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12
13 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
14 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15 Katie Ogdon, an individual, on behalf of herself and
16 all others similarly situated,

17 Plaintiff,

18 vs.

19 Grand Canyon University, Inc., an Arizona
20 corporation, and Grand Canyon Education, Inc.
d/b/a Grand Canyon University, a Delaware
corporation,

21 Defendants.

No.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF:**

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- (1) FALSE ADVERTISING LAW;
 - (2) UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW;
 - (3) CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT;
 - (4) UNJUST ENRICHMENT

1 On behalf of herself and all persons similarly situated, Plaintiff Katie Ogdon submits this Class
2 Action Complaint against Grand Canyon University, Inc. and Grand Canyon Education, Inc.
3 (collectively referred to herein as “Grand Canyon University”), alleging as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION AND PARTIES**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this action to hold Defendants accountable for violating California law
6 by unlawfully, unfairly, and fraudulently enrolling students in professional degree programs that are not
7 accredited in such a way so as to qualify the students for licensure and/or practice in California. This
8 deceptive practice results in students taking classes and paying – or becoming indebted for – thousands
9 of dollars in tuition for academic programs that will not be accepted for professional licensure.

10 2. Defendants perpetrate this scheme by aggressively marketing their unaccredited
11 programs to potential students through financially-motivated salespeople Defendants term “advisors.”
12 These “advisors” are trained and incentivized by Defendants to push prospective students to take
13 courses even when the courses will not qualify the students for licensure. Moreover, the federal
14 government – which funds nearly all tuition for Grand Canyon University students through various
15 federal student loan programs – should not be wasting hundreds of millions of dollars each year on
16 unaccredited degree programs which do not advance students or their professional careers.

17 3. Plaintiff Katie Ogdon is one victim of this scam. She is a citizen of the State of
18 California who signed up for Grand Canyon University’s Master of Science in Psychology with an
19 Emphasis in Health Psychology program. She only did so based upon the assurances of Defendants’
20 “advisors” and other personnel that the program was suitable for her intended career, which was to be
21 a mental health therapist in the State of California. Two years and tens of thousands of dollars in
22 tuition later, she discovered that Grand Canyon University was not accredited in such a way so as to
23 qualify her and those similarly situated for professional licensure and/or practice in California and thus
24 she could not become a California-licensed mental health therapist as she was led to believe.

25 4. No student would ever knowingly enroll in a professional degree program and expend
26 years taking classes and completing coursework, while becoming indebted for tens of thousands of
27 dollars in federal student loans, in order to obtain a degree that is not accepted because the program is
28 not accredited for its intended purpose. Furthermore, because accredited schools will not accept the

1 Grand Canyon University course credits, all of the effort and expense is a complete waste of the
2 students' precious time and resources.

3 5. Defendants enroll thousands of Californians each year in unaccredited programs,
4 primarily in the educational and healthcare fields. Students are induced to spend time away from their
5 families and jobs – often hundreds or even thousands of hours – and take out federal student loans
6 that they will be saddled with for decades, for zero return. The human misery caused by Defendants'
7 scheme is incalculable. This case aims to obtain some measure of recompense for Defendants'
8 deceptive acts and enjoin them going forward.

9 6. Defendant Grand Canyon University, Inc. (“Grand Canyon”) is an Arizona corporation
10 registered to do business in California. Grand Canyon can be served with process via its agent in the
11 State: InCorp Services, Inc., 5716 Corsa Avenue, Suite 110, Westlake Village, California 91362-7354.

12 7. Grand Canyon was a small non-profit Christian college in Arizona until 2004 when it
13 was sold to a for-profit company. Investors and officers of Apollo Management and another online
14 school, University of Phoenix – all of whom had profited handsomely from for-profit educational
15 ventures – were brought in to run Grand Canyon. The school grew rapidly, primarily via the aggressive
16 marketing of its online programs. Online programs are exponentially more profitable than running a
17 brick and mortar school because expenses for teacher salaries and overhead are a small fraction of
18 tuition.

19 8. Grand Canyon was able to set itself apart from other online colleges based on its
20 Christian affiliation, its nonprofit status, and the fact that it had a real campus in Arizona, including
21 sports teams. Unfortunately, as shown below, neither the school's purported Christian affiliation nor its
22 Arizona campus provide any benefit to online students.

23 9. Defendant Grand Canyon Education, Inc. (“GCE”) is a Delaware corporation and is
24 the publicly traded holding company that operates Grand Canyon. It trades on the NASDAQ exchange
25 under the symbol “LOPE,” which is based on the school's mascot, the antelope. The stock has surged
26 in recent years and has recently traded as high as \$132 per share, giving it a *market value of over \$6*
27 *billion*. The company reported profits for 2018 in the amount of *\$229,000,000*. GCE is registered to
28

1 do business in California and can be served with process via its agent: CSC, 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive,
2 Suite 150N, Sacramento, California 95833.

3 10. GCE was started in 2003 before the buyout of Grand Canyon. It now claims that it is
4 not affiliated with Grand Canyon, even though the two corporations share the same leadership and the
5 vast majority of GCE's business is tied to Grand Canyon. As described below, GCE has recently
6 completed a series of complex corporate transactions which (at least arguably) leave it as a for-profit
7 educational services company and Grand Canyon as a "non-profit" school. These moves were made in
8 part to mislead prospective students into thinking the school is a non-profit institution.

9 11. Grand Canyon and GCE have structured themselves to create massive wealth for their
10 leaders. For example, Grand Canyon President Brian Mueller consistently makes over two million
11 dollars a year in total compensation. Several other Grand Canyon executives have similarly excessive
12 pay and perquisites. Together they own tens of millions of dollars worth of stock in GCE, Grand
13 Canyon's for-profit arm, from which they profit. For example, Grand Canyon President Mueller
14 regularly cashes in stock options or stock awards from the for-profit arm worth millions of additional
15 dollars. In 2019, for example, he sold nearly \$5,000,000 worth of stock. Maintaining and increasing this
16 level of compensation and the value of their stock holdings is a driving force behind the fraudulent
17 scheme described herein.

18 12. While Grand Canyon is the front that purports to offer nonprofit educational
19 programs, GCE employs the marketing and recruiting army, which performs the "dirty work" of
20 misleading potential students into signing up for professional programs that are not accredited in the
21 relevant states. It cannot be disputed that Grand Canyon and GCE are both fully aware of, and indeed
22 are active participants in, the scheme outlined herein. After all, Brian Mueller serves as both the
23 President of Grand Canyon and – shockingly – as the President, Chairman, and CEO of GCE.

24 13. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants acted as the principal, agent, or
25 representative of each other, and in doing the acts herein alleged, each Defendant was acting within the
26 course and scope of the agency relationship with the other, and with the permission and ratification of
27 the other.
28

1 14. At all relevant times, Defendants have controlled, directed, formulated, known and/or
2 approved of, and/or agreed to the various acts and practices of each other.

3 15. Whenever reference is made in this Class Action Complaint to any act of any
4 Defendant or Defendants, the allegation shall mean that the Defendant or Defendants did the acts
5 alleged either personally or through the Defendant's or Defendants' officers, directors, employees,
6 agents and/or representatives acting within the actual or ostensible scope of their authority.

7 16. At all times mentioned herein, each Defendant knew that the other Defendant was
8 engaging in or planned to engage in the violations of law alleged in this Class Action Complaint.
9 Knowing that the other Defendant was engaging in such unlawful conduct, each Defendant
10 nevertheless facilitated the commission of those unlawful acts. Each Defendant intended to and did
11 encourage, facilitate, or assist in the commission of the unlawful acts alleged, and there by aided and
12 abetted the other Defendant in the unlawful conduct.

13 17. Each Defendant committed the acts, caused or directed others to commit the acts, or
14 permitted others to commit the acts alleged in this Class Action Complaint. Additionally, one or both
15 of the Defendants acted as the agents of each other, and all Defendants acted within the scope of their
16 agency if acting as an agent of the other.

17 18. Each Defendant is a "person" as defined in Business and Professions Code section
18 17201.

19 19. All of the conduct that forms the basis for this Class Action Complaint has been
20 undertaken by Defendants by and through their agents, employees, officers, or others acting on their
21 behalf.

22 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

23 20. This Court has original jurisdiction over the action under the Class Action Fairness Act
24 ("CAFA") of 2005. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(2) and (6), this Court has original jurisdiction
25 because the aggregate claims of the putative class members exceed \$5 million, exclusive of interests and
26 costs, and at least one member of the proposed class is a citizen of a different state than Grand
27 Canyon.

1 21. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendants are
2 subject to personal jurisdiction here and regularly conduct business in this District, and because a
3 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in this
4 District.

5 **GENERAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

6 22. Grand Canyon University is a rapidly growing for-profit college. Defendants recently
7 engaged in some corporate trickery, however, in order to claim that Grand Canyon is a “non-profit.”
8 The transactions are vaguely described in Grand Canyon’s Annual Report for 2018 as follows:

9 On July 1, 2018, the Company sold the University to Grand Canyon University, an
10 independent Arizona non-profit corporation formerly known as Gazelle University, as
11 further described below (the “Transaction”). As a result of this Transaction, GCE
became an educational services company focused on providing a full array of support
services to institutions in the post-secondary education sector.

12 The Annual Report then continues for thousands of words to describe the ornate details of how a
13 multi-billion dollar business can justify calling itself a non-profit. Suffice it to say that Grand Canyon
14 continues to be a for-profit business in all substantive respects.

15 23. That Grand Canyon is by no means a true non-profit is proven on page 45 of the same
16 2018 Annual Report which listed \$229 million in profits:

	2018	2017	2016	2015
<i>Net income [in millions]</i>	\$229,011	\$203,319	\$148,514	\$131,411

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18
19 Plainly, Grand Canyon is a cash machine for its owners and executives and the profits are rapidly
20 climbing every year.

21 24. In order to keep profits climbing, however, Grand Canyon needs to sign up more and
22 more students. In 2018, enrollment climbed from 90,297 to 97,369. This followed an even larger
23 increase in student enrollment as described in 2017 Annual Report:

24 Our enrollment at December 31, 2017 was approximately 90,300, representing an
25 increase of approximately 10.2% over our enrollment at December 31, 2016. Our net
26 revenue and operating income for the year ended December 31, 2017 were \$974.1
27 million and \$282.8 million, respectively, representing increases of 11.5% and 19.2%,
28 respectively, over the year ended December 31, 2016. Our net revenue and operating
income for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$873.3 million and \$237.2 million,
respectively, representing increases of 12.2% and 12.8%, respectively, over the year
ended December 31, 2015.

This means Grand Canyon is growing each year by the size of a mid-sized university.

1 25. The vast majority of Grand Canyon students are online students who never set foot on
2 the school's Arizona campus. According to Defendants' 2017 financial reporting, for instance:

3 At December 31, 2017, we had 90,297 students enrolled in our courses, of which
4 71,455, or 79.1%, were enrolled in our online programs, and 18,842, or 20.9%, were
5 enrolled in our ground programs. Of our students in online programs, which were
6 geographically distributed throughout all 50 states of the United States, and Canada, and
7 in professional studies programs, 86.1% were age 25 or older. Of our traditional on-
8 campus students, 95.6% were under age 25 and, although we draw students from
9 throughout the United States, a majority were from Arizona.

10 With 7,000 more students added in 2018, and only 20,000 students at the Arizona campus, Grand
11 Canyon now has over 80,000 online students. Indeed, a Grand Canyon press release from August 19,
12 2019 confirmed that the school has more than 80,000 online students. Each online student who enrolls
13 at Grand Canyon results in an average of over \$3,000 in annual profit.

14 26. The most important part of Defendants' operation is the highly automated system of
15 obtaining federal student loans and grants. Defendants concede that over 71% of Grand Canyon's
16 funding comes from the federal government:

17 During fiscal 2017 and 2016, we derived approximately 71.5% and 72.3%, respectively,
18 of our net revenues (calculated on a cash basis in accordance with Department of
19 Education standards currently in effect) from tuition financed under the Title IV
20 programs. The primary Title IV programs that our students receive funding from are
21 the Federal Direct Loan program or FDL Program, and the Federal Pell Grant, or Pell,
22 Program.

23 Many students are not even aware that the school is procuring loans on their behalf. Before they know
24 it, they are tens of thousands of dollars in debt without ever being informed of the total amount of
25 debt that they are accruing. Grand Canyon employees are taught to gloss over the details of loans that
26 they procure for students. For example, they rarely provide the total amount of debt accrued or offer
27 any information on the anticipated amount or duration of loan payments. Since loan repayments do
28 not begin until students either graduate or quit the program, most students are not aware of the
enormity of the debt burden they are assuming as a Grand Canyon online student.

 27. Over half of Grand Canyon's 80,000 online students are working adults seeking
master's or doctoral degrees in order to advance in their profession. Most such students must
graduate from an accredited program to gain the benefit they are seeking from schooling. Most
notably, degrees in education and healthcare are not accepted by employers or California

1 governmental entities (such as school systems or state professional standards boards) unless
2 accredited.

3 28. In order to maintain its high level of profitability, Grand Canyon simply cannot devote
4 the level of resources which are required to obtain accreditation in many fields. For example, Grand
5 Canyon's online professors are generally not paid enough to make Grand Canyon their full-time job.
6 Grand Canyon leaders have confirmed that faculty compensation is approximately 15% of tuition,
7 not 70% like most colleges and universities. Grand Canyon instructors generally work another job (or
8 multiple other jobs) and teach at Grand Canyon "on the side." Most of them do not acknowledge
9 their work as a Grand Canyon "professor" on their résumés or LinkedIn pages. As a result of the low
10 pay and need for other full-time employment, Grand Canyon faculty are not able to complete the
11 tasks expected of faculty by many accrediting agencies, such as: preparation of proper course outlines
12 and materials; delivering tailored lectures and answering student questions; and assisting students with
13 the material at regularly-scheduled times. As must be expected based on Grand Canyon's low
14 expenditure on faculty, the school is not able to hire and retain excellent professors. In addition to
15 low pay, Grand Canyon and GCE also offer no benefits to the vast majority of instructors, such as no
16 possibility for tenure, no pension or 401(k) matching, and no health insurance coverage. Faculty
17 quality understandably suffers as a result.

18 29. Grand Canyon also does not provide students and faculty with the level of resources
19 deemed essential by many California accrediting agencies. In addition to poor faculty pay, and
20 negligible benefits, training and support does not meet minimum standards. Class materials are also
21 substandard, often amounting to links to Internet-based websites and information. "Hands on" work
22 is impossible or, at the very least, much less of an emphasis than in most accredited programs.

23 30. Testing and other performance evaluations are not reputable at Grand Canyon. Many
24 students complain that grading in courses is random with the main emphasis on keeping students at
25 Grand Canyon, even when they do not show knowledge of the coursework.

26 31. Grand Canyon students also often do not have the requisite level of educational
27 background to meet standards established by most California accrediting agencies. Grand Canyon
28 accepts nearly every student. Many students enroll in graduate programs without basic language skills.

1 Grand Canyon, however, does not offer remedial programs to help professional students get “up to
2 speed.” Accrediting agencies are well aware that the level of student preparation is below standard
3 and that even those students who are capable of excelling cannot benefit from interaction with other
4 similar students.

5 32. For these and numerous other reasons, California accrediting agencies justifiably have
6 not accredited many Grand Canyon professional degree and certificate programs and do not accept
7 Grand Canyon degrees or coursework.

8 33. Without the form of accreditation required to qualify the students for licensure and/or
9 practice in their chosen fields Grand Canyon online degree programs are worthless to students in
10 most fields. The largest group of Grand Canyon online students are in the education field. Teachers
11 and other education professionals seek graduate degrees in order to increase their pay and improve
12 their chances for promotions. In California (and in every other state), however, degree programs must
13 be accredited. Otherwise, “diploma mills” will simply issue degrees and teachers will obtain unearned
14 benefits. Most Grand Canyon educational master’s and doctorate programs are not accredited in such
15 a way so as to qualify the students for licensure and/or practice in California or most other states.
16 Admittedly, Grand Canyon programs are generally accredited in Arizona and are sometimes
17 accredited in other states. No California teacher seeking a graduate degree in education, however,
18 would ever knowingly invest time or money (or indebtedness) into an unaccredited Grand Canyon
19 program of study. None of the benefits they are seeking from the degree are available to them,
20 whereas they could just as well take classes from dozens of accredited programs.

21 34. The same is true in Grand Canyon’s second largest field of online graduate study,
22 healthcare. For obvious reasons, California (and all other states) require healthcare professionals to
23 have graduated from reputable and accredited programs before beginning certain professions in
24 healthcare, including therapists, counselors, nurses, technicians, and even physicians and dental
25 assistants. Most Grand Canyon healthcare degree programs are not accredited in California or most
26 other states. As such, no California resident would ever knowingly invest time or money (or
27 indebtedness) into such an unaccredited Grand Canyon program of study.
28

1 35. Defendants are well aware that they are enrolling students under false pretenses. Their
2 recruiters – known as “advisors” – are trained not to bring up the subject with prospective students.
3 They are taught how to omit discussion of state accreditation and avoid directly answering questions
4 about the topic if asked by prospective students.

5 36. For example, when prospective students ask “is this program accredited?” recruiters are
6 taught to respond “absolutely, Grand Canyon is fully accredited,” thus putting potential students at
7 ease. The recruiters thus knowingly sign up students for programs and courses for which the student
8 could not possibly gain any benefit.

9 37. A good example of Defendants’ deception can be seen in Exhibit A hereto. This online
10 resource published by Defendants lists several masters programs, including the one in which Plaintiff
11 enrolled. It plainly states:

12 **Accreditation**

13 The Higher Learning Commission and its predecessor have continually accredited
14 Grand Canyon University since 1968, obtaining its most recent ten-year reaccreditation
15 in 2007. In addition, the university has obtained specialized accreditations and approvals
16 for our core program offerings.

17 38. This is intended to comfort prospective students that their professional degree
18 programs are accredited because Defendants knew that Plaintiff and other Class members would not
19 knowingly sign up for unaccredited professional programs. Thus, trickery and lies of omission had to
20 be utilized. Defendants intentionally and improperly failed to disclose the truth in order to induce
21 Plaintiff and other Class members to enroll. Such conduct is obviously unethical and improper but it
22 is also illegal. The federal government prohibits Grand Canyon (and any other school receiving
23 federal funds) from engaging in “substantial misrepresentations.” As conceded in Grand Canyon’s
24 Annual Report, the Department of Education “has defined a misrepresentation as any statement
25 made by the institution or a third party that provides educational programs, marketing, advertising,
26 recruiting, or admissions services to the institution that is false, erroneous or has the likelihood or
27 tendency to deceive.” Such statements can pertain to “its educational program, its financial charges,
28 or the employability of its graduates.” Defendants concede “we are subject to this regulation.”

39. Federal regulations also prohibit myriad other representations that trick students into
believing that a school is accredited and for specific purposes, including those misrepresentations

1 pertaining to “[w]hether the academic, professional, or occupational degree that the institution will
2 confer upon completion of the course of study has been authorized by the appropriate State
3 educational agency.”

4 40. As shown below, multiple aspects of California law provide similar protections.
5 Defendants simply are not allowed to misrepresent their programs in order to profit from prospective
6 California students.

7 41. As to every California-residing online student who is enrolled in a Grand Canyon
8 program not accredited in California, Grand Canyon has made a “substantial misrepresentation.”

9 42. No student would ever knowingly enroll in an unaccredited professional degree
10 program. In nearly every situation, there are literally dozens of certified programs to choose from.
11 Likewise, no college or university of integrity would ever knowingly enroll a student in an
12 unaccredited program. For example, if a potential student from California seeks to become a
13 therapist, and the school’s therapist program is not accredited in California, then the student should
14 never be enrolled in the unaccredited program. Such an enrollment can only be the product of
15 misrepresentation and willful deception.

16 43. Hundreds of complaints lodged by students and former students with the Better
17 Business Bureau and various online forums provide further evidence of Defendants’ deception. For
18 example, this complaint was lodged with the Better Business Bureau on March 14, 2019:

19 They told me that they were accredited in South Carolina and they are not. I started
20 class on Sunday and have been trying to get out of the school for three days. Initially
21 they apologized for lying to me and said that they were going to get me a refund and
22 then someone else called me and insisted that they are accredited but I have to file for a
23 change. That is NOT being accredited in my state. I was lied to and now they are
24 trying to collect 935\$ from me for dropping out of the class when I had no idea that
25 they were not accredited in my state and they lied to me. They told me they were. The
26 only reason I found out was because I saw on their website looking for information for
27 an assignment that they are only accredited in 19 states and South Carolina is not one.
28 It took me three phone calls and three emails to FINALLY get out of the school and I
totally feel cheated! How can you do this to an out of state student with a low income
and then expect them to pay for your services when you lied to them from the very
beginning? That is not my fault, that is their fault for being dishonest!

44. By way of further example, this complaint appeared on www.gradreports.com and was
posted on May 3, 2018:

So I just graduated April 2018, and I received the Masters in Education leading to a
credential in multiple subjects and frankly, I am highly disappointed that the school

1 lacks communication regarding specific requirements from outside states. I live in CA
2 and I was never told that I needed a CLAD authorization which is an authorization to
3 teach language learners. (their SEI requirement) which caused me to add additional
4 testing after the program ended. Do not waste your time going here if you live in CA.
5 CA's schools has [sic] this authorization embedded in their teacher programs so I would
6 go that route. If you go here, you will end up taking additional courses which will cause
7 you to add to your debt. Now, I have to pay 3000 for a course in CLAD certification
8 and add 9-12 months which I could be searching for employment. So disappointed and
9 sad.

10 45. The same scheme has clearly been in effect for years. This complaint was listed on
11 www.onlinedegreereviews.org on May 4, 2016:

12 I am at the end of the first class that Grand Canyon University said I must take and pay
13 for. But, the degree I wanted was social work and I was told I could take the social
14 work class, but I had to find somewhere to get the hours I needed as volunteer services
15 which was 400 hours. I called the board for social services in my area and found out
16 that GCU is not accredited for social work. So when I contacted my student adviser.
17 She told me that the degree does not lead to a license. Of course I asked her what was
18 the degree valid for if I can not get a license. This was something I truly wanted to do.
19 To help many in the community who are less fortunate. Now, they are telling me that I
20 will have to pay for three classes even though I have not taken nothing but one class.
21 So, now I am stuck at their school that lied to me about having a relevant social worker
22 program. I am so disappointed and I believe that this type of fraud to students who are
23 receiving student loans that are guaranteed by the US government should be looked
24 into. They should not be able to commit fraud at their leisure.

25 46. This complaint was listed on www.onlinedegreereviews.org on June 16, 2014:

26 I live in Illinois and was assured by the recruiter that the University's program would be
27 accepted. I contacted the state, they never responded to me. I completed the courses
28 and earned me masters...then months later, Illinois tells me they do not recognize them.
Have a masters I can't use now.

18 **PLAINTIFF'S FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

19 47. Plaintiff stands in the shoes of thousands of other victims of Defendants' improper
20 practices. She would never have enrolled at Grand Canyon if she had known the program she was
21 entering was not accredited. Defendants knew Plaintiff was being enrolled in programs that were
22 worthless to her, but they proceeded to sign her up purely based on greed.

23 48. Ms. Ogdon lives in Fresno, California. Since prior to her enrollment at Grand Canyon,
24 Ms. Ogdon's goal has been to be a mental health therapist.

25 49. In the fall of 2017, Ms. Ogdon began to research masters programs in order to pursue
26 her goal of becoming a mental health therapist.

27 50. In making her decision between Grand Canyon and graduate degree programs at other
28 schools, Ms. Ogdon spoke at length with Grand Canyon University advisor Michael Granitz. During

1 these conversations, she informed him that her goal was to become a mental health therapist. At all
2 times during their discussions, Mr. Granitz knew that Ms. Ogdon lived in California, where she
3 intended to practice after graduation, and their conversations about her goal of being a mental health
4 therapist was in regards to practicing in California, where she wanted to live and work. On behalf of
5 Grand Canyon and GCE, Mr. Granitz assured Ms. Ogdon that Grand Canyon had an excellent
6 program that would meet her needs. He falsely assured her the program was accredited both by the
7 American Psychological Association and California licensing authorities. He enrolled Ms. Ogdon in
8 the Master of Science in Psychology with an Emphasis in Health Psychology program.

9 51. Unbeknownst to Ms. Ogdon at the time, this Grand Canyon program was not
10 accredited in California and thus could not provide her with the education needed to become a
11 mental health therapist. In fact, it does not even come close to satisfying California's rigorous
12 accreditation standards.

13 52. Mr. Granitz was not the only advisor who was trained by Defendants to mislead
14 students about accreditation and its suitability as a program to prepare her to practice her desired
15 profession in California. Before she began at Grand Canyon in October 2017, Ms. Ogdon also spoke
16 with another advisor – Student Services Counselor Sabrina Landa – about Grand Canyon's
17 accreditation in the State of California to ensure that this program was what she needed to become a
18 mental health therapist.

19 53. On behalf of Grand Canyon and GCE, Ms. Landa assured Ms. Ogdon that the
20 program that she enrolled in would qualify her for licensure in the State of California. Ms. Landa had
21 been trained by both Defendants to mislead prospective students about whether Grand Canyon
22 programs were accredited.

23 54. Based on these assurances from Defendants' representatives, Plaintiff decided to allow
24 herself to be enrolled in Grand Canyon's Master of Science in Psychology program.

25 55. In May 2019, when Ms. Ogdon was in her final class for the program, she reached out
26 to Defendants via her Student Services Counselor at that time, Chelsea Bebb, for assistance with her
27 California licensure.

28 56. Ms. Bebb refused to assist Ms. Ogdon with the California licensure process.

1 57. After digging into the situation further, Ms. Ogdon discovered that Grand Canyon was
2 not accredited in California and that she could not become a California-licensed mental health
3 therapist as she had been led to believe by Defendants and their representatives.

4 58. When Ms. Ogdon confronted Ms. Bebb and her supervisor Jordan about this
5 development, they blamed the situation on “confusion with her first advisor.”

6 59. Defendants even tried to talk Ms. Ogdon into taking *another* graduate program, a
7 Master’s in Clinical Mental Health Counseling, even though such a change would have resulted in
8 hundreds of further wasted hours, tens of thousands in additional student loans, and, ultimately, the
9 same licensure problems in California.

10 60. Ms. Ogdon finished her degree in May 2019 with a 3.97 grade point average (despite
11 working two jobs and barely making ends meet). She has a diploma (which she had to pay a total of
12 \$300 to procure from Defendants) but nothing else to show for her efforts.

13 61. When Ms. Ogdon finished her degree program at Grand Canyon, she had 36 degree
14 units. Based on research conducted by Plaintiff, it was determined that California requires a post-
15 graduate degree program with 60 degree units in order to obtain licensure in mental health therapy.
16 Thus, the Grand Canyon program was woefully insufficient for Ms. Ogdon’s needs from the start.

17 62. As a result of Ms. Ogdon’s reliance on Defendants’ numerous misrepresentations,
18 Plaintiff incurred over \$22,000 in federal student loan debt to obtain her degree.

19 63. Ms. Ogdon has struggled to find some use for her thousands of hours of work and
20 enormous student loan debt. When she learned of the deception and that California would not accept
21 her degree, she immediately tried to transfer her credits to an accredited school. She learned that no
22 accredited school will give any credit for Grand Canyon courses.

23 64. Plaintiff has been paying her student loans. Recently, she has contacted the federal
24 government in order to object to her student loan debt based on Grand Canyon and GCE’s many
25 misdeeds. Ms. Ogdon filed her “Borrower Defense” claim with the federal government requesting to
26 have the loans forgiven. The request is pending.

27 65. Ms. Ogdon would never have enrolled with Grand Canyon if Defendants had not
28 informed her that the master’s program was accredited and would meet all of her needs as a

1 California therapist candidate. Grand Canyon should never have pushed her to enroll – or even
2 allowed her to enroll – in a program that failed to meet any of her needs.

3 66. Ms. Ogdon never would have stayed in the program if she knew it was not accredited.
4 Ms. Ogdon should never have been put through this nightmare. Defendants’ conduct was unethical,
5 immoral, and illegal.

6 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

7 67. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of herself and the following class of persons:

8 All Grand Canyon University students who are citizens of the State of California who
9 have been enrolled in an online professional graduate degree or certificate program that
is not accredited in California.

10 68. Excluded from the Class are Defendants’ officers, directors, affiliates, representatives,
11 employees, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns. Also excluded from the Class is any judge, justice, or
12 judicial officer presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial
13 staff.

14 69. The time period for the Class is the number of years immediately preceding the date on
15 which this Class Action Complaint is filed as allowed by the applicable statute of limitations, going
16 forward into the future until such time as Defendants cease their improper conduct.

17 70. Numerosity: The members of the proposed Class are so numerous that individual
18 joinder of all members is impracticable. Filings in 2019 show that the total student population at
19 Grand Canyon now exceeds 100,000. Public filings and releases by Grand Canyon show that over
20 80,000 of its students are online students and over 50% of online students are graduate students
21 pursuing master’s and doctoral degrees. Grand Canyon’s most popular programs are its post-graduate
22 degrees for teachers and healthcare workers. Grand Canyon’s public filings state that its online
23 students are spread proportionally throughout the country. Since 12% of the United States population
24 lives in California, it can be expected that approximately 5,000 California residents are currently
25 enrolled in unaccredited professional degree programs. Thousands of additional students were victims
26 in recent years, like Plaintiff. Thus, many thousands of current and former students are likely included
27 in the Class. The exact number and identities of the members of the proposed Class are unknown at
28 this time and can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery.

1 71. Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate: There are many questions of law
2 and fact common to Plaintiff and the Class and those questions substantially predominate over any
3 questions that may affect individual Class members. Common questions of law and fact include, but
4 are not limited to:

- 5 a. Do Defendants knowingly enroll students in professional programs which are
6 unaccredited in California?
- 7 b. Do Defendants' practices amount to fraud or misrepresentation?
- 8 c. Did Defendants violate federal law or regulations?
- 9 d. Did Defendants violate California law?
- 10 e. Were Defendants unjustly enriched as a result of their improper conduct?

11 72. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class.
12 Plaintiff and all members of the Class have been similarly affected by the actions of Defendants.
13 Defendants' conduct as described herein is the same or substantially the same for Plaintiff and all
14 members of the Class. Defendants have established systematic and automated policies and practices
15 to govern recruitment and the manner in which staff enroll students in non-accredited professional
16 programs. Thus, the experiences of Plaintiff are typical.

17 73. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect
18 the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting
19 complex and consumer class action litigation. Plaintiff and her counsel are committed to vigorously
20 prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class and have the financial resources to do so.

21 74. Superiority of Class Action: Plaintiff and the members of the Class suffered, and will
22 continue to suffer, harm as a result of Defendants' unlawful and wrongful conduct. A class action is
23 superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the present controversy.
24 Individual joinder of all members of the Class is impractical. Even if individual Class members had
25 the resources to pursue individual litigation, it would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which
26 the individual litigation would proceed. Individual litigation magnifies the delay and expense to all
27 parties in the court system of resolving the controversies engendered by Defendants' common course
28 of conduct. The class action device allows a single court to provide the benefits of unitary

1 adjudication, judicial economy, and the fair and equitable handling of all Class members' claims in a
2 single forum. The conduct of this action as a class action conserves the resources of the parties and of
3 the judicial system and protects the rights of the Class members.

4 75. Risk of Inconsistent or Varying Adjudication: Class treatment is proper and this action
5 should be maintained as a class action because the risks of separate actions by individual members of
6 the Class would create a risk of: (a) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
7 Class members which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendants as the
8 parties opposing the Class; and/or (b) adjudications with respect to individual Class members would,
9 as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other Class members not party to the
10 adjudication or would substantially impair or impeded their ability to protect their interests.

11 76. Action Generally Applicable to Class as a Whole: Defendants, as the parties that may
12 potentially oppose certification of the Class, have acted or refused to act on grounds generally
13 applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory
14 relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

15 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **VIOLATIONS OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE § 17500**

17 **(UNTRUE OR MISLEADING REPRESENTATIONS)**

18 77. Plaintiff restates and incorporates by reference the allegations in all paragraphs above as
19 though fully set forth herein.

20 78. From a date unknown to Plaintiff and continuing to the present, Defendants, and each
21 of them, have engaged in and continue to engage in, aided and abetted and continue to aid and abet,
22 and conspired to and continue to conspire to engage in acts or practices that constitute violations of
23 Business and Professions Code § 17500 *et seq.*, by making or causing to be made untrue or misleading
24 statements with the intent to induce members of the public to purchase Defendants' services.
25 Defendants' untrue or misleading representations include, but are not limited to, statements and
26 advertisements to Plaintiff and members of the Class that Grand Canyon University's professional
27 graduate degree and/or certification programs are accredited in California.
28

- 1 84. These business acts and practices are unlawful because they violate laws including:
- 2 a. Business and Professions Code § 17500, as set forth herein;
- 3 b. 34 C.F.R. 668.72(a), which prohibits “[m]isrepresentations concerning the nature of
- 4 an eligible institution’s educational programs [. . . including. . .] false, erroneous or
- 5 misleading statements concerning . . . [t]he type(s), specific source(s), nature and
- 6 extent of its institutional, programmatic, or specialized accreditation”;
- 7 c. 34 C.F.R. 668.72(c), which prohibits “[m]isrepresentations concerning the nature of
- 8 an eligible institution’s educational programs [. . . including. . .] false, erroneous or
- 9 misleading statements concerning . . . [w]hether successful completion of a course
- 10 of instruction qualifies a student . . . to receive, to apply to take or to take the
- 11 examination required to receive, a local, State, or Federal license, or a
- 12 nongovernmental certification required as a precondition for employment, or to
- 13 perform certain functions in the States in which the educational program is offered,
- 14 or to meet additional conditions that the institution knows or reasonably should
- 15 know are generally needed to secure employment in a recognized occupation for
- 16 which the program is represented to prepare students”;
- 17 d. 34 C.F.R. 668.72(g), which prohibits “[m]isrepresentations concerning the nature of
- 18 an eligible institution’s educational programs [. . . including. . .] false, erroneous or
- 19 misleading statements concerning . . . [t]he availability, frequency, and
- 20 appropriateness of its courses and programs to the employment objectives that it
- 21 states its programs are designed to meet”;
- 22 e. 34 C.F.R. 668.72(n), which prohibits “[m]isrepresentations concerning the nature of
- 23 an eligible institution’s educational programs [. . . including. . .] false, erroneous or
- 24 misleading statements concerning . . . [w]hether the academic, professional, or
- 25 occupational degree that the institution will confer upon completion of the course
- 26 of study has been authorized by the appropriate State educational agency;”
- 27 f. Federal and state laws and regulations, including those preclude misrepresentations
- 28 to students and potential students and those governing accreditation standards; and

1 g. Civil Code § 1770(a)(2)-(3), (5), (7), (9) and (14), as set forth herein.

2 85. These business acts and practices are unfair in that Defendants have caused students to
3 pay tens of thousands of dollars, undertake huge credit obligations, and/or spend years of their lives
4 in non-California-accredited professional graduate degree or certification programs that did not assist
5 them in their chosen career path. These acts and practices violate public policy and are also immoral,
6 unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to consumers.

7 86. These business acts and practices are fraudulent in that Defendants' untrue and
8 misleading representations and omissions regarding the accreditation of their professional graduate
9 degree or certification programs are likely to, and in fact have, deceived the public.

10 87. As a result of Defendants' unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business acts and practices,
11 Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to an order, pursuant to Business and Professions
12 Code § 17203, enjoining such future conduct by Defendants and such other orders and judgments
13 that may be necessary to provide restitutionary disgorgement of Defendants' ill-gotten gains and to
14 restore to any Class member all monies paid as a result of Defendants' conduct.

15 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL CODE § 1770**

17 **(CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT)**

18 88. Plaintiff restates and incorporates by reference the allegations in all paragraphs above as
19 though fully set forth herein.

20 89. Defendants, and each of them, have engaged in and continue to engage in, have aided
21 and abetted and continue to aid and abet, and have conspired to and continue to conspire to engage
22 in practices that violate the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Civil Code § 1770 *et seq.*, specifically
23 unfair, deceptive, unlawful, and unconscionable commercial practices in connection with the sale of
24 services to consumers.

25 90. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are "consumers" as defined by Civil Code §
26 1761(d). The professional graduate degree or certification programs promoted and provided by
27 Defendants are "services" as defined by Civil Code § 1761(b).
28

1 96. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class were unjustly deprived of money obtained
2 by Defendants as a result of their undisclosed, unfair, unscrupulous, and unconscionable recruiting
3 and enrollment practices.

4 97. It would be inequitable and unconscionable for Defendants to retain the profit, benefit,
5 and other compensation obtained from Plaintiff and the other members of the Class as a result of
6 their wrongful conduct alleged in this Class Action Complaint.

7 98. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class are entitled to seek and do seek restitution
8 from Defendants as well as an order from this Court requiring disgorgement of all profits, benefits,
9 and other compensation obtained by Defendants by virtue of their wrongful conduct.

10 99. Defendants' unjust enrichment is traceable to, and resulted directly and proximately
11 from, the conduct alleged herein.

12 100. Under the doctrine of unjust enrichment it is inequitable for Defendants to be
13 permitted to retain the benefits they have received, and are still receiving, without justification.
14 Defendants' retention of such funds under circumstances making it inequitable to do so constitutes
15 unjust enrichment.

16 101. The financial benefits derived by Defendants rightfully belong to Plaintiff and members
17 of the Class. As needed, a constructive trust should be imposed upon all wrongful or inequitable
18 sums received by Defendants traceable to Plaintiff and the members of the Class.

19 102. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have no adequate remedy at law.

20 103. To the extent required, this claim is alleged as an alternative theory of relief.

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the proposed Class, requests that this Court:

- 22 (a) Certify this case as a class action and appoint Plaintiff as class representative and
23 Plaintiff's counsel as class counsel;
- 24 (b) Award Plaintiff and the Class declaratory relief as permitted by law or equity;
- 25 (c) Award injunctive relief and/or specific performance to require Defendants to provide
26 Plaintiff and the Class the promised education, credits, and degrees from an institution
27 of higher education accredited by the State of California without additional charge to
28 Plaintiff and the Class.

- 1 (d) Award Plaintiff and the Class actual, incidental, and consequential damages in an
2 amount to be proven at trial, including any and all compensatory damages, punitive
3 damages, restitution, any applicable penalties and interest;
- 4 (e) For an award of all reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred by Plaintiff, pursuant
5 to, without limitation, the California Legal Remedies Act and California Code of Civil
6 Procedure § 1021.5;
- 7 (f) For trial by jury of all matters; and
- 8 (g) For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and equitable.
- 9

10 **TYCKO & ZAVAREEI LLP**

11 Dated: May 20, 2020

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Counsel for Plaintiff

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Counsel for Plaintiff

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Katie Ogdon, an individual, on behalf of herself and
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Grand Canyon University, Inc., an Arizona
corporation, and Grand Canyon Education, Inc.
d/b/a Grand Canyon University, a Delaware
corporation,

Defendants.

No.

**CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT
VENUE DECLARATION:**

1 I, Katie Ogdon, declare as follows:

2 1. I am a named plaintiff in this litigation.

3 2. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below except as to those matters
4 stated herein, which are based on information and belief, which matters I believe to be true.

5 3. If called as a witness, I could and would competently testify to the matters included
6 herein.

7 4. Based on Grand Canyon's University's misrepresentations and omissions, I signed up
8 for Grand Canyon University's Master of Science in Psychology while living in California.

9 5. I am informed and believe that venue is proper in this Court under California Civil
10 Code Section 1780(d) based on the fact that the transaction at issue, or a substantial portion thereof,
11 occurred in this district.

12 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true
13 and correct and that this declaration was executed in May 19, 2020 in Fresno, California

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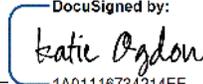
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DocuSigned by:
By:  _____
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Katie Ogdon

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

Katie Ogdon, an individual, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Annick Persinger, Tycko and Zavareei LLP, 1970 Broadway Suite 1070, Oakland, CA 94612, 510.254.6808

DEFENDANTS

Grand Canyon University, Inc., and Grand Canyon Education, Inc. d/b/a Grand Canyon University

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

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

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

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and business location. Includes options for Citizen of This State, Another State, Foreign Country, and Foreign Nation.

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): Business and Professions Code § 17500, § 17200, Civil Code § 1770

Brief description of cause: False advertising

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: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 05/20/2020 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Annick M. Persinger

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

Case 1:20-cv-00709-DAD-SKO Document 1-1 Filed 05/20/20 Page 2 of 2
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.