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

MOBILE EMERGENCY HOUSING CORP.,
and TRACK RAT ENTERPRISES, INC. d/b/a
PERFORMANCE AUTOMOTIVE & TIRE
CENTER, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HP, INC. d/b/a HP COMPUTING AND
PRINTING INC., a Delaware Corporation,
Defendant.

Case No.: _____

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiffs MOBILE EMERGENCY HOUSING CORP., and TRACK RAT ENTERPRISES, INC.
2 d/b/a PERFORMANCE AUTOMOTIVE & TIRE CENTER (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), individually and
3 on behalf of others similarly situated, bring this Class Action Complaint against Defendant HP INC. d/b/a
4 HP COMPUTING AND PRINTING INC. (“HP” or “Defendant”) and make the following allegations
5 based on personal knowledge as to facts pertaining to their own experiences and on information and belief
6 as to all others:

7
8 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

9 1. HP wrongfully compels users of its printers to buy and use only HP ink and toner supplies
10 by transmitting firmware updates without authorization to HP printers over the Internet that lock out its
11 competitors’ ink and toner supply cartridges. HP’s firmware “updates” act as malware—adding, deleting
12 or altering code, diminishing the capabilities of HP printers, and rendering the competitors’ supply
13 cartridges incompatible with HP printers. As a result, and by HP’s design, Plaintiffs and the Class
14 members who reasonably and lawfully buy competitors’ much less costly and equally effective supplies
15 are left with useless printers and supply cartridges.

16 2. HP’s malware transmission is unannounced, automatic (on the part of printer owners), and
17 unsolicited. The firmware update, or the portion of the firmware update that renders third-party ink and
18 toner incompatible with HP printers, serves no legitimate business purpose. Even if other portions of the
19 transmission had some arguable security or quality benefit, the secretive, automatic, and misleading
20 manner in which the firmware updates are carried out unlawfully deprive Plaintiffs and the Class of the
21 fully informed choice of either choosing to accept the firmware update and the represented benefits
22 accompanying it, or to decline the update and receive the benefits of using ink or toner of their choice.

23 3. As a result of HP’s malware, HP printer owners who lawfully use significantly less
24 expensive ink or toner purchased from third parties are forced to buy HP cartridges, which HP sells at
25 substantial premiums, or they are deprived of the use of their printers until third parties can develop work
26 arounds to again offer products in competition with HP. HP harms competition because it deprives its
27 printer users of the choice whether to purchase more expensive HP supplies or the less expensive supplies
28 of lawful competitors.

1 4. Even though HP sells ink and toner at substantial premiums over its competitors, HP is
2 able to maintain its market share in the HP printer-compatible ink and toner supply markets only because
3 it has the exclusive ability to install firmware updates to the printers it sells that are connected to the
4 Internet.

5 5. In furtherance of the unlawful scheme, HP falsely represents and omits material facts
6 regarding the reason for the sudden inability of its printers to function without HP ink and toner. HP
7 printers using third party ink and toner cartridges display an error message stating that the printer had a
8 “supply problem.” In fact, there was no supply problem until HP intentionally caused one by sending
9 malware to its printers to render third-party supplies incompatible with its products.

10 6. The incompatibility was not an unintended consequence of HP pursuing or implementing
11 its legitimate business interests or conducting lawful quality assurance, security updates, or product
12 improvements. The incompatibility was the point of the firmware update, or the portion of the firmware
13 update that caused the incompatibility to prevent its printers from working with competitors’ products.
14 Third-party supplies are not collateral damage; they are the target.

15 7. Due to the transmission and by HP’s design, Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ Class Printers
16 and supply cartridges were rendered incompatible and inoperable. Plaintiffs would not have purchased an
17 HP printer had they known HP was engaged in and would engage in such conduct. As a direct and
18 proximate result of HP’s misconduct, Plaintiffs and Class members sustained damages, including but not
19 limited to the loss of the value of the supply cartridges they purchased that are no longer compatible with
20 their printers, loss of time and effort to diagnose the damage to their printers and to determine what
21 remedial measures to take, the need to purchase expensive HP supply cartridges, uncertainty in the
22 functioning of their printers and supply cartridges, and future remedial costs.

23 8. HP’s malware transmission and false statements injured and will continue to injure its
24 customers. HP’s conduct is unlawful under federal and state laws prohibiting hacking and other computer
25 crimes, state statutory prohibitions against deceptive and unfair trade practices, and trespass to chattels.

26 9. Plaintiffs therefore seek actual, statutory, and exemplary damages, restitution, and an
27 injunction requiring HP to reverse the effects of its malware transmissions insofar as they render once-
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1 compatible ink and toner cartridges obsolete, and prohibiting HP from sending such transmissions in the
2 future without obtaining the fully informed consent of each printer owner.

3 **PARTIES**

4 10. Plaintiff MOBILE EMERGENCY HOUSING CORP. (“Mobile Emergency”) is a
5 domestic business corporation registered to do business and existing under the laws of the State of New
6 York, with its principal place of business in Farmingdale, New York.

7 11. Plaintiff TRACK RAT ENTERPRISES, INC. d/b/a Performance Automotive & Tire
8 Center (“Performance Automotive”) is a domestic corporation registered and existing under the laws of
9 the State of Arizona, with its principal place of business in Mesa, Arizona.

10 12. Defendant HP, INC. d/b/a HP Computing and Printing Inc. is a Delaware corporation with
11 its principal place of business located at 1501 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, California, 94304.

12 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 13. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as the action
14 arises under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030 (“CFAA”). The Court has
15 supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ state and common law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
16 Alternatively, the Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28
17 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because the case is brought as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, there are
18 100 or more members of the proposed Class, the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive
19 of costs, and Plaintiffs and Defendant are diverse parties.

20 14. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over HP because HP’s headquarters and
21 principal place of business are located in Palo Alto, California.

22 15. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because HP resides in
23 this District.

24 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

25 16. Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-2(c), this case is properly assigned to the San Jose Division
26 because a substantial part of the events or omissions that give rise to Plaintiffs’ and Class members’
27 claims occurred in the County of Santa Clara, California.
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1 **COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

2 17. HP is the largest seller of home, office, and enterprise printers in the United States and sells
3 associated supply cartridges for its printers. HP employs a “razor and blades” business model, where the
4 printer is sold at a substantial discount with the intent on profiting on the sales of consumable supplies
5 like toner and ink over the lifetime of the printer. Under this model, the overall long term cost of owning
6 and operating an HP printer compared to its competitors in the market for printers is difficult to evaluate
7 for the customer at the point of sale.¹

8 18. HP’s net revenue from supplies alone in 2019 was \$12.9 billion. Consistent with its razor
9 and blades model, its net revenues from hardware (*i.e.*, printers, among others) came to \$7.1 billion in
10 2019.²

11 19. HP depends on its extremely high-priced, recurring supply cartridge sales as the lifeblood
12 of its business. Indeed, commentators have remarked that the price per ounce of HP’s ink and toner range
13 between the prices of silver and gold (at \$4,731 per gallon).³ HP’s original supplies are so excessively
14 priced that a recent check of Amazon.com found that the HP branded set of color toner supply cartridges
15 (for one of the printers at issue in this lawsuit) were being offered for sale at a 711% (seven hundred
16 eleven percent) premium above several non-HP listings that had earned positive customer reviews. And
17 this is to say nothing of the excessive shrinkflation HP supplies have undergone in recent years, which
18 contributes to the value disparity.⁴ Accordingly, HP admits in its annual report that it intends to keep its
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22 ¹ See Anirudh Dhebar, “Innovating Around the Classic Razor-And-Blades Pricing Model” Babson
23 College, April 2017. [https://www.babson.edu/academics/executive-education/babson-insight/strategy-
and-innovation/razor-and-blades-pricing-model/#](https://www.babson.edu/academics/executive-education/babson-insight/strategy-and-innovation/razor-and-blades-pricing-model/#) (last accessed November 25, 2020).

24 ² See 2019 10K, HP Inc. at 72. *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)*.
25 [https://s2.q4cdn.com/602190090/files/doc_financials/2019/ar/hp-inc_10-ka-\(1\).pdf](https://s2.q4cdn.com/602190090/files/doc_financials/2019/ar/hp-inc_10-ka-(1).pdf) (last accessed
November 24, 2020).

26 ³ See Eduardo Porter, “Why Printer Ink Is the Other ‘Black Gold.’” *All Things Considered*, NPR, May
27 24, 2012. <https://www.npr.org/2012/05/24/153634897/why-printer-ink-is-the-other-black-gold>. (last
accessed November 25, 2020).

28 ⁴ <https://www.theguardian.com/money/2013/feb/23/printer-ink-cartridges-paying-more-getting-less> (last
accessed December 10, 2020).

1 prices high, as its operating results could be adversely affected if it had to lower the prices of HP brand
2 products.

3 20. The critical component of a successful razor and blades business model is that the market
4 for the consumable must be closed to competitors. If consumers can purchase blades from anyone else,
5 then the model fails.

6 21. As a result, HP fears competition in its “Printing Supply Business” from what it refers to
7 as “independent suppliers” who offer “non-original supplies (including imitation, refill or
8 remanufactured alternatives) for some of our LaserJet toner and Inkjet cartridges.”⁵ HP has warned that
9 “[f]inancial performance could also decline due to increased competition from ... non-original
10 supplies[.]”⁶ “For example, our supplies business has recently experienced declining revenues due to
11 declines in market share, installed base and usage, and increased customer pricing sensitivity.”⁷

12 22. Competitors in the supplies market have continually eaten into the market share for HP-
13 compatible ink and toner supply cartridges. As HP states in its 2019 annual report: “independent suppliers
14 offer non-original supplies (including imitation, refill and remanufactured alternatives), which are often
15 available for lower prices.”⁸ “Net revenue for Supplies decreased 4.8% as compared to the prior-year
16 period, primarily due to demand weakness.”⁹

17 23. Based on the competitive risks identified by HP, and to reverse its decline in supplies
18 revenue, HP resorted to suppressing competition for its HP-branded ink and toner supply cartridges by
19 sending malware to its customers’ printers, causing a malfunction to its printers equipped with
20 competitors’ supply cartridges.

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24 ⁵ *Id.* at 12.

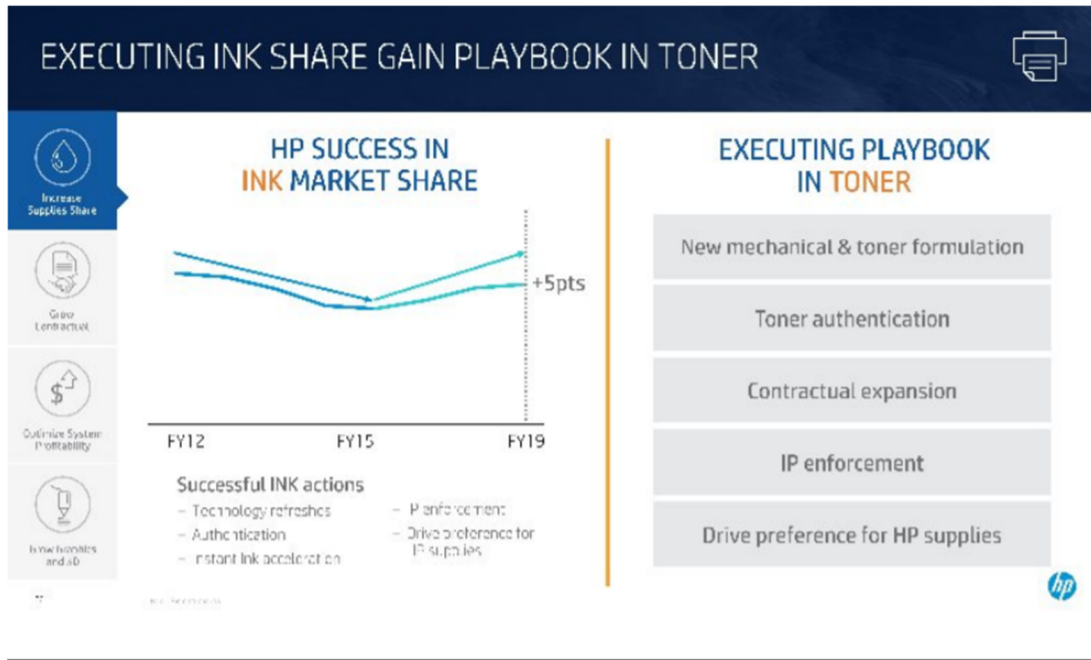
25 ⁶ *Id.* at 12.

26 ⁷ *Id.* at 13.

27 ⁸ HP, Inc. 2019 Form 10-K, at 7, available at
[https://s2.q4cdn.com/602190090/files/doc_financials/2019/ar/hp-inc_10-ka-\(1\).pdf](https://s2.q4cdn.com/602190090/files/doc_financials/2019/ar/hp-inc_10-ka-(1).pdf)

28 ⁹ *Id.* at 42.

24. HP has acknowledged the effects that its so-called supplies “authentication” procedures can have on its market share in supplies and has deployed “authentication” procedures, such as firmware updates, as a strategy to boost its market share in the supply markets.¹⁰ “Authentication” is just a euphemism for sending firmware updates designed to kick off competitors’ products.



25. In or around late October and early November, 2020, HP caused to be transmitted a firmware update containing malware designed to lock out then-compatible third-party supply cartridges. HP wrote, designed, and transmitted the firmware or a portion thereof solely for the purpose of disabling third-party supply cartridges, which were successfully competing with its supplies business.

26. The malware caused damage to Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ printers. HP’s conduct was unilateral, unsolicited, misleading, and deceptive. HP did not seek consent from, advise, or explain the malware or the update to Plaintiffs and Class members. HP simply transmitted the update. Plaintiffs and Class members did not authorize HP to transmit the update or to cause damage to their printers.

¹⁰ See page 38, Strategic & Financial Plan for Value Creation (Feb. 24, 2020), attached as Ex. 99-2 to HP Inc. Form 8-K, submitted to Securities and Exchange Commission on Feb. 24, 2020.

1 27. In addition, HP made misrepresentations and omissions of material fact regarding the
2 firmware update. At the point of sale, HP omitted material facts concerning its well-conceived business
3 plan to periodically disallow competing supplies. After HP transmitted the updates, HP made false
4 statements to conceal its role and the nature of the update. HP caused a message to be displayed claiming
5 that the printer had a “supply problem” when a competitor’s supply cartridge was installed. HP did not
6 attribute the problem to a firmware update, malware transmission, or other conduct on its part.

7 28. The error message that the printers displayed intentionally misrepresented the cause of the
8 printer issue, suggesting that the third-party supply cartridges were broken when, instead, the
9 transmission simply disabled the supply cartridges that had previously functioned satisfactorily and
10 would have continued to function but for HP’s transmission of the update.

11 29. HP should have implemented reasonable, legal and ethical alternatives. HP should have
12 played fairly in the marketplace using traditional methods, using persuasion and other legitimate sales
13 tactics to convince Plaintiffs and the Class to choose to buy HP branded supply cartridges. HP should
14 have emphasized quality, value, customer service, or other benefits, rather than secretly causing printers
15 that were not contributing to HP’s supplies revenue to malfunction. HP should have provided its
16 customers with the opportunity to make a fully informed decision regarding whether to install the
17 firmware update or continue using third party supplies.

18 **THE CLASS PRINTERS**

19 30. HP’s malicious transmissions affected many models of HP printers, as well as the
20 corresponding third-party ink and toner supply cartridges that were in the printers or were already
21 purchased by Plaintiffs and Class members at the time the update was transmitted or activated.

22 31. Subject to information learned in discovery, the Class Printers comprise HP Color LaserJet
23 printers and all-in-one devices, in the following non-exhaustive list of products and product series: HP
24 Color LaserJet Pro M254, HP Color LaserJet Pro MFP M280, HP Color LaserJet Pro MFP M281, and
25 all other models affected by HP malware transmissions in the way described herein (“Class Printers”).
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FACTS SPECIFIC TO MOBILE EMERGENCY

32. Mobile Emergency provides mobile housing to natural disaster victims and first responders in the United States and the Caribbean. Mobile Emergency also provides mobile facilities that are equipped for conducting quarantines.

33. On August 21, 2019, Mobile Emergency, through its authorized representative, Joseph James (“James”), purchased an HP Color LaserJet Pro M254, for \$238.96 from the Staples at 204 Airport Plaza, Farmingdale, New York.

34. Mobile Emergency uses that device to print contracts that are mailed to clients.

35. The printer came packaged with an initial set of model 202 HP-brand toner supply cartridges.

36. Had Mobile Emergency been informed that HP would intentionally transmit software updates to the printer over the Internet designed to render the printer incompatible with non-HP supplies, Mobile Emergency would not have purchased the printer.

37. When the initial model 202 toner supply cartridges in Mobile Emergency’s printer were exhausted, Mobile Emergency did not purchase additional supply cartridges from HP. Instead, on October 16, 2020, Mobile Emergency purchased a set of model 202 Greensky toner supply cartridges from Amazon.com for \$52.49, because they were truthfully advertised at the time as being compatible with the HP printer. The model 202 Greensky cartridges were compatible with the printer and Mobile Emergency was satisfied with the quality of the printer’s output.

38. On or around November 18, 2020, HP sent or activated an unsolicited and malicious transmission to the printers of Mobile Emergency and the Class. The transmission altered the code and data of the Class Printers and rendered the printers incompatible with third-party toner supply cartridges, including Greensky cartridges purchased by Mobile Emergency.

39. HP did not advise Mobile Emergency or the Class members of the transmission. Mobile Emergency discovered the effects of the malware transmission when James attempted to print a document, but an error message was displayed, as shown below:



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13 40. After HP's transmission, Mobile Emergency's fully functioning printer ceased printing.

14 41. To check for a solution, James searched HP's website, but could find only a
15 recommendation to replace the cartridge with an HP-branded cartridge.

16 42. As a consequence of HP's intentional conduct, Mobile Emergency's printer and supply
17 cartridges were disabled. The Greensky toner was and is useless. Mobile Emergency was effectively
18 forced to purchase HP toner. Mobile Emergency bought a black HP toner from Staples on December 1,
19 2020. Mobile Emergency is now uncertain whether the decision in the future to buy third party toner will
20 result in wasted toner and further losses.

21 43. Had Mobile Emergency known that HP was engaged in and would engage in the unlawful,
22 deceptive, and unfair conduct as described herein, it would not have purchased an HP printer. As a result
23 of HP's unlawful conduct, Mobile Emergency has and will continue to suffer injury in fact and sustain
24 losses in paying for HP printers it would not have bought had it known the truth, losing the value of third-
25 party supply cartridges rendered useless as a result of HP's conduct, and incurring additional losses and
26 injuries, such as buying replacement supplies and other consequential damages relating to loss of use of
27 the HP printer.
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FACTS SPECIFIC TO PERFORMANCE AUTOMOTIVE

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2 44. Performance Automotive purchased an HP Color LaserJet Pro MFP M281fdw Laser
3 Multifunction Printer from HP in November 2018.

4 45. Performance Automotive, through its authorized representative Tony Staples, used rewards
5 points to purchase the device.

6 46. The device's serial number is VNBNLCJ7JH.

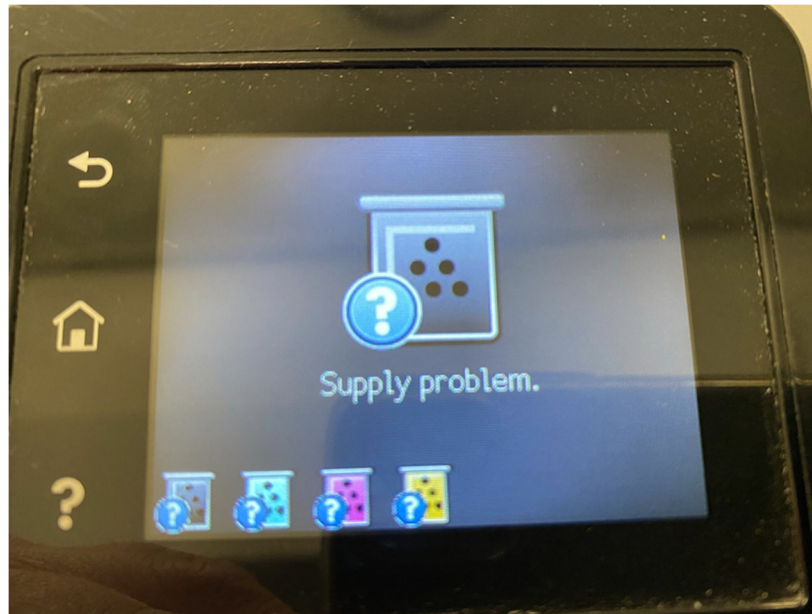
7 47. The device's packaging included an initial set of model 202 HP-brand toner supply
8 cartridges.

9 48. Had Performance Automotive been informed that HP would intentionally transmit
10 software updates to the printer over the Internet designed to render the printer incompatible with non-HP
11 supplies, Performance Automotive would not have purchased the printer.

12 49. When the initial toner supply cartridges were exhausted, Performance Automotive did not
13 purchase additional toner supply cartridges from HP. Instead Performance Automotive purchased model
14 202 GPC Image, Linkyo and Greensky toner cartridges from Amazon.com for approximately \$60 per
15 set, because they were truthfully advertised at the time as being compatible with its HP printer. The GPC
16 Image, Linkyo and Greensky cartridges were compatible with the printer and Performance Automotive
17 was satisfied with the quality of the printer's output.

18 50. On or around November 18, 2020, HP sent or activated an unsolicited and malicious
19 transmission to the printers of Performance Automotive and the Class. The transmission altered the code
20 and data of the Class Printers and rendered the printers incompatible with third-party toner supply
21 cartridges, including the GPC Image, Linkyo and Greensky cartridges purchased by Performance
22 Automotive.

23 51. HP did not advise Performance Automotive or the Class members of the transmission.
24 Performance Automotive discovered the effects of the malware transmission when it attempted to print
25 a document, but an error message was displayed, as shown below:
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52. After HP’s transmission, Performance Automotive’s fully functioning printer ceased printing. When Staples checked the printer, they saw that the BIOS version had been changed.

53. Staples tried resetting and power cycling the device, but the error message persisted. Staples researched the problem and found that HP had issued a “Bios Update” that caused the printer to become “bricked.”

54. As a consequence of HP’s intentional conduct, Performance Automotive’s printer and supply cartridges were disabled. Performance Automotive purchased a printer from a different printer manufacturer to avoid further losses as a result of HP’s unlawful conduct.

55. Had Performance Automotive known that HP was engaged in and would engage in the unlawful, deceptive, and unfair conduct as described herein, Performance Automotive would not have purchased an HP printer. As a result of HP’s unlawful conduct, Performance Automotive suffered and continues to suffer injury in fact and sustain losses in paying for HP printers it would not have bought otherwise, losing the value of third-party supply cartridges rendered useless as a result of HP’s conduct, and incurring additional losses and injuries, such as buying replacement supplies and other consequential damages relating to loss of use of the HP printer.

COMPLAINTS FROM CLASS MEMBERS

56. Numerous other Class members reported experiencing the same issue. Below are just some comments (unedited) on message boards and Internet forums regarding the problem:

- 1 • All was working fine until on printer display pop for upgrade and I chose to do
2 it, right after that start getting “Supply Problem” error and won’t print.
3 Automatic diagnosis said “Print queue issue is not fixed” but printer display
4 shows “Supply Problem.” Did that software upgrade now protecting for me to
5 use cheaper brand Toner? I even put a brand new set of Toners and the same
6 issue. Always use aftermarket toner and no issue.¹¹
- 7 • I am posting this on November 2, 2020. My HP 6960 All In One just stopped allowing
8 3rd party ink cartridges through Firmware update. To top it off, my local stores are out
9 of tri-color cartridges & I had to order direct from HP. I’m so angry.¹²
- 10 • November 6, 2020 – my HP color LaserJet Pro MFP M281fdw got a pushed firmware
11 update today, and now my third party cartridges won’t work. The printer is essentially
12 a brick now. The screen says “supply problem.”¹³
- 13 • November 7, 2020, LaserJet Pro M254dw just updated firmware and have run into
14 exactly this problem. Printer was working fine with 3rd party cartridges before the
15 update and now says it has supply problems. Installed a genuine HP black cartridge and
16 still have the same block. It’s a shame as I was really happy with the printer before this
17 and now it’s a liability.¹⁴
- 18 • My HP MFP M281fwd has the same problem. Just replaced HP cartridges with 3rd
19 party cartridge and now i cannot print anymore. Really frustrating. Some comment on
20 HP Support says that downgrade of firmware is not possible. Would appreciate very
21 much if someone finds a unbrick....¹⁵
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24 ¹¹ <https://h30434.www3.hp.com/t5/Printing-Errors-or-Lights-Stuck-Print-Jobs/HP-Color-Laser-jet-Pro-MFP-M281CDW-quot-Supply-Problem-quot/td-p/7844016>

25 ¹² <https://borncity.com/win/2019/01/20/does-hp-blocks-3rd-party-ink-cartridges-again-on-its-printers-jan-2019/#comment-12712>

26 ¹³ *Id.*

27 ¹⁴ *Id.*

28 ¹⁵ *Id.*

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

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2 57. **Class Definition:** Plaintiffs brings this action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
3 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Classes defined as follows:

4 **Injunctive Relief Class.** All persons in the United States who own a Class Printer.

5 **Monetary Relief Class.** All persons in the United States who own a Class Printer
6 that displayed a diagnostic error, such as “supply problem” or other similar error
7 code, as a result HP’s transmission of a firmware update and the consequent
8 incompatibility of supply cartridges with Class Printers.

9 58. The following people are excluded from the Classes: (1) any Judge or Magistrate presiding
10 over this action and members of their families; (2) Defendant, Defendant’s subsidiaries, parents,
11 successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest
12 and its current or former employees, officers and directors; (3) persons who properly execute and file a
13 timely request for exclusion from the Classes; (4) persons whose claims in this matter have been finally
14 adjudicated on the merits or otherwise released; (5) Plaintiffs’ counsel and Defendant’s counsel; and (6)
15 the legal representatives, successors, and assigns of any such excluded persons.

16 59. Plaintiffs reserve the ability to modify the definition of the proposed Classes before the
17 Court determines whether class certification is warranted.

18 60. The requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3) are met
19 in this case.

20 61. The Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) elements of Numerosity, Commonality, Typicality, and
21 Adequacy are all satisfied.

22 62. **Numerosity:** The exact number of members of the Classes is unknown and not available
23 to Plaintiffs, but it is clear that individual joinder is impracticable. On information and belief, Defendant
24 sent this transmission to thousands of Class Printers. Members of the Classes can be identified through
25 Defendant’s records or by other means.

26 63. **Commonality:** Commonality requires that the Class members’ claims depend upon a
27 common contention such that determination of its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to
28 the validity of each claim in one stroke. Here, there is a common contention for all Class members to
whom HP sent a transmission that caused damage to its customers’ printers and supply cartridges.

1 64. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of other Class members in that
2 Plaintiffs and the Class members sustained damages arising out of Defendant’s uniform wrongful conduct
3 in the form of its malicious transmission and malfunction, and the error message that misrepresented the
4 cause of the malfunction.

5 65. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the
6 interests of the Class members. Plaintiffs’ claims are made in a representative capacity on behalf of the
7 Class members. Plaintiffs have no interests antagonistic to the interests of the other members of the
8 proposed Classes and are subject to no unique defenses. Plaintiffs have retained competent counsel to
9 prosecute the case on behalf of Plaintiffs and the proposed Classes. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs’ counsel are
10 committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class members and have the financial
11 resources to do so.

12 66. **This case also satisfies Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) - Policies Generally Applicable to the**
13 **Class:** This class action is appropriate for certification because HP has acted or refused to act on grounds
14 generally applicable to the Classes as a whole, thereby requiring the Court’s imposition of uniform relief
15 to ensure compatible standards of conduct toward the Class members and making final injunctive relief
16 appropriate with respect to the Classes as a whole. Defendant’s practices challenged herein apply to and
17 affect the Class members uniformly, and Plaintiffs’ challenge to those practices hinge on Defendant’s
18 conduct with respect to the Classes as a whole, not on facts or law applicable only to Plaintiffs.

19 67. **This case also satisfies Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) - Predominance:** There are many
20 questions of law and fact common to the claims of Plaintiffs and the Classes, and those questions
21 predominate over any questions that may affect individual Class members. Common questions and/or
22 issues for the Classes include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- 23 i. Whether HP knowingly caused the transmission of a program, information, code,
24 or command that caused damage to Class Printers and supply cartridges;
- 25 ii. Whether HP’s conduct constitutes prohibited conduct under the CFAA, Cal. Bus.
26 & Prof. Code § 17500, Cal. Penal Code § 502(c), Trespass to Chattels, and the
27 fraudulent, unfair, and unlawful prongs of Cal. Bus. and Prof. Code § 17200;
- 28

1 72. HP sent or caused to be sent a transmission of a program, information, code, or command
2 in the form of a firmware update to the Class Printers.

3 73. HP intentionally and knowingly sent or caused to be sent this transmission to the Class
4 Printers.

5 74. HP did not have permission or authorization from Plaintiffs and the Class members to make
6 any modifications to the Class Printers.

7 75. HP intentionally caused damage to the Class Printers. HP's transmission caused damage to
8 the Class Printers by erasing, modifying, or altering the code that had enabled compatibility with third-
9 party cartridges and disabling HP printers' ability to use third-party cartridges. HP caused damage by
10 rendering Plaintiffs' and Class members' non-HP brand cartridges useless. Class Printers were and are
11 useless if they are equipped with third-party supplies and of diminished capabilities and value
12 permanently as a result of the incompatibility going forward.

13 76. HP did not have permission or authorization from Plaintiffs and the Class members to cause
14 damage to the Class Printers.

15 77. As a direct and proximate result of this misconduct, HP caused damage to the Class Printers
16 and Plaintiffs and the Class members suffered losses during a one-year period that exceed \$5,000 in the
17 aggregate. Mobile Emergency's printer was purchased new at a Staples retail store for \$238.96 and its
18 set of Greensky toner supply cartridges were purchased for \$52.49. Mobile Emergency's Greensky
19 cartridges were rendered useless even though they had toner supply remaining at the time of HP's
20 firmware activation, and Mobile Emergency was forced to purchase one or more HP-authorized
21 cartridges as replacements because of HP's conduct. Performance Automotive purchased multiple sets
22 of GPC Image, Linkyo and Greensky supply cartridges for approximately \$60 per set. Performance
23 Automotive's cartridges were rendered useless even though they had toner supply remaining at the time
24 of HP's firmware activation. Performance Automotive bought a printer from another manufacturer.
25 Plaintiffs have to pay to safely dispose of their unused and useless supplies.

26 78. HP's transmission caused damage and loss to Plaintiffs and Class members, including by
27 disabling Class Printers, eliminating or impairing Plaintiffs' and Class members' use of Class Printers,
28 depriving Plaintiffs and Class members of the ability to use non-HP supply cartridges in their Class

1 Printers, causing Plaintiffs and Class members to expend money, time, and labor to investigate and repair
2 disabled Class Printers, and decreasing the value of the Class Printers, which Plaintiffs and Class
3 members would not have purchased had they known HP was engaged in and would engage in the conduct
4 alleged herein. Based on HP’s violation of the CFAA, Plaintiffs and Class members seek recovery of
5 economic damages, injunctive and other equitable relief, as well as reasonable attorney’s fees and costs,
6 and all other relief provided for under the law.

7
8 **COUNT II**
9 **Violation of the California Comprehensive Computer Data Access and Fraud Act,**
10 **Cal. Penal Code § 502**
11 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Classes)**

12 79. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1–68 as if fully set forth herein.

13 80. California Penal Code § 502 prohibits knowing and unauthorized access to computers,
14 computer networks, and computer systems.

15 81. Class Printers are “computers” and part of a “computer network” or “computer system”
16 under this statute.

17 82. HP’s transmission is a “computer program or software” and “computer contaminant” under
18 Cal. Penal Code §§ 502(b)(3) and (12).

19 83. HP made “access” to the Class Printers under Cal. Penal Code § 502(b)(1) when it sent the
20 malware transmission. HP caused the unauthorized access to all Class Printers from this jurisdiction and
21 is thereby deemed to have personally accessed the Class Printers in this jurisdiction. Cal. Penal Code §
22 502(j).

23 84. HP knowingly sent the transmission and knowingly modified, damaged, destroyed,
24 recorded, or transmitted information on the Class Printers without the intent or permission of Plaintiffs
25 and Class members.

26 85. HP violated California Penal Code § 502 in at least the following respects:

- 27 • In violation of Cal. Penal Code § 502(c)(1), HP caused the Class Printers to display
28 false error messages stating that there was a “supply problem.” HP deployed these false
error messages as a scheme to defraud, deceive, and extort Plaintiffs and Class
members to purchase new toner supply cartridges from HP.

- 1 • In violation of Cal. Penal Code § 502(c)(4), HP accessed and without authorization
2 added, altered, damaged, deleted, or destroyed Class Printers' data, programs, or
3 software.
- 4 • In violation of Cal. Penal Code § 502(c)(5), by disabling Class Printers, HP caused the
5 disruption and denial of computer services to authorized users, such as Plaintiffs and
6 the Class members.

7 86. As a direct and proximate result of this misconduct, HP caused damage to the Class Printers
8 and Plaintiffs and the Class members suffered losses. Mobile Emergency's printer was purchased new at
9 a Staples retail store for \$238.96 and its set of Greensky toner supply cartridges were purchased for
10 \$52.49. Mobile Emergency's Greensky cartridges were rendered useless even though they had toner
11 supply remaining at the time of HP's firmware activation, and Mobile Emergency was forced to purchase
12 one or more HP-authorized cartridges as replacements because of HP's conduct. Performance
13 Automotive purchased multiple sets of GPC Image, Linkyo and Greensky supply cartridges for
14 approximately \$60 per set. Performance Automotive's cartridges were rendered useless even though they
15 had toner supply remaining at the time of HP's firmware activation. Performance Automotive bought a
16 printer from another manufacturer. Plaintiffs have to pay to safely dispose of their unused and useless
17 supplies.

18 87. HP's transmission caused damage and loss to Plaintiffs and Class members, including by
19 disabling Class Printers, eliminating or impairing Plaintiffs' and Class members' use of Class Printers,
20 depriving Plaintiffs and Class members of the ability to use non-HP supply cartridges in their Class
21 Printers, causing Plaintiffs and Class members to expend money, time, and labor to investigate and repair
22 disabled Class Printers, and decreasing the value of the Class Printers, which Plaintiffs and Class
23 members would not have purchased had they known HP was engaged in and would engage in the conduct
24 alleged herein. Based on HP's violation of Penal Code § 502, Plaintiffs and Class members seek recovery
25 of economic damages, injunctive and other equitable relief, as well as reasonable attorney's fees and
26 costs, and all other relief provided for under the law.

COUNT III
California False Advertising Law
Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500
(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Classes)

1
2
3
4 88. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1–68 as if fully set forth herein.

5 89. HP violated Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 by using false and misleading statements, and
6 material omissions, to promote the sale of HP’s toner supply cartridges and otherwise “concerning any
7 circumstance or matter of fact connected with the proposed performance or disposition of services.”

8 90. HP made material omissions regarding its business practice of using the pretext of updating
9 the firmware on its printers as a scheme to disable third-party supplies from its systems unfairly and
10 coerce Plaintiffs and Class members to buy HP supplies that are sold for substantial and unjustified
11 premiums. Had Plaintiffs and Class members known that HP employed such tactics, they would not have
12 purchased a Class Printer in the first place.

13 91. HP made uniform representations and material omissions that communicated to Plaintiffs
14 and Class members that there was a supply problem when that was false – just moments before HP sent
15 the transmission, there had been no problem. HP omitted the material fact that the purported supply
16 problem was caused by HP’s intentional transmission of firmware designed to render third-party supplies
17 incompatible with HP printers.

18 92. HP knew, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have known, that its
19 representations and omissions were false and misleading at the time it made them. HP deliberately
20 provided false representations and omissions to prevent customers from learning the intentional and
21 unlawful design of HP’s firmware updates and authentication procedures and further inducing its
22 customers to purchase new supply cartridges from HP.

23 93. HP’s false and misleading advertising statements deceived the general public.

24 94. As a direct and proximate result of HP’s misleading and false advertising, Plaintiffs and
25 Class members have suffered injury-in-fact and have lost money and property.

26 95. Plaintiffs and Class members reasonably relied to their detriment on HP’s material
27 misrepresentations and omissions regarding its firmware updates and the purported “supply problem.”
28

1 96. Plaintiffs and Class members had to either purchase a set of overpriced HP supply
2 cartridges or throw away their HP printer and purchase a printer from another manufacturer. Unless the
3 Court enjoins further unlawful acts by HP, Plaintiffs and Class members face uncertainty as to which of
4 these choices would minimize their damage.

5 97. Plaintiffs and Class members seek to enjoin, under Bus. & Prof. Code § 17535, the
6 violations described herein and to require HP to issue appropriate corrective disclosures and software
7 fixes.

8 98. HP's false advertising will continue to harm consumers unless and until it is enjoined.

9 99. Plaintiffs and Class members therefore seek an order requiring HP to cease its false
10 advertising and unlawful practices, provide full restitution of all monies HP derived from its false
11 advertising, interest at the highest rate allowable by law, and an award of reasonable attorney's fees and
12 costs under applicable law, including Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

13 100. Plaintiffs are entitled to and seek restitution and public as well as private injunctive relief
14 under this section.

15 **COUNT IV**
16 **California Unfair Competition Law – Fraudulent Prong**
17 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200**
(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Classes)

18 101. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1–68 as if fully set forth herein.

19 102. The fraudulent prong of California's Unfair Competition Law prohibits business practices
20 that are likely to deceive the public.

21 103. HP's practice of sending a transmission that disabled functioning supply cartridges and
22 rendered the Class Printers less valuable, and then misrepresenting the cause of the malfunction at the
23 expense of its competitors, is a practice that is likely to deceive members of the public. HP's omissions
24 of its business practices from potential printer purchasers is likely to deceive members of the public.

25 104. HP's practices are fraudulent under this section because members of the public are likely
26 to be deceived by this practice.

1 105. Plaintiffs and Class members own Class Printers and/or received HP’s malware
2 transmission, and thus the value of their printers has been decreased and third-party supplies have been
3 destroyed.

4 106. Plaintiffs are entitled to and seek restitution and public as well as private injunctive relief
5 under this section.

6 **COUNT V**
7 **California Unfair Competition Law – Unfair Prong**
8 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200**
9 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Classes)**

10 107. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1–68 as if fully set forth herein.

11 108. The unfair prong of California’s Unfair Competition Law prohibits unfair business
12 practices that either offend an established public policy or that are immoral, unethical, oppressive,
13 unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers.

14 109. HP’s sending a malware transmission that caused a loss of functionality to its own
15 customers, and then misinforming the customers about the cause of the damage, is a practice that offends
16 an established public policy or that is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially
17 injurious to consumers.

18 110. The utility of HP’s transmissions and untrue statements are very low (as they are fraudulent
19 and anti-competitive) and are vastly outweighed by the serious harm incurred by Plaintiffs and Class
20 members.

21 111. Any legitimate purpose or benefit of HP’s conduct is substantially outweighed by the harm
22 to consumers, competition, and the general public. There is no legitimate reason why HP should be
23 allowed to secretly install firmware updates disabling previous capabilities without providing its
24 customers a fully informed option to decline the update. There is no legitimate reason why HP should be
25 allowed to obfuscate or deceive its customers about the reasons why their HP printers no longer work
26 with competitors’ supplies and HP’s role in bringing about the sudden cessation of functionality. If HP
27 is truly conducting legitimate procedures, then it should inform the customer that the procedures will be
28 conducted, or have been conducted, and not just make vague and misleading statements such as “supply

1 problem” that conceal HP’s active and purposeful role in bringing about the problem or provide no advice
2 to customers other than to buy HP supplies at considerable premiums.

3 112. Plaintiffs and Class members have incurred and continue to incur damages that are actual
4 and recognized by statute in the form of a damaged printer and destroyed toner supply cartridges, and
5 loss of money or property.

6 113. Plaintiffs are entitled to and seek restitution and public as well as private injunctive relief
7 under this section.

8 **COUNT VI**
9 **California Unfair Competition Law – Unlawful Prong**
10 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200**
11 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Classes)**

12 114. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1–68 as if fully set forth herein.

13 115. The unlawful prong of California Business and Professions Code § 17200 prohibits any
14 unlawful business practice.

15 116. Each of HP’s malicious transmissions constitutes a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(A)
16 of the CFAA, Cal. Penal Code § 502, California’s False Advertising Law, and trespass to chattels, as
17 described herein, and all constitute separate and cumulative violations of the unlawful prong of § 17200.

18 117. Plaintiffs and Class members have incurred damages in the form of a devalued printer and
19 ruined toner supply cartridges and lost money or property.

20 118. Plaintiffs are authorized to pursue a private right of action against HP under § 17204.

21 119. Plaintiffs are entitled to and seek restitution and public as well as private injunctive relief
22 under this section.

23 **COUNT VII**
24 **Trespass to Chattels**
25 **(On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Classes)**

26 120. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1–68 as if fully set forth herein.

27 121. Plaintiffs and Class members owned, possessed, and used, and had a right to possess and
28 use, their Class Printers and their supply cartridges that were designed to be used in these printers.

122. HP wrongfully and intentionally interfered with the ownership, possession, and use of the
Class Printers and Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ supply cartridges, by sending malware to Class Printers

1 that disabled Class Printers containing non-HP cartridges and rendered those cartridges and Class Printers
2 inoperable.

3 123. HP's wrongful and intentional interference with Plaintiffs' and Class members' ownership,
4 possession, and use of their Class Printers and non-HP cartridges caused damage to Plaintiffs and Class
5 members, including by preventing the Class Printers from operating, by impairing the condition of these
6 printers, by reducing the value of these printers, destroying the value of their non-HP supply cartridges,
7 and by depriving Plaintiffs and Class members of the use of the Class Printers for a substantial period of
8 time. A reasonable person would be willing to pay significantly less for a Class Printer and would pay
9 nothing for the cartridges now converted to a waste product that must be disposed of.

10 124. Plaintiffs and the Class members are entitled to recover the amount by which HP's malware
11 transmission harmed their ownership interests in the Class Printers and toner supply cartridges.

12 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

13 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Classes defined above, pray for the
14 following relief:

- 15 A. An order certifying the Classes as defined above, appointing Plaintiffs as the
16 representatives of the Classes, and appointing Plaintiffs' counsel as Class Counsel;
- 17 B. An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the CFAA
18 under 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(A);
- 19 C. An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the California
20 Penal Code § 502;
- 21 D. An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the California
22 False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500;
- 23 E. An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the fraudulent,
24 unfair, and unlawful prongs of the California Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. &
25 Prof. Code § 17200;
- 26 F. An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, constitute Trespass
27 to Chattels;
- 28

- G. An injunction requiring Defendant to cease the unlawful business practices described herein and otherwise protecting the interests of Plaintiffs and the Classes;
- H. An order awarding restitution, other equitable relief, and damages to Plaintiffs and the Classes, including punitive damages;
- I. An award of reasonable attorney’s fees and costs pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1030, Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 1021.5, and Cal. Penal Code §§ 502(e)(1) and (2).
- J. Such other and further relief that the Court deems reasonable and just.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs request a trial by jury of all claims that can be so tried.

Dated: December 17, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

MOBILE EMERGENCY HOUSING CORP., and TRACK RAT ENTERPRISES, INC. d/b/a Performance Automotive & Tire Center, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Putative Classes

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

Mobile Emergency Housing Corp., Track Rat Enterprises, Inc., d/b/a Performance Automotive & Tire Center

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

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

Mark L. Javitch, Javitch Law Office, 480 S. Ellsworth Ave, San Mateo CA 94401, Tel: (650) 781-8000, Thomas A. Zimmerman, Jr., Zimmerman Law Offices, P.C., 77 W. Washington Street, Suite 1220, Chicago, IL 60602, Tel: (312) 440-0020

DEFENDANTS

HP, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Santa Clara County, CA (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)

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)

- 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): Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030

Brief description of cause:

Defendant sent electronic transmissions to HP printers causing loss of functionality

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: 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)

SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND

X SAN JOSE

EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 12/17/2020

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Mark L. Javitch

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.