Romero, et al. v. American Array Solar, Inc.

Introduction

- 1. Plaintiff ENRIQUE ROMERO ("Plaintiff"), by Plaintiff's attorneys, brings this Class Action Complaint for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, resulting from the unlawful and deceptive business practices of AMERICAN ARRAY SOLAR, INC. ("Defendant") with regard to Defendant's practice of utilizing misleading representations regarding the quality of Defendant's goods and requiring non-English speaking consumers to sign contracts in English in violation of the California Translation Act, California Civil Code §§ 1632, et seq. ("CTA"); and, California's Unfair Competition Law, California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. (the "UCL").
- 2. This Action seeks to enjoin Defendant's practices of unlawfully forcing California consumers to enter into contracts that are not drafted in a language known by the consumer.
- 3. Defendant's conduct is a scheme carried out by Defendant which involves making significant amounts of money from California consumers through false, deceptive, and misleading means throughout the period covered by the applicable statute of limitations.
- 4. Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception of those allegations that pertain to a Plaintiff, or to a Plaintiff's counsel, which Plaintiff alleges on personal knowledge.
- 5. While many violations are described below with specificity, this Complaint alleges violations of the statutes cited in their entirety.
- 6. Unless otherwise stated, Plaintiff alleges that any violations by Defendant were knowing and intentional, and that Defendant did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such violation.

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Unless otherwise indicated, the use of any Defendant's name in this Complaint includes all agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors, assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, and insurers of that Defendant named.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because Plaintiff seeks 8. relief on behalf of a national class, which will result in the class members belonging to a different state than that of Defendant. Plaintiff also seeks restitution which when aggregated among a proposed class numbering in the tens of thousands, exceeds the \$5,000,000 threshold for federal court jurisdiction. Therefore, both diversity jurisdiction and the damages threshold under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA") are present, and this Court has jurisdiction.
- 9. This action arises out of Defendant's violations of California Translation Act, California Civil Code §§ 1632, et seq. ("CTA"); and, California's Unfair Competition Law, California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. (the "UCL").
- 10. Because Defendant conducts business within the State of California, personal jurisdiction is established.
- 11. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 for the following reasons: (i) Plaintiff resides in the County of Madera, State of California which is within this judicial district; (ii) the conduct complained of herein occurred within this judicial district; and, (iii) Defendant conducts business within this judicial district and is located within this judicial district as well.

PARTIES

Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a citizen and resident of the 12. County of Madera, State of California.

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Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of California.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 15. At all times relevant, Defendant made and continues to make marketing efforts to solicit the business of California consumers.
- 16. In or about January 2016, Defendant initiated such solicitation efforts in person at Plaintiff's residence.
- 17. Since Plaintiff solely speaks Spanish, the negotiation between Plaintiff and Defendant was conducted solely in Spanish.
- 18. During the course of these negotiations, Defendant represented to Plaintiff that Plaintiff's energy bill would decrease if Defendant installed solar panels at Plaintiff's residence.
- 19. Following the conclusion of said negotiations, Defendant required Plaintiff to sign an English-language contract.
- 20. Plaintiff protested signing such a contract since Plaintiff only spoke Spanish.
- 21. Defendant neither provided Plaintiff a Spanish translation of the contract nor did Defendant mail a Spanish translation of the contract to Plaintiff at any time thereafter.
- After installation of the solar panels, Plaintiff did not experience any energy savings as promised by Defendant.
- To the contrary, Plaintiff's electricity has increased each month with the solar panels installed.
- In failing to provide a Spanish translation of the contract, Defendant violated 24. **26** Cal. Civ. Code § 1632(b). 27

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25. As discussed in further detail below, Defendant's misrepresentations as to the quality of Defendant's solar panels also violate the UCL.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

- 26. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated ("the Class").
- 27. Plaintiff defines the Class as follows: all persons within California who entered into an Englishlanguage contract with Defendant for solar panels after negotiating in a language other than English within the four years prior to the filing of this action through the date of filing.
- 28. Defendant and their employees or agents are excluded from the Class.
- 29. Plaintiff does not know the exact number of persons in the Class, but believes them to be in the several hundreds, if not thousands, making joinder of all these actions impracticable.
- 30. The identity of the individual members is ascertainable through Defendant's and/or Defendant's agents' records or by public notice.
- There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the members of the Class. The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over questions affecting only individual class members, and include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Whether Defendant negotiates primarily in Spanish with consumers prior to having said consumers sign an English-language contract;
 - b. Whether Defendant negotiates primarily in Chinese with consumers prior to having said consumers sign an English-language contract;
 - c. Whether Defendant negotiates primarily in Tagalog with consumers prior to having said consumers sign an English-language contract;
 - d. Whether Defendant negotiates primarily in Vietnamese with consumers prior to having said consumers sign an English-language contract;

NAZENOUM LAW GROOF, ALC	1303 EAST GRAND AVENUE, SUITE 101	ARROYO GRANDE, CA 93420
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e.	Whether Defendant negotiates primarily in Korean with consumer
	prior to having said consumers sign an English-language contract;
f.	Whether Defendant's conduct was willful;
g.	Whether Defendant's conduct was negligent;
h.	Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to statutory damages;
i.	Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to actual damages;
j.	Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to the recovery of
	restitution;
k.	Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to injunctive relief;
1.	Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to the recovery of attorneys
	fees;

- m. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to the recovery of litigation costs; and,
- n. Whether Defendant's practices violate California Business and Professions Code § 17200;
- o. Whether Defendant's practices are "unlawful" as described by California Business and Professions Code § 17200;
- p. Whether Defendant's practices are "unfair" as described by California Business and Professions Code § 17200;
- q. Whether Defendant's practices are "fraudulent" as described by California Business and Professions Code § 17200;
- r. Whether Defendant should be enjoined from engaging in such conducted in the future.
- 32. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the Class.
- 33. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in consumer class action litigation and in handling claims involving unlawful debt collection practices.

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34.	Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class, which all arise from the
	same operative facts involving English-language contracts being utilized for
	non-English speaking consumers.

- 35. A class action is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.
- 36. Class-wide damages are essential to induce Defendant to comply with the federal and State laws alleged in the Complaint.
- The interests of class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against Defendant is small.
- 38. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than those presented in many class claims, e.g., securities fraud.
- Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final declaratory relief with respect to the class as a whole.
- 40. Plaintiff contemplates providing notice to the putative class members by direct mail in the form of a postcard-type notice and via Internet website.
- Plaintiff requests certification of a hybrid class for monetary damages and injunctive relief.

CAUSES OF ACTION CLAIMED BY PLAINTIFF

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF CAL. CIV. CODE § 1632, ET SEQ.

[AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS]

- 42. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 43. At a date presently unknown to Plaintiff, but at least four years prior to the filing of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant has engaged in the practice of forcing California consumers, like Plaintiff, to enter into illegal contracts written in a language unknown to said consumers.

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44.	The foregoing acts and omis	sion constitute	numerous	and mu	ltiple v	violation
	of Cal. Civ. Code § 1694, et	eq.				

- CTA was enacted in 1976 to increase consumer information and protection for California's sizable and growing Spanish-speaking population. See Cal. Civ. Code § 1692(a)(1).
- The Legislature also determined that California's population has become increasingly diverse and the number of Californians who speak languages other than English as their primary language at home has increased dramatically. Cal. Civ. Code § 1692(a)(2).
- The Legislature also reviewed the American Community Survey which determined that 15.2 million Californians speak a language other than English at home based upon data collected between 2009 and 2011. Cal. Civ. Code § 1692(a)(3).
- 48. The five languages other than English that are most widely spoken at home are Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean. *Id.*

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq. [CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW]

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 50. Plaintiff and Defendant are each "person[s]" as defined by California Business & Professions Code § 17201. California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17204 authorizes a private right of action on both an individual and representative basis.

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51.	"Unfair competition" is defined by Business and Professions Code Section §
	17200 as encompassing several types of business "wrongs," two of which are
	at issue here: (1) an "unlawful" business act or practice, (2) an "unfair" business
	act or practice, (3) a "fraudulent" business act or practice, and (4) "unfair,
	deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising." The definitions in § 17200
	are drafted in the disjunctive, meaning that each of these "wrongs" operates
	independently from the others.

52. By and through Defendant's conduct alleged in further detail above and herein, Defendant engaged in conduct which constitutes (a) unlawful and (b) unfair business practices prohibited by Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.

"UNLAWFUL" PRONG

- 53. As a result of Defendant's acts and practices in CTA violation, Defendant has violated California's Unfair Competition Law, Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*, which provides a cause of action for an "unlawful" business act or practice perpetrated on members of the California public.
- 54. Defendant had other reasonably available alternatives to further its legitimate business interest, other than the conduct described herein, such as providing a Spanish language contract for Plaintiff.
- 55. Plaintiff reserves the right to allege other violations of law, which constitute other unlawful business practices or acts, as such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date.

"UNFAIR" PRONG

56. Defendant's actions and representations constitute an "unfair" business act or practice under § 17200 in that Defendant's conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends public policy, and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous as the gravity of the conduct outweighs any alleged benefits attributable to such conduct. Without limitation, it is an unfair business act or practice for Defendant to knowingly or negligently fail to provide a translated

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contract pursuant to CTA.

- 57. At a date presently unknown to Plaintiff, but at least four years prior to the filing of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant has committed acts of unfair competition as defined by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq., as alleged further detail above and herein.
- 78. Plaintiff could not have reasonably avoided the injury suffered herein. Plaintiff reserves the right to allege further conduct that constitutes other unfair business acts or practices. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date, as Defendant continues to require California consumers to enter in contracts that violate CTA and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.

FRAUDULENT

- 59. California Business & Professions Code § 17200 prohibits any "fraudulent ... business act or practice." In order to prevail under the "fraudulent" prong of the UCL, a consumer must allege that the fraudulent business practice was likely to deceive members of the public.
- 60. The test for "fraud" as contemplated by California Business and Professions Code § 17200 is whether the public is likely to be deceived. Unlike common law fraud, a § 17200 violation can be established even if no one was actually deceived, relied upon the fraudulent practice, or sustained any damage.
- 61. Here, absent a Spanish contract, California consumers were never informed of their rights pursuant to the contract.
- 62. In addition, Defendant's oral misrepresentations also deceived Plaintiff to believe that Plaintiff would receive a benefit from installing Defendant's solar panels.
- 63. Despite the passage of time, Plaintiff has received no such benefit from the installation of defendant's solar panels.
- 64. Thus, Defendant's conduct has violated the "fraudulent" prong of California Business & Professions Code § 17200.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court grant Plaintiff damages against Defendant and relief as follows:

- That this action be certified as a class action on behalf of The Class and Plaintiff be appointed as the representatives of The Class;
- That Plaintiff's counsel be appointed to represent The Class;
- That the Court find that Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief and/or restitution pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17535;
- That the Court find that Defendant is in possession of money that belongs to Plaintiff and that Defendant has not returned the money;
- An order requiring Defendant to pay restitution to Plaintiff due to Defendant's UCL violations, pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200-17205 in the amount of Plaintiff's monthly payments;
- An order requiring imposition of a constructive trust and and/or disgorgement of Defendant's ill-gotten gains and to pay restitution to Plaintiff and to restore to Plaintiff all funds acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this court to be an unlawful, fraudulent, or unfair business act or practice, in violation of laws, statutes or regulations, or constituting unfair competition;
- That Plaintiff and the Class be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of this suit pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and California Civil Code § 1780, and/or other applicable law; and,

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I	Case 1:17-at-00666 Document 1 Filed 09/04/17 Page 12 of 12
1	Any and all other relief as this Court may deem necessary or appropriate.
3	Dated: September 4, 2017 Respectfully submitted,
4	KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC
5	By: /s/ Matthew M. Loker
6 7	MATTHEW M. LOKER, ESQ. ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF
8	TRIAL BY JURY
9	65. Pursuant to the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of
10	America, Plaintiff and The Class are entitled to, and demand, a trial by jury.
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12	Dated: September 4, 2017 Respectfully submitted,
13	KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC
14	By:/s/ Matthew M. Loker
15 16	Matthew M. Loker, Esq. Attorney For Plaintiff
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28	Case # 11 of 11 Romero, et al. v. American Array Solar, Inc. CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
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KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC 1303 EAST GRAND AVENUE, SUITE 101 ARROYO GRANDE, CA 93420

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12)

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The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein either replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by least rules of court. This form approved by the function of the laws of the Clork of Court for the

	This form, approved by the Judicial Conference cocket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE O.		1974, is required for the use of	the Clerk of Court for the		
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS ENRIQUE ROMERO, INI OTHERS SIMILARLY SI	DIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF ALL TUATED,	DEFENDANTS AMERICAN ARRA	Y SOLAR, INC.,			
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Madera (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)		NOTE: IN LAND CO	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.			
Matthew M. Loker, Esq. (KAZEROUNI LAW GROUND LAW GROUN		Attorneys (If Known) 0-6808				
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)	III. CITIZENSHIP OF P	RINCIPAL PARTIES			
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	■ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)		IF DEF 1 □ 1 Incorporated <i>or</i> Pri of Business In T			
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State	2			
		Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3	□ 6 □ 6		
IV. NATURE OF SUIT	(Place an "X" in One Box Only) TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES		
□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	□ 330 Federal Employers' Liability □ 340 Marine □ 345 Marine Product Liability □ 350 Motor Vehicle □ 355 Motor Vehicle □ Product Liability □ 360 Other Personal Injury □ 362 Personal Injury Medical Malpractice CIVIL RIGHTS □ 440 Other Civil Rights □ 441 Voting □ 442 Employment □ 443 Housing/ Accommodations □ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment □ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other □ 448 Education □ 550 Civil Rights □ 448 Education □ 550 Civil Rights □ 550 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	of Property 21 USC 881 George Carry 10 Fair Labor Standards Act 10 720 Labor/Management Relations 10 740 Railway Labor Act 10 751 Family and Medical Leave Act 10 790 Other Labor Litigation 10 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	□ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 □ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY □ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) □ 864 SSID Title XVI □ 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS □ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	□ 375 False Claims Act □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange ⋈ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 895 Freedom of Information Act □ 896 Arbitration □ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision □ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes		
	moved from	(specify,	er District Litigation			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	ON Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you ar 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) Brief description of cause: Plaintiff alleges violations of the UCL		tutes unless diversity):			
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.		CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND:	if demanded in complaint:		
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions): JUDGE		DOCKET NUMBER			
DATE 09/04/2017	SIGNATURE OF ATT /s/ Matthew M.	TORNEY OF RECORD Loker				
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY						

JUDGE

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MAG. JUDGE

APPLYING IFP

Case 1:17-at-00666 Document 1-1 Filed 09/04/17 Page 2 of 2 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 the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- **V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the six 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. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

- 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.