UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

JACOB WAYMAN,

PLAINTIFF,

v.

GOLDMAN SACHS BANK USA,

DEFENDANT.

Civil Case No.:

3:25-cv-1386

JURY DEMAND

COMPLAINT

COMES NOW Plaintiff, Jacob Wayman ("Mr. Waymon" or "Plaintiff"), by counsel, and hereby files his Complaint ("Complaint") against Defendant Goldman Sachs Bank USA ("GS" or "Defendant"), as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action for actual, statutory, and punitive damages, attorneys' fees, and costs, brought pursuant to the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, *et seq*. ("FCRA").

2. Identity theft has emerged as "one of the fasted growing white-collar crimes in the United States." *Sloane v. Equifax Info. Services, LLC*, 510 F.3d 495, 505 (4th Cir. 2007).

3. In 2023, fraud and identity theft complaints accounted for 67% of all complaints made to the FTC.[1]

[1] https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/CSN-Annual-Data-Book-2023.pdf Last visited June 2, 2025.

4. In 2024, the FTC Sentinel Network received over 3.7 million reports concerning fraud or identity theft.[2] That same year, the number one complaint to the FTC involved credit bureaus or information furnishers (person who furnish information to the credit bureaus, like Defendant). *Id.*

5. The FCRA "provides the primary recourse for victims of identity theft." Christopher P. Couch, *Forcing the Choice Between Commerce & Consumers: Application of the FCRA to Identity Theft*, 53 Ala. Rev. 583, 587 (2002).

6. The purpose of the FCRA is to require consumer reporting agencies to "adopt reasonable procedures for meeting the needs of commerce for consumer credit, personnel, insurance and other information in a manner which is fair and equitable to the consumer, with regard to the confidentiality, accuracy, relevancy, and proper utilization of such information." 15 U.S.C. § 1681.

7. In furtherance of its underlying purposes, the FCRA sets out the requirements and obligations on consumer reporting agencies, pursuant to § 1681i, and on persons who furnish information to consumer reporting agencies, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b), to take after receipt of notice that a consumer disputes the accuracy of an item of information, such as an account.

8. Accordingly, the FCRA holds consumer reporting agencies and information furnishers, such as GS, responsible for taking reasonable steps to correct a consumer's credit report once the consumer brings the inaccuracy to the consumer reporting agencies' attention. *See Sloane v. Equifax Info., Services, LLC* 510 F.3d 495, 506-07 (4th Cir. 2007) ("Of course, Equifax bore no

[2] https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/csn-annual-data-book-2024.pdf Last visited June 2, 2025.

responsibility for the initial theft, but the FCRA makes the company responsible for taking steps to correct [the plaintiff's] credit report once she brought the theft to the company's attention; this Equifax utterly failed to do.").

9. Prior to this lawsuit, GS had knowledge of the existence of identity theft.

10. Most recently, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") ordered GS to pay $ 65 million dollars related to disputes concerning Apple Card transactions serviced by GS.[3]

11. In the year preceding Plaintiff's Complaint, Defendant received over 1,000 consumer disputes from the Better Business Bureau.[4]

12. In the year preceding Plaintiff's Complaint, Defendant received over 5,000 consumer disputes from the CFPB.[5]

13. "Evidence that a defendant has repeatedly engaged in prohibited conduct while knowing or suspecting that it was unlawful would provide relevant support for an argument that strong medicine is required to cure the defendant's disrespect for the law." *Dalton v. CAI*, 257 F.3d 409, 418 (4th Cir. 2001) (noting that whether "other consumers have lodged complaints similar to Dalton's against CAI" is relevant to willfulness under the FCRA).

14. As a result of the theft of Plaintiff's identity, Plaintiff's credit report included an account opened with GS.

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[3] https://www.consumerfinance.gov/enforcement/actions/goldman-sachs-bank-usa/ Last visited June 2, 2025.

[4] https://www.bbb.org/us/ny/new-york/profile/investment-security/the-goldman-sachs-group-inc-0121-305/complaints Last visited June 2, 2025.

[5] https://www.consumerfinance.gov/data-research/consumer-complaints/search/?dateRange=3y&date_received_max=2025-06-02&date_received_min=2022-06-02&has_narrative=true&page=1&searchField=all&searchText=goldman%20sachs&size=25&sort=created_date_desc&tab=List Last visited June 2, 2025.

15. In the two years preceding the date of Plaintiff's Complaint, Mr. Waymon disputed the account with one or more consumer reporting agencies, and at least one of the consumer reporting agencies notified GS of the disputes.

16. In response, GS failed to conduct a reasonable investigation of Plaintiff's disputes and consider all relevant information available to it.

17. GS also failed to credit report the account as in dispute by Plaintiff after receipt of his *bona fide* and disputes.

18. As set forth below, Plaintiff suffered concrete and particularized harm because of GS's multiple violations of the FCRA.

PARTIES

19. Plaintiff is an adult resident of this judicial district and a consumer as defined by the FCRA.

20. Defendant GS is a is a bank chartered in New York and maintains its principal place of business located in New York, New York.

21. GS is also a "person" and a "furnisher" of information as defined by or otherwise used by and within the FCRA.

22. At all relevant times, GS was doing business in this judicial district.

23. In 2024, GS reported over $ 53.5 billion dollars in revenue. [6]

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

24. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681p and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 as the events described below occurred in this judicial district.

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[6] https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/current/annual-reports/2024-annual-report Last visited June 2, 2025.

25. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because the events described below occurred in this judicial district.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

26. Plaintiff is a victim of identity theft.

27. Plaintiff reported the identity theft of his identity to law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC").

28. An impostor used some of Plaintiff's personal identifying information ("PII") to apply for an Apple credit card account serviced by GS.

29. The PII used by the impostor included Plaintiff's first and last name, date of birth, and, purportedly, his Social Security number.

30. However, upon information and belief, in connection with the application, the impostor provided the GS with an address that did not belong to Plaintiff in

31. Notwithstanding, GS approved the credit application, and an account was opened ending in 9041 (hereinafter, the "Account").

32. GS credit reported the Account to various credit bureaus as belonging to Plaintiff and with a $ 2,000 credit limit.

33. GS also credit reported the Account with the address used by the impostor and that did not belong to Plaintiff.

34. GS also credit reported Plaintiff opened the Account and it belonged to Mr. Waymon.

35. The Account information reported by GS is inaccurate because Plaintiff did not apply for or open the Account.

36. Plaintiff did not receive any goods, benefits, or services in connection with the Account.

37. Plaintiff never made any payments on the Account.

38. Defendant inaccurately credit reported the Account belongs to Plaintiff.

39. Between 2023 and 2024, Plaintiff disputed the Account to consumer reporting agencies.

40. Upon information and belief, GS received notice of Plaintiff's disputes from a consumer reporting agency on no less than twelve (12) occasions.

41. Upon information and belief, GS received legible images of the following documents related to Plaintiff's disputes made to consumer reporting agencies:

a. Plaintiff's dispute letters;

b. Numerous signature exemplars;

c. Multiple copies of Plaintiff's Texas driver's license;

d. FCRA Section 611; and,

e. An Identity Theft Report from the Federal Trade Commission.

42. GS also received the following information, *inter alia*, in connection with Plaintiff's disputes made to the consumer reporting agencies:

a. Plaintiff is a fraud victim;

b. The Account was opened due to fraud;

c. Notice of fraudulent inquiries made related to the Account and by other creditors;

d. Plaintiff's cell phone number;

e. FTC's Identity Theft Report case number; and,

f. Plaintiff's PII, including his current address, date of birth and Social Security number.

43. Notwithstanding, GS verified the false Account information in response to each consumer reporting agency's dispute notice related to the Account and continued credit reporting the Account belonged to Plaintiff.

44. GS failed to report the Account with the appropriate Compliance Condition Codes after notice of Plaintiff's *bona fide* disputes.

45. As stated above, GS received notice of Plaintiff's dispute and supporting documents from consumer reporting agencies.

46. Notwithstanding, GS, upon information and belief, did not contact law enforcement, such as the FTC, to validate or otherwise invalidate Plaintiff's fraud claim.

47. GS failed to review all relevant information or documents, or both, supplied by the consumer reporting agencies related to Plaintiff's disputes.

48. GS failed to review its own records in connection with any purported FCRA investigation related to the Account.

49. GS also failed to consider Plaintiff's affidavit or the FTC Identity Theft Report, or both, in connection with any purported FCRA investigation concerning the Account.

50. GS did not conduct any handwriting analysis of Plaintiff's signatures or signatures related to the Account, in connection with any purported FCRA investigation related to the Account.

51. At all times pertinent hereto, GS was acting by and through its agents, servants and/or employees who were acting within the course and scope of their agency or employment, and under the direct supervision and control of Defendant.

52. As a result of GS's violations of the FCRA, Plaintiff suffered multiple and distinct injuries, including but not limited to damage to his credit reputation, invasion of privacy, out-of-pocket expenses, loss of time, and emotional distress.

COUNT 1 – VIOLATIONS OF THE FCRA
15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b)(1)(A)

53. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates the above-numbered paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

54. The FCRA requires GS to conduct a reasonable investigation of the disputed information after receipt of a dispute notice from a consumer reporting agency.

55. GS negligently violated the FCRA when it failed to conduct a reasonable investigation of Plaintiff's disputes received from a consumer reporting agency.

56. In the alternative, GS willfully violated the FCRA when it failed to conduct a reasonable investigation of Plaintiff's disputes received from a consumer reporting agency.

57. As a result of GS's violations of the FCRA, Plaintiff has been damaged as set forth above.

58. GS's conduct in violating 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681s-2(b)(1)(A) was willful, making it liable to Plaintiff for statutory and punitive damages, plus attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, GS's conduct was negligent, entitling Plaintiff to recover his actual damages, plus attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

COUNT 2 – VIOLATIONS OF THE FCRA
15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b)(1)(B)

59. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates the above-numbered paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

60. The FCRA requires GS to review all relevant information provided to it by a consumer reporting agency in connection with its investigation of disputed information.

61. GS negligently violated the FCRA when it failed to review all relevant information provided to it by a consumer reporting agency in connection with its investigation of disputed information.

62. In the alternative, GS willfully violated the FCRA when it failed to review all relevant information provided to it by a consumer reporting agency in connection with its investigation of disputed information.

63. As a result of GS's violations of the FCRA, Plaintiff has been damaged as set forth above.

64. GS's conduct in violating 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681s-2(b)(1)(B) was willful, making it liable to Plaintiff for statutory and punitive damages, plus attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, Defendant's conduct was negligent, entitling Plaintiff to recover his actual damages, plus attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

COUNT 3 – VIOLATIONS OF THE FCRA
15 U.S.C. §§ 1681s-2(b)(1)(D)

65. Plaintiff adopts and incorporates the above-numbered paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

66. The FCRA requires GS to include a notation that an account is in dispute and to correctly report results of an accurate investigation to each consumer reporting agency.

67. GS violated the FCRA when it failed to add the "XB" or "XC" Compliance Condition Code in its responses to the consumer reporting agencies disputes, which would have indicated the Account was in dispute by Plaintiff.

68. GS knew Plaintiff disputed the Account through his communications to the consumer reporting agencies and to Credit Acceptance Corporation.

69. Plaintiff's disputes were *bona fide* as the Account was opened by an impostor and without his knowledge or permission.

70. Plaintiff did not receive any goods, benefits, or services, in connection with the Account.

71. As a result of GS's violations of the FCRA, Plaintiff has been damaged as set forth above.

72. GS's conduct in violating 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b)(1)(D) was willful, making it liable to Plaintiff for statutory and punitive damages, plus attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, Defendant's conduct was negligent, entitling Plaintiff to recover his actual damages, plus attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

TRIAL BY JURY IS DEMANDED

73. Plaintiff requests a jury trial on all claims.

PRAYER

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for judgment against GS as follows:

On the First Claim for Relief:

1. Actual damages to be determined by the jury;
2. Punitive damages to be determined by the jury;
3. Statutory damages to be determined by the jury; and
4. Attorneys' fees and costs.

On the Second Claim for Relief:

1. Actual damages to be determined by the jury;

2. Punitive damages to be determined by the jury;

3. Statutory damages to be determined by the jury; and

4. Attorneys' fees and costs.

On the Third Claim for Relief:

1. Actual damages to be determined by the jury;

2. Punitive damages to be determined by the jury;

3. Statutory damages to be determined by the jury; and

4. Attorneys' fees and costs.

Dated: June 2, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Micah S. Adkins
Micah S. Adkins
(Attorney-in-Charge)
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COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF
JACOB WAYMAN

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

Jacob Waymon

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

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

Micah S. Adkins, The Adkins Firm, P.C. 8150 N. Central Expy., Suite 1000 Dallas, Texas 75206 (214) 974-4030.

DEFENDANTS

Goldman Sachs Bank USA

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
- X 3 Federal Question *(U.S. Government Not a Party)*
- 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)*

(For Diversity Cases Only)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	1	1	Incorporated *or* Principal Place of Business In This State	4	4
Citizen of Another State	2	2	Incorporated *and* Principal Place of Business In Another State	5	5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3	3	Foreign Nation	6	6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)*

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

CONTRACT
- 110 Insurance
- 120 Marine
- 130 Miller Act
- 140 Negotiable Instrument
- 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment
- 151 Medicare Act
- 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)
- 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits
- 160 Stockholders' Suits
- 190 Other Contract
- 195 Contract Product Liability
- 196 Franchise

TORTS

PERSONAL INJURY
- 310 Airplane
- 315 Airplane Product Liability
- 320 Assault, Libel & Slander
- 330 Federal Employers' Liability
- 340 Marine
- 345 Marine Product Liability
- 350 Motor Vehicle
- 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability
- 360 Other Personal Injury
- 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice

PERSONAL INJURY
- 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability
- 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability
- 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability

PERSONAL PROPERTY
- 370 Other Fraud
- 371 Truth in Lending
- 380 Other Personal Property Damage
- 385 Property Damage Product Liability

FORFEITURE/PENALTY
- 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881
- 690 Other

LABOR
- 710 Fair Labor Standards Act
- 720 Labor/Management Relations
- 740 Railway Labor Act
- 751 Family and Medical Leave Act
- 790 Other Labor Litigation
- 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act

IMMIGRATION
- 462 Naturalization Application
- 465 Other Immigration Actions

BANKRUPTCY
- 422 Appeal 28 USC 158
- 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157

PROPERTY RIGHTS
- 820 Copyrights
- 830 Patent
- 840 Trademark

SOCIAL SECURITY
- 861 HIA (1395ff)
- 862 Black Lung (923)
- 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))
- 864 SSID Title XVI
- 865 RSI (405(g))

FEDERAL TAX SUITS
- 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
- 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609

OTHER STATUTES
- 375 False Claims Act
- 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))
- 400 State Reapportionment
- 410 Antitrust
- 430 Banks and Banking
- 450 Commerce
- 460 Deportation
- 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
- X 480 Consumer Credit
- 490 Cable/Sat TV
- 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange
- 890 Other Statutory Actions
- 891 Agricultural Acts
- 893 Environmental Matters
- 895 Freedom of Information Act
- 896 Arbitration
- 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
- 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

REAL PROPERTY
- 210 Land Condemnation
- 220 Foreclosure
- 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment
- 240 Torts to Land
- 245 Tort Product Liability
- 290 All Other Real Property

CIVIL RIGHTS
- 440 Other Civil Rights
- 441 Voting
- 442 Employment
- 443 Housing/ Accommodations
- 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment
- 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other
- 448 Education

PRISONER PETITIONS

Habeas Corpus:
- 463 Alien Detainee
- 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence
- 530 General
- 535 Death Penalty

Other:
- 540 Mandamus & Other
- 550 Civil Rights
- 555 Prison Condition
- 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement

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)***:
15 U.S.C. §§ 1681, et seq.

Brief description of cause:
Violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

___ CHECK IF THIS IS A **CLASS ACTION** UNDER RULE 23, F.R.C.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 3:25-cv-1386

DATE
6/2/2025

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD
/s/ Micah S. Adkins TX Bar No. 24088777

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # ________ AMOUNT ________ APPLYING IFP ________ JUDGE ________ MAG. JUDGE ________

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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.C.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 there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

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 statue.

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.C.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.