

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

NORAH FLAHERTY, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

COOLA LLC,

Defendant.

Case No.

**CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT**

JURY DEMANDED

Now comes the Plaintiff, NORAH FLAHERTY (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through her attorneys, and for her Class Action Complaint against the Defendant, COOLA LLC, (“Defendant”), Plaintiff alleges and states as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

1. This is an action for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, for violations of Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act (“ILCFA”), 815 ILCS 505/1 *et seq.*, common law fraud, unjust enrichment, and breach of warranty, resulting from the illegal actions of Defendant, in intentionally labeling its sunscreen products with false and misleading claims that they provide full spectrum infrared light protection, when Defendant’s products do not provide full spectrum infrared light protection. Plaintiff alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to herself and her own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by her attorneys.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest or costs, and is a class action in which members of the class are citizens of a State different from the Defendant.

3. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to this claim occurred in this District, and Defendant does business in the Northern District of Illinois.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff is an individual who was at all relevant times residing in Chicago, Illinois.

5. On information and belief, Defendant is a Delaware corporation, whose principal place of business is located in Carlsbad, California.

6. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant was engaged in the manufacturing, marketing, and sale of sunscreen.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS

7. Defendant manufactures, advertises, markets, sells, and distributes sunscreen throughout Illinois and the United States under the brand name “Coola.”

8. During the Class Period the following list of Defendant’s products (the “Products”) were advertised as providing full spectrum infrared light protection, when those products did not provide infrared light protection across the entire infrared light spectrum:

- a. Sun Silk Drops;
- b. Refreshing Water Mist;
- c. Mineral Sun Silk Crème;
- d. Mineral Sun Silk Moisturizer;

9. Plaintiff's most recent purchase of the Products was on August 14, 2020.

10. The Products contain labeling on the front of the package stating "full 360 spectrum" "Anti-Pollution" and "UVA/UVB/IR/HEV" in descending order. Additionally, the side of the Product packaging describes the Defendant's "Full Spectrum 360 technology" as "this fast-absorbing, lightweight complex helps mitigate the effects of today's modern-world skin-aggressors—high energy visible light (which includes blue light emitted from digital devices), IR (infrared) and pollution...".

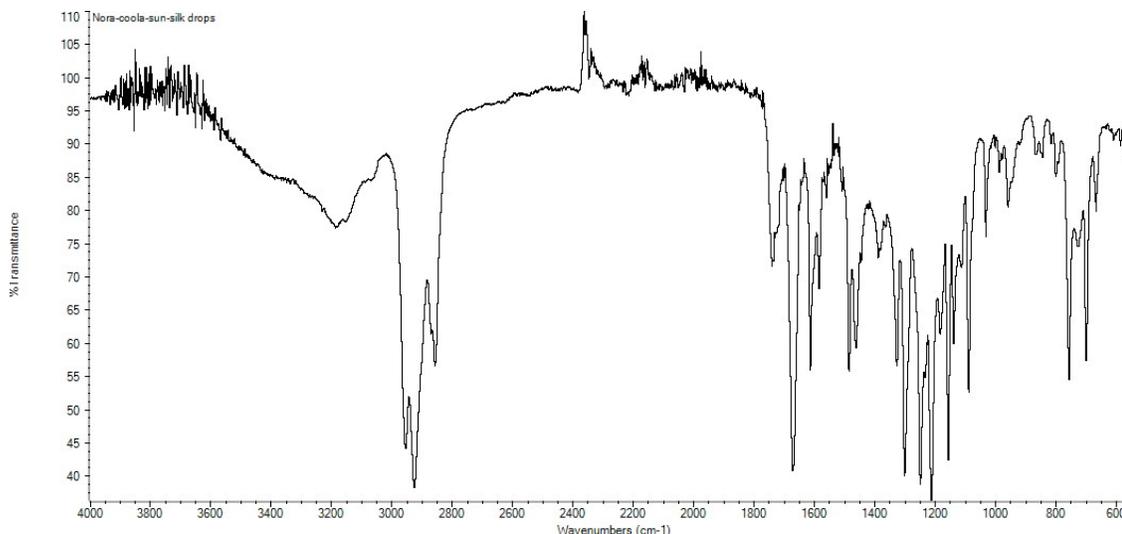
11. Based on Plaintiff's review of the advertising referenced above, she believed that Defendant's product would help to mitigate the effects of Infrared light across the entire infrared spectrum.

12. A sample of Defendant's Sun Silk Drops product was tested using a Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer ("FTIR"). When infrared radiation is passed through a sample, some radiation is absorbed by the sample and some passes through (is transmitted).¹ Therefore, FTIR analysis directly tests the extent to which Defendant's products block infrared light.

13. The results of the FTIR analysis showed that Defendant's products are largely transparent to infrared light in the near-IR region from 4000 cm^{-1} to 3300 cm^{-1} , and block only a small portion of the infrared light in the mid-IR region from 3200 cm^{-1} to 600 cm^{-1} .

14. The following spectrum is the result of the FTIR analysis of a sample of Defendant's Sun Silk Drops product:

¹ <https://www.thermofisher.com/us/en/home/industrial/spectroscopy-elemental-isotope-analysis/spectroscopy-elemental-isotope-analysis-learning-center/molecular-spectroscopy-information/ftir-information/ftir-basics.html>



15. Based on the spectrum above, Defendant's Products do not provide infrared light protection across the entire spectrum of infrared light, and instead provide minimal absorbance between 1800 cm⁻¹ and 1200 cm⁻¹, which is a small portion of the infrared spectrum. The maximum protection provided by the Products between 1800 cm⁻¹ and 1200 cm⁻¹ still allows for a minimum of approximately 40% transmittance of the infrared light.

16. Persons, like Plaintiff herein, have an interest in purchasing products that do not contain false and misleading claims with regards to the qualities of the products.

17. By making false and misleading claims about the protections provided by its products, Defendant impaired Plaintiff's ability to choose the type and quality of products she chose to buy.

18. Therefore, Plaintiff has been deprived of her legally protected interest to obtain true and accurate information about her consumer products as required by Illinois and Federal law.

19. As a result, Plaintiff has been misled into purchasing products she would not have otherwise purchased.

20. The following is an example of the Products' labeling that explicitly claim to provide full spectrum infrared light protection:



21. Plaintiff would not have been able to understand that the Products do not provide infrared light protection across the entire spectrum of infrared light without performing analysis on the Products.

22. Furthermore, due to Defendant's intentional, deceitful practice of falsely labeling the Products as providing full spectrum infrared light protection, Plaintiff could not have known that the Products do not provide infrared light protection across the entire spectrum of infrared light.

23. Plaintiff was unaware that the Products do not provide full spectrum infrared light protection when she purchased them.

24. Plaintiff and the Class and Sub-Class members were deceived into paying money for products they did not want because the Products were labeled as providing infrared light protection across the entire infrared light spectrum they do not actually provide.

25. Plaintiff and the Class and Sub-Class members, are not, and should not be, required to chemically test the products they purchase to know the true qualities of those products.

26. Defendant, and not Plaintiff and the Class and Sub-Class members, knew or should have known that the Products' express labeling claiming to provide full spectrum infrared light protection, were false, deceptive, and misleading, and that Plaintiff, the Class, and Sub-Class members would not be able to tell the Products did not provide infrared light protection across the entire infrared light spectrum unless Defendant expressly told them.

27. On information and belief, Defendant, through its agents and employees, did know that the Products do not provide full spectrum infrared light protection.

28. As a result of Defendant's acts and omissions outlined above, Plaintiff has suffered concrete and particularized injuries and harm, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Lost money;
- b. Wasting Plaintiff's time; and
- c. Stress, aggravation, frustration, loss of trust, loss of serenity, and loss of confidence in product labeling.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

29. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, as a member of the proposed class (the "Class"), defined as follows:

All persons within the United States who purchased the Products within four years prior to the filing of the Complaint through the date of class certification.

30. Plaintiff also brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, as a member of the proposed sub-class (the "Sub-Class"), defined as follows:

All persons within the State of Illinois who purchased the Products within ten years prior to the filing of the Complaint through the date of class certification.

31. Defendants, their employees and agents are excluded from the Class and Sub-Class. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Class and Sub-Class, but believes the members number in the thousands, if not more. Thus, this matter should be certified as a Class Action to assist in the expeditious litigation of the matter.

32. The Class and Sub-Class are so numerous that the individual joinder of all of their members is impractical. While the exact number and identities of their members are unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the Class and Sub-Class include thousands, if not millions of members. Plaintiff alleges that the class members may be ascertained by the records maintained by Defendant and its retailers.

33. This suit is properly maintainable as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) because the Class and Sub-Class are so numerous that joinder of their members is impractical and the disposition of their claims in the Class Action will provide substantial benefits both to the parties and the Court.

34. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class and Sub-Class affecting the parties to be represented. The questions of law and fact common to the Class and Sub-Class predominate over questions which may affect individual Class and Sub-Class members and include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- a. Whether Defendant disseminated false and misleading information by claiming the Products provide full spectrum infrared light protection when they do not;

- b. Whether the Class and Sub-Class members were informed of the lack of infrared light protection across the entire infrared light spectrum in the Products;
- c. Whether the Products provide infrared light protection across the entire infrared light spectrum;
- d. Whether Defendant's conduct was unfair and deceptive;
- e. Whether Defendant unjustly enriched itself as a result of the unlawful conduct alleged above;
- f. Whether Defendant breached express warranties to Plaintiff, and the Class and Sub-Class members;
- g. Whether there should be a tolling of the statute of limitations; and
- h. Whether the Class and Sub-Class members are entitled to restitution, actual damages, punitive damages, and attorneys' fees and costs.

35. As a resident of the United States and the State of Illinois who purchased the Products, Plaintiff is asserting claims that are typical of the Class and Sub-Class.

36. Plaintiff has no interests adverse or antagonistic to the interests of the other members of the Class and Sub-Class.

37. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and Sub-Class. Plaintiff has retained attorneys experienced in the prosecution of class actions.

38. A class action is superior to other available methods of fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual litigation of the claims of all Class and Sub-Class members is impracticable. Even if every Class and Sub-Class member could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. It would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which

individual litigation of numerous issues would proceed. Individualized litigation would also present the potential for varying, inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would magnify the delay and expense to all parties, and to the court system, resulting from multiple trials of the same complex factual issues. By contrast, the conduct of this action as a class action presents fewer management difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and of the court system and protects the rights of each class member. Class treatment will also permit the adjudication of relatively small claims by many Class and Sub-Class members who could not otherwise afford to seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of herein.

39. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class and Sub-Class would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other Class and Sub-Class members not parties to such adjudications or that would substantially impair or impede the ability of such non-party Class and Sub-Class members to protect their interests.

40. Plaintiff's claims and injuries are identical to the claims and injuries of all Class and Sub-Class members, because all claims and injuries of all Class and Sub-Class members are based on the same false labeling and same legal theories. All allegations arise from the identical, false, affirmative written statements made by Defendant when it claimed the Products provide full spectrum infrared light protection.

41. Defendant has acted or refused to act in respect generally applicable to the Class and Sub-Class thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief with regard to the members of the Class and Sub-Class as a whole.

42. The size and definition of the Class and Sub-Class can be identified through records held by retailers carrying and reselling the Products, and by Defendant's own records.

COUNT I
VIOLATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD AND
DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT, 815 ILCS 505/1, et seq.

43. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations and statements made in paragraphs 1 through 42 above as if fully reiterated herein.

44. Plaintiff is a “person” as defined in 815 ILCS 505/1(c), as she is a natural person.

45. Defendant is a “person” as defined in 815 ILCS 505/1(c), as it is a company and a business entity and/or association.

46. 815 ILCS 505/2 states:

Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including but not limited to the use or employment of any deception fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation or the concealment, suppression or omission of any material fact, with intent that others rely upon the concealment, suppression or omission of such material fact, or the use or employment of any practice described in Section 2 of the “Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act”, approved August 5, 1965, in the conduct of any trade or commerce are hereby declared unlawful whether any person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby.

47. Through its representation that the Products provide full spectrum infrared light protection, Defendant made false promises, misrepresentations, concealments, suppressions, and omissions of material facts, with the intent that Plaintiff rely upon said false promises, misrepresentations, concealments, suppressions, and omissions of material facts.

48. 815 ILCS 505/10a states:

(a) Any person who suffers actual damage as a result of a violation of this Act committed by any other person may bring an action against such person. The court, in its discretion may award actual economic damages or any other relief which the court deems proper...

(c) [T]he Court may grant injunctive relief where appropriate and may award, in addition to the relief provided in this Section, reasonable attorney’s fees and costs to the prevailing party.

49. In taking the actions and omissions set forth above, and making the false promises, misrepresentations, concealments, suppressions, and omissions of material facts set forth above, Defendant violated the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, including, but not limited to, 815 ILCS 505/2.

50. Defendant failed to comply with the requirements of the ILCFA, including, but not limited to, 815 ILCS 505/2 as to the Class and Sub-Class members with respect to the above-alleged transactions

51. By reason thereof, Plaintiff is entitled to a judgment against Defendant, declaring that Defendant's conduct violated 815 ILCS 505/2, enjoining Defendant from engaging in similar conduct in the future, and awarding actual damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, costs, and attorneys' fees.

COUNT II
COMMON LAW FRAUD

52. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations and statements made in paragraphs 1 through 51 above as if fully reiterated herein.

53. Through its false statements on the Products' packaging, that the Products provide full spectrum infrared light protection, Defendant made false statements of material fact.

54. At the time Defendant made its statements to Plaintiff that the Products provide full spectrum infrared light protection, it knew, or reasonably should have known, that the statements described above were false.

55. At the time Defendant made the statements to Plaintiff, Defendant intended to induce Plaintiff to purchase the Products.

56. Plaintiff relied upon the truth of the statements described above and purchased the

Products, only to find that the Products did not provide full spectrum infrared light protection.

57. As a result of their reasonable reliance upon Defendant's false statements of material fact as set forth above, Plaintiff and other members of the Class and Sub-Class have suffered concrete and particularized injuries, harm, and damages which include, but are not limited to, the loss of money spent on products they did not want to buy, and stress, aggravation, frustration, inconvenience, emotional distress, mental anguish, and similar categories of damages.

COUNT III
UNJUST ENRICHMENT

58. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations and statements made in paragraphs 1 through 57 above as if fully reiterated herein.

59. Plaintiff conferred monetary benefits to Defendant by purchasing the Products.

60. Defendant has been unjustly enriched by retaining the revenues derived from Plaintiff's purchase of the Products based on the false statements that the Products provide full spectrum infrared light protection.

61. Defendant's retention of the revenue it received from Plaintiff, and the Class and Sub-Class members, is unjust and inequitable because Defendant's false statements caused injuries to Plaintiff, and the Class and Sub-Class members, as they would not have purchased the Products if they knew the Products did not provide full spectrum infrared light protection.

62. Defendant's unjust retention of the benefits conferred on it by Plaintiff, and the Class and Sub-Class members, entitles Plaintiff, and the Class and Sub-Class members, to restitution of the money they paid to Defendant for the Products.

COUNT IV
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTIES

63. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations and statements made in paragraphs 1

through 62 above as if fully reiterated herein.

64. Defendant, as the manufacturer, designer, marketer, and seller of the Products, expressly warranted that the Products provide full spectrum infrared light protection on the front of the Products' packaging.

65. Defendant's express warranties that the Products provide full spectrum infrared light protection was part of the basis of the bargain between Plaintiff, and the Class and Sub-Class members, and Defendant.

66. However, the Products do not provide full spectrum infrared light protection and do not conform to the express warranties Defendant made to Plaintiff, and the Class and Sub-Class members, that the Products provide full spectrum infrared light protection.

67. Furthermore, as described above, Defendant had actual knowledge of the above listed defects contained in the Products.

68. As a direct result of Defendant's breach of the express warranties it made to Plaintiff, and the Class and Sub-Class members, they have been injured, because they would not have purchased the Products on the same terms if they knew the Products did not provide full spectrum infrared light protection as listed on the packaging, and they did not gain the same benefits they bargained for when purchasing the Products.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

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

- a. An order certifying the Class and the Sub-Class and appointing Plaintiff as Representative of the Class and the Sub-Class;
- b. An order certifying the undersigned counsel as the Class and Sub-Class Counsel;

- c. An order requiring Defendant, at its own cost, to notify all members of the Class and the Sub-Class of the unlawful, unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable conduct herein;
- d. Judgment against Defendant in an amount to be determined at trial;
- e. An order for injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct by Defendant in the future;
- f. Judgment against Defendant for Plaintiff's attorneys' fees, court costs, and other litigation costs; and
- g. Any other relief deemed just and proper by this Court.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues in this action so triable, except for any issues relating to the amount of attorneys' fees and costs to be awarded should Plaintiff prevail on any of her claims in this action.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

NORAH FLAHERTY

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on October 7, 2020, a copy of the foregoing Complaint was filed electronically. Notice of this filing will be sent by operation of the Court's electronic filing system to all parties indicated on the electronic filing receipt.

/s/ Steven G. Perry
Attorney for Plaintiff

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
NORAH FLAHERTY
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Cook
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Todd M. Friedman, David B. Levin, Steven G. Perry, Law Offices of Todd M. Friedman, P.C., 21550 Oxnard Street, Suite 780, Woodland Hills, CA 91367, 323-306-4234

DEFENDANTS
COOLA LLC
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
Citizen of This State
Citizen of Another State
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country
PTF DEF
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State
Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
CONTRACT
REAL PROPERTY
TORTS
PERSONAL INJURY
PERSONAL PROPERTY
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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Enter U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause.)
Illinois Consumer Fraud Act/815 ILCS 505/1, et seq.

VII. Previous Bankruptcy Matters (For nature of suit 422 and 423, enter the case number and judge for any associated bankruptcy matter previously adjudicated by a judge of this Court. Use a separate attachment if necessary.)

VIII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.
DEMAND \$ see complaint
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: Yes No

IX. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions):
JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER
X. This case (check one box) Is not a refiling of a previously dismissed action is a refiling of case number previously dismissed by Judge

DATE October 7, 2020 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Todd M. Friedman

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 the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six 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. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

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. Previous Bankruptcy Matters For nature of suit 422 and 423 enter the case number and judge for any associated bankruptcy matter previously adjudicated by a judge of this court. Use a separate attachment if necessary.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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.

X. Refiling Information. Place an "X" in one of the two boxes indicating if the case is or is not a refiling of a previously dismissed action. If it is a refiling of a previously dismissed action, insert the case number and judge.

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

