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Attorneys for Plaintiff, Ophelia Augustine

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

OPHELIA AUGUSTINE, Individually And On Behalf Of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAPITAL ONE AUTO FINANCE, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.: 18CV0511 CAB MDD

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR VIOLATION OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, ET SEQ.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Introduction

- 1. The United States Congress has found that the banking system is dependent upon fair and accurate credit reporting. Inaccurate credit reports directly impair the efficiency of the banking system, and unfair credit reporting methods undermine the public confidence, which is essential to the continued functioning of the banking system. Congress enacted the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, et seq. ("FCRA"), to insure fair and accurate reporting, promote efficiency in the banking system, and protect consumer privacy. The FCRA requires that consumer reporting agencies exercise their grave responsibilities with fairness, impartiality, and a respect for the consumer's right to privacy because consumer reporting agencies have assumed such a vital role in assembling and evaluating consumer credit and other information on consumers.
- 2. OPHELIA AUGUSTINE ("Plaintiff"), through Plaintiff's attorneys, brings this Class Action Complaint to challenge the actions of CAPITAL ONE BANK USA, N.A. ("Defendant") with regard to Defendant's unauthorized and unlawful credit inquiry.
- 3. Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception of those allegations that pertain to Plaintiff, or to a Plaintiff's counsel, which Plaintiff alleges on personal knowledge.
- 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant acquired Plaintiff's credit information through an unauthorized inquiry of Plaintiff's "consumer report" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(d)(1).
- 5. While the violations are described below with specificity, this Complaint alleges violations of the statute cited in its entirety.
- 6. Unless otherwise stated, all the conduct engaged in by Defendant took place in San Diego County and the State of California.

- 7. Any violations by Defendant were knowing, willful, and intentional, and Defendant did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such violation.
- 8. 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's named.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 9. Jurisdiction of this Court arises pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this action arises out of Defendant's violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, et seq. ("FCRA").
- 10. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) because Defendant, at all times herein mentioned, was doing business in the County of San Diego, State of California, and within this judicial district. Further, venue is proper in this district because Plaintiff resides and resided in this district at all times herein mentioned such that a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred in this district.
- 11. Because Defendant conducts business in the State of California, personal jurisdiction is established.

PARTIES

- 12. Plaintiff is a natural person who resides in the County of San Diego, State of California, whose credit report was affected by at least one unauthorized inquiry by Defendant.
- 13. Plaintiff is a "consumer[s]" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(c).
- 14. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon allege, that Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of Texas with its principal place of business in the State of Texas.

15. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon allege, that Defendant is a "person" as the term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(b).

STATUTORY BACKGROUND

- 16. The FCRA is a consumer protection statute which regulates the activities of credit reporting agencies and users of credit reports, and which provides certain rights to consumers affected by use of the collected information about them.
- 17. Congress designed the FCRA to preserve consumers' right to privacy by safeguarding the confidentiality of the information maintained by the consumer reporting agencies. Congress stated in the opening section of the FCRA that "[t]here is a need to insure that consumer reporting agencies exercise their grave responsibilities with fairness, impartiality, and a respect for the consumer's right to privacy." 15 U.S.C. § 1681(a)(4).
- 18. Under the FCRA, the term "consumer report" means any written, oral, or other communication of any information by a consumer reporting agency bearing on a consumer's creditworthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living which is used or expected to be used or collected in whole or in part for the purpose of serving as a factor in the underwriting of credit transactions involving the consumer.
- 19. Congress has chosen to protect the consumer's right to privacy by prohibiting any release of consumer reports unless the release is for one of the permissible purposes listed in 15 U.S.C. § 1681b.
- 20. 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(f) in turn provides, in pertinent part, "[a] person shall not use or obtain a consumer report for any purpose unless (1) the consumer report is obtained for a purpose for which the consumer report is authorized to be furnished under this section."

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21. The permissible purposes listed in section 1681b usually arise only in connection with transactions initiated by the consumer. See 15 U.S.C. 1681b(a)(3)(A)-(F).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 22. In or around August of 2013, Plaintiff purchased a 2012 Dodge Avenger, receiving financing for said purchase through Defendant ("the Debt").
- On June 29, 2017, Plaintiff filed for Chapter Seven Bankruptcy in the United 23. States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California under case number 17-03839
- Plaintiff's Debt to Defendant was included in Plaintiff's Bankruptcy Petition. 24.
- 25. On July 1, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court sent Defendant notice of the bankruptcy filing electronically.
- On October 3, 2017, Plaintiff received an Order of Discharge pursuant to 11 26. U.S.C. § 727. The Debt was included in the Order of Discharge, meaning that the Debt had been eliminated and Plaintiff was no longer personally liable for the Debt and the account was closed.
- On October 5, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court sent Plaintiff's Order of Discharge 27. to Defendant electronically.
- 28. During Plaintiff's Bankruptcy, Defendant did not file any proceedings to declare the Debt "non dischargeable" pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 523, et seq.
- 29. At no point during the pendency of the bankruptcy, did the parties enter into a reaffirmation agreement.
- Accordingly, the Debt was completely discharged through bankruptcy and the 30. account was closed.
- However, upon review of Plaintiff's Experian credit report dated February 5, 31. 2018, Plaintiff discovered that on or around October 25, 2017, several weeks after the Debt was discharged and the account was closed, Defendant

- impermissibly obtained Plaintiff's consumer credit report by submitting an unauthorized "account review" credit report inquiry to Experian.
- 32. Plaintiff did not conduct any business nor incur any additional financial obligations to Defendant for which Defendant needed to inquire into Plaintiff's credit worthiness.
- 33. The account at issue was discharged and closed. There was no account to review so an "account review" inquiry was not a permissible purpose.
- 34. Therefore, Defendant's inquiry on March 25, 2017 was unauthorized and unlawful.
- 35. 15 U.S.C. § 1681b delineates the only permissible uses of, or access to, consumer reports.
- 36. Defendant's inquiry for Plaintiff's consumer report information, without Plaintiff's consent and for no permissible purpose, falls outside the scope of 15 U.S.C. § 1681b.
- 37. Through this conduct, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681b by using Plaintiff's consumer report for an impermissible purpose that falls outside the scope of 15 U.S.C. § 1681b.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 38. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and on behalf of all others similarly situated (the "Class").
- 39. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of the Class, consisting of:

All persons with an address within the United States whose consumer credit report was impermissibly obtained by Defendant based on an unauthorized inquiry within the past five (5) years from any of the three major credit reporting agencies (i.e., Transunion, Equifax, and Experian) where: (i) the debt of the account had been discharged in bankruptcy; (ii) the account was closed with a zero balance; or (iii) the account had been sold or transferred to a third party.

- 40. Defendant and its employees or agents are excluded from the Class. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Class, but believe the Class members number in the hundreds, if not more. This matter should therefore be certified as a Class action to assist in the expeditious litigation of this matter.
- 41. Plaintiff reserves the right to redefine the Class and to add subclasses as appropriate based on discovery and specific theories of liability.
- 42. Plaintiff and members of the Class were harmed by the acts of Defendant in at least the following ways: Defendant, either directly or through its agents, engaged in unlawful and deceptive practices, when it submitted an unauthorized consumer report inquiry and impermissibly obtained Plaintiff's consumer credit report under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, et seq. Plaintiff and the Class members were damaged thereby.
- 43. This suit seeks only recovery of actual and statutory damages on behalf of the Class, and it expressly is not intended to request any recovery for personal injury and claims related thereto. Plaintiff reserves the right to expand the Class definition to seek recovery on behalf of additional persons as warranted as facts are learned in further investigation and discovery.
- 44. 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 Class can be identified through Defendant's records or Defendant's agents' records.
- 45. 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 Class predominate over questions which may affect individual Class members, including the following:

- a. Whether, within the five years prior to the filing of this Complaint,
 Defendant or its agents, impermissibly obtained consumers' credit
 reports based upon Defendant's unlawful inquiry;
- b. Whether Plaintiff and the Class members were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violations;
- c. Whether Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to statutory damages as a result of Defendant's conduct;
- d. Whether Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to injunctive relief; and
- e. Whether Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
- 46. As a person that suffered an unauthorized consumer credit report inquiry by Defendant on her credit report(s), Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of the Class. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interest of the Class in that Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to any member of the Class.
- 47. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have all suffered irreparable harm as a result of the Defendant's unlawful and wrongful conduct. Absent a class action, the Class 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.
- 48. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in handling class action claims and claims involving violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act.
- 49. 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 and California 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 FCRA violations are minimal. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than those presented in many class claims.
- 50. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION NEGLIGENT VIOLATION OF THE FCRA 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, ET SEQ.

- 51. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 52. The foregoing acts and omissions constitute numerous and multiple violations of the FCRA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, et seq.
- 53. As a result of Defendant's negligent violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, et seq., Plaintiff and the Class is entitled to actual damages, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a)(1); and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a)(2).

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE FCRA 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, ET SEQ.

- 54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 55. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitute numerous and multiple willful violations of the FCRA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, et seq.
- 56. As a result of each and every willful violation of the FCRA, Plaintiff and the Class is entitled to actual damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1)(A); punitive damages as the court

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may allow, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2); and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(3).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court to grant Plaintiff and the Class the following relief against Defendant:

- Certify the Class as requested herein;
- Appoint Plaintiff to serve as the Class Representative in this matter;
- Appoint Plaintiff's Counsel as Class Counsel in this matter;
- Any such further relief as may be just and proper.

In addition, Plaintiff prays for further judgment as follows against Defendant for Plaintiff and the Class:

NEGLIGENT VIOLATION OF

THE FCRA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, ET SEQ.

- As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, et seq., Plaintiff seeks for himself and each Class member actual damages, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a)(1);
- Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a)(2);
 and
- Any other relief the Court may deem just and proper.

WILLFUL VIOLATION OF

THE FCRA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, ET SEQ.

- As a result of Defendant's willful violations, Plaintiff seeks for himself and each Class member actual damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1)(A);
- Punitive damages as the court may allow pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2);

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The costs of the action together with reasonable attorneys' fees as determined by the court, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681n(a)(3); and
Any other relief the Court may deem 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: March 9, 2018 Respectfully submitted,

KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC

By: s/ Abbas Kazerounian

ABBAS KAZEROUNIAN, ESQ.

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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		
Ophelia Augustine				Capital One Auto Finance, Inc.		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego County, CA				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Collin County, TX		
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				NOTE: IN LAND CO	(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASE ONDEMNATION CASES, USI OF LAND INVOLVED.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)				Attorneys (If Known)		18CV0511 CAB MDI
See "attachment"				unknown at this tim	ne	
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in O	ne Box Only)		TIZENSHIP OF PI	RINCIPAL PARTIE	ES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plainti and One Box for Defendant)
□ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	■ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)			PT n of This State	1	PTF DEF Principal Place
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant			Citize	n of Another State		nd Principal Place
				n or Subject of a reign Country	3	□ 6 □ 6
IV. NATURE OF SUIT	OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) CT TORTS			PRFEITURE/PENALTY	Click here for: Natu BANKRUPTCY	re of Suit Code Descriptions. OTHER STATUTES
□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment ∞ Enforcement of Judgment □ 151 Medicare Act □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) □ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits □ 160 Stockholders' Suits □ 190 Other Contract □ 195 Contract Product Liability □ 196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY □ 210 Land Condemnation □ 220 Foreclosure □ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment □ 240 Torts to Land □ 245 Tort Product Liability □ 290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJURY □ 310 Airplane □ 315 Airplane Product Liability □ 320 Assault, Libel &	PERSONAL INJURY 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERT 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERT 375 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage Product Liability PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence 530 General 535 Death Penalty Other:	744 779 790	5 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 0 Other LABOR 0 Fair Labor Standards Act 0 Labor/Management Relations 0 Railway Labor Act 1 Family and Medical Leave Act 0 Other Labor Litigation 1 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION 2 Naturalization Application 5 Other Immigration	□ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 □ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 ■ PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application □ 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 □ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation n □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange ■ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 895 Freedom of Information
	moved from \Box 3			Actions stated or		
Proceeding Sta	te Court	Appellate Court	Reop	ened Anothe (specify)	r District Litigat Transf	ion - Litigation - Per Direct File
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO		tute under which you are ting Act, 15 U.S.C. §				
	Defendant Capita	Brief description of cause: Defendant Capital One Auto Finance, Inc. impermissibly obtained Plair				gustine's credit report.
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:			DI	DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: ▼ Yes □ No		
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE			DOCKET NUMBER	
DATE March 9, 2018	SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Abbas Kazerounian					
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		75, 7,5545 1442610	- Grinal	•		
RECEIPT # AM	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP		JUDGE	MAG. J	JUDGE

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

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

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ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Capital One Auto Finance Accused of Making Unauthorized Credit Inquiry</u>