

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

<p>Anthony MacKay, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Plaintiff,</p> <p>v.</p> <p>Lenovo (United States) Inc.,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Defendant.</p>	<p>Case No. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</p>
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Plaintiff Anthony MacKay, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by his attorneys, files this Class Action Complaint (“Complaint”) against Defendant Lenovo (United States) Inc. (“Lenovo”). The following allegations are based on personal knowledge as to Plaintiff’s own conduct and on the investigation conducted by their counsel as to all other allegations.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff brings this consumer class action alleging that Lenovo misled consumers about the quality and functionality of certain laptop computers that it designed, manufactured, marketed, sold, and distributed to thousands of consumers in Washington State and throughout the United States.

2. These laptop computers possess a material defect the prevents them from being used as portrayed in Lenovo’s advertising materials, and Lenovo

concealed, failed to disclose, or otherwise engaged in deceptive marketing with respect to this defect. As a result, many consumers purchased computers that became practically unusable after months or even days of use.

3. In May 2017, Lenovo introduced a new model of laptop computer marketed in North America as the Flex 5 and in other regions as the Yoga 520 (the “Flex 5”). In April of the following year, Lenovo began selling the Yoga 730 laptop computer (the “Yoga 730”, and together with the Flex 5, the “Class Laptops”).

4. Defendant marketed both computers as “2-in-1” devices with “360° flexibility”: laptops with touchscreen monitors that can be folded flat against the underside of the base of the machine to approximate the form of a tablet computer. Lenovo represented that the Class Laptops:

“Stay Flexible with 360-Degree Hinge . . . More than just a traditional laptop, the Flex 5 transitions with your schedule. Thanks to a durable 360-degree hinge, you can easily flip into tablet mode for browsing the web, or stream a TV show in tent mode. With this much flexibility, you’ll always find your perfect viewing angle.”

* * *

“Brilliant Clarity of Full High Definition Viewing . . . With up to 15.6” FHD IPS touchscreen narrow-bezel display, you can watch movies and browse the

web in vivid detail from nearly every angle. Whether you're lounging on the couch or watching with friends, we've narrowed two sides of the screen to maximize your viewing experience."

* * *

"The Yoga 730 13" is a truly multimode device, elegantly designed to be equally stylish as you transition from tablet mode to laptop mode and back. Available in sophisticated Iron Grey."

* * *

"You can transition from tablet model to laptop mode and back with the new Yoga 730 15". Designed to be as stylish as you are, it is available in sophisticated Platinum."¹

5. Lenovo's marketing materials also boast of "Ultra HD" and "4K" high resolution displays, claiming that "you'll see every detail" and "you'll be able to watch movies and browse the web in vivid detail from nearly every angle."²

¹ See Lenovo Yoga 730 Tour, February 26, 2018, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZK1CYacQ6_E&feature=youtu.be (last accessed June 6, 2019); Flex 5 (14"), *Product Page*, <https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/laptops/ideapad/ideapad-flex-series/Flex-5-14/p/88IP8FX0831> (last accessed June 6, 2019) (hereinafter, "Flex 5 Product Page"); Lenovo Yoga 730 (13") *Product page*, <https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/laptops/yoga/700-series/Yoga-730-13-/p/88YG7000964> (last accessed Feb. 7, 2020).

² See Yoga 730 15" Laptop, *Product Page*, <https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/laptops/yoga/700-series/Yoga-730-15/p/88YG7000965> (last accessed June 6, 2019); FLEX 5 15.6" Datasheet, http://psref.lenovo.com/syspool/Sys/PDF/datasheet/Lenovo_Flex_5_15IKB_datasheet_EN.pdf (last accessed June 6, 2019).

6. Defendant uniformly represented to consumers that it had years of experience in the manufacture of computers and mobile devices and was in effect an expert in the manufacture, design, and use of computers.

7. Plaintiff and Class members saw or heard these representations from Defendant about the Class Laptops prior to purchasing their Flex 5 or Yoga 730 computers.

8. Plaintiff purchased a Flex 5 manufactured by Defendant on August 30, 2017, for \$1,049.99. Within approximately a month of his purchase, Plaintiff noticed a problem that has plagued other purchasers of the Class Laptops: during ordinary use of the machine, part or all of the monitor display flickers, freezes, blacks out, and/or displays corrupted visuals (*e.g.*, a grey screen marked by vertical lines).

9. Plaintiff researched the Flex 5 online before he bought it, including by reviewing Lenovo's representations about it on Lenovo's website and third-party reviews. Plaintiff viewed Lenovo's representations on its website and thereafter purchased the Flex 5 because he was induced to believe its functionality would fit his needs.

10. Plaintiff additionally purchased a stylus to use his Flex 5 in tablet mode, but he has never been able to use the stylus because of the defect described herein.

11. Contrary to Lenovo's representations, Lenovo fails to disclose that the Class Laptops are designed and manufactured with a common inherent defect that over time compromises the monitor display (the "Defect"), impairing the computer's graphical user interface. As a result, the user's ability to input information into the computer and to view program output (which is to say, the primary modes of user interaction with a computer) is dramatically reduced. Thus, the Defect renders the computer partially or wholly unusable.

12. According to Plaintiff and other Flex 5 and Yoga 730 laptop owners who have experienced the Defect, the common display problems are triggered and exacerbated when the display is opened or moved, such as when the user folds the monitor into "tent mode" or "tablet mode."

13. Upon information and belief, the Defect is the result of ordinary stress on a vital component that is common in the Class Laptops. Specifically, in the Class Laptops, visual information is transmitted to the display via the embedded DisplayPort cable ("eDP cable"), which connects the computer's display to the motherboard and travels through the hinge assembly connecting the display and the body of the machine. If the eDP cable is poorly routed, opening and moving the display (such as when folding the monitor into tablet or tent mode) could loosen the cable and lead to the issues associated with the Defect.

14. Consequently, the Class Laptops are not fit for their intended purpose as 2-in-1 laptop computers and cannot satisfy the representations Lenovo made in its marketing materials and warranties.

15. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of customer posts on Defendant's own online forum complaining of the display issues described above in the Class Laptops. These posts date back to at least December 2017.

16. Lenovo has responded to the Defect in several ways, all of which are inadequate. In communications with some owners of the Class Laptops, Lenovo has stated that a wiring issue was causing the screen flickering and other display issues. Despite acknowledging the Defect in this fashion, Defendant has been unable or unwilling to address the true scope and pervasive nature of the Defect in the Class Laptops.

17. Defendant's laptop computers are covered by a limited warranty (the "Limited Warranty"), which warrants that Lenovo products are free of defects in material and workmanship and that Lenovo will repair, replace, or refund the purchase if it is unable to repair a product.

18. The Defect manifests both inside and outside of the warranty period. Defendant has been unable to fix the Defect during the warranty period and routinely refuses to repair the Defect free of charge outside of the warranty period.

19. Many other purchasers of the Class Laptops have also sent their computers in for repair (often multiple times), only to find that the same issues crop up after the purported repairs. Plaintiff also sent Lenovo a notice letter on his own behalf and on behalf of the class before filing this action.

20. Despite being aware of the cause of the Defect, Lenovo and its representatives have often engaged in, or directed frustrated customers to engage in, ineffective repair methods. Many customers who attempted to exercise their rights under the warranty were told the display issues were the result of a software problem and were told to install or update software, which did not fix the Defect. And when Lenovo accepted a Class Laptop for repair under the warranty, it often replaced the screen, “rerouted” the eDP cable, or merely taped it into place. None of these purported repairs remedied the display issues, because none addressed the Defect.

21. Defendant marketed, promoted, and sold the Flex 5 and Yoga 730 laptops as 2-in-1 laptops featuring high resolution displays and monitors capable of folding into tent and tablet modes.

22. Defendant knew that a material factor for consumers purchasing a Flex 5 or Yoga 730 was that the device possesses a monitor capable of movement into various positions and be able to consistently display visual information via a graphical user interface.

23. The Defect, however, makes it difficult or impossible to interface with programs, watch movies, play games, or otherwise engage in a typical fashion with the Class Laptops.

24. Lenovo concealed from and/or failed to disclose to Plaintiff and the Class the defective nature of the Class Laptops, and failed to remove the Class Laptops from the marketplace or take adequate action to remedy the Defect. Rather, Lenovo sold and serviced the Class Laptops even though it knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that the Defect impacted the display of the Class Laptops and would ultimately result in Plaintiff's and Class members' inability to use their Class Laptops for their intended purpose.

25. Defendant's knowledge of the defect is evident from its acknowledgment of the defect as detailed herein, and from complaints lodged on Defendant's own online forum.

26. As a result of Lenovo's unlawful, unfair, fraudulent, misleading, and deceptive practices, Plaintiff and other consumers have purchased Lenovo's products under the mistaken belief that the Flex 5 and Yoga 730 laptops possessed high quality, functional monitor displays that were capable of folding without damaging the machine.

27. Had Plaintiff and the Class known the facts regarding the Defect in the Class Laptops, those facts would have been material to their and any

reasonable consumer's decisions to purchase the Class Laptops at the price they paid for them.

28. As a consequence of Lenovo's false and misleading statements, their active concealment of the Defect, and their failure to repair or otherwise address the Defect, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury in fact and actual damages in that the Class Laptops they purchased are unreliable and/or unusable for their intended purposes. As a direct and proximate result of the Defect, Plaintiff and the Class have also suffered or will suffer damages in the form of, *inter alia*: out-of-pocket expenditures for the replacement and attempted repairs of the Class Laptops; diminished value of the Class Laptops; and the failure to receive the benefit of the bargain in their purchases of the Class Laptops.

29. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks redress for Defendant's breaches of warranties and Washington's Consumer Protection, and the common law of the state.

30. In furtherance of the public interest, and in order to remedy Lenovo's wrongful conduct, Plaintiff brings this action as a class action, and asserts claims on behalf of himself and a class of similarly situated persons seeking money damages, equitable relief, and injunctive relief for Defendant's conduct described herein.

31. Because of the relatively small size of the typical individual Class members' claims, it is unlikely that individual Class members could afford to seek recovery on their own. This is especially true in light of the size and resources of Defendant. A class action is, therefore, the only reasonable means by which Class members can obtain relief.

PARTIES

32. At all times relevant herein Plaintiff, Anthony MacKay, was a permanent resident of the United States residing in Washington. Plaintiff purchased a Flex 5 for his personal use in connection with school on August 30, 2017, for \$1,049.99, from an online retail seller.

33. Defendant Lenovo is a Delaware corporation with its principal office located at 1009 Think Place, Morrisville, North Carolina, 27560. Upon information and belief, Lenovo is a subsidiary of Lenovo Group Limited, a global Fortune 500 company and one of world's largest manufacturers and sellers of computers, with its global headquarters located in Beijing, China. Defendant Lenovo utilizes the website www.lenovo.com/us and its related webpages, as well as resellers, to market and sell personal computers and related products directly to consumers throughout the United States, including to consumers in Washington and Delaware.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

34. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it is incorporated in the State of Delaware; has consented to jurisdiction by registering to conduct business in the state; maintains sufficient minimum contacts in Delaware; and otherwise intentionally avails itself of the markets within Delaware through promotion, sale, marketing and distribution of its computers, which renders the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court proper and necessary as Lenovo is “at home” in Delaware.

35. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over all of Plaintiff’s claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). This is a class action, the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs, and Plaintiff and the Class members are citizens of states different from defendant.

36. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred in this district.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

37. Lenovo’s parent company was founded in China in 1984 and is headquartered in Beijing. The company designs, develops, manufactures, and sells personal computers, tablet computers, smartphones, workstations, servers, electronic storage devices, IT management software, and smart televisions.

38. Lenovo operates in more than sixty countries and sells its products in around one hundred and sixty countries. Lenovo's principal facilities are in Beijing and Morrisville, North Carolina, with research centers in China, Japan, and Morrisville, sales centers in Beijing, Morrisville, France, and Singapore, and manufacturing centers in China, Mexico, India, and Whitsett, North Carolina.

39. As of March 2019, Lenovo was the world's largest personal computer vendor by unit sales.

40. Lenovo launched the Yoga family of computers—products named for their ability to assume multiple form factors due to a hinged screen—in 2012, with the launch of the Lenovo IdeaPad Yoga 13 laptop computer. Since that time, Lenovo has released at least 20 new lines laptop computers under the Yoga and Flex brand names.

A. The Class Laptops

41. Both the 14" screen and 15" screen models of the Flex 5 laptops went to market in or around May 2017 with the basic models priced at \$799.99. The Yoga 730 model of laptop went to market in or around April 2018; the basic 13" screen model was priced at \$880, while the basic 15" screen model was priced at \$990.

42. Defendant marketed both computers as high quality 2-in-1 laptops with touchscreen monitors that could be folded flat against the underside of the base of the machine.

43. Specifically, Lenovo stated that the “durable” and “versatile 360-degree hinge” of the Flex 5 enabled the user to “easily flip into tablet mode for browsing the web, or stream a TV show in tent mode. With this much flexibility, you’ll always find your perfect viewing angle.”³

44. Similarly, Lenovo marketed the “360° flexibility” of the Yoga 730, describing it as a “truly multimode device, elegantly designed to be equally stylish as you transition from tablet mode to laptop mode and back.”⁴

45. Defendant represented to consumers that it had years of experience in the manufacture of computers and was in effect an expert in the manufacture, design, and use of computers.

³ See Flex 5 Product Page; YOGA 520 Tour, February 27, 2017, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nAt5k4zP2fs> (last accessed June 6, 2019). Defendant also touted the “brilliant clarity of full high definition viewing” of the “touchscreen narrow-bezel display” enabling users to “watch movies and browse the web in vivid detail from nearly every angle,” and the “precise design” of the machine. See also Flex 5 Product Page.

⁴ See Lenovo Yoga 730 Tour, February 26, 2018, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZK1CYacQ6_E&feature=youtu.be (last accessed June 6, 2019); Yoga 730 Datasheet, https://forums.lenovo.com/lnv/attachments/lnv/mwc2018_en/3/1/53905_Yoga%20730-13-15IKB%20Datasheet_FA_180219_LR.pdf (last accessed June 6, 2019). Defendant marketed the Yoga 730 as a “premium” machine featuring a “15” wide-angle display” designed for “watching the latest in theatrical quality video, movies, and TV exactly the way they were meant to be seen. With 300 nits brightness, you’ll see every detail.” See Yoga 730 15” Laptop, *Product Page*, <https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/laptops/yoga/700-series/Yoga-730-15/p/88YG7000965> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

46. Defendant’s Limited Warranty “warrants that each Lenovo hardware product that you purchase is free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use during the warranty period.”⁵ If a Lenovo-approved service provider “determines that it is unable to repair your product, the Service Provider will replace it with one that is at least functionally equivalent. If the Service Provider determines that it is unable to either repair or replace your product, your sole remedy under this Limited Warranty is to return the product to your place of purchase or to Lenovo for a refund of your purchase price.”⁶

47. Defendant designed, manufactured, warranted, advertised, and sold the Class Laptops to thousands of consumers throughout the United States.

48. Defendant marketed, promoted, and expressly warranted that the Class Laptops were premium, fully functioning 2-in-1 computers, able to assume tablet and tent mode, and furthermore able to perform all of the basic functions of similar laptops of their class.

49. Plaintiff and the Class members purchased their Class Laptops to be used for computing purposes like those portrayed by Defendant in their marketing materials for all of the Class Laptops.

⁵ See Lenovo Limited Warranty, https://download.lenovo.com/pccbbs/thinkcentre_pdf/1505-0010-02_en_update.pdf (last accessed June 6, 2019).

⁶ *Id.*

B. The Defect

50. Contrary to Lenovo's representations, the Class Laptops are designed and manufactured with an inherent defect that compromises the monitor display. During ordinary use of the machine, the Defect causes part or all of the monitor display to flicker, freeze, black out, and/or display corrupted visuals (e.g., a gray screen marked by vertical lines). When these issues manifest, use of the computer is, at best, difficult, and often impossible because the user cannot see their own input or the computer's visual output. Since the Defect impairs the user's visual interface to the machine, it renders the device partially or wholly unusable.

51. According to Plaintiff and other Flex 5 and Yoga 730 Laptop owners who have experienced the Defect, the display problems are triggered and exacerbated when the display is opened or moved, such as when the user folds the monitor into tent or tablet mode.

52. Consequently, the Class Laptops are not fit for their intended purpose and cannot perform in accordance with Lenovo's marketing materials and warranties.

53. Plaintiff purchased a Flex 5 for his personal use in connection with school on August 30, 2017, for \$1,049.99, from an online retail seller.

54. His purchase was covered by the Limited Warranty for a period of one year.

55. Within weeks of purchasing the computer Plaintiff noticed the monitor display flickering. This issue worsened over time, greatly diminishing his ability to use the machine, and only a few months after the purchase the display began blacking out, rendering the computer unusable. These issues would occur after only minutes of use and sometimes upon powering on the machine.

56. Plaintiff sent his Flex 5 to Lenovo for repair twice under the Limited Warranty. The first time, in or around June 2018, Lenovo failed to fix the Defect and Plaintiff continued to experience screen flickering and black out while using the machine. Plaintiff sent his computer to Lenovo a second time in January 2019, but the day after Plaintiff received the purportedly repaired computer the screen flickering and black outs resumed.

57. In February 2019, after the second failed repair attempt, Plaintiff again contacted Lenovo about repairing his Flex 5, but Lenovo stated that his warranty had expired and refused to repair the machine free of charge.

58. The issues caused by the Defect were so severe that Plaintiff has been unable to use his laptop unless it is connected to an external monitor.

59. The Defect has impacted many other purchasers of the Flex 5. For example, on the English Community forum on the Lenovo website (the “Lenovo Forum”), on December 26, 2017, a forum member created a thread entitled “Lenovo Flex 5 1470 black screen flickering” and wrote:

My ~2 week old Lenovo Flex 5's screen started to flicker a few days ago and the issue has become progressively worse since then to a point where most of the screen is covered by black flickering at times. The computer starts fine, but when the computer is moved and especially when the screen is moved up or down the flickering appears. Sometimes the flickering only starts after the computer has been on for a few hours (restarting the PC fixes the issue for a short while).

I have tried updating to the latest Intel graphics drivers in the device manager to no avail. I then tried uninstalling the display drivers from the device manager, that only seemed to work for a short while.⁷

60. In the same thread, another customer replies: "I have the exact same problem. My issue occurs mostly when i just turn the laptop on but once i start using it its fine. It does flicker when i move the screen and overtime its gotten worse when i first pull open the laptop." Another states: "I am also having this issue where black flickering will cover all or most of the screen. This problem has appeared in the last week and I bought this laptop new 3 weeks ago."⁸

61. In another thread on the Lenovo Forum created on December 21, 2017, and entitled "New Flex 5 has some problems," a customer wrote:

[A]bout four days ago, the screen started flickering black when the screen was positioned a certain way. It happened again the next day but hasn't since then. I'm not trying to push my luck so I haven't put it tablet mode. However, the night before the problem started I used it in tablet mode and might have opened it too quickly. I fear that may have

⁷ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-IdeaPad-1xx-3xx-5xx-7xx/Lenovo-Flex-5-1470-black-screen-flickering/m-p/3919809> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

⁸ *Id.*

been what caused the flickering but I don't know if it was just a temporary thing or if it's a better bet to send it in to have it looked at. I'm a bit against sending it in because I'm on break at the moment and would like to use the laptop but I don't want it getting worse when my classes start again and I be stuck without a laptop for long time.⁹

62. Within this thread there are four pages of posts like these, and on the Lenovo Forum there are dozens of threads like this one detailing the issues caused by the Defect. Below are a few examples of such threads pertaining to the Flex 5, each one created by a different consumer and containing a multitude of testimonials regarding the issues created by the Defect:

1. Lenovo YOGA 520 Screen Flickering (created February 15, 2018).¹⁰
2. Flex 5 1570 Display vertical stripe and lower pink band - flicker (created April 3, 2018).¹¹
3. Lenovo FLEX 5-1470 black sreen flickering and warranty claim (created April 6, 2018).¹²

⁹ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-IdeaPad-1xx-3xx-5xx-7xx/New-Flex-5-has-some-problems/m-p/3916332> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

¹⁰ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-Yoga-Series-Notebooks/Lenovo-YOGA-520-Screen-Flickering/m-p/3981483?search-action-id=465478280913&search-result-uid=3981483> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

¹¹ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-IdeaPad-1xx-3xx-5xx-7xx/Flex-5-1570-Display-vertical-stripe-and-lower-pink-band-flicker/m-p/4032534?search-action-id=465477875508&search-result-uid=4032534> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

¹² See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/General-Discussion/Lenovo-FLEX-5-1470-black-sreen-flickering-and-warranty-claim/m-p/4035448?search-action-id=465477875508&search-result-uid=4035448> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

4. Screen Flickering on Ideapad Flex 5 (created July 15, 2018).¹³
5. New Flex 5 screen doesn't work and poor customer service (created November 21, 2018).¹⁴
6. Lenovo Flex 5 1570 Black Screen Flickering (created December 5, 2018).¹⁵
7. Flex 5 1570 screen flickering in tablet mode (created December 20, 2018).¹⁶

63. As with the Flex 5, there are numerous posts on the Lenovo Forum attesting to the tendency of the monitor display of the Yoga 730 to flicker, freeze, black out, and/or display corrupted visuals. The earliest mention of this problem is on May 22, 2018, in a thread that spans twenty-one pages and almost two years.¹⁷

64. This thread contains numerous accounts of customers attempting to exercise their rights under the Limited Warranty, and Defendant's repeated failures

¹³ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-IdeaPad-1xx-3xx-5xx-7xx/Screen-Flickering-on-Ideapad-Flex-5/m-p/4141904?search-action-id=465490290853&search-result-uid=4141904> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

¹⁴ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/General-Discussion/New-Flex-5-screen-doesn-t-work-and-poor-customer-service/m-p/4277334?search-action-id=465478125243&search-result-uid=4277334> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

¹⁵ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-IdeaPad-1xx-3xx-5xx-7xx/Lenovo-Flex-5-1570-Black-Screen-Flickering/m-p/4293229?search-action-id=465490290853&search-result-uid=4293229> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

¹⁶ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-IdeaPad-1xx-3xx-5xx-7xx/Flex-5-1570-screen-flickering-in-tablet-mode/m-p/4308542?search-action-id=465477875508&search-result-uid=4308542> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

¹⁷ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-Yoga-Series-Notebooks/YOGA-730-flickering-Screen-blicking/m-p/4085136?search-action-id=465492512299&search-result-uid=4085136> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

to fix the Defect. For example, on February 7, 2019, a customer wrote: “I kid you not...I just received my laptop from Lenovo repair center. I turned it on and I have a dark bar going down the middle. At least the flickering is only on the bottom half of the screen vs the whole screen....” Another customer reported that: “I had a lot of trouble with my Lenovo. 1st issue with screen flickering popped up quickly and I lost use of the laptop for a couple months while being repaired at the service center. They replaced the screen but that didn't solve the problem and the flickering started again a few weeks later.”¹⁸

65. In another example, on August 30, 2018, a forum member created a thread entitled “Yoga 730-131Kb Screen Flickering Issues Have Begun Within Several Days of Receiving My NEW Laptop,” stating:

Following advice posted online by the Lenovo Support team to update my drives and bios has not helped and I am extremely [sic] frustrated [sic] that a new laptop not even a month old is consistantly [sic] glitching on a day to day basis, at times getting [sic] so severe as to impede my work, is there a way to fix this without having to call up the Lenovo customer support and fighting through a machin [sic] answering machine to get some help.¹⁹

66. In the same thread, another customer responds:

My sons Yoga 730 he just bought from BestBuy has the same issue. He needs it for school and can't affort [sic] to send it away for report. I am an IT guy and have checked it out. Windows and Lenovo updates have all been applied

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ See <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-Yoga-Series-Notebooks/Yoga-730-131Kb-Screen-Flickering-Issues-Have-Begun-Within/m-p/4190562> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

to do not correct the issue. Seems like a [hardware] problem. . . .

67. There are dozens of threads and hundreds (if not thousands) of posts in the Lenovo Forum detailing the monitor display problems caused by the Defect in the Yoga 730. Purchasers of the Flex 5 and Yoga 730 have also posted similar accounts on many other internet forums.²⁰

68. Some customers claim to have successfully remedied the Defect by replacing the eDP cable, which connects the monitor display to the motherboard and travels through the hinge assembly connecting the monitor and the body of the machine. If the eDP cable is poorly routed, or subject to pinching, pressure, or friction, opening and moving the display (such as when folding the monitor into tablet or tent mode) could loosen the cable and lead to the display issues associated with the Defect.

69. On the Lenovo Forum, one customer wrote:

I had the laptop repaired by a contracted service technician who replace the [eDP] cable that connects the screen to the main board. Voila. No issues so far. I was told this issue arises with other laptop makes as well! The cable routing

²⁰ See, e.g., r/Lenovo, *Lenovo Flex 5 Screen Issues*, November 8, 2018, https://www.reddit.com/r/Lenovo/comments/9vfugu/lenovo_flex_5_screen_issues/ (last accessed June 6, 2019); r/techsupport, *Brand new Lenovo Flex 5 screen glitch. Hardware or Software issue?*, August 27, 2017, https://www.reddit.com/r/techsupport/comments/6wes3h/brand_new_lenovo_flex_5_screen_glitch_hardware_or/ (last accessed June 6, 2019); Laptop Tech Support, *Lenovo Yoga 730 screen flashing like crazy*, November 28, 2018, <https://forums.tomsguide.com/threads/lenovo-yoga-730-screen-flashing-like-crazy.441132/> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

and stress from the screen opening and closing apparently had damaged the cable.²¹

70. Multiple customers have stated that Lenovo's repairs under the Limited Warranty amounted to no more than "reseating" (rather than replacing) the eDP cable. One customer related their experience with Lenovo after their new Yoga 730 experienced screen flickering as follows:

- Contacted customer service, when I described the problem they immediately recommended sending it in for repairs, as though they know about this common issue
- Sent laptop in for repairs; Lenovo holds my computer for weeks with no updates (said 7-9 business days)
- They provide update after much haranguing, then tried to charge me for the repairs, which I was only able to fight by engaging them on social media
- They eventually agreed to greenlight the repairs for no charge
- Lenovo returns my laptop, work order says only "reseated display cable" (so they didn't replace anything)
- Screen flickering again starts back up almost immediately

²¹ See Lenovo Forum, *Re: Lenovo Flex 5 1470 black screen flickering*, September 7, 2018, <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-IdeaPad-1xx-3xx-5xx-7xx/Lenovo-Flex-5-1470-black-screen-flickering/m-p/4213550#M59986> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

- I open up the bottom panel, all they did was tape the display connector in place, which is ridiculously ineffective²²

71. The Defect manifests both inside and outside of the warranty period.

As illustrated above, Defendant is often unable to fix the Defect during the warranty period and routinely refuses to repair the Defect free of charge outside of the warranty period.

72. Lenovo has been on notice of the Defect in the Flex 5 since at least late 2017, and in the Yoga 730 since at least May 2018 through complaints made to the Lenovo Forum. Nevertheless, Defendant has failed to adequately respond to the Defect

73. Although Lenovo has not officially acknowledged the pervasive nature of the Defect, it has—according to the accounts of many customers—communicated to some customers that a wiring issue in the Class Laptops causes the problem.

74. Defendant marketed, promoted, and sold the Flex 5 and Yoga 730 laptops as 2-in-1 laptops featuring a high resolution display and a monitor capable of folding into tent and tablet modes.

²² See Lenovo Forum, *Re: YOGA 730 flickering, Screen blinking*, December 11, 2018, <https://forums.lenovo.com/t5/Lenovo-Yoga-Series-Notebooks/YOGA-730-flickering-Screen-blinking/td-p/4085136/page/17> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

75. Defendant knew that a material factor for consumers purchasing a Flex 5 or Yoga 730 was that the device possesses a high quality display, a foldable monitor, and be able to consistently display input and output.

76. Lenovo concealed from and/or failed to disclose to the public at large, including the Plaintiff and the Class the defective nature of the Class Laptops, and failed to remove the Class Laptops from the marketplace or take adequate action to remedy the Defect. Rather, Lenovo sold and serviced the Class Laptops even though it knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that the Defect impacted the display of the Class Laptops and would ultimately result in Plaintiff's and Class members' inability to use their Class Laptops for their intended purpose.

77. It is likely that many of the Class Laptops will be used or purchased by unsuspecting members of the putative class, and injunctive relief could prevent harm to those who remain unaware of the Defect which can render the Class Laptops useless. Further, potential Class-wide notice may inform Class members of potential remedies they may not be aware of.

78. As the Defect likely results from the design of the Class Laptops—*i.e.*, the routing of the eDP cable through the monitor hinge—reseating or replacing the cable are unlikely to fully remedy the Defect.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

79. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit on behalf of himself and all similarly situated individuals and entities, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and/or 23(c)(4). The classes consist of:

1. **The Nationwide Class:** All purchasers in the United States, excluding the state of Minnesota, who purchased a Flex 5 or Yoga 730 laptop computer (the “Nationwide Class”); and
2. **The Washington Subclass:** All purchasers in the state of Washington purchased a Flex 5 or Yoga 730 laptop computer (the “Washington Subclass”, and together with the Nationwide Class, the “Class”).

80. Excluded from the Class are: (a) any Judge presiding over this action and members of their families; (b) Defendant and their subsidiaries and affiliates; and (c) all persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the Class.

81. **Numerosity:** Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder is impracticable. Moreover, the Class is composed of an easily ascertainable, self-identifying set of individuals and entities who purchased Flex 5 and/or Yoga 730 laptop computers. The precise number of Class members can be ascertained through discovery, which includes Defendant’s records. Plaintiff estimates the number of Class members to be in at least the tens of thousands. The

disposition of their claims through a class action will benefit both the parties and this Court.

82. **Commonality**: There are questions of law and fact common to the Class that will materially advance the litigation, and these common questions predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members. Among the questions common to the Class are:

1. Whether the Class Laptops suffer from a design defect that causes the eDP cable to fail;
2. The origins and implementation of, and the justifications for, if any, Lenovo's policies and technology relating to the Defect and its manifestation in the Class Laptops;
3. When Lenovo became aware of the Defect in the Class Laptops and how it responded to that knowledge;
4. Whether Lenovo actively concealed and/or failed to notify consumers of the Defect in the Class Laptops;
5. Whether Defendant knew of the Defect but failed to disclose the problem and its consequences to their customers;
6. Whether a reasonable consumer would consider the Defect and its consequences to be material;

7. Whether Defendant's conduct violates state consumer protection laws as asserted herein;
8. Whether Defendant's conduct violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act;
9. Whether Defendant's sale of Flex 5 and Yoga 730 laptops containing the Defect is unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive acts in the conduct of any trade or commerce;
10. Whether Defendant breached the implied warranty of merchantability by selling the Flex 5 and Yoga 730 laptops containing the Defect;
11. Whether Plaintiff and the other Class members overpaid for their Class Laptops as a result of the Defect alleged herein;
12. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members would have purchased their Class Laptops, and whether they would have paid a lower price for them, had they known that they contained the Defect at the time of purchase;
13. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to compensatory damages, including, among other things: (i) compensation for all out-of-pocket monies expended by members of the Class for replacement or repair of the Class Laptops; (ii) the failure of consideration in connection with and/or difference in value arising out of the variance between the

Class Laptops as merchantable in the absence of the Defect, and as actually manufactured and sold possessing the Defect; and, (iii) whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to all costs associated with repair and replacement of their Class Laptops; and

14. Whether Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to equitable relief, including, but not limited to, restitution or injunctive relief.

83. **Typicality**: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class, as all such claims arise out of Defendant's conduct in designing, manufacturing, marketing, advertising, warranting, and selling the Class Laptops. All of Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class because Plaintiff and all Class members were injured in the same manner by Defendant's uniform course of conduct described herein. Plaintiff and all Class members have the same claims against Defendant relating to the conduct alleged herein, and the same events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims for relief are identical to those giving rise to the claims of all Class members. Plaintiff and all Class members sustained monetary and economic injuries including, but not limited to, ascertainable losses arising out of Defendant's wrongful conduct as described herein. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of himself and all absent Class members.

84. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and has no interests antagonistic to those of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of complex class actions including, but not limited to, consumer class actions involving, *inter alia*, breach of warranties, product liability, product design defects, and state consumer fraud statutes.

85. **Predominance:** This class action is appropriate for certification because questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class predominate over questions affecting only individual members.

86. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable. Given the amount at issue for each Class member, individual suits would not be economically viable; however, should individual Class members bring separate actions, this Court would be confronted with a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the judicial system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

CAUSES OF ACTION

Count I

**Violation of the Washington Consumer Protection
Act, Wash. Rev. Code. Ann. § 19.86.010 et seq.
(asserted on behalf of the Washington subclass)**

87. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, repeats and realleges the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

88. The Washington Consumer Protection Act, Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010 et seq. (the “WCPA”) prohibits unfair and deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.

89. Defendants are “persons” within the meaning of the WCPA, Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010(1), and conduct “trade” and “commerce” within the meaning of the WCPA, Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010(2).

90. Plaintiff MacKay and members of the Class are “persons” within the meaning of the WCPA, Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010(1).

91. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendant engaged in unlawful, unfair, and deceptive practices within the meaning of the CPA.

92. Defendant engaged in materially misleading acts and practices by marketing and representing that its Laptops were functional, superior products while failing to disclose the Defect.

93. Defendant’s omissions and representations were likely to mislead a consumer acting reasonably under the circumstances. Laptop purchasers are

concerned about the functionality of their screens as their laptops cannot be easily used without them and would, therefore, find it material if a laptop screen contained the Defect that rendered them unfit for their ordinary purpose.

94. Defendant's failure to disclose the Defect was also unfair, because it causes substantial injury to consumers without any countervailing benefit. To market and price a convertible laptop as detailed above while concealing the Defect that fundamentally interferes with its use is unethical and unscrupulous.

95. The aforementioned conduct is and was deceptive and false. Defendant's wrongful conduct caused Plaintiff and the Class to suffer consumer-related injuries by causing them to pay more for a product than it was worth, and to spend money and time attempting to repair the defect, and/or purchase a controller without the defect.

96. Defendant made the claims willingly and knowingly, despite the numerous consumer complaints detailed herein.

97. Defendant alone possessed material information about the defect in the form of pre-market testing, complaints, warranty requests and other information not available to Plaintiff nor the Class.

98. Defendant's violations present a continuing risk to Plaintiff and the general public. Defendant's unlawful acts and practices complained of herein affect the public interest and are likely to be repeated.

99. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's violations of the above, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered damages including, but not limited to: (1) paying more for the Class Laptops than they were worth and more than Plaintiff and Class Members would have had they known of the defect, (2) paying out of pocket attempting to repair the defect and/or for replacement laptops; and (3) lost time addressing the Defect.

100. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, seeks relief in the form of injunctive relief, actual damages, treble damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.090.

Count II
Breach of Implied Warranty
(Asserted on Behalf of the Washington Subclass and Nationwide Class)

101. Plaintiff and the Class incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.

102. A warranty that the Class Laptops were in merchantable condition is implied by law.

103. Plaintiff is an intended third-party beneficiary of Lenovo's implied warranties.

104. These Class Laptops, when sold and at all times thereafter, were not in merchantable condition and are not fit for the ordinary purpose for which such 2-in 1 laptops are used. Specifically, the Class Laptops are inherently defective in that

there are defects in the Class Laptops' screens, which are not of high quality, and which fail prematurely and/or fail to function properly as detailed herein.

105. Plaintiff sent Lenovo a notice letter prior to the filing of this action. Defendant was also provided notice of these issues by numerous informal and formal complaints filed against it, including the instant Complaint and the various complaints detailed herein, and by numerous communications sent by Plaintiff and other Class members.

106. Any attempt by Lenovo to disclaim or limit its implied warranties is unconscionable and unenforceable under the circumstances here.

107. Specifically, any attempt by Lenovo to limit or disclaim its warranty limitation is unenforceable because they knowingly sold a defective product without informing consumers about the defect.

108. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of the warranties of merchantability, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

Count III
Breach of Express Warranty
(Asserted on Behalf of the Washington Subclass and Nationwide Class)

109. Plaintiff and the Classes incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.

110. Defendant expressly warranted that the Class Laptops were of high quality and, at a minimum, would actually work properly. Defendant also expressly warranted that it would repair and/or replace defects in material and/or workmanship free of charge that occurred during the Limited Warranty.

111. Defendants breached these warranties by selling to Plaintiff and Class members the Class Laptops with known problems, which are not of high quality, and which fail prematurely and/or fail to function properly.

112. As a result of the Defendants' actions, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered economic damages including but not limited to costly repairs, substantial loss in value and resale value of the Laptops, and other related damage.

113. Defendant's attempt to disclaim or limit its express warranties vis-à-vis consumers is unconscionable and unenforceable under the circumstances here. Specifically, Defendant's warranty limitations are unenforceable because they knowingly sold a defective product without informing consumers about the manufacturing and/or material defect. Furthermore, Defendant continues to charge Class members for repairing the defective screens – if it repairs them at all -- when in fact such repairs are actually necessitated because of Defendant's defective product.

114. The time limits contained in Defendant's warranty periods were also unconscionable and inadequate to protect Plaintiffs and members of the Class.

115. Among other things, Plaintiff and Class members had no meaningful choice in determining these time limitations, the terms of which unreasonably favored Defendant.

116. A gross disparity in bargaining power existed between Lenovo and Class members, and Lenovo knew or should have known that the Class Laptops were defective at the time of sale and would fail well before their useful lives.

117. In addition, Lenovo's warranty fails of its essential purpose because Lenovo has been and is unable to effectively repair the Defect.

118. Plaintiffs and Class members have complied with all obligations under the warranties, or otherwise have been excused from performance of said obligations as a result of Defendants' conduct described herein. In addition, Plaintiff sent Defendant a notice letter prior to the filing of this action.

Count IV
Unjust Enrichment/Restitution
(Asserted on behalf of the Nationwide Class / Asserted
in the Alternative on behalf of the Washington
Subclass)

119. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

120. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs, and asserts a claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Nationwide Class.

121. Lenovo has been unjustly enriched as a result of the conduct described in this Complaint.

122. Lenovo received a benefit from Plaintiff and other members of the Nationwide Class in the form of payment for products purchased on Lenovo's website.

123. Retention of these benefits by Lenovo would be unjust and inequitable because Lenovo received these benefits by engaging in a false, deceptive, and misleading scheme to market the Flex 5 and Yoga 730 as premium, fully functional 2-in-1 laptop computers, and by engaging in the unlawful, unjust, and wrongful acts and practices described in this Complaint.

124. The benefits (or at least some portion of the benefits) that Lenovo received were not legitimately earned, and came at the expense of Plaintiff and the other members of the Nationwide Class.

125. Lenovo knows that its scheme is unjust, inequitable, and wrongful, but systematically engages in this scheme anyway in order to gain unfair advantages and reap unearned financial benefits.

126. Lenovo is guilty of malice, oppression, and/or fraud through its willful and conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiff and other Nationwide Class members.

127. Plaintiff and the Nationwide Class are entitled to restitution and disgorgement of all amounts unjustly retained by Lenovo, as well as other appropriate relief.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for a judgment against Defendant as follows:

- A. Entering judgment in favor of Plaintiff against Defendant;
- B. Certification of the proposed Class pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23;
- C. Appointment of Plaintiff as Class Representative for the Class;
- D. Appointment of Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;
- E. A declaration that Lenovo violated the Washington State statutes that form the basis for Plaintiff's primary statutory claims;
- F. A declaration that Lenovo was unjustly enriched by its conduct as described herein;
- G. Monetary damages;
- H. Statutory damages in the alternative;
- I. Restitution;

- J. Injunctive relief;
- K. Disgorgement of all monies received by Lenovo as a result of the unlawful, unjust, unfair, and deceptive acts and practices described herein;
- L. Penalties as provided by law;
- M. Treble damages;
- N. A permanent injunction enjoining Lenovo from continuing the unlawful, unjust, unfair, and deceptive acts and practices described herein;
- O. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- P. Reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses; and
- Q. Such other further relief that the Court deems just and equitable.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: August 28, 2020

DELEEUW LAW LLC

/s/ P. Bradford deLeeuw

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

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

Anthony MacKay

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) DELEEUW LAW LLC 1301 Walnut Green Road Wilmington, DE 19807 (302) 274- 2180

DEFENDANTS

LENOVO (UNITED STATES) INC.,

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
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)

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

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Insurance, Personal Injury, Real Estate, etc.

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. §1332

Brief description of cause: Consumer Class Action

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 08/28/2020 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ P. Bradford deLeeuw

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 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.