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11 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
13 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14 **TERESA LOPEZ**, individually and as heir
15 to **ANTONIO RAMOS**, deceased;
16 **RED RYDER RAMOS**, individually and as
17 heir to **ANTONIO RAMOS**, deceased; and
18 **TERESA LOPEZ** and **RED RYDER**
19 **RAMOS**, as co-representatives of the
20 **ESTATE OF ANTONIO RAMOS**,

21 Plaintiffs,

22 v.

23 **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**, a
24 governmental entity,

25 Defendant.

Case No.:

COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1. **WRONGFUL DEATH – NEGLIGENCE**
- 2. **SURVIVAL ACTION**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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1 Plaintiffs Teresa M. Lopez (“**TERESA**”) and Red Ryder Ramos (“**RED**”), individually
2 and as heirs to Antonio Ramos (“**TONY**”), deceased, (hereinafter collectively “**PLAINTIFFS**”),
3 bring this action against Defendant, the United States of America, for the wrongful acts of U.S.
4 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“**ICE**”).

5 **I. INTRODUCTION**

6 1. On or about September 13, 2015, an unsecured GLOCK 26 9mm caliber gun was
7 left in an unlocked bag, in plain view, in an unattended rental vehicle that was parked on the street
8 in an area of downtown San Francisco that is well-known for auto-thefts and smash-and-grabs.
9 The gun was a government-issued duty weapon of an **ICE** officer.¹

10 2. On or about September 29, 2015, at approximately 10:30 a.m., that same gun was
11 used by a well-known gang member and convicted felon, Marquise R. Holloway,² to shoot and
12 kill **TONY** in broad daylight while he was volunteer painting a community, antiviolence mural on
13 the 580 freeway underpass in the 3500 block of West Street in Oakland, California.



22 **TONY** painting the West Street Mural prior to his death.

23
24 ¹ V. Cestone, “ICE: Weapon stolen from car in San Francisco belonged to officer,” KRON 4
25 News (Nov. 24, 2015) <http://kron4.com/2015/11/24/ice-weapon-stolen-from-car-in-san-francisco-belonged-to-officer/> (accessed July 14, 2017).

26 ² Marquise R. Holloway is associated with the notorious Ghost Town gang, which claims the
27 area where Tony was painting the mural as part of its territory. M. Fraley and H. Harris, “Suspect
28 in Oakland muralist slaying explodes during intense arraignment, Bay Area News Group (Nov. 24,
2015), <http://www.mercurynews.com/2015/11/24/suspect-in-oakland-muralist-slaying-explodes-during-intense-arraignment/> (accessed July 13, 2017).



TONY—with two community kids—in front of the West Street Mural prior to his death.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. **ICE** was served with an administrative claim pursuant to the FTCA on or around August 3, 2016. **PLAINTIFFS** received a response from **ICE** by letter dated February 3, 2017, denying the claim.

4. This Court has original jurisdiction over the causes of action against the federal government pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because the claims are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy, and arise from a common nucleus of operative facts are so intertwined they cannot reasonably be separated.

5. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1402(b) because **PLAINTIFFS** reside in this judicial district and the wrongful acts and/or omissions complained of occurred in this judicial district.

1 **III. THE PARTIES**

2 **A. Plaintiffs**

3 6. Decedent Antonio Ramos (“**TONY**”), now deceased, was a resident of Emeryville,
4 California. **TONY** was born on September 9, 1988, and was twenty-seven years old at the time of
5 his death. **TONY** was a Bay Area native, an altruistic and high-spirited young man with a passion
6 and gift for all forms of art, especially painting and music. He deeply loved his family and had a
7 longstanding reputation for being committed to helping and caring for others. **TONY** is the son of
8 Teresa Lopez and Red Ramos.

9 7. Plaintiff Teresa Lopez (“**TERESA**”) is, and at all relevant times was, a resident of
10 Emeryville, California. Teresa is the mother of **TONY** and a proper personal representative and
11 heir pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 337.60(a).

12 8. Plaintiff Red Ryder Ramos (“**RED**”) is, and at all relevant times was, a resident of
13 Emeryville, California. Red is the father of **TONY** and a proper personal representative and heir
14 pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 337.60(a).

15 **B. Defendant**

16 9. The United States of America (“**USA**”) is the federal government, who is the
17 proper defendant pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2679(b)(1) for claims for money damages arising from
18 or out of a negligent or wrongful act and/or omission of any federal employee committed within
19 the course and scope of their employment. The United States Department of Homeland Security is
20 a cabinet department of the **USA** with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“**ICE**”) acting as
21 its law enforcement agency. **ICE**, through its officers, officials, agents and/or employees, is
22 responsible for enforcing the nation’s immigration laws and ensuring the departure of
23 undocumented immigrants from the United States.

24 **IV. STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS**

25 **A. The Failure of ICE to Secure Weapons Is Well-Documented**

26 10. A January 2010 report by the Office of the Inspector General identified an
27 alarming number of “missing” weapons from agencies within the Department of Homeland
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1 Security, which includes ICE. Department of Homeland Security agencies reportedly lost 289
2 firearms in Fiscal Years 2006 throughout 2008—i.e. this amounts to a firearm being lost every
3 four days. ICE and the Customs and Border Protection accounted for 243 of the lost firearms—or
4 close to 85% percent of the total number. The Office of the Inspector General determined that 179
5 of the 243 firearms (74%) went missing due to an agent or officer’s failure to properly secure the
6 weapon and that “all 179 losses may have been prevented had the officers properly safeguarded
7 their firearms.”

8 11. In response to its finding that ICE did not adequately safeguard and control its
9 weapons in 2010, the Office of the Inspector General pointed out that ICE policies and
10 procedures require agents and officers to secure a firearm with an ICE-approved safety-locking
11 device when left in a vehicle. Despite this measure, the Office of the Inspector General
12 recommended that ICE take further measures to align itself with best practices: “While using a
13 safety-locking device is good practice, the best way to protect firearms from theft is to store them
14 in lockboxes properly mounted as recommended in the manufacturers’ guidelines.”

15 **B. The Theft of the Gun Was a Foreseeable Consequence of Leaving it**
16 **Unsecured, In Plain View, In a Vehicle Parked on the Street in a High Auto**
17 **Theft Neighborhood**

18 12. San Francisco (and California, generally) has a well-documented and publicized
19 auto-theft problem, including the theft of firearms from vehicles. In 2014, the National Insurance
20 Crime Bureau determined that California claimed nine (9) out of ten (10) of the nation’s highest
21 auto theft locations. Overall, San Francisco was ranked number four (4) in the nation, and had a
22 rate of 649 stolen vehicles for every 100,000 residents.³

23 13. In August 2015—approximately one month prior to the gun being stolen—it was
24 highly publicized that San Francisco was experiencing a severe jump in car break-ins: “An
25 alarming 47 percent spike in San Francisco car break-ins in the first half of this year has prompted

26 _____
27 ³ Alexander, Kurtis, “California drives off as nation’s auto theft capital,” SFGate.com (June
28 27, 2014) available at: [http://blog.sfgate.com/stew/2014/06/27/california-drives-off-as-nations-
auto-theft-capital/](http://blog.sfgate.com/stew/2014/06/27/california-drives-off-as-nations-auto-theft-capital/) (last accessed 7/25/2017).

1 a blame game between police, prosecutors and politicians. . .” According to San Francisco
 2 Supervisor Scott Wiener, “we’ve seen an absolute explosion of auto break-ins.” Between January
 3 and June of 2015, San Francisco reported 11,917 vehicle burglaries in the city. This represented a
 4 47% increase from 2014, a 62% increase from 2013, and a 171% increase from 2010.⁴

5 14. In early September 2015, the SF Chronicle reported: “San Francisco tourists
 6 plagued by auto burglaries.” According to that article, “car break-ins are epidemic in San
 7 Francisco,” and “smash-and-grabbers are *clearly going after rental cars.*” Accordingly, at least
 8 one San Francisco Supervisor was asking rental car companies to make consumers aware that
 9 “break-ins are common and that they should not leave belongings in full view in the car.” There
 10 were also signs posted in high auto break-in areas, warning people to “Park Smart!” and “Take
 11 ALL your belongings with you.”⁵



Source: San Francisco Chronicle⁶

20 15. As of November 2015, San Francisco Police Department records reflected the theft
 21 of fifty-seven (57) guns from vehicles in 2015. This was up from forty-eight (48) guns in 2014,
 22 and thirty-one (31) in 2013.⁷

23 _____
 24 ⁴ Sernoffsky, Evan, “Jump in S.F. car break-ins prompts frustration, finger-pointing,”
 25 SFChronicle.com (Aug. 15, 2015) available at: <http://www.sfchronicle.com/news/article/Jump-in-S-F-car-break-ins-prompts-frustration-6446750.php?t=a2da5e08910a4808f6&cmpid=premartcl>
 (last accessed 7/25/2017).

26 ⁵ Nevius, C.W., “San Francisco tourists plagued by auto burglaries,” SFChronicle.com (Sept.
 27 9, 2015) available at: <http://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/nevius/article/San-Francisco-tourists-plagued-by-auto-burglaries-6494486.php?cmpid=premartcl> (last accessed 7/25/2017).

28 ⁶ *Id.*

1 16. In the months leading up to **TONY**'s death, there was also the highly publicized
 2 killing of Kathryn Steinle on the San Francisco Embarcadero that was perpetrated with a
 3 government firearm stolen from a vehicle in the SOMA area of San Francisco. **ICE** was on notice
 4 of this killing as the shooter was an undocumented immigrant who had escaped **ICE**'s custody
 5 after an **ICE** detainer request was ignored by the City and County of San Francisco.⁸

6 17. The number of auto break-ins was particularly high in San Francisco's Southern
 7 Police District, i.e. the SOMA neighborhood where the firearm used to kill **TONY** was allegedly
 8 stolen. During the six months preceding **TONY**'s death, the Southern Police District had 5,508
 9 reported auto break-ins.⁹

10 **C. Tony Was Killed While Volunteering his Artistic Talent to Paint a**
 11 **Nonviolence Mural**

12 18. On or around September 13, 2015, between 7:30 p.m. and 9:15 p.m., a GLOCK
 13 26 9mm handgun issued to an **ICE** Enforcement and Removal Operations officer was stolen.
 14 The weapon was taken from an unattended vehicle parked on the street near South Park Street
 15 and Second Street, which is in the SOMA neighborhood of San Francisco, California. It was left
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19 ⁷ Knight, Heather, "S.F. gun thefts from vehicles spike alongside car break-ins,"
 20 SFChronicle.com (published Dec. 1, 2015) available at:
 21 <http://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/S-F-gun-thefts-from-vehicles-spike-alongside-car-6666110.php> (last accessed on July 25, 2017).

22 ⁸ V. Cestone, "Pier 14 Shooting: San Francisco Police confirm weapon recovered in Bay near
 23 Pier 14 is same used in homicide," KRON 4 News (July 10, 2015),
 24 <http://kron4.com/2015/07/10/san-francisco-police-confirm-weapon-from-pier-14-is-same-used-in-homicide> (accessed July 13, 2017); *see also* M. Matthews and L. Fernandez, "Gun used in Pier 14
 25 shooting belonged to federal agent: Sources," MSNBC (July 8, 2015)
 26 <http://www.msnbc.com/msnbc/gun-used-pier-14-shooting-belonged-federal-agent-sources>
 (accessed July 13, 2017); D. Simon, S. Sidner, and E. Payne, "Gun in San Francisco killing stolen
 from federal agent's vehicle, source says," CNN (July 8, 2015),
 27 <http://www.cnn.com/2015/07/08/us/san-francisco-killing/index.html> (accessed July 13, 2017).

28 ⁹ SFOpenData, <https://data.sfgov.org/Public-Safety/SFPD-Incidents-from-1-January-2003/trnrf-yvry> (accessed April 5, 2016).

1 in a bag by one or more **ICE** officers, along with two badges, a pair of handcuffs, three fully
2 loaded ammunition magazines, and a baton.¹⁰

3 19. Later that same night, a parking lot attendant in the 500 block of Howard Street
4 discovered several of the stolen items. However, the gun and handcuffs were not recovered and
5 remained missing.

6 20. On the morning of Tuesday, September 29, 2015, **TONY** was volunteering his
7 artistic talents to help paint a 4,000 square foot community antiviolence mural in Oakland,
8 California. The artwork was beautifying a concrete freeway underpass in the 3500 block of West
9 Street.



21 Image of the West Street Mural. Source: S.F. Gate¹¹

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25 ¹⁰ J. Van Derbeken and K. Williams, “Gun used to kill Oakland muralist traced to ICE agents’
26 car,” S.F. Gate (Nov. 26, 2015) <http://www.sfgate.com/crime/article/Gun-used-to-kill-Oakland-muralist-traced-to-ICE-6657172.php> (accessed July 14, 2017).

27 ¹¹ J. Lyons and K. Williams, “Artist shot dead while working on West Oakland mural, S.F. Gate
28 (Sept. 30, 2015) <http://www.sfgate.com/crime/article/Artist-shot-dead-while-working-on-West-Oakland-6538258.php#photo-8713288> (accessed July 13, 2017).

1 25. **PLAINTIFFS** allege that one or more **ICE** officer(s) acted negligently, carelessly,
2 recklessly, and/or unlawfully by, including but not limited to: (1) failing to properly secure the
3 subject firearm and/or ammunition; (2) failing to properly store the subject firearm and/or
4 ammunition; (3) leaving the subject firearm and/or ammunition in an unlocked bag in plain view
5 (not in the trunk) in a rental car parked on the street in a well-known high auto-theft and break-in
6 neighborhood; (4) leaving the subject firearm and/or ammunition in close enough proximity to the
7 window of a vehicle that a passerby could smash the window and obtain the firearm and/or
8 ammunition; (5) leaving the subject firearm loaded with ammunition while not in use and/or in an
9 unattended vehicle; (6) failing to carry the subject firearm on his/her person at all times; and/or
10 (7) using a rental vehicle to transport the subject firearm and/or ammunition.

11 26. It was foreseeable that leaving a bag in plain sight in a rental vehicle parked on the
12 street in a high auto theft and break-in neighborhood would result in the vehicle and/or bag's
13 theft, and thereby result in the theft of a firearm and ammunition, in this case specifically. It was
14 also reasonably foreseeable that a firearm and ammunition once stolen, would then be used in the
15 near future to pursue a criminal course of conduct.

16 27. As a direct and legal result of the wrongful acts and/or omissions of the **ICE**
17 officer, Marquise Holloway—a known gang member and felon with a prior conviction in 2012 for
18 second-degree robbery, rendering Holloway unable to legally obtain a firearm in the state of
19 California—was allowed access to a loaded weapon that he used to kill **TONY**.

20 28. By reason of the wrongful death of **TONY**, resulting from the wrongful acts of
21 Defendant **USA**, Plaintiffs suffered and continue to suffer significant and traumatic loss due to
22 being deprived of the love, society, solace, companionship, comfort, care, assistance, protection,
23 affection, moral support, and training and guidance of their father in an amount to be determined
24 at the time of trial.

25 29. By reason of the wrongful death of **TONY**, resulting from the wrongful acts of
26 Defendant **USA**, Plaintiffs suffered and continue to suffer the loss of the financial support and the
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1 reasonable value of household services that **TONY** provided, and would have provided in the
2 future, in an amount to be determined at the time of trial.

3 30. By reason of the wrongful death of **TONY**, resulting from the wrongful acts of
4 Defendant **USA**, Plaintiffs have incurred funeral and burial expenses in an amount to be
5 determined at the time of trial.

6 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
7 **SURVIVAL CAUSE OF ACTION**
8 **(By Plaintiffs Teresa and Red, as Co-Representatives**
9 **of The Estate of Antonio Ramos)**

9 31. **PLAINTIFFS** hereby re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every
10 allegation above as if fully set forth in detail herein.

11 32. On September 29, 2015 and prior to his death, the foregoing cause of action arose
12 in **TONY**'s favor. Since his death, **TERESA** and **RED** have served as representatives for the
13 Estate of **ANTONIO RAMOS** and are authorized as successors in interest with respect to the
14 property that was damaged, lost, or destroyed in this tragic incident, to pursue any and all legal
15 claims for damages related thereto, and to recover damages for expenses incurred related to
16 medical and/or emergency services related to this incident.

17 33. By reason of the aforesaid premises, on September 29, 2015, and immediately
18 prior to his death, expenses were incurred for emergency response and/or medical services
19 rendered to **TONY** in connection with his multiple gunshot wounds. Said economic losses
20 occurred as a direct and legal result of the wrongful conduct of **DEFENDANT** as set forth
21 hereinabove.

22 WHEREFORE Plaintiffs pray for relief as set forth below.

23 **VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

24 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendant as follows:

- 25 1. For compensatory and general damages in an amount according to proof;
- 26 2. For special damages in an amount according to proof;
- 27 3. For pre- and post-judgment interest on all damages as allowed by the law;

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

TERESA LOPEZ, individually and as heir to ANTONIO RAMOS, deceased; RED RYDER RAMOS, individually and as heir to ANTONIO RAMOS, deceased; and TERESA LOPEZ and RED RYDER RAMOS, as co-representatives of the ESTATE OF ANTONIO RAMOS.

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

FRANK M. PITRE (SBN 100077) & ALISON E. CORDOVA (SBN 284942) COTCHETT, PITRE, & MCCARTHY LLP 840 Malcolm Road, Ste. 200, Burlingame, CA 94010; Tel: (650) 697-6000; Fax: (650) 697-0577

DEFENDANTS

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a governmental entity

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 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
X 2 U.S. Government Defendant 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)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, 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)

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, HABEAS CORPUS, OTHER, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- X 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation-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. Section 1346(b)

Brief description of cause: Wrongful death-negligence and survival action

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) X SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND SAN JOSE EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 08/02/2017

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Alison E. Cordova

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), 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.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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-CAND 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.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
- 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-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.