IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN DIVISION

VICTORIA MILLER, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

VS.

KEESLER FEDERAL CREDIT UNION,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.: 1:21cv326 TBM-RPM

CLASS ACTION PETITION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Victoria Miller, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated brings this class action complaint against Keesler Federal Credit Union, and alleges the following:

INTRODUCTION

- 1. This is a civil action seeking monetary damages, restitution and declaratory relief from Defendant, Keesler Federal Credit Union ("Keesler" or the "Credit Union"), arising from its improper overdraft fee ("OD Fees") practices.
- 2. Plaintiff challenges the assessment and collection of unnecessary and futile Overdraft Transfer Fees ("ODT Fees"). Keesler charges accountholders OD Fees for transactions which purportedly overdraw an account. Keesler purports to charge ODT Fees to transfer funds from an accountholder's savings account to his checking account when doing so is necessary to avoid an OD Fee on the checking account. However, Keesler makes such transfers, and assesses such ODT Fees, even when doing so does not avoid an OD Fee on a checking account, causing accountholders to pay both and ODT Fee and an OD Fees on a single transaction.
 - 3. These practices breach contractual promises made in Keesler's adhesion contracts.

- 4. Keesler's customers have been injured by Keesler's improper practices to the tune of millions of dollars taken from their accounts in violation of their agreements with Keesler.
- 5. On behalf of herself and the Classes, Plaintiff seeks damages, restitution, and injunctive relief for Defendant's violations as set forth more fully below.

PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff Victoria Miller is a resident of Harrison County, Mississippi, residing therein at 5450 Highway 90 Lot 2, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi 39520. Victoria Miller holds a Keesler checking account.
- 7. Defendant Keesler is a federal credit union headquartered in Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi and is engaged in the business of providing retail banking services to consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the putative Classes, which includes the issuance of debit cards for use by its customers in conjunction with their checking accounts. Keesler operates banking centers, and thus conducts business, throughout the States of Mississippi, and Louisiana, as well as in the United Kingdom.
- 8. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(h)(1), Keesler may be served with process by delivering a summons and copy of this complaint to an officer, managing agent or general agent or upon an agent appointed to receive service or authorized by law to receive service. Keesler's international headquarters is located at 2602 Pass Road, Biloxi, Mississippi 39531-2728.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has jurisdiction of this action under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(2) and (6), this Court has original jurisdiction because (1) the proposed class is comprised of at least 100 members; (2) proposed class members reside in at least Mississippi, Louisiana, and overseas, meaning at least one member of the proposed class

resides outside of Mississippi; and (3) the aggregate claims of the putative class members exceed \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs. This Court also has federal question jurisdiction Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

10. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Keesler is subject to personal jurisdiction here and regularly conducts business in this District, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in this district.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Keesler's Account Documents

- 11. Plaintiff Miller has a Keesler checking account, which is governed by Keesler's standardized "Deposit Account Terms and Conditions" document ("Deposit Agreement").
- 12. The Overdraft Disclosure promises links authorization and covering of transactions at the moment of authorization; "available balance" is reduced for holds, including those placed immediately on debit card transactions; and that "non-sufficient funds items" are only those items that "overdraw[] your account":

Overdraft Privilege is a discretionary service that protects you (up to an automatically assigned limit) when there is insufficient money in your checking account[.]

[...]

We may also authorize and cover ATM transfers or withdrawals and debit card purchases if you have requested us to do so by opting in. Please be aware that your available balance may be affected by merchant authorizations, which could create additional overdrafts and associated fees.

[...]

As long as your account is maintained in "good standing," we may approve your overdraft items within your current available Overdraft Privilege limit as a courtesy to you.

B. <u>Keesler Charges ODT Fees on Futile Transfers</u>

- 13. Keesler offers an overdraft protection and prevention service in which it transfers funds from other accounts held by accountholders to cover what would otherwise be overdraft transactions on a checking account. It charges a per-transfer fee of \$2 for this service.
- 14. The express purpose of the transfer service is to prevent overdraft transactions and reduce the incidence of \$25 OD Fees.
- 15. However, Keesler automatically performs these overdraft protection transfers, and charges a \$2 fee for doing so, even where the transfer will be wholly futile—i.e., where the transfer will not actually allow the accountholder to avoid an OD Fee on his checking account.
- 16. For example, on March 25, 2020, and April 15, 2020, Keesler made an automatic overdraft protection transfer from Plaintiff's savings account to his checking account and charged her a fee of \$2 for doing so. But that transfer did nothing to accomplish its supposed purpose, to prevent an OD Fee, since the transfer was insufficient to fully cover the purported overdraft transaction. As such, Plaintiff still incurred an OD Fee of \$25, in addition to the \$2 overdraft protection fee on a transaction that settled to his account that day.
- 17. Keesler's account documents deceive consumers regarding the fact that it may charge two separate fees—up to \$27 total—for a single overdraft.
- 18. The entire purpose of the overdraft transfer is to "cover an insufficient item." Yet the futile ODT Fees described above simply increase the total overdraft fees paid to \$27 per transaction, not the \$25 per transaction listed in the Fee Schedule.
- 19. Moreover, it was bad faith and totally outside Plaintiff's reasonable expectations for Keesler to use its discretion to transfer funds from another account—and assess a fee for doing so—when that transfer had no preventative purpose.

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CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 20. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This action satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance and superiority requirements of Rule 23. The proposed classes are defined as:
- 21. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and on behalf of all others similarly situated. The Classes are defined as:

All accountholders who, during the applicable statute of limitations, were charged an overdraft protection transfer fee for a transfer that did not prevent an overdraft.

Plaintiff also brings her claims on behalf of subclasses of Mississippi accountholders in the event the Court declines to certify a nationwide class.

- 22. Excluded from the Classes are Defendant, Defendant's subsidiaries and affiliates, their officers, directors and member of their immediate families and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, the legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns of any such excluded party, the judicial officer(s) to whom this action is assigned, and the members of their immediate families.
- 23. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or amend the definition of the proposed Classes and/or to add a subclass(es), if necessary, before this Court determines whether certification is appropriate.
- 24. The questions here are ones of common or general interest such that there is a well-defined community of interest among the members of the Classes. These questions predominate over questions that may affect only individual class members because Keesler has acted on grounds generally applicable to the class. Such common legal or factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- a) Whether Keesler improperly charged ODT Fees on futile transfers;
- b) Whether the conduct enumerated above violates the contract;
- c) Whether the conduct enumerated above violates the covenant of good faith and fair dealing;
- d) Whether the conduct enumerated above constitutes unjust enrichment;
- e) The appropriate measure of damages.
- 25. The parties are numerous such that joinder is impracticable. Upon information and belief, and subject to class discovery, the Classes consist of thousands of members or more, the identity of whom are within the exclusive knowledge of and can be ascertained only by resort to Keesler's records. Keesler has the administrative capability through its computer systems and other records to identify all members of the Classes, and such specific information is not otherwise available to Plaintiff.
- 26. It is impracticable to bring members of the Classes individual claims before the Court. Class treatment permits a large number of similarly situated persons or entities to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently and without the unnecessary duplication of evidence, effort, expense, or the possibility of inconsistent or contradictory judgments that numerous individual actions would engender. The benefits of the class mechanism, including providing injured persons or entities with a method for obtaining redress on claims that might not be practicable to pursue individually, substantially outweigh any difficulties that may arise in the management of this class action.
- 27. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Classes in that they arise out of the same wrongful business practices by Keesler, as described herein.

- 28. Plaintiff is a more than adequate representative of the Classes in that Plaintiff is a Keesler checking accountholder and has suffered damages as a result of Keesler's contract violations. In addition:
 - a) Plaintiff is committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated and has retained competent counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions and, in particular, class actions on behalf of accountholders against financial institutions;
 - b) There is no conflict of interest between Plaintiff and the unnamed members of the Classes;
 - c) Plaintiff anticipates no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a class action; and
 - d) Plaintiff's legal counsel has the financial and legal resources to meet the substantial costs and legal issues associated with this type of litigation.
- 29. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the maintenance of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.
- 30. Keesler has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Classes as a whole.
 - 31. All conditions precedent to bringing this action have been satisfied and/or waived.

COUNT ONE BREACH OF CONTRACT INCLUDING THE COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING (Individually and on Behalf of the Classes)

- 32. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all of the preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 33. Plaintiff, and all members of the proposed Classes contracted with Keesler for checking account services, including debit card services.
- 34. Keesler breached promises made to Plaintiff and all members of the proposed classes when as described herein, Keesler charged fees for futile OD transfers.

- 35. In addition, there exists an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in all contracts that neither party shall do anything which will have the effect of destroying or injuring the right of the other party to receive the fruits of the contract. Good faith and fair dealing, in connection with executing contracts and discharging performance and other duties according to their terms, means preserving the spirit not merely the letter of the bargain. Put differently, the parties to a contract are mutually obligated to comply with the substance of their contract in addition to its form. Evading the spirit of the bargain and abusing the power to specify terms constitute examples of bad faith in the performance of contracts.
- 36. Subterfuge and evasion violate the obligation of good faith in performance even when an actor believes their conduct to be justified. Bad faith may be overt or may consist of inaction, and fair dealing may require more than honesty. Examples of bad faith are evasion of the spirit of the bargain, willful rendering of imperfect performance, abuse of a power to specify terms, and interference with or failure to cooperate in the other party's performance.
- 37. The implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing applies to the performance and enforcement of contracts, limits the parties' conduct when their contract defers decision on a particular term, omits terms, or provides ambiguous terms.
- 38. Keesler has breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing and abused its discretion in its contract as described herein. Specifically, Keesler should not have used its discretion to charge OD Fees on futile OD transfers.
- 39. Plaintiff and all members of the proposed Classes have performed all, or substantially all, of the obligations imposed on them under the contract.
- 40. Plaintiff and all members of the proposed Classes have sustained damages as a result of Keesler's breaches of the contract.

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COUNT TWO UNJUST ENRICHMENT (In the Alternative to COUNT ONE) (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Classes)

- 41. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all of the preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 42. To the detriment of Plaintiff and the Classes, Defendant has been, and continues to be, unjustly enriched as a result of their wrongful conduct alleged herein.
- 43. Plaintiff and the Classes conferred a benefit on Defendant when they paid Defendant the fees that were not disclosed or allowed for in the in the Customer Account Agreement.
- 44. Defendant unfairly, deceptively, unjustly and/or unlawfully accepted said benefits, which under the circumstances, would be unjust to allow Defendant to retain.
- 45. Plaintiff and the Classes, therefore, seek disgorgement of all wrongfully obtained fees received by Defendant as a result of its inequitable conduct as more fully stated herein.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Classes, demands a jury trial on all claims so triable and judgment as follows:

- A. Certification for this matter to proceed as a class action on behalf of the Classes;
- B. Declaring Keesler's OD Fee policies and practices to be in breach of its contract with accountholders;
- C. Restitution of all OD Fees and improperly assessed paid to Keesler by Plaintiff and the members of the Classes, as a result of the wrongs alleged herein in an amount to be determined at trial;
- D. Actual damages in an amount according to proof;

E. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate permitted by

applicable law;

F. For costs and attorneys' fees under the common fund doctrine, and all other

applicable law; and

G. Such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff and all others similarly situated hereby demand trial by jury on all issues in this Class Action Complaint that are so triable.

Dated: October 20, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Christopher J. Weldy

WELDY LAW FIRM PLLC

Christopher J. Weldy, Esq.

1438 N State St. Jackson, MS 39202

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Email: chris@weldylawfirm.com

Attorney for Plaintiff and the Putative Classes

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JS 44 (Rev. 04/21)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

1:21cv326 TBM-RPM

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			DEFENDANTS			
VICTORIA MILLER, on behalf of herself and all others			KEESLER FEDERAL CREDIT UNION			
similarly situated. (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Harrison County			County of Residence of First Listed Defendant			
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)			(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)			
			NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.			
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)			Attorneys (If Known)			
Christopher J. Weldy, Esq., 1438 N State St.						
Jackson, MS 39202, 601.624.7460						
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only) III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaint, (For Diversity Cases Only) and One Box for Defendant)						
1 U.S. Government	x 3 Federal Question		PT		PTF DEF	
Plaintiff	(U.S. Government Not a Party)	Citiz	en of This State	1 Incorporated or Pr of Business In T		
2 U.S. Government	4 Diversity	Citiz	en of Another State	2 2 Incorporated and I	Principal Place 5 55	
Defendant	(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III			of Business In A		
			en or Subject of a oreign Country	3 Soreign Nation	□ 6 □ 6	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT	(Place an "X" in One Box Only)			Click here for: Nature of S	Suit Code Descriptions.	
GONTRACT TORTS FORFEITURE/PENALTY BANKRUPTCY OTHER STA				OTHER STATUTES		
110 Insurance 120 Marine	PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL INJ		25 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	422 Appeal 28 USC 158 423 Withdrawal	375 False Claims Act 376 Qui Tam (31 USC	
130 Miller Act	315 Airplane Product Product Liabi		90 Other	28 USC 157	3729(a))	
140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment	Liability 367 Health Care/ 320 Assault, Libel & Pharmaceutical			INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	400 State Reapportionment	
& Enforcement of Judgment	t Slander Personal Injur	у		820 Copyrights	430 Banks and Banking	
151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted	330 Federal Employers' Product Liabil			830 Patent 835 Patent - Abbreviated	450 Commerce 460 Deportation	
Student Loans	340 Marine Injury Produc			New Drug Application	470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations	
(Excludes Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment	345 Marine Product Liability Liability PERSONAL PROI	PERTY	LABOR	840 Trademark 880 Defend Trade Secrets	480 Consumer Credit	
of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits	350 Motor Vehicle 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lend	_	10 Fair Labor Standards Act	Act of 2016	(15 USC 1681 or 1692) 485 Telephone Consumer	
× 190 Other Contract	355 Motor Vehicle 371 Truth in Lend Product Liability 380 Other Persons	_	20 Labor/Management	SOCIAL SEGURITY	·	
195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise	360 Other Personal Property Dam		Relations 10 Railway Labor Act	861 HIA (1395ff) 862 Black Lung (923)	490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commodities/	
170 Francisc	362 Personal Injury - Product Liabil		1 Family and Medical	863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	Exchange	
REALPROPERTY	Medical Malpractice CIVIL RIGHTS PRISONER PETIT	TIONS 79	Leave Act O Other Labor Litigation	864 SSID Title XVI 865 RSI (405(g))	890 Other Statutory Actions 891 Agricultural Acts	
210 Land Condemnation	440 Other Civil Rights Habeas Corpus:	79	1 Employee Retirement		893 Environmental Matters	
220 Foreclosure 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	441 Voting 463 Alien Detaine 442 Employment 510 Motions to Vi		Income Security Act	FEDERAL TAX SUITS 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff	895 Freedom of Information	
240 Torts to Land	443 Housing/ Sentence			or Defendant)	896 Arbitration	
245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	Accommodations 530 General 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - 535 Death Penalty	,	IMMIGRATION	871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of	
	Employment Other:	40	52 Naturalization Application		Agency Decision	
	446 Amer. w/Disabilities - 540 Mandamus & Other 550 Civil Rights	Other H	55 Other Immigration Actions		950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	
	448 Education 555 Prison Condit					
	Conditions of					
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" is	Confinement				<u> </u>	
□ 1 Original □ 2 Removed from □ 3 Remanded from □ 4 Reinstated or □ 5 Transferred from □ 6 Multidistrict □ 8 Multi						
Proceeding Sta	ite Court — Appellate Court	Keoj	(specify)		Direct File	
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. Section 1332(d)						
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION Brief description of cause: Class Action against Keesler for						
VII. REQUESTED IN CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMAND S CHECK YES only if demanded in complain					·	
COMPLAINT: UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. JURY DEMAND: ▼Yes No						
VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER						
DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD						
10.20.21 /s/ Christopher Weldy						
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY						
RECEIPT # 4686282 AMOUNT \$402.00 APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE						

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: Keesler Federal Credit Union Charged Fees for 'Futile' Overdraft Protection Transfers, Lawsuit Alleges