

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

DIANA WISE, *individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,*

Plaintiff,

v.

CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL
CORPORATION and CAPITAL ONE, N.A.,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:24-cv-00941-RJD

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Diana Wise (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, brings this Complaint against Defendants Capital One Financial Corporation and Capital One, N.A. (collectively, “Capital One” or “Defendants”). Facts pertaining to Plaintiff and her experiences and circumstances are alleged based upon personal knowledge and all other facts herein are alleged based upon the investigation of counsel and, where indicated, upon information and good faith belief.

NATURE OF ACTION

1. This is a proposed class action on behalf of Illinois consumers seeking monetary damages, restitution and equitable relief from Defendant Capital One’s promises, misrepresentations and omissions concerning the interest rate paid on its online “360 Savings” account, and its deceptive and unfair conduct with respect to setting that rate.

2. Since its introduction in 2013, Capital One has advertised the 360 Savings account to Illinois consumers as a “high interest” account with “great rate” savings.

3. Then, around September 2019, Capital One abruptly and without notice stopped offering the 360 Savings account to new customers and, instead, began offering a new, virtually identical account with a highly similar name, the “360 Performance Savings” account, which it advertised as a “high yield” online savings account and, from its launch to the present, offered a significantly higher interest rate than the 360 Savings account. Everything about the two accounts, including the name, were essentially identical, except for the stark difference in interest rates Capital One paid on each account: At the time of its launch, the 360 Performance Savings account paid a 1.90% interest rate while the 360 Savings account paid 1.00% interest rate.

4. The vast difference only worsened over time as Capital One turned the supposedly “high interest” 360 Savings account into a very low interest one, even while relevant benchmarks such as the Federal Reserve rate increased. By May 2023, the rate paid on the 360 Performance Savings account was 3.75%, whereas Capital One *decreased the rate paid on the 360 Savings Account to only 0.30%*. Currently, the rate paid on the 360 Performance Savings account is 4.35%, whereas the rate paid on the 360 Savings account has remained at 0.30%.

5. Worse yet, Capital One never told Plaintiff or any other 360 Savings account holder that (1) it had created a superior savings account with an almost-identical name, (2) it was ending new access to the 360 Savings account, (3) it was providing a superior product with a higher interest rate to new account holders or (4) that they could easily take advantage of the near identical 360 Performance Savings account by transferring their deposits and immediately receive significantly higher interest. Although Capital One no longer offers 360 Savings accounts to new customers, it continues to maintain the 360 Savings account for pre-existing account holders such as Plaintiff without notifying them that Capital One will pay them significantly higher interest if they transfer their deposits to a different account.

6. Capital One's failure to notify 360 Savings account holders of the higher interest rate that is available to them through the identical 360 Performance Savings account was deliberate. Capital One strategically and deliberately attempted to conceal this new, higher-interest account from the 360 Savings account holders for its own financial gain, beginning with the highly similar name for the new account. As long as the 360 Savings account holders maintained their deposits in that account, Capital One would be paying less in interest than if they simply transferred to the 360 Performance Savings account.

7. No rational consumer would elect to receive less interest in the 360 Savings account when they could simply transfer their deposits to a nearly identical account, yet Plaintiff and other Class members continue to do so. This demonstrates how deceptive Capital One's conduct is.

8. The binding 360 Savings Account disclosures state that "interest rates and annual percentage yields are variable and may change at any time at [Capital One's] discretion." In reality, after the creation of the 360 Performance Savings account, Capital One only used its discretion to decrease rates paid on the 360 Savings account (1) even though Capital One advertised the account as "high interest," (2) even as the Federal Reserve quickly raised rates in 2022 and 2023 across the economy, and (3) even as Capital One continued to raise the interest rates on the 360 Performance Savings accounts. As such, Capital One breached its contract by failing to offer the higher, available rate on the "high interest" 360 Savings account, and it exercised its discretion in bad faith by creating a high-interest account without notice and decreasing the interest rate on the 360 Savings account, all to profit off significant savings in not having to pay a higher available interest rate to longtime 360 Savings account holders.

9. Plaintiff and the Class were significantly harmed by Defendants' conduct, including through lost interest payments that should have been paid on their deposits when Capital One was

ready, willing and able to pay those higher rates on the virtually identical “high interest” 360 Performance Savings account.

10. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks to end Capital One’s deceptive practices and obtain damages, restitution, and equitable relief, as set forth below.

PARTIES

11. Plaintiff Diana Wise was, at all relevant times, a citizen of the State of Illinois residing in St. Clair County, Illinois. Plaintiff has been a 360 Savings account holder since about January of 2019. Plaintiff still holds multiple 360 Savings accounts as of the filing of this Complaint.

12. Defendant Capital One Financial Corporation is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its headquarters and principal place of business in McLean, Virginia.

13. Defendant Capital One, N.A. is a federally chartered national bank with its headquarters and principal place of business in McLean, Virginia, and is wholly owned by Defendant Capital One Financial Corporation.

14. Defendant Capital One Financial Corporation and Defendant Capital One, N.A. jointly operate Capital One’s website. In the website’s Terms and Conditions, Capital One defines both Defendants as “Capital One,” “we,” “us,” and “our.”¹ The website also states that the “information contained on the Site, including its arrangement . . . are copyright ©2022 by Capital One Financial Corporation.” *See id.*

¹ See Capital One Website Legal Terms and Conditions, <https://www.capitalone.com/digital/terms-conditions/> (last modified Feb. 27, 2023) (last visited Mar. 25, 2024).

15. Unless otherwise noted, “Capital One” refers to both Defendant Capital One Financial Corporation and Defendant Capital One, N.A.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

16. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because (1) the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs and interest, exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000.00, (2) the proposed Class is comprised of at least 100 members, and (3) complete diversity exists between at least one plaintiff and one defendant.

17. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants conduct substantial business in this district and in the State of Illinois through their offering and servicing of banking and credit products and services to consumers in Illinois through the internet, phone, and by mail. Defendants maintain minimum contacts with Illinois such that an exercise of personal jurisdiction by this Court does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Moreover, Plaintiff and the proposed Class have suffered injury as a result of Defendants’ acts in this District.

18. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in this district and a substantial portion of the events and/or omissions giving rise to this action occurred in this district.

COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Capital One’s “high-interest” “360 Savings” account.

19. A savings account is a deposit account designed to hold money for an extended period of time. A bank typically pays interest on monies that an account holder deposits in a savings account. The annual percentage yield (“APY”) is a metric showing the total amount of interest paid on an account in one year, which is expressed as a percentage.

20. Prior to September 2019, Capital One advertised its “360 Savings” account to Illinois consumers as a “high-interest” account with “great rate” savings.

21. Capital One’s website stated that “[i]nterest rates will always fluctuate based on the [federal funds rate set by the Federal Reserve] and the economy, but your Capital One savings account is here to help you save.”²

22. In January 2018, in response to rising interest rates from the Federal Reserve, Capital One increased the interest rate on the 360 Savings account from 0.75% to 1.00%. 23. Capital One never again raised the interest rate on 360 Savings accounts—not even when the Federal Reserve started increasing interest rates in 2022-2023.

24. Instead, in September 2019, Capital One simply disregarded and abandoned its longtime 360 Savings account holders and its promise of “high-interest,” and it began offering a new, virtually identical “high-yield” savings account with a highly similar name—the 360 Performance Savings account—and a significantly higher interest rate than the 360 Savings account. And it did so without any notice to its 360 Savings account holders who were promised “high-interest” on their deposits.

25. As Capital One’s explains on its website, a “high-yield savings account” is “all about the interest.”³ Capital One further states that “a high-yield savings account— sometimes called a high-interest savings account—is a bank account that often has a higher interest rate or

² Benefits of a Savings Account, <https://www.capitalone.com/help-center/checking/savings/savings-interest-rate-changes/> (last visited Mar. 25, 2024).

³ What is a High-Yield Savings Account?, <https://www.capitalone.com/bank/money/management/banking-basics/what-is-a-high-yield-savings-account/> (last visited Mar. 25, 2024).

annual percentage yield (APY) than a traditional savings account.”⁴ Capital One promises that “[o]nline high-yield savings accounts earn higher than average interest on the balance amount.”⁵

26. When it launched, Capital One paid an interest rate of 1.90% on its new 360 Performance Savings account, while it paid only 1.00% on its 360 Savings account, and Capital One has always paid a higher interest rate on the newer 360 Performance Savings account since its launch.

27. In fact, since the launch of a new “high-yield” 360 Performance Savings account, Capital One has steadily decreased the interest rate it pays on the 360 Savings account product.

28. From October 2019 through December 2020, Capital One reduced the interest rate paid on the 360 Savings account from 1.00% APY to 0.30% APY. Then from December 2020 to the present, Capital One simply froze what was promised to be a “variable” interest rate on the 360 Savings account at 0.30%—despite material increases in the federal funds rate and the interest rate increases on the 360 Performance Savings account.

29. As of May 2023, the federal funds rate was 5.06%, the rate paid on 360 Savings account was 0.30%, and the rate paid on 360 Performance Savings account was 3.75%. Since then, Capital One has further increased the rate paid on 360 Performance Savings to 4.30%.

30. Capital One breached its contractual promise of “high-interest” on the 360 Savings Account and exercised any contractual discretion in bad faith by (1) creating an identical savings account offering a higher interest rate; (2) maintaining the interest rate on the 360 Savings account lower than the 360 Performance Savings account and (3) lowering the interest rate on the 360 Savings account while raising the interest rate on the 360 Performance Savings account.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

31. To make matters worse, Capital One provided no notice to its longtime 360 Savings account holders: (1) that Capital One launched a new 360 Performance Savings account; (2) that the 360 Performance Savings account was a different product and not just a new name for the existing 360 Savings account product or (3) that the 360 Performance Savings account offered a higher interest rate than the purportedly “high-interest” 360 Savings account.

32. Capital One’s failure to provide any notice that it would stop offering a “high interest” rate on the 360 Savings account was intentional—Capital One was financially motivated to keep 360 Savings account holders in the dark about the 360 Performance Savings account because it knew it would profit from paying less interest on 360 Savings accounts.

33. Plaintiff and the Class members were significantly harmed by Capital One’s conduct, including by the loss of interest payments to which they were entitled on their deposits in Capital One’s 360 Savings account, which Capital One was ready, willing, and able to pay to its 360 Performance Savings account holders.

B. Plaintiff’s experience.

34. In or around January 2019, Plaintiff opened a 360 Savings account.

35. Plaintiff relied on representations and promises that the account was a “high interest” savings account with “great rate” savings. As such, Plaintiff always kept a balance in her account in order to accrue the “high interest” that was promised.

36. Plaintiff’s accounts remain open as of the filing of this Complaint.

37. Plaintiff was significantly damaged by Capital One’s conduct. Between January 2019 and June 2022, Plaintiff received significantly less interest payments on the monies deposited in her 360 Savings accounts than she would have received had she simply transferred those monies into a 360 Performance Savings account. But for Capital One’s deceptive misrepresentations and

omissions and failure to exercise its contractual discretion in good faith, Plaintiff would have received substantially higher amounts in interest payments.

38. Plaintiff would not have opened any 360 Savings account, or she would have deposited her savings into a different high-interest account (potentially into the 360 Performance Savings account), if she knew that (1) the account was not, in fact, “high interest,” and/or (2) that Capital One would not act in good faith when setting the purportedly “variable” interest rate on 360 Savings account.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

39. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3), Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of a proposed Class of similarly situated persons defined as follows:

All persons in Illinois who have ever held a Capital One 360 Savings account.

40. Excluded from the Class are Capital One, any entities in which they have a controlling interest, and any legal representative, heir or assign of Capital One. Also excluded from the Class are the presiding judge(s) in this case, their staff, and any members of their immediate family.

41. Plaintiff reserves the right to expand, limit, modify, or amend this class definition, including the addition of one or more subclasses, in connection with her motion for class certification, or at any other time, based upon, *inter alia*, changing circumstances and/or new information obtained during discovery.

42. **Numerosity:** At this time, Plaintiff does not know the exact size of the Class; however, due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved, Plaintiff believes and alleges that the Class members number well into the thousands, and thus are so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. The number and identities of Class members is administratively feasible

and can be determined through appropriate discovery in the possession of Capital One.

43. **Commonality and Predominance:** There are questions of law and/or fact common to the Class, such that there is a well-defined community of interest among the Class members. These questions predominate over questions that may affect only individual members as Capital One has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class. Moreover, adjudication of these common issues in a single action has important and desirable advantages of judicial economy. Such common legal or factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Whether Capital One deceptively represented that the 360 Savings account is a “high interest” account;
- b. Whether Capital One deceptively failed to disclose facts regarding its representation that the 360 Savings account is a “high interest” account;
- c. Whether Capital One’s alleged misconduct misled or had the tendency to mislead consumers;
- d. Whether Capital One engaged in unfair and/or deceptive business practices under the laws asserted;
- e. Whether Capital One’s conduct violated Illinois’ Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act.
- f. Whether Capital One acted in bad faith when it adjusted (or failed to adjust) the interest rate on the 360 Savings account;
- g. Whether Capital One’s conduct breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing;
- h. Whether Capital One was unjustly enriched through its conduct;
- i. Whether Plaintiff and the Class were harmed by Capital One’s practices, omissions and/or misrepresentations;

- j. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to actual, compensatory, and/or nominal damages, and the proper measure thereof and
- k. Whether Capital One should be enjoined from continuing its unfair practices described herein.

44. **Typicality:** Plaintiff, just like many other consumers, opened and maintained a 360 Savings account based on the same misrepresentations and omissions regarding the 360 Savings account being a “high interest” account. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the Class because Plaintiff and the Class have suffered the same or similar injury as a result of Capital One’s false, deceptive, misleading, and bad faith conduct, and their claims assert the same legal theory. Moreover, Plaintiff is not subject to any unique defenses. As such, Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the Class.

45. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class. She is committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated and has retained competent counsel experienced in the prosecution of consumer class actions such as this, and who have the financial and legal resources necessary to litigate this case through resolution, including through trial and appeal, if necessary. Plaintiff does not have any interests adverse to those of the Class.

46. **Superiority:** A class action is the superior method for fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. The likelihood that individual Class members will prosecute separate actions is remote due to the extensive time and considerable expense necessary to conduct such litigation, especially when compared to the comparatively modest amount of monetary relief available for each individual Class member. Moreover, prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a risk inconsistent or contradictory judgments, lead to the duplication of

evidence, effort, and expense, and unnecessarily overwhelm the court system. The benefits of class treatment, including providing injured persons or entities with a method for obtaining redress on claims that might not be practicable to pursue individually, substantially outweigh any difficulties that may arise in the management of this class action. Plaintiff does not anticipate any difficulty in the management of this litigation as a class action.

47. Capital One has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive and equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole. Plaintiff remains interested in maintaining a savings account at Capital One.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**Violation of Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act.
§ 815 ILCS 505**

48. Plaintiff repleads and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

49. The Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act declares unlawful “unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including but not limited to the use or employment of any deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation or the concealment, suppression or omission of such material fact.” *See* 815 ILCS 505/2.

50. Specifically, Capital One, *inter alia*:

- a. Deceptively created a new account with a near-identical name that offered higher interest rates than the “high-interest” 360 Savings account;
- b. Failed to inform customers that (1) it had created a superior savings account with an almost-identical name, (2) it was ending new access to the 360 Savings account, (3) it was providing a superior product to new account holders or (4) they could easily take advantage of the near-identical 360 Performance Savings account and

immediately receive significantly higher interest;

- c. Misrepresented material facts that the 360 Savings online savings account a “high interest” savings account, even though it paid a rate of interest that is not “high interest” relative to, *inter alia*, other online savings account products or Capital One’s own online savings account product line (i.e., the 360 Performance Savings account) and
- d. Misrepresented material facts that the 360 Savings account has performance characteristics of a “high interest” and “great rate” savings account even though it does not.

53. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Capital One’s legitimate business interests, other than engaging in the misleading and deceptive conduct described herein.

54. Capital One’s conduct and actions are deceptive, untrue, and misleading to reasonable consumers, and will continue to mislead consumers in the future.

55. Plaintiff relied on Capital One’s representations to open three 360 Savings Accounts and to deposit her savings into those accounts.

56. As a direct and proximate result of Capital One’s misconduct, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered and will continue to suffer actual damages.

57. Capital One’s wrongful conduct is ongoing and presents a continuing threat to Class members.

58. Pursuant to §815 ILCS 505/10a Plaintiff seeks damages and an injunction enjoining Capital One from continuing to engage in the unfair business practices described above.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

**Breach of Contract Including Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing
(Against Capital One, N.A. only)**

59. Plaintiff repleads and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, except those made under preceding causes of action, as though fully set forth herein.

60. Plaintiff and the Class members entered into a contract with Capital One, N.A. related to the opening and maintenance of a 360 Savings account.

61. A material term of the contract was that the 360 Savings account paid “high interest.”

62. In addition, the 360 Savings Account disclosures contain the “terms applicable to [customers’] 360 Savings account.” The contract provides that “interest rates and annual percentage yields are variable and may change at any time at [Capital One’s] discretion.”

63. Capital One, N.A. breached the terms of its contract with Plaintiff and the Class by offering higher interest rates on other accounts, such as the virtually identical 360 Performance Savings account Capital One, N.A. launched with no notice to 360 Savings account holders.

64. In addition, a covenant of good faith and fair dealing is implied by law in all contracts and required that Capital One, N.A. exercise contractual discretion honestly and in good faith.

65. Capital One, N.A. breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing by exercising its discretion in bad faith to the detriment of the Class when it decided to (1) decrease the interest rate on its purportedly “high-interest” 360 Savings account while relevant benchmarks such as the Federal Reserve rate increased; (2) launch a virtually identical savings account that immediately offered a higher interest rate than the 360 Savings account; (3) maintain the interest rate on the 360 Savings account lower than the 360 Performance savings account at all relevant times and (4) not give any notice to 360 Savings account holders of the launch of the virtually identical 360

Performance Savings account that would always offer a higher interest rate than the 360 Savings account.

66. Plaintiff and Class members have performed or substantially performed all obligations imposed on them under the contract.

67. Plaintiff and Class members have sustained damages as a result of Capital One N.A.'s breach of the contract and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
Unjust Enrichment

68. Plaintiff repleads and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, except those made under preceding causes of action, as though fully set forth herein.

69. This claim is pled in the alternative.

70. Plaintiff and the Class members conferred a monetary benefit on Capital One by depositing and maintaining monies in 360 Savings accounts.

71. Capital One had knowingly and voluntarily acknowledged, accepted and retained these benefits.

72. The circumstances are such that it would be unequitable for Capital One to retain the benefits it received from Plaintiff and the Class because, as fully described herein, Capital One paid less interest on those monies than it promises and that it was otherwise ready, willing, and able to pay, as demonstrated by the fact that it paid a significantly higher interest rate on the virtually identical 360 Performance Savings account at all relevant times.

73. Through its conduct alleged herein, Capital One was unjustly enriched to the detriment of Plaintiff and the Class.

74. As a result of Capital One's wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to restitution and disgorgement of all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by Capital One.

JURY DEMAND

75. Plaintiff and the Class members hereby demand a jury trial on all claims so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, prays for the following relief:

- (a) An order certifying the Class as requested herein, appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative and Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;
- (b) An order enjoining Defendants from the unlawful conduct alleged herein, including by ordering Defendants to convert all 360 Savings accounts into 360 Performance Savings accounts, and/or ordering Defendants to immediately provide variable, high-yield interest rates to legacy 360 Savings account holders commensurate with the rates offered on the 360 Performance Savings account;
- (c) An order awarding Plaintiff and the Class restitution and/or disgorgement; (d) An order awarding Plaintiff and the Class all damages available under the law, including compensatory, statutory, and punitive, as well as pre- and post judgment interest;
- (d) An order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit, along with pre- and post-judgment interest and
- (e) An order awarding any other and further relief as this Court deems just, proper and equitable.

Dated: March 27, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ David S. Almeida
David S. Almeida (ARDC 6285557)
Britany A. Kabakov (ARDC 6336126)
ALMEIDA LAW GROUP, LLC
Firm ID 100530
david@almeidalawgroup.com
britany@almeidalawgroup.com
849 W. Webster Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60614
(312) 576-3024 (phone)

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
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
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)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State 1 1
Citizen of Another State 2 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 5
Foreign Nation 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
CONTRACT: 110 Insurance, 120 Marine, 130 Miller Act, 140 Negotiable Instrument, 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment, 151 Medicare Act, 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans), 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits, 160 Stockholders' Suits, 190 Other Contract, 195 Contract Product Liability, 196 Franchise
REAL PROPERTY: 210 Land Condemnation, 220 Foreclosure, 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment, 240 Torts to Land, 245 Tort Product Liability, 290 All Other Real Property
TORTS: PERSONAL INJURY: 310 Airplane, 315 Airplane Product Liability, 320 Assault, Libel & Slander, 330 Federal Employers' Liability, 340 Marine, 345 Marine Product Liability, 350 Motor Vehicle, 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability, 360 Other Personal Injury, 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice
PERSONAL INJURY: 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability, 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability, 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability, 370 Other Fraud, 371 Truth in Lending, 380 Other Personal Property Damage, 385 Property Damage Product Liability
PRISONER PETITIONS: Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee, 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence, 530 General, 535 Death Penalty; Other: 540 Mandamus & Other, 550 Civil Rights, 555 Prison Condition, 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement
FORFEITURE/PENALTY: 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881, 690 Other
LABOR: 710 Fair Labor Standards Act, 720 Labor/Management Relations, 740 Railway Labor Act, 751 Family and Medical Leave Act, 790 Other Labor Litigation, 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act
IMMIGRATION: 462 Naturalization Application, 465 Other Immigration Actions
BANKRUPTCY: 422 Appeal 28 USC 158, 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: 820 Copyrights, 830 Patent, 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application, 840 Trademark, 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016
SOCIAL SECURITY: 861 HIA (1395ff), 862 Black Lung (923), 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)), 864 SSID Title XVI, 865 RSI (405(g))
FEDERAL TAX SUITS: 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant), 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609
OTHER STATUTES: 375 False Claims Act, 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)), 400 State Reapportionment, 410 Antitrust, 430 Banks and Banking, 450 Commerce, 460 Deportation, 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations, 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692), 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 490 Cable/Sat TV, 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange, 890 Other Statutory Actions, 891 Agricultural Acts, 893 Environmental Matters, 895 Freedom of Information Act, 896 Arbitration, 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision, 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

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, 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 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

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.