1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC Abbas Kazerounian, Esq. (249203) ak@kazlg.com Matthew M. Loker, Esq. (279939) ml@kazlg.com Elizabeth A. Wagner, Esq. (317098) elizabeth@kazlg.com 245 Fischer Avenue, Unit D1 Costa Mesa, CA 92626 Telephone: (800) 400-6808 Facsimile: (800) 520-5523 HYDE & SWIGART Joshua B. Swigart, Esq. (SBN: 225557) josh@westcoastlitigation.com 2221 Camino Del Rio South, Suite 101 San Diego, CA 92108 Telephone: (619) 233-7770 Facsimile: (619) 297-1022 Attorneys for Plaintiff	LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL G. SHAY Daniel G. Shay, Esq. (250548) danielshay@tcpafdcpa.com 409 Camino Del Rio South, Suite 101B San Diego, CA 92108 Telephone: (619) 222-7249 Facsimile: (866) 431-3292					
14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT						
15	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
16	ADRIAN CHAVEZ,	Case No.: '18CV0294 DMS BLM					
17	INDIVIDUALLY AND ON						
18	BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED,	<u>CLASS ACTION</u>					
19	SIMILARLI SITUATED,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES					
20	Plaintiff,	AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF					
21	V.	PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA'S INVASION OF PRIVACY ACT,					
22	TD BANK USA, N.A.,	CAL. PENAL CODE § 632.7					
23	Defendant.	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED					
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PLAINTIFF ADRIAN CHAVEZ'S CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE § 632.7

Chavez, et al. v. TD Bank USA, N.A.

Introduction

- 1. The California State Legislature passed the California Invasion of Privacy Act ("CIPA") in 1967 to protect the right of privacy of the people of California, replacing prior laws which permitted the recording of telephone conversations with the consent of one party to the conversation. California Penal Code § 632.7 was added to CIPA in 1992 due to specific privacy concerns over the increased use of cellular and cordless telephones. Section 632.7 prohibits intentionally recording all communications involving cellular and cordless telephones, not just confidential communications.
- 2. ADRIAN CHAVEZ ("Plaintiff") bring this class action for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, resulting from the illegal actions of Defendant TD BANK USA, N.A. and its related entities, subsidiaries and agents ("Defendant") in willfully employing and/or causing to be employed certain recording equipment in order to record the telephone conversations of Plaintiff without the knowledge or consent of Plaintiff in violation of California Penal Code § 632.7 thereby invading Plaintiff's privacy.
- 3. Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to their own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including the investigation conducted by Plaintiff's attorneys.
- 4. California Penal Code § 632.7 prohibits one party to a telephone call from intentionally recording the same conversation without the knowledge or consent of the other while the person being recorded is on a cellular telephone.
- 5. Unlike California Penal Code § 632, there is no requirement under California Penal Code § 632.7 that the communication be confidential.

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Plaintiff alleges that Defendant continues to violate Penal Code § 632.7 by impermissibly recording its telephone conversations with California residents while said residents are on cellular telephones.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 7. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because Plaintiff, a resident of the State of California, seeks relief on behalf of a national class, which will result in at least one class member belonging to a different state than that of Defendant, a national bank headquartered in New Jerssey.
- 8. Plaintiff also seeks the greater of statutory damages of \$5,000 per violation or three times actual damages per violation pursuant to Penal Code § 637.2(a), which, when aggregated among a proposed class number in the tens of thousands, exceeds the \$5,000,000 threshold for federal court jurisdiction.
- 9. Therefore, both diversity jurisdiction and the damages threshold under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA") are present, and this Court has jurisdiction.
- 10. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 for the following reasons: (i) Plaintiff resides in the County of San Diego, State of California which is within this judicial district; (ii) the conduct complained of herein occurred within this judicial district; and, (iii) Defendant conducted business within this judicial district at all times relevant.

PARTIES

11. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen and resident of the State of California.

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Chavez v. TD Bank USA, N.A.

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12. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a national bank headquartered in the State of New Jersey. Defendant is in the business of debt collection and regularly collects debts. Defendant has a policy and practice of recording telephone conversations with the public, including California residents. Defendant's employees and agents are directed, trained and instructed to, and do, record cellular telephone conversations with the public, including California residents.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 13. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a national bank doing business in California.
- 14. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on the basis of that information and belief alleges, that at all times mentioned in this Complaint, Defendants whether agents or employees in doing the things alleged in this Complaint, were acting within the course and scope of that agency and employment.
- 15. At all times relevant, Plaintiff is an individual residing within the State of California.
- 16. On or about August 31, 2017, at approximately 11:27 a.m. Plaintiff received a call on Plaintiff's cellular telephone from Defendant.
- 17. Plaintiff answered said phone call and a woman acting as a representative of Defendant, asked for Adrian Chavez.
- 18. Plaintiff subsequently informed Defendant that he was Adrian Chavez.
- 19. Plaintiff and Defendant's representative spoke for approximately three minutes.
- 20. During the course of this conversation, at no time did Defendant inform Plaintiff that the call was being recorded.
- 21. The conversation with Defendant pertained to the collection of a debt allegedly owed by Plaintiff.

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Chavez v. TD Bank USA, N.A.

- 22. Said conversation, at its very core, is private.
- 23. Defendant, acting as a debt collection agency, is in the practice of having conversations which are highly personal and involve private financial information.
- 24. Information of this nature is not regularly discussed with others.
- 25. Plaintiff had no reasonable expectation that any of Plaintiff's cellular telephone conversations with Defendant would be recorded.
- 26. Plaintiff was shocked to discover that such a confidential communication was recorded by Defendant without Plaintiff's knowledge or consent.
- 27. Plaintiff found Defendant's clandestine recording to be highly offensive due to the delicacy of the topics discussed during said conversations.
- 28. The conversation with Plaintiff, was without Plaintiff's knowledge or consent, recorded and/or monitored by Defendant, causing harm and damage to Plaintiff.
- 29. At no time during the call did Plaintiff give consent for the cellular telephone call to be monitored, recorded and/or eavesdropped upon.
- 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that during the relevant time period, Defendant has had a policy and a practice of recording telephone conversations with consumers.
- 31. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges that Defendant's employees and agents are directed, trained and instructed to, and do, record cellular telephone conversations with the public, including Plaintiff and other California residents.
- 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that during the relevant time period, Defendant has had all of its calls to the public, including those made to California residents, recorded without the knowledge or consent of the public, including Plaintiff and other California residents.

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- 33. California Penal Code § 632.7(a) is very clear in its prohibition against such unauthorized tape recording without the consent of the other party to the conversation: "Every person who, without the consent of all parties to a communication, intercepts or receives and intentionally records, or assists in the interception or reception and intentional recordation of, a communication transmitted between two cellular radio telephones, a cellular radio telephone and a landline telephone, two cordless telephones, a cordless telephone and a landline telephone, or a cordless telephone and a cellular radio telephone [violates this section]."
- As such, California Penal Code § 637.2 permits Plaintiff to bring this action 34. for any violation of California Penal Code § 632.7(a) and provides for statutory damages of \$5,000.00 for each violation.
- 35. This suit seeks only damages and injunctive relief for recovery of economic injury and it expressly is not intended to request any recovery for personal injury and claims related thereto.
- 36. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant intentionally recorded a communication transmitted between a cellular radio telephone and a landline telephone without Plaintiff's consent as prohibited by California Penal Code § 632.7(a).
- Defendant violated Plaintiff's constitutionally protected privacy rights by 37. failing to advise or otherwise provide notice at the beginning of the recorded conversation with Plaintiff that the calls would be recorded and Defendant did not try to obtain the Plaintiff's consent before such recording.
- The recording or other unauthorized connection was done over the telephone, 38. without Plaintiff's prior knowledge or consent. Plaintiff was damaged thereby, as detailed herein, in at least an amount permitted by the statutory damages mandated by California Penal Code § 637.2(a).

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- 39. Defendant, and its employees and agents, surreptitiously recorded calls made by Defendant to Plaintiff. At no time before the calls was Plaintiff warned, told, advised or otherwise given any indication by Defendant, its employees or agents, that the calls would be recorded.
- As a result thereof, Plaintiff has been damaged as set forth in the Prayer for 40. Relief herein.
- 41. Plaintiff seeks statutory damages and injunctive relief under California Penal Code § 637.2.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and on behalf of all others 42. similarly situated ("The Class").
- Plaintiff represents, and is a member of, "The Class" defined as follows: 43.
 - All persons in California whose inbound and/or outbound cellular telephone conversations were recorded without their consent by Defendant within one year prior to the filing of the original Complaint in this action.
- Defendant, and its employees and agents are excluded from The Class. 44. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in The Class, but believe this number to be in the tens of thousands, if not more. Thus, this matter should be certified as a Class action to assist in the expeditious litigation of this matter.
- This suit seeks only damages and injunctive relief for recovery of economic 45. injury 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.

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- 46. 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.
- 47. 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 Defendant has a policy of recording incoming and/or outgoing calls made to cellular telephones;
 - b. Whether Defendant discloses to callers and/or obtains their consent that their incoming and/or outgoing cellular telephone conversations were being recorded;
 - c. Whether Defendant's policy of recording incoming and/or outgoing calls constituted a violation of California Penal Code §§ 632.7 and/or 637;
 - d. Whether Defendant's policy of recording incoming and/or outgoing calls constitutes an invasion of privacy;
 - e. Whether Plaintiff and The Class were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violations; and
 - f. Whether Defendants should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.
- 48. Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of The Class because every other member of The Class, like Plaintiff, was exposed to virtually identical conduct and are entitled to the greater of statutory damages of \$5,000 per violation or three times actual damages per violation pursuant to Penal Code § 637.2(a).

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- 49. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of The Class in that Plaintiff has no interest antagonistic to any member of The Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in handling class action claims to further ensure such protection.
- 50. 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.
- 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 The Class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against Defendant is small because the maximum statutory damages in an individual action for violation of privacy are minimal. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than those presented in many class claims.
- 52. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to The Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief with respect to The Class as a whole.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

INVASION OF PRIVACY: VIOLATION OF PENAL CODE § 632.7

53. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.

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- 54. Californians have a constitutional right to privacy. Moreover, the California Supreme Court has definitively linked the constitutionally protected right to privacy within the purpose, intent and specific protections of the Privacy Act, including specifically, Penal Code § 632.
- 55. "In addition, California's explicit constitutional privacy provision (Cal. Const., 1 § 1) was enacted in part specifically to protect California from overly intrusive business practices that were seen to pose a significant and increasing threat to personal privacy." (Citations omitted).
- 56. Plaintiff believes that California must be viewed as having a strong and continuing interest in the full and vigorous application of the provisions of section 632 prohibiting the recording of telephone conversations without the knowledge or consent of all parties to the conversation.
- 57. California Penal Code § 632.7 prohibits in pertinent part "[e]very person who, without the consent of all parties to a communication . . . intentionally records, or assists in the . . . intentional recordation of, a communication transmitted between . . . a cellular radio telephone and a landline telephone."
- 58. As such, on its face, California Penal Code § 632.7 precludes the recording of all communications involving a cellular telephone.
- 59. Though similar, California Penal Code § 632 and 632.7 are not duplicative and protect separate rights. California Penal Code § 632.7 grants a wider range of protection to conversations where one participant uses a cellular phone or cordless phone. For example, the "confidential communication" requirement of California Penal Code § 632 is absent from California Penal Code § 632.7
- 60. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant employed and/or caused to be employed certain recording equipment on the telephone lines of all employees, officers, directors, and managers of Defendant.

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- 61. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that all these devices were maintained and utilized to record each and every incoming and outgoing telephone conversation over said telephone lines.
- 62. Said recording equipment was used to record the cellular telephone conversations of Plaintiff and the members of The Class, all in violation of California Penal Code § 632.7.
- 63. At no time during which these cellular telephone conversations were taking place between Defendant or any employee, agent, manager, officer, or director of Defendant, and any other person, did Defendant inform Plaintiff or any other member of The Class recording of their cellular telephone conversations were taking place and at no time did Plaintiff or any other member of The Class consent to this activity.
- 64. Defendant, knowing that this conduct was unlawful and a violation of Plaintiff and the members of The Class' right to privacy and a violation of California Penal Code § 630, et seq., did intrude on Plaintiff and the members of The Class' privacy by knowingly and/or negligently and/or intentionally engaging in the aforementioned intercepting, eavesdropping, listening, and recording activities relative to the telephone conversations between Plaintiff and The Class members, on the one hand, and Defendant on the other hand, as alleged herein above.
- 65. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of The Class are entitled to, and below herein do pray for, their statutory remedies and damages, including but not limited to, those set forth in California Penal Code § 637.2.
- 66. Because this case is brought for the purposes of enforcing important rights affecting the public interest, Plaintiff and The Class seek recovery of their attorney's fees pursuant to the private attorney general doctrine codified in Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, or any other statutory basis.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court grant Plaintiff and The Class members the following relief against Defendant:

- That this action be certified as a class action on behalf of The Class and Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of The Class;
- Plaintiff's attorneys be appointed counsel of The Class.
- For \$5,000 per violation of California Penal Code § 632.7 for Plaintiff and each member of The Class;
- Injunctive relief in the form of an order requiring Defendant to disgorge all ill-gotten gains and awarding Plaintiff and The Class full restitution of all monies wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of such unfair and unlawful conduct;
- That the Court preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendant from recording, each and every oncoming and outgoing cellular telephone conversation with California residents, including Plaintiff and The Class, without their prior consent, as required by California Penal Code § 630, et seq., and to maintain the confidentiality of the information of Plaintiff and The Class;
- For costs of suit;
- For prejudgment interest at the legal rate; and
- For such further relief as this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury.

Dated: February 7, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC

By: s/ Matthew M. Loker
MATTHEW M. LOKER, ESQ.
ML@KAZLG.COM
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF

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Chavez v. TD Bank USA, N.A.

$_{\text{JS 44}}\text{ (Rev. 06/17)} ase 3:18-cv-00294-DMS-BLM-Decument 1.1 } \\ \text{SHEET} \text{ Page 1 of 2}$

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 purpose of initiating the civil de			he United States in September 1 HIS FORM.)	.974, is required for the use of	f the Clerk of Court for the			
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFENDANTS	DEFENDANTS				
Adrian Chavez			T.D. Bank USA, N.A.					
(b) County of Residence of	of First Listed Plaintiff S CCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CA	an Diego SES)	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Camden (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.					
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, X Kazerouni Law Group, A Matthew M. Loker, Esq. (245 Fischer Avenue, Uni	PC (279939)		Attorneys (If Known) '18 CV0294 DMS BLM					
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only) III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintn								
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government !	Not a Party)		TF DEF (1				
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	★ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenshi	p of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State	2				
			Citizen or Subject of a 3 3 5 Foreign Nation 6 6 6 Foreign Country					
IV. NATURE OF SUIT		ly) RTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	Click here for: Nature of BANKRUPTCY	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 & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 360 Other 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	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 Product Liability PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence 530 General 533 Death Penalty Other: 540 Mandamus & Other 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 ☐ 690 Other	□ 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 □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 470 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			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: VIII. RELATED CASION	Cite the U.S. Civil Sta California's Invasi Brief description of ca Defendant did no CHECK IF THIS UNDER RULE 2:	Appellate Court tute under which you are f ion of Privacy Act, Ca use: t inform Plaintiff and r IS A CLASS ACTION	4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transfe Anothe (specify). illing (Do not cite jurisdictional stat.) J. Penal Code § 632.7 members of the Class that DEMAND \$	t their phone calls were to the CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND	being recorded.			
DATE IF ANY	(see man actions).	JUDGESIGNATURE OF ATTOI	RNEY OF RECORD	DOCKET NUMBER				
02/07/2018 /s Matthew M. Loker FOR OFFICE USE ONLY								
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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>TD Bank Accused of Secretly Recording Calls to Consumers' Cell Phones</u>