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Attorneys for Plaintiff, Adrian Chavez

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ADRIAN CHAVEZ, Individually and On Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

SYSTEMS & SERVICES TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.: '18CV0446 BAS AGS

**CLASS ACTION** 

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES PURSUANT TO THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692, ET SEQ.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

### Introduction

- 1. The United States Congress has found abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors, and has determined that abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy. Congress wrote the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692 et seq. ("FDCPA"), to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to ensure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses.
- 2. Plaintiff ADRIAN CHAVEZ ("Plaintiff"), through Plaintiff's attorneys, brings this lawsuit to challenge the actions of Defendant SYSTEMS & SERVICES TECHNOLOGIES, INC. ("Defendant") with regard to attempts by Defendant, a debt collector, to unlawfully and abusively collect a debt allegedly owed by Plaintiff, causing Plaintiff damages.
- 3. Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception of those allegations that pertain to Plaintiff, or to Plaintiff's counsel, which Plaintiff alleges on personal knowledge.
- 4. While many violations are described below with specificity, this Complaint alleges violations of the statute cited in its entirety.
- 5. Unless otherwise stated, Plaintiff alleges that any violations by Defendant were knowing, willful, and intentional, and Defendant did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such violation.
- 6. 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, and insurers of Defendant.

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7. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action lawsuit seeking damages for himself and all others similarly situated.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 8. This Court has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692k,
- 9. This action arises out of Defendant's violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692, et seq. ("FDCPA")
- 10. Defendant regularly and continuously conducts business within this district. Thus, personal jurisdiction is established.
- 11. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 for the following reasons: (i) Plaintiff resides in this district; and (ii) Defendant transacts business within this district; and (iii) many of the acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this district because Defendant:
  - is authorized to conduct business in this district and has intentionally (a) availed itself of the laws and markets within this district;
  - does substantial business within this district; (b)
  - is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district because it has availed (c) itself of the laws and markets within this district; and
  - (d) the harm to Plaintiff occurred within this district.

### PARTIES AND DEFINITIONS

- 12. Plaintiff, at all times herein, is and was a resident of the County of San Diego and the State of California, from whom a debt collector sought to collect a consumer debt which was due and owing or alleged to be due and owing from Plaintiff. In addition, Plaintiff is a "debtor" as that term is defined by California Civil Code § 1788.2(h) and a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(3).
- 13. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a Delaware corporation.

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- 14. At all times relevant herein Defendant conducted business in the State of California and in the County of San Diego.
- 15. Defendant uses an instrumentality of interstate commerce or the mails in a business the principal purpose of which is the collection of debts, or who regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another and is therefore a "debt collector" as that phrase is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).
- 16. This case involves money, property or their equivalent, due or owing or alleged to be due or owing from a natural person by reason of a consumer credit transaction. As such, this action arises out of a "consumer debt" and "consumer credit" as those terms are defined by California Civil Code § 1788.2(f) and a "debt" as those terms are defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(5).

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 17. At all times relevant, Plaintiff is and was an individual residing in the County of San Diego, within the State of California.
- 18. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant, Defendant conducted business in the State of California.
- 19. Sometime prior to April of 2017, Plaintiff allegedly incurred a debt to an original creditor, BorrowersFirst, Inc. ("BorrowersFirst"). Afterwards, the alleged debt was assigned, placed, or otherwise transferred to Defendant for collection.
- 20. These alleged financial obligations were money, property, or their equivalent, for personal, family, or household purposes, which is due or owing, or alleged to be due or owing, from a natural person to another person and were therefore "debt[s]" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(5).

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- 21. Around May of 2017, Plaintiff allegedly fell behind on the payments owed on the alleged debt. Plaintiff currently takes no position as to whether this alleged debt was actually owed as it is irrelevant to this action.
- 22. On October 2, 2017, Defendant sent Plaintiff letter informing Plaintiff that Plaintiff's alleged debt had been transferred from BorrowersFirst to Defendant. This was the first communication from Defendant to Plaintiff.
- 23. On October 7, 2017, Defendant sent Plaintiff a letter demanding payment of the alleged debt.
- These letters regarding the alleged debt were "communications" as defined by 24. 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2).
- 25. On October 6, 2017, Defendant called Plaintiff from (866) 826-8679 and left a voicemail that did not include the required disclaimers.
- 26. Defendant's initial written communication and the subsequent communications failed to inform Plaintiff that unless Plaintiff, within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice of the debt, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by Defendant.
- 27. Defendant also failed to inform Plaintiff that Plaintiff had thirty (30) days to dispute the validity of the debt, at which point Defendant would have to obtain verification of the debt.
- Consequently, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3), by failing to 28. include a statement that unless the consumer disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt collector.
- Through the same initial written communication, Defendant violated 15 29. U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(4) by failing inform Plaintiff – within 5 days after the initial communication or within the initial communication – of Plaintiff's right to dispute the debt in writing within thirty (30) days of receipt of the initial letter, and Plaintiff's right to obtain a verification of the debt.

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- 30. In addition, Defendant violated 1692g(a)(5) by failing to notify the consumer that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirty (30) day period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.
- 31. The § 1692g requirement is one of the most important requirements under the FDCPA, and the debtor's right to dispute the debt must not be overshadowed or inconsistent with other debt collection activities within the statutory thirty (30) day period to avoid confusing the least sophisticated debtors as to the debtor's validation rights.
- 32. The 1692g notice must be large and prominent enough to be noticed and easily read. See Riveria v. MAB Collections, Inc. 682 F.Supp. 174, 177 (W.D.N.Y. 1988).
- 33. A debt collector's activities may not contradict the rights under the 1692g notice in any way. See Swanson v. Southern Oregon Credit Service, Inc., 869 F. 2d 1222 (9th Cir. 1988).
- 34. In addition, when Defendant called Plaintiff on October 6, 2017 attempting to collect an alleged debt and failed to provide Plaintiff with the required "mini-Miranda" warning, it was a violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(11).
- 35. Under 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(11), a debt collector is required to inform a consumer in the initial communication with the consumer that "this communication is from a debt collector. This is an attempt to collect a debt and any information obtained will be used for that purpose." This disclosure is commonly known as the "Mini-Miranda."
- Through the above conduct, Defendant also violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692d by 36. engaging in conduct the natural consequence of which is to harass, oppress, or abuse any person in connection with the collection of an alleged debt.

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- 37. Through the above conduct, Defendant also violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e by using false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of any alleged debt.
- Through the above conduct, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) by 38. using false representations or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt or to obtain information concerning a consumer.
- 39. Through the above conduct, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(11) by failing to provide the "Mini-Miranda."
- 40. Through the above conduct, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692f by using unfair and unconscionable means to collect Plaintiff's alleged debt.
- 41. As a result of Defendant's unfair, oppressive, and abusive conduct in connection with Defendant's debt collection activities, Plaintiff has suffered mental anguish by way of embarrassment, shame, anxiety, fear, and feelings of despair.

### CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 42. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, as a member of the following proposed classes (the "Classes").
- 43. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of **Class A**, consisting of:

All persons within the United States who received an initial correspondence from Defendant or its agent/s and or employee/s, that is identical or substantially similar to the October 2, 2017 correspondence Plaintiff received from Defendant, within the one year prior to the filing of this Complaint.

Plaintiff represents, and is a member of **Class B**, consisting of: 44.

> All persons within the United States who received any telephonic communication from Defendant or its agent/s and/or employee/s, during which Defendant failed to disclose that Defendant was attempting to collect a debt and that any information obtained will be used for that purpose.

- 45. Defendant and its employees or agents are excluded from the Classes. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in each class, but believes the class members number in the thousands, if not more. Accordingly, this matter should be certified as a class action to assist in the expeditious litigation of this matter.
- 46. Plaintiff and members of the Classes were harmed by the acts of Defendant in at least the following ways: (a) Defendant, either directly or through its agents, violated the FDCPA by not including a statement within the initial communication or within 5 days of the initial communication that, if within thirty (30) days of receiving the notice of the debt, the consumer disputes the debt in writing, the collector will obtain verification of the debt; (b) Defendant, either directly or through its agents, failed to include a statement within the initial communication or within 5 days of the initial communication that if the consumer notifies the Defendant in writing within the thirty (30) day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the Defendant will obtain verification of the debt; and (c) Defendant, either directly or through its agents, failed to provide Plaintiff and the class members the required "mini-Miranda" during telephonic communications. Plaintiff and the class members were damaged thereby.
- 47. This suit seeks damages and injunctive relief for recovery of economic injury on behalf of the Classes, and it expressly is not intended to request any recovery for personal injury and claims related thereto. Plaintiff reserves the right to expand the Classes definition to seek recovery on behalf of additional persons as warranted as facts are learned in further investigation and discovery.
- 48. <u>Numerosity</u>. The joinder of the class members is impractical and the disposition of their claims in the class action will provide substantial benefits both to the parties and to the court. The Classes can be identified through Defendant's records or Defendant's agents' records.

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There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the parties to be represented. The questions of law and fact to the Classes predominate over questions which may affect individual class members, including the following:

- a. Whether Defendant violated the FDCPA by not including a statement – within the initial communication or within 5 days of the initial communication – that if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within the thirty (30) day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt;
- b. Whether Defendant violated the FDCPA by failing to provide Plaintiff the required "mini-Miranda" warning during telephonic communications;
- c. Whether members of the Classes are entitled to the remedies under the FDCPA;
- d. Whether members of the Classes are entitled to declaratory relief;
- e. Whether members of the Classes are entitled to injunctive relief; and
- Whether members of the Classes are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit pursuant to the FDCPA.
- 50. **Typicality**. Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of the Classes. Plaintiff and the members of the Classes have all suffered irreparable harm as a result of Defendant's unlawful and wrongful conduct. Absent a class action, the Classes will continue to face the potential for irreparable harm. In addition, these violations of law will be allowed to proceed without remedy and Defendant will likely continue such illegal conduct. Because of the size of the individual class member's claims, few, if any, class members could afford to seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of herein

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- 51. Adequacy of Representation. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of other members of the Classes in that Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to any member of the class. Further, Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in handling class action lawsuits involving violations of the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act.
- 52. <u>Superiority</u>. A class action is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Class-wide damages are essential to induce Defendant to comply with federal law. The interest of class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against Defendant is small because the maximum statutory damages in an individual action for violation of privacy are minimal. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than those presented in many class claims.
- Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Classes, thereby 53. making appropriate final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the class as a whole.

### **CAUSE OF ACTION**

## FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692, ET SEQ. (FDCPA)

- Plaintiff repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference, all other paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 55. The foregoing acts and omissions constitute numerous and multiple violations of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692, et seq., including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of the FDCPA.
- Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff is entitled to any actual damages pursuant to 56. 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1); statutory damages in the amount up to \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A); and, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3) from Defendant.

### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

**WHEREFORE,** Plaintiff respectfully prays that judgment be entered against Defendant, and Plaintiff and the Class be awarded damages from Defendant, as follows:

- An award of statutory damages of \$1,000.00, for Plaintiff and each member of the Class, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A), against Defendant;
- An award of actual damages, in an amount to be determined at trial, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1), against Defendant;
- An award of costs of litigation and reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3), against Defendant; and
- Any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

### TRIAL BY JURY

57. Pursuant to the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury.

Dated: February 28, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC

By: s/ Abbas Kazerounian

ABBAS KAZEROUNIAN, ESQ.

AK@KAZLG.COM

ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF

JS 44 (Rev. 06/17)

### **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				DEFENDANTS					
ADRIAN CHAVEZ	SYSTEMS & SERVICES TECHNOLOGIES, INC.								
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Berrien					
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)					(IN U.S. PL.	AINTIFF CASES O			
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(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)				Attorneys (If Known)					
See "attachment"				unknown at this tin	ne	'18 CV0	446 BAS	<b>AGS</b>	
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II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in O	ne Box Only)		TIZENSHIP OF P	RINCIPA	L PARTIES			
□ 1 U.S. Government	■ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)			(For Diversity Cases Only) P1	TF DEF		and One Box fo		nt) DEF
Plaintiff			Citize	en of This State	1 1			□ 4	□ 4
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant				Citizen of Another State				<b>□</b> 5	<b>5</b>
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IV. NATURE OF SUIT		orts	FC	ORFEITURE/PENALTY		nere for: Nature o		scriptions STATUTE	
☐ 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY		5 Drug Related Seizure	☐ 422 Appea		☐ 375 False Cla	aims Act	.5
☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act	☐ 310 Airplane ☐ 315 Airplane Product	☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability	□ 69	of Property 21 USC 881 0 Other	☐ 423 Withda 28 US		□ 376 Qui Tam 3729(a))		
☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment☐	Liability  ☐ 320 Assault, Libel &	□ 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical			PROPER'	TY RIGHTS	☐ 400 State Rea ☐ 410 Antitrust	apportionm	nent
& Enforcement of Judgment	Slander	Personal Injury			☐ 820 Copyri		430 Banks an	nd Banking	;
☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted	☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability	Product Liability ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal				- Abbreviated	☐ 450 Commercial 460 Deportation	ion	
Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	☐ 340 Marine ☐ 345 Marine Product	Injury Product Liability			New □ □ 840 Trader	Orug Application mark	☐ 470 Racketee Corrupt (	er Influence Organizatio	
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☐ 190 Other Contract☐ 195 Contract Product Liability☐	Product Liability  ☐ 360 Other Personal	☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage	□ 72	0 Labor/Management Relations	☐ 863 DIWC	/DIWW (405(g)) Fitle XVI	Exchang  X 890 Other Sta		tions
☐ 196 Franchise	Injury  ☐ 362 Personal Injury -	☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability		0 Railway Labor Act 1 Family and Medical	□ 865 RSI (4	05(g))	☐ 891 Agricultu ☐ 893 Environm	ural Acts	
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☐ 220 Foreclosure ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	☐ 441 Voting ☐ 442 Employment	☐ 463 Alien Detainee ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate		Income Security Act	or Det ☐ 871 IRS—	fendant) Third Party	☐ 899 Administ	trative Proc	
☐ 240 Torts to Land	□ 443 Housing/	Sentence			26 USC 7609		Agency I	Decision	
☐ 245 Tort Product Liability ☐ 290 All Other Real Property	Accommodations  ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities -	☐ 530 General ☐ 535 Death Penalty		IMMIGRATION			☐ 950 Constitut State Stat		
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VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:  COMPLAINT:			D	DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:  JURY DEMAND: X Yes  No				it:	
VIII. RELATED CASI									
IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE			DOCKET	NUMBER			
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JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 06/17)

### 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
- **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. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

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 statue.

- 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.

### Attachment

Joshua B. Swigart, Esq. (SBN: 225557)

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