

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
OXFORD DIVISION**

**CEDARVIEW MART, LLC, individually and
on behalf all others similarly situated,**

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No. 3:20-CV-107-NBB-RP

JURY DEMANDED

v.

**STATE AUTO PROPERTY
AND CASUALTY COMPANY,**

Defendant.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

COMES NOW Plaintiff, Cedarview Mart, LLC (“Cedarview” or “Plaintiff”), pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 8, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and states and alleges the following for its Class Action Complaint against State Auto Property and Casualty Company (hereinafter “State Auto P&C”):

PARTIES, RESIDENCY, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Plaintiff Cedarview is a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the State of Mississippi, with its principal address in Olive Branch. At all times relevant hereto, Cedarview had one member, who resided in Oxford Division of the Northern District of Mississippi.

2. Cedarview owns the property and structures doing business as the Cedar View Food Mart, located at 3490 Highway 305 North, Olive Branch, MS (the “Insured Premises”).

3. Defendant State Auto P&C is organized under the laws of the State of Iowa with its principal place of business in Columbus, Ohio. State Auto P&C is authorized to sell property insurance policies in the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, and is engaged in the insurance business in the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, including issuing insurance policies covering property in the Oxford Division of the Northern District of Mississippi.

4. The events giving rise to Plaintiff's individual claims that are the subject of this action occurred in the Oxford Division of the Northern District of Mississippi.

5. On information and belief, this Court has subject matter jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) ("CAFA").

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over State Auto P&C because it has availed itself of the privilege of conducting business and issuing insurance contracts covering structures in the State of Mississippi.

FACTS

A. The Property Insurance Policy and Casualty Loss

7. State Auto P&C is a national insurer that provides personal and commercial lines property coverages.

8. State Auto P&C sells its property insurance policies in, *inter alia*, the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio.

9. State Auto P&C property insurance forms sold in Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio are materially identical as it relates to the contractual dispute set forth herein.

10. The laws in the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio are materially identical as it relates to the contractual dispute set forth herein.

11. Cedarview was insured pursuant to an insurance contract whereby State Auto P&C agreed to insure, *inter alia*, Cedarview's property located on the Insured Premises against property damage, bearing Policy No. BOP2759642 (the "Policy").

12. The Policy provided insurance coverage for direct physical loss to the building and other structures located on the Insured Premises, except as specifically excluded or limited by the Policy.

13. This lawsuit only concerns property insurance coverage for buildings, and *not* personal contents, such as inventory and furniture.

14. Pursuant to the Policy, Cedarview paid State Auto P&C premiums in exchange for insurance coverage. The required premiums were paid at all times relevant to this Complaint.

15. On or about January 10, 2020, Cedarview's structures located on the Insured Premises suffered direct physical loss caused by covered peril(s) (the "Loss").

16. The Policy was in effect at the time of the Loss, and the Loss is compensable under the terms of the Policy. As it relates to the Loss, there is no applicable exclusion.

17. Cedarview promptly notified State Auto P&C of the Loss and made a claim against the Policy.

18. After its inspection, State Auto P&C determined that the Loss was covered by the terms of the Policy.

19. State Auto P&C calculated its actual cash value ("ACV") payment obligation to Cedarview by first estimating the cost to repair or replace the damage with new materials (replacement cost value, or "RCV"), then subtracted depreciation.

20. The Policy, and the other property forms at issue in this pleading, do not permit the withholding or deduction of labor as depreciation as described below. Certain policies of insurance

expressly allow for the depreciation of “labor” as described herein. This type of form or endorsement will be referred to herein as a “labor depreciation permissive form.” The Policy does not contain a labor depreciation permissive form.

B. State Auto P&C’s Calculation of Cedarview’s ACV Payment

21. In adjusting Cedarview’s claim, State Auto P&C affirmatively and unilaterally chose to use a “replacement cost less depreciation” methodology to calculate the loss and make its ACV payment.

22. State Auto P&C used commercially-available computer software to make its RCV, depreciation, and ACV calculations. State Auto P&C uses this software to calculate RCV, depreciation, and ACV. The software used to calculate the payment to the Plaintiff is called Xactimate®.

23. On or about January 22, 2020, State Auto P&C calculated the RCV of Cedarview’s damaged property at \$17,851.32.

24. State Auto P&C then used the same software to calculate the depreciation for Cedarview’s damaged property at \$3,006.48.

25. Cedarview was underpaid on its ACV claim as more fully described below.

B. State Auto P&C’s Practice Of Withholding Labor As Depreciation

26. When it calculated Cedarview’s ACV benefits owed under the Policy, State Auto P&C withheld costs for both materials and the labor required to repair or replace Cedarview’s property as depreciation, even though labor does not depreciate in value over time. State Auto P&C withheld labor costs throughout its ACV calculations as depreciation. State Auto P&C also withheld labor costs as depreciation for other work necessary to repair and replace the property.

27. Like all property insurance claims estimating software, the specific commercial claims estimating software used by State Auto P&C allows for the depreciation of materials only or the depreciation of both material and labor in its depreciation setting preferences.

28. In this pleading, whenever reference is made to withholding “labor” as depreciation, “labor” means intangible non-materials, specifically including both the labor costs and the laborers’ equipment costs and laborers’ overhead and profit necessary to restore property to its condition immediately prior to the loss, as well as removal costs to remove damaged property, under commercial claims estimating software.

29. State Auto P&C’s withholding of labor costs as depreciation associated with the repair or replacement of Cedarview’s property resulted in Cedarview receiving payment for its losses in an amount less than it was entitled to receive under the Cedarview Policy. State Auto P&C breached its obligations under the Cedarview Policy by improperly withholding the cost of labor as depreciation.

30. Plaintiff cannot determine the precise amount of labor that has been withheld based only upon the written estimate provided. To determine the precise amount of labor withheld, it is necessary to have access to the commercial property insurance program at issue, as well as the electronic file associated with its estimate.

31. While an insurer may lawfully depreciate material costs when calculating the amount of an ACV payment owed to an insured, it may not lawfully withhold repair labor as depreciation under State Auto P&C’s policy forms at issue in Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. State Auto P&C’s failure to pay the full cost of the labor necessary to return Cedarview back to its pre-loss condition left Cedarview under-indemnified and underpaid for its loss.

32. State Auto P&C materially breached its duty to indemnify Cedarview by withholding labor costs associated with repairing or replacing Cedarview's property in its ACV payment as depreciation, thereby paying Cedarview less than it was entitled to receive under the terms of the Cedarview Policy.

AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY

33. Upon information and belief, the amount in controversy with respect to the proposed class exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

34. Pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action on behalf of itself and on behalf of all others similarly situated. This action satisfies the requirements of numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation. Only to the extent it is a requirement under applicable law, the proposed class herein are ascertainable.

35. The proposed class that Plaintiff seeks to represent is defined as follows:

All State Auto P&C policyholders (or their lawful assignees) who made: (1) a structural damage claim for property located in the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio; and (2) which resulted in an actual cash value payment during the class period from which non-material depreciation was withheld from the policyholder; or which should have resulted in an actual cash value payment but for the withholding of non-material depreciation causing the loss to drop below the applicable deductible, for the maximum limitations period as may be allowed by law and arguments of counsel.

In this definition, "non-material depreciation" means application of either the "depreciate removal," "depreciate non-material" and/or "depreciate O&P" option settings within Xactimate® software or

similar depreciation option settings in competing commercial software programs.

The class excludes any claims for which the applicable limits of insurance have been exhausted by initial actual cash value payments.

The class also excludes any claims arising under labor depreciation policy forms, i.e., those forms and endorsements expressly permitting the “depreciation” of “labor” within the text of the policy form.

36. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the definition of the proposed class through discovery. The following persons are expressly excluded from the class: (1) Defendant and its subsidiaries and affiliates; (2) all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the proposed Class; and (3) the Court to which this case is assigned and its staff.

37. Plaintiff and members of the putative class as defined all have Article III standing as all such persons and entities, at least initially, received lower claim payments than permitted under the policy. Certain amounts initially withheld as labor may be later repaid to some policyholders with replacement cost provisions in their policy, if any. However, policyholders who have been subsequently repaid for initially withheld labor still have incurred damages, at the least, in the form of the lost “time value” of money during the period of withholding, *i.e.*, statutory prejudgment interest on the amounts improperly withheld, for the time period of withholding.

38. The members of the proposed class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Plaintiff reasonably believes that hundreds or thousands of people geographically dispersed across Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio have been damaged by State Auto P&C’s actions. The names and addresses of the members of the proposed class are readily identifiable through records maintained by State Auto P&C or from information readily available to State Auto P&C.

39. The relatively small amounts of damage suffered by most members of the proposed class make filing separate lawsuits by individual members economically impracticable.

40. State Auto P&C has acted on grounds generally applicable to the proposed class in that State Auto P&C has routinely withheld labor costs as described herein in its adjustment of property damage claims under its policies of insurance. It is reasonable to expect that State Auto P&C will continue to withhold labor to reduce the amount it pays to its insureds under these policies absent this lawsuit.

41. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the proposed class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. The questions of law and fact common to the proposed class include, but are not limited to:

- a. Whether State Auto P&C's policy language allows it to withhold labor costs in its calculation of ACV payments;
- b. Whether State Auto P&C's policy language is ambiguous;
- c. Whether State Auto P&C's withholding of labor costs in its calculation of ACV payments breaches the insurance policies;
- d. Whether State Auto P&C has a custom and practice of withholding labor costs in its calculation of ACV payments;
- e. Whether Plaintiff and members of the proposed class have been damaged as a result of State Auto P&C's withholding of labor costs in its calculation of ACV payments; and
- f. Whether Plaintiff and members of the proposed class are entitled to a declaration, as well as potential supplemental relief, under the Declaratory Judgment Act.

42. Plaintiff's claim is typical of the claims of the proposed class members, as they are all similarly affected by State Auto P&C's custom and practice concerning the withholding of labor. Further, Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the proposed class members because its claims arose from the same practices and course of conduct that give rise to the claims of the

members of the proposed class and are based on the same factual and legal theories. Plaintiff is not different in any material respect from any other member of the proposed class.

43. Plaintiff and its counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the proposed class. Plaintiff's interest does not conflict with the interests of the proposed class it seeks to represent. Plaintiff has retained lawyers who are competent and experienced in class action and insurance litigation. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel have the necessary financial resources to adequately and vigorously litigate this class action, and Plaintiff and counsel are aware of their fiduciary responsibilities to the members of the proposed class and will diligently discharge those duties by vigorously seeking the maximum possible recovery for the proposed class while recognizing the risks associated with litigation.

44. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Joining all proposed members of the proposed class in one action is impracticable and prosecuting individual actions is not feasible. The size of the individual claims is likely not large enough to justify filing a separate action for each claim. For many, if not most, members of the proposed class, a class action is the only procedural mechanism that will afford them an opportunity for legal redress and justice. Even if members of the proposed class had the resources to pursue individual litigation, that method would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which such cases would proceed. Individual litigation exacerbates the delay and increases the expense for all parties, as well as the court system. Individual litigation could result in inconsistent adjudications of common issues of law and fact.

45. In contrast, a class action will minimize case management difficulties and provide multiple benefits to the litigating parties, including efficiency, economy of scale, unitary adjudication with consistent results and equal protection of the rights of Plaintiff and members of

the proposed class. These benefits would result from the comprehensive and efficient supervision of the litigation by a single court.

46. Questions of law or fact common to Plaintiff and members of the proposed class, including those identified above, predominate over questions affecting only individual members (if any), and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Class action treatment will allow a large number of similarly situated consumers to prosecute their common claims in a single forum, simultaneously, efficiently, and without the necessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individuals would require. Further, the monetary amounts due to many individual members of the proposed class is likely to be relatively small, and the burden and expense of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the proposed class to seek and obtain relief. On the other hand, a class action will serve important public interests by permitting consumers harmed by State Auto P&C's unlawful practices to effectively pursue recovery of the sums owed to them, and by deterring further unlawful conduct. The public interest in protecting the rights of consumers favors disposition of the controversy in the class action form.

47. Class certification is further warranted because State Auto P&C has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate with respect to the class as a whole.

48. Plaintiff may seek, in the alternative, certification of issues classes.

49. Rule 23(c)(4) provides that an action may be brought or maintained as a class action with respect to particular issues when doing so would materially advance the litigation as a whole.

**COUNT I
BREACH OF CONTRACT**

50. Plaintiff restates and incorporates by reference all preceding allegations.

51. State Auto P&C entered into policies of insurance with Plaintiff Cedarview and members of the proposed class. These insurance policies govern the relationship between State Auto P&C and Cedarview, and members of the proposed class, as well as the manner in which claims for covered losses are handled.

52. The policies of insurance between State Auto P&C, Cedarview and the other members of the proposed class are binding contracts under Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio law, supported by valid consideration in the form of premium payments in exchange for insurance coverage.

53. State Auto P&C drafted the insurance policies at issue, which are essentially identical in all respects material to this litigation concerning the withholding of labor as depreciation.

54. In order to receive ACV claim payments, Cedarview and the putative class members complied with all material provisions and performed all of their respective duties with regard to their insurance policy.

55. State Auto P&C breached its contractual duty to pay Cedarview, and members of the proposed class the ACV of their claims by unlawfully withholding labor costs as described herein.

56. State Auto P&C's actions in breaching its contractual obligations to Cedarview and members of the proposed class benefitted and continue to benefit State Auto P&C. Likewise, State Auto P&C's actions damaged and continue to damage Plaintiff and members of the proposed class.

57. State Auto P&C's actions in breaching its contractual obligations, as described herein, are the direct and proximate cause of damages to Plaintiff and members of the proposed class.

58. In light of the foregoing, Plaintiff and members of the proposed class are entitled to recover damages sufficient to make them whole for all amounts State Auto P&C unlawfully withheld from their ACV payments, including prejudgment interest as may be allowed by law.

**COUNT II
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT AND RELIEF**

59. Plaintiff restates and incorporates by reference all preceding allegations.

60. This Court is empowered by the Declaratory Judgment Act as codified at 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 57 to declare the rights and legal relations of parties regardless of whether further relief is or could be claimed.

61. A party may seek to have insurance contracts, before or after a breach, construed to obtain a declaration of rights, status, and other legal relations thereunder adjudicated.

62. Cedarview and members of the proposed class have all complied with all relevant conditions precedent in their contracts.

63. Plaintiff seeks, individually and on behalf of the proposed class, a declaration that State Auto P&C's property insurance contracts prohibit the withholding of labor costs as described herein when adjusting losses under the methodology employed herein.

64. Plaintiff further seeks, individually and on behalf of the proposed class, any and all other relief available under the law arising out of a favorable declaration.

65. Plaintiff and members of the proposed class have suffered injuries.

JURY DEMAND

66. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, respectfully request that this Court:

1. Enter an order certifying this action as a class action, appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the class, and appointing Plaintiff's attorneys as counsel for the class;
2. Enter a declaratory judgment, declaring that State Auto P&C's withholding of labor costs as depreciation is contrary to and breaches the insurance policy issued to Cedarview and members of the class;
3. Enter a declaration, and any preliminary and permanent injunction and equitable relief against State Auto P&C and its officers, agents, successors, employees, representatives, and any and all persons acting in concert with them, from engaging in each of the policies, practices, customs, and usages complained of herein, as may be allowed by law;
4. Enter an order that State Auto P&C specifically perform and carry out policies, practices, and programs that remediate and eradicate the effects of its past and present practices complained of herein;
5. Award compensatory damages for all sums withheld as labor costs under the policy, plus prejudgment interest on all such sums, to Plaintiff and members of the proposed class;
8. Award costs, expenses, and disbursements incurred herein by Plaintiff and members of the proposed class as may be allowed by law, including but not limited to amounts available under the common fund doctrine;
9. Pre- and Post-Judgment interest; and
10. Grant such further and additional relief as the Court deems necessary and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

McWHERTER SCOTT BOBBITT PLC

By: /s/ J. Brandon McWherter
J. BRANDON McWHERTER (MS Bar #105244)
341 Cool Springs Blvd, Suite 230
Franklin, TN 37067
(615) 354-1144
brandon@msb.law

ERIK D. PETERSON (KY Bar #93003)
(to be admitted *pro hac vice*)
MEHR, FAIRBANKS & PETERSON
TRIAL LAWYERS, PLLC
201 West Short Street, Suite 800
Lexington, KY 40507
(859) 225-3731
edp@austinmehr.com

T. JOSEPH SNODGRASS (MN Bar 231071)
LARSON KING, LLP
(to be admitted *pro hac vice*)
30 7th Street E., Suite 800
St. Paul, MN 55101
T: 651-312.6510
jsnodgrass@larsonking.com

***Attorneys for Plaintiff and
Putative Class Representative***

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

CEDARVIEW MART LLC, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) J. Brandon McWherter, McWherter Scott Bobbitt PLC 341 Cool Springs Blvd., Ste. 230, Franklin TN 37067 615-354-1144

DEFENDANTS

STATE AUTO PROPERTY and CASUALTY COMPANY

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.

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)

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Insurance, Personal Injury, Real Estate, etc.

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, 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. 1332(d) CAFA

Brief description of cause: breach of insurance contract

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 04/02/2020 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD s/ J. Brandon McWherter

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # 1790382 AMOUNT \$400 APPLYING IFP JUDGE NBB MAG. JUDGE RP

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If 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 seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. 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 – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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