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15 *Attorneys for Plaintiff Thomas Black and*
16 *the Proposed Class*

17 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
18 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

19
20 THOMAS BLACK, individually and on behalf) Case No:
of all others similarly situated,)
21) CLASS ACTION
Plaintiff,)
22) **COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF**
vs.) **THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT,**
23) **15 U.S.C. § 1681, ET. SEQ.**
ROBERT HALF INTERNATIONAL, INC. a)
24 Delaware Corporation,) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**
25 Defendant.)
26)
27)
28)

1 Plaintiff Thomas Black, by and through counsel, brings this action on behalf of himself
2 and all others similarly situated against Robert Half International, Inc. (hereinafter “RHI” or
3 “Defendant”), and alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this class action for violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
6 (“FCRA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.*, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated to
7 obtain monetary and other equitable relief from Defendant Robert Half International, Inc. for
8 engaging in acts and practices violating the FCRA.

9 2. The FCRA prescribes the manner in which employers may procure and use
10 background checks, as well as the information that a Consumer Reporting Agency (“CRA”) may
11 include in a background check. The Congress intended the FCRA to promote fairness in
12 employment and to safeguard privacy rights.

13 3. There has been a dramatic increase in the use of background checks by employers,
14 landlords, and insurers, due in part to an increase in the number of computerized records and a
15 corresponding decrease in the cost of obtaining such records. According to a study conducted by
16 the Society for Human Resources Management (SHRM), more than 80 percent of employers
17 report conducting background checks on their job applicants and employees.

18 4. Despite the increase in the use of background checks by employers, the Federal
19 Trade Commission and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau have found rampant error rates
20 in consumer reports. Identity theft, sloppy business practices, and other mistakes also contribute
21 to inaccurate reports—errors that can cost individuals jobs, housing, and other financial
22 opportunities.

23 5. The FCRA imposes numerous regulations around the use and content of consumer
24 reports in the employment context to ensure workers are treated fairly. In fact, the FCRA requires
25 notice to be given to the consumer before any adverse action is taken by an employer, if the
26 employer’s action is based on the content of a consumer report. The purpose of this requirement,
27 and others like it, is to ensure that workers have an opportunity to correct errors before adverse
28 employment decisions are made on the basis of the contents of a background check.

1 documents.

2 14. The term “adverse action” is defined by Section 603(k) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C.
3 § 1681a(k), to include, *inter alia*, “a denial of employment or any other decisions for employment
4 purposes that adversely affects any current or prospective employee.” Under Section 603(h) of the
5 FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(h), the term “employment purposes” means “for the purpose of
6 evaluating a consumer for employment, promotion, reassignment or retention as an employee.”

7 15. Pursuant to Section 604(b)(3) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3), the notice
8 provided to the individual prior to the adverse action (the “pre-adverse action notice”) must
9 include copies of (1) the consumer report upon which the decision is based, and (2) the Summary
10 of Consumer Rights Under the FCRA, 16 C.F.R. Part 698, Appendix F.

11 16. Any person that negligently fails to comply with those requirements is liable for
12 actual damages, litigation costs, and attorneys’ fees. 15 U.S.C. § 1681o. In addition, any person
13 that willfully fails to comply is liable for statutory damages of at least \$100 but not more than
14 \$1,000 to each consumer injured, and for punitive damages. 15 U.S.C. § 1681n.

15 **RHI’s Unlawful Business Practices**

16 17. On or about January 28, 2015, Plaintiff was contacted by RHI about a job opening
17 at Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company for a position to start February 9, 2015.

18 18. Plaintiff interviewed for this position on or about January 30, 2015, and was told
19 by RHI that RHI and Nationwide Insurance wanted to hire Plaintiff for the position subject to the
20 results of a criminal background check and a drug screen.

21 19. On January 30, 2015, Plaintiff completed a Notice and Authorization to Obtain
22 Criminal Background Check for Employment Purposes.

23 20. On February 6, 2015, Plaintiff received a telephone call from RHI informing him
24 that the criminal background report included a disqualifying felony record, which turned out to be
25 an erroneous report of a felony conviction.

26 21. During this February 6 phone call, RHI informed Plaintiff that his job start date
27 was at a minimum being postponed from February 9 until February 10 based upon a felony
28 appearing in the criminal background report.

1 22. In fact, the background report reporting a felony conviction was inaccurate,
2 because Plaintiff was never convicted for felony robbery.

3 23. On February 9, 2015, RHI informed Plaintiff that he would not be starting at
4 Nationwide Insurance as previously planned, that he would not be placed with Nationwide
5 Insurance at all, and indeed that RHI had classified him as “unplaceable” due to the criminal
6 background report.

7 24. On February 14, 2015, Plaintiff received a letter dated February 10, 2015 from
8 “General Information Services on behalf of Robert Half International Inc.” that was an alleged
9 “pre-adverse action” notice stating that: “A decision is currently pending regarding your
10 application for employment or continued employment with Robert Half International, Inc. An
11 adverse decision may be made based, in whole or in part, on the enclosed consumer report
12 received from: General Information Services. . . .If any of the information in this report is
13 incomplete or inaccurate, please contact the consumer reporting agency immediately. Unless we
14 receive a satisfactory revised report or written explanation within 10 business days, an adverse
15 employment decision will be made.”

16 25. Although the February 14 letter stated that a decision was “currently pending”
17 regarding Plaintiff’s employment, the negative decision had already been made and
18 communicated to Plaintiff on February 9.

19 26. On information and belief, Plaintiff’s disqualification was communicated to
20 Nationwide before Plaintiff received written notice.

21 27. The background report enclosed with the February 14, 2015 letter showed that the
22 background report had been completed on February 6, 2015, at which time it was shared with
23 RHI *but not* with Plaintiff. This February 6, 2015 background report was a “consumer report” as
24 defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(d).

25 28. The background reports obtained by RHI are used in determining whether to hire
26 or retain employees, and thus are consumer reports obtained for “employment purposes” within
27 the meaning of Section 603(h) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(h).

28 29. RHI’s decision not to allow Plaintiff to begin employment and to classify Plaintiff

1 as “unplaceable” were “adverse actions” within the meaning of Section 603(k) of the FCRA, 15
2 U.S.C. § 1681a(k).

3 30. RHI’s failure to provide Plaintiff with a pre-adverse action notice prior to taking
4 the adverse action violated Section 604(b)(3) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3).

5 31. At all times pertinent hereto, the conduct of RHI, as well as its agents, servants
6 and/or employees was malicious, intentional, willful, reckless, and in grossly negligent disregard
7 for federal laws and the rights of the Plaintiff herein.

8 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

9 32. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated
10 consumers pursuant to Fed. R Civ. P. 23 and seeks certification of the following class:

11 All natural persons within the United States who, during the five years preceding
12 the filing of this action, were subject to an adverse action by Robert Half
13 International, Inc. based in whole or in part on information contained in a
14 consumer report, without receiving a copy of the consumer report prior to the
15 adverse action, as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3)(A)(i).

16 33. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or amend the definitions of the proposed
17 class.

18 34. Members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is
19 impracticable. The precise number of class members is unknown to Plaintiff and can only be
20 obtained through discovery; however, the numbers are clearly more than can be consolidated in
21 one complaint and impractical for each to bring suit individually. Plaintiff is informed and
22 believes, and on that basis alleges, that the proposed class contains many thousands of members
23 because the Defendant is one of the largest temporary staffing agencies in the United States and is
24 a publicly-traded company with billions of dollars in annual revenue. RHI operates a nationwide
25 staffing agency and is currently the third largest staffing company in the United States.

26 35. The individual class members are ascertainable as the names and addresses of all
27 class members can be identified from the business records maintained by Defendant. Plaintiff
28 does not anticipate any difficulties in the management of the action as a class action.

1 36. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the class that
2 predominate over questions affecting only individual class members. The common legal and
3 factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 4 a. Whether RHI violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3) by failing to provide
5 consumers with the required pre-adverse action notice; and
6 b. whether those violations were negligent, intentional, or willful; and
7 c. whether Plaintiff and members of the class have been injured and the proper measure of
8 their losses as a result of those injuries; and
9 d. whether Plaintiff and members of the class are entitled to other appropriate remedies,
10 including injunctive, declaratory or other equitable relief.

11 37. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the class because of
12 the similarity, uniformity, and common purpose of Defendant's conduct. Each class member has
13 sustained, and will continue to sustain injuries in the same manner as a result of Defendant's
14 conduct. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of himself and all
15 members of the class. Plaintiff is advancing the same theory of calculating damages on behalf of
16 himself and all members of the class.

17 38. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the
18 members of the class. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because his interests
19 coincide with, and are not antagonistic to, the interests of the members of the Class he seeks to
20 represent. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in both consumer protection
21 and class litigation.

22 39. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
23 adjudication of this controversy. The expense and burden of individual litigation would make it
24 impracticable or impossible for proposed class members to prosecute their claims individually. It
25 would thus be virtually impossible for the class, on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress
26 for the wrongs done to them. Furthermore, even if class members could afford such
27 individualized litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation would create the
28 danger of inconsistent or contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts.

1 Individualized litigation would also increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court
2 system from the issues raised by this action. By contrast, the class action device provides the
3 benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single proceeding, economies of scale, and
4 comprehensive supervision by a single court, affords due process to Defendant, and presents no
5 unusual management difficulties under the circumstances here.

6 40. The class also may be certified because Defendant has acted or refused to act on
7 grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final declaratory and/or
8 injunctive relief with respect to the members of the class as a whole.

9 41. Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive and equitable relief on behalf
10 of the entire class, on grounds generally applicable to the entire class, to enjoin and prevent
11 Defendant from engaging in the acts described.

12 42. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that RHI's failure to
13 provide him the required pre-adverse action notice and subsequent adverse action notice was not
14 an isolated occurrence, but was the direct result of RHI's customary business practices. On
15 information and belief, as a matter of nation-wide policy and practice, RHI regularly fails to
16 provide consumers with the required pre-adverse action notices and subsequent adverse action
17 notices as required by the FCRA.

18 43. RHI's practices and procedures described herein affected and continue to affect
19 Plaintiff and other consumers.

20 44. There is a significant community of interest among the Class members, as there are
21 questions of law and fact common to the Class that predominate over any questions affecting only
22 individual Class Members.

23 45. The statutory and punitive damages sought by each member are such that
24 individual prosecution would prove burdensome and expensive given the complex and extensive
25 litigation necessitated by RHI's conduct. It would be virtually impossible for the members of the
26 Class individually to redress effectively the wrongs done to them.

27 ///

28 ///

1 violation per Class member, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a);

2 3. Punitive damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2);

3 4. Costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and § 1681o; and

4 5. Declaring that Defendant's conduct violates the FCRA and enjoining such future
5 violations; and

6 6. Such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

7
8 Respectfully submitted,

9 Dated: October 20, 2016

CHAVEZ & GERTLER LLP

10
11 By: /s/ Christian Schreiber

12 Christian Schreiber

13 Attorneys for Plaintiff Thomas Black and the
14 Proposed Class

15 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

16 Plaintiff requests a jury trial for any and all causes of action for which a trial by jury is
17 permitted by law.

18
19 Respectfully submitted,

20 Dated: October 20, 2016

CHAVEZ & GERTLER LLP

21
22 By: /s/ Christian Schreiber

23 Christian Schreiber

24 Attorneys for Plaintiff Thomas Black and the
25 Proposed Class

JS-CAND 44 (Rev. 07/16)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

THOMAS BLACK, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Cuyahoga, Ohio
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Mark A. Chavez, Jonathan E. Gertler, Christian Schreiber,
Chavez & Gertler LLP, 42 Miller Ave., Mill Valley, CA 94941
Tel: (415) 381-5599

DEFENDANTS

ROBERT HALF INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware Corporation

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant San Mateo County, California
(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
- 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- 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)

	PTF	DEF	PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

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

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER/STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC § 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395M) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC § 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State 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):
15 U.S.C. § 1681b
Brief description of cause:
Violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND SAN JOSE EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE: 10/20/2016

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD:



INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), 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.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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-CAND 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.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. 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-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: "the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated."

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: [Robert Half International Facing FCRA Class Action](#)
