

IN THE UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 17-CV-02971

NEIL ANDERSON,
KERRY DOYLE,
CAIDEN WILLIAMS, and
NEIL ANDERSON and KERRY DOYLE ON BEHALF OF THE MINOR CHILD, PORTER
WILLIAMS,
and
NEIL ANDERSON and KERRY DOYLE ON BEHALF OF THE MINOR CHILD, SYLAS
WILLIAMS,
Plaintiffs

v.

COLORADO STATE PATROL,
CAPTAIN AIDAN P. DRISCOLL, in his official and individual capacity,
CORPOREAL LANCE SANCHEZ, in his official and individual capacity,
TROOPER GABLIN WATKINS, in his official individual capacity,
TROOPER RANDY TALBOT, in his official individual capacity,
TROOPER JOSIAH FULLER, in his official individual capacity,
Defendants

**COMPLAINT
AND JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs, by and through their attorney, Kristina M. Bergsten, hereby file this Complaint and Jury Demand against the above named Defendants.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs bring this Civil Rights Action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988 for relief through compensatory, exemplary and punitive damages, and attorney's fees stemming from Defendants' violations of Plaintiffs' rights guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

2. Defendants' conduct was under color of state law and such conduct, jointly and severally, directly and proximately caused the deprivation of Plaintiffs' federally and state protected rights; Plaintiffs seek relief through compensatory, exemplary, and punitive damages, and attorney's fees.
3. This is also an action under Colorado law alleging negligence, negligent infliction of emotional distress, and conversion.
4. This action arises under the Constitution and laws of the United State including Article III, Section 1 of the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985.

II. JURISDICTION

5. Jurisdiction is proper in the District of Colorado pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988 and under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
6. Jurisdiction is conferred on the Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 1343.
7. Jurisdiction for attorney's fees and costs is found at 42 U.S.C. § 1988.
8. Venue is proper in the District of Colorado pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.
9. This is a civil rights action for damages and attorney's fees arising under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, stemming from Defendants' violation of Plaintiffs' rights guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

III. PARTIES

10. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff Neil Anderson was an individual and a resident of Colorado, who resides at 971 Rancho Durango Road, Durango, CO 81303.
11. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff Kerry Doyle was an individual and a resident of Colorado, who resides at 971 Rancho Durango Road, Durango, CO 81303.
12. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff Caidan Williams was an individual and a resident of Colorado, who resides at 971 Rancho Durango Road, Durango, CO 81303.
13. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff Porter Williams, a minor, was an individual and a resident of Colorado, who resides at 971 Rancho Durango Road, Durango, CO 81303.
14. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff Syllas Williams, a minor, was an individual and a resident of Colorado, who resides at 971 Rancho Durango Road, Durango, CO 81303.
15. At all times material hereto, Defendant Colorado State Patrol (“CSP”), located at 20591 Highway 160, Durango, CO 81301, is a government entity incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado for purposes of liability under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1986, and 1988.
16. At all times material hereto, Defendant, Captain Aidan Driscoll (“Driscoll”), was duly appointed and sworn as Captain of Defendant CSP and is the lead supervisory agent of Defendants Sanchez, Talbot, Fuller, and Watkins with a principal address of 20591 Highway 160, Durango, CO 81301.

17. At all times material hereto, Defendant, Corporal L.J. Sanchez (“Sanchez”), was duly appointed and sworn as a Corporal and is a supervisory agent of Defendants Sanchez, Talbot, Fuller, and Watkins with a principal address of 20591 Highway 160, Durango, CO 81301.
18. At all times material hereto, Defendant, Trooper Gablin Watkins (“Watkins”), was duly appointed and sworn as a Trooper with the Colorado State Patrol with a principal address of 20591 Highway 160, Durango, CO 81301.
19. At all times material hereto, Defendant, Trooper Randy Talbot (“Talbot”), was duly appointed and sworn as a Trooper with the Colorado State Patrol with a principal address of 20591 Highway 160, Durango, CO 81301.
20. At all times material hereto, Defendant, Trooper Josiah Fuller (“Fuller”), was duly appointed and sworn as a Trooper with the Colorado State Patrol with a principal address of 20591 Highway 160, Durango, CO 81301.

IV. GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

21. Plaintiffs hereby re-allege and incorporate by reference as though fully set forth herein the allegations contained above.
22. Plaintiffs are owners of “Dozer,” a 6 year old, American Staffordshire Terrier male canine (hereafter, “Dozer” or “the Dog”).
23. Dozer was shot and wounded by Defendants on or about October 12, 2017 at Plaintiffs’ home, located at 971 Rancho Durango Road, Durango, Colorado 81303.

24. Defendants unlawfully entered Plaintiffs' property on October 12, 2017 to investigate an alleged car accident allegedly involving the minor Plaintiff, Porter Williams.
25. Defendants' entry onto Plaintiffs' property was unlawful because Plaintiff-Porter Williams' registration information returned an address of 719 Rancho Durango Road, which was Plaintiff-Porter Williams's father's address, which was the property adjacent to Plaintiffs' address.
26. 971 Rancho Durango Road and 719 Rancho Durango Road share a driveway that forks to the left and right to access each respective property; the shared portion of the driveway is blocked with a gate that requires a code to open it.
27. Defendants attempted to contact the resident(s) at 719 Rancho Durango Road on October 11, 2017, but decided to return to the tow yard because Defendants Watkins and Fuller believed they saw a piece of paper in the Jeep that contained the code to the gate.
28. At no time did Defendants place an administrative or police "hold" on the Jeep at the tow yard in order to make contact with the driver of the involved Jeep.
29. On October 12, 2017, Defendants returned to 719 Rancho Durango Road and met with Plaintiff-Porter Williams's father (hereafter, "Porter's Father").
30. Porter's Father advised Defendants, at least twice, to call Plaintiffs Neil Anderson and Kerry Doyle so they could put Dozer away; Defendant Watkins forbade Porter's Father from calling because he did not want Plaintiff Porter Williams to "run" or "hide", even though there was no basis for such a claim.

31. Defendants walked up Plaintiffs' driveway with Porter's Father.

32. Defendants walked passed a lower locked gate marked "no trespassing" and a second locked gate marked "beware of dog."

33. Defendants failed and refused to announce themselves as police officers upon arrival and failed and refused to contact the minor Plaintiff or the minor Plaintiff's parents prior to arrival.

34. At the time of Defendants' arrival, Plaintiffs were outside on and near a skate ramp which parallels Plaintiffs' driveway.

35. Plaintiffs' house faces South/Southwest and their driveway runs West to East from Rancho Durango Road.

36. Dozer saw Defendants and trotted towards them.

37. As Dozer approached Defendants, Defendant-Watkins panicked and walked backwards, around Defendants Fuller and Talbot, while reaching for his firearm.

38. Plaintiff Neil Anderson yelled, "No, that's my-! Hey, hey, hey! No, no, no! No, Don't!" before Defendant Watkins shot at Dozer three (3) times, making contact twice.

39. Defendant Fuller moved laterally to Defendant Watkins' right and attempted to draw his firearm.

40. Defendant Talbot reached for his gun but decided to pull his taser instead; he repeatedly yelled "Taser!" to Defendant Watkins.

41. Defendant Talbot was unable to tase Dozer because Defendant Watkins was acting in a reckless and careless manner by spinning around and circling the driveway behind Defendants Talbot and Fuller.
42. At no time did Dozer act in an aggressive manner.
43. Defendant Watkins was a mere 50 feet away from Plaintiffs, who were all on or near the skate ramp that parallels Plaintiffs' driveway.
44. Defendant Watkins fired his weapon at Dozer approximately 50 feet from Plaintiffs' skate ramp, which is North of Plaintiffs' driveway.
45. Dozer let out a high pitched cry or yelp and ran away to hide under the skate ramp.
46. Plaintiff Kerry Doyle applied pressure to Dozer's wounds as blood spurted out and he bled from his mouth.
47. Defendant Watkins did not act reasonably in using deadly force on Dozer who was not acting in an aggressive manner.
48. Defendant Watkins did not act reasonably in firing his weapon while walking backwards around Defendants Talbot and Fuller, and firing in the direction of Plaintiffs on the skate ramp.
49. Defendants Talbot and Fuller did not act reasonably in allowing Defendant Watkins to use deadly force on Dozer who was not acting in an aggressive manner.

50. Defendants Talbot and Fuller did not act reasonably in allowing Defendant Watkins to use deadly force on a non-aggressive dog when other, non-lethal measures were available.

51. Defendants Talbot and Fuller did not act reasonably in allowing Defendant Watkins to use deadly force in close proximity to Plaintiffs on the skate ramp.

52. Defendant Driscoll did not act reasonably when he approved Defendant Watkins' use of deadly force on a non-aggressive dog when other, non-lethal measures were available.

53. Defendant Driscoll did not act reasonably when he approved Defendant Watkins' use of deadly force in close proximity to Plaintiffs on the skate ramp.

54. Defendant Sanchez did not act reasonably when he approved Defendant Watkins' use of deadly force on a non-aggressive dog when other, non-lethal measures were available.

55. Defendant Sanchez did not act reasonably when he approved Defendant Watkins' use of deadly force in close proximity to Plaintiffs on the skate ramp.

56. Dozer survived his wounds and underwent extensive veterinary surgery and follow-up care before Plaintiffs were forced to end his suffering and euthanize him on November 2, 2017.

57. Plaintiffs are deeply disturbed by the willfully wanton and reckless conduct of Defendants that directly caused the loss of their beloved family pet, Dozer.

58. Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed if judgment is not entered for Plaintiffs and against Defendants because Dozer was a unique living creature with intrinsic value.

V. FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution)

59. Plaintiffs hereby allege and incorporate by reference as though fully set forth herein the allegations contained above.
60. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution states, in relevant part: “[n]o State shall... deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” 14th Amendment, U.S. Const.
61. Section 1983 of The Civil Rights Act states, in relevant part: “Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.”
62. Plaintiffs owned certain personal property, to wit: Dozer, a dog.
63. Defendants violated Plaintiffs’ Fourteenth Amendment rights when they unlawfully and without Due Process deprived Plaintiffs of their personal property by shooting Dozer, and approving the use of deadly force against him.
64. Defendants unlawfully denied Plaintiffs Equal Protection of the laws by failing to provide Due Process before seizing and destroying their property through their willfully wanton and reckless actions.

65. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' violation of Plaintiffs' rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Plaintiffs have sustained injuries and damages, including attorney's fees.

VI. SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution)

66. Plaintiffs hereby allege and incorporate by reference as though fully set forth herein the allegations contained above.

67. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution protects, in relevant part: "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures." 4th Amendment, U.S. Const.

68. Section 1983 of The Civil Rights Act states, in relevant part: "Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

69. Plaintiffs owned certain personal property, to wit: Dozer, a dog.

70. Defendants unlawfully and unreasonably seized Plaintiffs' personal property, to wit: Dozer, a dog, when they shot Dozer, and approved of the use of deadly force against him, and he subsequently had to be euthanized as a result of his wounds.

71. Defendants unlawfully and unreasonably seized Plaintiffs' property by shooting their dog, Dozer, without a warrant and without exigent circumstances.

72. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' violation of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Plaintiffs have sustained injuries and damages, including attorney's fees.

**VII. THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Negligence)**

73. Plaintiffs hereby allege and incorporate by reference as though fully set forth herein the allegations contained above.

74. Defendants engaged in negligent conduct, to wit: shooting Dozer and his eventual death; failing to prevent the shooting of Dozer and his eventual death; and the approval of the use of deadly force on Dozer and his eventual death.

75. Defendants acted in a negligent manner in causing Plaintiffs' damages, injuries, and losses.

76. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' negligent acts, Plaintiffs have sustained injuries and damages, including attorney's fees.

**VIII. FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress)**

77. Plaintiffs hereby allege and incorporate by reference as though fully set forth herein the allegations contained above.

78. Defendants acted in a negligent manner so as to create an unreasonable risk of physical harm and, by doing so, caused Plaintiffs to be in fear for their own safety, and this fear had physical consequences and/or resulted in long-continued emotional disturbance.

79. Defendants acted with extreme and outrageous conduct and intentionally or recklessly caused severe emotional distress to Plaintiffs.

80. Plaintiffs were in the “zone of danger” of Defendants’ negligent conduct.

81. Defendants acted recklessly or with the intent of causing Plaintiffs severe emotional distress.

82. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants’ conduct, Defendants caused the Plaintiffs severe emotional distress.

83. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants’ negligent and reckless acts, Plaintiffs have sustained injuries and damages, including attorney’s fees.

**IX. FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Conversion)**

84. Plaintiffs hereby allege and incorporate by reference as though fully set forth herein the allegations contained above.

85. Plaintiffs owned certain personal property, to wit: Dozer, a dog.

86. Defendants committed a distinct and unauthorized act of dominion or ownership over Dozer, a dog.

87. Plaintiffs' property, Dozer, has been permanently damaged and destroyed such that Plaintiffs are forever physically deprived of the use of their property.

88. Defendants actions in damaging and destroying Plaintiffs' property was done in such a manner that it constitutes wanton disregard for Plaintiffs' rights.

89. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have sustained injuries and damages, including attorney's fees.

WHEREFORE, for all the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request this Court to enter Judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and to Order Defendants to grant them compensatory, exemplary, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at Trial, plus interest, costs, and attorney's fees.

Respectfully submitted this 8th day of December, 2017.

s/Kristina M. Bergsten
Kristina M. Bergsten, ID # 50663
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Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Neil Anderson
Kerry Doyle
Caidan Williams
Porter Williams, a minor
Sylas Williams, a minor

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 8th day of December, 2017, I mailed or served the foregoing document or paper to the following non-CM/ECF participants in the manner (mail, hand-delivery, etc.) indicated by the non-participant's name:

COLORADO STATE PATROL,
CAPTAIN AIDAN P. DRISCOLL,
CORPOREAL LANCE SANCHEZ,
TROOPER GABLIN WATKINS,
TROOPER RANDY TALBOT, and
TROOPER JOSIAH FULLER.

s/Kristina Bergsten

Kristina M. Bergsten, ID # 50663

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Email: Kristina.bergsten@bergstenlaw.com

Attorney for Plaintiffs,

Neil Anderson

Kerry Doyle

Caidan Williams

Porter Williams, a minor

Sylas Williams, a minor

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

Neil Anderson, Kerry Doyle, Caidan Williams, Porter Williams, a minor, and Syllas Williams, a minor

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff La Plata

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

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

Kristina Bergsten
Bergsten Law Offices
700 17th Street, Suite 1300
Denver, CO 80202
303-623-4000

DEFENDANTS

Colorado State Patrol, Captain Aidan Drisoll, Corporal Lance Sanchez, Trooper Gablin Watkins, Trooper Randy Talbot, and Trooper Josiah Fuller.

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)
unknown

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)

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)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

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

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 42 USC Section 1983 and 1988

Brief description of cause: AP Docket Civil Rights Violation

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 12/8/17

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Kristina Bergsten

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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