Plaintiff SURAYA POPAL alleges as follows:

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1. Plaintiff SURAYA POPAL (hereinafter referred to as "Plaintiff"), brings this lawsuit against Defendant BANK OF AMERICA (hereinafter "Defendant" or "BOFA") with regard to Defendant's unauthorized and unlawful credit inquiry in violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA").
- 2. Plaintiff brings this action to seek actual damages, statutory damages, injunctive relief, attorneys' fees and costs, and other relief the Court deems appropriate.
- 3. 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.
- 4. Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception of those allegations that pertain to Plaintiff, or to a Plaintiff's counsel, which Plaintiff alleges on personal knowledge.
- 5. While many violations are described below with specificity, this Complaint alleges violations of the statutes cited in their entirety.
- 6. Unless otherwise stated, Plaintiff alleges that any violations by Defendant were knowing and intentional, and that Defendant did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such violations.
- 7. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of Defendant in this Complaint includes all agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors, assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, and insurers of Defendant.

#### **PARTIES**

- 8. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual, residing in the State of California.
  - 9. Plaintiff is a natural person whose credit report was affected by an

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

unauthorized inquiry.	In addition,	Plaintiff is a	"consumer"	as that term	is defined by
the Fair Credit Report	ing Act, 15 J	U.S.C. section	n 1681a(c).		

- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Trans 10. Union LLC (hereinafter "Trans Union") is a "consumer reporting agency" as defined under 15 U.S.C. section 1681a(f).
- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant 11. BOFA is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a bank conducting and engaging in business in the County of San Diego, State of California.
- Defendant BOFA is a subscriber and user of consumer reports issued by 12. Trans Union.
- 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant BOFA acquired Plaintiff's credit information through an unauthorized inquiry of Plaintiff's "consumer report" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. section 1681a(d)(1).

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1331, and 28 U.S.C. 14. section 1367 for supplemental state claims.
- This action arises out of Defendant's violations of the FCRA. Because 15. Defendant does business within the State of California, County of San Diego, personal jurisdiction is established.
  - 16. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1391(b).

## **RELEVANT FACTS**

- At all times relevant, Plaintiff is and was an individual residing within 17. the State of California.
- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times 18. relevant, Defendant conducted business in the State of California.
- 19. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant is a "person" as the term is defined by 15 U.S.C. section 1681a(b).
  - 20. Plaintiff does not have a pre-existing business relationship with

Defendant BOFA.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

- 21. On January 6, 2017, upon review of her Trans Union credit report, Plaintiff discovered that Defendant BOFA accessed her Trans Union credit file on October 1, 2016. In connection therewith, Defendant made a general or specific certification to Trans Union that Defendant sought the information because it had a legitimate business need for the information in connection with a business transaction initiated by Plaintiff or to review an account to determine whether Plaintiff continued to meet the terms of said account.
- 22. Plaintiff never conducted any business nor incurred any additional financial obligations to Defendant BOFA.
- 23. 15 U.S.C. section 1681b delineates the only permissible uses of, or access to, consumer reports, including "to use the information in connection with a credit transaction involving the consumer on whom the information is to be furnished and involving the extension of credit to, or review or collection of an account of, the consumer." 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(a)(3)(A).
- Defendant's inquiry for Plaintiff's consumer report information, without 24. Plaintiff's consent, falls outside the scope of any permissible use or access included in 15 U.S.C. section 1681b.
- Therefore, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. section 1681b by using 25. Plaintiff's consumer report for an impermissible use that falls outside the scope of 15 U.S.C. section 1681b.
- Defendant BOFA'S actions were willful under 15 U.S.C. section 1681n 26. because Defendant was aware of the FCRA's prohibitions on impermissibly pulling consumers' credit reports. See Doe v. Sentech Employment Services, Inc., (2016 WL 2851427, \*6 (E.D. Mich. May 16, 2016) citing Singleton v. Domino's Pizza, LLC, 2012 WL 245965, \*4 (D. Md. Jan. 25, 2012) ["Assertions that a defendant is aware of the FCRA, but failed to comply with its requirements, are sufficient to support an allegation of willfulness and to avoid dismissal."]. Defendant's actions were willful

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

because it was sued for the same conduct before. See Barel v. Bank of America, 255 F.R.D. 393 (E.D. Pa. 2009).

- 27. Plaintiff suffered an invasion of a legally protected interest when Defendant accessed her highly confidential personal information on her credit report at a time when Defendant had no right to do so, an invasion of Plaintiff's right to privacy. The FCRA, through 15 U.S.C. section 1681b, protects consumers like Plaintiff from this precise behavior.
- 28. The FCRA expressly provides that Congress made the following finding: "There is a need to insure that consumer reporting agencies exercise their grave responsibilities with fairness, impartiality and a respect for the consumer's right to privacy." 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(4).
- Plaintiff was affected personally because when she realized the behavior of Defendant described above (pulling her credit report without any authorization), Plaintiff felt that her privacy had been invaded and that her personal and private information had been disclosed to Defendant, who had no right to Plaintiff's information.
- 30. The injury suffered by Plaintiff is concrete because, on information and belief, Defendant's violation of 15 U.S.C. section 1681b caused Plaintiff's credit score to drop directly impacting Plaintiff's credit availability and finances. Plaintiff also suffered from Defendant's invasion of Plaintiff's privacy. In enacting 15 U.S.C. section 1681b, Congress specifically sought to protect consumers from invasions of privacy and created restrictions on access to consumers' sensitive financial information in their credit reports.
- 31. Further, Defendant BOFA increased the risk that Plaintiff and the class members will be injured if there is a data breach on Defendant's computer systems by acquiring additional highly sensitive information about Plaintiff and the class members and saving that information onto its computer system. Data breaches are

increasingly common<sup>1</sup> and financial institutions like Defendant are frequent targets of cybercriminals.<sup>2</sup>

32. As such, Plaintiff is entitled to the remedies available under 15 U.S.C. section 1681n and 15 U.S.C. section 1681o.

#### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

- 33. Plaintiff brings this action on her own behalf, and on behalf of all others similarly situated.
  - 34. Plaintiff defines the FCRA Class as follows:

#### **CLASS ONE**

All persons with addresses within California whose consumer credit report from any of these three major credit agencies (Experian, Trans Union, and Equifax) were accessed by Defendant at a time when Defendant did not have a credit relationship with said person of the kind specified in 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(a)(3)(A)-(F) within the past 2 years.

#### **CLASS TWO**

All persons with addresses within California whose consumer credit report from any of these three major credit agencies (Experian, Trans Union, and Equifax) were accessed by Defendant at a time when Defendant did not have a credit relationship with said person of the kind specified in 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(a)(3)(A)-(F) within the past 5 years.

- 35. Defendant and its employees or agents are excluded from the Classes. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Classes, but believes the number is in the hundreds if not more. This matter should therefore be certified as a Class action to assist in the expeditious litigation of this matter.
- 36. Plaintiff and members of the Classes were harmed by the acts of Defendant in at least the following ways: Defendant BOFA, either directly or through

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Data Breaches, Kerbs, available at http://krebsonsecurity.com/category/data-breaches/
<sup>2</sup> See http://www.esecurityplanet.com/network-security/capital-one-acknowledges-insider-

breach.html; *Also see* http://ago.vermont.gov/assets/files/Consumer/Security\_Breach/2013-12-30%20Capital%20One%20Security%20Breach%20Notice%20Ltr%20to%20Consumer.pdf.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

its agents, engaged in illegal and deceptive practices, when it submitted an unauthorized consumer report inquiry under 15 U.S.C. section 1681 et seq. Plaintiff and the Classes' members were damaged thereby.

- 37. This suit seeks only recovery of actual and statutory damages on behalf of the Classes, and it expressly is not intended to request any recovery for personal injury and claims related thereto. Plaintiff reserves the right to expand the Classes' definitions to seek recovery on behalf of additional persons as warranted as facts are learned in further investigation and discovery.
- 38. The joinder of the Classes' members is impractical and the disposition of their claims in the Class action will provide substantial benefits both to the parties and to the court. The Classes can be identified through Defendant's records or Defendant's agents' records.
- There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and 39. fact involved affecting the parties to be represented. The questions of law and fact to the Classes predominate over questions which may affect individual members of the Classes, including the following:
- a) Whether, within the class period, Defendant or its agents submitted any consumer credit report inquiries; and
- b) Whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes were damaged thereby, and the extent of damages for such violations.
  - 40. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the Classes.
- 41. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in consumer class action litigation and in handling claims involving violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act.
- Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Classes, which all arise 42. from the same operative facts involving unlawful collection practices.
- 43. A class action is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

44.	Class-wide	damages	are	essential	to	induce	Defendant	to	comply	with
the Federal	and State lav	vs alleged	in t	he Compl	ain	ıt.				

- 45. The interests of class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against Defendant is small because the maximum statutory damages in an individual action under the FCRA is minimal. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than those presented in many class claims, e.g. securities fraud.
- 46. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Classes, thereby making appropriate final declaratory relief with respect to each class as a whole.
- 47. Plaintiff contemplates providing notice to the putative class members by direct mail in the form of a postcard and via Internet website.
- 48. Plaintiff requests certification of a hybrid class combining the elements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) for monetary damages and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) for equitable relief.

## FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Violation of the FCRA: Impermissible Access)

- 49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 50. The Fair Credit Reporting Act establishes very specific rules placing limitations upon an entity (or "person") seeking to obtain a consumer's credit history or the content of a consumer's credit file.
  - 51. 15 U.S.C. section 1 1681b(f) states in part the following: Certain use or obtaining of information prohibited. A person shall not use or obtain a consumer report for any purpose unless –
    - (1) the consumer report is obtained for a purpose for which the consumer report is authorized to be furnished under this section; and

(2) tl	he purpose is certified in accordance with section 1681e of
t	his title by a prospective user of the report through a general or
S	specific certification.

- 52. 15 U.S.C. section 1681b(a)(3) lists the all-inclusive purposes for which a consumer report can be obtained.
  - 53. 15 U.S.C. section 1681b(a)(3) states in relevant part as follows: **In General.** [...] Any consumer reporting agency may furnish a consumer report under the following circumstances and no other:
    - (3) To a person which it has reason to believe-
      - (A) intends to use the information in connection with a credit transaction involving the consumer on whom the information is to be furnished and involving the extension of credit to, or review or collection of an account of, the consumer; or

[...]

- (F) otherwise has a legitimate business need for the information—
  - (i) in connection with a business transaction that is initiated by the consumer; or
  - (ii) to review an account to determine whether the consumer continues to meet the terms of the account.
- 54. When requesting Plaintiff's credit information from Trans Union, Defendant BOFA had actual knowledge that it did not have a permissible purpose to obtain such credit information concerning Plaintiff.
- 55. For Defendant BOFA to repeatedly and impermissibly access the credit files of consumers without permission, constitutes willful non-compliance with the Fair Credit Reporting Act; this is especially true because Defendant has been sued, and settled a class action case, involving this same conduct. *See Barel v. Bank of America*, 255 F.R.D. 393 (E.D. Pa. 2009).

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

56. As a result of each and every negligent violation of the FCRA, Plaintiff is entitled to actual damages, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1681o(a)(1); and reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1681o(a)(2), from Defendant.

57. As a result of each and every willful violation of the FCRA, Plaintiff is entitled to actual damages or damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 and such amount as the court may allow for all other class members, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1681n(a)(1)(A); punitive damages as the court may allow, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1681n(a)(2); and reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1681n(a)(3) from Defendant.

#### REQUEST FOR PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

- 1. Preserve all forms of electronic data, regardless of where the data exists, without modification to or deletion of any potentially discoverable data;
  - 2. Suspend all procedures that may alter or delete computer data;
  - 3. Prevent deleting, overwriting, defragmenting, or compressing the data;
- 4. Preserve all archived back-up tapes and ensure that (a) if archive tapes are rotated, the relevant tapes are removed from the rotation; (b) if backups are made to hard drives, preserve the hard drive as well;
- 5. Preserve the contents of all hard drives, network drives, tape drives, optical drives, floppy disks, CD and DVD drives, and all other types of drives or storage media that are within the possession, custody or control of all people who have knowledge of relevant facts and those who work with them, such as assistants;
- 6. Preserve the contents of all information on portable computers—such as laptops and palmtops—used by those people as well as home computers, if these are used for work purposed;
- Preserve the contents of all data on computers that were used since the 7. limitations period on the lawsuit began (for example; five years prior to filing) but that are no longer in use; and

3

8.

5

6

4

7 8

10

9

12

13

11

14 15

> 16 17

18 19

20

2122

23

2425

2627

28

Disclose electronic information in the Rule 26 initial disclosures.

#### **REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL**

As declared by the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Plaintiff is entitled to, and demands, a trial by jury.

#### PRAYER FOR DAMAGES AND OTHER REMEDIES

- 1. An order certifying the Class as requested herein;
- 2. An order appointing the Plaintiff as the representative of the Class;
- 3. An order certifying Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;
- 4. An order requiring Defendant, at its own cost, to notify all members of the Classes of the unlawful acts discussed herein;
- 5. Injunctive relief requiring Defendant to refrain from further impermissible consumer credit pulls in compliance with 15 U.S.C. section 1681b;
- 6. Actual damages suffered by Plaintiff and each Class member, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a)(1), against Defendant;
- 7. Statutory damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 to Plaintiff and each Class member, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1), against Defendant;
- 8. An award of costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681n(a)(3) and 1681o(a)(2); and
  - 9. Any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.
- Respectfully Submitted,

DATED: January 10, 2017

#### **MASHIRI LAW FIRM**

A Professional Corporation

By: /s/ Alex Asil Mashiri
Alex Asil Mashiri
Attorney for Plaintiff
SURAYA POPAL

## Case 3:17-cv-00042-BTM RGS Cover SHEET lied 01/10/17 Page 1 of 2

provided by local rules of cour purpose of initiating the civil d	the information contained to this form, approved by the ocket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTION OF THE INSTRUCTION OF	herein neither replace nor si he Judicial Conference of th TIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF TH	upplement the filing and service the United States in September HIS FORM.)	e of pleadings or other papers 1974, is required for the use of	as required by law, except as the Clerk of Court for the			
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS SURAYA POPAL			DEFENDANTS BANK OF AMERICA					
<b>(b)</b> County of Residence o	f First Listed Plaintiff SXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CA	an Diego, California ISES)	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant  (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)  NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.					
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, MASHIRI LAW FIRM, A I 11251 Rancho Carmel D Tel: 858 348-4938	Professional Corporati	on	Attorneys (If Known)	Attorneys (If Known)  '17CV0042 BTM BGS				
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	ICTION (Place an "X" in O	ne Box Only)	I. CITIZENSHIP OF P	RINCIPAL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintif			
□ 1 U.S. Government			(For Diversity Cases Only)  PTF DEF  Citizen of This State  1 1 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State					
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	9		Citizen of Another State					
			Citizen or Subject of a  Foreign Country	1 3 ☐ 3 Foreign Nation	□ 6 □ 6			
IV. NATURE OF SUIT	$\Gamma$ (Place an "X" in One Box On	aly)	Toroigh Country					
CONTRACT		PRTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES			
□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	□ 330 Federal Employers' Liability □ 340 Marine □ 345 Marine Product Liability □ 350 Motor Vehicle □ 355 Motor Vehicle □ 700 Other Personal Injury □ 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice  CIVIL RIGHTS □ 440 Other Civil Rights □ 441 Voting □ 442 Employment □ 443 Housing/ Accommodations □ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment □ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other □ 448 Education	PERSONAL INJURY  365 Personal Injury - Product Liability  367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability  368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability  PERSONAL PROPERTY  370 Other Fraud  371 Truth in Lending  380 Other Personal Property Damage  385 Property Damage  385 Property Damage Product Liability  PRISONER PETITIONS  Habeas Corpus:  463 Alien Detainee  510 Motions to Vacate Sentence  530 General  535 Death Penalty Other:  540 Mandamus & Other  550 Civil Rights  555 Prison Condition  560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	□ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 □ 690 Other  LABOR □ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act □ 720 Labor/Management Relations □ 740 Railway Labor Act □ 751 Family and Medical Leave Act □ 790 Other Labor Litigation □ 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act  IMMIGRATION □ 462 Naturalization Application □ 465 Other Immigration Actions	□ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 □ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157  PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 840 Trademark  SOCIAL SECURITY □ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) □ 864 SSID Title XVI □ 865 RSI (405(g))  FEDERAL TAX SUITS □ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	□ 375 False Claims Act □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and □ Corrupt Organizations  ■ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 850 Securities/Commodities/ □ Exchange □ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 895 Freedom of Information Act □ 896 Arbitration □ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision □ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes			
	moved from 3  Cite the U.S. Civil State  ON Cite the U.S. Civil State  15 U.S.C. section  Brief description of ca	Appellate Court state under which you are find 1681 et. seq.,	ling (Do not cite jurisdictional sta	er District Litigation				
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:		IS A CLASS ACTION	<b>DEMAND \$</b> 10,000,000.00	CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND:	if demanded in complaint:  X Yes □ No			
VIII. RELATED CASI	E(S) (See instructions):	JUDGE		DOCKET NUMBER				
DATE 01/10/2017		signature of attor s/ Alex Asil Mashi						
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY								
RECEIPT # Al	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP	JUDGE	MAG. JUI	DGE			

Save As... Print

#### 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 plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included nere. 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

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.** 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.

# **ClassAction.org**

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Class Action Says Bank of America Made Unauthorized Credit Inquiries</u>