

personally identifiable information that was being stored by Equifax. Equifax knew of the data breach in late July 2017; however, Equifax did not alert consumers of the breach until September 2017.

2. This is a class action on behalf of all residents of the United States whose personally identifiable information was compromised in the data breach as a result of Equifax's negligence and violations of consumer protection laws.

PARTIES

3. Defendant Equifax is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 1550 Peachtree Street, NW, Atlanta, Georgia, 30309, in Fulton County, Georgia. Equifax may be served in the State of Georgia via its registered agent, Shawn Baldwin.

4. Plaintiff Charles Pavesi, Jr. is a resident of the State of Nevada. Plaintiff is a victim of Equifax's recent data breach. Plaintiff has spent time and resources monitoring his credit and finances.

5. Plaintiff Paul Turok is a resident of the State of Arkansas. Plaintiff is a victim of Equifax's recent data breach. Plaintiff has spent time and resources monitoring his credit and finances.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. A member of the class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a state different than Equifax, and there are at least 100 members in the proposed class.

7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Equifax because Equifax maintains its principal place of business in the Northern District of Georgia and conducts business in the Northern District of Georgia.

8. Venue is proper in the Northern District of Georgia under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 as Equifax maintains its principal place of business in the district and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in the district.

9. Venue is proper in the Atlanta Division as Equifax maintains its principal place of business in the district and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in the district.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

10. Equifax is a national credit-reporting business which rates the financial history of consumers in the United States. To accomplish this, Equifax gathers financial information about consumers including data concerning loans, credit cards, utility payments, rent payments, and other personal information.

11. On September 7, 2017, Equifax released a statement to the public announcing that there had been a breach of consumers' personally identifiable information by hackers, and that Equifax had been made aware of the breach on July 29, 2017.

12. Upon information and belief, the personally identifiable information that had been compromised includes names, birth dates, Social Security numbers, credit card numbers, driver's license numbers, and documents pertaining to disputed charges. In total, an estimated 143 million consumers in the United States have been impacted by the data breach.

13. As a result of the data breach, Plaintiffs' personal and financial information has been compromised and potentially exposed to criminal misuse or sale on the Internet black market.

14. In an attempt to minimize costs and increase company profits, Equifax failed to install proper and adequate security measures to protect consumer information.

15. Unauthorized access of this information by criminal hackers or cyber-attacks was reasonably foreseeable given the numerous earlier reported attacks on other large corporations and other credit-reporting competitors like Experian. Equifax itself has experienced other, although much less extensive, data breaches in the past that led to the unauthorized release of personal identifiable information.

16. Plaintiffs have suffered actual injury in that the value of their personally identifiable information has been exposed and diminished in value, they have been and will be forced to spend time, money, and resources monitoring their credit and finances, and they are subject to a greater risk of identity theft in the future.

17. Though the data breach was discovered on July 29, 2017, Equifax did not disclose this information to the public until nearly six weeks after, on September 7, 2017. The delay in disclosing this information likely allowed the unauthorized use of the personal identifiable information of Plaintiffs and similarly situated consumers without Plaintiffs and other victims having the ability to take reasonable precautions to protect themselves from the inevitable fraud.

18. Equifax set up a site, equifaxsecurity2017.com, so that consumers could check on whether their personal or financial information was compromised.

19. Equifaxsecurity2017.com was not registered under Equifax's domain name, the site ran on WordPress, and it apparently lacked adequate safeguards while requiring consumers to input their last name and last 6 digits of their Social Security Numbers.

20. The equifaxsecurity2017.com website placed consumers at further risk of being targeted by criminal elements.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

21. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as representatives of a Nationwide Class of others who are similarly situated, defined as follows:

All persons residing in the United States whose personally identifiable information was acquired by unauthorized persons in the data breach announced by Equifax in September 2017 (the "Nationwide Equifax Class").

22. Additionally and/or in the alternative to the claims asserted on behalf of the Nationwide Equifax Class, Plaintiffs assert claims pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 on behalf of themselves and separate statewide classes defined as follows:

All persons residing in [STATE OR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA] whose personally identifiable information was acquired by unauthorized persons in the data breach announced by Equifax in September 2017 (the “Separate Statewide Classes”).

23. This class definition does not include any persons who have previously obtained a judgement or settled any claims against Equifax concerning the types of claims asserted herein.

24. Excluded from the class are also all attorneys for the class, officers and members of Equifax, including officers and members of any entity with an ownership interest in Equifax, any judge who sits on the case, and all jurors and alternate jurors who sit on the case.

25. Plaintiffs meet the requirements of Rule 23(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil procedure in that: (a) The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; (b) the questions of law and fact are common to the class; (c) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class; and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

26. Plaintiffs also meet the requirements under Rule 23(b)(3) as the questions of law and fact common to class members predominate over any

questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.

27. Plaintiffs also meet the requirements under Rule 23(b)(2) as Equifax has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.

28. Plaintiffs reserve the right to change or modify the class definition as discovery is conducted.

APPLICATION OF GEORGIA LAW TO NATIONWIDE CLASS

29. Equifax maintains its principal place of business at 1550 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

30. The actions and inactions taken by Equifax which caused the damages to the Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Equifax Class were decided by corporate officers at Equifax's principal place of business.

31. The State of Georgia has significant contact and a significant aggregation of contacts that create a state interest in the claims of the Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Equifax Class such that choice of Georgia law is neither arbitrary nor fundamentally unfair.

32. Application of Georgia law to the Nationwide Equifax Class is therefore appropriate.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE

NEGLIGENCE

(Nationwide Equifax Class or, alternatively, Separate Statewide Classes)

33. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges Paragraphs 1 through 32 as if fully set forth herein.

34. Equifax owed a legal duty to consumers including the Plaintiffs and the Class Members to use reasonable care to protect their personally identifiable information from unauthorized access by third parties.

35. Equifax breached this duty when it failed to use reasonable care in protecting the Plaintiffs' and Class Members' personally identifiable information from unauthorized access by third parties.

36. The Plaintiffs and the Class Members suffered actual harm when their personally identifiable information being stored by Equifax was accessed and stolen by third parties.

37. Equifax's breach of its duty to use reasonable care was the direct and proximate cause of the Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' damages.

38. Equifax knew a failure to use reasonable care in protecting the Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' personally identifiable information from unauthorized access would cause serious harm.

39. Equifax's actions, or lack of actions, were willful, wanton, reckless, outrageous and done with a conscious indifference to the consequences to the Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

40. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and equitable relief.

COUNT TWO

WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

(Nationwide Equifax Class or, alternatively, Separate Statewide Classes)

41. Plaintiffs restate and re-allege Paragraphs 1 through 40 as if fully set forth herein.

42. Under 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(c), the Plaintiffs and the Class Members are consumers protected under the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA").

43. Under 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f), Equifax is a consumer reporting agency and therefore subject to the FCRA.

44. The FCRA requires any consumer reporting agency, including Equifax, to "maintain reasonable procedures designed to... limit the furnishing of

consumer reports to the purposed listed under section 1681b of this title.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(a). A consumer report includes “any information... bearing on a consumer’s credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living...” 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(d)(1).

45. The FCRA also dictates the circumstances under which Equifax may furnish a consumer report. *See*, 15 U.S.C. § 1681b.

46. Equifax violated the FCRA by furnishing the Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ consumer reports to unauthorized third parties.

47. Equifax also violated the FCRA by failing to maintain reasonable procedures and safeguards to prevent the disclosure of the Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ consumer reports.

48. Equifax’s violations of the FCRA were the direct and proximate causes of the damages suffered by the Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

49. Equifax’s violations of the FCRA were willful, wanton, reckless, outrageous and done with a conscious indifference to the consequences to the Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

50. Under 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1)(A), the Plaintiffs and each of the Class Members are entitled to actual damages or damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000.

51. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are also entitled to punitive damages, the costs of the action, and reasonable attorney's fees.

COUNT THREE

NEGLIGENT VIOLATION OF THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

(Nationwide Equifax Class or, alternatively, Separate Statewide Classes)

52. Plaintiffs restate and re-alleges Paragraphs 1 through 51 as if fully set forth herein.

53. Equifax negligently violated the FCRA by failing to “maintain reasonable procedures designed to... limit the furnishing of consumer reports to the purposed listed under section 1681b of this title.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(a).

54. As a result of Equifax's negligence, unauthorized third parties obtained the Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' consumer reports in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681b.

55. The Plaintiffs and the Class Members sustained damages as a direct and proximate cause of Equifax's failure to comply with the FCRA.

56. Under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a)(1), the Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to “any actual damages sustained by the consumer.

57. The FCRA also provides that the Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to costs of the action and reasonable attorney's fees.

COUNT FOUR

VIOLATION OF GEORGIA FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT

O.C.G.A. § 10-1-390, *et seq.*

(Nationwide Equifax Class or, alternatively, Separate Statewide Classes)

58. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges Paragraphs 1 through 57 as if fully set forth herein.

59. Equifax is engaged in trade and commerce pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 10-1-392(28).

60. Equifax engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of consumer transactions by failing to maintain secure computer systems and data security practices and by failing to timely and adequately disclose the data breach to the Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

61. These actions violated the Georgia Fair Business Practices Act.

62. Equifax also violated the Georgia Fair Business Practices Act by violating the FCRA as discussed above.

63. The Plaintiffs and the Class Members suffered damages as a direct and proximate result of Equifax's violations of the Georgia Fair Business Practices Act.

64. Equifax's violations were willful, wanton, reckless, outrageous and done with a conscious indifference to the consequences to the Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

65. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are therefore entitled to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and equitable relief.

66. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are also entitled to injunctive relief including ordering Equifax to employ adequate security measures to protect consumers' personally identifiable information.

COUNT FIVE

VIOLATIONS OF STATE DATA BREACH STATUTES

(Separate Statewide Classes)

67. Plaintiff restates and re-alleges Paragraphs 1 through 66 as if fully set forth herein.

68. Legislatures in the states and jurisdictions listed below have enacted data breach statutes. These statutes generally require that any person or business conducting business within the state that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information shall disclose any breach of the security of the system to any resident of the state whose personal information was acquired by an unauthorized person, and further require that the disclosure of the breach be made in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay.

69. The Equifax data breach constitutes a breach of the security system of Equifax within the meaning of the below state data breach statutes and the data breached is protected and covered by the below data breach statutes.

70. Plaintiffs' and Class Members' names, birth dates, Social Security numbers, credit card numbers, driver's license numbers, and documents pertaining to disputed charges constitute personal information under and subject to the below state data breach statutes.

71. Equifax unreasonably delayed in informing the public, including Plaintiffs and Class Members, about the breach of security of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' confidential and non-public personal information after Equifax knew or should have known that the data breach had occurred.

72. Equifax failed to disclose to Plaintiffs and Class Members without unreasonable delay and in the most expedient time possible, the breach of security of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' personal and financial information when Equifax knew or reasonably believed such information had been compromised.

73. Plaintiffs and Class Members suffered harm directly resulting from Equifax's failure to provide and the delay in providing Plaintiffs and Class Members with timely and accurate notice as required by the below state data

breach statutes. Plaintiffs suffered the damages alleged above as a direct result of Equifax's delay in providing timely and accurate notice of the data breach.

74. Had Equifax provided timely and accurate notice of the data breach, Plaintiffs and Class Members would have been able to avoid and/or attempt to ameliorate or mitigate the damages and harm resulting in the unreasonable delay by Equifax in providing notice.

75. Equifax's failure to provide timely and accurate notice of the data breach violated the following state data breach statutes:

- a. Alaska Stat. Ann. § 45.48.010(a), et seq.;
- b. Ark. Code Ann. § 4-110-105(a), et seq.;
- c. Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.83(a), et seq.;
- d. Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann § 6-1-716(2), et seq.;
- e. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 36a-701b(b), et seq.;
- f. Del. Code Ann. Tit. 6 § 12B-102(a), et seq.;
- g. D.C. Code § 28-3852(a), et seq.;
- h. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 501.171(4), et seq.;
- i. Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-912(a), et seq.;
- j. Haw. Rev. Stat. § 487N-2(a), et seq.;
- k. Idaho Code Ann. § 28-51-105(1), et seq.;

- l. Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 530/10(a), et seq.;
- m. Iowa Code Ann. § 715C.2(1), et seq.;
- n. Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-7a02(a), et seq.;
- o. Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 365.732(2), et seq.;
- p. La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 51:3074(A), et seq.;
- q. Md. Code Ann., Commercial Law § 14-3504(b), et seq.;
- r. Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 93H § 3(a), et seq.;
- s. Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.72(1), et seq.;
- t. Minn. Stat. Ann. § 325E.61(1)(a), et seq.;
- u. Mont. Code Ann. § 30-14-1704(1), et seq.;
- v. Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 87-803(1), et seq.;
- w. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 603A.220(1), et seq.;
- x. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 359-C:20(1)(a), et seq.;
- y. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8-163(a), et seq.;
- z. N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 75-65(a), et seq.;
- aa. N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 51-30-02, et seq.;
- bb. Okla. Stat. Ann. Tit. 24 § 163(A), et seq.;
- cc. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 646A.604(1), et seq.;
- dd. R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 11-49.2-3(a), et seq.;

ee. S.C. Code Ann. § 39-1-90(A), et seq.;

ff. Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18-2107(b), et seq.;

gg. Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 521.053(b), et seq.;

hh. Utah Code Ann. § 13-44-202(1), et seq.;

ii. Va. Code. Ann. § 18.2-186.6(B), et seq.;

jj. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 19.255.010(1), et seq.;

kk. Wis. Stat. Ann. § 134.98(2), et seq.; and

ll. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 40-12-502(a), et seq.

76. Plaintiffs and Class Members seek all remedies available under their respective state data breach statutes, including but not limited to a) damages suffered by Plaintiffs and Class Members as alleged above, b) equitable relief, including injunctive relief, and c) reasonable attorney fees and costs, as provided by law.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Equifax Class and Separate Statewide Classes, respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in their favor and against Equifax as follows:

- a. For an Order certifying the Classes, as defined herein, and appointing Plaintiffs and their Counsel to represent the Nationwide Equifax Class and Separate Statewide Classes;
- b. A TRIAL BY JURY;
- c. For compensatory and punitive damages against Equifax in an amount to be determined by a jury;
- d. For equitable relief enjoining Equifax from engaging in further wrongful conduct and from putting the Plaintiffs and Class Members in any further danger of having their personal information stolen by third parties;
- e. For equitable relief requiring Equifax to employ adequate security measures to protect consumers' personally identifiable information;
- f. For an award of attorneys' fees, costs, and litigation expenses;
- g. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and
- h. Other relief as this court may deem just and proper.

This 11th day of September, 2017.

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101 Marietta Street, Suite 3300
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 223-3310

PATE & JOHNSON, LLC

/s/ Page A. Pate
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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS44 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 is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket record. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED)

I. (a) PLAINTIFF(S)

Charles Pavesi, Jr. and Paul Turok, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

DEFENDANT(S)

Equifax, Inc.

(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED

PLAINTIFF Clark County, Nevada (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED

DEFENDANT Fulton County, Georgia (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, TELEPHONE NUMBER, AND E-MAIL ADDRESS)

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page@pagepate.com

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) (FOR DIVERSITY CASES ONLY)

- PLF DEF PLF DEF
1 1 CITIZEN OF THIS STATE 4 4 INCORPORATED OR PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THIS STATE
2 2 CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE 5 5 INCORPORATED AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN ANOTHER STATE
3 3 CITIZEN OR SUBJECT OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY 6 6 FOREIGN NATION

IV. 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 District) 6 MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION - TRANSFER 7 APPEAL TO DISTRICT JUDGE FROM MAGISTRATE JUDGE JUDGMENT 8 MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION - DIRECT FILE

V. CAUSE OF ACTION

(CITE THE U.S. CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE - DO NOT CITE JURISDICTIONAL STATUTES UNLESS DIVERSITY)

Negligence, violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), and violations of the Georgia Fair Business Practices Act (OCGA 10-1-390 et seq.) which caused the disclosure of protected consumer information to unauthorized third parties.

(IF COMPLEX, CHECK REASON BELOW)

- 1. Unusually large number of parties.
2. Unusually large number of claims or defenses.
3. Factual issues are exceptionally complex.
4. Greater than normal volume of evidence.
5. Extended discovery period is needed.
6. Problems locating or preserving evidence.
7. Pending parallel investigations or actions by government.
8. Multiple use of experts.
9. Need for discovery outside United States boundaries.
10. Existence of highly technical issues and proof.

CONTINUED ON REVERSE

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT \$ APPLYING IFP MAG. JUDGE (IFP)
JUDGE MAG. JUDGE (Referral) NATURE OF SUIT CAUSE OF ACTION

VI. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

CONTRACT - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 150 RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENT & ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT
- 152 RECOVERY OF DEFAULTED STUDENT LOANS (Excl. Veterans)
- 153 RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENT OF VETERAN'S BENEFITS

CONTRACT - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 110 INSURANCE
- 120 MARINE
- 130 MILLER ACT
- 140 NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT
- 151 MEDICARE ACT
- 160 STOCKHOLDERS' SUITS
- 190 OTHER CONTRACT
- 195 CONTRACT PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 196 FRANCHISE

REAL PROPERTY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 210 LAND CONDEMNATION
- 220 FORECLOSURE
- 230 RENT LEASE & EJECTMENT
- 240 TORTS TO LAND
- 245 TORT PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 290 ALL OTHER REAL PROPERTY

TORTS - PERSONAL INJURY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 310 AIRPLANE
- 315 AIRPLANE PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 320 ASSAULT, LIBEL & SLANDER
- 330 FEDERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
- 340 MARINE
- 345 MARINE PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 350 MOTOR VEHICLE
- 355 MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 360 OTHER PERSONAL INJURY
- 362 PERSONAL INJURY - MEDICAL MALPRACTICE
- 365 PERSONAL INJURY - PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 367 PERSONAL INJURY - HEALTH CARE/ PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 368 ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY PRODUCT LIABILITY

TORTS - PERSONAL PROPERTY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 370 OTHER FRAUD
- 371 TRUTH IN LENDING
- 380 OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE
- 385 PROPERTY DAMAGE PRODUCT LIABILITY

BANKRUPTCY - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 422 APPEAL 28 USC 158
- 423 WITHDRAWAL 28 USC 157

CIVIL RIGHTS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 440 OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS
- 441 VOTING
- 442 EMPLOYMENT
- 443 HOUSING/ ACCOMMODATIONS
- 445 AMERICANS with DISABILITIES - Employment
- 446 AMERICANS with DISABILITIES - Other
- 448 EDUCATION

IMMIGRATION - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 462 NATURALIZATION APPLICATION
- 465 OTHER IMMIGRATION ACTIONS

PRISONER PETITIONS - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 463 HABEAS CORPUS- Alien Detainee
- 510 MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE
- 530 HABEAS CORPUS
- 535 HABEAS CORPUS DEATH PENALTY
- 540 MANDAMUS & OTHER
- 550 CIVIL RIGHTS - Filed Pro se
- 555 PRISON CONDITION(S) - Filed Pro se
- 560 CIVIL DETAINEE: CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

PRISONER PETITIONS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 550 CIVIL RIGHTS - Filed by Counsel
- 555 PRISON CONDITION(S) - Filed by Counsel

FORFEITURE/PENALTY - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 625 DRUG RELATED SEIZURE OF PROPERTY 21 USC 881
- 690 OTHER

LABOR - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 710 FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT
- 720 LABOR/MGMT. RELATIONS
- 740 RAILWAY LABOR ACT
- 751 FAMILY and MEDICAL LEAVE ACT
- 790 OTHER LABOR LITIGATION
- 791 EML. RET. INC. SECURITY ACT

PROPERTY RIGHTS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 820 COPYRIGHTS
- 840 TRADEMARK

PROPERTY RIGHTS - "8" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 830 PATENT
- 835 PATENT-ABBREVIATED NEW DRUG APPLICATIONS (ANDA) - a/k/a Hatch-Waxman cases

SOCIAL SECURITY - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 861 HIA (1395f)
- 862 BLACK LUNG (923)
- 863 DIWC (405(g))
- 863 DIWW (405(g))
- 864 SSID TITLE XVI
- 865 RSI (405(g))

FEDERAL TAX SUITS - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 870 TAXES (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
- 871 IRS - THIRD PARTY 26 USC 7609

OTHER STATUTES - "4" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 375 FALSE CLAIMS ACT
- 376 Qui Tam 31 USC 3729(a)
- 400 STATE REAPPORTIONMENT
- 430 BANKS AND BANKING
- 450 COMMERCE/ICC RATES/ETC.
- 460 DEPORTATION
- 470 RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS
- 480 CONSUMER CREDIT
- 490 CABLE/SATELLITE TV
- 890 OTHER STATUTORY ACTIONS
- 891 AGRICULTURAL ACTS
- 893 ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS
- 895 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
- 899 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT / REVIEW OR APPEAL OF AGENCY DECISION
- 950 CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE STATUTES

OTHER STATUTES - "8" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 410 ANTI-TRUST
- 850 SECURITIES / COMMODITIES / EXCHANGE

OTHER STATUTES - "0" MONTHS DISCOVERY TRACK

- 896 ARBITRATION (Confirm / Vacate / Order / Modify)

*** PLEASE NOTE DISCOVERY TRACK FOR EACH CASE TYPE. SEE LOCAL RULE 26.3**

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.Civ.P. 23 DEMAND \$ _____

JURY DEMAND YES NO (CHECK YES ONLY IF DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT)

VIII. RELATED/REFILED CASE(S) IF ANY

JUDGE _____ DOCKET NO. _____

CIVIL CASES ARE DEEMED RELATED IF THE PENDING CASE INVOLVES: (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)

- 1. PROPERTY INCLUDED IN AN EARLIER NUMBERED PENDING SUIT.
- 2. SAME ISSUE OF FACT OR ARISES OUT OF THE SAME EVENT OR TRANSACTION INCLUDED IN AN EARLIER NUMBERED PENDING SUIT.
- 3. VALIDITY OR INFRINGEMENT OF THE SAME PATENT, COPYRIGHT OR TRADEMARK INCLUDED IN AN EARLIER NUMBERED PENDING SUIT.
- 4. APPEALS ARISING OUT OF THE SAME BANKRUPTCY CASE AND ANY CASE RELATED THERETO WHICH HAVE BEEN DECIDED BY THE SAME BANKRUPTCY JUDGE.
- 5. REPETITIVE CASES FILED BY PRO SE LITIGANTS.
- 6. COMPANION OR RELATED CASE TO CASE(S) BEING SIMULTANEOUSLY FILED (INCLUDE ABBREVIATED STYLE OF OTHER CASE(S)):

7. EITHER SAME OR ALL OF THE PARTIES AND ISSUES IN THIS CASE WERE PREVIOUSLY INVOLVED IN CASE NO. _____, WHICH WAS DISMISSED. This case IS IS NOT (check one box) SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME CASE.