## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA Richmond Division

BLEACHTECH, LLC, on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated,

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v. Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

## WASTE MANAGEMENT OF VIRGINIA, INC.,

Serve: CT Corporation System, Registered Agent 4701 Cox Road, Suite 285 Glen Allen, Virginia 23060 - 6808,

### Defendant.

## **COMPLAINT**

COMES NOW Plaintiff, BLEACHTECH, LLC, by counsel on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated, and for its Complaint against Defendant, WASTE MANAGEMENT OF VIRGINIA, INC., alleges as follows:

#### PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

- 1. This is an action for actual and punitive damages, for breach of contract, unjust enrichment, and conversion.
- 2. Defendant provides waste-management services to business and other persons. Those relationships are governed by a written contract that specifies the services provided and the amounts and items Defendant will charge for them.
- 3. Despite the contract's detail, Defendant systemically and surreptitiously used its billing system to include charges for services that were neither agreed to or readily determinable by customers nor permitted under any customer's contract.

4. Defendant concealed and collected these charges from Plaintiff and a nationwide class of other customers.

## **JURISDICTION**

- 5. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005.
  - 6. Supplemental jurisdiction is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 7. At least 100 class members exist. Defendant accomplished its improprieties across the country, and Defendant has thousands (or tens of thousands) of customers nationwide.
- 8. The amount of money at issue per class member is as much as \$400 per month over several months. Defendant is also liable for punitive damages. Accordingly, the total damages suffered by the class will exceed \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.
- 9. The class is sufficiently diverse from Defendant. At least one class member is not a resident of or domiciled in the same state as Defendant.
- 10. Venue is proper in this district and division because Plaintiff operates here, and a significant part of the events that gave rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred here. Also, Defendant has advertised its services here and has received substantial revenues and profits from sales of its services directed into the stream of commerce here.

#### **PARTIES**

- 11. Bleachtech is a limited liability company headquartered in Ohio and operating within this district and division.
- 12. Waste Management of Virginia, Inc. does business in Virginia and has its principal place of business in Maryland or Texas.

#### **FACTS**

- 13. In 2011, Plaintiff entered into Commercial Service Agreement Non-Hazardous Wastes with Defendant.
- 14. The parties' contract permitted Defendant to charge Plaintiff various dollar amounts per haul for waste-removal services for months that Plaintiff required such services.
- 15. In addition to Plaintiff's per-haul charges, the parties' contract listed other charges that Defendant could charge Plaintiff.
- 16. An "Inactivity charge" is Defendant's charge to resume waste-removal services where a customer required no waste-hauling services in a preceding month or months.
- 17. The parties' contract did *not* allow Defendant to charge Plaintiff Inactivity charges.
- 18. The language and amounts used by Defendant for Inactivity charges do not correspond with or refer to anything described in Defendant's contract with Plaintiff or class members.
- 19. Defendant knew or had reason to know that Plaintiff and class members would reasonably rely upon its truthful breakdown and inclusion of information and amounts on its monthly invoices, particularly when Defendant's invoices bypass the people with whom Defendant contracted and go directly to customers' accounting and billing departments.
- 20. Defendant charged Plaintiff a \$185 Inactivity charge on the following invoices: December 1, 2016, February 16, 2017, March 16, 2017, May 1, 2017, July 5, 2017, August 16, 2017, October 3, 2017, November 16, 2017, December 18, 2017, and January 16, 2018.
- 21. Defendant charged Plaintiff a \$400 Inactivity charge on the following invoices: February 16, 2018, April 3, 2018, June 4, 2018, August 16, 2018, October 2, 2018, November

- 16, 2018, January 16, 2019, February 18, 2019, May 2, 2019, May 2, 2019, June 4, 2019, July 2, 2019, August 1, 2019, and September 3, 2019.
- 22. The parties' contract did not allow Defendant to charge Plaintiff Inactivity charges or other unlisted charges.

#### **CLASS-ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

23. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) on behalf of the following nationwide class:

All Waste Management customers whom it billed and, within five years of the filing of this complaint, paid an Inactivity charge or any other charge not listed in Waste Management's standardized contract.

Excluded from the class are Waste Management and any entity in which it has a controlling interest, class counsel, class counsel's employees, class counsel's immediate family members, defense counsel, defense counsel's employees, defense counsel's immediate family members, judicial officers who consider or render a decision or ruling in this case, and judicial officers' staff and immediate family members.

24. Plaintiff also brings this lawsuit as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) on behalf of the following alternative Virginia class:

All Waste Management's Virginia customers whom it billed and, within five years of the filing of this complaint, paid an Inactivity charge or any other charge not listed in Waste Management's standardized contract.

Excluded from the class are Waste Management and any entity in which it has a controlling interest, class counsel, class counsel's employees, class counsel's immediate family members, defense counsel, defense counsel's employees, defense counsel's immediate family members, judicial officers who consider or render a decision or ruling in this case, and judicial officers' staff and immediate family members.

- 25. With regard to Plaintiff's alternative Virginia class, Plaintiff alleges subclasses as to Counts Two and Three limited to consumers who paid within two years of the filing of this complaint and a subclass as to Count Four limited to consumers who paid within three years of the filing of this complaint.
- 26. Plaintiff paid Inactivity charges that the parties' contract does not allow Defendant to charge; therefore, Plaintiff is a class member.
- 27. All class members are ascertainable from Defendant's computerized records that reflect the entities from which Defendant charged and collected Inactivity charges and other charges.
- 28. Class members are so numerous that joinder is impracticable. While only Defendant knows the precise number of class members, Defendant "is the largest environmental solutions provider in North America, serving more than 21 million municipal, commercial, and industrial customers in the U.S. and Canada." Defendant is "North America's leading provider of comprehensive waste management services . . . " Defendant operates in 48 states and Washington D.C., generating over \$14.9 billion in total revenues.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Waste Management, About Us, http://www.wm.com/about/index.jsp (last visited June 5, 2019).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> *Id. See also* Waste Management, Residential, Curbside-Waste Pickup, https://www.wm.com/us/residential/curbside-waste-pickup ("We're the leading provider of comprehensive waste management services in North America, providing services that range from collection and disposal to recycling and renewable energy generation.") (last visited Mar. 31, 2020).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> http://investors.wm.com/static-files/3614a9e1-61fb-4b7d-8ca2-428a3c7c95bd (last visited Mar. 1, 2020).

- 29. Among other questions, the following common legal and factual questions affect all class members. These questions generate common answers and predominate over individual questions affecting class members:
  - a. Whether Defendant breached its contracts with class members;
  - b. Whether Defendant was permitted to charge class members Inactivity charges and other charges not listed in their standardized contracts;
  - c. Whether Defendant's uniform representations, omissions, and conduct regarding these charges were misleading or false;
  - d. Whether Plaintiff and class members reasonably relied on Defendant's uniform representations, omissions, and conduct in believing their contracts permitted these charges;
  - e. Whether Defendant's uniform behavior toward class members unjustly enriched it and, if so, the proper measurement of restitution;
  - f. Whether Defendant's actions constituted an unlawful taking;
  - g. Whether Defendant acted with legal malice; and
  - h. Whether Defendant owes damages to class members, and, if so, in what amount.
- 30. Plaintiff's claims are typical of class members' claims, and Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent class members' interests.
- 31. Plaintiff's attorneys are experienced and competent in complex class-action litigation and will competently and adequately represent class members' interests. Plaintiff has no conflict with any class member.
- 32. Class certification is superior to any other method or procedure for fairly and efficiently adjudicating class members' claims because:

- a. Economies for the Court and the parties exist from litigating the common issues on a classwide basis instead of on a repetitive, individual basis;
- b. Each class member's damage claim is too small to make individual litigation an economically viable possibility, for which reason few class members would have an interest in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions;
- c. Despite the relatively small size of each class member's claim, the aggregate volume of their claims—coupled with the economies of scale inherent in litigating similar claims on a common basis—will enable class counsel to litigate the case on a cost-effective basis; and
- d. Class treatment is required for optimal deterrence and for limiting the reasonable legal expenses incurred by class members.
- 33. Plaintiff anticipates no unusual difficulties in managing and maintaining this case as a class action.

#### **COUNT ONE: BREACH OF CONTRACT**

- 34. Plaintiff restates each of the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth here.
  - 35. Plaintiff and class members contracted with Defendant for waste-hauling services.
  - 36. Defendant's contracts with Plaintiff and class members are standardized.
  - 37. Plaintiff fully performed and satisfied its obligations under the parties' contract.
- 38. Defendant's contracts only allow the listed charges and do not allow an Inactivity charge, yet Defendant charged Plaintiff Inactivity charges.
- 39. Because Defendant charged Plaintiff and class members Inactivity charges and other unlawful amounts, Defendant breached the parties' and class members' contracts.
- 40. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of contract, Plaintiff and class members have suffered and continue to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

7

#### **COUNT TWO: CONVERSION**

- 41. Plaintiff restates each of the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth here.
- 42. Defendant's use of nondescript billing invoices to solicit concealed payments from Plaintiff and class members that were not attributable to legitimate items owed and in their contracts was deceptive and unlawful.
- 43. This constituted a wrongful exercise of dominion and control over the property of Plaintiff and class members depriving them of possession of their property and established the tort of conversion.
- 44. Plaintiff and class members owned and had the right to retain possession of the money Defendant took through its false invoicing.
- 45. Defendant engaged in the aforesaid acts willfully and intentionally, which constituted legal malice.
- 46. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conversion, Plaintiff and class members have suffered and continue to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 47. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conversion with legal malice, Plaintiff and class members are entitled to punitive damages each up to \$350,000.

## **COUNT THREE: FRAUD**

- 48. Plaintiff restates each of the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth here.
- 49. Defendant's intentional and knowing false representations of material facts in its nondescript billing invoices, which invoices Defendant intended to encourage payments from

Plaintiff and class members that were not attributable to legitimate items that Plaintiff and class members owed and in their contracts with Defendant, were deceptive and unlawful.

- 50. Plaintiff and class members reasonably relied on Defendant's misrepresentations that the unlawful charges matched the charges permitted in their contracts.
- 51. Defendant engaged in the aforesaid acts willfully and intentionally and with the intent to mislead Plaintiff and class members all of which constituted legal malice.
  - 52. Defendant's misrepresentations constituted fraud on Plaintiff and class members.
- 53. In the alternative to the allegation that Defendant knew its misrepresentations were false, Defendant should have known its misrepresentations were false.
- 54. Alternatively, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant committed fraud by contracting with Plaintiff when at the time of contracting Defendant had no intention of performing its contractual duties.
- 55. When Defendant contracted with Plaintiff, Defendant knew it would not stick to the charges promised in its contract; rather, Defendant would charge Plaintiff additional amounts not permitted by its contract, which Defendant intended to do and did.
- 56. Defendant contracted with Plaintiff knowing Defendant would breach its contract from the start by improperly assessing contractually impermissible charges to Plaintiff's account.
- 57. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's fraud, Plaintiff and class members have suffered and continue to suffer actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 58. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's fraud with legal malice, Plaintiff and class members are entitled to punitive damages each up to \$350,000.

**COUNT FOUR: UNJUST ENRICHMENT** 

59. Plaintiff restates each of the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth

here.

60. By Plaintiff and class members paying for charges not covered by or described in

the parties' contract, Plaintiff and class members conferred a benefit on Defendant.

61. By accepting these payments, Defendant knew of Plaintiff's conferred benefit.

62. Defendant accepted or retained Plaintiff's conferred benefit under circumstances

that rendered it inequitable to do so.

63. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unjust enrichment, it owes

Plaintiff and class members restitution in an amount to be determined at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff asks the Court to certify the class or alternative class as pleaded,

for judgment against Defendant on an individual and class basis as alleged for actual and

punitive damages, for restitution, equitable and injunctive relief, and for attorneys' fees, costs,

and other specific or general relief that the Court finds just and appropriate.

PLAINTIF DEMANDS TRIAL BY JURY.

Dated: April 22, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

BLEACHTECH, LLC,

on behalf of itself and

all others similarly situated,

By: <u>/s/</u>

Leonard A. Bennett, VSB# 37523

Craig C. Marchiando, VSB# 89736

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10

Daniel R. Karon (pro hac admission pending)

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Attorneys for Plaintiff and the class

JS 44 (Rev. 09/19)

# 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)

(a) PLAINTIFFS BL others similarly situated	EACHTECH, LLC., or	behalf of itself and a	DEFENDANTS	DEFENDANTS WASTE MANAGEMENT OF VIRGINIA, INC. County of Residence of First Listed Defendant			
(b) County of Residence of	of First Listed Plaintiff		County of Residence				
	XCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF C.	4SES)	NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.				
			THE TRAC	I OF LAND INVOLVED.			
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Leonard A. Bennett, Esq Clyde Morris Boulevard, (757) 930-3660	., Consumer Litigation	Associates, P.C., 76	3 J. Attorneys (If Known,				
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Place an "X" in C	One Bax Only)			(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaints and One Box for Defendant)		
○ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	→ 3 Federal Question  (U.S. Government)	Not a Party)		PTF DEF  1 X 1 Incorporated or P  of Business In	rincipal Place		
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	★ 4 Diversity  (Indicate Citizensh	up of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State	□ 2 Incorporated and of Business In			
			Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3 3 Foreign Nation	□ 6 □ 6		
IV. NATURE OF SUIT					of Suit Code Descriptions. OTHER STATUTES		
CONTRACT		DRTS DEDGOVAL IN HUDY	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY  CL 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	☐ 375 False Claims Act		
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument	PERSONAL INJURY  □ 310 Airplane □ 315 Airplane Product Liability	PERSONAL INJURY  365 Personal Injury - Product Liability  367 Health Care/	☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 ☐ 690 Other	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	☐ 375 Paise Claims Act ☐ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC		
☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	Pharmaceutical Personal Injury		PROPERTY RIGHTS  ☐ 820 Copyrights	☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking		
☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans	☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability ☐ 340 Marine	Product Liability  368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product		☐ 830 Patent ☐ 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application	☐ 450 Commerce ☐ 460 Deportation ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and		
(Excludes Veterans)	☐ 345 Marine Product	Liability		☐ 840 Trademark	Corrupt Organizations  480 Consumer Credit		
☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	Liability  350 Motor Vehicle	PERSONAL PROPERTY  ☐ 370 Other Fraud	LABOR  ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards	SOCIAL SECURITY  ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff)	(15 USC 1681 or 1692)		
☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits	355 Motor Vehicle	371 Truth in Lending	Act	☐ 862 Black Lung (923)	☐ 485 Telephone Consumer		
X 190 Other Contract	Product Liability	☐ 380 Other Personal	☐ 720 Labor/Management	☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	Protection Act		
☐ 195 Contract Product Liability	☐ 360 Other Personal	Property Damage	Relations	☐ 864 SSID Title XVI	☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/		
☐ 196 Franchise	Injury  362 Personal Injury -	☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability	☐ 740 Railway Labor Act ☐ 751 Family and Medical	□ 865 RSI (405(g))	Exchange		
	Medical Malpractice	Trouble Discouring	Leave Act		☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions		
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	☐ 891 Agricultural Acts		
210 Land Condemnation	☐ 440 Other Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus:	☐ 791 Employee Retirement	☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff	☐ 893 Environmental Matters		
☐ 220 Foreclosure	☐ 441 Voting	☐ 463 Alien Detainee	Income Security Act	or Defendant)	☐ 895 Freedom of Information		
☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 240 Torts to Land	☐ 442 Employment ☐ 443 Housing/	☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence		☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	Act ☐ 896 Arbitration		
☐ 245 Tort Product Liability	Accommodations	☐ 530 General		20 050 7007	☐ 899 Administrative Procedure		
☐ 290 All Other Real Property	☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities -	☐ 535 Death Penalty	IMMIGRATION		Act/Review or Appeal of		
	Employment	Other:	☐ 462 Naturalization Application	n	Agency Decision		
	☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other	☐ 540 Mandamus & Other ☐ 550 Civil Rights	☐ 465 Other Immigration Actions		☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes		
	☐ 448 Education	555 Prison Condition	rectoris		State Statutes		
	D 440 Eddeunon	☐ 560 Civil Detainee -					
	4 1 717.51	Conditions of Confinement		•			
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in	n One Box Only)	Commencer					
		Remanded from Appellate Court	Reinstated or	er District Litigation			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	28 U.S.C. § 1332		iling (Do not cite jurisdictional sta	ntutes unless diversity):			
	Brief description of ca Breach of Contra	ct .					
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	CHECK IF THIS UNDER RULE 2	IS A CLASS ACTION 3, F.R.Cv.P.	DEMAND \$	CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND	if demanded in complaint: ∴ Yes □No		
VIII. RELATED CASE IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE /		DOCKET NUMBER			
DATE		SIGNATURE OF ATTOR					
04/22/2020 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		/s/ Leonard A. Be	nnett				
RECEIPT# AM	IOUNT	APPLYING IFP	JUDGE	MAG. JU	DGE		

JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 09/19)

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

  United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box. Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

  Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
  - Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.

Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in 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: Waste Management of Virginia Hit with Class Action Over 'Inactivity Charges'