

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

EBONY MIDCALF, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

NEW ERA ENTERPRISES, INC., and
NEW ERA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,

Defendants.

Case No.: 4:25-cv-775

COMPLAINT – CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Ebony Midcalf (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through her undersigned counsel, brings this Class Action Complaint against New Era Enterprises, Inc. and New Era Life Insurance Company (collectively, "Defendant"). Plaintiff alleges the following upon information and belief based on and the investigation of counsel, except as to those allegations that specifically pertain to Plaintiff, which are alleged upon personal knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff and the proposed Class Members bring this class action lawsuit on behalf of all persons who entrusted Defendant with sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (“PII”)¹ and Protected Health Information (“PHI”) (collectively “Private Information”) and that was impacted in a data breach that Defendant publicly disclosed on February 11, 2025 (the “Data Breach” or the “Breach”).

2. Plaintiff’s claims arise from Defendant’s failure to properly secure and safeguard

¹ Personally identifiable information generally incorporates information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual’s identity, either alone or when combined with other personal or identifying information. 2 C.F.R. § 200.79. At a minimum, it includes all information that on its face expressly identifies an individual.

Private Information that was entrusted to them, and their accompanying responsibility to store and transfer that information.

3. Defendant is a life insurance company that operates New Era Life Insurance Company, New Era Life Insurance Company of the Midwest, Philadelphia American Life Insurance Company, and Life of America Insurance Company.

4. Defendant had numerous statutory, regulatory, contractual, and common law duties and obligations, including those based on its affirmative representations to Plaintiff and Class Members, to keep its Private Information confidential, safe, secure, and protected from unauthorized disclosure or access.

5. On December 18, 2024, Defendant became aware of suspicious activity within its IT Network.² Upon detection, Defendant launched an investigation with the assistance of third-party cyber security experts to determine the nature and scope of the incident.³

6. The investigation determined that an unauthorized third-party accessed Defendant's IT Network between December 9, 2024 and December 18, 2024, and had copied certain files from their systems.⁴

7. Defendant then launched a comprehensive review of the incident to determine the extent of the compromised information, concluding on January 31, 2025. Through this review, Defendant identified files containing data belonging to certain individuals, including policyholders, beneficiaries, independent agents, and employees.⁵

8. Upon information and believe, the following types of sensitive information may have been compromised in the data breach: address, date of birth, health insurance policy numbers, and data related to medical treatment and/or diagnosis.⁶

² *Exhibit 1: Ebony Midcalf Notice Letter (Feb. 10, 2025).*

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

9. On February 11, 2025, Defendant filed a notice with Maine Attorney General's office and started sending out notice letters to the impacted individuals.⁷

10. Defendant failed to take precautions designed to keep individuals' Private Information secure.

11. Defendant owed Plaintiff and Class Members a duty to take all reasonable and necessary measures to keep the Private Information collected safe and secure from unauthorized access. Defendant solicited, collected, used, and derived a benefit from the Private Information, yet breached its duty by failing to implement or maintain adequate security practices.

12. Defendant admits that information in its system was accessed by unauthorized individuals, though it provided little information regarding how the Data Breach occurred.

13. The sensitive nature of the data exposed through the Data Breach signifies that Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered irreparable harm. Plaintiff and Class Members have lost the ability to control their private information and are subject to an increased risk of identity theft.

14. Defendant, despite having the financial wherewithal and personnel necessary to prevent the Data Breach, nevertheless failed to use reasonable security procedures and practice appropriate to the nature of the sensitive, unencrypted information it maintained for Plaintiff and Class Members, causing the exposure of Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information.

15. As a result of Defendant's inadequate digital security and notice process, Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information was exposed to criminals. Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered and will continue to suffer injuries including: financial losses caused by misuse of their Private Information; the loss or diminished value of their Private Information as a result of the Data Breach; lost time associated with detecting and preventing identity theft; and theft of personal and financial information.

⁷ *Data Breach Notification*, New Era Enterprises, Inc., OFFICE OF THE MAINE ATTORNEY GENERAL: <https://www.maine.gov/agviewer/content/ag/985235c7-cb95-4be2-8792-a1252b4f8318/aa7c2788-2daa-4e73-b092-bc13451648c3.html> (last visited February 21, 2025).

16. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of all persons whose Private Information was compromised as a result of Defendant's failure to: (i) adequately protect the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members; (ii) warn Plaintiff and Class Members of Defendant's inadequate information security practices; (iii) effectively secure hardware containing protected Private Information using reasonable and adequate security procedures free of vulnerabilities and incidents; and (iv) timely notify Plaintiff and Class Members of the Data Breach. Defendant's conduct amounts to at least negligence and violates federal and state statutes.

17. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of a Nationwide Class of similarly situated individuals against Defendant for: negligence; negligence *per se*; unjust enrichment, breach of implied contract, and breach of confidence.

18. Plaintiff seeks to remedy these harms and prevent any future data compromise on behalf of herself and all similarly situated persons whose personal data was compromised and stolen as a result of the Data Breach and who remain at risk due to Defendant's inadequate data security practices.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

19. Plaintiff Ebony Midcalf is a resident of Brandon Mississippi. Plaintiff is a former client of Defendant. On February 10, 2025, Defendant sent Plaintiff a notice letter informing her that her Private Information was compromised in the Data Breach. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff has experienced an uptick in spam call, emails, and text messages, and has been forced to, and will continue to, invest significant time monitoring her accounts to detect and reduce the consequences of likely identity fraud. As a result of the Data Breach, Plaintiff is now subject to substantial and imminent risk of future harm. Plaintiff would not have used Defendant's services had she known that it would expose her sensitive Private Information.

Defendant

20. Defendant New Era Enterprises, Inc. is a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business located at 11720 Katy Fwy, Suite 1700, Houston, Texas 77079. The registered

agent for service of process is Mary D. Frazier, who can be served with legal process at 11720 Katy Freeway, Suite 1700, Houston, Texas 77079-1243 USA, or wherever she may be found.

21. Defendant New Era Life Insurance Company is a Texas for-profit corporation with its principal place of business located at 11720 Katy Freeway, Suite 1700, Houston, Texas 77079. The registered agent for service of process is Legalinc Corporate Services Inc., who can be served at 10601 Clarence Drive, Suite 250, Frisco, Texas 75033.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

22. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs. The number of class members is more than 100 and at least one member of the Class defined below is a citizen of a different state that is diverse from Defendant's citizenship.⁸ Thus, minimal diversity exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (d) (2) (A). Both defendants have their principal place of business located in this District, at 11720 Katy Freeway, Suite 1700, Houston, Texas 77079.

23. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants are registered to do business and maintain their principal place of business in this District, at 11720 Katy Freeway, Suite 1700, Houston, Texas 77079.

24. Venue is proper in this Court because Defendants' principal place of business, at 11720 Katy Freeway, Suite 1700, Houston, Texas 77079, is located in this District, and because a substantial part of the events, acts, and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Background on Defendant

25. Defendant New Era Enterprises, Inc. is a life and health insurance provider that includes Defendant New Era Life Insurance Company, New Era Life Insurance Company of the

⁸ *Data Breach Notifications*, New Era Enterprises, Inc., OFFICE OF THE MAINE ATTORNEY GENERAL: <https://www.maine.gov/agviewer/content/ag/985235c7-cb95-4be2-8792-a1252b4f8318/aa7c2788-2daa-4e73-b092-bc13451648c3.html> (last visited February 21, 2025).

Midwest, and Life of America Insurance Company, and offers a range of insurance products and services to individuals and businesses.

26. Upon information and belief, Defendant made promises and representations to individuals, including Plaintiff and Class Members, that the Private Information collected from them would be kept safe and confidential, and that the privacy of that information would be maintained.⁹

27. Plaintiff and Class Members provided their Private Information to Defendant with the reasonable expectation and on the mutual understanding that Defendant would comply with its obligations to keep such information confidential and secure from unauthorized access.

28. As a result of collecting and storing the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members for its own financial benefit, Defendant had a continuous duty to adopt and employ reasonable measures to protect Plaintiff's and the Class Members' Private Information from disclosure to third parties.

B. The Data Breach

29. On December 18, 2024, Defendant became aware of suspicious activity within its IT Network.¹⁰ Upon detection, Defendant launched an investigation with the assistance of third-party cyber security experts to determine the nature and scope of the incident.¹¹

30. Defendant's investigation determined that an unauthorized third-party accessed its IT Network between December 9, 2024 and December 18, 2024, and that the third-party copied certain files from its systems.¹²

31. Defendant then launched a comprehensive review of the incident to determine the extent of the compromised information, concluding on January 31, 2025. Through this review,

⁹ <https://apps.neweralife.com/site/documents/PrivacyPolicy.pdf> (last visited February 21, 2025).

¹⁰ *Exhibit 1*: Ebony Midcalf Notice Letter.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

Defendant identified files containing data belonging to certain individuals, including policyholders, beneficiaries, independent agents, and employees.¹³

32. Upon information and believe, the following types of sensitive information may have been compromised in the data breach: address, date of birth, health insurance policy numbers, and data related to medical treatment and/or diagnosis.¹⁴

33. On February 11, 2025, Defendant filed a notice with Maine Attorney General's office and started sending out notice letters to the impacted individuals.¹⁵

34. Defendant failed to take precautions designed to keep individuals' Private Information secure.

35. While Defendant sought to minimize the damage caused by the Data Breach, it cannot and has not denied that there was unauthorized access to the sensitive Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members.

36. Individuals affected by the Data Breach are, and remain, at risk that their data will be sold or listed on the dark web and, ultimately, illegally used in the future.

C. Defendant's Failure to Prevent, Identify, and Timely Report the Data Breach

37. Defendant admits that an unauthorized third party accessed IT Network. Defendant failed to take adequate measures to protect its computer systems against unauthorized access.

38. The Private Information that Defendant allowed to be exposed in the Data Breach is the type of private information that Defendant knew or should have known would be the target of cyberattacks.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Data Breach Notification*, New Era Enterprises, Inc., OFFICE OF THE MAINE ATTORNEY GENERAL: <https://www.maine.gov/agviewer/content/ag/985235c7-cb95-4be2-8792-a1252b4f8318/aa7c2788-2daa-4e73-b092-bc13451648c3.html> (last visited February 21, 2025).

39. Despite its own knowledge of the inherent risks of cyberattacks, and notwithstanding the FTC's data security principles and practices,¹⁶ Defendant failed to disclose that its systems and security practices were inadequate to reasonably safeguard its past and present policyholder, beneficiary, independent agent, or employees Private Information.

40. The FTC directs businesses to use an intrusion detection system to expose a breach as soon as it occurs, monitor activity for attempted hacks, and have an immediate response plan if a breach occurs.¹⁷ Immediate notification of a Data Breach is critical so that those impacted can take measures to protect themselves.

41. Here, Defendant waited for almost two months after being made aware of the Data Breach to notify impacted individuals.

D. The Harm Caused by the Data Breach Now and Going Forward

42. Victims of data breaches are susceptible to becoming victims of identity theft. The FTC defines identity theft as "a fraud committed or attempted using the identifying information of another person without authority." 17 C.F.R. § 248.201(9). When "identity thieves have your personal information, they can drain your bank account, run up charges on your credit cards, open new utility accounts, or get medical treatment on your health insurance."¹⁸

43. The type of data that may have been accessed and compromised here can be used to perpetrate fraud and identity theft.

44. Plaintiff and Class Members face a substantial risk of identity theft given that their Private Information was compromised in the Data Breach.

45. Stolen Private Information is often trafficked on the "dark web," a heavily encrypted part of the Internet that is not accessible via traditional search engines. Law

¹⁶ *Protecting Personal Information: A Guide for Business*, FED. TRADE COMM'N (Oct. 2016), <https://www.ftc.gov/business-guidance/resources/protecting-personal-information-guide-business>. (last visited February 21, 2025).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Prevention and Preparedness*, New York State Police, <https://troopers.ny.gov/prevention-and-preparedness> (last visited February 21, 2025).

enforcement has difficulty policing the “dark web” due to this encryption, which allows users and criminals to conceal their identities and online activity.

46. When malicious actors infiltrate companies and copy and exfiltrate the Private Information that those companies store, the stolen information often ends up on the dark web where malicious actors buy and sell that information for profit.¹⁹

47. For example, when the U.S. Department of Justice announced their seizure of AlphaBay—the largest online “dark market”—in 2017, AlphaBay had more than 350,000 listings, many of which concerned stolen or fraudulent documents that could be used to assume another person’s identity.”²⁰ Marketplaces similar to the now-defunct AlphaBay continue to be “awash with [PII] belonging to victims from countries all over the world.”²¹

48. PII remains of high value to criminals, as evidenced by the prices they will pay through the dark web. Numerous sources cite dark web pricing for stolen identity credentials. For example, personal information can be sold at a price ranging from \$40 to \$200, and bank details have a price range of \$50 to \$200.²² Criminals can also purchase access to entire company data breaches from \$900 to \$4,500.²³

49. According to the FBI’s Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) 2019 Internet Crime Report, Internet-enabled crimes reached their highest number of complaints and dollar losses in 2019, resulting in more than \$3.5 billion in losses to individuals and business victims.²⁴

¹⁹ *Shining a Light on the Dark Web with Identity Monitoring*, IDENTITYFORCE (Dec. 28, 2020) <https://www.identityforce.com/blog/shining-light-dark-web-identity-monitoring> (last visited February 21, 2025).

²⁰ *Stolen PII & Ramifications: Identity Theft and Fraud on the Dark Web*, ARMOR (April 3, 2018), <https://res.armor.com/resources/blog/stolen-pii-ramifications-identity-theft-fraud-dark-web/> (last visited February 21, 2025).

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ Bryan Naylor, *Victims of Social Security Number Theft Find It’s Hard to Bounce Back*, NPR (Feb. 9, 2015) <https://www.npr.org/2015/02/09/384875839/data-stolen-by-anthem-s-hackers-has-millions-worrying-about-identity-theft> (last visited February 21, 2025).

²⁴ *2019 Internet Crime Report Released*, FBI (Feb. 11, 2020) <https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2019-internet-crime-report-released-021120#:~:text=IC3%20received%20467%2C361%20complaints%20in,%2Ddelivery%20scams%2C%20and%20e%20xtortion> (last visited February 21, 2025).

50. Further, according to the same report, “rapid reporting can help law enforcement stop fraudulent transactions before a victim loses the money for good.”²⁵ Defendant did not rapidly report to Plaintiff and Class Members that their Private Information had been stolen. Defendant notified impacted people after almost two months after learning of the Data Breach.

51. As a result of the Data Breach, the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members has been exposed to criminals for misuse. The injuries suffered by Plaintiff and Class Members, or likely to be suffered as a direct result of Defendant’s Data Breach, include: (a) theft of their Private Information; (b) costs associated with the detection and prevention of identity theft; (c) costs associated with time spent and the loss of productivity from taking time to address and attempt to ameliorate, mitigate, and deal with the consequences of this Breach; (d) invasion of privacy; (e) the emotional distress, stress, nuisance, and annoyance of responding to, and resulting from, the Data Breach; (f) the actual and/or imminent injury arising from actual and/or potential fraud and identity theft resulting from their personal data being placed in the hands of the ill-intentioned hackers and/or criminals; (g) damage to and diminution in value of their personal data entrusted to Defendant with the mutual understanding that Defendant would safeguard their Private Information against theft and not allow access to and misuse of their personal data by any unauthorized third party; and (h) the continued risk to their Private Information, which remains in the possession of Defendant, and which is subject to further injurious breaches so long as Defendant fails to undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ Private Information.

52. In addition to a remedy for economic harm, Plaintiff and Class Members maintain an interest in ensuring that their Private Information is secure, remains secure, and is not subject to further misappropriation and theft.

53. Defendant disregarded the rights of Plaintiff and Class Members by (a) intentionally, willfully, recklessly, or negligently failing to take adequate and reasonable

²⁵ *Id.*

measures to ensure that its network servers were protected against unauthorized intrusions; (b) failing to disclose that it did not have adequately robust security protocols and training practices in place to safeguard Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information; (c) failing to take standard and reasonably available steps to prevent the Data Breach; (d) concealing the existence and extent of the Data Breach for an unreasonable duration of time; and (e) failing to provide Plaintiff and Class Members prompt and accurate notice of the Data Breach.

54. The actual and adverse effects to Plaintiff and Class Members, including the imminent, immediate, and continuing increased risk of harm for identity theft, identity fraud and/or medical fraud directly or proximately caused by Defendant's wrongful actions and/or inaction and the resulting Data Breach require Plaintiff and Class Members to take affirmative acts to recover their peace of mind and personal security including, without limitation, purchasing credit reporting services, purchasing credit monitoring and/or internet monitoring services, frequently obtaining, purchasing and reviewing credit reports, bank statements, and other similar information, instituting and/or removing credit freezes and/or closing or modifying financial accounts, for which there is a financial and temporal cost. Plaintiff and other Class Members have suffered, and will continue to suffer, such damages for the foreseeable future.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

55. Plaintiff brings this class action, individually and on behalf of the following Nationwide Class:

All persons in the United States who were impacted by the Data Breach publicly announced by Defendant in February 2025 (the "Class").

56. Specifically excluded from the Class are Defendant, its officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, principals, servants, partners, joint venturers, or entities controlled by Defendant, and its heirs, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Defendant and/or its officers and/or directors, the judge assigned to this action, and any member of the judge's immediate family.

57. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definitions above if further investigation and/or discovery reveals that the Class should be expanded, narrowed, divided into subclasses, or otherwise modified in any way.

58. This action may be certified as a class action because it satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, and superiority requirements therein.

59. Numerosity: The Class is so numerous that joinder of all Class Members is impracticable. Although the precise number of such persons is unknown, and the facts are presently within the sole knowledge of Defendant, upon information and belief, Plaintiff estimates that the Class is comprised of thousands of Class Members, if not more. The Class is sufficiently numerous to warrant certification.

60. Typicality of Claims: Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of other Class Members because Plaintiff, like the unnamed Class, had her Private Information compromised as a result of the Data Breach. Plaintiff is a member of the Class, and her claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. The harm suffered by Plaintiff is similar to that suffered by all other Class Members which was caused by the same misconduct by Defendant.

61. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to, nor in conflict with, the Class. Plaintiff has retained competent counsel who are experienced in consumer and commercial class action litigation and who will prosecute this action vigorously.

62. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Because the monetary damages suffered by individual Class Members are relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for individual Class Members to seek redress for the wrongful conduct asserted herein. If Class treatment of these claims is not available, Defendant will likely continue its wrongful conduct, will unjustly retain improperly obtained revenues, or will otherwise escape liability for its wrongdoing as asserted herein.

63. Predominant Common Questions: The claims of all Class Members present common questions of law or fact, which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members, including:

- a. Whether Defendant failed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the information compromised in the Data Breach;
- b. Whether Defendant's data security systems prior to and during the Data Breach complied with applicable data security laws and regulations;
- c. Whether Defendant's storage of Plaintiff's and Class Member's Private Information was done in a negligent manner;
- d. Whether Defendant had a duty to protect and safeguard Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information;
- e. Whether Defendant's conduct was negligent;
- f. Whether Defendant's conduct violated Plaintiff's and Class Members' privacy;
- g. Whether Defendant's conduct violated the statutes as set forth herein;
- h. Whether Defendant took sufficient steps to secure its past and present policyholder, beneficiary, independent agent, or employees Private Information;
- i. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched; and
- j. The nature of relief, including damages and equitable relief, to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled.

64. Information concerning Defendant's policies is available from Defendant's records.

65. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty which will be encountered in the management of this litigation which would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

66. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would run the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications and establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. Prosecution as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious and inefficient litigation.

67. Given that Defendant had not indicated any changes to its conduct or security measures, monetary damages are insufficient and there is no complete and adequate remedy at law.

CAUSES OF ACTION
COUNT I
NEGLIGENCE
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

68. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 18 and paragraphs 24 through 66 as though fully set forth herein.

69. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class Members.

70. Defendant knowingly collected, came into possession of, and maintained Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information, and had a duty to exercise reasonable care in safeguarding, securing, and protecting such information from being compromised, lost, stolen, misused, and/or disclosed to unauthorized parties.

71. Defendant had a duty to have procedures in place to detect and prevent the loss or unauthorized dissemination of Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information.

72. Defendant had, and continues to have, a duty to timely disclose that Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information within its possession was compromised and precisely the types of information that were compromised.

73. Defendant owed a duty of care to Plaintiff and Class Members to provide data security consistent with industry standards, applicable standards of care from statutory authority like Section 5 of the FTC Act, and other requirements discussed herein, and to ensure that its systems and networks, and the personnel responsible for them, adequately protected individuals' Private Information.

74. Defendant's duty of care to use reasonable security measures arose as a result of the special relationship that existed between Defendant and its policyholder, beneficiary,

independent agent, or employees. Defendant was in a position to ensure that its systems were sufficient to protect against the foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff and Class Members from a data breach.

75. Defendant's duty to use reasonable care in protecting confidential data arose not only as a result of the statutes and regulations described above, but also because Defendant is bound by industry standards to protect confidential Private Information.

76. Defendant breached these duties by failing to exercise reasonable care in safeguarding and protecting Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information.

77. The specific negligent acts and omissions committed by Defendant include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Failing to adopt, implement, and maintain adequate security measures to safeguard Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information;
- b. Failing to adequately monitor the security of its networks and systems;
and
- c. Failing to periodically ensure that its computer systems and networks had plans in place to maintain reasonable data security safeguards.

78. Defendant, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully breached its duties to Plaintiff and Class Members by failing to exercise reasonable care in protecting and safeguarding Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information within Defendant's possession.

79. Defendant, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully breached its duties to Plaintiff and Class Members by failing to have appropriate procedures in place to detect and prevent dissemination of Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information.

80. Defendant, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully breached its duty to timely disclose to Plaintiff and Class Members that the Private Information within Defendant's possession might have been compromised and precisely the type of information compromised.

81. Defendant breached the duties set forth in 15 U.S.C. § 45, the FTC guidelines, the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Framework for Improving Critical

Infrastructure Cybersecurity, and other industry guidelines. In violation of 15 U.S.C. § 45, Defendant failed to implement proper data security procedures to adequately and reasonably protect Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information. In violation of the FTC guidelines, *inter alia*, Defendant did not protect the Private Information it keeps; failed to properly dispose of personal information that was no longer needed; failed to encrypt information stored on computer networks; lacked the requisite understanding of its networks' vulnerabilities; and failed to implement policies to correct security issues.

82. It was foreseeable that Defendant's failure to use reasonable measures to protect Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information would result in injury to Plaintiff and Class Members. Further, the breach of security was reasonably foreseeable given the known high frequency of cyberattacks and data breaches.

83. It was foreseeable that the failure to adequately safeguard Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information would result in injuries to Plaintiff and Class Members.

84. Defendant's breach of duties owed to Plaintiff and Class Members caused Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information to be compromised.

85. But for Defendant's negligent conduct and breach of the above-described duties owed to Plaintiff and Class Members, their Private Information would not have been compromised.

86. As a result of Defendant's failure to timely notify Plaintiff and Class Members that their Private Information had been compromised, Plaintiff and Class Members are unable to take the necessary precautions to mitigate damages by preventing future fraud.

87. As a result of Defendant's negligence and breach of duties, Plaintiff and Class Members are in danger of imminent harm in that their Private Information, which is still in the possession of third parties, will be used for fraudulent purposes, and Plaintiff and Class Members have and will suffer damages including: a substantial increase in the likelihood of identity theft; the compromise, publication, and theft of their personal information; loss of time and costs associated with the prevention, detection, and recovery from unauthorized use of their personal

information; the continued risk to their personal information; future costs in terms of time, effort, and money that will be required to prevent, detect, and repair the impact of the personal information compromised as a result of the Data Breach; and overpayment for the services or products that were received without adequate data security.

COUNT II
NEGLIGENCE *PER SE*
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

88. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 18 and paragraphs 24 through 66 as though fully set forth herein.

89. Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45, prohibits “unfair . . . practices in or affecting commerce” including, as interpreted and enforced by the FTC, the unfair act or practice by Defendant of failing to use reasonable measures to protect Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ Private Information. Various FTC publications and orders also form the basis of Defendant’s duty.

90. Defendant violated Section 5 of the FTC Act (and similar state statutes) by failing to use reasonable measures to protect Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ Private Information and by failing to comply with industry standards.

91. Defendant’s conduct was particularly unreasonable given the nature and amount of Private Information obtained and stored and the foreseeable consequences of a data breach on Defendant’s systems.

92. Class Members are consumers within the class of persons Section 5 of the FTC Act (and similar state statutes) were intended to protect.

93. Moreover, the harm that has occurred is the type of harm the FTC Act (and similar state statutes) was intended to guard against. Indeed, the FTC has pursued over fifty enforcement actions against businesses which, as a result of their failure to employ reasonable data security measures and avoid unfair and deceptive practices, caused the same harm suffered by Plaintiff and Class Members.

94. As a result of Defendant's negligence *per se*, Plaintiff and Class Members have been harmed and have suffered damages including, but not limited to: damages arising from identity theft and fraud; out-of-pocket expenses associated with procuring identity protection and restoration services; increased risk of future identity theft and fraud, and the costs associated therewith; and time spent monitoring, addressing, and correcting the current and future consequences of the Data Breach.

**COUNT III
UNJUST ENRICHMENT
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

95. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 18 and paragraphs 24 through 66 as though fully set forth herein.

96. Plaintiff and Class Members conferred a benefit upon Defendant by providing Defendant with their Private Information.

97. Defendant appreciated or had knowledge of the benefits conferred upon itself by Plaintiff. Defendant also benefited from the receipt of Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information.

98. Under principles of equity and good conscience, Defendant should not be permitted to retain the full value of Plaintiff's and the Class Members' Private Information because Defendant failed to adequately protect their Private Information. Plaintiff and the proposed Class would not have provided their Private Information to Defendant had they known Defendant would not adequately protect their Private Information.

99. Defendant should be compelled to disgorge into a common fund for the benefit of Plaintiff and Class Members all unlawful or inequitable proceeds received by it because of its misconduct and the Data Breach it caused.

COUNT IV
BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

100. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 18 and paragraphs 24 through 66 as though fully set forth herein.

101. Plaintiff and the Class provided and entrusted their Private Information to Defendant. Plaintiff and the Class provided their Private Information to Defendant as part of Defendant's regular business practices.

102. In so doing, Plaintiff and the Class entered into implied contracts with Defendant by which Defendant agreed to safeguard and protect such information, to keep such information secure and confidential, and to timely and accurately notify Plaintiff and the Class if their data had been breached and compromised or stolen, in return for the business services provided by Defendant. Implied in these exchanges was a promise by Defendant to ensure that the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members in its possession was secure.

103. Pursuant to these implied contracts, Plaintiff and Class Members provided Defendant with their Private Information. In exchange, Defendant agreed to, among other things, and Plaintiff and the Class understood that Defendant would: (1) provide services to Plaintiff and Class Members; (2) take reasonable measures to protect the security and confidentiality of Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information; and (3) protect Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information in compliance with federal and state laws and regulations and industry standards.

104. Implied in these exchanges was a promise by Defendant to ensure the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members in its possession was only used to provide the agreed-upon reasons, and that Defendant would take adequate measures to protect Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information.

105. A material term of this contract is a covenant by Defendant that it would take reasonable efforts to safeguard that information. Defendant breached this covenant by allowing Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information to be accessed in the Data Breach.

106. Indeed, implicit in the agreement between Defendant and Plaintiff and Class Members was the obligation that both parties would maintain information confidentially and securely.

107. These exchanges constituted an agreement and meeting of the minds between the parties.

108. When the parties entered into an agreement, mutual assent occurred. Plaintiff and Class Members would not have disclosed their Private Information to Defendant but for the prospect of utilizing Defendant services. Conversely, Defendant presumably would not have taken Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information if it did not intend to provide Plaintiff and Class Members with its services.

109. Defendant was therefore required to reasonably safeguard and protect the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members from unauthorized disclosure and use.

110. Plaintiff and Class Members would not have entrusted their Private Information to Defendant in the absence of their implied contracts with Defendant and would have instead retained the opportunity to control their Private Information.

111. Defendant breached the implied contracts with Plaintiff and Class Members by failing to reasonably safeguard and protect Plaintiff and Class Members' Private Information.

112. Defendant's failure to implement adequate measures to protect the Private Information of Plaintiff and Class Members violated the purpose of the agreement between the parties.

113. As a proximate and direct result of Defendant's breaches of its implied contracts with Plaintiff and Class Members, Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered damages as described in detail above.

COUNT V
BREACH OF CONFIDENCE
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

114. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 18 and paragraphs 24 through 66 as though fully set forth herein.

115. At all times during Plaintiff's and Class Members' interactions with Defendant, Defendant was fully aware of the confidential and sensitive nature of Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information that Plaintiff and Class Members entrusted to Defendant.

116. As alleged herein and above, Defendant's relationship with Plaintiff and the Class was governed by terms and expectations that Plaintiff's and the Class Members' Private Information would be collected, stored, and protected in confidence, and would not be disclosed to unauthorized third parties.

117. Plaintiff and the Class entrusted Defendant with their Private Information with the explicit and implicit understandings that Defendant would protect and not permit the Private Information to be disseminated to any unauthorized third parties.

118. Plaintiff and the Class also entrusted Defendant with their Private Information with the explicit and implicit understandings that Defendant would take precautions to protect that Private Information from unauthorized disclosure.

119. Defendant voluntarily received Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information in confidence with the understanding that their Private Information would not be disclosed or disseminated to the public or any unauthorized third parties.

120. As a result of Defendant's failure to prevent and avoid the Data Breach from occurring, Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information was disclosed and misappropriated

to unauthorized third parties beyond Plaintiff's and Class Members' confidence, and without their express permission.

121. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant's actions and omissions, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages.

122. But for Defendant's disclosure of Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information in violation of the parties' understanding of confidence, their Private Information would not have been compromised, stolen, viewed, accessed, and used by unauthorized third parties. Defendant's Data Breach was the direct and legal cause of the theft of Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information as well as the resulting damages.

123. The injury and harm Plaintiff and the Class suffered was the reasonably foreseeable result of Defendant's unauthorized disclosure of Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information. Defendant knew or should have known its methods of accepting and securing Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information was inadequate as it relates to, at the very least, securing servers and other equipment containing Plaintiff's and Class Members' Private Information.

124. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of its confidence with Plaintiff and the Class, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered and will suffer injury, including but not limited to: (i) identity theft; (ii) the loss of the opportunity how their Private Information is used; (iii) the compromise, publication, and/or theft of their Private Information; (iv) out-of-pocket expenses associated with the prevention, detection, and recovery from identity theft, tax fraud, and/or unauthorized use of their Private Information; (v) lost opportunity costs associated with effort expended and the loss of productivity addressing and attempting to mitigate the actual present and future consequences of the Data Breach, including but not limited to efforts spent researching how to prevent, detect, contest, and recover from tax fraud and identity theft; (vi) costs associated with placing freezes on credit reports; (vii) the continued risk to their Private Information, which remain in Defendant's possession and is subject to further unauthorized disclosures so long as Defendant fails to undertake appropriate and adequate measures to protect

the Private Information of individuals’; and (viii) present and future costs in terms of time, effort, and money that will be expended to prevent, detect, contest, and repair the impact of the Private Information compromised as a result of the Data Breach for the remainder of the lives of Plaintiff and Class Members.

125. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s breaches of confidence, Plaintiff and the Class Members have suffered and will continue to suffer other forms of injury and/or harm, including, but not limited to, anxiety, emotional distress, loss of privacy, and other economic and non-economic losses.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- (a) For an order determining that this action is properly brought as a class action and certifying Plaintiff as the representative of the Class and her counsel as Class Counsel;
- (b) For an order declaring that Defendant’s conduct violates the laws referenced herein;
- (c) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- (d) For damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- (e) For an award of statutory damages or penalties to the extent available;
- (f) For pre-judgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- (g) For an order of restitution and all other forms of monetary relief; and
- (h) Such other and further relief as the Court deems necessary and appropriate.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all claims in this Class Action Complaint so triable.

Dated: February 21, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

FOSTER YARBOROUGH PLLC

By: /s/Patrick Yarborough

Patrick Yarborough

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Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class

**pro hac vice forthcoming*

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

Ebony Midcalf

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

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

Patrick Yarborough, Benjamin F. Foster, and J. Lucas
"Luke" Ott, Foster Yarborough PLLC, 917 Franklin, Ste.
220. Houston, TX 77002 USA

DEFENDANTS

New Era Enterprises, Inc. and New Era Life Insurance
CompanyCounty of Residence of First Listed Defendant **Harris County, TX**
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☒ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

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

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

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

Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.DEMAND \$
Greater than \$10mm

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER 4:25-cv-00732

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Feb 21, 2025

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

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

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