintiff  
23 to inform Defendant and return Defendant's equipment in order to cancel the  
24 agreement.

25 16. In or around late February 2021, Plaintiff called Defendant and  
26 attempted to cancel her agreement with Defendant. Plaintiff promptly sought to  
27 return the equipment to Defendant.  
28

1 17. Despite receiving Plaintiff's notice of cancellation of the agreement,  
2 Defendant continued to automatically withdraw funds from Plaintiff's account in  
3 the amount of \$89.00 dollars.

4 18. Plaintiff was surprised by this withdrawal and issued a charge back  
5 through her bank account.

6 19. Defendant, however, challenged with charge back with Plaintiff's  
7 bank, and the bank allowed the charge to stand.

8 20. Defendant withdrew funds from Plaintiff's account via recurring  
9 electronic fund transfers without authorization.

10 21. Further, Defendant did not provide to Plaintiff, nor did Plaintiff  
11 execute, any written or electronic writing memorializing the final automatic  
12 payment made in March.

13 22. Plaintiff alleges such activity to be in violation of the Electronic  
14 Funds Transfer Act, 15 U.S.C. 1693 et seq. ("EFTA"), and its surrounding  
15 regulations, including, but not limited to, 12 C.F.R. §§1005.7, 1005.8, and 1005.9.

16 23. Plaintiff alleges such activity to be in violation of California's  
17 Automatic Purchase Renewal Statute Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600, et seq.  
18 ("CAPRS"), and its surrounding regulations.

19 24. At all times relevant, Defendant made and continues to make  
20 automatic renewal offers and continuous service offers, as those terms are defined  
21 by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600, et seq. ("California's Automatic Purchase  
22 Renewal Statute") to Plaintiff and other consumers similarly situated.

23 25. At the time Plaintiff purchased the services, Defendant failed to  
24 present Defendant's automatic renewal offer terms or continuous service offer  
25 terms in a clear and conspicuous manner, as defined by California's Automatic  
26 Purchase Renewal Statute, before the subscription or purchasing agreement was  
27 fulfilled, and in visual or temporal proximity to Defendant's request for consent to  
28

1 the offer.

2 26. At the time Plaintiff purchased the services, Defendant charged  
3 Plaintiff for an automatic renewal offer without first obtaining Plaintiff's  
4 affirmative consent to the agreement containing the automatic renewal offer terms  
5 or continuous service offer terms.

6 27. At the time Plaintiff purchased Defendant's products and services,  
7 Plaintiff was subjected to Defendant's unlawful policies and/or practices, as set  
8 forth herein, in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600, et seq.

9 28. The material circumstances surrounding this experience by Plaintiff  
10 were the same, or nearly the same, as the other class members Plaintiff proposes  
11 to represent, and Plaintiff and all putative class members were required to pay, and  
12 did pay, money for the services marketed and sold by Defendant.  
13

14 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

15 29. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly  
16 situated, as a member of two proposed classes (jointly "The Classes"). The first  
17 Class (hereafter "The EFTA Class") defined as follows:

18 All persons in the United States whose bank accounts  
19 were debited on a reoccurring basis by Defendant after  
20 those persons requested to cancel their accounts with  
21 Defendant within the one year prior to the filing of this  
22 Complaint.

23 30. The second Class (hereafter "the CAPRS Class") is defined as  
24 follows:

25 All persons in California whose bank accounts were  
26 debited on a reoccurring basis by Defendant without  
27 Defendant providing clear and conspicuous notice of the  
28 recurring charges, including information on how to  
cancel Defendant's services within the four years prior to  
the filing of this Complaint.

31. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of The EFTA Class, consisting

1 of all persons in the United States whose bank accounts were debited on a  
2 reoccurring basis by Defendant after those persons requested to cancel their  
3 accounts with Defendant within the one year prior to the filing of this Complaint.

4 32. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of The CAPRS Class, consisting  
5 of all persons in California whose bank accounts were debited on a reoccurring  
6 basis by Defendant without Defendant providing clear and conspicuous notice of  
7 the charges, including information on how to cancel Defendant's services within  
8 the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint.

9 33. Defendant, its employees and agents are excluded from The Classes.  
10 Plaintiff does not know the number of members in The Classes, but believe the  
11 Classes members number in the thousands, if not more. Thus, this matter should  
12 be certified as a Class Action to assist in the expeditious litigation of the matter.

13 34. The Classes are so numerous that the individual joinder of all of their  
14 members is impractical. While the exact number and identities of The Classes  
15 members are unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through  
16 appropriate discovery, Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that  
17 The Classes includes thousands of members. Plaintiff alleges that The Classes  
18 members may be ascertained by the records maintained by Defendant.

19 35. This suit is properly maintainable as a class action pursuant to Fed.  
20 R. Civ. P. 23(a) because the Classes are so numerous that joinder of the Classes  
21 members is impractical and the disposition of their claims in the class action will  
22 provide substantial benefits both to the parties and to the Court.

23 36. There are questions of law and fact common to the EFTA Class  
24 affecting the parties to be represented. The questions of law and fact to the EFTA  
25 Class predominate over questions which may affect individual EFTA Class  
26 members and include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:  
27

28 a. The members of the Class were not provided with, nor did

1 they execute, written agreements memorializing the  
2 automatic or recurring electronic payments.

3 b. Defendant did not request, nor did it provide, Class members  
4 with written agreements memorializing the automatic or  
5 recurring electronic payments.

6 c. The members of the Class did not provide either a written  
7 (“wet”) or otherwise electronic signature authorizing the  
8 automatic or recurring electronic payments.

9 d. Despite not providing written or electronic authorization for  
10 payments to be drawn from their accounts, Defendant took  
11 unauthorized payments from Class members’ accounts.  
12

13 37. There are questions of law and fact common to the CAPRS Class  
14 affecting the parties to be represented. The questions of law and fact to the CAPRS  
15 Class predominate over questions which may affect individual CAPRS Class  
16 members and include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- 17 a. Whether Defendant failed to clearly and conspicuously disclose  
18 the terms of its auto-renewal charges prior to making such charges  
19 to Class members’ cards;
- 20 b. Whether Defendant failed to obtain informed express consent for  
21 such charges;
- 22 c. Whether Defendant failed to provide a simple method by which  
23 Class members could cancel their auto-withdrawals; and
- 24 d. Whether Defendant failed to provide information to Plaintiff and  
25 Class Members regarding how to cancel in a manner that is  
26 capable of being retained by the consumer.

27 38. As someone whose bank account was debited on a reoccurring basis  
28 by Defendant after Plaintiff requested to cancel her account with Defendant,



1 Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of The Classes.

2 39. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members  
3 of The Classes. Plaintiff has retained attorneys experienced in the prosecution of  
4 class actions.

5 40. A class action is superior to other available methods of fair and  
6 efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual litigation of the claims  
7 of all Classes members is impracticable. Even if every Classes member could  
8 afford individual litigation, the court system could not. It would be unduly  
9 burdensome to the courts in which individual litigation of numerous issues would  
10 proceed. Individualized litigation would also present the potential for varying,  
11 inconsistent, or contradictory judgments and would magnify the delay and expense  
12 to all parties and to the court system resulting from multiple trials of the same  
13 complex factual issues. By contrast, the conduct of this action as a class action  
14 presents fewer management difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and  
15 of the court system, and protects the rights of each Class member.  
16

17 41. The prosecution of separate actions by individual Classes members  
18 would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical  
19 matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other Classes members not parties to  
20 such adjudications or that would substantially impair or impede the ability of such  
21 non-party Classes members to protect their interests.

22 42. Defendant has acted or refused to act in respects generally applicable  
23 to The Classes, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief with regard  
24 to the members of the Class as a whole.  
25

26 **COUNT I:**  
27 **VIOLATION OF ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER ACT**  
28 **ON BEHALF OF THE EFTA CLASS**

1 43. Plaintiff reincorporates by reference all of the preceding paragraphs.

2 44. Section 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. §1693e(a), provides that a  
3 “preauthorized electronic fund transfer from a consumer’s account may be  
4 authorized by the consumer only in writing, and a copy of such authorization shall  
5 be provided to the consumer when made.”

6 45. Section 903(9) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693a(9), provides that the  
7 term “preauthorized electronic fund transfer” means “an electronic fund transfer  
8 authorized in advance to recur at substantially regular intervals.”

9 46. Section 205.10(b) of Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 205.10(b), provides that  
10 “[p]reauthorized electronic fund transfers from a consumer’s account may be  
11 authorized only by a writing signed or similarly authenticated by the consumer.  
12 The person that obtains the authorization shall provide a copy to the consumer.”

13 47. Section 205.10(b) of the Federal Reserve Board's Official Staff  
14 Commentary to Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 205.10(b), Supp. I, provides that “[t]he  
15 authorization process should evidence the consumer’s identity and assent to the  
16 authorization.” *Id.* at ¶10(b), comment 5. The Official Staff Commentary further  
17 provides that “[a]n authorization is valid if it is readily identifiable as such and the  
18 terms of the preauthorized transfer are clear and readily understandable.” *Id.* at  
19 ¶10(b), comment 6.

20 48. Defendant debited Plaintiff’s and also the putative Class members’  
21 bank accounts on a recurring basis without obtaining a written authorization signed  
22 or similarly authenticated for preauthorized electronic fund transfers for the rates  
23 charged from Plaintiff’s and also the putative Class members’ accounts, thereby  
24 violating Section 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a), and Section 205.10(b)  
25 of Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. § 205.10(b).  
26

27 49. Defendant has debited Plaintiff’s and also the putative Class  
28 members’ bank accounts on a recurring basis without providing a copy of a written

1 authorization signed or similarly authenticated by Plaintiff or the putative Class  
2 members for preauthorized electronic fund transfers, thereby violating Section  
3 907(a) of the EFTA, 15 U.S.C. § 1693e(a), and Section 205.10(b) of Regulation E,  
4 12 C.F.R. § 205.10(b).

5  
6 **COUNT II:**

7 **VIOLATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200**  
8 **INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF THE CAPRS CLASS**

9 50. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this  
10 Complaint as though fully stated herein.

11 51. Actions for relief under the unfair competition law may be based on  
12 any business act or practice that is within the broad definition of the UCL. Such  
13 violations of the UCL occur as a result of unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business  
14 acts and practices. A plaintiff is required to provide evidence of a causal  
15 connection between a defendant's business practices and the alleged harm--that is,  
16 evidence that the defendant's conduct caused or was likely to cause substantial  
17 injury. It is insufficient for a plaintiff to show merely that the defendant's conduct  
18 created a risk of harm. Furthermore, the "act or practice" aspect of the statutory  
19 definition of unfair competition covers any single act of misconduct, as well as  
20 ongoing misconduct.

21 **UNFAIR**

22 52. California Business & Professions Code § 17200 prohibits any  
23 "unfair ... business act or practice." Defendant's acts, omissions,  
24 misrepresentations, and practices as alleged herein also constitute "unfair" business  
25 acts and practices within the meaning of the UCL in that its conduct is substantially  
26 injurious to consumers, offends public policy, and is immoral, unethical,  
27 oppressive, and unscrupulous as the gravity of the conduct outweighs any alleged  
28

1 benefits attributable to such conduct. There were reasonably available alternatives  
2 to further Defendant's legitimate business interests, other than the conduct  
3 described herein. Plaintiff reserves the right to allege further conduct which  
4 constitutes other unfair business acts or practices. Such conduct is ongoing and  
5 continues to this date.

6 53. In order to satisfy the "unfair" prong of the UCL, a consumer must  
7 show that the injury: (1) is substantial; (2) is not outweighed by any countervailing  
8 benefits to consumers or competition; and, (3) is not one that consumers themselves  
9 could reasonably have avoided.

10 54. Here, Defendant's conduct has caused and continues to cause  
11 substantial injury to Plaintiff and members of the CAPRS Class. Plaintiff and  
12 members of the Class have suffered injury in fact due to Defendant's charging  
13 exorbitant auto-renewal charges without clearly and conspicuously disclosing such  
14 charges or obtaining consent. Thus, Defendant's conduct has caused substantial  
15 injury to Plaintiff and the members of the CAPRS Class.

16 55. Moreover, Defendant's conduct as alleged herein solely benefits  
17 Defendant while providing no benefit of any kind to any consumer. Such deception  
18 utilized by Defendant converted large sums of money from Plaintiff and CAPRS  
19 Class members without clear and conspicuous notice or obtaining express informed  
20 consent. This systematic scheme is tantamount to theft. Thus, the injury suffered  
21 by Plaintiff and the members of the CAPRS Class is not outweighed by any  
22 countervailing benefits to consumers.

23 56. Finally, the injury suffered by Plaintiff and members of the CAPRS  
24 Class is not an injury that these consumers could reasonably have avoided.  
25 Defendant misappropriated funds from Plaintiff and other consumers, and these  
26 consumers suffered injury in fact due to Defendant's unexpected auto withdrawals.  
27 As such, Defendant took advantage of Defendant's position of perceived power in  
28

1 order to deceive Plaintiff and the CAPRS Class members. Therefore, the injury  
2 suffered by Plaintiff and members of the CAPRS Class is not an injury which these  
3 consumers could reasonably have avoided.

4 57. Thus, Defendant’s conduct has violated the “unfair” prong of  
5 California Business & Professions Code § 17200.

6 **FRAUDULENT**

7 58. California Business & Professions Code § 17200 prohibits any  
8 “fraudulent ... business act or practice.” In order to prevail under the “fraudulent”  
9 prong of the UCL, a consumer must allege that the fraudulent business practice was  
10 likely to deceive members of the public.

11 59. The test for “fraud” as contemplated by California Business and  
12 Professions Code § 17200 is whether the public is likely to be deceived. Unlike  
13 common law fraud, a § 17200 violation can be established even if no one was  
14 actually deceived, relied upon the fraudulent practice, or sustained any damage.

15 60. Here, not only were Plaintiff and the Class members likely to be  
16 deceived, but these consumers were actually deceived by Defendant. Such  
17 deception is evidenced by the fact that Defendant had a duty to clearly and  
18 conspicuously disclose its automatic renewal terms, failed to do so, and  
19 misappropriated significant sums of money from Plaintiff and CAPRS Class  
20 members, who reasonably relied on Defendant’s representations that the  
21 agreements were on a month-to-month basis.

22 61. Plaintiff’s reliance is reasonable due to the unequal bargaining powers  
23 of Defendant and Plaintiff. For the same reason, it is likely that Defendant’s  
24 fraudulent business practice would deceive other members of the public.

25 62. Defendant’s practices is an unfair, unlawful and fraudulent bait and  
26 switch scheme.

27 63. Thus, Defendant’s conduct has violated the “fraudulent” prong of  
28

1 California Business & Professions Code § 17200.

2 **UNLAWFUL**

3 64. California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, et seq.  
4 prohibits “any unlawful...business act or practice.”

5 65. As explained above, Defendant deceived Plaintiff and other Class  
6 Members by deducting unauthorized sums from their accounts under a negative  
7 option scheme.

8 66. As explained above, such conduct constitutes an unlawful act under  
9 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17600, et seq., 15 U.S. Code § 8403, and EFTA.

10 67. Defendant’s acts are therefore an “unlawful” business practice or act  
11 under Business and Professions Code Section 17200 et seq..

12 68. Defendant’s conduct caused and continues to cause economic harm  
13 to Plaintiff and CAPRS Class Members.

14 **COUNT III: VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA AUTOMATIC PURCHASE**

15 **RENEWALS STATUTE**

16 74. Plaintiff incorporateS by reference each allegation set forth above.

17 75. The California Automatic Purchase Renewals Statute makes it  
18 unlawful for any business that makes an automatic renewal offer or continuous  
19 service offer to a consumer in this state to do any of the following: “(1) [f]ail to  
20 present the automatic renewal offer terms or continuous service offer terms in a  
21 clear and conspicuous manner before the subscription or purchasing agreement is  
22 fulfilled [...] (2) [c]harge the consumer’s credit or debit card, or the consumer’s  
23 account with a third party, for an automatic renewal or continuous service without  
24 first obtaining the consumer’s affirmative consent to the agreement containing the  
25 automatic renewal offer terms or continuous service offer terms...” [...] (3) [f]ail  
26 to provide an acknowledgement that includes the automatic renewal offer terms  
27 or continuous service offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding  
28

1 how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer...”  
2 California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17602(a).

3 76. By failing to provide Plaintiffs and Class Members with clear and  
4 conspicuous terms of its subscription services, continuing to charge them without  
5 their affirmative authorization, and failing to provide them with reasonable means  
6 of cancelling such subscription services, Defendant violated California Business  
7 & Professions Code § 17602(a)(1), (2), and (3).  
8

9  
10 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

11 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, PHYLLIS ANDREWS, individually, and on  
12 behalf of all others similarly situated, respectfully requests judgment be entered  
13 against Defendant, for the following:

- 14 a. That this action be certified as a class action on behalf of The  
15 Classes and Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of The  
16 Classes;
- 17 b. Statutory damages of \$1,000.00, per Class Member, pursuant to  
18 the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, §916(a)(2)(A);
- 19 c. Actual damages;
- 20 d. Restitution of the funds improperly obtained by Defendant;
- 21 e. Any and all statutory enhanced damages;
- 22 f. All reasonable and necessary attorneys’ fees and costs provided by  
23 statute, common law or the Court’s inherent power;
- 24 g. For equitable and injunctive and pursuant to California Business  
25 and Professions Code § 17203 and Cal. Civ. C. § 1780 et. al.;
- 26 h. For prejudgment interest at the legal rate; and
- 27 i. Any other relief this Honorable Court deems appropriate.  
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1                   Respectfully submitted this 19th Day of October, 2021.

2                                   LAW OFFICES OF TODD M. FRIEDMAN, P.C.

3  
4                   By: /s/ Todd M. Friedman  
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