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

**MARY PERKS, and STANLEY
ALEXANDER**, individually, and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ACTIVEHOURS, INC. d/b/a/ EARNIN,

Defendant.

Case No.: _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiffs Mary Perks and Stanley Alexander, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, hereby bring this Class Action Complaint against Defendant Activehours, Inc. d/b/a/ Earnin (“Earnin”), and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This lawsuit is brought as a class action on behalf of Plaintiffs and thousands of similarly situated Earnin customers who have been deceived into signing up for Earnin’s app-based payday loan services—and paying “tips” to Earnin for such loans—by the company’s misrepresentations and omissions, in marketing materials, regarding the true operation and risks of the service. These risks include the real and repeated risk of multiple insufficient funds fees (“NSF fees”) or overdraft fees imposed by banks as a result of automated Earnin transfers from consumers’ checking accounts.

2. Imagine the following hypothetical: A young adult lives paycheck to paycheck and struggles to make ends meet between pay periods. To pay her bills on time, she uses a service that advances \$50 from her next paycheck, which the service will withdraw when her paycheck is deposited later that week. She pays a \$5 “tip” for the service.

3. A few days later, the young adult’s paycheck is deposited and the service withdraws the \$50 plus the \$5 “tip” from her account, even though it knows that her account has insufficient funds to cover the deduction and the account will incur a fee. Consequently, the

1 young adult’s bank charges her account a \$35 overdraft fee. Ultimately, the young adult paid
2 \$40—the \$35 bank fee plus the \$5 “tip”—to access \$50 of her earnings a few days early.

3 4. This is precisely what happened to Plaintiff Perks.

4 5. Earnin is an investing app targeted at “millennials” interested in receiving payday
5 loans when, because of difficult financial circumstances, they cannot wait for their paychecks
6 to arrive. The app has thousands of users.

7 6. Here’s how it works: Users allow Earnin to monitor their hourly pay and time
8 worked so Earnin knows how much that user will receive in his or her next paycheck. Users
9 also give Earnin their bank account information and provide Earnin direct power to deposit and
10 withdraw funds from their bank account. Users may then use Earnin’s service to advance or
11 loan a portion of their anticipated earnings immediately after the users work the hours giving
12 rise to those earnings. When the user’s paycheck is later deposited, Earnin withdraws the
13 advanced or loaned amount from the user’s bank account, even though Earnin knows the
14 account has insufficient available funds.

15 7. Earnin prominently markets itself as a service that allows users to avoid interest
16 and bank fees. Earnin’s website even promises to give users immediate access to their earnings
17 “with no loans, fees, or hidden costs.” These representations are false. In fact, huge,
18 undisclosed fees are associated with using the service.

19 8. Earnin markets the app as a way for users to avoid NSF and overdraft fees from
20 their banks, but then directly causes those fees by withdrawing funds when Earnin knows that
21 the user does not have sufficient funds to cover the withdrawals.

22 9. Earnin’s services thus cause unsuspecting consumers like Plaintiffs to incur
23 significant overdraft and NSF fees on their linked bank accounts.

24 10. Unfortunately, Earnin’s operation, along with its deceptive and incomplete
25 disclosures, means that users like Plaintiffs end up losing huge portions of their scarce wages to
26 bank fees, which Earnin falsely assures users they will not receive.

1 11. In its rush to tout itself as convenient, simple, automatic, and cheap, Earnin does
2 not disclose that (a) overdraft and NSF fees are a likely and devastating consequence of the use
3 of its service; and (b) a single \$35 overdraft or NSF fee¹ because of an Earnin deduction runs
4 the risk of wiping out an entire day's worth of post-tax wages. No reasonable consumer would
5 run this risk.

6 12. This massive risk is known to Earnin but is omitted from all of its marketing.

7 13. Worse, Earnin exacerbates the overdraft and NSF fee risk associated with the
8 service by using undisclosed processing choices that result in even more bank fees than users
9 would otherwise occur.

10 14. Had Plaintiffs and the Class members known of the true operation and risks of the
11 Earnin service, they would not have signed up for the Earnin app nor "tipped" any amount to
12 Earnin.

13 15. The general public stands to benefit from this lawsuit. Members of the general
14 public are deceived by Earnin's deceptive misrepresentations and omissions in marketing and
15 disclosure materials and are induced to sign up and give Earnin access to their bank accounts.

16 16. Plaintiffs and the Class members have been injured by Earnin's practices.
17 Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves, the putative Class, and the general public.
18 Plaintiffs seek actual damages, punitive damages, restitution, and an injunction on behalf of the
19 general public to prevent Earnin from continuing to engage in its illegal practices as described
20 herein.

21 **PARTIES**

22 17. Plaintiff Mary Perks is a citizen and resident of New York. She has been an
23 Earnin user since on or around summer 2018.

24 18. Plaintiff Stanley Alexander is a citizen and resident of Minnesota. He has been an
25 Earnin user since on or around 2018.

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27 _____
28 ¹ A \$35 NSF Fee is an amount typically charged by banks and credit unions and is offered
merely as an example of such a charge.

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When you tap Cash Out, Earnin sends your earnings straight to your bank account.

Your job pays you as usual, and Earnin deducts the amount you cashed out.²

24. Users link their time-tracking account or digital timesheet from their employer so Earnin knows how many hours a user has worked (and thus how much that user will receive in his or her paycheck). Users may choose to ask Earnin to advance or loan a portion of their anticipated earnings after working the hours giving rise to those earnings. In order to facilitate repayment, Earnin users are induced to provide highly sensitive bank account data to Earnin so Earnin has the direct power to automatically withdraw funds from the user’s checking account when the paycheck is deposited.

25. Earnin prominently touts that its service gives users “[c]ontrol of and access to your pay as soon as you’ve worked with no fees, interest, or hidden costs,” and that “[w]ith Earnin, there are no fees or interest.”³ These representations are false; in fact, huge, undisclosed fees are associated with using the service.

26. Indeed, the entire premise of Earnin is to provide immediate access to money and avoid bank fees. That is why consumers are shocked to discover that Earnin causes significant bank fees.

27. Using Earnin’s services causes unsuspecting consumers like Plaintiffs to incur massive fees on their linked bank accounts.

28. Earnin misrepresents (and omits facts about) the true nature, benefits, and risks of its service, the functioning of which means that users face an extreme and undisclosed risk of expensive, account-depleting bank fees when using Earnin. Had Plaintiffs been adequately

² *Earnin is Teaming Up with Crew to Get You Paid Today*, Earnin, <https://www.earnin.com/crew> (last visited Aug. 28, 2019).

³ *Cash Out, Choose What You Pay*, Earnin, <https://www.earnin.com/> (last visited Aug. 28, 2019).

1 informed of these risks, they would not have signed up for Earnin and would not have paid
2 “tips” for using the service.

3 29. As alleged herein, Plaintiffs had no idea small, automatic Earnin repayments
4 could cause \$35-each NSF Fees or overdraft fees from their banks.

5 **B. Plaintiffs’ Experiences**

6 30. When Plaintiffs signed up for Earnin and were induced to provide Earnin with
7 their highly sensitive banking information, they reasonably believed Earnin would use that
8 information to make repayments only when sufficient funds existed in their accounts to do so.
9 Based on Earnin’s marketing, Plaintiffs reasonably believed that no Earnin transfer from their
10 checking accounts would be made when sufficient funds did not exist to cover the transfer.

11 31. Despite these reasonable beliefs, Earnin actually withdraws funds even though it
12 knows users have insufficient funds in their accounts to cover the withdrawal. Consequently,
13 Earnin users are regularly charged NSF or overdraft fees because of the service.

14 32. For example, on October 15, 2018, Plaintiff Perks requested \$100 and \$50
15 payday loans from Earnin.

16 33. On October 22, 2018, Earnin deducted repayments for these payday loans—plus
17 “tips”—from Plaintiff Perks’s account, even though Earnin knew or should have known that
18 Plaintiff did not have sufficient funds to cover those transactions. As a result, each repayment
19 incurred a \$35 overdraft fee from Plaintiff Perks’s bank, TD Bank.

20 34. To receive \$150 of her paycheck one week early, Plaintiff Perks ended up paying
21 \$14 in “tips” plus two \$35 NSF fees, or \$84 total.

22 35. In May 2018, Plaintiff Alexander requested payday loans from Earnin.

23 36. On May 15, 2019, Earnin attempted to deduct repayments for these payday
24 loans—plus “tips”—from Plaintiff Alexander’s account, even though Earnin knew or should
25 have known that Plaintiff did not have sufficient funds to cover the transactions. As a result, the
26 attempted repayment incurred *two* \$29 overdraft fees from Plaintiff Alexander’s credit union,
27 Baxter Credit Union.

1 37. On May 17, 2019, Earnin again attempted to deduct repayments—plus “tips”—
2 from Plaintiff Alexander’s account, even though Earnin knew or should have known that
3 Plaintiff did not have sufficient funds to cover the transactions. As a result, the attempted
4 repayment incurred *two more* \$29 overdraft fees from Plaintiff Alexander’s credit union, Baxter
5 Credit Union.

6 38. To receive part of his paycheck early, Plaintiff Alexander ended up paying four
7 \$29 overdraft fees, or \$116 total.

8 39. Plaintiffs Perks and Alexander had no idea Earnin transactions could cause bank
9 fees or result in such punishingly high lending charges, and in fact Earnin misled them to think
10 its service would not and could not cause overdraft or NSF fees.

11 40. Moreover, they did not know that Earnin transactions could cause multiple
12 overdraft or NSF fees in one day due to Earnin’s practice of making separate withdrawals
13 instead of a single withdrawal.

14 41. No reasonable consumer would use a service that results in such high fees for
15 short, small cash advances, or pay tips to Earnin for doing so, if the true risks of using the
16 Earnin service had been fairly disclosed rather than affirmatively misrepresented.

17 **C. Earnin’s Deceptive Marketing**

18 42. In its marketing and promotions, Earnin describes its service as simple,
19 convenient, and easy—a low-fee way for consumers to receive their paychecks early.

20 43. Earnin’s marketing never warns consumers of the extreme and crushing NSF and
21 overdraft fee risk of using the service, including the risk of incurring more than one bank fee in
22 a single day.

23 44. After installation on a smartphone, Earnin’s app requires access to a user’s bank
24 account, which gives Earnin an eagle-eye view into the intimate workings of a consumer’s
25 finances. Based on Earnin’s marketing, reasonable consumers understand Earnin will use that
26 power to ensure repayment deductions occur only when sufficient funds exist in the account to
27 cover those deductions.

1 45. But Earnin conceals from users the punishing risk of NSF and overdraft fees on
2 small dollar Earnin repayments and—contrary to its marketing—Earnin makes deductions
3 when there are insufficient funds in its users’ accounts.

4 46. Earnin’s marketing materials—including within the app, in app stores, and on
5 Earnin’s website—never disclose these risks and material facts, instead luring consumers to
6 sign up for and use the service with promises of ease, convenience, and bank fee avoidance.

7 47. Earnin specifically indicates that it will withdraw its deductions “[t]he next time
8 your paycheck hits your bank account,” the time users are least likely to have insufficient
9 funds. Earnin’s marketing materials also repeatedly and falsely promise that use of the service
10 will not cause fees.

11 48. Earnin knows that its service is likely to cause its users to incur large bank fees:
12 “Every year, more than \$1 trillion of the money we earn is held up in the pay cycle. Yet we’re
13 the ones footing billions in overdraft fees.”⁴ Nevertheless, it misleadingly assures users that its
14 service will allow them to avoid, or at least minimize, these fees: “We’ve found most of our
15 members appreciate not having to pay extra fees and penalties to banks and the like—and
16 support us and one another when they’re able to do so.”

17 49. Earnin’s representations—which all users view during the sign-up process—are
18 false and contain material omissions.

19 50. Earnin misrepresents the true nature, benefits and risks of the service, which
20 targets users with an extreme and undisclosed risk of Earnin triggering expensive, earnings-
21 depleting bank fees. Plaintiffs would not have signed up for Earnin and would not have paid
22 “tips” for using the service if they had been adequately informed of the risks of bank fees. As
23 alleged herein, Plaintiffs had no idea small, automatic Earnin repayments could cause \$35 bank
24 fees from their bank; they had no idea Earnin would process transactions when their accounts
25 had insufficient funds.

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⁴ *Earnin is Teaming Up with Crew to Get You Paid Today*, *supra* note 2.

1 60. Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its affiliates, parents, subsidiaries,
2 employees, officers, agents, and directors. Also excluded are any judicial officers presiding
3 over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staffs.

4 61. This case is appropriate for class treatment because Plaintiffs can prove the
5 elements of their claims on a class wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to
6 prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.

7 62. **Numerosity:** The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all
8 members would be unfeasible and impracticable. The precise membership of the Class is
9 unknown to Plaintiffs at this time; however, it is estimated that the Class number is greater than
10 one hundred individuals. The identity of such membership is readily ascertainable via
11 inspection of Defendant's books and records or other approved methods. Class members may
12 be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, email, internet postings, and/or publication.

13 63. **Common Questions of Law or Fact:** There are common questions of law and
14 fact as to Plaintiffs and all other similarly situated persons, which predominate over questions
15 affecting only individual Class members, including, without limitation:

- 16 a) Whether Earnin's representations and omissions about its service are false,
17 misleading, deceptive, or likely to deceive;
- 18 b) Whether Earnin failed to disclose the NSF and overdraft fee risks of using its
19 service;
- 20 c) Whether Plaintiffs and the Class members were damaged by Earnin's conduct;
- 21 d) Whether Earnin's actions or inactions violated the consumer protection statutes
22 invoked herein; and
- 23 e) Whether Plaintiffs are entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction
24 enjoining Defendant's conduct.

25 64. **Predominance of Common Questions:** Common questions of law and fact
26 predominate over questions that affect only individual members of the Class. The common
27 questions of law set forth above are numerous and substantial and stem from Earnin's uniform
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1 practices applicable to each individual Class member. As such, these common questions
2 predominate over individual questions concerning each Class member's showing as to his or
3 her eligibility for recovery or as to the amount of his or her damages.

4 65. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the
5 Class because, among other things, Plaintiffs and all Class members were similarly injured
6 through Earnin's uniform misconduct as alleged above. As alleged herein, Plaintiffs, like the
7 members of the Class, were deprived of monies that rightfully belonged to them. Further, there
8 are no defenses available to Earnin that are unique to Plaintiffs.

9 66. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiffs are adequate class representatives
10 because they are fully prepared to take all necessary steps to represent fairly and adequately the
11 interests of the members of the Class, and because their interests do not conflict with the
12 interests of the other Class members they seek to represent. Moreover, Plaintiffs' attorneys are
13 ready, willing, and able to fully and adequately represent Plaintiffs and the members of the
14 Class. Plaintiffs' attorneys are experienced in complex class action litigation, and they will
15 prosecute this action vigorously.

16 67. **Superiority:** The nature of this action and the claims available to Plaintiffs and
17 members of the Class make the class action format a particularly efficient and appropriate
18 procedure to redress the violations alleged herein. If each Class member were required to file
19 an individual lawsuit, Earnin would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage since it
20 would be able to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual plaintiff with
21 its vastly superior financial and legal resources. Moreover, the prosecution of separate actions
22 by individual Class members, even if possible, would create a substantial risk of inconsistent or
23 varying verdicts or adjudications with respect to the individual Class members against Earnin,
24 and which would establish potentially incompatible standards of conduct for Earnin and/or
25 legal determinations with respect to individual Class members which would, as a practical
26 matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other Class members not parties to adjudications or
27 which would substantially impair or impede the ability of the Class members to protect their
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1 interests. Further, the claims of the individual members of the Class are not sufficiently large to
2 warrant vigorous individual prosecution considering all of the concomitant costs and expenses
3 attending thereto.

4
5 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
6 **Violation of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act**
7 **[California Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*]**

8 68. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
9 forth herein.

10 69. The Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.* (“CLRA”),
11 was designed and enacted to protect consumers from unfair and deceptive business practices.
12 To this end, the CLRA sets forth a list of unfair and deceptive acts and practices in California
13 Civil Code § 1770.

14 70. Plaintiffs and each member of the Class are “consumers” within the meaning of
15 California Civil Code § 1761(d).

16 71. Plaintiffs and the Class members engaged in “transactions” with Earnin within
17 the meaning of California Civil Code § 1761(e).

18 72. Plaintiffs have standing to pursue these claims because they have suffered injury
19 in fact and a loss of money and/or property as a result of the wrongful conduct alleged herein.

20 73. Defendant violated and continues to violate California Civil Code §§ 1770(a)(5),
21 (a)(9), (a)(14), and (a)(19).

22 74. Defendant continues to violate the CLRA and continues to injure the public.
23 Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief on behalf of the general public to prevent Defendant from
24 continuing to engage in these deceptive and illegal practices. Otherwise, Plaintiffs, the Class
25 members, and members of the general public may be irreparably harmed and/or denied
26 effective and complete remedy.

27 75. Defendant had a duty not to mislead consumers about the Earnin service,
28 including practices which cause and increase the number of NSF and overdraft fees, and these

1 facts were material in that a reasonable person would have considered them important in
2 deciding whether or not to invest with the Earnin app.

3 76. Defendant’s concealment, omissions, misrepresentations, and deceptive
4 practices, in violation of the CLRA, were designed to induce and did induce Plaintiffs and
5 Class members to sign up for, use, and pay “tips” to Earnin.

6 77. Defendant’s acts, practices, representations, omissions, and courses of conduct
7 violate the CLRA in that, among other things, Earnin: violated and continues to violate §
8 1770(a)(5); violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(9) because Defendants knowingly
9 advertise(d) services with intent not to sell them as advertised; violated and continues to violate
10 § 1770(a)(14); and violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(19).

11 78. Defendant’s acts and practices, undertaken in transactions intended to result and
12 which did result in the payment of “tips” by consumers, violate § 1770 and caused harm to
13 Plaintiffs and Class members.

14 79. In accordance with California Civil Code § 1780(a), Plaintiffs and the Class
15 members seek injunctive and equitable relief on behalf of the general public for violations of
16 the CLRA, including restitution and disgorgement.

17 80. Plaintiffs’ affidavits stating facts showing that venue in this Court is proper
18 pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(c) is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

19 81. In conjunction with the filing, Plaintiffs’ counsel mailed Earnin a notice of its
20 violations of California Civil Code § 1770 in accordance with California Civil Code § 1782.
21 Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this Complaint after thirty (30) days to seek all available
22 damages under the CLRA on behalf of themselves and the Class.

23 82. Additionally, Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief on behalf of themselves and the
24 general public to prevent future consumers from being misled by Defendant’s deceptive
25 misrepresentations and omissions.
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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of California's Unfair Competition Law
[Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*]

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3 83. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
4 forth herein.

5 84. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have standing to pursue a cause of action
6 against Defendant for unfair and/or unlawful business acts or practices because they have
7 suffered an injury-in-fact and lost money due to Defendant's actions and/or omissions as set
8 forth herein.

9 85. Defendant's conduct is unlawful under Business & Professions Code § 17200
10 because it violates the CLRA, as discussed above.

11 86. Defendant's conduct as alleged herein constitutes a fraudulent business practice
12 within the meaning of Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*, through both its
13 affirmative misrepresentations and material omissions. Such representations and omissions
14 misled the Plaintiffs and Class members and are likely to mislead the public.

15 87. Defendant's conduct alleged herein is "unfair" under Business & Professions
16 Code § 17200 because it is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially
17 injurious to consumers, and any utility of such practices is outweighed by the harm caused to
18 consumers, including to Plaintiffs, the Class, and the public.

19 88. Defendant knew or should have known that its representations were false,
20 deceptive, and misleading.

21 89. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate
22 business interests.

23 90. Reasonable consumers had no way of knowing that Defendant was engaged in
24 false, deceptive, and misleading advertising, and therefore could not have reasonably avoided the
25 injuries that they suffered.

26 91. Defendant's wrongful conduct is ongoing and part of a pattern or generalized
27 course of conduct repeated on thousands of occasions yearly.

- 1 j) awarding statutory damages, punitive damages and/or treble damages as
2 the Court deems appropriate;
3 k) awarding pre-judgment interest at the maximum rate permitted by
4 applicable law;
5 l) requiring Defendant to pay Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and costs; and
6 m) granting such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.
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8 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

9 Plaintiffs hereby request a trial by jury for all matters so triable in this action.
10

11 Dated: September 3, 2019

12 Respectfully submitted,
13 /s/ Jeff Kaliel _____
14 Jeffrey Kaliel (CA Bar No. 238293)
15 Sophia Goren Gold (CA Bar No. 307971)
16 KALIEL PLLC
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**Pro Hac Vice Motions to be Filed*

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MARY PERKS and **STANLEY**
ALEXANDER, individually, and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ACTIVEHOURS, INC. d/b/a/ EARNIN,

Defendant.

Case No.: _____

CLRA VENUE DECLARATION

1 I, Mary Perks, declare as follows:

- 2 1. I am a plaintiff in the above-captioned litigation.
- 3 2. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below except to those matters stated
- 4 herein which are based on information and belief, which matters I believe to be true.
- 5 3. If called as a witness I could and would competently testify to the matters included herein.
- 6 4. I am informed and believe that venue is proper in this Court under Cal. Civ. Code §1780(d)
- 7 based on the fact that Defendant has its principal place of business in this district and/or that
- 8 a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein
- 9 occurred in this county.

10

11 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true

12 and correct.

13

14 Dated: July 26, 2019

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By:  _____
Mary Perks

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9 **MARY PERKS** and **STANLEY**
10 **ALEXANDER**, individually, and on behalf of
11 all others similarly situated,

12 Plaintiffs,

13 vs.

14 **ACTIVEHOURS, INC. d/b/a/ EARNIN,**

15 Defendant.

Case No.: _____

CLRA VENUE DECLARATION

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1 I, Stanley Alexander, declare as follows:

- 2 1. I am a plaintiff in the above-captioned litigation.
- 3 2. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below except to those matters stated
- 4 herein which are based on information and belief, which matters I believe to be true.
- 5 3. If called as a witness I could and would competently testify to the matters included herein.
- 6 4. I am informed and believe that venue is proper in this Court under Cal. Civ. Code §1780(d)
- 7 based on the fact that Defendant has its principal place of business in this district and/or that
- 8 a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein
- 9 occurred in this county.

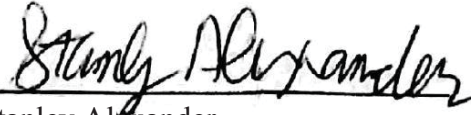
10

11 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true

12 and correct.

13

14 Dated: August 26, 2019

By: 
Stanley Alexander

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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

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

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

DEFENDANTS

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)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- 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)

Table with columns PTF, DEF and rows for 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 columns: 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)

- 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):

Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

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

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

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

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

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

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

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

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

- I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the “defendant” is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section “(see attachment).”
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an “X” in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an “X” in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no Origin Code 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an “X” in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction. Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.