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2	richard@lozeaudrury.com Rebecca Davis (SBN 271662) rebecca@lozeaudrury.com Lozeau Drury LLP						
3							
4	410 12th Street, Suite 250 Oakland, California 94607						
5	Tel: 510-836-4200 Fax: 510-836-4205						
6							
7	[Additional counsel appearing on signature page]						
8	Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class						
9	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
10	FOR THE NORTHERN DI	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
11	CARLA VARIO, individually and on behalf						
12	of all others similarly situated,						
13	Plaintiff,	Case No.					
14	V.	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT					
15	UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a Delaware corporation,	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED					
16	Defendant.						
17							
18	1. Plaintiff Carla Vario ("Vario" or '	"Plaintiff") brings this Class Action Complaint					
19	against Defendant Uber Technologies, Inc. ("Def	fendant" or "Uber") to stop its practice of sending					
20	unsolicited text messages to cellular telephones after the cellphone owner opted-out of the receipt						
21	of additional messages, and obtain redress for all persons similarly injured by its conduct.						
22	Plaintiff, for her Complaint, alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to herself and her own						
23	acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including						
24	investigation conducted by her attorneys.						
25	PAR	<u>TTIES</u>					
26	2. Plaintiff Carla Vario is a natural person over the age of eighteen (18) who resides						
27	in New Port Richey, Pasco County, Florida.						

3. Defendant Uber Technologies, Inc. is a corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware whose primary place of business and corporate headquarters is located at 1455 Market Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco, California 94103.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

- 4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as the action arises under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA"), 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq., a federal statute. This Court also has jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because the alleged Class consists of over 100 persons, there is minimal diversity, and the claims of the class members when aggregated together exceeds \$5 million. Further, none of the exceptions to CAFA apply.
- 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Uber and venue is proper in this District because it solicits significant business in this District, is registered to do business in this District, is headquartered in this District, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District.

COMMON ALLEGATIONS OF FACT

- 6. Bulk text messaging, or SMS, has emerged as a direct method of communicating with consumers. The term "Short Message Service" or "SMS" is a messaging system that allows cellular telephone subscribers to use their cellular telephones to send and receive short text messages, usually limited to 160 characters. An SMS message is a text message call directed to a wireless device through the use of the telephone number assigned to the device.
- 7. When an SMS message call is successfully made, the recipient's cell phone rings or vibrates, alerting him or her that a call is being received. As cellular telephones are mobile and are frequently carried on their owner's person, calls to cellular telephones, including SMS messages, may be received by the called party virtually anywhere worldwide and instantaneously.
- 8. Defendant Uber is a peer-to-peer ridesharing service headquartered in San Francisco, California.

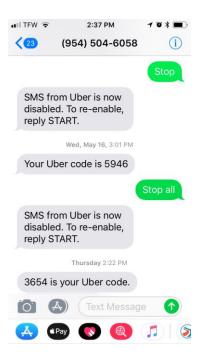
- 9. In an effort to effectuate Uber's business, Defendant utilizes bulk SMS messaging to reach consumers.
- 10. Defendant made, or had made on its behalf, the same (or substantially the same) text messages calls *en masse* to thousands of cellular telephone numbers throughout the United States, using the same number even after such persons replied "Stop".
- 11. In sending the text messages at issue in this Complaint, Defendant utilized an automatic telephone dialing system. Specifically, the hardware and software used by Defendant (or its agent) has the capacity to store, produce, and dial random or sequential numbers, and/or receive and store lists of telephone numbers, and to dial such numbers, *en masse*, in an automated fashion without human intervention. Defendant's automated dialing equipment includes features substantially similar to a predictive dialer, inasmuch as it is capable of making numerous text message calls simultaneously (all without human intervention).
 - 12. The problem for Uber is that it fails to properly honor opt-out requests.
- 13. That is, Uber continues to send unauthorized SMS messages to cellular subscribers who have expressly "opted-out" or requested not to receive text messages by responding "STOP" or with similar commands. Any SMS text message (other than a final, one-time confirmation text message confirming the recipient's desire to not receive such messages) sent to a cellular subscriber after receiving an express STOP or similar request was sent without prior express consent in violation of the TCPA.
- 14. The FCC has made clear that companies must provide an opt-out mechanism in their text messages and that—at most—a single text may be sent after the consumer exercises his/her right to opt out confirming the opt out. *See* In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Declaratory Ruling as to Petition of SoundBite Communications, Inc., CG Docket No. 20–278 (Nov. 29, 2012) ("SoundBite Ruling"); *see also Gager v. Dell Fin. Servs., LLC*, 727 F.3d 265, 272 (3d Cir. 2013) ("In sum, we find that the TCPA provides consumers with the right to revoke their prior express consent to be contacted on

cellular phones by autodialing systems."); see also Munro v. King Broad. Co., No. C13-1308JLR, 2013 WL 6185233, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 26, 2013) ("[T]he weight of authority suggests that consent may be revoked under the TCPA and that if messages continue after consent is revoked, those messages violate the TCPA.") (unpublished decision) (collecting cases).

- 15. Notwithstanding such authorities, Defendant ignores the FCC and industry guidelines and instead fails to honor requests by consumers to opt-out or unsubscribe to the SMS text messages.
- 16. Despite receiving multiple express "STOP" requests from Plaintiff and other cellular subscribers, Defendant continues to send automated text messages to these subscribers.
- 17. Defendant knows or acts in conscious disregard of the fact that its SMS text messages to these cellular subscribers are unauthorized. "STOP" requests are, by design, sent to Defendant thereby directly informing (and at the very least putting on actual and constructive notice) Defendant that any subsequent messages are unauthorized. Ultimately, consumers are forced to bear the costs and annoyance of receiving these unsolicited and unauthorized text messages.

FACTS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF

- 18. In or around April 2018, Plaintiff Vario began receiving text messages on her cellular telephone from Uber, which purported to convey a code.
- 19. In an effort to end the persistent transmission of text messages from Uber, Plaintiff replied "Stop."
- 20. Thereafter, Defendant responded by acknowledging the stop request by stating "SMS from Uber is now disabled. To re-enable, reply START." Plaintiff never replied START to re-enable.



- 21. Later the same day, Uber sent additional text messages to Plaintiff, again providing her with an "Uber code."
- 22. Plaintiff continued to receive virtually identical text messages, which were sent for a commercial purpose, on a daily basis. The messages advertised Uber's ride-sharing services and provided a code for the use/accessing of such services.
- 23. Every text message was sent from the telephone number 954-504-6058, which is owned by Defendant or its agent.
- 24. Despite repeated attempts to opt-out of future text messages—including various opt-out words, such as "Stop," "Stop all," and "Sms off"—Defendant, despite acknowledging the opt-out requests, refused to end the transmission of text messages.
- 25. By continuing to make unauthorized text message calls as alleged herein, Uber has caused Plaintiff and other consumers actual harm and cognizable legal injury. This includes the aggravation, nuisance, and invasion of privacy that results from the receipt of such unwanted text messages in addition to a loss of value realized for the monies consumers paid to their wireless carriers for the receipt of such text messages. Furthermore, the text messages interfered with

Plaintiff's and the other Class members' use and enjoyment of their cellphones, including the related data, software, and hardware components. The text messages were annoying and persisted despite being told to Stop. Defendant also caused substantial injury to their phones by causing wear and tear on their property, consuming battery life, interfering with their use and enjoyment, and appropriating cellular minutes and data.

- 26. In the present case, a consumer could be subjected to multiple unsolicited text message advertisements given the fact that Defendant does not provide any functioning mechanism to opt-out and, thus, fails to honor validly submitted opt-out requests.
- 27. Having tried to no avail to get the messages to stop, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and a class of similarly situated individuals, brings suit under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*—which prohibits unsolicited voice and text calls to cell phones—to end the unlawful conduct of Defendant.
- 28. On behalf of the Class, Plaintiff also seeks an injunction requiring Defendant to cease all wireless spam activities and an award of statutory damages to the class members, together with costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

29. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and Rule 23(b)(3) on behalf of herself and the Class defined as follows:

Replied Stop Class: All persons in the United States who (1) from August 18, 2017 through the date notice is sent to the Class; (2) received at least one text message on their cellular telephone, (3) from Defendant, or a third person acting on behalf of Defendant, (4) replied to the text message with the words STOP, END, CANCEL, or similar language, and (5) thereafter received at least one additional text message to their same cellular telephone number other than a message simply confirming their opt-out request.

30. The following people are excluded from the Class: (1) any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this action and members of their families; (2) Defendant, Defendant's subsidiaries, parents, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest and its current or former employees, officers and directors; (3) persons who

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properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the Class; (4) persons whose claims in this matter have been finally adjudicated on the merits or otherwise released; (5) Plaintiff's counsel and Defendant's counsel; and (6) the legal representatives, successors, and assignees of any such excluded persons. Plaintiff anticipates the need to amend the class definition following appropriate discovery.

- 31. **Numerosity:** The exact number of members within the Class is unknown and not available to Plaintiff at this time, but it is clear that individual joinder is impracticable. On information and belief, Defendant has placed text messages to thousands of consumers who fall into the defined Class. The exact number of members of the Class can only be identified through Defendant's records.
- 32. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of other members of the Class, in that Plaintiff and the members of the Class sustained damages arising out of Defendant's uniform wrongful conduct.
- 33. Adequate Representation: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class actions. Plaintiff and her counsel have no interests antagonistic to those of the Class, and Defendant has no defenses unique to Plaintiff.
- 34. **Commonality and Predominance:** There are several questions of law and fact common to the claims of Plaintiff and the Class, and those questions predominate over any questions that may affect individual members of the Class. Common questions for the Class include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:
 - (a) Whether Defendant's conduct violated the TCPA;
 - Whether members of the Class are entitled to treble damages based on the (b) willfulness of Defendant's conduct; and
 - (c) Whether Defendant systematically sent text messages to consumers after they opted-out of the receipt of further text messages by responding Stop.

35. **Conduct Similar Towards All Class Members:** By committing the acts set forth in this pleading, Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds substantially similar towards all members of the Class so as to render final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief appropriate so as to warrant certification under Rule 23(b)(2).

36. **Superiority & Manageability:** This case is also appropriate for class certification under Rule 23(b)(3) because class proceedings are superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Joinder of all parties is impracticable, and the damages suffered by the individual members of the Class will likely be relatively small, especially given the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex litigation necessitated by Defendant's actions. Thus, it would be virtually impossible for the individual members of the Class to obtain effective relief from Defendant's misconduct. Even if members of the Class could sustain such individual litigation, it would still not be preferable to a class action, because individual litigation would increase the delay and expense to all parties due to the complex legal and factual controversies presented in this Complaint. By contrast, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single Court. Economies of time, effort and expense will be fostered and uniformity of decisions ensured. Also, there are no pending governmental actions against Defendant for the same conduct.

CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq. (On behalf of Plaintiff and the Replied Stop Class)

- 37. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 38. Defendant sent unsolicited and unwanted text message advertisements to telephone numbers belonging to Plaintiff and the other members of the Replied Stop Class on their cellular telephones after the recipient informed Defendant that s/he no longer wished to receive text messages from Defendant.

- 39. Defendant sent the text messages using equipment that had the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called using a random or sequential number generator, and/or receive and store lists of phone numbers, and to dial such numbers, en masse, without human intervention. That is, Defendant utilized equipment that sent the text messages to Plaintiff and other members of the Replied Stop Class simultaneously and without human intervention.
- 40. The text messages to Plaintiff and the Replied Stop Class were sent after any supposed consent had been expressly revoked by responding with an opt-out request, such as STOP, END, CANCEL, or similar language. This alone violates the TCPA.
- 41. Additionally, Defendant's supposed opt-out mechanism is not cost free. Among other things, it requires the transmission of data from the user's cell phone that results in a reduction of the user's allowable data.
 - 43. Based on such conduct, Defendant has violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).
- 44. As a result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and the other members of the Replied Stop Class are each entitled to, under section 227(b)(3)(B), a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation of such act.
- 45. Defendant's conduct was willful. Defendant had amble notice of the Stop requests and even confirmed the receipt of said requests. Thus, in the event that the Court determines that Defendant's conduct was willful and knowing, it may, under section 227(b)(3)(C), treble the amount of statutory damages recoverable by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Carla Vario, on behalf of herself and the Class, prays for the following relief:

A. An order certifying the Class as defined above, appointing Plaintiff Vario as the representative of the Class, and appointing her counsel as Class Counsel;

1	В.	An award of actual monetary loss from such violations or the sum of five				
2	hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each violation, whichever is greater all to be paid into a					
3	common fund for the benefit of the Plaintiff and the Class Members;					
4	C.	An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the				
5	TCPA					
6	D.	An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, were willful,				
7	and awarding	and awarding treble damages;				
8	E.	A declaratory judgment that Defendant's telephone calling equipment				
9	constitutes an automatic telephone dialing system under the TCPA;					
10	F.	An injunction requiring Defendant to cease all unsolicited calling activities				
11	and otherwise protecting the interests of the Class;					
12	G.	An award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to be paid out of the				
13	common fund prayed for above; and					
14	H.	Such other and further relief that the Court deems reasonable and just.				
15	JURY DEMAND					
16	Plaintiff requests a trial by jury of all claims that can be so tried.					
17						
18		Respectfully submitted,				
19	Dated: June 27, 2018	·				
20		others similarly situated,				
21		By: s/ Rebecca Davis				
22		One of Plaintiff's Attorneys				
23		Richard T. Drury (SBN 163559) richard@lozeaudrury.com				
24		Rebecca Davis (SBN 271662) rebecca@lozeaudrury.com				
25		Lozeau Drury LP 410 12th Street, Suite 250				
26		Oakland, California 94607 Tel: 510-836-4200				
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8	
9	Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class
10	* Pro Hac Vice admission to be sought
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Case 3:18-cv-03829 CPOCLIME of $\frac{1}{2}$ Filed 06/27/18 Page 1 of 2

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		DEFENDANTS								
Carla Vario, indivisimilarly situated,	Carla Vario, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,									
(b) County of Residence of	of First Listed Plaintiff Pasco County, FL		County of Residence	of Residence of First Listed Defendant						
(EX	(CEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)		(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)							
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, A	Address, and Telephone Number)		NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED. Attorneys (If Known)							
•	P 410 12th Street, Suite 250	0, Oakland,								
California 94607. (510) 836-4200										
II. BASIS OF JURISDIC	CTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)			ICIPAL PARTIES (Place of						
_	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)		(For Diversity Cases Only) PTF DEF and One Box for Defendant) PTF DEF							
Plaintiff			of This State	1 Incorporated or Princip of Business In This Sta	pal Place 4 4					
2 U.S. Government Defendant			of Another State	2 Incorporated and Princo of Business In Another	cipal Place 5 5					
NATURE OF CHIE		Citizen o Foreign	or Subject of a Country	3 Soreign Nation	6 6					
IV. NATURE OF SUIT CONTRACT	(Place an "X" in One Box Only) TORTS	FO	ORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES					
110 Insurance 120 Marine		AL INJURY 625	5 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881	422 Appeal 28 USC § 158 423 Withdrawal	375 False Claims Act 376 Qui Tam (31 USC					
130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument	315 Airplane Product Produ Liability 367 Health	•	Other Other	28 USC § 157	§ 3729(a)) 400 State Reapportionment					
150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits	320 Assault, Libel & Pharma	aceutical al Injury		PROPERTY RIGHTS 820 Copyrights	410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking					
151 Medicare Act	330 Federal Employers' Produc	ct Liability		830 Patent	450 Commerce					
152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans	Liability 368 Asbest 340 Marine Injury	Product		840 Trademark	460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and					
(Excludes Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment	345 Marine Product Liabil Liability PERSONAL		LABOR Fair Labor Standards	SOCIAL SECURITY 861 HIA (1395ff)	Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit					
of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits	350 Motor Vehicle 370 Other 355 Motor Vehicle 371 Truth	Fraud	Act Labor/Management	862 Black Lung (923) 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commodities/					
190 Other Contract	Product Liability 380 Other	Personal	Relations	864 SSID Title XVI	Exchange					
195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise	360 Other Personal Proper Injury 385 Proper		Railway Labor Act Family and Medical	865 RSI (405(g))	890 Other Statutory Actions 891 Agricultural Acts					
	362 Personal Injury - Product Medical Malpractice	et Liability	Leave Act Other Labor Litigation		893 Environmental Matters 895 Freedom of Information					
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS PRISONER	PETITIONS 791	Employee Retirement	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	Act					
210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure	440 Other Civil Rights Habeas Co	•	Income Security Act	870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	896 Arbitration 899 Administrative Procedure					
230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 240 Torts to Land	442 Employment 510 Motion Senten			871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC § 7609	Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision					
245 Tort Product Liability	Accommodations 530 Genera	al		20 OSC § 7009	950 Constitutionality of					
290 All Other Real Property	445 Amer. w/Disabilities— 535 Death Employment Other:		IMMIGRATION 2 Naturalization Application		State Statutes					
	446 Amer. w/Disabilities- 540 Manda	amus & Other 465	Other Immigration							
	Other 550 Civil F 448 Education 555 Prison		Actions							
	560 Civil I Condit	Detainee— tions of								
	Confin	nement								
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only) 1 Original Proceeding State Court State Court Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer 5 Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer 6 Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer 1 S Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer 2 S Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer 2 S Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer 2 S Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer 3 S Mu										
	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under whi	ich you are filing (D		tes unless diversity):						
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	47 U.S.C. 227, et seq.									
	Brief description of cause: Violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act - unlawful text message calls									
VII. REQUESTED IN CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. JURY DEMAND: ▼ Yes No										
VIII. RELATED CASE(S),										
IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)										
		*	MOAIZI AND ES	ANTOCE EDIDERA	MOZINI ENZUL E					
(Place an "X" in One Box Onl		N FRANCISCO			-MCKINLEYVILLE					
DATE: 06/27/2018	SIGNAT	URE OF ATTO	DRNEY OF RECORD	D: /s/ Rebecca Davis						

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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) <u>United States defendant</u>. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 - (3) <u>Federal question</u>. 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) <u>Diversity of citizenship.</u> 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) <u>Original Proceedings</u>. 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) <u>Transferred from Another District</u>. 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.
 - <u>Please note that there is no Origin Code 7</u>. 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. <u>Brief Description</u>: 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.
 - <u>Jury Demand</u>. 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: <u>Class Action Alleges Uber Fails to Honor Text Message Opt-Out Requests</u>