CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Case 3:17-cv-02356-H-JMA Document 1 Filed 11/21/17 PageID.1 Page 1 of 12

Plaintiff JOSEPH ESTES ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, alleges on information and belief, except for his own acts and knowledge, the following:

I.

INTRODUCTION

- 1. Defendant L3 TECHNOLOGIES, INC. ("Defendant") is a Delaware Corporation and at all relevant times mentioned herein conducted and continues to conduct substantial and regular business throughout California.
- 2. Defendant provides a broad range of communication and electronic systems and products used on military, homeland security and commercial platforms.
- 3. Plaintiff was hired through Defendant's San Diego office and performed work for Defendant in Camp Pendleton, California as a mechanic. During the application process, Plaintiff filled out Defendant's "Background Investigation Consent" form ("disclosure and authorization form") permitting Defendant to obtain a consumer report verifying Plaintiff's background and experience.
- 4. Plaintiff now brings this Class Action on behalf of himself and a nationwide class, defined as:

all persons in the United States who filled out Defendant's standard "Background Investigation Consent" form that included an authorization and a liability release clause at any time during the period beginning five (5) years prior to the filing of this Complaint to the present. (the "Proposed Class")

II.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. The Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 15 U.S.C. §1681 of the Fair CreditReporting Act 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq. ("FCRA"). The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law

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claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367.

6. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(d) because Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district, maintains offices in this district, and the actions at issue took place in this district.

III.

THE PARTIES

A. **PLAINTIFF**

- 7. Plaintiff was hired through Defendant's San Diego office and he performed work for Defendant in Camp Pendleton, CA located in the County of San Diego, California.
- Plaintiff began work for Defendant in September 2017 as an hourly 8. worker with the title of "mechanic".

В. DEFENDANT

- 9. Defendant is a Delaware Corporation that maintains offices in California including in the city and county of San Diego and at all times relevant herein conducted and continues to conduct business throughout the State of California.
- Defendant's corporate entity address is 600 Third Avenue, New York, 10. NY 10016.
- 11. Defendant issues, and during the relevant period issued, payroll checks to Plaintiff and all other persons similarly situated.
- With respect to the events at issue in this case, Defendant acted as the 12. employer of Plaintiff and all other persons similarly situated. As the employer, Defendant is liable for the violations of law described in this Complaint.
- 13. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true name, capacity, relationship and extent of participation in the conduct herein alleged of the Defendant sued herein as DOES 1 through 10, but are informed and believe and thereon allege that said Defendant are legally responsible for the wrongful conduct alleged herein and therefore sue

these Defendant by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained.

14. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon allege that each Defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendant, and/or carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and/or the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendant.

IV.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 15. The FCRA provides individuals with a number of rights. Specifically, pertaining to employment-related background checks referred to as "consumer reports", the FCRA provides that a prospective employee must give valid consent to the background check. The FCRA requires a signed authorization and disclosure from the applicant, sometimes referred to as a "consent" form.
- 16. The authorization and disclosure form must be executed and signed by the applicant prior to an employer requesting or conducting a background check. Importantly, no extraneous information can be attached or included on the consent form. The authorization and disclosure must stand-alone.
- 17. In violation of 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i), Defendant has unlawfully inserted liability release provisions into its form purporting to grant Defendant the authority to obtain and use consumer report information for employment purposes for Plaintiff and all members of the Proposed Class. The FCRA prohibits this practice and requires that forms granting the authority to access and use consumer report information for employment purposes be stand-alone forms, and not include any additional information or agreements. Defendant's decision to include liability release provisions in its disclosure and authorization forms is contrary to the plain language of the statute and unambiguous regulatory guidance from the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC").

- 18. In violation of 15 U.S.C.§ 1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii), Defendant has obtained consumer reports regarding Plaintiff and all members of the Proposed Class without proper authorization because the authorization and disclosure forms failed to comply with the requirements of the FCRA.
- 19. The inclusion of the liability waiver in Defendant's disclosure and authorization forms invalidates the purported consent and also triggers statutory damages under the FCRA in the amount of up to \$1,000 for each applicant that Defendant obtained a consumer report without a facially valid, executed authorization, as well as punitive damages, equitable relief, and attorneys' fees and costs.
- 20. In addition, Defendant's failure to secure signed disclosure and authorization forms invalidates the purported consent and also triggers statutory damages under the FCRA in the amount of up to \$1,000 for each applicant that Defendant obtained a consumer report without a facially valid, executed authorization, as well as punitive damages, equitable relief, and attorneys' fees and costs

V.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 21. Plaintiff applied to work for L3 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.. In connection with his employment application with Defendant, Plaintiff filled out Defendant's standard form labeled as a "Background Investigation Consent". Following his completion of the application, Defendant hired Plaintiff.
- 22. Defendant's "Background Investigation Consent" form states: "I release L3 TECHNOLOGIES, INC. and/or its agents and any person or entity, which provides information pursuant to this authorization, form any and all liabilities, claims or law suits in regards to the information obtained from any and all of the above referenced sources used."
 - 23. Thus, in addition, to the authorization and disclosure to obtain

information about background and experience, Defendant's form also contained a liability release provision.

- 24. The inclusion of this liability release provision in the background check disclosure and authorization form violates the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq*.
- 25. Under the FCRA, it is unlawful to procure a consumer report or cause a consumer report to be procured for employment purposes, unless:
 - (i) a clear and conspicuous disclosure has been made in writing to the consumer at any time before the report is procured or causes to be procured, in a document that consists solely of the disclosure, that a consumer report may be obtained for employment purposes; and
 - (ii) the consumer has authorized in writing (which authorization may be made on the document referred to in clause (i)) the procurement of the report.

15 U.S.C. §§ 1681b(b)(2)(A)(i)-(ii)

- 26. Although the disclosure required by clause (i) and the authorization required by clause (ii) above may be combined in a single document, the FTC has warned that the form should not include any extraneous information. Further, the FTC has also specifically warned that the inclusion of such a waiver in a disclosure form will violate Section 604(b)(2)(A) of the FCRA [15 U.S.C. §§ 1681b(b)(2)(A), which requires that a disclosure consist solely of the disclosure that a consumer report may be obtained for employment purposes.
- 27. This requirement is meant to prevent the consumer from being distracted by other information side-by-side with this very important disclosure. The disclosure shall not be diminished in importance by including unrelated information. The disclosure must be clear and conspicuous, understandable and noticeable.
- 28. By including a liability release in its "Background Investigation Consent" form, Defendant's conduct is contrary to the plain language of the statute. Defendant willfully disregarded the FTC's regulatory guidance and violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681b(b)(2)(A).

VI.

THE CLASS

29. Plaintiff brings the First and Second Causes of Action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated as a Class Action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(3) of the F.R.C.P. Plaintiff satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) for the prosecution of this action as a class action. Plaintiff seeks to represent a putative class composed of and defined as follows:

all persons in the United States who filled out Defendant's standard "Background Investigation Consent" form that included an authorization and a liability release clause at any time during the period beginning five (5) years prior to the filing of this Complaint to the present. (the "Proposed Class")

- 30. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the class description with greater specificity or further division into subclasses or limitation to particular issues
- 31. Defendant, as a matter of corporate policy, practice, and procedure, in violation of 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq., intentionally, knowingly, and willfully, engaged in a practice whereby Defendant uniformly, unfairly, and unlawfully instituted a policy of including a liability release in its Background Investigation Consent form.
- 32. Defendant uniformly violated the rights of the Proposed Class by violating the FCRA 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i)-(ii) by including a liability release in its Background Investigation Consent form.
- 33. This class action on behalf of members of the Proposed Class meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of a class action as set forth in Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(3) of the F.R.C.P.
 - A. <u>Numerosity</u>
- 34. The Proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. While the precise number of members of the Proposed FCRA Class

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has not been determined at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant, during the relevant period, had applicants that numbered over 1,000.

- 35. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's records will provide information as to the number of all members of the Proposed Class.
 - B. <u>Commonality</u>
- 36. There are questions of law and fact common to the Proposed Class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:
 - a. Whether Defendant required members of the Proposed Class to fill out a "Background Investigation Consent" form;
 - b. Whether Defendant's "Background Investigation Consent" form complies with 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq.;
 - c. Whether Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq. by including a liability release in its Background Investigation Consent form;
 - d. Whether Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq. by procuring consumer reports without valid authorization; and
 - e. Whether Defendant's violations of 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq. were willful.
 - C. Typicality
- 37. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the members of the Proposed Class.
- 38. Plaintiff is a member of the Proposed Class. Plaintiff was an applicant and filled out Defendant's "Background Investigation Consent" form during his application process. Plaintiff was subjected to the same unlawful practices as other members of the Proposed Class.
- 39. Plaintiff and other members of the Proposed Class suffered the same injuries and seek the same relief.

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D. Adequacy of Representation

- 40. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Proposed Class.
- 41. Counsel for Plaintiff are competent and experienced in litigation large complex consumer and wage and hour class actions.

E. Predominance and Superiority of a Class Action

- 42. A class action is superior to other available means for fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Individual joinder of all members of the Proposed Class is not practicable, and questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Proposed Class.
- 43. Class action treatment will allow those similarly situated persons to litigate their claims in the manner that is most efficient and economical for the parties and the judicial system. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.
- 44. Class action treatment will allow a large number of similarly situated agricultural employees to prosecute their common claims in a single forum, simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would require. Further, the monetary amounts due to many individual class members are likely to be relatively small, and the burden and expense of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the members of the Proposed Class to seek and obtain relief. Moreover, a class action will serve an important public interest by permitting employees harmed by Defendant's unlawful practices to effectively pursue recovery of the sums owed to them.

VII.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO MAKE PROPER DISCLOSURE IN VIOLATION OF THE FCRA

[15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(i), ET SEQ.]

(BY PLAINTIFF AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE PROPOSED CLASS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

- 45. Plaintiff, and the other members of the Proposed Class, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this complaint.
- 46. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(2)(A)(i) of the FCRA by including a liability release in the "Background Investigation Consent" form that Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class were required to fill out as a condition of seeking employment with Defendant.
- 47. The violations of the FCRA were willful. Defendant knew that its disclosure and authorization forms should not include extraneous information that is prohibited by the FCRA, and acted in deliberate disregard of its obligations and the rights of Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class under 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(i).
- 48. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are entitled to statutory damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for every violation of the FCRA, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681 n(a)(1)(A).
- 49. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are also entitled to punitive damages for these violations, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1681n(a)(2).
- 50. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are further entitled to recover their costs and attorneys' fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1681n(a)(3).

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VIII.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

FOR FAILURE TO OBTAIN PROPER AUTHORIZATION IN VIOLATION OF THE FCRA

[15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii)]

(BY PLAINTIFF AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE PROPOSED CLASS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)

- 51. Plaintiff, and the other members of the Proposed Class, reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set forth herein, the prior paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 52. Defendant violated the FCRA by procuring consumer reports relating to Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class without proper authorization. See 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 53. The violations of the FCRA were willful. Defendant acted in deliberate disregard of its obligations and the rights of Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class under 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 54. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are entitled to statutory damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for every violation of the FCRA, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1)(A).
- 55. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are also entitled to punitive damages for these violations, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2).
- 56. Plaintiff and all other members of the Proposed Class are further entitled to recover their costs and attorneys' fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(3).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against each Defendant, jointly and severally, as follows:

1. On behalf of the Proposed Class:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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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.)

F F						
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS JOSEPH ESTES, an in similarly situated,	EFENDANTS 3 TECHNOL					
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant San Diego (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.		
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) ERIC B. KINGSLEY, ESQ., SBN-185123 KELSEY M. SZAMET, ESQ., SBN-260264 16133 VENTURA BLVD., SUITE 1200 ENCINO, CA 91436 (818) 990-8300				Attorneys (If Known) 17CV2356 H JMA		
II. BASIS OF JURISDICT	TION (Place an "X" in One B	ox Only)	I. CITIZE	NSHIP OF PRI	NCIPAL PARTIES (Place	an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff
U.S. Government	X 3 Federal Question			(For Diversity Cases Only) PTF DEF en of This State 1 Incorporated or Principal Place 4 4		
2 U.S. Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)			of Business In This State en of Another State 2		
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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 290 All Other Real Property	310 Airplane 316 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury 362 Personal Injury Medical Malpractice CIVIL RIGHTS 440 Other Civil Rights 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/ Accommodations 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment 446 Arner. w/Disabilities -	365 Personal Injury Product Liabili 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutica Personal Injury Product Liabili 368 Asbestos Persc Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPER' 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lendiu 380 Other Personal Property Dama Product Liabili PRISONER PETITIC Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Var Sentence 530 General 535 Death Penalty Other: 540 Mandamus & c 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Conditic	ty 690 6 ty 690 6 TY 710 1 Ty 710 1 Ty 720 1 Ty 790 6 Ty 791 E Ty 790 6 Ty 790	Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 Other LABOR air Labor Standards Let Lations Let	422 Appeal 28 USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS 820 Copyrights 830 Patent 840 Trademark 861 HIA (1395ft) 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 X 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange 890 Other Statutory Actions 891 Agricultural Acts 893 Environmental Matters 895 Freedom of Information Act 896 Arbitration 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only) X 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or State Court Another District (specify) Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):						
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION 15 U.S.C. Section 1681b, et seq., and 15 U.S.C. Section 1681b Brief description of cause: Violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act for Failure ti Make Proper Disclosure and Violation of Fair Credit Act for Failure to Make Proper Disclosures and Obtain Proper Authorization						
Name of the Contract of the Co				AAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:		
COMPLAINT: UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. JURY DEMAND: X Yes No						
VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER						
TOR OFFICE USE ONLY	9	SIGNATURE OF ATT	ORNEY OF TE	CORD		
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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 Partics. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 - Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 - Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date
 - Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P. Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction. Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

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 L3 Technologies Pulled Background Reports without Proper Authorization</u>