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12 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Putative Class*

13
14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15 WINIFREDO HERRERA and MACARIA)
16 HERRERA, on behalf of themselves and all)
17 others similarly situated,)

18 Plaintiffs,)

19 v.)

20 CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS LTD., a)
21 Foreign Corporation,)

22 Defendant.)
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Case No.: 3:20-cv-03019

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. Plaintiffs Winifredo Herrera and Macaria Herrera (“Plaintiffs”), by and through her their
3 counsel, file this Class Action Complaint against Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. (“Defendant” or “Cathay
4 Pacific” on behalf of themselves and on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals, and allege,
5 upon personal knowledge as to their own actions, and upon investigation of counsel as to all other
6 matters, as follows:

7 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

8 2. In the midst of the greatest public health and economic crisis in living memory,
9 Defendant, a massive transnational air carrier, has sought to shift its losses onto its innocent passengers,
10 furthering the financial hardship endured by people across the country.

11 3. Each of Defendant’s airfare tickets encompasses a contractual agreement between it and
12 its passengers. That agreement gives passengers the right to a refund if their flight is cancelled.

13 4. With mounting cancellations due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Defendant has sought to
14 refrain from paying out the refunds for cancelled flights to which its passengers are entitled.

15 5. Plaintiffs brings this action on behalf of themselves and a class of similarly situated
16 individuals who were deprived of refunds for cancelled flights.

17 6. Defendant has quietly sought to force its passengers to endure the financial losses that its
18 own contract created for it in the entirely foreseeable scenario that world occurrences would disrupt the
19 domestic travel industry.

20 7. Defendant’s uniform conduct is equally applicable to the class. Plaintiffs bring this class
21 action against Defendant for breach of contract and seeks an order requiring Defendant to, among other
22 things: (1) refrain from issuing coupons in lieu of refunds to any Class member who has not requested
23 coupons; and (2) pay damages and/or restitution to Plaintiffs and Class members.

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The
26 amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000 and is a
27 class action in which there are numerous class members who are citizens of states different from
28 Defendant, a citizen of a foreign state.

1 9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it conducts significant,
2 substantial, and not-isolated business activities in California and a substantial portion of the acts
3 complained of took place in California.

4 10. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California because Defendant conducts
5 business in this District and many of the events that gave rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this
6 District.

7 **PARTIES**

8 11. Plaintiffs Winifredo Herrera and Macaria Herrera are individuals and are for
9 jurisdictional purposes citizens of the State of California.

10 12. Defendant Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. is a foreign corporation organized under the laws
11 of Hong Kong with its principal place of business located in Hong Kong.

12 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

13 13. Cathay Pacific is a transcontinental airline company that offers passenger services to
14 customers to more than 190 destinations, with more than 8,000 regular routes spanning five continents,
15 including Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, and South America.

16 14. Cathay Pacific carries an average of more than one million passengers each month.

17 15. Defendant's flight network includes regular routes to numerous destinations in the United
18 States, including Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Newark, San Francisco, Seattle, and
19 Washington D.C.

20 16. Defendant's regular routes include multiple flights departing from and arriving at the San
21 Francisco International Airport, which is located in the Northern District of California.

22 17. Defendant offers and sells flight tickets directly to customers, who make monetary
23 payments to Defendant in exchange for a selected flight itinerary that conforms to customer's specifically
24 selected travel schedule.

25 18. Defendant also sells flight tickets through third-party websites and travel agents.

26 19. Defendant collects passenger identification information as part of each ticket sale,
27 including name, address, and telephone information, and each ticket purchased guarantees customers a
28 seat on a specific, scheduled flight departing at a specific time from a specific airport.

1 20. As part of each ticket purchase, Defendant makes a promise and warranty to customers
2 that in the event of a flight cancellation or substantially interrupted flight, customers are entitled to a full
3 cash refund.

4 20. Defendant’s General Conditions of Carriage state that “[w]here we fail to provide
5 carriage in accordance with your contract with us, or where you request a voluntary change of your
6 arrangements, we will refund any unused Ticket or portion thereof[.]”¹

7 21. For involuntary refunds, Defendant warrants that “[i]f we cancel a flight, [or] fail to
8 operate a flight reasonably according to schedule ... the amount of the refund shall be:

- 9 a) If no portion of the Ticket has been used, an amount equal to the fare paid;
- 10 b) If a portion of the ticket has been used the refund will be the higher of:
 - 11 i. The one way fare (less applicable discounts and charges) from point of
 - 12 interruption to destination or point of next stopover, or
 - 13 ii. The difference between the fare paid and the fare for the transportation used.”

14 22. Defendant’s contract of carriage does not promise, permit, or require the issuance of any
15 vouchers or coupons lieu of monetary refunds in the event of cancellation.

16 23. Under U.S. law, 49 U.S.C.S. 41712 prohibits unfair or deceptive practices in the air
17 carrier industry and “since at least the time of an Industry Letter of July 15, 1996 ... the [DOT’s] Aviation
18 Enforcement Office has advised carriers that refusing to refund a non-refundable fare when a flight is
19 cancelled and the passenger wishes to cancel is a violation” of that section. Enhancing Airline Passenger
20 Protections, 76 Fed. Reg. 23110-01, 23129.

21 24. As part of each ticket purchase, Defendant made a promise and warranty to customers
22 that in the event of a flight cancellation or substantially interrupted flight, customers are entitled to a full
23 monetary refund.

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¹ <https://www.cathaypacific.com/content/dam/cx/legal-and-privacy/ka-general-conditions-of-carriage-for-passengers-baggage-en.pdf> (last visited April 30, 2020).

Defendant's Response to the Covid-19 Pandemic

1
2 25. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Covid-19 virus a public
3 health emergency of international concern.

4 26. As of late-February, Covid-19 confirmed cases in the United States were detected and
5 exponentially increasing, including cases that were not caused by recent international travel but through
6 community spread.

7 27. On March 11, 2020, the WHO officially declared Covid-19 a global pandemic.

8 28. Throughout March, daily cases of Covid-19 were increasing dramatically as well, in
9 addition to many of the countries where Defendant offers air travel services.

10 29. As part of each ticket purchase, Defendant made a promise and warranty to customers
11 that in the event of a flight cancellation or substantially interrupted flight, customers are entitled to a full
12 cash refund.

13 30. Across the United States, state and local governments began issuing shelter-in-place
14 orders that specifically prohibited non-essential travel, specifically including air travel because of the
15 extraordinary risk that air travel presented to the ability to strictly adhere to social distancing standards
16 and avoid inter-community and inter-state travel—both of which threatened to dramatically increase the
17 spread of the virus.

18 31. The U.S. Federal Government issued social distancing guidelines that further warned of
19 the substantial risks of human-to-human and community spread of the virus, and air travel was clearly
20 discouraged.

21 32. It was entirely known and foreseeable to Defendant that many of its previously scheduled
22 flights, arriving in and departing from the United States, would need to be cancelled in order to protect
23 the public from a catastrophic infection spread and loss of life and respond to the dramatically decreased
24 demand for air travel.

25 33. Yet, Defendant quietly ceased honoring contractual agreements with customers,
26 including Plaintiffs and the putative class, by discontinuing full monetary refunds for cancelled and
27 substantially rescheduled flights.

1 34. Instead of providing an automatic refund, as promised, Defendant requires its customers
2 to navigate through its website, including by using login information and password, merely to request a
3 refund.

4 35. Defendant has erected numerous additional bureaucratic barriers which prevent many
5 passengers from receiving a monetary refund, or even a flight credit, ensuring a windfall to Defendant
6 because it knows many customers will be unable to successfully complete the refund request process.

7 36. Upon refund requests, Defendant is uniformly denying refunds to customers and forcing
8 them to accept expiring flight credits.

9 37. Defendant also set harsh and untenable expiration dates on the future credits, permitting
10 the company to receive a windfall because many passengers will not redeem the credits.

11 38. The practice of offering expiring credits is particularly wrongful and inadequate during
12 the Covid-19 epidemic because it remains entirely unclear when international air travel will once again
13 be safe.

14 39. The future flight credits provide Defendant additional opportunities to charge service,
15 processing, baggage, and other fees that will ensure Defendant additional future profits—while retaining
16 Plaintiffs’ cash in the interim—substantially diminishing any value for Plaintiffs and the putative class.

17 40. Recognizing the abuse, and potential for abuse, by Defendant and other airline
18 companies, the United States Department of Transportation (“DOT”) was forced to step in to remind
19 Defendant that they remain under an obligation to provide passengers with their rights to a refund for a
20 cancelled flight resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic.

21 41. On April 3, 2020, the DOT issued a notice to remind carriers “that passengers should be
22 refunded promptly when their scheduled flights are cancelled or significantly delayed.” It notes that
23 “[a]lthough the COVID-19 public health emergency has had an unprecedented impact on air travel, the
24 airlines’ obligation to refund passengers for cancelled or significantly delayed flights remains
25 unchanged.”²

26
27
28 ² https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2020-04/Enforcement%20Notice%20Final%20April%203%202020_0.pdf (last accessed April 15, 2020).

1 42. The notice continues that:

2 [t]he Department is receiving an increasing number of complaints and inquiries from
3 ticketed passengers, including many with non-refundable tickets, who describe having
4 been denied refunds for flights that were cancelled or significantly delayed. In many of
5 these cases, the passengers stated that the carrier informed them that they would receive
6 vouchers or credits for future travel. But many airlines are dramatically reducing their
7 travel schedules in the wake of the COVID-19 public health emergency. As a result,
8 passengers are left with cancelled or significantly delayed flights and vouchers and
9 credits for future travel that are not readily usable.

10 Carriers have a longstanding obligation to provide a prompt refund to a ticketed
11 passenger when the carrier cancels the passenger's flight or makes a significant change
12 in the flight schedule and the passenger chooses not to accept the alternative offered by
13 the carrier.¹ The longstanding obligation of carriers to provide refunds for flights that
14 carriers cancel or significantly delay does not cease when the flight disruptions are
15 outside of the carrier's control (e.g., a result of government restrictions).² The focus is
16 not on whether the flight disruptions are within or outside the carrier's control, but rather
17 on the fact that the cancellation is through no fault of the passenger. Accordingly, the
18 Department continues to view any contract of carriage provision or airline policy that
19 purports to deny refunds to passengers when the carrier cancels a flight, makes a
20 significant schedule change, or significantly delays a flight to be a violation of the
21 carriers' obligation that could subject the carrier to an enforcement action.

22 ...
23 Specifically, the Aviation Enforcement Office will refrain from pursuing an enforcement
24 action against a carrier that provided passengers vouchers for future travel in lieu of
25 refunds for cancelled or significantly delayed flights during the COVID-19 public health
26 emergency so long as: (1) the carrier contacts, in a timely manner, the passengers
27 provided vouchers for flights that the carrier cancelled or significantly delayed to notify
28 those passengers that they have the option of a refund; (2) the carrier updates its refund
policies and contract of carriage provisions to make clear that it provides refunds to
passengers if the carrier cancels a flight or makes a significant schedule change; and (3)
the carrier reviews with its personnel, including reservationists, ticket counter agents,
refund personnel, and other customer service professionals, the circumstances under
which refunds should be made.

43. In addition to violation of its own contract of carriage, Defendant has failed to conform
to the April 3, 2020 DOT Notice and 49 U.S.C. 41712 and provide full refunds to its passengers.

44. Defendant has deprived Plaintiffs and the Class of the refunds to which they are entitled
by 1) failing to provide refunds to their credit or debit cards; 2) issuing coupons or vouchers in place of
refunds; 3) rendering it functionally impossible to specifically request refunds over vouchers/coupons
by inaccessibility of customer service, with wait times of more than two hours frequently reported; and/or
4) obscuring passengers' right to a monetary refund.

Plaintiffs' Use of Defendant's Services

45. On or about July of 2019, Plaintiffs purchased a ticket for Winifredo Herrera to travel from San Francisco to the Phillipines, departing in September of 2019 and returning in February 2020. The cost of this ticket was approximately \$1,000.

46. On or about July of 2019, Plaintiffs purchased a ticket for Macaria Herrera to travel from San Francisco to the Phillipines, departing in October of 2019 and returning in February 2020 on the same flight as Winifredo. The cost of this ticket was approximately \$700.

47. Defendant cancelled Plaintiffs' return flight to San Francisco in February 2020.

48. At the time of the flight cancellation, Defendant informed Ms. Herrera that the Herreras would receive a refund for their cancelled flight.

49. Mr. and Mrs. Herrera had to purchase replacement airfare on another airline to return to San Francisco at a cost of approximately \$700 per ticket.

50. Once they had returned home to the United States, the Herreras received an e-mail from Defendant stating that they would in fact only receive a voucher, and not a monetary refund.

51. The voucher that Defendant indicated it would provide would expire one year from the original date of purchase, such that Plaintiffs would need to use it by July of 2020 despite the continuing impacts of the global pandemic, particularly on international travel.

52. Plaintiffs have repeatedly attempted to contact Defendant regarding the refund that they are owed. Three e-mails from Mrs. Herrera to Defendant have gone unreturned.

I. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

53. Plaintiffs bring this class action under Rule 23 and seek certification of the claims and issues in this action pursuant to the applicable provisions of Rule 23. The proposed class is defined as:

All persons residing in the United States or its territories who purchased tickets for travel on a Cathay Pacific flight scheduled to operate from February 1, 2020 through the date of a class certification order, whose flight(s) were canceled by Cathay Pacific, and who were not provided a refund. Excluded from the Class are (a) any person who has specifically requested a coupon or voucher in lieu of a refund; (b) any person who requested and received alternative air transportation in lieu of a refund; (c) all persons who are employees, directors, officers, and agents of either Defendant; (d) governmental entities; and (e) the Court, the Court's immediate family, and Court staff.

1 54. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend or modify the Class definitions with greater
2 specificity or division into subclasses after having had an opportunity to conduct discovery.

3 55. Numerosity. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). Defendant carries over 10 million passengers per
4 year on tens of thousands of flights. A significant percentage of those flights during the class period have
5 been cancelled. At a minimum, there are tens of thousands of Class Members but very likely many more.
6 The exact size of the proposed class and the identity of all class members can be readily ascertained from
7 Defendant's records.

8 56. Commonality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) and (b)(3). There are questions of law and fact
9 common to the class, which questions predominate over any questions affecting only individual class
10 members. Common issues include:

- 11 A. Whether Defendant formed contracts with its passengers in selling them tickets
12 for air travel;
- 13 B. Whether Defendant's conduct breaches the terms of its contracts with its
14 passengers, including its Contract of Carriage and Terms of Service;
- 15 C. Whether Defendant is required to provide a refund, rather than an expiring
16 voucher, to passengers for cancelled flights.
- 17 D. The nature of the relief, including equitable relief, to which Plaintiffs and the class
18 are entitled.

19 57. Typicality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the
20 Class they seek to represent. Plaintiffs and all Class members were exposed to substantially similar
21 contracts, breaches, and sustained injuries arising out of and caused by Defendant's unlawful conduct.

22 58. Adequacy of Representation. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). Plaintiffs will fairly and
23 adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Further, Plaintiffs' counsel
24 is competent and experienced in litigating class actions.

25 59. Superiority. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). A class action is superior to any other available
26 means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The claims of Plaintiffs and individual
27 class members are small compared to the burden and expense that would be required to separately litigate
28 their claims against Defendant, and it would be impracticable for class members to seek redress

1 individually. Litigating claims individually would also be wasteful to the resources of the parties and
2 the judicial system and create the possibility of inconsistent or contradictory judgments. Class treatment
3 provides manageable judicial treatment which will bring an orderly and efficient conclusion to all claims
4 arising from Defendant's misconduct. Class certification is therefore appropriate under Rule 23(b)(3).

5 60. Class certification is also appropriate under Rule 23(b)(1), as the prosecution of separate
6 actions by individual members of the class would create the risk of adjudications with respect to
7 individual class members that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other
8 members not parties to the adjudication and substantially impair their ability to protect those interests.

9 61. Class certification is also appropriate under Rule 23(b)(2), as Defendant has acted and/or
10 refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making final injunctive relief or
11 corresponding declaratory relief appropriate for the class.

12 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **Breach of Contract**

14 62. Plaintiffs incorporate all preceding factual allegations as if fully set forth herein.

15 63. A contract was formed between Plaintiffs and Class members on the one hand and
16 Defendant on the other with respect to the purchase of airfare.

17 64. The contract was offered by Defendant and formed at the time Plaintiffs and the Class
18 accepted it by purchasing their tickets.

19 65. The contract that governs the transactions at issue in this case requires refunds for
20 cancelled flights where the passenger does not elect to take substitute transportation.

21 66. Plaintiffs and the Class performed their obligations under the contract.

22 67. Defendant breached the contract when they sought to provide coupons or vouchers in lieu
23 of refunds for passengers on canceled flights.

24 68. Defendant's breaches were willful and not the result of mistake or inadvertence.

25 69. As a result of Defendant's breach Plaintiffs and other Class members have been damaged
26 in an amount to be determined at trial.

27 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

28 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the class of similarly situated individuals,

1 requests the Court to:

2 (a) Certify the case as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil
3 Procedure, designate Plaintiffs as representatives of the class and designate counsel of record as class
4 counsel;

5 (b) Order Defendant to provide actual damages and equitable monetary relief (including
6 restitution) to Plaintiffs and class members and/or order Defendant to disgorge profits they realized as a
7 result of their unlawful conduct;

8 (c) Order Defendant to pay punitive damages, as allowable by law, to Plaintiffs and class
9 members;

10 (d) Declare Defendant's conduct unlawful and enter an order enjoining Defendant from
11 continuing to engage in the conduct alleged herein;

12 (e) For both pre and post-judgment interest at the maximum allowable rate on any amounts
13 awarded;

14 (f) For costs of the proceedings herein;

15 (g) For reasonable attorneys' fees as allowed by law; and

16 (h) Award such other relief as the Court deems appropriate under the circumstances.

17 **JURY DEMAND**

18 Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class of all others similarly situated, hereby demand
19 a trial by jury on all issues so triable pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

20 Dated: May 1, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

22 **AHDOOT & WOLFSON, PC**

23 /s/ Tina Wolfson

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Putative Class

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

WINIFREDO HERRERA and MACARIA HERRERA, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,

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

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

Tina Wolfson, Ahdoot & Wolfson, PC; 10728 Lindbrook Drive Los Angeles, CA 90024; T: (310) 474-9111

DEFENDANTS

CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS LTD., a Foreign Corporation,

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

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 X 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: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation.

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

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

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

- X 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)

Brief description of cause:

Breach of contract for failure to refund airline tickets for flights canceled as a result of COVID-19

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P.

DEMAND \$ 5,000,000

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X 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)

X SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND

SAN JOSE

EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 05/01/2020

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Tina Wolfson

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.