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Attorneys for Kylie Rodriguez, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF OREGON

PORTLAND DIVISION

KYLIE RODRIGUEZ, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

Case No.

COMPLAINT

v. **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.,

Defendant.

Plaintiff Kylie Rodriguez brings this action on behalf of herself, and all others similarly situated against AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. ("AMC" or "defendant"). Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of her counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to herself, which are based on personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Since January 1, 2026, defendant has been nickel-and-diming moviegoers on its website in violation of ORS 646A.087, which the Oregon legislature has designated an unlawful trade practice under Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices Act, ORS 646.608. Whenever a movie-goer selects a ticket on the website amctheatres.com, they are quoted a fee-less price, only to be ambushed by a "convenience fee" at guest checkout after clicking through the various screens required to make a purchase. Even worse, defendant puts its customers on a shot clock of seven minutes and tells them they need to decide quickly, because defendant cannot hold their seats open forever. This cheap trick has enabled defendant to swindle substantial sums of money from its customers.

2. To stop this hustle, Oregon passed its Pricing Transparency Law (ORS 646A.087), which provides that "[a] person that offers or sells goods or services online may not advertise, display or offer a price for the goods or services that does not include all fees or charges that a purchaser must pay to complete a transaction for the goods or services." *Id*. And

any service fee based on distance or a purchaser's selections that is excluded from the initial price "must" still be "disclose[d] … prominently" before the purchaser agrees to pay. *Id.* A violation of ORS 646A.087 is designated an unlawful trade practice under Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices Act, ORS 646.608(1)(cccc). This law went into effect January 1, 2026.

3. For these reasons, plaintiff seeks relief in this action individually, and on behalf of all other defendant ticket purchasers for film screenings in the state of Oregon for actual and/or statutory damages, reasonable attorneys' costs and fees, and injunctive relief under Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices Act, ORS 646.638.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), as modified by the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), because at least one member of the Class is a citizen of a different state than defendant, there are more than 100 members of the Class, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds $5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over defendant because defendant operates a website that sells tickets to movie screenings taking place in the State of Oregon, defendant operates two movie theatres in Oregon, and this suit arises from defendant's business activities in Oregon.

6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C § 1391 and in this division is proper because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in Washington County, Oregon.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Kylie Rodriguez is an individual consumer who, at all times material hereto, is a citizen and resident of Beaverton, Oregon. Plaintiff purchased one ticket to see a

movie at a cinema in defendant's AMC Progress Ridge 13 location in Oregon on June 29, 2026 through defendant's website, https://www.amctheatres.com. The transaction flow process she viewed on defendant's website was substantially similar to that as depicted in Figures 1 through 7 in this complaint.

8. Defendant AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Leawood, Kansas. Defendant sells movie tickets throughout the United States, including in the State of Oregon.

RELEVANT FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

9. When a movie-goer visits defendant's website, https://www.amctheatres.com, on the main page, they can select a movie, showtime, and theatre location for a particular screening, including those taking place in Oregon. *See* Figures 1 and 2, next page.

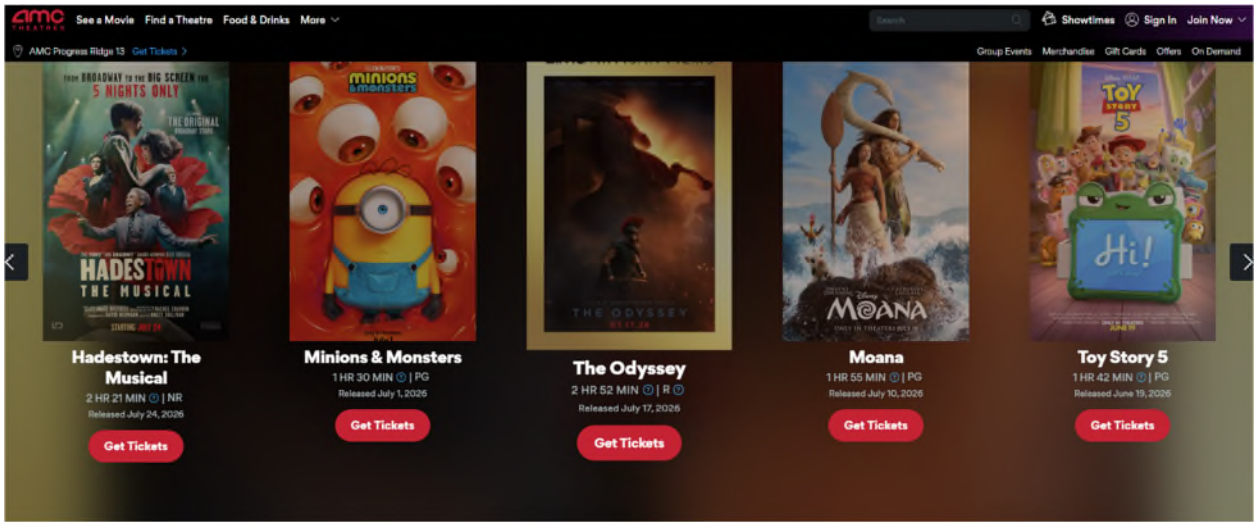


Figure 1

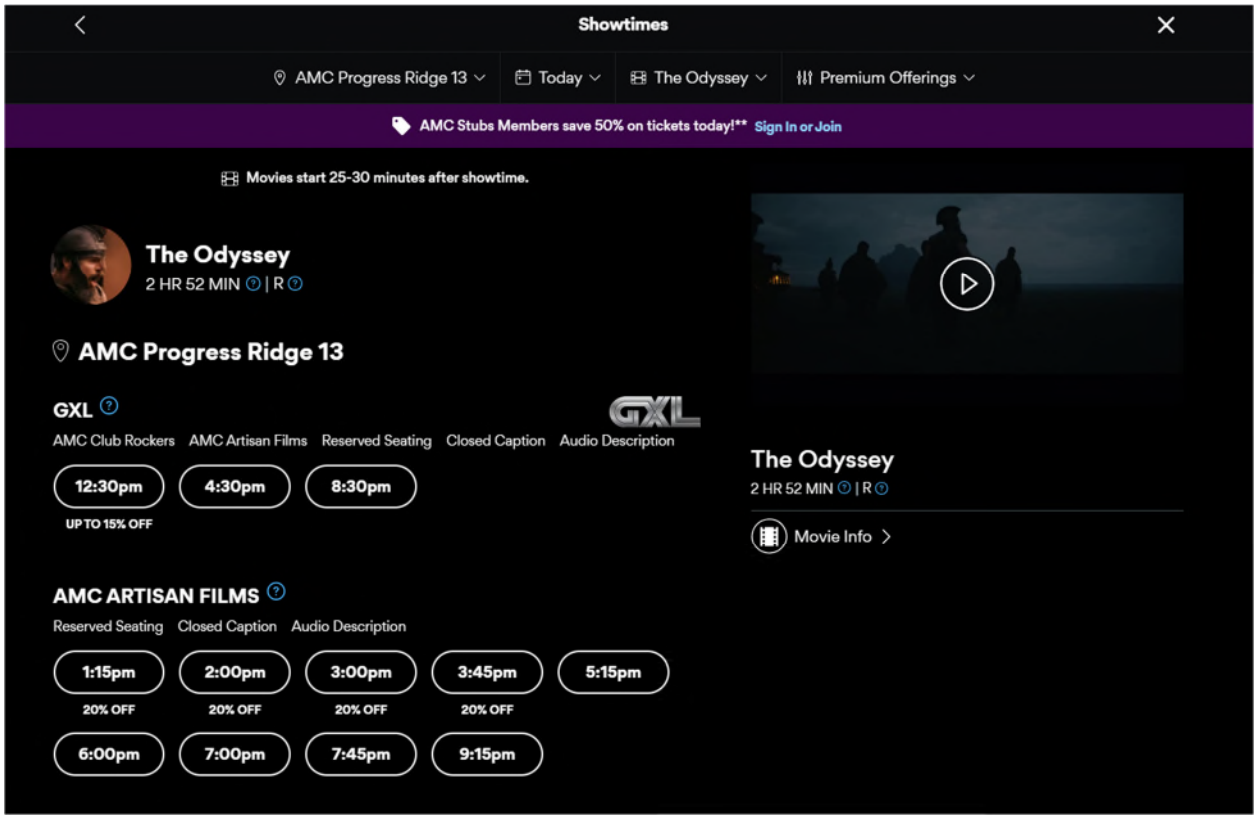


Figure 2

10. After a consumer selects a showtime at a particular theatre, the purchase process begins and they are prompted to select a seat. *See* Figure 3.

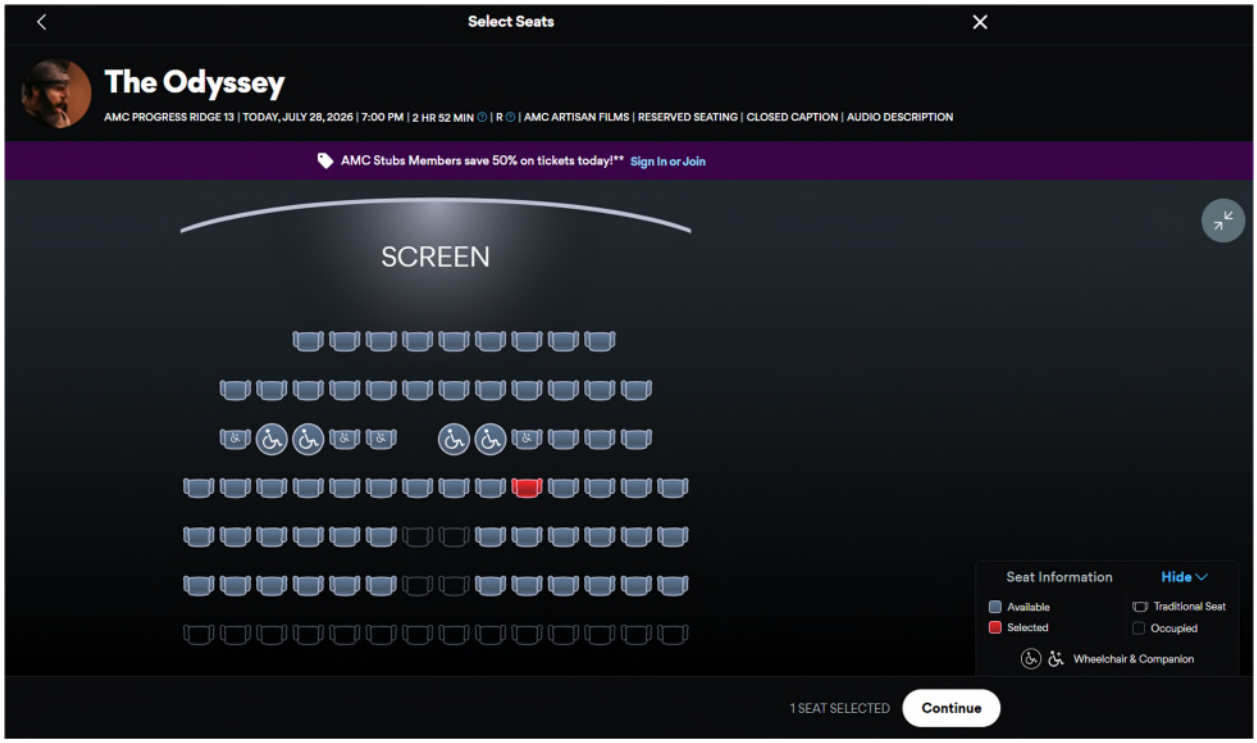


Figure 3

11. *After* a consumer selects the seat or seats they wish to purchase a ticket or tickets for, they can click the "Continue" button. After the consumer clicks that button, they are taken to the Ticket Selection screen. *See* Figure 4, next page. On this screen, the "total cost" of the ticket is never displayed, in violation of ORS 646A.087. *Id.* Instead, defendant quotes a $16.49 price excluding fees for an adult ticket.

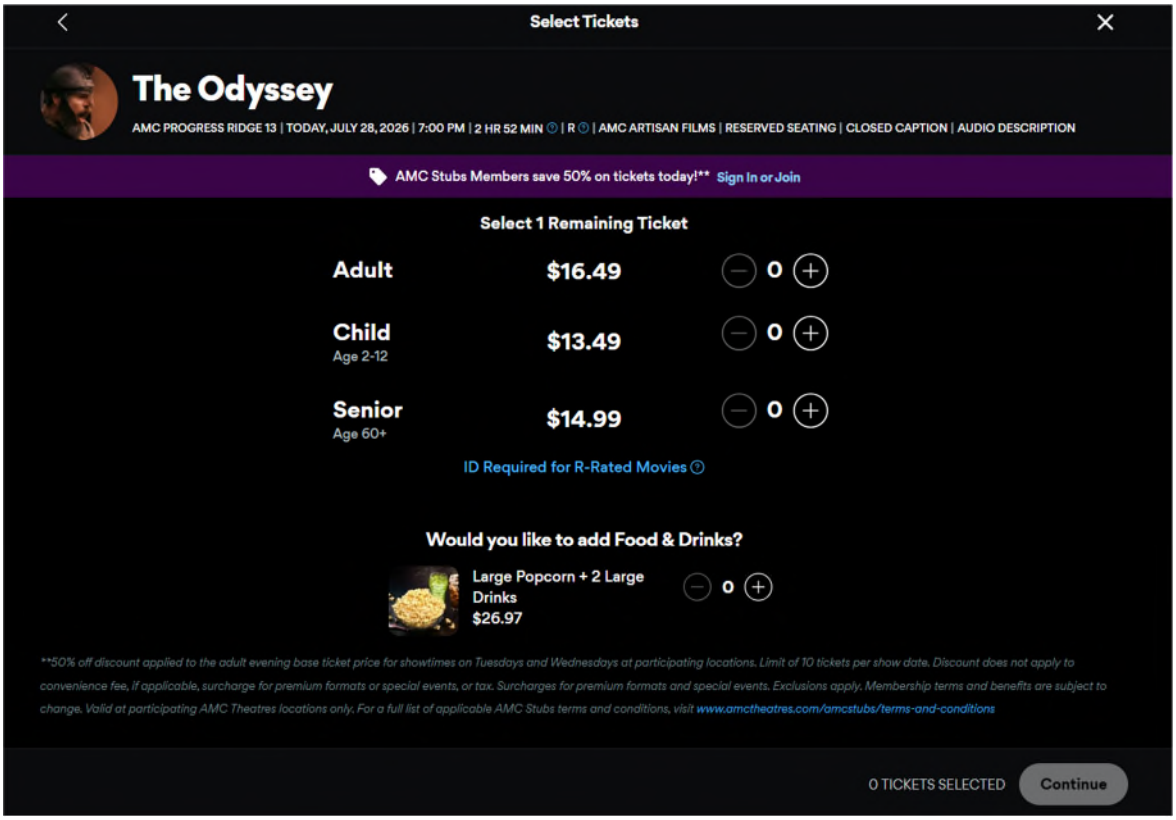


Figure 4

12. After the consumer clicks the "Continue" button on Figure 4, she is taken to an "Order Details" page that discloses a "$2.69 Convenience Fee" and an increased $19.18 total cost. *See* Figure 5, next page. A seven-minute timer on the upper right-hand side of the page emerges.

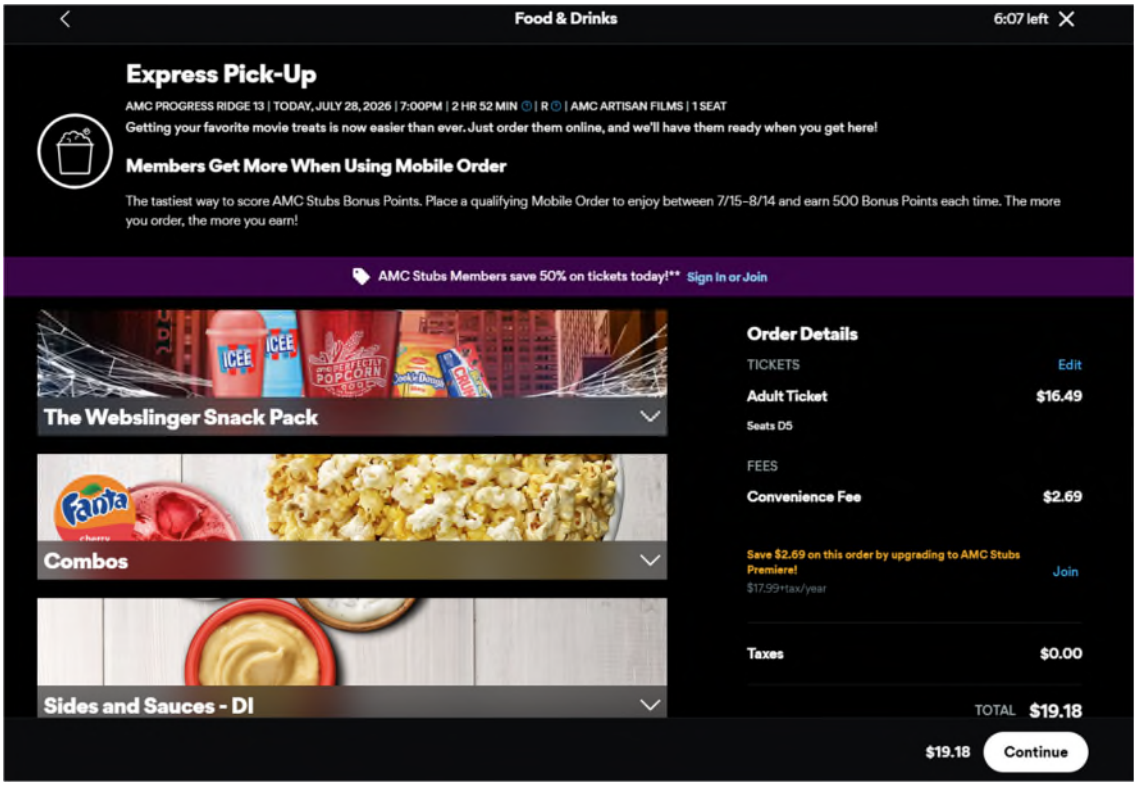


Figure 5

13. Consumers that click the "Continue" button are taken to a "Confirm Purchase" screen. Figures 6 and 7 show the screen at 100% resolution on a web browser.

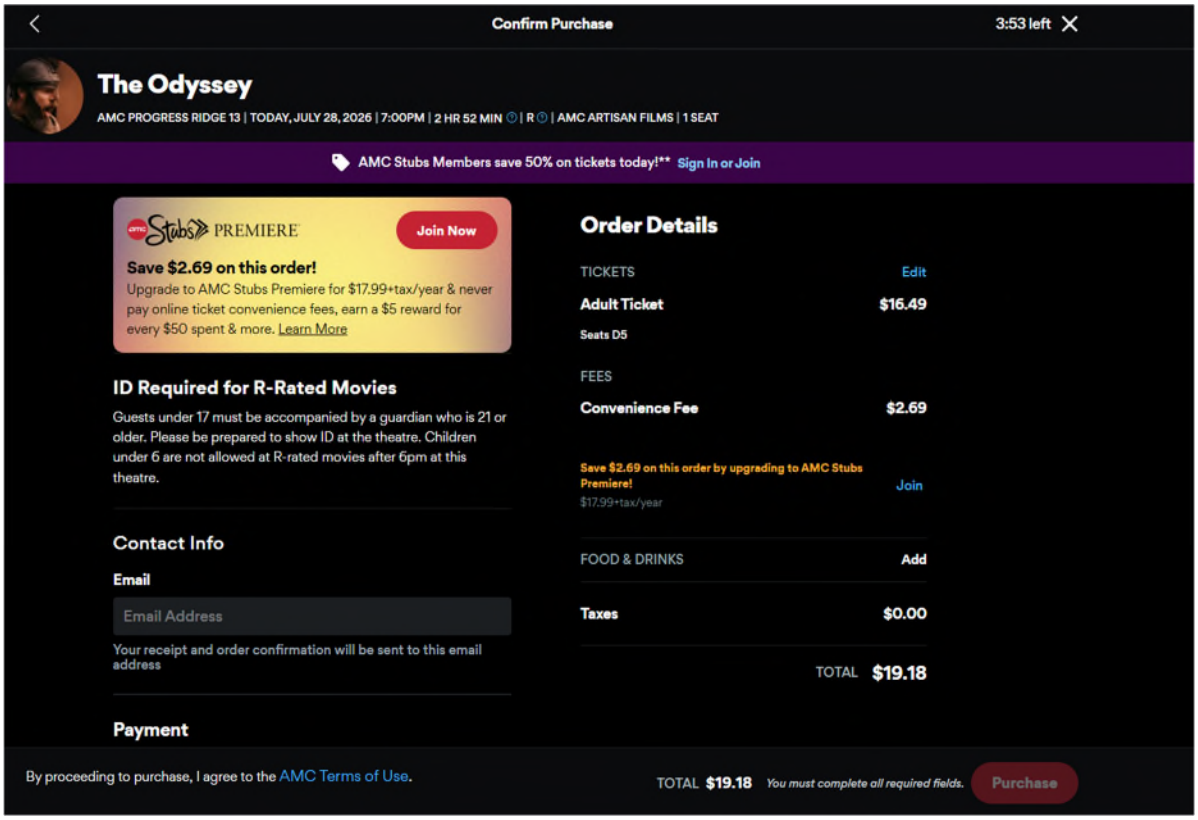


Figure 6

14. Once a consumer inputs their payment information and contact information, the "Purchase" button appearing on the right-hand side of a sliding bar at the bottom of the screen enlightens. Depending on the payment method selected, this button may either say "Purchase," "Pay with G Pay," or something similar. *See* Figure 7. A consumer is not required to scroll down to the bottom of the screen in order to click this button. Clicking the button on Figure 7 will complete the transaction.

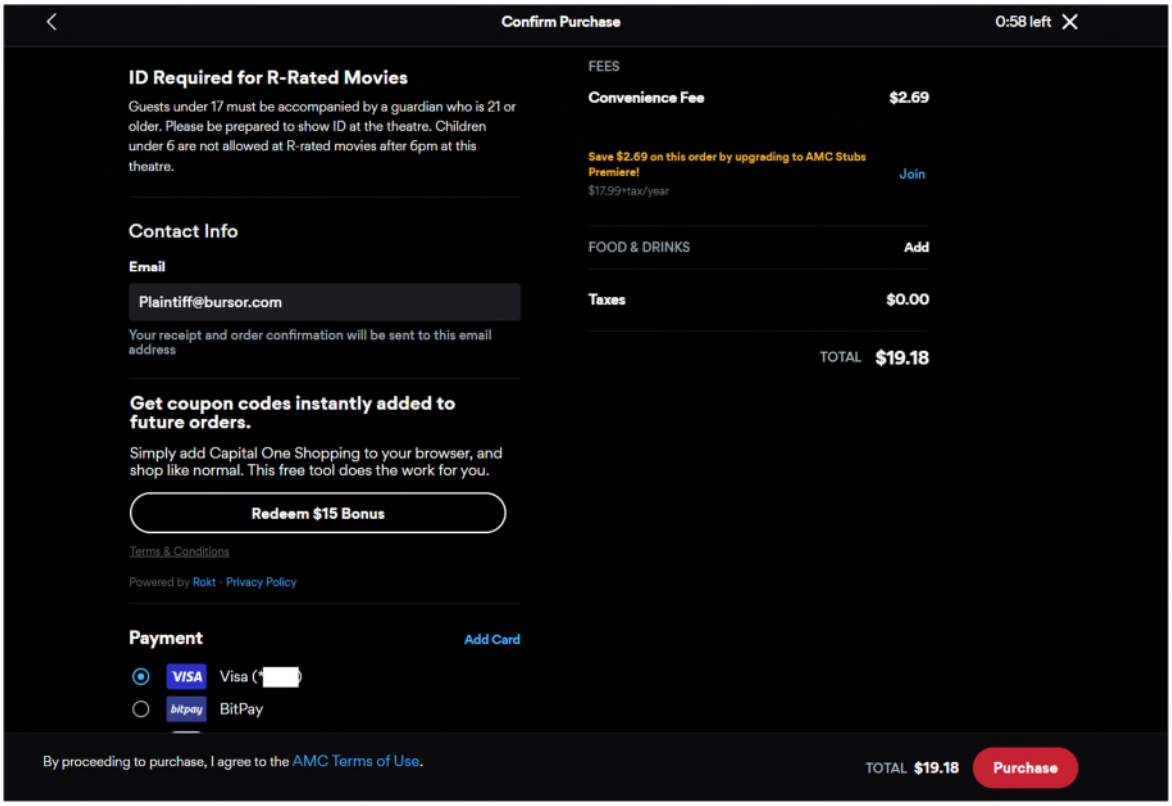


Figure 7

15. Within these seven fleeting minutes, among all the other pressing tasks on the page competing for the consumer's attention is the disclosure of defendant's "convenience fee." This fee typically ranges from two to three dollars per ticket, depending on location and type of ticket selected. Defendant's convenience fees can quickly add up. The exemplar in the complaint shows a $2.69 fee. For a family of four, defendant tacks on an extra $10.76 at the end of the purchase process. That is roughly equivalent to the cost of a bucket of popcorn.

OREGON REVISED STATUTES § 646A.087

16. Effective January 1, 2026, Oregon enacted ORS 646A.087, which provides that "[a] person that offers or sells goods or services online may not advertise, display or offer a price for the goods or services that does not include all fees or charges that a purchaser must pay to complete a transaction for the goods or services," subject only to limited exclusions for government-imposed taxes, reasonable shipping charges actually incurred, and certain distance-

or selection-based service fees. *Id*. Any such excluded service fee "must" still be disclosed "prominently" to the purchaser "before the purchaser agrees to pay for the goods or services." *Id*.; Compare with Figure 4. A violation of ORS 646A.087 is designated an unlawful trade practice under ORS 646.608(1)(cccc).

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

17. **Class:** Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as all individuals who purchased electronic tickets to any film screenings in any theatre located in Oregon from defendant's website on or after January 1, 2026 using the guest checkout process. Excluded from the Class is any member of the AMC Stubs Rewards program, any entity in which defendant has a controlling interest, and officers or directors of defendant.

18. Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Class number in the hundreds of thousands.[1] The precise number of Class members and their identities are unknown to plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, email, and/or publication through the distribution records of defendant.

19. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to: (a) whether defendant failed to include all fees or charges a

[1] According to the website traffic analytics company Similarweb, defendant's website has received 54.8 million visits in the last three months, with approximately 98.18% of the website traffic coming from the United States. *See* https://www.similarweb.com/website/amctheatres.com/. Approximately 1.3% of the United States population resides in the State of Oregon. So, assuming Oregonians visited defendant's website in equal proportions to other Americans, then defendant received over 698,000 visitors from the state of Oregon during this time period.

purchaser must pay in the advertised, displayed, or offered price for tickets, in violation of ORS 646A.087; and (b) whether defendant failed to prominently disclose, before the purchaser agreed to pay, any service fee excluded from the initial price, in violation of Oregon Revised Statutes § 646A.087.

20. The claims of the named plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class, in that the named plaintiff and the Class all paid a convenience fee and suffered damages as a result of defendant's uniform wrongful conduct, based upon defendant failing to disclose the total cost of their tickets, including defendant's convenience fees, throughout the online ticket purchase process.

21. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members she seeks to represent, she has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and she intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by plaintiff and her counsel.

22. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Class members. Each individual Class member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish defendant's liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of

defendant's liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the liability issues.

COUNT I
ORS 646.A087
(On Behalf Of The Class)

23. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

24. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class against defendant.

25. Defendant is "a person that offers or sells goods or services online," within the meaning of ORS 646A.087, because defendant owns, operates, or controls movie theatres and sells tickets and related goods or services to consumers through its website, https://www.amctheatres.com, or is an agent for another business entity that does so.

26. Defendant violated ORS 646A.087 by advertising, displaying, and offering a price for movie tickets that did not include all fees or charges that a purchaser must pay to complete the transaction, as depicted in Figure 4 of this Complaint.

27. Defendant's approximately $2-$3 per ticket "convenience fee" is a fee or charge that "a purchaser must pay to complete a transaction for the goods or services," within the meaning of ORS 646A.087, and does not fall within any of the statute's limited exclusions for governmental taxes or fees, reasonable shipping charges, or distance- or selection-based service fees.

28. On or about June 29, 2026, plaintiff purchased a ticket on defendant's website and was forced to pay defendant's convenience fee. Plaintiff was harmed by paying this convenience fee, because the total cost was not disclosed to plaintiff in the advertised, displayed, or offered price, and therefore, is unlawful pursuant to ORS 646A.087.

29. Defendant knew or should have known that its advertisement, display, and/or offering of movie ticket prices on its website did not include all fees or charges that a purchaser must pay to complete the transaction.

30. Plaintiff was harmed by paying these ancillary fees because the total cost was not disclosed to plaintiff at the beginning of the purchase process, and therefore, is unlawful pursuant to ORS 646A.087.

31. Plaintiff was also harmed by not having the total cost of her ticket disclosed upfront at the start of the purchase process. By not knowing the total cost of her ticket before selecting her ticket for purchase from defendant, plaintiff could not shop around for tickets to comparable films or tickets. As such, plaintiff had no way of knowing whether she was getting the best deal her money could buy. By hiding its fees, defendant was able to reduce price competition and cause consumer harm to individuals like plaintiff.

32. At the time plaintiff purchased her tickets, she was not aware that defendant's fees were unlawful under Oregon law. She was not browsing websites in search of legal violations. Instead, plaintiff was browsing defendant's website because she sincerely intended to purchase movie tickets, and she did, in fact, purchase those tickets.

33. On behalf of herself and members of the Class, plaintiff seeks to enjoin the unlawful acts and practices described herein, to recover her actual damages or $200, whichever is greater, and reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices Act, ORS 646.608 and 646.638.

34. Defendant's conduct was willful, reckless, and/or knowing and undertaken with the intent to obtain additional revenue from consumers.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the members of the Class, prays

for judgment as follows:

(a) For an order certifying the Class and naming plaintiff as representative of the Class and plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class;

(b) For an order declaring that defendant's conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;

(c) For an order finding in favor of plaintiff and the Class on all counts asserted herein;

(d) For compensatory and statutory damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;

(e) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;

(f) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;

(g) For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and

For an order awarding plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

DATED: September 1, 2026.

MARKOWITZ HERBOLD PC

s/ Molly K. Honoré

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Jermaine F. Brown, OSB #073415
JermaineBrown@MarkowitzHerbold.com

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Attorneys for Kylie Rodriguez, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

JS 44 (Rev. 03/24)

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

Kylie Rodriguez, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

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

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

Molly K. Honore, Jermaine F. Brown, Markowitz Herbold PC, 1455 SW Broadway, Suite 1900 (503) 295-3085

DEFENDANTS

AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Johnson, KS
(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)*

(For Diversity Cases Only)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	☒ 1	☐ 1	Incorporated *or* Principal Place of Business In This State	☐ 4	☐ 4
Citizen of Another State	☐ 2	☐ 2	Incorporated *and* Principal Place of Business In Another State	☐ 5	☒ 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	☐ 3	☐ 3	Foreign Nation	☐ 6	☐ 6

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

CONTRACT
- ☐ 110 Insurance
- ☐ 120 Marine
- ☐ 130 Miller Act
- ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument
- ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment
- ☐ 151 Medicare Act
- ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)
- ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits
- ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits
- ☐ 190 Other Contract
- ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability
- ☐ 196 Franchise

TORTS

PERSONAL INJURY
- ☐ 310 Airplane
- ☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability
- ☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander
- ☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability
- ☐ 340 Marine
- ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability
- ☐ 350 Motor Vehicle
- ☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability
- ☐ 360 Other Personal Injury
- ☐ 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice

PERSONAL INJURY
- ☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability
- ☐ 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability
- ☐ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability

PERSONAL PROPERTY
- ☒ 370 Other Fraud
- ☐ 371 Truth in Lending
- ☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage
- ☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability

FORFEITURE/PENALTY
- ☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881
- ☐ 690 Other

LABOR
- ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act
- ☐ 720 Labor/Management Relations
- ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act
- ☐ 751 Family and Medical Leave Act
- ☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation
- ☐ 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act

IMMIGRATION
- ☐ 462 Naturalization Application
- ☐ 465 Other Immigration Actions

BANKRUPTCY
- ☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158
- ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
- ☐ 820 Copyrights
- ☐ 830 Patent
- ☐ 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application
- ☐ 840 Trademark
- ☐ 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016

SOCIAL SECURITY
- ☐ 861 HIA (1395ff)
- ☐ 862 Black Lung (923)
- ☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))
- ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI
- ☐ 865 RSI (405(g))

FEDERAL TAX SUITS
- ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
- ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609

OTHER STATUTES
- ☐ 375 False Claims Act
- ☐ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))
- ☐ 400 State Reapportionment
- ☐ 410 Antitrust
- ☐ 430 Banks and Banking
- ☐ 450 Commerce
- ☐ 460 Deportation
- ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
- ☐ 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692)
- ☐ 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act
- ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV
- ☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange
- ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions
- ☐ 891 Agricultural Acts
- ☐ 893 Environmental Matters
- ☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act
- ☐ 896 Arbitration
- ☐ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
- ☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

REAL PROPERTY
- ☐ 210 Land Condemnation
- ☐ 220 Foreclosure
- ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment
- ☐ 240 Torts to Land
- ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability
- ☐ 290 All Other Real Property

CIVIL RIGHTS
- ☐ 440 Other Civil Rights
- ☐ 441 Voting
- ☐ 442 Employment
- ☐ 443 Housing/ Accommodations
- ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment
- ☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other
- ☐ 448 Education

PRISONER PETITIONS

Habeas Corpus:
- ☐ 463 Alien Detainee
- ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence
- ☐ 530 General
- ☐ 535 Death Penalty

Other:
- ☐ 540 Mandamus & Other
- ☐ 550 Civil Rights
- ☐ 555 Prison Condition
- ☐ 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement

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. section 1332

Brief description of cause:
Violation of the Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A **CLASS ACTION** UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND $ $5,000,000+

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE
Sep 1, 2026

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD
Molly Honore

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.
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 cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.