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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JEFFREY CUENCO, on behalf of
himself, and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

CLUBCORP USA, INC.

Defendant.

Case No.: '20CV0774 BEN AHG

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. Plaintiff Jeffrey Cuenco (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of
3 himself and all others similarly situated against Defendant ClubCorp USA, Inc.
4 (“ClubCorp” or “Defendant”). Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to
5 the investigation of his counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to
6 the allegations specifically pertaining to himself, which are based on personal
7 knowledge:

8 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9 2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
10 1332(d)(2)(A) because this case is a class action where the aggregate claims of all
11 members of the proposed class are in excess of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and
12 costs, and most members of the proposed nationwide class are citizens of states
13 different from the states of Defendant.

14 3. This Court has general jurisdiction over Defendant because it conducts
15 substantial business within California such that Defendant has significant,
16 continuous, and pervasive contacts with the State of California.

17 4. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because the
18 challenged fee practices have been committed in this District and because Plaintiff
19 resides and suffered the alleged harm in this District.

20 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

21 5. Defendant ClubCorp USA, Inc. has made the unconscionable decision
22 to keep charging its thousands of customers monthly membership fees while closing
23 its private clubs as the novel coronavirus, COVID-19, rages throughout the world
24 and the United States economy has gone into a deep recession.

1 6. Defendant is the operator of more than 200 private clubs¹ throughout
2 the United States, operating in approximately 17 locations in California alone.²
3 Defendant offers monthly memberships to its customers that allow them access to
4 “a world of premium benefits across the ClubCorp Network.”³ The monthly
5 membership fees vary in price and range from \$120.00 for social memberships to
6 over \$800.00 for certain golf club memberships.⁴

7 7. To sign up for Defendant’s month-to-month membership program,
8 customers often provide Defendant with their credit card or debit card information.
9 Defendant then automatically charges its customers’ credit or debit cards as
10 payments are due on a monthly basis.

11 8. In approximately March of 2020, Defendant closed all of its private
12 clubs due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, unlike most of its competitors,
13 Defendant continued charging its members monthly membership fees— at full price.
14 Defendant is able to unilaterally charge its customers monthly fees without their
15 consent, as it is in possession of its members’ debit and credit card information.
16 Thus, Defendant has made the deliberate decision to bilk its customers out of a
17 monthly membership fee while its members do not have access to Defendant’s
18 private clubs. The sole reason Defendant’s customers pay monthly membership fees
19 is to have access to Defendant’s private clubs. Now, Defendant is charging its
20 customers full price while denying customers access to its private clubs.

21 9. Plaintiff seeks relief in this action individually, and on behalf of all of
22 Defendant’s customers nationwide that have paid or were charged fees while
23

24 ¹ <https://www.clubcorp.com/> (last visited April 23, 2020).

25 ² <https://www.clubcorp.com/Find-a-Club> (last visited April 23, 2020).

26 ³ <https://www.clubcorp.com/Membership> (last visited April 23, 2020).

27 ⁴ <https://www.clubcorp.com/content/download/742266/7860466/version/1/file/CVCC2015Membership-Classifications-Flyer3.pdf> (last visited April 23, 2020).

1 Defendant’s private clubs were closed for Defendant’s violations of the California
2 Consumer Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Civil Code §§1750, *et seq.*, Unfair
3 Competition Law (“UCL”), Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, False Advertising
4 Law (“FAL”), Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*, for breach of contract, unjust
5 enrichment, and money had and received.

6 **PARTIES**

7 10. Plaintiff Jeffrey Cuenco is a citizen of California, residing in San Diego
8 County, California. Mr. Cuenco is a current member of Defendant’s University Club
9 atop Symphony Towers located in San Diego, paying \$184.00 per month on a
10 month-to-month basis. Plaintiff has been a month-to-month member since
11 approximately December of 2018. In approximately March of 2020, Defendant
12 closed its private clubs, including the University Club atop Symphony Towers in
13 San Diego, California that Plaintiff attended. However, on April 17, 2020, Defendant
14 charged Plaintiff’s credit card in the full amount of his month-to-month
15 membership— \$184.00— even though Plaintiff does not have access to Defendant’s
16 private clubs. Further, Defendant has not refunded Plaintiff any part of his monthly
17 fee for the time in which Defendant’s private clubs have remained closed. Plaintiff
18 signed up for Defendant’s month-to-month membership with the belief and on the
19 basis that he would have access to Defendant’s private clubs at any time during the
20 month in which he was charged. Plaintiff would not have paid for the membership,
21 or would not have paid for it on the same terms, had he known that he would not
22 have access to any of Defendant’s private clubs. Plaintiff continues to face imminent
23 harm, as Defendant continues charging its customers monthly fees while all of its
24 private clubs remain closed.

25 11. Defendant ClubCorp USA, Inc. is a Delaware corporation that
26 maintains its principal place of business at 3030 LBJ Freeway, Suite 600, Dallas,
27
28

1 Texas 75234. Defendant is the operator of more than 200 private clubs nationwide,
2 including private clubs in California.

3 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

4 12. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil
5 Procedure 23 on behalf of a Class consisting of all persons in the United States who
6 were charged fees for a period in which Defendant's private clubs were closed.

7 13. Plaintiff also seeks to represent a subclass defined as all members of
8 the Class who are members at a private club in California (the "California
9 Subclass").

10 14. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the Class definition with
11 greater specificity or further division into subclasses or limitation to particular issues
12 as discovery and the orders of this Court warrant.

13 15. Excluded from the Class are the Defendant, the officers and directors
14 of the Defendant at all relevant times, members of its immediate families and their
15 legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendant
16 has or had a controlling interest.

17 16. Plaintiff is a member of the Class and California Subclass he seeks to
18 represent.

19 17. Defendant has thousands of customers nationwide that have paid or
20 were charged fees while Defendant's private clubs were closed. Accordingly,
21 members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is
22 impracticable. The precise number of Class members and their identities are
23 unknown to Plaintiff at this time but may be determined through discovery.

24 18. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and
25 predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal
26 and factual questions include, but are not limited to whether Defendant has breached
27 its contract with its customers and whether its actions are fraudulent and unlawful.
28

1 19. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class
2 in that the named Plaintiff was exposed to Defendant's false and misleading
3 advertising and was charged membership fees despite being barred from entry into
4 Defendant's private clubs, and suffered losses as a result.

5 20. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because Plaintiff's
6 interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members Plaintiff seek to
7 represent, Plaintiff has retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class
8 actions, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of
9 Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and his counsel.

10 21. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair
11 and efficient adjudication of the claims of the Class members. Each individual Class
12 member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual
13 prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish
14 Defendant's liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all
15 parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex
16 legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential
17 for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device
18 presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single
19 adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on
20 the issue of Defendant's liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure
21 that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the
22 liability issues.

23 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **Violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act**

25 **Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.***

26 22. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in
27 all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

1 23. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of members of the
2 proposed Class against Defendant. Plaintiff also brings this claim individually and
3 on behalf of members of the proposed California Subclass against Defendant.

4 24. Plaintiff and Class members are consumers who paid fees for use of
5 Defendant’s private clubs for personal, family or household purposes. Plaintiff and
6 the Class are “consumers” as that term is defined by the CLRA in Cal. Civ. Code §
7 1761(d).

8 25. Defendant’s private club access that Plaintiff and Class members
9 purchased from Defendant was a “service” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code §
10 1761(b).

11 26. Defendant’s actions, representations, and conduct have violated, and
12 continue to violate the CLRA, because they extend to transactions that intended to
13 result, or which have resulted in, the sale of services to consumers.

14 27. Defendant’s advertising that its private clubs would be available to its
15 customers and that its customers would have access to its private clubs upon paying
16 a membership fee is false and misleading to a reasonable consumer, including
17 Plaintiff, because Defendant in fact closed all of its private clubs while continuing
18 to charge its customers the full price of membership.

19 28. California’s Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §
20 1770(a)(5), prohibits “[r]epresenting that goods or services have sponsorship,
21 approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not
22 have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection
23 which he or she does not have.” By engaging in the conduct set forth herein,
24 Defendant violated and continue to violate Section 1770(a)(5) of the CLRA, because
25 Defendant’s conduct constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or
26 fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendant misrepresented the particular
27 characteristics, benefits and quantities of the services.

28

1 29. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(7) prohibits representing that goods or
2 services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular
3 style or model, if they are of another. By engaging in the conduct set forth herein,
4 Defendant violated and continues to violate Section 1770(a)(7) of the CLRA,
5 because Defendant’s conduct constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair
6 or fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendant misrepresents the particular
7 standard, quality or grade of the services.

8 30. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9) further prohibits “[a]dvertising goods or
9 services with intent not to sell them as advertised.” By engaging in the conduct set
10 forth herein, Defendant violated and continues to violate Section 1770(a)(9), because
11 Defendant’s conduct constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or
12 fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendant advertises services with the intent not
13 to sell the services as advertised.

14 31. Plaintiff and the Class acted reasonably when they purchased
15 Defendant’s private club memberships on the belief that Defendant’s representations
16 were true and lawful.

17 32. Plaintiff and the Class suffered injuries caused by Defendant because
18 (a) they would not have purchased or paid for Defendant’s private club memberships
19 absent Defendant’s representations and omission of a warning that it would continue
20 charging customers’ credit cards and debit cards while all private clubs nationwide
21 are closed; (b) they would not have purchased private club memberships on the same
22 terms absent Defendant’s representations and omissions; (c) they paid a price
23 premium for Defendant’s private club memberships based on Defendant’s
24 misrepresentations and omissions; and (d) Defendant’s private club memberships
25 did not have the characteristics, benefits, or quantities as promised.

26 33. Under California Civil Code § 1780(a), Plaintiff and members of the
27 Class seek injunctive and equitable relief for Defendant’s violations of the CLRA.
28

1 Plaintiff will mail an appropriate demand letter consistent with California Civil Code
2 § 1782(a). If Defendant fails to take corrective action within 30 days of receipt of
3 the demand letter, Plaintiff will amend his complaint to include a request for
4 damages as permitted by Civil Code § 1782(d).

5 34. Wherefore, Plaintiff seeks injunctive and equitable relief for these
6 violations of the CLRA.

7 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **Violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law**

9 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.***

10 35. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in
11 all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

12 36. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
13 the proposed Class against Defendant. Plaintiff also brings this claim individually
14 and on behalf of members of the proposed California Subclass against Defendant.

15 37. Defendant is subject to California’s Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus.
16 & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* The UCL provides, in pertinent part: “Unfair
17 competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices
18 and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising”

19 38. Defendant’s advertising that its private clubs would be available to its
20 customers, and that its customers would have access to its private clubs upon paying
21 a membership fee is false and misleading to a reasonable consumer, including
22 Plaintiff, because Defendant in fact closed all of its private clubs while continuing
23 to charge its customers the full price of private club membership.

24 39. Defendant’s business practices, described herein, violated the
25 “unlawful” prong of the UCL by violating the CLRA, the FAL, and other applicable
26 law as described herein.

1 45. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
2 the proposed Class against Defendant. Plaintiff also brings this claim individually
3 and on behalf of the members of the proposed California Subclass against
4 Defendant.

5 46. California’s False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500,
6 *et seq.*, makes it “unlawful for any person to make or disseminate or cause to be
7 made or disseminated before the public in this state, ... in any advertising device ...
8 or in any other manner or means whatever, including over the Internet, any
9 statement, concerning ... personal property or services, professional or otherwise, or
10 performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or misleading and which is
11 known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue
12 or misleading.”

13 47. Defendant engaged in a scheme of charging customers full monthly
14 membership fees while its private clubs were closed. Defendant’s advertising and
15 marketing of its private clubs as being accessible during the membership fee period
16 misrepresented and/or omitted the true content and nature of Defendant’s services.
17 Defendant knew that these statements were unauthorized, inaccurate, and
18 misleading.

19 48. Defendant’s advertising that its private clubs would be available to its
20 customers during the membership period, and that its customers would have access
21 to its private clubs upon paying a membership fee is false and misleading to a
22 reasonable consumer, including Plaintiff, because Defendant in fact closed all of its
23 private clubs while continuing to charge its customers the full price of private club
24 membership.

25 49. Defendant violated § 17500, *et seq.* by misleading Plaintiff and the
26 Class to believe that they would be charged fees only when they have access to
27 Defendant’s private clubs.

28

1 members' debit and credit cards while its private clubs remain closed. Plaintiff and
2 Class members have suffered an injury through the payment of membership fees
3 while not having access to Defendant's private clubs.

4 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **Unjust Enrichment**

6 55. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in
7 all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

8 56. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
9 the proposed Class against Defendant. Plaintiff also brings this claim individually
10 and on behalf of the members of the proposed California Subclass against
11 Defendant.

12 57. Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred benefits on Defendant by
13 paying, and being charged, membership fees while Defendant's private clubs were
14 and remain closed.

15 58. Defendant has knowledge of such benefits.

16 59. Defendant has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived
17 from Plaintiff and Class members' membership fees. Retention of those moneys
18 under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Defendant is charging
19 its customers full price while its private clubs remain closed. These
20 misrepresentations and charges caused injuries to Plaintiff and members of the Class
21 because they would not have paid Defendant's membership fees had the true facts
22 been known.

23 60. Because Defendant's retention of the non-gratuitous benefits conferred
24 on it by Plaintiff and members of the Class is unjust and inequitable, Defendant must
25 pay restitution to Plaintiff and members of the Class for their unjust enrichment, as
26 ordered by the Court.

1 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **Money Had and Received**

3 61. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in
4 all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

5 62. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
6 the proposed Class against Defendant. Plaintiff also brings this claim individually
7 and on behalf of the members of the proposed California Subclass against
8 Defendant.

9 63. Defendant received money in the form of membership fees that was
10 intended to be used for the benefit of Plaintiff and the Class, those membership fees
11 were not used for the benefit of Plaintiff and the Class, and Defendant has not given
12 back or refunded the wrongfully obtained money and membership fees to Plaintiff
13 and the Class.

14 64. Defendant obtained money in the form of membership fees that were
15 intended to be used to provide private club access to Plaintiff and the Class.
16 However, Defendant has retained all of the membership fees while its private clubs
17 remain closed.

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

- 21 a) For an order certifying the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil
22 Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class and Plaintiff's
23 attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class members;
- 24 b) For an order certifying the California Subclass under Rule 23 of the Federal
25 Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the
26 California Subclass and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent
27 the California Subclass members;

- 1 c) For an order declaring that Defendant’s conduct violates the statutes and
- 2 laws referenced herein;
- 3 d) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff, the Class, and the California
- 4 Subclass, on all counts asserted herein;
- 5 e) For compensatory and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the
- 6 Court and/or jury;
- 7 f) For prejudgment and postjudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- 8 g) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- 9 h) For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and
- 10 i) For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable attorneys’ fees
- 11 and expenses and costs of suit.

12 **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

13 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

14
15
16 Dated: April 23, 2020

/s/ Ronald A. Marron

By: Ronald A. Marron

LAW OFFICES OF RONALD A.

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Class*

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

JEFFREY CUENCO

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) LAW OFFICES OF RONALD A. MARRON 651 ARROYO DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CA 92103 619-931-4178

DEFENDANTS

CLUBCORP USA, INC.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant DALLAS 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)

'20CV0774 BEN AHG

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)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and incorporation status. Includes rows for Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, and Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country.

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Each category contains a list of specific legal codes with checkboxes.

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1332(d)
Brief description of cause: Diversity case brought under the Class Action Fairness Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00 CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X Yes [] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 04/23/2020 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD s/ Ronald A. Marron

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. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.