

Providence Financial and Providence Fund spent, at best, less than 68% of their investors' money to finance Brazil factoring transactions, and both companies have been unable to account for how they spent the remaining investor proceeds. One use of investor funds that was not disclosed to investors was the generous 6% annual commission that Providence Financial and Providence Fund paid to their unregistered brokers for selling the promissory notes. Another undisclosed use of funds was the payment of millions of dollars to Providence Financial and Providence Fund insiders.

3. In addition to misrepresenting how they would use investor funds, Providence Financial and Providence Fund have concealed from investors that the companies face serious financial difficulties. Providence Financial and Providence Fund hold very little cash or liquid assets, and the amount of money owed to investors vastly exceeds the value of any Brazilian receivables investments held by Providence Financial and Providence Fund. Compounding these problems is a highly unfavorable foreign exchange rate which hinders the repatriation of Brazilian assets to repay U.S investors. As a result, the only way Providence Financial and Providence Fund are repaying their current investors is through the proceeds of new investments.

4. Providence Financial and Providence Fund have failed to disclose any of this negative financial information to their investors. Instead, Providence Financial and Providence Fund tout the notes as a safe and relatively low risk investment.

5. To lure investors, Providence Financial and Providence Fund employ a team of unregistered brokers throughout the United States, and pay them the aforementioned 6% annual commission for each successful promissory note sale. One

such unregistered broker is Defendant Jeffery Churchfield, a Forest Lake financial advisor who promoted the promissory notes to his Minnesota clients. Another is Defendant Jack Jarrell, an investment adviser registered with the State of Washington, who assisted Churchfield in promoting the promissory notes to his Minnesota clients.

6. In the course of the SEC's investigation, Providence Financial and Providence Fund have been unable to answer basic questions about their organizational structure, their use of investor proceeds, and their current financial condition. These defendants have failed to produce audited or consolidated financial statements, up-to-date financial information, or a current inventory of their purported factoring investments.

7. When the SEC sought to learn more information on these subjects by compelling the testimony of Providence Financial's and Providence Fund's CEO, the CEO asserted his 5th Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.

8. While the SEC continues to investigate the promissory note offerings, it brings this action now to stop the fraudulent offer and sale of unregistered securities through unregistered brokers. In addition to seeking temporary and preliminary relief to halt the ongoing offering and preserve investor funds, including the appointment of a receiver, the SEC seeks a permanent injunction against the defendants to enjoin them from future violations of the federal securities laws specified below. The SEC further seeks an order requiring the defendants to pay civil penalties and disgorgement, plus prejudgment interest, on all ill-gotten gains they received.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”) [15 U.S.C. § 77v(a)], Section 27(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) [15 U.S.C. § 78aa(a)], Section 214 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”) [15 U.S.C. § 80b-14], and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

10. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to Section 22(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77v(a)], Section 27(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78aa(a)], Section 214 of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. § 80b-14], and 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

11. Acts, practices, and courses of business constituting violations alleged in this complaint have occurred within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota and elsewhere. Providence Financial and Providence Fund claim to have offices in Minneapolis and, through Defendant Churchfield, have offered and sold promissory notes to Minnesota investors.

12. Defendants, directly and indirectly, made use of the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce and of the mails in connection with the acts, practices, and courses of business alleged in this complaint. Defendants will, unless enjoined, continue to engage in the acts, practices, and courses of business set forth in this complaint, and acts, practices, and courses of business of similar purport and object.

DEFENDANTS

13. **Providence Financial Investments, Inc.** is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Miami, Florida. Providence Financial offers and sells unregistered

promissory notes to investors throughout the United States and purports to use the proceeds of those notes to finance transactions in the Brazilian receivables factoring market. Since at least 2011, Providence Financial, together with Providence Fund, has raised at least \$64 million through the sale of unregistered promissory notes.

14. **Providence Fixed Income Fund, LLC** is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Miami, Florida. Providence Fund offers and sells unregistered promissory notes to investors throughout the United States and purports to use the proceeds of those notes to finance transactions in the Brazilian receivables factoring market. Both Providence Financial and Providence Fund are members of the Providence Companies Group (“Providence Group”). Providence Group purports to be a diversified group of companies, under common ownership by the same principals, with over 30 years of experience in financial services, receivable financing, and trade in Brazil, China, and other emerging markets.

15. **Jeffory Churchfield** is a resident of Forest Lake, Minnesota. Churchfield operates a financial advisory business that purports to assist individuals in optimizing and protecting retirement income. Churchfield has offered and sold Providence Financial and Providence Fund promissory notes to his clients since 2013. Churchfield is not registered as or affiliated with a registered broker-dealer.

16. **Jack Jarrell** is a resident of Snohomish, Washington. Jarrell is registered with the State of Washington as an investment adviser and has been offering and selling Providence Financial and Providence Fund promissory notes to investors since at least

2012. Jarrell is not registered as a broker-dealer nor is he affiliated with a registered broker-dealer.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

I. Providence Financial and Providence Fund Offer and Sell Unregistered Securities through Unregistered Brokers.

17. From at least as early as 2011, Providence Financial and Providence Fund have been issuing, offering to sell, and selling fixed rate promissory notes to investors in the United States and elsewhere.

18. Generally, the notes pay annual interest rates of 12% to 13%. Investors generally have the option of purchasing a note with a one-year term at or slightly less than 12%, or purchasing a note with a longer term at a higher interest rate. Providence Financial and Providence Fund allow investors to elect to receive monthly or quarterly cash interest payments or take a one-time payment of interest, at a higher rate, upon maturity.

19. Providence Financial and Providence Fund purport to use the proceeds of those notes to generate profits via investment in receivables transactions –a practice they refer to as “factoring” – made through certain affiliated companies in Brazil. At least 400 U.S. investors currently hold at least \$64 million in notes issued by Providence Financial and Providence Fund.

20. The notes issued by Providence Financial and Providence Fund are securities, as that term is defined in the federal securities laws.

21. No registration statement has been filed with the SEC concerning the notes sold by Providence Financial or Providence Fund to investors in the United States.

22. Providence Financial and Providence Fund have offered and sold the unregistered notes through a network of unregistered brokers, including Defendants Churchfield and Jarrell.

23. Churchfield, Jarrell, and other unregistered brokers have offered and sold Providence Financial and Providence Fund notes pursuant to agreements with a related Providence Group company that pay the brokers an annual commission in the amount of 6% of the face value of each note sold.

24. Jarrell began selling the promissory notes in March 2012, and has offered and sold the notes to investors with whom Jarrell had an investment advisory agreement in place.

25. In 2015, Providence Financial and Providence Fund paid Jarrell approximately \$260,000 in commissions on the sale of the promissory notes. In addition, Providence Financial and Providence Fund have paid for half of Jarrell's office rent since Jarrell began selling the promissory notes to his clients. Jarrell did not disclose this compensation to any of the investors to whom he sold Providence notes, including the individuals with whom he had advisory agreements in place.

26. Churchfield began offering and selling Providence Fund and Providence Financial promissory notes in 2013. At Providence Financial's and Providence Fund's direction, Jarrell provided guidance, training, and assistance to Churchfield on how to offer and sell the promissory notes. In addition to the 6% commission paid to

Churchfield, Providence Fund and Providence Financial paid Jarrell a 3% annual “override” commission on the face value of notes sold by Churchfield. Accordingly, 9% of the proceeds of the investments sold by Churchfield would be devoted, annually, to commissions for Churchfield and Jarrell.

27. In 2015, Providence Financial and Providence Fund paid Churchfield approximately \$130,000 in commissions on the sale of the promissory notes, which represented Churchfield’s sole source of income for that year. In addition, Providence Financial and Providence Fund have paid for all of Churchfield’s office rent since he began offering the promissory notes.

28. Jarrell and Churchfield identified potential investors for the promissory notes by, among other things, holding “social security seminars.” In the course of selling notes to investors, both Jarrell and Churchfield explained the investment to potential investors using documents provided to them by Providence Financial and Providence Fund. They met with and answered questions from investors and potential investors, accepted application materials, forwarded signed applications and promissory notes to Providence Financial and Providence Fund, and transferred investor funds to and from Providence Financial and Providence Fund.

29. Providence Financial and Providence Fund offered higher interest rates to noteholders that did not take monthly or quarterly interest payments in cash, but instead allowed interest to accrue until their notes matured. The majority of investors chose not to take monthly or quarterly cash interest payments, but instead opted to allow interest to accrue until the notes reached maturity.

30. When their notes matured, many investors did not take repayment of their principal and payment of accrued interest in cash. Instead, they “renewed” their notes by transferring the principal and any accrued interest on their mature notes into new notes. Both Jarrell and Churchfield walked their clients through the note renewal process, collecting client signatures on new notes and other documents and forwarding those documents to Providence Financial and Providence Fund.

31. At some point in 2015, Providence Financial and Providence Fund began sending Jarrell and other unregistered brokers an “Accredited Applicant Questionnaire” along with other documents used in the note renewal process. However, Jarrell never used this questionnaire with his clients. Moreover, numerous promissory note investors were not “accredited” as that term is defined in the federal securities laws.

II. The Promissory Note Offering Materials Contain Material Misrepresentations and Omissions.

32. Providence Financial and Providence Fund gave investors only a limited amount of information about the notes or their purported factoring business in Brazil. That information initially took the form of a Providence Fund “Executive Memorandum,” which Providence Fund and Providence Financial provided to investors and the unregistered brokers who promoted the promissory notes.

33. Providence Financial and Providence Fund later provided investors and brokers a document entitled “Providence Financial Investments Inc. High Yield Fixed Returns Information” (the “Information Memorandum”).

34. Providence Financial and Providence Fund additionally promoted, and continue to promote, the promissory notes on a public website: www.provfinance.com.

35. Neither the Executive Memorandum, the Information Memorandum, the website, nor any of the other materials that Providence Financial and Providence Fund provided to investors included financial statements or balance sheets related to Providence Financial, Providence Fund, or any of their affiliates. Indeed, when requested by Churchfield to provide such information, Providence Financial and Providence Fund refused, telling Churchfield: “we are not a public company and don’t disclose this.”

36. The Executive Memorandum, the Information Memorandum, and the website provide a general description, and tout the profitability, of the receivables financing business that Providence Financial and Providence Fund purport to conduct in the Brazilian factoring market. These offering materials describe factoring as a financial transaction whereby a business sells its accounts receivable to a third party (the factor) at a discount, and the factor obtains the rights associated with the receivables. In theory, the factor makes money via the spread between the discounted purchase price of the receivables and the supposedly larger amount the factor collects when the outstanding receivables are paid off.

37. The Executive Memorandum describes the promissory notes, and states that Providence Fund will pay noteholders 12% annual interest, with payments to be made monthly. The Executive Memorandum indicates that note proceeds will be used, solely, to finance receivables factoring in Brazil. The Executive Memorandum additionally describes the promissory notes as a “low to moderate risk” investment.

38. Similar to the Executive Memorandum, the Information Memorandum contains a general discussion of receivables financing and factoring in Brazil, but provides scant details about Providence Financial's or Providence Fund's operations or how those companies will use investor funds to engage in factoring transactions.

39. The Information Memorandum additionally states that one of Providence Financial's main philosophies is to: "Provide investment safety with real high yield returns." The Information Memorandum additionally represents, in a section titled "Charges": "There are no fixed charges to clients."

40. The website similarly states, in a section titled "Charges": "No fees or charges to our lenders [the promissory note holders]."

41. The Executive Memorandum, the Information Memorandum, and website each fail to disclose any use for the note proceeds other than investing in factoring transactions in Brazil. For instance, none of the offering materials provided to investors disclosed that Providence Financial and Providence Fund would pay 6% annual commissions on each promissory note sold. The offering materials additionally do not disclose that, from 2011 to 2015, a small set of Providence Group executives have received nearly \$9 million from Providence Group's U.S. entities.

42. These offering materials also do not disclose information describing the current financial condition, the current assets and liabilities, or the ability to repay investors, of Providence Financial, Providence Fund, or their related entities. Moreover, beyond general statements downplaying the risks of the investment, the offering materials

contain little, if any, disclosures about the risks attendant to receivables factoring, generally, or the promissory notes, in particular.

III. Providence Financial and Providence Fund Face Serious Financial Problems.

43. Contrary to their representation that the “sole” use of investor proceeds would be to fund Brazilian factoring transactions, Providence Financial and Providence Fund deployed at least 32% of investor proceeds on expenditures other than receivables factoring.

44. One result of Providence Financial and Providence Fund expending large portions of investor proceeds for uses other than factoring is that they hold receivables investments that are significantly lower in value than their obligations to investors. For example, at year-end 2014, Providence Financial and Providence Fund owed investors more than \$52 million, yet their Brazilian affiliates held only \$13 million in receivables assets. For 2015, Providence Financial’s and Providence Fund’s obligations to U.S. investors had increased to \$64 million, yet their receivables investments had dwindled to \$10.6 million.

45. Moreover, Providence Financial’s and Providence Fund’s Brazilian affiliates have faced difficulties collecting certain of their accounts receivable.

46. Providence Financial’s and Providence Fund’s current financial situation appears extremely tenuous. Based on the most current bank statements available, Providence Financial and Providence Fund hold less than \$250,000, spread through 28 accounts.

47. Compounding these problems, Brazil's currency has sharply devalued against the U.S. dollar, with a nearly 50% decline in 2015. As a result, Providence Financial and Providence Fund cannot repatriate their Brazilian assets to repay the U.S. investors without suffering significant currency exchange losses. Accordingly, the only way Providence Financial and Providence Fund are able to repay U.S. investors is through the proceeds of new investments.

48. Nevertheless, Providence Financial and Providence Fund continue to offer the promissory notes to U.S. investors, and do so without disclosing any of the financial concerns described above.

COUNT I

Violations of Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77e(a) and (c)] (Against All Defendants)

49. Paragraphs 1 through 48 are alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

50. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Providence Financial, Providence Fund, Jarrell, and Churchfield, directly or indirectly: (i) made use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or of the mails to sell, through the use or medium of a prospectus or otherwise, securities as to which no registration statement was in effect; (ii) for the purpose of sale or delivery after sale, carried or caused to be carried through the mails or in interstate commerce, by any means or instruments of transportation, securities as to which no registration statement was in effect; and (iii) made use of any means or instruments of transportation or

communication in interstate commerce or of the mails to offer to sell or offer to buy, through the use or medium of a prospectus or otherwise, securities as to which no registration statement had been filed.

51. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Providence Financial, Providence Fund, Jarrell, and Churchfield have violated Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 77e(a) and 77e(c)].

COUNT II

Violations of Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §78o(a)] (Against Defendants Jarrell and Churchfield)

52. Paragraphs 1 through 48 are alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

53. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Jarrell and Churchfield engaged in the business of effecting transactions in, and induced and attempted to induce the purchase or sale of, securities for the accounts of others without being registered as or associated with a registered broker-dealer.

54. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Jarrell and Churchfield violated Section 15(a) Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §78o(a)].

COUNT III

Violations of Sections 206(1) and 206(2) of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-6(1) and 80b-6(2)] (Against Defendant Jarrell)

55. Paragraphs 1 through 48 are alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

56. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Jarrell knowingly or recklessly employed a device, scheme or artifice to defraud a client or prospective client.

57. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendant Jarrell engaged in a transaction, practice, or course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon a client.

58. Jarrell acted with scienter.

59. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant Jarrell violated Sections 206(1) and 206(2) of the Advisers Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-6(1) and 80b-6(2)].

Count IV

Violations of Section 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(2)]

(Against Defendants Providence Financial and Providence Fund)

60. Paragraphs 1 through 48 are alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

61. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Providence Financial and Providence Fund, in the offer or sale of securities, by the use of any means or instruments of transportation and communication in interstate commerce and by the use of the mails, directly or indirectly, have obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of material fact or omissions to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

62. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Providence Financial and Providence Fund violated Sections 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(2)].

COUNT V

**Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5(b) Thereunder
[15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5(b)]
(Against Defendants Providence Financial and Providence Fund)**

63. Paragraphs 1 through 48 are alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

64. By engaging in the conduct described above, Defendants Providence Financial and Providence Fund, in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, by the use of any means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce or by the use of the mails, directly or indirectly, made untrue statements of material fact and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

65. Defendants Providence Financial and Providence Fund acted with scienter.

66. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Providence Financial and Providence Fund violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5(b) thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5(b)].

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, the SEC respectfully requests that this Court:

I.

Find that Defendants committed the violations charged in this complaint.

II.

Enter orders of permanent injunction as to Defendants, in a form consistent with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, enjoining Defendants, and their

agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the order, by personal service or otherwise, and each of them from, directly or indirectly, engaging in the transactions, acts, practices, or courses of business described above, or in conduct of similar purport and object, that violate, or aid and abet violations of, the provisions of law and rules alleged in this complaint.

III.

Enter an order requiring Defendants to disgorge any and all ill-gotten gains, plus prejudgment interest, that they obtained as a result of the violations of law charged in this complaint.

IV.

Enter an order imposing upon Defendants appropriate civil penalties.

V.

Retain jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of all orders and decrees that are entered or to entertain any suitable application or motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court.

VI.

Grant such other and further relief as this Court deems appropriate and necessary.

* * *

JURY DEMAND

The SEC demands a trial by jury.

Dated: June 7, 2016

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES
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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
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
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)
PTF DEF
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)
CONTRACT
REAL PROPERTY
PERSONAL INJURY
CIVIL RIGHTS
PRISONER PETITIONS
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
6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY
(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

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 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.
 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. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- 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.