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14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
15	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
16	NAZRIN MASSARO, on behalf of herself and all others similarly	CASE NO.: '20 CV0510 AJB MSB
17	situated,	CLASS ACTION
18	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR
19 20	VS.	COMPENSATORY, STATUTORY AND OTHER DAMAGES, AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
21	BEYOND MEAT, INC., and PEOPLE FOR THE ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS, INC.,	
22	Defendants.	
23	Detellualits.	
24	Plaintiff Nazrin Massaro brings this action on behalf of herself and all others	
25	similarly situated against Defendants Beyond Meat, Inc., ("Beyond Meat"), and	
26	People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Inc., ("PETA"). Plaintiff alleges, on	
27	information and belief, except for information based on personal knowledge, as	



28 follows:

INTRODUCTION

- 1. This is a putative class action under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.*, ("TCPA"), arising from Defendants' violations of the TCPA
- 2. Defendant Beyond Meat is a publicly traded company that develops and sells alternative animal food products made from protein isolate, rice and bean proteins, and various plant extracts.
 - 3. Defendant PETA is a non-profit animal rights organization.
- 4. To promote Defendant Beyond Meat's products, Defendants engage in unsolicited text message advertising with no regard for consumers' privacy rights.
- 5. Upon information and belief, Defendants caused thousands of text messages to be placed to the cellular telephones of Plaintiff and Class Members, causing them injuries.
- 6. Through this action, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to halt Defendants' unlawful conduct. Plaintiff also seeks statutory damages on behalf of herself and the Class Members, as defined below, and any other available legal or equitable remedies resulting from the illegal actions of Defendants.

PARTIES

- 7. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant hereto was, an individual and a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39), a citizen and resident of San Diego County, California, and the subscriber and/or sole user of the cellular telephone number (858) ***-9991 (the "9991 Number").
- 8. Defendant Beyond Meat is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at 119 Standard Street, El Segundo, CA 90245.
- 9. Defendant PETA is a non-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia with its principal place of business at 501 Front Street, Norfolk, VA 23510.



JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 10. This Court has original jurisdiction over this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C.§ 1331 because it arises under the laws of the United States.
- 11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).
- 12. Defendant Beyond Meat is subject to general personal jurisdiction in California because Defendant's principal place of business is in California.
- 13. Defendants are subject to specific personal jurisdiction in California because this suit arises out of and relates to Defendants significant contacts with this State. Defendants initiated and directed, or caused to be initiated and directed, telemarketing and/or advertisement text messages into California in violation of the TCPA.
- 14. Specifically, Defendants initiated and directed, or caused to be initiated and directed, the transmission of unsolicited advertisement or telemarketing text messages to the 9991 Number to sell products in California. The 9991 Number has an area code that specifically coincides with locations in California, and Plaintiff received such messages on the 9991 Number while residing in and physically present in California.
- 15. Plaintiff's claims for violation of the TCPA against Defendants, and the resulting injuries caused to Plaintiff by Defendants' advertisement and telemarketing messages, which includes the invasion of Plaintiff's privacy, arose in substantial part from Defendants' direction of those messages into California.
- 16. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because a substantial part of Defendants' actions and omissions which gave rise to the claims asserted in this action occurred, in part, in this District.

THE TCPA

17. The TCPA prohibits: (1) any person from calling a cellular telephone number; (2) using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or

prerecorded voice; (3) without the recipient's prior express consent. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).

- 18. The TCPA further prohibits: (1) any person from initiating a call to any residential telephone line; (2) using an artificial or prerecorded voice; (3) without the recipient's prior express consent. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B).
- 19. 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).
- 20. The TCPA exists to prevent communications like the ones described within this Complaint. *See Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs.*, *LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).
- 21. In an action under the TCPA, a plaintiff must show only 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).
- 22. 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.
- 23. In 2012, the FCC issued an order further restricting automated telemarketing calls, requiring "prior express written consent" for such calls. *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).

- 25. 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).
- 26. "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)).
- 27. "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).
- 28. 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

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