1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Joshua B. Swigart, Esq. (SBN: 225557) josh@westcoastlitigation.com Yana A. Hart, Esq. (SBN: 306499) yana@westcoastlitigation.com HYDE & SWIGART 2221 Camino Del Rio South, Suite 101 San Diego, CA 92108 Telephone: (619) 233-7770 Facsimile: (619) 297-1022	Daniel G. Shay, Esq (SBN: 250548) danielshay@tcpafdcpa.com LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL G. SHAY 409 Camino Del Rio South, Ste 101B San Diego, CA 92108 Telephone: (619) 222-7429 Facsimile: (866) 431-3292							
8	Additional Attorneys for Plaintiff on Signature Page								
9	Attorneys for Plaintiff, Yvonne Madrid								
10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT								
11	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA								
12		Case No. '17CV1711 CAB BGS							
13	YVONNE MADRID, individually and on behalf of others similarly	Case No: 1/CV1/11 CAB BGS							
14	situated,	CLASS ACTION							
15	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES							
16	Traintin,	AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF:  1. UNLAWFUL RECORDING							
17	vs.								
18		OF CELLULAR							
19		COMMUNICATIONS UNDER CALIFORNIA							
20	STERLING JEWELERS, INC.,	PENAL CODE SECTION							
20	Defendant.	632.7 2. INVASION OF PRIVACY							
22		INTRUSION INTO PRIVATE AFFAIRS							
		AFFAIRS							
23		JURY TRIAL DEMANDED							
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Introduction

- 1. Yvonne Madrid ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated California residents ("Class Members"), brings this action for damages and injunctive relief against Sterling Jewelers, Inc. (hereinafter, referred to as "Defendant"), and its present, former, or future direct and indirect parent companies, subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, related entities for unauthorized recordings of conversations with Plaintiff and Class Members without any notification nor warning to Plaintiff or Class Members in violation of the California Invasion of Privacy Act, Cal. Pen. Code § 630, et seq. ("CIPA").
- 2. The California State Legislature passed 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 telephones, confidential cellular cordless and just not communications.
- 3. Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception of those allegations that pertain to Plaintiff, or to Plaintiff's counsel, which Plaintiff alleges on her personal knowledge.
- 4. Unless otherwise stated, all the conduct engaged in by Defendant took place in California.
- 5. All violations by Defendant were knowing, willful, and intentional, and Defendant did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such violation.
- 6. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of Defendant's names in this Complaint includes all agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors,

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assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, and insurers of the named Defendant.

#### Jurisdiction and Venue

- 7. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because Plaintiff seeks \$5,000 in damages for each violation of the CIPA, which, when aggregated among a proposed class number in the tens of thousands, exceeds the \$5,000,000 threshold for federal court jurisdiction. Further, Plaintiff alleges a statewide class, which will result in at least one class member belonging to a different state than that of the Defendant (which is a foreign entity from Delaware with the principal place of business in Ohio), providing jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A). Therefore, the elements of the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA") are met, and this Court has jurisdiction.
- 8. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) because Defendant, at all times herein mentioned, was doing business in the County of San Diego, State of California. Further, venue is proper in this district because Plaintiff has resided in this district at all times herein mentioned such that a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred in this district.

#### **Parties**

- 9. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen and resident of the State of California, City of San Diego, in this judicial district.
- 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation registered in the state of Delaware with its principal place of business in the state of Ohio. Plaintiff alleges that at all times relevant herein Defendant conducted business in the State of California, in the County of San Diego, within this judicial district. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a "person", as defined by Cal. Pen. Code § 632(b).

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#### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

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11. On or around April 13, 2017 at 8:31 AM, Defendant called Plaintiff on her cellular telephone ending 8836. Defendant called from the telephone number

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12. At no point during the conversation with Defendant was Plaintiff advised that the conversation was being recorded by Defendant, nor did Plaintiff consent to

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the call being recorded.

909-320-5360.

310-819-1491.

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13. At the end of the telephone call Plaintiff asked Defendant's representative if the call was being recorded. Defendant's representative responded "yes."

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14. On or around April 13, 2017 at 8:41 AM, Defendant called Plaintiff on her cellular telephone ending 8836. Defendant called from the telephone number

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15. At no point during the conversation with Defendant was Plaintiff advised that

the conversation was being recorded by Defendant, nor did Plaintiff consent to

the call being recorded.

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16. Upon information and belief, Defendant records all of its outbound telephone calls, including the call that was initiated from the telephone number 909-320-

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17. Plaintiff was personally affected by Defendant's aforementioned conduct

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because Plaintiff was shocked, upset and angry that Defendant audio recorded

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one or more cellular telephone conversations with Plaintiff without Plaintiff's knowledge or consent.

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California Penal Code § 632.7(a) is very clear in its prohibition against such

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unauthorized tape recording without the consent of the other party to the

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conversation: "Every person who, without the consent of all parties to a

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communication, intercepts or receives and intentionally records, or assists in the interception or reception and intentional recordation of, a communication

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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]". California Penal Code § 637.2 permits Plaintiff to bring this action for any violation of California Penal Code § 632.7(a) and provides for statutory damages of \$5,000.00 for each violation.
- Defendant recorded or otherwise made an unauthorized connection to the Plaintiff's conversations with Defendant and its employees in violation of California's statutory and common law against such unlawful intrusions into a person's private affairs, including the California Constitution's prohibition in

Article 1, Section 1.

- 20. 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.
- 21. 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).
- 22. Defendant violated Plaintiff's constitutionally protected privacy rights by failing to advise or otherwise provide notice at the beginning of the recorded conversations with Plaintiff that the calls would be recorded and Defendant did not try to obtain the Plaintiff's consent before such recording.
- 23. The recording or other unauthorized connection was done over the telephone, 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).
- 24. 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.
- 25. As a result thereof, Plaintiff has been damaged as set forth in the Prayer for Relief herein.
- 26. Plaintiff seeks statutory damages and injunctive relief under California Penal Code § 637.2.

#### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

- 27. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action on behalf of herself and Class Members of the proposed Class pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) and/or (b)(2). This action satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and superiority requirements of those provisions.
- 28. Plaintiff proposes the following Class consisting of and defined as follow:

All persons in California whose cellular telephone conversations were recorded without their consent by Defendant and/or its agent/s within the one year prior to the filing of the Complaint.

- 29. Excluded from the Class are: (1) Defendant, any entity or division in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and its legal representatives, officers, directors, assigns, and successors; (2) the Judge to whom this case is assigned and the Judge's staff; and (3) those persons who have suffered personal injuries as a result of the facts alleged herein.
- 30. Plaintiff reserves the right to redefine the Class and to add subclasses as appropriate based on discovery and specific theories of liability
- 31. <u>Numerosity</u>: The Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class is currently unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, given that, on information and belief, Defendant called thousands of class members nationwide and recorded those calls during the class period, it is reasonable to presume that the

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- members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. The disposition of their claims in a class action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and the Court.
- 32. <u>Commonality:</u> There are common questions of law and fact as to Class Members that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including, but not limited to:
  - Whether, within the statutory period Defendant recorded any call with the Class Members;
  - Whether Defendant had, and continue to have, a policy during the relevant period of recording telephone calls made to the Class Members;
  - Whether Defendant's policy or practice of recording telephone communications with Class Members constitutes an invasion of privacy and a violation of Cal. Penal Code § 632.7;
  - Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violation; and
  - Whether Defendant should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in the future.
- 33. <u>Typicality</u> Plaintiff's conversations were unlawfully recorded without a warning of such recording, and thus, her injuries are also typical to Class Members.
- 34. Plaintiff and Class Members were harmed by the acts of Defendant in at least the following ways: Defendant, either directly or through its agents, illegally recorded the Plaintiff and Class Members' conversations with Defendant, and Defendant invading the privacy of said Plaintiff and Class. Plaintiff and Class Members were damaged thereby.
- 35. <u>Adequacy</u>: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the interests of each Class Member with whom she is similarly situated, as demonstrated herein. Plaintiff acknowledges that she has an obligation to make known to the Court any relationships, conflicts, or differences with any Class

- Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. In addition, the proposed class counsel is experienced in handling claims involving consumer actions and violations of the California Penal Code section 632.7. Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be, necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of each Class Member.
- 36. <u>Predominance</u>: Questions of law or fact common to the Class Members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. The elements of the legal claims brought by Plaintiff and Class Members are capable of proof at trial through evidence that is common to the Class rather than individual to its members.
- 37. <u>Superiority</u>: A class action is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because:
  - a. Class-wide damages are essential to induce Defendants to comply with California law.
  - b. Because of the relatively small size of the individual Class Members' claims, it is likely that only a few Class Members could afford to seek legal redress for Defendant's misconduct.
  - c. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than those presented in many class claims.
  - d. Absent a class action, most Class Members would likely find the cost of litigating their claims prohibitively high and would therefore have no effective remedy at law.
  - e. Class action treatment is manageable because it will permit a large number of similarly situated persons 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 endanger.
- f. Absent a class action, Class Members will continue to incur damages, and Defendant's misconduct will continue without remedy.
- 38. Plaintiff and the Class Members have all suffered and will continue to suffer harm and damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful and wrongful conduct. A class action is also superior to other available methods because as individual Class Members have no way of discovering that Defendant recorded their telephone conversations without Class Members' knowledge or consent, especially since Defendant's representatives at times falsely state that they do not record such conversations.
- 39. The Class may also be certified because:
  - the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication with respect to individual Class Members, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant;
  - the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other Class Members not parties to the adjudications, or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests; and
  - Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief with respect to the members of the Class as a whole.
- 40. This suit seeks only damages and injunctive relief for recovery of economic injury on behalf of Class Members and it expressly is not intended to request any recovery for personal injury and claims related thereto. Plaintiff reserves

- the right to expand Class definitions to seek recovery on behalf of additional persons as warranted as facts are learned in further investigation and discovery.
- 41. The joinder of 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 Members can be identified through Defendant's records.

# FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION ILLEGAL RECORDING OF CELLULAR PHONE CONVERSATIONS UNDER CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE § 632.7

- 42. Plaintiff repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference, all other paragraphs.
- 43. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant had and followed a policy and practice of using a telecommunications system that enabled it to surreptitiously record cellular telephone communications between Defendant and Plaintiff and Class Members.
- 44. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant intentionally and surreptitiously recorded cellular telephone calls concerning confidential matters between Defendant and Plaintiff and Class Members.
- 45. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant had and followed a policy and practice of not advising or warning Plaintiff and Class Members that their cellular telephone communications with Defendant would be recorded.
- 46. Defendant failed to obtain consent of Plaintiff and Class Members prior to recording any of their cellular telephone conversations.
- 47. This conduct by Defendant violated section 632.7(a) of the California Penal Code.
- 48. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recovery actual and statutory damages in the amount of \$5,000.00 per violation of Cal. Pen. Code § 632.7.
- 49. Plaintiff's counsel is also entitled to attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 1021.5.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
INVASION OF PRIVACY INTRUSION INTO PRIVATE AFFAIRS

- 50. Plaintiff repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference, all other paragraphs.
- 51. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant had and followed a policy and practice of using a telecommunications system that enabled it to surreptitiously record cellular telephone communications between Defendant and Plaintiff and Class Members.
- 52. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant intentionally and surreptitiously recorded cellular telephone calls concerning confidential matters between Defendant and Plaintiff and Class Members.
- 53. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant had and followed a policy and practice of not advising or warning Plaintiff and Class Members that their cellular telephone communications with Defendant would be recorded.
- 54. Defendant failed to obtain consent of Plaintiff and Class Members prior to recording any of their cellular telephone conversations.
- 55. This conduct by Defendant violated section 632.7(a) of the California Penal Code.
- 56. Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recovery actual and statutory damages in the amount of \$5,000.00 per violation of Cal. Pen. Code § 632.7.
- 57. Plaintiff's counsel is also entitled to attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 1021.5.

#### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class Members pray that judgment be entered against Defendant, and Plaintiff be awarded damages from Defendant, as follows:

- Certify the Class as requested herein;
- Appoint Plaintiff to serve as the Class Representative for the Class;
- Appoint Plaintiff's Counsel as Class Counsel in this matter for the Class;
- In addition, Plaintiff and the Class Members pray for further judgment as

Attorney for Plaintiff

Class Action Complaint for Damages

### Case 3:17-cv-01711-CAB-BGS Document 1 Filed 08/24/17 PageID.13 Page 13 of 13 Additional Attorneys for Plaintiff: Abbas Kazerounian, Esq. (SBN: 249203) ak@kazlg.com Jason A. Ibey, Esq. (SBN: 284607) jason@kazlg.com KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC 245 Fischer Avenue Costa Mesa, CA 92626 Telephone: (800) 400-6808 Facsimile: (800) 520-5523 Class Action Complaint for Damages

## $_{JS\,44\ (Rev.\,12/12)}$ Case 3:17-cv-01711-CAB-BG CIVIL Document 1.1 Filed 08/24/17 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. 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.)

purpose of illitiating the civil d	ocket sheet. (SEE INSTRUC	TIONS ON NEXT FAGE OF	11113 1 (	JKW.)				
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS YVONNE MADRID, indiv	ridually and on behalf o	of others similarly situ	ıated,	DEFENDANTS STERLING JEWEL	ERS, INC	C.,		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				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.				
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Joshua B. Swigart, Esq. Hyde & Swigart 619-233-7770 2221Camino Del Rio S., Ste. 101, San Diego, CA 92108				Attorneys (If Known)				
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	ICTION (Place an "X" in C	One Box Only)	II. C	I ITIZENSHIP OF P	RINCIPA	AL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintig	
☐ 1 U.S. Government	☐ 3 Federal Question			(For Diversity Cases Only)	TF DEF		and One Box for Defendant) PTF DEF	
Plaintiff	(U.S. Government Not a Party)		Citiz	ren of This State	1 🗖 1	Incorporated or Pri of Business In T		
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	■ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)		Citizen of Another State					
				ten or Subject of a preign Country	3 🗖 3	Foreign Nation	□ 6 □ 6	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT		nly)	E	ORFEITURE/PENALTY	BAN	NKDHPTCV	OTHER STATUTES	
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	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 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 360 Other Fraud 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lendi Property Dama Property Dama 385 Property Dama	PERSONAL INJURY  365 Personal Injury - Product Liability  367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability  368 Asbestos Personal	Gest Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 Gest Other		BANKRUPTCY  □ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158  □ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157  PROPERTY RIGHTS  □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 840 Trademark		OTHER STATUTES  □ 375 False Claims Act □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit	
(Excludes Veterans)  ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise		Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY	□ 72 □ 74 □ 75	LABOR  ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act ☐ 720 Labor/Management Relations ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act ☐ 751 Family and Medical Leave Act ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation	SOCIAL SECURITY    861 HIA (1395ff)   862 Black Lung (923)   863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))   864 SSID Title XVI   865 RSI (405(g))		1 490 Calbel/Sat TV 1 490 Cable/Sat TV 1 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange 1 890 Other Statutory Actions 1 891 Agricultural Acts 1 893 Environmental Matters 1 895 Freedom of Information Act 1 896 Arbitration	
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	<b>-</b> 79	91 Employee Retirement		AL TAX SUITS	☐ 899 Administrative Procedure	
<ul> <li>□ 210 Land Condemnation</li> <li>□ 220 Foreclosure</li> <li>□ 230 Rent Lease &amp; Ejectment</li> <li>□ 240 Torts to Land</li> <li>□ 245 Tort Product Liability</li> <li>□ 290 All Other Real Property</li> </ul>	☐ 442 Employment ☐ 443 Housing/ Accommodations	Habeas Corpus:  □ 463 Alien Detainee □ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence □ 530 General □ 535 Death Penalty	L	Income Security Act  IMMIGRATION	☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609		Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision  950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	
	Employment  446 Amer. w/Disabilities - 540 Mandamus & Other  548 Education  550 Civil Rights  555 Prison Condition  560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			462 Naturalization Application 465 Other Immigration Actions				
	emoved from	Appellate Court	Reo	(specify)	r District	☐ 6 Multidistr Litigation		
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	ON 47 U.S.C. §§ 227 Brief description of ca				utes unless di	iversity):		
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:  COMPLAINT:  CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.				DEMAND \$ 50,000,000.00	CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:  JURY DEMAND:			
VIII. RELATED CASE IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions):	JUDGE			DOCKE	ET NUMBER		
DATE 08/24/2017		signature of atto s/Joshua B. Swig		OF RECORD				
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY								
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP		APPLYING IFP		JUDGE		MAG. JUI	OGE	

#### 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 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 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>Sterling Jewelers Facing Class Action in CA Over Recorded Phone Calls</u>