

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
EVANSVILLE DIVISION**

JYOTI GAUTAM MURRAY and
ALLEN PERRY, on behalf of themselves
and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

METRO FIBERNET, LLC d/b/a
METRONET,

Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Jyoti Gautam Murray and Allen Perry, by and through their counsel, and for their Class Action Complaint against Defendant Metro Fibernet, LLC d/b/a Metronet (“Metronet”), allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiffs bring this proposed class action on behalf themselves and similarly situated consumers against Metronet arising from its routine bait-and-switch scheme of deceiving consumers with fictitiously low-price advertisements for its broadband internet service and then automatically adding on a “Technology Services Fee” (the “TSF”)¹, which artificially inflates the true cost of Defendant’s internet service.

¹ At some unknown point in time, Metronet began referring to its “Technology Service Fee” as the “Tech Assure” fee. Plaintiffs’ allegations regard both iterations of Defendant’s fee and address the same conduct arising from these fees.

2. Defendant mischaracterizes its TSF as a valuable feature of contracting with Metronet, in that the TSF “covers any service calls or repairs to all Metronet-owned equipment.” Specifically, Defendant states that customers will have access to Defendant’s service technicians for equipment repair or replacements “at no additional cost” and that any service calls with a technician visit “are completely free.”

3. But behind the guise of Defendant’s benevolence is the reality that the TSF is implemented solely to extort more money from its customers. This is true because customers are not offered the option to elect out of these services and are unequivocally charged the TSF *regardless* if their technology needs servicing or if those customers ever make a technology service request with Metronet.

4. But rather than simply adding the mandatory TSF to the advertised price of the internet service itself, Metronet secretly tacks on the TSF as line item separate from the basic contract price of the internet service. The reason for charging its TSF in this manner is clear: the only price that consumers consider and rely upon when conducting price comparisons with similar service providers is obviously the internet service’s advertised price. Reasonable consumers cannot be expected to ferret out these hidden fees that automatically increase the true price of the internet service due to their mandatory nature.

5. Metronet’s TSF is a classic example of a company-imposed “junk fee” and serves solely as a profit generator. Indeed, depending on whichever specific

internet service plan a customer selects, Metronet's TSF can represent as much as 43% of the advertised cost the internet service itself.

6. Worse yet, Metronet fails to adequately disclose the TSF to its customers in its advertisements, and customers do not discover the true cost of their internet service until after signing up or sometimes, even later on when they receive their bill.

7. By unfairly obscuring the true cost of its internet service, Metronet deceives consumers and gains an unfair upper hand on competitors that fairly disclose their true service costs.

8. As a result, Plaintiffs and Class members have been injured by Defendant's deceptive and fraudulent practices. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and the putative Class and seek actual damages, punitive damages, and injunctive relief to prevent Defendant from continuing to engage in its illegal practice described herein.

JURISDICTION

9. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action, among other reasons, under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(2) and (6), this Court has original jurisdiction because (1) the proposed Class is comprised of at least 100 members; (2) at least one member of the proposed class resides outside of Indiana; and (3) the aggregate claims of the putative class members exceed \$5 million, exclusive of interests and costs.

10. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction here, regularly conducts business in this

District, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in this District.

PARTIES

11. Plaintiff Jyoti Gautam Murray is a citizen of Minnesota and resident of Rochester, Minnesota. Plaintiff has maintained an account with Defendant for Metronet's Fiber-Speed Internet Service during all relevant times alleged herein.

12. Plaintiff Allen Perry is a citizen of Kentucky and resident of Lexington, Kentucky. Plaintiff has maintained an account with Defendant for Metronet's Fiber-Speed Internet Service during all relevant times alleged herein.

13. Defendant Metronet is an internet service provider operating in seventeen states with its headquarters located at 3701 Communications Way, Evansville, Indiana 47715. Metronet offers internet, phone, and tv-streaming services for both residential and business accounts. Defendant Metronet may be served at its Business Commercial Registered Agent: Corporation Service Company, which is located at 135 North Pennsylvania Street, Suite 1610, Indianapolis, IN 46203.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Metronet Deceives Consumers by Advertising its Internet Service at a Fictitiously Low Price, and then Artificially Inflating the True Cost of its Internet Service by Adding a Mandatory, Useless Technology Services Fee

14. Metronet is an Internet Service Provider (“ISP”) that proclaims itself as “the country’s largest and fastest growing privately owned fiber-to-the-home company.”²

15. Pertinent to this action, Metronet offers an array of fiber internet plans ranging in price dependent on varying degrees of internet speed (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Internet Service”).

16. Upon information and belief, Metronet advertises sham low-prices for its Internet Service to consumers through various marketing channels, including, but not limited to, its website, online promotions, mailing flyers, and billboards.

17. For example, on its website, Metronet prominently advertises that it provides “the best offers” on a variety of Internet Service Plans:

² See Metronet, About Us, located at <https://www.metronet.com/about-us>, (last accessed July 18, 2024).

FIBER INTERNET PLANS

Need Faster Internet?

We've got the best offers on the speed you need without data caps or throttling.

LOWEST PRICE!	NEW PRICE!	\$100 AMAZON.COM GIFT CARD
100 Mb	500 Mb	1 Gig
FREE EERO ROUTER	FREE EERO ROUTER	FREE EERO ROUTER
SHOW DETAILS	SHOW DETAILS	SHOW DETAILS
CHECK PRICING	CHECK PRICING	CHECK PRICING

18. Once a user selects the “Lowest Price!” option and inputs a geographical region to “Check Pricing,” Metronet then states that its lowest Internet Service plan for “basic internet usage” is only \$29.95/month:

100 Mb
\$29.95/mo*

1-Yr Internet Price Lock

- Basic internet usage
- Up to 5 devices connected at once
- Light streaming

[Show more...](#)

[SELECT THIS PLAN](#)

19. Upon information and belief, since at least 2019 and continuing to the present day, in addition to the price represented in its advertisements, Metronet

charges consumers a flat, monthly fee that Metronet characterizes as a “Technology Services Fee” (the “TSF”).

20. Metronet’s TSF has increased over time from at least \$9.95 to \$12.95 per month and is charged in addition to a consumer’s regular monthly charge for their Internet Service.

21. Metronet expressly represents on the Metronet Support page of its website that its TSF is for the purpose of “cover[ing] any service calls or repairs to all Metronet-owned equipment” and “is reflected on your invoice in the amount of up to \$12.95 per month.”³ Metronet further confirms that the TSF is mandatory, as it “is automatically included on each bill and cannot be waived.”⁴

22. In attempt to validate its TSF, Metronet lists numerous service-related issues that may arise and promises its technicians will remedy those issues “at no additional cost” to its customers: “**Having connectivity issues?** . . . A trained technician will educate you and help troubleshoot your internet connection.”; “**Need on-site assistance with your equipment or connection?** Service calls with a technician are completely free! Other providers charge up to \$100 if a technician has to visit your home – not at Metronet! If you need a technician, Tech Assure has got you covered!”; “**Need equipment repaired or replaced?** . . . If it’s our equipment or our wiring, inside or outside your home, we’ll fix it or replace it, and make sure it’s working optimally at no additional cost to you.”; “**Fiber line cut by a lawn mower**

³ See Metronet Support, [What is Tech Assure?](https://www.metronet.com/support/billing/what-is-tech-assure), available at <https://www.metronet.com/support/billing/what-is-tech-assure> (last accessed July 18, 2024).

⁴ *Id.*

or chewed through by a critter? We'll take care of it! We will repair or replace any Metronet wiring if damaged or cut – even if your put chews through it!"⁵

23. But Metronet's stated need to charge the TSF is neither genuine, nor justified because *all customers are required* to pay the TSF *regardless* of whether their technology ever needs servicing. Indeed, neither Plaintiff called Metronet for any service-related request and were charged the TSF regardless. As such, Metronet misrepresents and fails to disclose to consumers that the true cost of its Internet Service is actually the advertised low-price *plus* the mandatory TSF.

24. Further, upon information and belief, at no time does Metronet adequately advise consumers in its marketing materials prior to signing up with Metronet that their Internet Service includes the mandatory monthly TSF.

25. Metronet's TSF is nothing more than a hidden "junk fee." Metronet advertised a price for its Internet Service that did not include the TSF, but in reality, charged every consumer a higher monthly price that included the TSF. In this way, Metronet was able to advertise an artificially lower price for its Internet Service in order to acquire more customers.

26. Covertly applied fees like Metronet's TSF are unfair, deceptive, and misleading to consumers because they obstruct their ability to engage in true price comparisons and prevent them from participating in a fair and competitive marketplace. To illustrate, in 2022, Consumer Reports conducted a year-long study digging into the true cost of home internet services offered by numerous ISPs across

⁵ *Id.*

the country (including Metronet) and concluded that consumers are paying exorbitant bills for broadband services, including through the assessment of “junk fees,” like Metronet’s TSF.⁶

27. The study identified that “Company-Imposed Fees, aka Junk Fees” largely contributed to the widespread consumer confusion as to the true cost of internet services because they “make it difficult for consumers to budget and compare prices with alternative service options”:⁷

Fees. ISPs charge a wide range of fees that, together, can add up to a significant portion of the overall cost of service and contribute to the confusion around internet pricing. . . . The unavoidable fees are especially problematic because consumers may believe they are government-imposed when, in fact, many are company-imposed and distinguished from the core service price at the provider’s discretion. More than a dozen ISPs were found to charge company-imposed fees—also known as junk fees—under names such as “network enhancement fee,” “internet infrastructure fee,” “deregulated administration fee,” and “**technology service fee.**” They can surprise consumers when they appear on monthly bills, and can enable providers to raise prices without seeming to violate marketing or contractual price commitments.⁸

28. The danger of junk fees like Metronet’s TSF in the broadband market is palpable: “Such fees do a disservice to consumers by muddying the true price of broadband, making it difficult for consumers to compare prices, creating a pretext for providers to advertise low base rates while actually charging higher prices, and

⁶ See Consumer Reports, Broadband Pricing: What Consumer Reports Learned from 22,000 Internet Bills, November 17, 2022, available at: <https://advocacy.consumerreports.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/FINAL.report-broadband.november-17-2022-2.pdf> (last accessed July 18, 2024).

⁷ *Id.* at p.3.

⁸ *Id.* at p.4 (emphasis added).

enabling providers to raise prices while superficially appearing to honor lower introductory or contractually promised base rates.”⁹

B. Plaintiffs’ Experiences

Plaintiff Murray

29. On or around August 28, 2022, Plaintiff Murray signed up for the Fiber-Speed Internet Service with Metronet for her home located in Rochester, Minnesota.

30. In reliance on Metronet’s representations made in its advertisements and marketing materials regarding the low-price of Defendant’s service, Plaintiff opened an account with Metronet and purchased the Fiber-Speed Internet Service for the price of \$49.95 per month.

31. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff was exposed to Defendant’s representations regarding its Fiber-Speed Internet Service via mailing flyers sent to her apartment rental address and on billboards located throughout Rochester.

32. Based on Metronet’s advertisements, Plaintiff Murray selected Metronet’s Service because its advertised price of \$49.95 was the best price she found after comparing the services offered by similar service providers and she believed she was getting the better value by signing up for Metronet’s Internet Service.

33. However, the true cost of the Internet Service was artificially inflated as a result of Defendant’s assessment of its mandatory TSF in the amount of \$12.00 per month.¹⁰

⁹ *Id.* at p. 23.

¹⁰ Upon information and belief, Metronet’s TSF increased to \$12.95 in approximately June 2024.

34. Plaintiff Murray did not discover the TSF until she received her monthly bill reflecting the Fee.

35. Plaintiff Murray has never made any service calls to Metronet regarding her Internet Service.

36. Plaintiff Murray would not have signed up for Metronet's Internet Service had she known that the true cost of its Service was not truly \$49.95 per month.

37. If Plaintiff Murray had known the true cost of the Metronet Internet Service, she would have chosen another service provider.

Plaintiff Perry

38. On or around April 2024, Plaintiff Perry signed up for the Fiber-Speed Internet Service with Metronet for his home located in Lexington, Kentucky.

39. In reliance on Metronet's representations made in its advertisements and marketing materials regarding the low-price of Defendant's service, Plaintiff opened an account with Metronet and purchased the Fiber-Speed Internet Service for a promotional discounted price of \$29.95 per month for the first 12 months.

40. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff was first exposed to Defendant's representations regarding its Fiber-Speed Internet Service via an online promotion.

41. Based on Metronet's advertisements, Plaintiff Perry selected Metronet's Internet Service because its advertised price of \$29.95 was the best price he found after comparing the services offered by similar service providers and he believed he was getting the better value by signing up for Metronet's Internet Service.

42. However, the true cost of the Service was artificially inflated as a result of Defendant's assessment of its mandatory TSF in the amount of \$12.95 per month.

43. Plaintiff Perry did not learn of the TSF until he signed up with Metronet over the phone and called to set up installation.

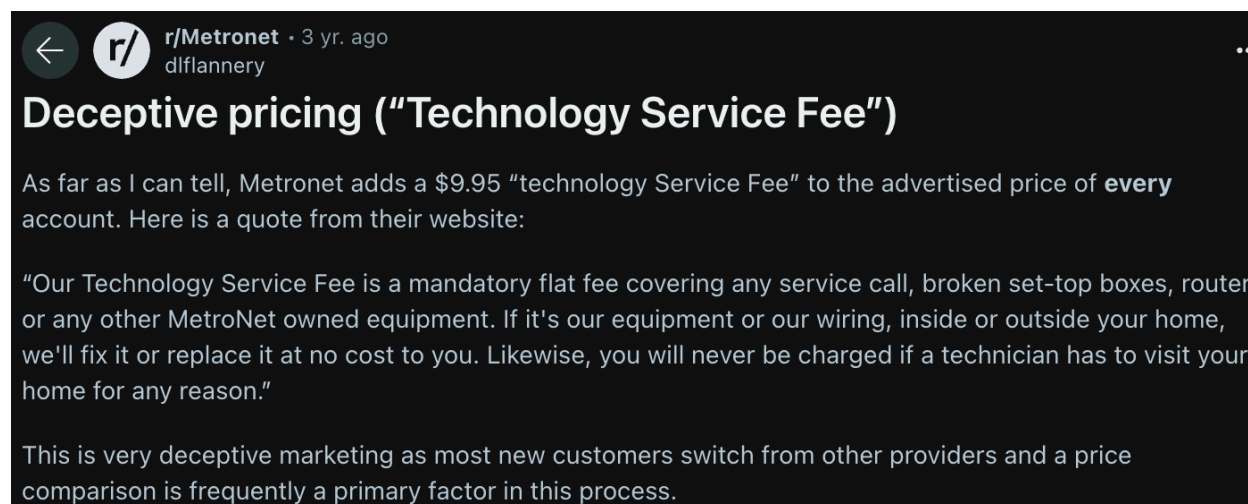
44. Plaintiff Perry has never made any service calls to Metronet regarding his Internet Service.

45. Plaintiff Perry would not have signed up for Metronet's Internet Service had he known that the true cost of its Service was not truly \$29.95 per month.

46. If Plaintiff Perry had known the true cost of the Metronet Internet Service, he would have chosen another service provider.

C. Metronet Continues its Unlawful Misconduct Despite Consumer Complaints

47. Plaintiffs' experiences are far from outliers, as various complaints online demonstrate that consumers have similarly been misled by Metronet's misconduct:





imakesawdust · 3y ago

What kills me is this mandatory fee isn't mentioned on the flyers they send to households trying to get them to switch from cable.

By the time I factor in the mandatory service fee and the static IP fee (so that I can connect to my home security server from, say, the office), that \$60/month price is suddenly \$80/month and the whole thing looks a lot less enticing.



Capstan379 · 10mo ago

This is deceptive! If there is such fees, mention at the time of installation! I felt betrayed! Trusts is an issue!



Initial Complaint

01/26/2022

Complaint Type: Billing Issues

Status: Answered

I received a billing for more than I usually pay, it was listed as a technology fee, when I inquired I was told this" *** (MetroNet) Jan 25, 2022, 19:03 EST Hello ***, Thank you for reaching out tonight. The technology service fee is a mandatory fee that every customer and employee has. It covers truck rolls, repairs, and replacements. If you have any additional questions please feel free to reach out to us. You can also reach us via phone or on the online chat feature on our website at www.metroinc.com. Thank you for being a MetroNet customer, I hope you have a great day! Sincerely, ***** ** MetroNet Customer Care Advocate XXX-XXX-XXXX Metronet I was not told I would be paying this fee, nor have I ever paid it before- and feel that charges shouldnt be added for regular company expense



Michael
Jacksonville, NC



Customer Service Installation & Setup Staff

Reviewed Nov. 1, 2023

This was one of the biggest bait and switches I've ever experienced. I had a salesman come through my neighborhood to promote the Metronet service which had been installed through my neighborhood a few months early. The salesman told me the service would be 60 for 1-gig speed internet which was significantly cheaper than what I was paying for with Specturm. I was also told that price would be there for 24 months. I was told there would be a 50 install fee cost. The installation occurred about a week later at the end of October 2023. Everything went fine and service was good but when I got the first invoice. It was \$156. The 1-gig was 90, not 60 and there was a 12 tech fee that was not conveyed to me. The install fee was 50 so at least they got that right.



Craig
Bettendorf, IA



Customer Service Sales & Marketing Price

Reviewed Nov. 20, 2020

Nowhere close to the speed advertised. Sign up discount offers were "accidentally" not included in billing. Called in about oversight and they still didn't fix the billing the second month. Base charge of \$49.95 does NOT include the mandatory technology fee of \$9.95. They assumed I wanted a mailed statement at the cost of \$4.95 a month. They also assumed I wanted a second WiFi for another \$7.95 a month. End of the day the lowest bill you can get is about \$63.00, a far cry from the advertised \$49.95. Don't bother writing a letter to the company president as he does not bother to respond. Look elsewhere for a provider.



Coverage Sales & Marketing Price

Reviewed March 18, 2019

Sales guys came by in the fall. Promised cheap, fast internet and free TV. When finally came 2 months ago, Internet was fast and inexpensive, but TV was more expensive than Spectrum with worse DVR. Asked about the promotion and went from "we never offer that" to "the promo is for basic tv with only a few channels" despite the leave behind I have with all the promises... And if that wasn't enough, they also added a \$10 "technology fee" which they say is in case there is a problem and need to send a technician... Why is a a problem with your technology my expense? And of course that wasn't covered in the sales pitch... Not to mention the \$5 "Billing fee" for a paper statement (which I never requested). I had such high hopes after such a bad experience with Spectrum, but sadly Metronet hasn't proven any more honest or trustworthy with their business model...

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

48. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 (“Rule 23”), Plaintiffs bring this action individually on behalf of themselves and as a class action of similarly situated persons (the “Class”), as specifically defined below:

All consumers who, within the applicable statute of limitations preceding the filing of this action to the date of class certification, held an account for an Internet Service with Metronet and were assessed a Technology Services Fee.

49. Excluded from the Class is Defendant, any entities in which they have a controlling interest, any of their parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, directors, employees, and members of such persons’ immediate families, and the presiding judge(s) in this case, and their staff. Plaintiffs reserve the right to expand, modify, or amend the class definition, including the addition of one or more subclasses, in connection with their motion for class certification, or at any other time, based upon, *inter alia*, changing circumstances and/or new facts obtained during discovery.

50. This case is appropriate for class treatment because Plaintiffs can prove the elements of their claims on a class wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.

51. **Numerosity.** At this time, Plaintiffs do not know the exact size of the Class; however, due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved, Plaintiffs believe that the Class members are well into the thousands, and thus, are so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. The number and identities of the members of the Class is administratively feasible and can be determined through appropriate discovery in the possession of the Defendant.

52. **Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate:** There are many questions of law and fact common to Plaintiffs and the Class, and those questions substantially predominate over any questions that may affect individual Class members. Common questions of law and fact include:

- a. Whether during the class period, Defendant deceptively misrepresented and/or omitted the true cost of its Internet Service to consumers through the addition of its mandatory TSF;
- b. Whether Defendant's alleged misconduct misled or had the tendency to mislead consumers;
- c. Whether Defendant engaged in unfair, unlawful, and/or fraudulent business practices under the laws asserted;

- d. Whether Plaintiffs and members of the Class were harmed by Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions;
- e. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched;
- f. Whether Plaintiffs and the Class have been damaged, and if so, the proper measure of damages; and
- g. Whether an injunction is necessary to prevent Defendant from continuing to engage in the wrongful conduct described herein.

53. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class have been similarly affected by the actions of Defendant as alleged above.

54. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiffs are committed to pursuing this action and have retained counsel competent and experienced in prosecuting and resolving consumer class actions. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class and do not have any interests adverse to those of the Class.

55. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the present controversy. Individual joinder of all members of the Class is impractical. Even if individual Class members had the resources to pursue individual litigation, it would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which the individual litigation would proceed. Individual litigation magnifies the delay and expense to all parties in the court system of resolving the controversies engendered by Defendant's common course of conduct. The class action device allows a single court to provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, judicial economy, and

the fair and equitable handling of all Class members' claims in a single forum. The conduct of this action as a class action conserves the resources of the parties and of the judicial system and protects the rights of the Class members.

56. Class action treatment is proper, and this action should be maintained as a class action because the risks of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of: (a) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class members which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Metronet as the party opposing the Class; and/or (b) adjudications with respect to individual Class members would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other Class members not party to the adjudication or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

57. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class suffered and will continue to suffer harm as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct. Metronet has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
**Violation of the Indiana Deceptive Consumer Sales Act,
Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-1, *et seq.***

58. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

59. The purposes and policies of the Indiana Deceptive Consumer Sales Act (the "DCSA"), Indiana Code § 24-5-0.5-1 to -12, are to:

- a. Simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing deceptive and unconscionable consumer sales practices;
- b. Protect consumers from suppliers who commit deceptive and unconscionable consumer sales practices; and
- c. Encourage the development of fair consumer sales practice.

Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-1(b).

60. The General Assembly has instructed courts to construe the DCSA liberally to promote these purposes and policies. Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-1(a).

61. Metronet is a “supplier” as defined in the DCSA because it is a seller or other person who regularly engages in or solicits consumer transactions, which are defined to include sales of personal property, services, and intangibles that are primarily for a personal, familial, or household purpose, such as those at issue in this action. Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-2(1), (3).

62. This matter involves a “consumer transaction,” defined as “a sale, lease, assignment, award by chance, or other disposition of an item of personal property, real property, a service, or an intangible . . . to a person for purposes that are primarily personal, familial, charitable, agricultural, or household, or a solicitation to supply any of these things. Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-2(a).

63. The DCSA provides that “[a] supplier may not commit an unfair, abusive, or deceptive act, omission, or practice in connection with a consumer transaction. Such an act, omission, or practice by a supplier is a violation of [the DCSA] whether it occurs before, during, or after the transaction. An act, omission, or

practice prohibited by this section includes both implicit and explicit misrepresentations.” Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-3(a).

64. The DCSA further provides:

Without limiting the scope of subsection (a) the following acts, and the following representations as to the subject matter of a consumer transaction, made orally, in writing, or by electronic communication, by a supplier, are deceptive acts:

- a. That such subject of a consumer transaction has sponsorship, approval, performance, characteristics, accessories, uses, or benefits it does not have which the supplier knows or should reasonably know it does not have.
- b. That such subject of a consumer transaction is of a particular standard, quality, grade, style, or model, if it is not and if the supplier knows or should reasonably know that it is not. . . .

Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-3.

65. Metronet committed deceptive acts, including, but not limited to:

- a. Misrepresenting its TSF;
- b. Misrepresenting the true cost of its Internet Service; and
- c. Covertly adding its TSF to its Internet Service without adequate or fair disclosure.

66. Metronet's violations were willful and were done was part of a scheme, artifice, or device with intent to defraud, mislead, and therefore are incurable deceptive acts under the DCSA.

67. The DCSA provides that "[a] person relying upon an uncured or incurable deceptive act may bring an action for the damages actually suffered as a consumer as a result of the deceptive act or five hundred dollars (\$500), whichever is greater. The court may increase damages for a willful deceptive act in an amount that does not exceed the greater of: (i) three (3) times the actual damages of the consumer suffering the loss; or (ii) one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-4(a).

68. The DCSA provides that "[a]ny person who is entitled to bring an action under subsection (a) on the person's own behalf against a supplier for damages for a deceptive act may bring a class action against such supplier on behalf of any class of persons of which that person is a member" Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-4(b).

69. Had Plaintiffs and the members of the Class been aware that they were going to be charged the TSF, Plaintiffs and members of the Class would not have entered into such a relationship with Metronet and would not have paid the TSF.

70. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unfair and deceptive acts and practices in violation of the DCSA, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have paid more for Metronet's service than they should have and have suffered monetary damages for which Defendant is liable.

71. Plaintiffs and members of the Class seek actual damages plus interest on damages at the legal rate, as well as all other just and proper relief afforded by

the DCSA. As redress for Defendant's repeated and ongoing violations, Plaintiffs and members of the Class are entitled to, *inter alia*, actual damages, treble damages, attorney's fees, and injunctive relief.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Alternative Claim for Relief for Violation of
the Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act,
Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.*

72. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

73. This alternative claim for relief is asserted on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Class under the Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.*

74. Plaintiffs and Metronet are "persons" as defined in the Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, section 325F.68(3).

75. Metronet's Internet Service constitutes "merchandise" as defined in Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, section 325F.68(2).

76. The Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act provides that "[t]he act, use, or employment by any person of any fraud, unfair or unconscionable practice, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, misleading statement or deceptive practice, with the intent that others rely thereon in connection with the sale of any merchandise, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged thereby, is enjoined . . ." Minn. Stat. § 325F.69(1).

77. Metronet engaged in unfair and deceptive acts and practices relating to the imposition of the challenged fees, in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325F.69.

Specifically, Metronet misrepresents to consumers its practice of adding mandatory, useless fees, including its TSF, which artificially inflates the true cost of its Internet Service, as alleged above.

78. Metronet engaged in such acts and omissions intended that Plaintiffs and the Class would rely on their misrepresentations and omissions in signing up for an Internet Service with Metronet.

79. Plaintiffs and the Class relied on Metronet's misrepresentations and omissions to their detriment.

80. Metronet's acts and practices proximately caused injury to Plaintiffs and the Class, and they are entitled to, *inter alia*, damages, injunctive relief, declaratory relief, costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 325F.70(3).

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Alternative Claim for Relief for Violation of
the Minnesota Deceptive Trade Practices Act
Minn. Stat. § 325D.44, *et seq.*

81. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

82. This alternative claim for relief is asserted on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Class under the Minnesota Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Minn. Stat. § 325D.44, *et seq.*

83. The Minnesota Deceptive Trade Practices Act declares that engaging in “conduct which . . . creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding,” constitutes a deceptive trade practice. Minn. Stat. § 325D.44(14).

84. The Minnesota Deceptive Trade Practices Act also prohibits “represent[ing] that. . . services have. . . characteristics. . . that they do not have” and “advertis[ing]. . . services with intent not to sell them as advertised[.]” Minn. Stat. § 325D.44(5), (9).

85. Metronet engaged in deceptive acts and practices relating to the imposition of its TSF, in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.44. Specifically, Metronet misrepresents in its advertisements the true price of its Internet Service by adding on its mandatory TSF, as alleged above.

86. Metronet engaged in such acts and omissions intended that Plaintiffs and the Class would rely on their misrepresentations and omissions.

87. Plaintiffs and the Class relied on Metronet’s misrepresentations and omissions to their detriment.

88. Metronet knew that their trade practices were deceptive and willfully, intentionally, and/or negligently engaged in them.

89. Metronet’s acts and practices proximately caused injury to Plaintiffs and the Class, and they are entitled to, *inter alia*, injunctive relief, declaratory relief, attorneys’ fees and costs.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Alternative Claim for Relief for Violation of
the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act,
Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 367.110, *et seq.*

90. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

91. This alternative claim for relief is asserted on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Class for violation of the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, Ky. Stat. § 367.110, *et seq.*

92. The Kentucky Consumer Protection Act declares unlawful any “[u]nfair, false, misleading, or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce[.]” Ky. Stat. § 367.170(1).

93. Metronet engaged in deceptive acts and practices relating to the imposition of its TSF, in violation of Ky Stat. § 367.170(1). Specifically, Metronet misrepresents in its advertisements the true price of its Internet Service by adding on its mandatory TSF, as alleged above.

94. Metronet engaged in such acts and omissions intended that Plaintiffs and the Class would rely on their misrepresentations and omissions.

95. Plaintiffs and the Class relied on Metronet’s misrepresentations and omissions to their detriment.

96. Metronet knew that their trade practices were deceptive and willfully, intentionally, and/or negligently engaged in them.

97. Metronet’s acts and practices proximately caused injury to Plaintiffs and the Class, and they are entitled to, *inter alia*, damages, injunctive relief, declaratory relief, attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Ky. Stat. § 367.220.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Unjust Enrichment

98. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

99. To the detriment of Plaintiffs and the Class, Defendant has been, and continues to be, unjustly enriched as a result of its wrongful conduct alleged herein.

100. Plaintiffs and the Class conferred a benefit on Defendant.

101. Defendant unfairly, deceptively, unjustly, and/or unlawfully accepted said benefits, which under the circumstances, would be unjust to allow Defendant to retain.

102. Defendant's unjust enrichment is traceable to, and resulted directly and proximately from, the conduct alleged herein.

103. Plaintiffs and the Class, therefore, seek disgorgement of all wrongfully obtained fees received by Defendant as a result of its inequitable conduct as more fully stated herein.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Class, respectfully request that the Court:

- (a) Certification for this matter to proceed as a class action on behalf of the Class;
- (b) Declaring Defendant's practices to be unlawful;
- (c) For declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth above;
- (d) For an order requiring Defendant to disgorge and make restitution of all monies it acquired by means of the unlawful practices set forth above;
- (e) For compensatory damages according to proof;

- (f) For punitive damages according to proof;
- (g) For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit;
- (h) For pre-judgment interest; and
- (i) Awarding such other and further relief as this Court deems just, proper, and equitable.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: August 2, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Tyler B. Ewigleben

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

**Pro hac vice to be submitted*

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.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
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)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State 1 1
Citizen of Another State 2 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 5
Foreign Nation 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Contains various legal categories and codes.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

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.Cv.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; **NOTE: 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.** 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.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 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 – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. 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.
- VII. 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 actual dollar amount 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.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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

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 \$ _____.

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: