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14 Stephen Mitchell

15 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
16 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

17 **STEPHEN MITCHELL,**  
18 **Individually and On Behalf of All**  
19 **Others Similarly Situated,**

20 **Plaintiff,**

21 **vs.**

22 **AVVO, INC.,**

23 **Defendant.**

24 **Case No:**

25 **CLASS ACTION**

26 **COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**  
27 **AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR**  
28 **UNLAWFUL RECORDING OF**  
**CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS**  
**UNDER CALIFORNIA PENAL**  
**CODE SECTION 632.7**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**INTRODUCTION**

- 1
- 2 1. Stephen Mitchell (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly
- 3 situated persons in California, brings this action for damages and injunctive relief
- 4 against Avvo, Inc. (hereinafter, referred to as “Defendant” or “Avvo”), and its
- 5 present, former, or future direct and indirect parent companies, subsidiaries,
- 6 affiliates, agents, related entities for unauthorized recordings of conversations
- 7 with Plaintiff and other persons without any notification or warning in violation
- 8 of the California Invasion of Privacy Act, Cal. Pen. Code § 630, *et seq.* (“CIPA”).
- 9 2. The California State Legislature passed CIPA in 1967 to protect the right of
- 10 privacy of the people of California, replacing prior laws that permitted the
- 11 recording of telephone conversations with the consent of one party to the
- 12 conversation.
- 13 3. California Penal Code § 632.7 was added to CIPA in 1992 due to specific privacy
- 14 concerns over the increased use of cellular and cordless telephones.
- 15 4. Section 632.7 prohibits intentionally recording all communications involving
- 16 cellular and cordless telephones, not just confidential communications.
- 17 5. Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception of
- 18 those allegations that pertain to Plaintiff, or to Plaintiff’s counsel, which Plaintiff
- 19 alleges on his personal knowledge.
- 20 6. Unless otherwise stated, all the conduct engaged in by Defendant took place in
- 21 California.
- 22 7. All violations by Defendant were knowing, willful, and intentional, and
- 23 Defendant did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such
- 24 violation.
- 25 8. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of Defendant’s name in this Complaint
- 26 includes all agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors,
- 27 assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, and insurers of
- 28 the named Defendant.

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**PARTIES**

- 9. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen and resident of the State of California, County of San Diego, in this judicial district.
- 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Avvo is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a Washington corporation with its principal place of business in the state of Washington.
- 11. 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).

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 12. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because Plaintiff, a citizen of California, seeks \$5,000 in damages for each violation of the CIPA against Defendant, a citizen of Washington, which, when aggregated among a proposed class numbering in the several thousands, exceeds the \$5,000,000 threshold for federal court jurisdiction. Therefore, the elements of the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”) are met, and this Court has jurisdiction.
- 13. 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.

**FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 14. On or about August 16, 2018, at approximately 10:54 AM, Avvo called Plaintiff’s office line seeking to advertise Avvo’s services. Plaintiff’s assistant informed Defendant that Plaintiff was not in the office, and that Avvo could reach him on

1 his cellular telephone ending in “4620”. Defendant called from the telephone  
2 number 206-775-8034.

3 15. Subsequently, when Plaintiff answered a telephone call on his cellular telephone,  
4 Avvo’s representative who self-identified as “Chuck” began soliciting Plaintiff’s  
5 business by offering products or services that Avvo could make available to  
6 Plaintiff.

7 16. This cellular telephone conversation lasting approximately four minutes.

8 17. At no time during this call to Plaintiff did Defendant’s representative disclose that  
9 the call was being audio recorded.

10 18. Plaintiff did not consent to the call being recorded without his knowledge.

11 19. Upon good information and belief, Defendant records all of its telephone calls,  
12 including the call from Defendant to Plaintiff mentioned above.

13 20. Plaintiff was personally affected by Defendant’s aforementioned conduct because  
14 upon subsequently learning information relating to Defendant’s practice of secret  
15 call recording, Plaintiff was shocked and upset that Defendant audio recorded one  
16 or more cellular telephone conversations with Plaintiff without Plaintiff’s  
17 knowledge or consent.

18 21. California Penal Code § 632.7(a) is very clear in its prohibition against such  
19 unauthorized tape recording without the consent of the other party to the  
20 conversation: “Every person who, without the consent of all parties to a  
21 communication, intercepts or receives and intentionally records, or assists in the  
22 interception or reception and intentional recordation of, a communication  
23 transmitted between two cellular radio telephones, a cellular radio telephone and  
24 a landline telephone, two cordless telephones, a cordless telephone and a landline  
25 telephone, or a cordless telephone and a cellular radio telephone [violates this  
26 section]”. California Penal Code § 637.2 permits Plaintiff to bring this action for  
27 any violation of California Penal Code § 632.7(a) and provides for statutory  
28 damages of \$5,000.00 for each violation.

1 22. Defendant, or its agents, audio recorded a cellular telephone conversation of  
2 Plaintiff in violation of California’s statutory and common law against such  
3 unlawful intrusions into a person’s private affairs, including the California  
4 Constitution’s prohibition in Article 1, Section 1.

5 23. This suit seeks only damages and injunctive relief for recovery of economic injury  
6 and it expressly is not intended to request any recovery for personal injury and  
7 claims related thereto.

8 24. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant  
9 intentionally audio recorded a communication transmitted between a cellular  
10 telephone of Plaintiff and a landline telephone of Defendant without Plaintiff’s  
11 consent as prohibited by California Penal Code § 632.7(a).

12 25. Defendant violated Plaintiff’s constitutionally protected privacy rights by failing  
13 to advise or otherwise provide notice at the beginning of the recorded  
14 conversations with Plaintiff that the call would be recorded and Defendant did not  
15 try to obtain the Plaintiff’s consent before such recording.

16 26. Defendant, and its employees and agents, surreptitiously recorded the call made  
17 by Defendant to Plaintiff. At no time before the call or at the outset of the call  
18 was Plaintiff warned, told, advised or otherwise given any indication by  
19 Defendant, its employees or agents, that the call would be recorded.

20 27. As a result thereof, Plaintiff has been damaged as set forth in the Prayer for Relief  
21 herein.

22 28. Plaintiff seeks statutory damages and injunctive relief under California Penal  
23 Code § 637.2.

24 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

25 29. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action on behalf of himself and Class  
26 Members of the proposed Class pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure  
27 23(a) and (b)(3) and/or (b)(2). This action satisfies the numerosity, commonality,  
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1 typicality, adequacy, predominance, and superiority requirements of those  
2 provisions.

3 30. Plaintiff proposes the following Class consisting of and defined as follow:

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

8 31. Excluded from the Class are: (1) Defendant, any entity or division in which  
9 Defendant has a controlling interest, and its legal representatives, officers,  
10 directors, assigns, and successors; (2) the judges to whom this case is assigned  
11 and the Judge's staff; and (3) those persons who have suffered personal injuries  
12 as a result of the facts alleged herein.

13 32. Plaintiff reserves the right to redefine the Class and to add subclasses as  
14 appropriate based on discovery and specific theories of liability

15 33. Numerosity: The Class members are so numerous that joinder of all members  
16 would be unfeasible and impractical. The membership of the entire Class is  
17 currently unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, given that, on information  
18 and belief, Defendant called several thousands of persons in California and  
19 recorded those calls during the class period, the Class are so numerous that joinder  
20 of all members is impracticable. The disposition of their claims in a class action  
21 will provide substantial benefits to the parties and the Court.

22 34. Commonality: There are common questions of law and fact as to Class members  
23 that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including, but  
24 not limited to:

- 25 • Whether, within the statutory period Defendant recorded any calls with the  
26 Class members;
- 27 • Whether Defendant had, and continues to have, a policy during the relevant  
28 period of audio recording telephone calls made to the Class members;

- 1 • Whether Defendant advises persons at the outset of its calls that the call is
  - 2 being or may be recorded;
  - 3 • Whether Defendant’s policy or practice of audio recording telephone
  - 4 communications with Class members without their knowledge or consent
  - 5 constitutes an invasion of privacy and a violation of Cal. Penal Code § 632.7;
  - 6 • Whether Plaintiff and the Class members were damaged thereby, and the
  - 7 extent of damages for such violation; and
  - 8 • Whether Defendant should be enjoined from engaging in such conduct in
  - 9 the future.
- 10 35. Typicality Plaintiff’s conversation was unlawfully recorded without a warning of
- 11 such recording, and thus, his injuries are also typical to Class members.
- 12 36. Plaintiff and Class Members were harmed by the acts of Defendant in at least the
- 13 following ways: Defendant, either directly or through its agents, illegally recorded
- 14 the Plaintiff and Class members’ cellular telephone conversations with Defendant,
- 15 and Defendant invading the privacy of said Plaintiff and Class. Plaintiff and Class
- 16 members were damaged thereby.
- 17 37. Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the
- 18 interests of each Class member with whom he is similarly situated, as
- 19 demonstrated herein. Plaintiff’s attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed
- 20 in the rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement. In
- 21 addition, the proposed class counsel is experienced in handling claims involving
- 22 consumer actions and violations of the California Penal Code, section 632.7.
- 23 Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will continue to
- 24 incur costs and attorneys’ fees that have been, are, and will be, necessarily
- 25 expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial benefit of each Class
- 26 Member.
- 27 38. Predominance: Questions of law or fact common to the Class members
- 28 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class.

1 The elements of the legal claims brought by Plaintiff and Class members are  
2 capable of proof at trial through evidence that is common to the Class rather than  
3 individual to its members.

4 39. Superiority: A class action is a superior method for the fair and efficient  
5 adjudication of this controversy because:

- 6 a. Class-wide damages are essential to induce Defendant to comply with  
7 California law.
- 8 b. Because of the relatively small size of the individual Class members'  
9 claims, it is likely that only a few Class Members could afford to seek  
10 legal redress for Defendant's misconduct.
- 11 c. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer  
12 difficulties than those presented in many class claims.
- 13 d. Absent a class action, most Class members would likely find the cost of  
14 litigating their claims prohibitively high and would therefore have no  
15 effective remedy at law.
- 16 e. Class action treatment is manageable because it will permit a large  
17 number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims  
18 in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the  
19 unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual  
20 actions would endanger.
- 21 f. Absent a class action, Class members will continue to incur damages,  
22 and Defendant's misconduct will continue without remedy.

23 40. Plaintiff and the Class members have all suffered and will continue to suffer harm  
24 and damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful and wrongful conduct. A class  
25 action is also superior to other available methods because as individual Class  
26 members have no way of discovering that Defendant secretly audio recorded their  
27 telephone conversations without Class members' knowledge or consent.

28 41. The Class may also be certified because:



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- 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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 and/or through public records and public notice.

**CAUSE OF ACTION**

**ILLEGAL RECORDING OF CELLULAR TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS**

**UNDER CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE § 632.7**

45. Plaintiff repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference, all other paragraphs.

46. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant had and followed a policy and practice of

1 using a telecommunications system that enabled it to surreptitiously record  
2 cellular telephone communications between Defendant and Plaintiff and Class  
3 members.

4 47. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant intentionally and surreptitiously recorded  
5 cellular telephone calls concerning confidential matters between Defendant and  
6 Plaintiff and Class Members.

7 48. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant had and followed a policy and practice of  
8 not advising or warning Plaintiff and Class members that their cellular telephone  
9 communications with Defendant would be recorded.

10 49. Defendant failed to obtain consent of Plaintiff and Class members prior to  
11 recording any of their cellular telephone conversations.

12 50. This conduct by Defendant violated section 632.7(a) of the California Penal Code.

13 51. Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to recovery actual and statutory damages  
14 in the amount of \$5,000.00 per violation of Cal. Pen. Code § 632.7.

15 52. Plaintiff’s counsel is also entitled to attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Cal.  
16 Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5.

17 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

18 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class Members pray that judgment be entered  
19 against Defendant as follows:

- 20 • Certify the Class as requested herein;
- 21 • Appoint Plaintiff to serve as the Class Representative for the Class;
- 22 • Appoint Plaintiff’s attorneys as Class Counsel in this matter for the Class.

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Kazerouni Law Group, APC  
Costa Mesa, California

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In addition, Plaintiff and the Class Members pray for further judgment as follows against Defendant:

**ILLEGAL TELEPHONE RECORDING OF CELLULAR TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS  
UNDER CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE § 632.7**

- Injunctive relief to prevent the further occurrence of such illegal acts pursuant to California Penal Code § 637.2(b);
- Special, general, and compensatory damages;
- As a result of Defendant’s violation of California Penal Code, sections 630, *et seq.*, Plaintiff seeks statutory damages of \$5,000.00 pursuant to California Penal Code § 637.2(a);
- Reasonable attorneys’ fees pursuant to, *inter alia*, Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 1021.5;
- An award of costs;
- Any other relief the Court may deem just and proper including interest.

**TRIAL BY JURY**

53. Pursuant to the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to, and demand, a trial by jury.

Respectfully submitted,  
**KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC**

Date: September 24, 2018

By: /s/ Abbas Kazerounian  
Abbas Kazerounian, Esq.  
ak@kazlg.com  
*Attorney for Plaintiff*

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**Additional Plaintiff’s Counsel:**

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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.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

STEPHEN MITCHELL, Individually and On Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego County (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Kazerouni Law Group 245 Fischer Avenue, Suite D1 Costa Mesa, California 92626; Telephone: (800) 400-6808

DEFENDANTS

Avvo, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant King County, WA (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and business location. Includes categories like Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, and Foreign Nation.

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)
Brief description of cause: Violations of California Invasion of Privacy Act, Cal. Pen. Code § 630, et seq.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 09/24/2018 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD s/ Abbas Kazerounian

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

## 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 statute.
- 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: [Class Action Alleges Avvo Recorded Customer Phone Conversations Without Consent](#)

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