Todd M. Friedman (SBN 216752) Adrian R. Bacon (SBN 280332) LAW OFFICES OF TODD M. FRIEDMAN, P.C. 21550 Oxnard St., Suite 780 Woodland Hills, CA 91367

Phone: 323-306-4234 Fax: 866-633-0228

tfriedman@toddflaw.com abacon@toddflaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ALEX BECK, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated.

Plaintiff,

v.

MOSSY NISSAN OCEANSIDE, and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendant.

Case No.: '20 CV2358 DMS LL

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF PURSUANT TO THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 47 U.S.C. § 227, ET SEQ.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>

1. ALEX BECK ("Plaintiff") bring this Class Action Complaint for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, resulting from the illegal actions of MOSSY NISSAN OCEANSIDE ("Defendant"), in negligently, knowingly, and/or willfully contacting Plaintiff on Plaintiff's cellular telephone in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47. U.S.C. § 227 et seq. ("TCPA") and related regulations, specifically the National Do-Not-Call provisions, thereby invading Plaintiff's privacy. Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by their attorneys.

- 2. The TCPA was designed to prevent calls and messages like the ones described within this complaint, and to protect the privacy of citizens like Plaintiff. "Voluminous consumer complaints about abuses of telephone technology for example, computerized calls dispatched to private homes prompted Congress to pass the TCPA." *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).
- 3. In enacting the TCPA, Congress intended to give consumers a choice as to how creditors and telemarketers may call them, and made specific findings that "[t]echnologies that might allow consumers to avoid receiving such calls are not universally available, are costly, are unlikely to be enforced, or place an inordinate burden on the consumer. TCPA, Pub.L. No. 102–243, § 11. Toward this end, Congress found that

[b]anning such automated or prerecorded telephone calls to the home, except when the receiving party consents to receiving the call or when such calls are necessary in an emergency situation affecting the health and safety of the consumer, is the only effective means of protecting telephone consumers from this nuisance and privacy invasion.

Id. at § 12; see also *Martin v. Leading Edge Recovery Solutions, LLC*, 2012 WL 3292838, at* 4 (N.D.Ill. Aug. 10, 2012) (citing Congressional findings on TCPA's purpose).

- 4. Congress also specifically found that "the evidence presented to the Congress indicates that automated or prerecorded calls are a nuisance and an invasion of privacy, regardless of the type of call...." Id. at §§ 12-13. See also, *Mims*, 132 S. Ct. at 744.
- 5. As Judge Easterbrook of the Seventh Circuit recently explained in a TCPA case regarding calls to a non-debtor similar to this one:

The Telephone Consumer Protection Act ... is well known for its provisions limiting junk-fax transmissions. A less-litigated part of the Act curtails the use of automated dialers and prerecorded messages to

cell phones, whose subscribers often are billed by the minute as soon as the call is answered—and routing a call to voicemail counts as answering the call. An automated call to a landline phone can be an annoyance; an automated call to a cell phone adds expense to annoyance.

Soppet v. Enhanced Recovery Co., LLC, 679 F.3d 637, 638 (7th Cir. 2012).

6. The Ninth Circuit recently affirmed certification of a TCPA class case remarkably similar to this one in *Meyer v. Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC*, 707 F.3d 1036 (9th Cir. Dec. 28, 2012).

JURISDICTION & VENUE

- 7. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because Plaintiff's claims arise under a law of the United States, the TCPA.
- 8. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial portion of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.

PARTIES

- 9. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a natural person and citizen and resident of the State of California. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).
- 10. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a company engaged in the marketing and sale of automobiles and is therefore a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).
- 11. The above-named Defendant, and its subsidiaries and agents, are collectively referred to as "Defendants." The true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as DOE DEFENDANTS 1 through 10, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues such Defendants by fictitious names. Each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally responsible for the unlawful acts alleged herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend the

Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the DOE Defendants when such identities become known.

12. Plaintiff is informed and believes that at all relevant times, each and every Defendant was acting as an agent and/or employee of each of the other Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of said agency and/or employment with the full knowledge and consent of each of the other Defendants. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the acts and/or omissions complained of herein was made known to, and ratified by, each of the other Defendants.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 13. At all times relevant, Plaintiff was a citizen of the County of San Diego, State of California. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).
- 14. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a "person," as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).
- 15. At all times relevant Defendant conducted business in the State of California and in the County of San Diego, within this judicial district.
- 16. In or about September of 2020, Plaintiff received an unsolicited text message from Defendant on his cellular telephone, number ending in -6870.
- 17. During this time, Defendant began to use Plaintiff's cellular telephone for the purpose of sending Plaintiff spam advertisements and/or promotional offers, via text messages, including a text message sent to and received by Plaintiff on or about September 22, 2020 from Defendant's phone number, (760) 230-9023.
- 18. On September 22, 2020, Plaintiff received a text from Defendant that read:

Mossy Nissan Oceanside is confirming request to send a message.

Reply YES to allow. Reply HELP for help. Msg & data rates may apply.

Reply STOP to cancel

- 19. Plaintiff responded by sending the following message: "STOP".
- 20. Defendant then responded with a text that read:

Mossy Nissan Oceanside: You've been unsubscribed and will no longer received messages. For questions call (760) 720-9797.

- 21. At that point, Plaintiff had withdrawn any consent Defendant might have believed Defendant had prior to that point. Despite Plaintiff's responses, Defendant continues to send unwanted text messages to Plaintiff.
- 22. Despite noting Plaintiff's attempt to stop these messages, Defendant continued to send him similar text messages on at least five separate occasions.
- 23. When Defendant sent the same text to Plaintiff on October 15, 2020, Plaintiff responded with a message that read: "HELP".
- 24. The telephone number that Defendant, or their agent, messaged was assigned to a cellular telephone service for which Plaintiff incurs a charge for incoming calls and messages pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1).
- 25. These texts constituted messages that were not for emergency purposes as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A)(i).
- 26. Plaintiff was never a customer of Defendant's and never provided his cellular telephone number Defendant for any reason whatsoever. Accordingly, Defendant and their agent never received Plaintiff's prior express consent to receive unsolicited text messages, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A).

- 27. These messages by Defendant, or its agents, violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).
- 28. Plaintiff's phone number ending in -6870 had been registered on the National Do-Not Call registry for more than thirty days prior to Defendant's initial message.
- 29. Such messages constitute solicitation calls pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c)(2) as they were attempts to promote or sell Defendant's services.
- 30. Plaintiff received numerous solicitation messages from Defendant within a 12-month period.
- 31. Plaintiff requested for Defendant to stop calling Plaintiff during one of the initial messages from Defendant, thus revoking any prior express consent that had existed and terminating any established business relationship that had existed, as defined under 16 C.F.R. 310.4(b)(1)(iii)(B).
- 32. Despite this, Defendant continued to message Plaintiff in an attempt to solicit its services and in violation of the entity-specific Do-Not-Call provisions of the TCPA.
- 33. Upon information and belief, and based on Plaintiff's experiences of being messaged by Defendant after requesting they stop messaging him, and at all relevant times, Defendant failed to establish and implement reasonable practices and procedures to effectively prevent telephone solicitations in violation of the regulations prescribed under 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

- 34. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and on behalf of and all others similarly situated, as a member of the three proposed classes (hereinafter, jointly, "the Classes").
- 35. The class concerning the ATDS claim for no prior express consent (hereafter "the ATDS Class") is defined as follows:

All persons within the United States who received any solicitation/telemarketing messages from Defendant to said person's cellular telephone made through the use of

any automatic telephone dialing system and such person had not previously consented to receiving such messages within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through the date of class certification.

36. The class concerning the National Do-Not-Call violation (hereafter "the DNC Class") is defined as follows:

All persons within the United States registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry for at least 30 days, who had not granted Defendant prior express consent nor had a prior established business relationship, who received more than one message made by or on behalf of Defendant that promoted Defendant's products or services, within any twelve-month period, within four years prior to the filing of the complaint through the date of class certification.

37. The class concerning the entity-specific Do-Not-Call violation (hereafter "the Internal DNC Class") is defined as follows:

All persons within the United States who received more than one message made by or on behalf of Defendant that promoted Defendant's products or services, after having requested to be placed on Defendant's internal do-not-call list, within any twelve-month period, within four years prior to the filing of the complaint through the date of class certification.

- 38. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of, the ATDS Class, consisting of all persons within the United States who received any unsolicited text messages from Defendant to said person's cellular telephone made through the use of any automatic telephone dialing system and such person had not previously provided their cellular telephone number to Defendant within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through the date of class certification.
- 39. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of, the DNC Class, consisting of all persons within the United States registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry for at least 30 days, who had not granted Defendant prior express consent nor had a prior established business relationship, who received more than one message made by or on behalf of Defendant that promoted Defendant's products or services, within

any twelve-month period, within four years prior to the filing of the complaint through the date of class certification.

- 40. Plaintiff represents, and is a member of, The Internal DNC Class, consisting of all persons within the United States who received more than one message made by or on behalf of Defendant that promoted Defendant's products or services, after having requested to be placed on Defendant's internal do-not-call list, within any twelve-month period, within four years prior to the filing of the complaint through the date of class certification.
- 41. Defendant and their employees or agents are excluded from the Classes. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Classes but believes the Classes' members number in the hundreds of thousands, if not more. Thus, this matter should be certified as a class action to assist in the expeditious litigation of this matter.
- 42. The Classes are so numerous that the individual joinder of all of their members is impractical. While the exact number and identities of the Classes' members are unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the Classes include thousands of members. Plaintiff alleges that the Classes' members may be ascertained by the records maintained by Defendant.
- 43. Plaintiff and members of the ATDS Class were harmed by the acts of Defendant in at least the following ways: Defendant, either directly or through their agents, illegally contacted Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members via their cellular telephones by sending solicitation text messages, thereby causing Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members to incur certain cellular telephone charges or reduce cellular data for which Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members previously paid, and invading the privacy of said Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members. Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members were damaged thereby.

- 44. Common questions of fact and law exist as to all members of the ATDS Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the ATDS Class. These common legal and factual questions, which do not vary between ATDS Class members, and which may be determined without reference to the individual circumstances of any ATDS Class members, include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Whether, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through the date of class certification, Defendant made any marketing/solicitation message (other than a message made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) to an ATDS Class member using any automatic telephone dialing system to any telephone number assigned to a cellular telephone service;
 - b. Whether Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violation; and
 - c. Whether Defendant should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.
- 45. As a person that received numerous telemarketing/solicitation messages from Defendant using an automatic telephone dialing system, without Plaintiff's prior express consent, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of The ATDS Class.
- 46. Plaintiff and members of the DNC Class were harmed by the acts of Defendant in at least the following ways: Defendant illegally contacted Plaintiff and DNC Class members via their cellular telephones for solicitation purposes, thereby invading the privacy of said Plaintiff and DNC Class members whose telephone numbers were on the National Do-Not-Call Registry. Plaintiff and the DNC Class members were damaged thereby.

- 47. Common questions of fact and law exist as to all members of the DNC Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the DNC Class. These common legal and factual questions, which do not vary between DNC Class members, and which may be determined without reference to the individual circumstances of any DNC Class members, include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Whether, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through the date of class certification, Defendant or its agents placed more than one solicitation message to the members of the DNC Class whose telephone numbers were on the National Do-Not-Call Registry and who had not granted prior express consent to Defendant and did not have an established business relationship with Defendant;
 - b. Whether Defendant obtained prior express written consent to place solicitation calls to Plaintiff or the DNC Class members' telephones;
 - c. Whether Plaintiff and the DNC Class members were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violation; and
 - d. Whether Defendant and its agents should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.
- 48. As a person that received numerous solicitation calls from Defendant within a 12-month period, who had not granted Defendant prior express consent and did not have an established business relationship with Defendant, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of the DNC Class.
- 49. Common questions of fact and law exist as to all members of the Internal DNC Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Internal DNC Class. These common legal and factual questions, which do not vary between Internal DNC Class members, and which may be

determined without reference to the individual circumstances of any Internal DNC Class members, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Whether, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint through the date of class certification, Defendant or its agents placed more than one solicitation message to the members of the Internal DNC Class who had previously requested to be placed on Defendant's internal do-not-call list;
- b. Whether Plaintiff and the Internal DNC Class members were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violation; and
- c. Whether Defendant and its agents should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.
- 50. As a person that received numerous solicitation messages from Defendant after having requested to be placed on Defendant's internal do-not-call list, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of the Internal DNC Class.
- 51. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Classes. Plaintiff has retained attorneys experienced in the prosecution of class actions.
- 52. A class action is superior to other available methods of fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual litigation of the claims of all the Classes' members is impracticable. Even if every member could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. It would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which individual litigation of numerous issues would proceed. Individualized litigation would also present the potential for varying, inconsistent, or contradictory judgments and would magnify the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system resulting from multiple trials of the same complex factual issues. By contrast, the conduct of this action as a class action presents fewer management

difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and of the court system, and protects the rights of each member of the Classes.

- 53. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Classes would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to such adjudications or that would substantially impair or impede the ability of such non-party members of the Classes to protect their interests.
- 54. Defendant has acted or refused to act in respects generally applicable to the Classes, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief with regard to the members of the Classes as a whole.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act 47 U.S.C. § 227(b).

On Behalf of the ATDS Class

- 55. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 56. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitute numerous and multiple negligent violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b), and in particular 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).
- 57. As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b), Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
- 58. Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act

47 U.S.C. § 227(b)

On Behalf of the ATDS Class

- 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 60. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitute numerous and multiple knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b), and in particular 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).
- 61. As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b), Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members are entitled to an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).
- 62. Plaintiff and the ATDS Class members are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)

On Behalf of the DNC Class and the Internal DNC Class

- 63. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 64. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitute numerous and multiple negligent violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), and in particular 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

- 65. As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), Plaintiff and the DNC Class and Internal DNC Class members are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5)(B).
- 66. Plaintiff and the DNC Class and Internal DNC Class members are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act

47 U.S.C. § 227(c)

On Behalf of the DNC Class and Internal DNC Class

- 67. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 68. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant constitute numerous and multiple knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), in particular 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).
- 69. As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), Plaintiff and the DNC Class and Internal DNC Class members are entitled to an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).
- 70. Plaintiff and the DNC Class and Internal DNC Class members are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests judgment against Defendant for the following:

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)

- As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1), Plaintiff seeks for himself and each ATDS Class member \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
- Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.
- Any other relief the Court may deem just and proper.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act

47 U.S.C. § 227(b)

- As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C.
 § 227(b)(1), Plaintiff seeks for himself and each ATDS Class member
 \$1500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
- Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.
- Any other relief the Court may deem just and proper.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)

• As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5), Plaintiff and the DNC Class and Internal DNC Class members are entitled to and request \$500 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

• Any and all other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Knowing and/or Willful Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act

47 U.S.C. § 227(c)

- As a result of Defendant's willful and/or knowing violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5), Plaintiff and the DNC Class and Internal DNC Class members are entitled to and request treble damages, as provided by statute, up to \$1,500, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).
- Any and all other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

71. 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: December 3, 2020 Respectfully submitted,

THE LAW OFFICES OF TODD M. FRIEDMAN, P.C.

By: /s/ Todd M. Friedman TODD M. FRIEDMAN, ESQ. ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF

Case 3:20-cv-02358-DMS-LL_Document 1-1_Filed 12/03/20 PageID.17 Page 1 of 2 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.)

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I. (a) PLAINTIFFS				DEFENDANTS						
ALEX BECK, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated				MOSSY NISSAN OCEANSIDE; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,						
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Law Offices of Todd M. Friedman, P.C. 21550 Oxnard St., Ste. 780, Woodland CA, 91367 323-306-4234				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. Attorneys (If Known) 20 CV2358 DMS LL						
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□ 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	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle 755 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	PERSONAL INJURY 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage 385 Property Damage 70 Jamage 70 Jamage 71 Truth in Lending 72 Jamage 73 Jamage 74 Jamage Product Liability PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	- 69 Y - 71 - 72 - 74 - 75	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	□ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 □ 400 85 PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application □ 840 Trademark □ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) □ 865 RSI (405(g)) □ 865 RSI (405(g)) □ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609 □ 950 Cd 3 37 3 400 3 400 4 430 Bd 430 Bd 450 CD 470 Rd		410 Antitrust	ii Tam (31 USC 29(a)) tete Reapportionment titrust inks and Banking mmerce portation cketeer Influenced and rrupt Organizations nsumer Credit ble/Sat TV curities/Commodities/ change ner Statutory Actions ricultural Acts vironmental Matters seedom of Information tet bitration ministrative Procedure t/Review or Appeal of ency Decision		
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VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	1/7 II C C 227 Et		filing (I	(specify) Do not cite jurisdictional stat			Dii		ıc	
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.				EMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: 5,000,000.00 JURY DEMAND: ▼ Yes □ No						
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions):	JUDGE			DO	CKET NUMBER				
DATE 12/03/2020 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		SIGNATURE OF ATTOR S/Todd M. Friedn		OF RECORD						
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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. 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.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Lawsuit Claims Mossy Nissan Oceanside Sent Unlawful Spam Texts</u>