

RICHARD R. BEST
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Lara S. Mehraban
Vanessa De Simone
Christopher J. Dunnigan
John Lehmann
Attorneys for Plaintiff
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
100 Pearl Street, Suite 20-100
New York, NY 10004-2616
(212) 336-0061 (Dunnigan)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION,**

Plaintiff,

-against-

MARIO E. RIVERO

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

22 Civ. 1360 ()

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”), located at 100 Pearl Street, New York, New York 10004 (New York Regional Office) for its Complaint against Defendant Mario E. Rivero (“Defendant” or “Rivero”), residing at 17 Broad Street, Red Bank, New Jersey 07701, alleges as follows:

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

1. This case involves a scheme whereby Rivero, a former financial advisor, fraudulently misappropriated at least \$680,000 from investment accounts that he handled, including accounts owned by elderly and/or disabled investors.
2. From approximately May 2010 to September 2020, Rivero was employed as a financial advisor for a large financial institution registered with the Commission as a broker-

dealer and investment adviser (“Financial Institution A”). In this role, Rivero handled investment accounts for the owners of advisory accounts (“clients”) and the owners of brokerage accounts (“customers”).

3. From approximately September 2020 to June 2021, Rivero was employed as a financial advisor for a different financial institution registered with the Commission as a broker-dealer and investment adviser (“Financial Institution B”).

4. Between at least July 2018 and November 2020 (the “Relevant Period”), Rivero convinced at least five of his clients and customers at Financial Institution A – some of whom over eighty years old and/or disabled – to transfer funds from their investment accounts at Financial Institution A to their own bank accounts and then, from their bank accounts, to entities that Rivero was secretly associated with.

5. Rivero falsely told his victims that the purpose of these fund transfers was so that he could make various investments on their behalf including, in some instances, investments in the stock market. In reality, Rivero siphoned hundreds of thousands of dollars from the entities that received the investor funds for his own benefit. Rivero never disclosed to his clients and customers that he would personally benefit from the fund transfers.

6. In total, Rivero fraudulently induced his clients and customers to make at least \$680,000 in such transfers.

VIOLATIONS

7. By virtue of the foregoing conduct and as alleged further herein, the Defendant violated Sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”) [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(1), (2)]; Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5]; and Sections 206(1)

and (2) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”) [15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-6(1) and 80b-6(2)].

8. Unless the Defendant is restrained and enjoined, he will engage in the acts, practices, transactions, and courses of business set forth in this Complaint or in acts, practices, transactions, and courses of business of similar type and object.

NATURE OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND RELIEF SOUGHT

9. The Commission brings this action pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by Securities Act Sections 20(b) and 20(d) [15 U.S.C. §§ 77t(b) and 77t(d)], Exchange Act Section 21(d) [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)], and Advisers Act Sections 209(d) and 209(e) [15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-9(d) and 80b-9(e)].

10. The Commission seeks a final judgment: (a) permanently enjoining the Defendant from violating the federal securities laws and rules this Complaint alleges he has violated; (b) ordering the Defendant to disgorge all ill-gotten gains he received as a result of the violations alleged here and to pay prejudgment interest thereon; (c) ordering the Defendant to pay a civil money penalty pursuant to Securities Act Section 20(d) [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)], Exchange Act Section 21(d)(3) [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)], and Advisers Act Section 209(e) [15 U.S.C. § 809(e)]; and (d) ordering any other and further relief the Court may deem just and proper.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Securities Act Section 22(a) [15 U.S.C. § 77v(a)], Exchange Act Section 27 [15 U.S.C. § 78aa], and Advisers Act Section 214 [15 U.S.C. § 80b-14].

12. Defendant, directly and indirectly, made use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce or of the mails in connection with the transactions, acts, practices, and

courses of business alleged herein.

13. Venue lies in this District under Securities Act Section 22(a) [15 U.S.C. § 77v(a)], Exchange Act Section 27 [15 U.S.C. § 78aa], and Advisers Act Section 214 [15 U.S.C. § 80b-14]. Rivero's residence, as well as several of the alleged victims' residences, are within the District of New Jersey, and certain of the acts, transactions, practices and courses of business alleged herein took place in the District of New Jersey.

DEFENDANT

14. **Rivero**, age 38, resides in Red Bank, New Jersey. Rivero was a registered representative and investment adviser representative of Financial Institution A from May 2010 until September 2020, and of Financial Institution B from September 2020 to June 2021. Rivero held FINRA series 6, 7, 63 and 68 licenses before being barred by FINRA from associating with any of its member firms in June 2021.

OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES

15. **Company A** is a New Jersey corporation with its principal place of business in Elizabeth, New Jersey. It is nominally owned by a close relative of Rivero and lists its business purpose as "investment advice." Company A received some of the misappropriated investor funds and distributed some of those funds to Rivero. Company A has never been registered with the Commission in any capacity.

16. **Company B** is a New Jersey corporation with its principal place of business in Elizabeth, New Jersey. It is nominally owned by a close relative of Rivero. Company B received some of the misappropriated investor funds and distributed some of those funds to Rivero.

17. **Company C** is a Florida corporation with its principal place of business in Plantation, Florida. It is nominally owned by a friend of Rivero. Company C received some of the misappropriated investor funds and distributed some of those funds to Rivero.

FACTS

I. DEFENDANT ACTED AS A BROKER AND/OR INVESTMENT ADVISER FOR THE ACCOUNTS FROM WHICH HE MISAPPROPRIATED FUNDS

18. While working for Financial Institution A, Rivero handled multiple brokerage accounts and advisory accounts. Rivero acted as a broker with respect to the brokerage accounts and an investment adviser with respect to the advisory accounts.

19. Among other accounts, Rivero handled accounts for Investors A, B, C, D, and E.

20. Investors A, D and E each held at least one advisory account and one brokerage account at Financial Institution A, which were handled by Rivero. Investor B, who is a sibling of Investor A, was a joint account holder on Investor A's advisory account. Investor C, who is also a sibling of Investors A and B, held a brokerage account at Financial Institution A that was handled by Rivero.

21. As described below, Rivero misappropriated funds from each of these investors, among other possible investors.

22. In his capacity as a broker for Investors A, C, D and E, Rivero had access to private financial information about their accounts, including the names and personal identifying information of the investors, the accounts' cash positions, and the account numbers.

23. In his capacity as an investment adviser for Investors A, B, D and E, Rivero also had access to private financial information about their advisory accounts. Additionally, he provided investment advice to Investors A, B, D and E concerning these advisory accounts.

24. Investors A, B, D and E, like Rivero's other advisory clients, paid a fee to Financial Institution A in exchange for Rivero's investment advice and his management of their accounts. Rivero, in turn, was compensated by Financial Institution A based in part on the advisory fees generated from the advisory accounts he managed.

25. As an investment adviser, Rivero owed his advisory clients, including Investors A, B, D and E, an affirmative fiduciary duty of utmost good faith. As set forth below, Rivero violated these fiduciary duties by misappropriating funds from Investors A, B, D and E.

II. DEFENDANT FRAUDULENTLY MISAPPROPRIATED CLIENTS' AND CUSTOMERS' FUNDS

26. Rivero used his position as a broker and investment adviser to misappropriate at least \$680,000 from his clients and customers. Rivero's victims included Investors A, B, C, D and E, among possible others.

27. Rivero carried out his scheme by convincing each of his victims to engage in a series of fund transfers, which ultimately benefited Rivero. The scheme generally worked as follows:

28. First, Rivero fraudulently induced the affected clients and customers to transfer funds out of their advisory and/or brokerage accounts at Financial Institution A to their personal bank accounts, which were frequently held at a bank affiliated with Financial Institution A ("Bank A"). Rivero falsely told his victims that the purpose of these transfers was so that he could invest the funds on their behalf, outside of Financial Institution A. In some cases, Rivero falsely represented that he would invest the victims' funds "in the stock market" on their behalf.

29. In a significant number of instances, Rivero directed the sale of securities in the victim's brokerage account prior to the transfer of funds from the investment account to the victim's bank account, so that cash would be available to transfer. Rivero did not disclose to his

victims that the purpose of these securities sales was to facilitate his fraudulent scheme, rather than to execute a legitimate investment strategy.

30. Second, Rivero directed the victims to obtain cashier's checks from Bank A or, in the case of Investor D, a different bank. In some instances, Rivero accompanied the victim to a branch office of Bank A to obtain these cashier's checks and spoke to the cashier on the victim's behalf.

31. Rivero directed the victims to obtain cashier's checks payable to either Company A, Company B or Company C (together, the "Rivero Affiliated Companies"). As described above, each of these companies is affiliated with Rivero: Company A and Company B were created and are owned by a close relative of Rivero, and Company C was created and is owned by a friend of Rivero.

32. Rivero falsely represented to the affected clients and customers that the payments to the Rivero Affiliated Companies were intended to facilitate legitimate investments. Rivero did not disclose to any of his victims that, in fact, he was associated with the Rivero Affiliated Companies and they were not legitimate investment vehicles.

33. During the Relevant Period, Rivero caused Investors A, B, C, D and E to collectively transfer at least \$680,000 to the Rivero Affiliated Entities in this manner.

34. Third, Rivero caused funds to be transferred from bank accounts held by the Rivero Affiliated Companies to his own accounts, including his personal brokerage account, PayPal accounts in his name, and bank accounts that he controlled. Over scores of separate transactions, Rivero received hundreds of thousands of dollars in illicit funds from the Rivero Affiliated Companies.

35. Rivero repeated this pattern of fund transfers more than a dozen times during the Relevant Period. At the time of the fraudulent transfers, Rivero did not disclose to the affected clients and customers that a substantial portion of their investment funds would ultimately flow to him. Likewise, Rivero did not disclose to the clients and customers that he had received a substantial portion of their investment funds after these transfers took place.

36. None of the affected clients and customers would have authorized transactions described above – including the initial withdrawal of funds from their investment accounts and the issuance of cashier’s checks to the Rivero Affiliated Companies – if they had known the true purpose of these transactions and the personal financial benefit that Rivero derived from them.

III. DEFENDANT’S FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS FROM INVESTORS A AND B

37. Rivero’s conduct with respect to Investors A and B is illustrative of this deceptive scheme. Investor A, age 86, resides with her two siblings, Investor B, age 93, and Investor C, age 83. Investor B suffers from a memory impairment. Over time, Rivero developed a close personal relationship with Investors A, B and C, even spending certain holidays with them. Despite this close relationship, Rivero repeatedly defrauded Investors A, B and C for his own personal gain.

38. As an example of Rivero’s fraud with respect to Investors A and B, on September 10, 2019, Rivero sold various mutual fund shares from an advisory account that was jointly held by Investors A and B (the “Joint Investment Account”) for proceeds of approximately \$27,000.

39. On September 12, 2019, Rivero caused a nearly identical amount, \$27,008, to be transferred from the Joint Investment Account to a bank account at Bank A also jointly owned by Investors A and B. On September 18, 2019, Rivero directed Investor A to obtain a cashier's check in the amount of \$30,000 from Bank A, payable to Company A. Rivero told Investor that the purpose of the check was so that he could invest in the funds in the stock market on her and Investor B's behalf. Investor A was not familiar with Company A at the time, and did not know that it was affiliated with Rivero or his close relative.

40. Investor A and B's check was deposited in Company A's bank account on September 19, 2019. In the days that followed, Company made numerous payments that benefited Rivero including, but not limited to, \$13,900 in transfers to a checking account jointly owned by Rivero and one of his relatives, made between September 20, 2019 and September 24, 2019. \$2,000 in cash was also withdrawn from the account on September 23, 2019.

41. In or around December 2020, Rivero provided Investor A with a fake account statement for a purported brokerage account in her and Investor B's names, reflecting that he had invested the funds in the stock market on their behalf. This brokerage account does not exist.

42. Rivero never disclosed to Investors A or B that he would personally benefit from this series of transactions, and Investors A and B would not have made or authorized any of these transactions but for Rivero's deception.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of Securities Act Sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(2)

43. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference here the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 42.

44. Rivero, directly or indirectly, singly or in concert, in the offer or sale of securities and by the use of the means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate

commerce or the mails, (1) knowingly or recklessly has employed one or more devices, schemes or artifices to defraud and (2) knowingly, recklessly, or negligently has obtained money or property by means of one or more untrue statements of a material fact or omissions of a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which he were made, not misleading.

45. By reason of the foregoing, Rivero, directly or indirectly, singly or in concert, has violated and, unless enjoined, will again violate Securities Act Sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(2) [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(1), (2)].

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of Exchange Act Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 Thereunder

46. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference here the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 42.

47. Rivero, directly or indirectly, singly or in concert, in connection with the purchase or sale of securities and by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or the mails, or the facilities of a national securities exchange, knowingly or recklessly has (i) employed one or more devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud, (ii) made one or more untrue statements of a material fact or omitted to state one or more material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which he were made, not misleading, and/or (iii) engaged in one or more acts, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon other persons.

48. By reason of the foregoing, Rivero, directly or indirectly, singly or in concert, has violated and, unless enjoined, will again violate Exchange Act Section 10(b) [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of Advisers Act Sections 206(1) and 206(2)

49. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference here the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 21 and 23 through 42.

50. At all relevant times, Rivero was an investment adviser under Advisers Act Section 202(11) [15 U.S.C. § 80b-2(11)].

51. Rivero, by use of the mails or any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce, directly or indirectly has: (i) knowingly or recklessly employed one or more devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud any client or prospective client, and/or (ii) knowingly, recklessly, or negligently engaged in one or more transactions, practices, and courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any client or prospective client.

52. By reason of the foregoing, Rivero, directly or indirectly, has violated and, unless enjoined, will again violate Advisers Act Sections 206(1) and 206(2) [15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-6(1) and 80b-6(2)].

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court enter a Final Judgment:

I.

Permanently enjoining Rivero and his agents, servants, employees and attorneys and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them from violating, directly or indirectly, Sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, and Sections 206(1) and (2) of the Advisers Act;

II.

Ordering Rivero to disgorge all ill-gotten gains he received, directly or indirectly, with pre-judgment interest thereon, as a result of the alleged violations;

III.

Ordering Rivero to pay civil monetary penalties under Securities Act Section 20(d) [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)] and Exchange Act Section 21(d)(3) [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)], and Advisers Act Section 209(e) [15 U.S.C. § 80b-9(e)]; and

VIII.

Granting any other and further relief this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
March 11, 2022

Richard R. Best

RICHARD R. BEST
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Lara S. Mehraban
Vanessa De Simone
Christopher J. Dunnigan
John Lehmann
Attorneys for Plaintiff
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
New York Regional Office
100 Pearl Street, Suite 20-100
New York, NY 10004-2616
(212) 336-0061 (Dunnigan)
dunnigancj@sec.gov

LOCAL RULE 11.2 CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Local Rule 11.2, I certify that the matter in controversy alleged against the Defendant in the foregoing Complaint is not the subject of any other civil action pending in any court, or of any pending arbitration or administrative proceeding, with the exception of a possible administrative order to be issued by the New Jersey Bureau of Securities regarding Mario E. Rivero based on certain of the facts alleged in the Complaint.

Christopher J. Dunnigan

CHRISTOPHER J. DUNNIGAN
Attorney for Plaintiff
Securities and Exchange Commission
New York Regional Office
Brookfield Place
100 Pearl Street, Suite 20-100
New York, NY 10004-2616
(212) 336-0061 (Dunnigan)
Email: dunnigancj@sec.gov

Of Counsel:

Richard R. Best
Lara S. Mehraban
Vanessa De Simone
John Lehmann

DESIGNATION OF AGENT FOR SERVICE

Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 101.1(f), the undersigned hereby designates the United States Attorney's Office for the District of New Jersey to receive service of all notices or papers in this action at the following address:

David E. Dauenheimer
United States Attorney's Office
Deputy Chief, Government Fraud Unit
District of New Jersey
970 Broad Street, Suite 700
Newark, NJ 07102

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Christopher J. Dunnigan

CHRISTOPHER J. DUNNIGAN

Attorney for Plaintiff
100 Pearl Street, Suite 20-100
New York, NY 10004-2616
(212) 336-0061(Dunnigan)
dunnigancj@sec.gov

Of Counsel:

Richard R. Best
Lara S. Mehraban
Vanessa De Simone
John Lehmann

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

Securities and Exchange Commission

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

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

Christopher Dunnigan, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 Pearl St., Suite 100-20, NY NY 10004; (212) 336-0061

DEFENDANTS

Mario E. Rivero

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Monmouth County (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

N/A

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

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

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

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 15 U.S.C. Sec. 17q(a); 15 U.S.C. Sec. 78j(b); 17 C.F.R. Sec. 240.10b-5; 15 U.S.C. Sec. 80b

Brief description of cause: Securities Fraud and Misappropriation

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): U.S. v. Mario E. Rivero JUDGE N/A DOCKET NUMBER 22-MJ-11085

DATE March 11, 2022 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD Richard R. Best

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If 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.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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