The Gatekeepers Keep Changing the Locks: Swanson v. Citibank and the Key to Stating a Plausible Claim in the Seventh Circuit Following Twombly and Iqbal

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THE GATEKEEPERS KEEP CHANGING THE LOCKS: SWANSON V. CITIBANK AND THE KEY TO STATING A PLAUSIBLE CLAIM IN THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT FOLLOWING TWOMBLY AND IQBAL

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INTRODUCTION

In June 2009, less than a month after the Supreme Court decided Ashcroft v. Iqbal,1 Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg told her audience at the Second Circuit Judicial Conference that, in her opinion, “the Court’s majority messed up the Federal Rules.”2 Justice Ginsburg’s comment was a sign of the federal courts’ growing struggle with Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly3 and Ashcroft v. Iqbal, two cases that transformed the requirements for pleadings in all civil cases under the

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 4 In *Twombly*, a complex anti-trust case, the Supreme Court introduced plausibility as a new requirement for pleadings. 5 The Court in *Twombly* held that a complaint must state “a claim to relief that is plausible on its face” to meet the requirements of Rule 8(a)(2) 6 and to survive a Rule 12(b)(6) 7 motion to dismiss. 8 Two years later in *Iqbal*, a less complex discrimination case, the Court confirmed that the new plausibility requirement applies to “all civil actions.” 9

*Swanson v. Citibank*, 10 a case that the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit decided on July 30, 2010, reveals just how “messed up” things have become. In *Swanson*, a pro se plaintiff sued Citibank, a real estate appraisal company, and the appraisal company’s employee for racial discrimination in connection with Citibank’s denial of her application for a home equity loan. 11 The district court dismissed the complaint under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a plausible claim, 12 but the court of appeals reversed. 13 Writing for the majority, Judge Diane Wood interpreted *Twombly* and *Iqbal* to mean that a complaint must include sufficient factual detail to “present a story that holds together.” 14 In dissent, Judge Posner strongly criticized the majority’s liberal reading of *Twombly* and *Iqbal* and

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4 The Supreme Court in *Iqbal* transformed the pleading requirements by confirming that the “plausibility” requirement from *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570, applied to “all civil actions.” *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 1953.

5 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 548.

6 FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2) (“[a] pleading that states a claim for relief must contain: . . . (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief”).

7 FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6) (“a party may assert the following defenses by motion: . . . (6) failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted”).

8 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.

9 *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 1953.

10 614 F.3d 400 (7th Cir. 2010).

11 *Id.* at 402.

12 *Id.*

13 *Id.* at 407.

14 *Id.* at 404.
interpreted the two cases to mean that a complaint must contain sufficient factual allegations to override any “obvious alternative explanation” for the plaintiff’s injury.15 While the majority held that the plaintiff’s relatively minimalist complaint was sufficient to state a plausible claim,16 Judge Poser thought that “error” was the more obvious and natural explanation for the defendants’ denial of the plaintiff’s home equity loan application.17 Judge Posner argued that the court should have relied on its “judicial experience and common sense” to reach this conclusion, and that the district court’s dismissal should have been affirmed.18

The majority and dissenting opinions in Swanson reveal the strong disagreement in the Seventh Circuit over how courts should interpret and apply Twombly and Iqbal’s plausibility requirement. This Note will examine this disagreement and will ultimately argue that Judge Diane Wood’s majority opinion provides the correct approach. After providing a history of pleading in general and of pleading in the Seventh Circuit in particular, this Note will argue that, in deciding Rule 12(b)(6) motions to dismiss, judges must be careful to not overly rely on their “judicial experience and common sense” such that they effectively turn a motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment.19 Instead, as the court held in Swanson, the question judges must ask themselves when deciding whether a complaint presents a claim that is “plausible on its face” is whether the factual allegations, taken as true, “present a story that holds together” and upon which the plaintiff could recover.20 In assessing this, a judge should look to his

16 Id. at 405.
17 Id. at 408.
18 Id. at 407–09.
19 See Suja A. Thomas, The New Summary Judgment Motion: The Motion to Dismiss Under Twombly and Iqbal, 14 LEWIS & CLARK L. REV. 15, 17 (2010). This Note will heavily rely on the arguments of Professor Suja A. Thomas, who has argued that Twombly and Iqbal have effectively turned the Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss into the “new summary judgment motion.” Id.
20 Swanson, 614 F.3d at 404.
or her “judicial experience and common sense” only for an objective standard, not as a source for facts or considerations beyond the allegations of the complaint upon which to base inferences that favor the party moving for dismissal. In the end, this Note argues that the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit reached the correct result in Swanson.

I. HISTORY OF PLEADING RULES

Professors Kevin M. Clermont and Stephen C. Yeazell have called pleading “the gatekeeper for civil litigation.” If pleading is the gatekeeper, then prior to the adoption of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in 1938, judges were quick to close the gates on plaintiffs’ claims because they followed technical pleading rules. For the second half of the twentieth century, on the other hand, federal judges held the gates open because they followed the liberal notice pleading standard that the Supreme Court introduced in Conley v. Gibson.

21 See infra Part IV.
22 Kevin M. Clermont & Stephen C. Yeazell, Inventing Tests, Destabilizing Systems, 95 IOWA L. REV. 821, 824 (2010) (“Pleading serves as the gatekeeper for civil litigation.”); see also CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR R. MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 1202 (2004 ed. & 2009 supp.) (describing the four functions traditionally served by pleadings, one of which was to provide “a means for speedy disposition of sham claims and insubstantial defenses”).
23 See WRIGHT & MILLER, supra note 22 (“At common law there was a generally held belief in the efficacy of pleadings. The whole grand scheme was premised on the assumption that by proceeding through a maze of rigid, and often numerous, stages of denial, avoidance, or demurrer, eventually the dispute would be reduced to a single issue of law or fact that would dispose of the case.”); see also David M. Roberts, Fact Pleading, Notice Pleading, and Standing, 65 CORNELL L. REV. 390, 395 (1980) (describing the Field Code as a “scheme [that] placed considerable emphasis on hypertechnical artifices of pleading . . . [under which] any gains in precise issue-identification came at the expense of many otherwise valid claims that were dismissed for inadequate pleadings”).
24 355 U.S. 41, 45–46 (1957) (holding that a complaint need only contain “‘a short and plain statement of the claim’ that will give the defendant fair notice of what the plaintiff’s claim is and the grounds upon which it rests”) (quoting Fed. R.
Very recently, the gatekeeper has become selective again. According to Clermont and Yeazell, the Supreme Court in *Twombly* and *Iqbal* developed “a robust gatekeeping regime” to replace liberal notice pleading. To understand how pleading rules have evolved in this manner, it is necessary to give a brief overview of the history of pleading rules.

### A. 1848 to 1938: The Field Code

The Field Code was the first major departure from common law pleading in the United States. David Dudley Field developed the Field Code during the mid-nineteenth century to reform the New York courts’ approach to pleading. The Field Code provided that a complaint should contain “[a] statement of the facts constituting the cause of action, in ordinary and concise language, without repetition, and in such a manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended.” Plaintiffs were required to plead the “dry, naked, actual facts” giving rise to a cause of action. During its time,
the Field Code was the rule of procedure in effect in many federal courts because, from 1872 to 1938, the Conformity Act provided that each federal court was to employ the pleading rules of the state in which it was located.31

Although the Field Code aimed for simplicity, states that adopted it ultimately developed a complicated system that distinguished between “legal conclusions,” “ultimate facts,” and “evidentiary facts.”32 Pleading of legal conclusions and evidentiary facts was impermissible, while pleading of ultimate facts was desired.33 Cases were often dismissed based upon technical distinctions between legal conclusions and ultimate facts, rather than on the merits.34 A widespread criticism of the Field Code’s distinction between legal conclusions and ultimate facts was that there was no logical distinction to be made; because the difference was one of degree only, rather than of kind, the distinction was arbitrary.35

B. 1938 to 2007: Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) and Liberal Notice Pleading

The drafters of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure sought to avoid the confusing distinction between “legal conclusions,” “ultimate facts,” and “evidentiary facts” that had mired pleadings under the Field Code.36 Charles E. Clark and the drafters of the Federal Rules advocated a liberal approach to pleading.37 Accordingly, the Federal

common law to a statement of facts, so simple, it was said at the time, that even a child could write a letter to the court telling of its case.”).

31 WRIGHT & MILLER, supra note 22, at n.4.
32 Roberts, supra note 23, at 395; see also Marcus, supra note 26, at 438.
33 Roberts, supra note 23, at 395.
34 Id. at 395–96.
35 WRIGHT & MILLER, supra note 22; see also CHARLES E. CLARK, HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF CODE PLEADING § 38 at 301 (2d ed. 1947) (“[T]he attempted distinction between facts, law, and evidence, viewed as anything other than a convenient distinction of degree, seems philosophically and logically unsound.”).
36 Marcus, supra note 26, at 438–39.
37 Id. at 439.
Rules, adopted in 1938, substantially narrowed the function served by pleadings. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) provides that a complaint need only provide “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” The other functions that pleadings historically served—stating the facts, narrowing the issues, and “providing a means for speedy disposition of sham claims and insubstantial defenses”—were left to devices other than pleadings, including discovery, pretrial conferences, and summary judgment.

The Federal Rules’ liberal approach to pleading became known as “notice pleading” following the Supreme Court’s 1957 decision in Conley v. Gibson. In Conley, several African-American union members brought an action for declaratory judgment and injunction against their union representative. The plaintiffs alleged that the representative, as their collective bargaining agent, had failed to protect the African-American union members from discriminatory discharge in favor of white employees, in violation of the Railway Labor Act. The district court dismissed the complaint, and the court of appeals affirmed.

The Supreme Court reversed the district court’s dismissal of the plaintiffs’ complaint. The Supreme Court famously held that a

38 Wright & Miller, supra note 22 (“Because the only function left exclusively to the pleadings by the federal rules is that of giving notice, federal courts have frequently said that the rules have adopted a system of ‘notice pleading.’”).
40 Wright & Miller, supra note 22.
41 355 U.S. 41 (1957). A similarly high water mark came in Dioguardi v. Durning, where Justice Charles E. Clark, former head of the drafting committee of the Federal Rules, reversed the dismissal of a pro se complaint because, although “obviously home drawn” and “however inarticulately they may be stated, the plaintiff has disclosed his claims . . . [and the court does] not see how the plaintiff may properly be deprived of his day in court to show what he obviously so firmly believes.” 139 F.2d 774, 774–75 (2d Cir. 1944).
42 Conley, 355 U.S. at 42–43.
43 Id. at 43.
44 Id.
45 Id. at 44.
complaint should not be dismissed under Rule 8(a)(2) “unless it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim that would entitle him to relief.”46 This sentence has become known as Conley’s “no set of facts” language.47 The Conley Court went on to hold that the Federal Rules do not require plaintiffs to fill their complaints with detailed factual allegations, but instead require only “a short and plain statement of the claim” that is sufficient to give the opposing party “fair notice” of the claim and “the grounds upon which it rests.”48 The Court’s holding in Conley became the precedent for a half-century of liberal notice pleading in federal courts.49

The Supreme Court reaffirmed Conley’s liberal notice pleading standard as recently as 2002.50 In Swierkiewicz v. Sorema, the plaintiff alleged that his employer had demoted and fired him based on his national origin and age.51 The district court dismissed the complaint on grounds that the plaintiff had not alleged sufficient facts to establish a discrimination claim.52 The court of appeals affirmed, reasoning that a discrimination claim in the Second Circuit must contain more than mere “naked assertions” to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.53 The Supreme Court reversed, holding that the Second Circuit’s heightened pleading requirement did not comport with the liberal notice pleading standard of Rule 8(a)(2).54 Although the Supreme Court reaffirmed liberal notice pleading as recently as Swierkiewicz, the Court has since changed course.

46 Id. at 45–46.
48 Conley, 355 U.S. at 47 (quoting FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2)).
49 Conley’s liberal notice pleading standard remained in full force until the Supreme Court retired Conley’s “no set of facts” language in Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 561.
51 Id. at 508–09.
52 Id. at 509.
54 Swierkiewicz, 534 U.S. at 512.
C. 2007 to the Present: A Trio of Cases that Transformed Pleading (or that “Messed up the Federal Rules”)

In *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly* and in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, the Supreme Court fundamentally altered its interpretation of what Rule 8(a)(2) requires of pleadings. In *Twombly*, the Court retired *Conley*’s “no set of facts” language and held that Rule 8(a)(2) requires that a complaint contain sufficient factual allegations to state “a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.”55 In *Iqbal*, the Court held that this new plausibility requirement applies to “all civil actions.”56 Yet, between its decisions in *Twombly* and *Iqbal*, the Court issued a per curiam opinion in *Erickson v. Pardus*,57 in which it held that *Conley*’s “notice pleading” language was still good law following *Twombly*.58

1. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*

The Court first introduced plausibility as a new requirement for pleadings in *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*.59 The plaintiffs in *Twombly* were the class of all individuals who had subscribed to telephone service since 1996 from the Baby Bells, which were the local telephone service providers that survived after the break-up of AT&T in 1984.60 The plaintiffs alleged that several of the Baby Bells had engaged in parallel conduct in violation of § 1 of the Sherman Act, which proscribes any “contract, combination . . . or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce.”61 The district court dismissed the plaintiffs’ complaint, holding that it alleged parallel conduct but did not allege the existence of a contract, combination, or conspiracy in

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58 Id. at 93.
59 550 U.S. at 570.
60 Id. at 550.
61 Id. at 548 (quoting 15 U.S.C. § 1).
restraint of trade.62 The Second Circuit reversed, relying on Conley to hold that dismissal was improper because the defendants had not proven that there was “no set of facts” that could entitle the plaintiffs to relief.63

The Supreme Court reversed the Second Circuit, holding that the plaintiffs’ complaint did not state a claim upon which relief could be granted.64 In so doing, the Court departed from a half-century of permitting lower courts to apply a “focused and literal reading” of Conley’s “no set of facts” language.65 The Court stated that it no longer sufficed for a complaint to merely reveal “the theory of the claim.”66 Instead, the Court interpreted Rule 8(a)(2) to require that a complaint contain sufficient allegations “to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.”67 Although the Court noted that a complaint still need not contain specific facts beyond those necessary to state a claim and give fair notice of the claim and the grounds upon which it rests,68 the Court held that a complaint must contain sufficient facts to move the claim “across the line from conceivable to plausible.”69 Filling a complaint with “labels and conclusions” or “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action” will not get the claim over the line.70

The Supreme Court went on to hold that Conley’s “no set of facts” language had earned its retirement.71 The Court criticized the “focused and literal reading” of Conley that permitted conclusory

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62 Id. at 552.
63 Id. at 553.
64 Id. at 570.
65 Cf. id. at 561–63. The Court in Twombly discussed and criticized the Court of Appeals’ “focused and literal reading of Conley’s ‘no set of facts’” language, id. at 561–62, but recognized that “we have not previously explained the circumstances and rejected the literal interpretation of the [‘no set of facts’] passage,” id. at 563 n.8.
66 Id. at 561.
67 Id. at 570.
68 Id. at 555.
69 Id. at 570.
70 Id. at 555.
71 Id. at 563.
claims to survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. Under that reading, a complaint would survive as long as there was some chance that the plaintiff could later prove some previously undisclosed facts to support his or her claim. The Court said that courts taking this approach had misinterpreted the long-accepted rule that “once a claim has been stated adequately, it may be supported by showing any set of facts consistent with the allegations in the complaint.” This long-held rule was meant to describe “the breadth of opportunity to prove what an adequate complaint claims, not the minimum standard of adequate pleading to govern a complaint.”

The Court in Twombly held that the plaintiffs’ complaint did not state a plausible claim. The Court reasoned that the “natural explanation” for the defendants’ alleged parallel conduct was not that the defendants had entered into an illegal anti-competitive agreement. Rather, the Court reasoned that the more natural explanation was that the local telephone service providers had merely continued their monopolistic behavior in their respective markets after the government had ordered the AT&T Company broken up in 1984. Because the allegations did nothing to override this more natural explanation, the Court held that the complaint did not “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face” and should have been dismissed.

2. Erickson v. Pardus

Two weeks after the Supreme Court retired Conley’s “no set of facts” language and ushered in plausibility as a new requirement for pleadings, the Court issued a per curiam opinion that cast significant

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72 Id. at 561.
73 Id.
74 Id. at 563.
75 Id.
76 Id. at 570.
77 Id. at 564.
78 Id. at 568.
79 Id. at 570.
doubt on the transformative nature of *Twombly*. In *Erickson v. Pardus*, a prisoner filed a pro se suit against several prison officials for terminating his treatment program for hepatitis C in violation of the Eighth Amendment’s prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. The district court dismissed his complaint, holding that it contained only conclusory allegations that the plaintiff had suffered an “independent cognizable harm” as a result of the defendants’ termination of his treatment. The Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit affirmed.

The Supreme Court reversed, holding that the court of appeals erred when it held that the plaintiff’s allegations “were too conclusory” to state a claim to relief. In reaching its holding, the Court made no mention of *Twombly*’s plausibility requirement. Rather, the Court reiterated that Rule 8(a)(2) imposes a “liberal pleading standard.” The Court cited *Twombly* (which was citing *Conley*) for the rule that, under Rule 8(a)(2), a complaint need only give the defendant fair notice of the claim and the grounds upon which it rests. Thus, despite overruling *Conley*’s “no set of facts” language two weeks earlier, the Court held that *Conley*’s “notice pleading” language was still good law. Following the Court’s decision in *Erickson*, many courts interpreted it to mean that *Twombly*’s plausibility requirement was limited to complex anti-trust cases.

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81 *Id.* at 89–90.
82 *Id.* at 92–93.
83 *Id.* at 92–93.
84 *Id.* at 93.
85 *See id.* at 89–95.
86 *Id.* at 94.
88 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 563.
89 *Erickson*, 551 U.S. at 93.
90 *See, e.g.*, Doss v. Clearwater Title Co., 551 F.3d 634, 639 (7th Cir. 2008) (“The Supreme Court’s decision in *Erickson v. Pardus* . . . put to rest any concern that *Twombly* signaled an end to notice pleading in the federal courts.”).
3. Ashcroft v. Iqbal

The next development came in Ashcroft v. Iqbal, in which the Supreme Court dispelled everyone’s doubts concerning the scope of Twombly’s holding and held that the plausibility requirement applies to “all civil actions.”91 In Iqbal, the plaintiff, who was a Pakistani and a Muslim, sued former U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft and FBI Director Robert Mueller for adopting a discriminatory policy of detaining Arab Muslim men in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks.92 Following the September 11 attacks, Iqbal had been detained on charges of identification fraud and conspiracy to defraud the United States.93 He had been deemed to be “of high interest” to the investigation into the attacks and had been held in a maximum-security prison.94 The plaintiff alleged that Ashcroft’s and Mueller’s policies led to him being confined on account of his race, religion, or national origin.95

The defendants in Iqbal filed their Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss before the Supreme Court decided Twombly.96 As a result, the district court denied the defendant’s motion, relying on Conley’s “no set of facts” language.97 The defendants appealed, and the Supreme Court decided Twombly while the appeal was pending.98 The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit discussed Twombly but held that its plausibility requirement applied only to complex cases in which additional detail would prove helpful.99 The court of appeals did not

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92 Id. at 1942.
93 Id. at 1943.
94 Id.
95 Id.
96 Id. at 1944.
97 Id.
98 Id.
99 Id. (quoting Iqbal v. Hasty, 490 F.3d 143, 157–58 (2d Cir. 2007)).
consider *Iqbal* to be such a case, so it affirmed the district court’s ruling.\(^{100}\)

The Supreme Court granted certiorari and reversed.\(^{101}\) First, the Court held that the plausibility requirement from *Twombly* applies to “all civil actions.”\(^{102}\) Next, the Court described the plausibility requirement as a two-pronged test for deciding a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss.\(^{103}\) The first prong is to disregard legal conclusions, or “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action.”\(^{104}\) The Court explained that, although Rule 8(a)(2) was a major departure from the technical requirements of the code-pleading era, “it does not unlock the doors of discovery for a plaintiff armed with nothing more than conclusions.”\(^{105}\) The second prong is to presume all remaining well-pleaded facts to be true and to dismiss any complaint that does not “state a plausible claim for relief.”\(^{106}\) The Court said that the task of determining whether a claim is plausible requires the court “to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.”\(^{107}\)

Applying the first prong to the complaint in *Iqbal*, the Court disregarded two allegations because they were legal conclusions. First, the Court disregarded the allegation that Attorney General John Ashcroft and FBI Director Dan Mueller knowingly, willfully, and maliciously agreed to detain Iqbal on account of his religion, race, or national origin “as a matter of policy . . . and for no legitimate penological interest.”\(^{108}\) Second, the Court disregarded the allegation that Attorney General Ashcroft was the “principal architect” of the policy and that FBI Director Mueller was “instrumental” in adopting

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100 *Id.*
101 *Id.* at 1945.
102 *Id.* at 1953 (quoting FED. R. CIV. P. 1) (stating that Rule 8 “governs the pleading standard ‘in all civil actions in the United States district courts’”).
103 *Id.* at 1949–50.
104 *Id.* at 1949.
105 *Id.* at 1950.
106 *Id.*
107 *Id.*
108 *Id.* at 1951.
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and executing it. The Court considered these allegations to be “formulaic recitation[s] of the elements” of a constitutional discrimination claim.

Applying the second prong of its test to Iqbal’s complaint, the Court assumed to be true the plaintiff’s factual allegations that FBI Director Mueller directed the FBI to arrest and detain “thousands of Arab Muslim men” during its investigation into the September 11 attacks and that the policy of detaining these men “in highly restrictive conditions” was approved by Attorney General Ashcroft and FBI director Mueller. The Court held that, even taking these allegations to be true, the plaintiff failed to state a plausible claim for relief. The Court reasoned that the allegations had an “obvious alternative explanation,” namely, that the arrests were lawful and were motivated by a “nondiscriminatory intent” to hold in custody persons who may have had connections to the Al Qaeda members who committed the September 11 attacks. Just as it had in Twombly, the Court considered the plaintiff’s claim to be implausible in light of this more obvious explanation.

II. SEVENTH CIRCUIT DECISIONS BEFORE AND AFTER TWOMBLY AND IQBAL

A. Seventh Circuit Cases Prior to Twombly

Prior to Twombly, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit was a strict devotee of Conley’s liberal notice pleading standard.

109 Id.
110 Id. (citations omitted).
111 Id.
112 Id.
113 Id. (quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 567 (2007)).
114 Id.
115 See, e.g., Riley v. Vilsack, 665 F. Supp. 2d 994, 1000–01 (W.D. Wis. 2009) (noting that, prior to Twombly, “the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit interpreted Rule 8 to require plaintiffs to do no more than provide enough notice to allow the defendant to file an answer. . . . Plaintiffs did not need to plead facts for
The case of *Vincent v. City Colleges of Chicago* exemplifies the Seventh Circuit’s pre-*Twombly* approach.\(^{116}\) In *Vincent*, the author of a book on buying foreclosures sued the City Colleges of Chicago and the publisher of the book for alleged violations of the federal copyright and trademark laws.\(^{117}\) The City Colleges of Chicago had offered a course under the same name as the book’s title, and the publisher had continued publishing the book without the author’s permission and without paying her royalties.\(^{118}\) The district court dismissed most of the complaint under Rule 12(b)(6), finding defective, among other things, the complaint’s failure to include the plaintiff’s registered U.S. Patent and Trademark numbers.\(^{119}\)

The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit reversed.\(^{120}\) Writing for the court, Judge Easterbrook provided a terse and strongly worded summary of the Seventh Circuit’s approach to notice pleading under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2):

> [A] judicial order dismissing a complaint because the plaintiff did not plead facts has a short half-life. “Any decision declaring ‘this complaint is deficient because it does not allege X’ is a candidate for summary reversal . . . . Civil Rule 8 calls for a short and plain statement; the plaintiff pleads claims, not facts or legal theories. . . . Factual detail comes later—perhaps in a motion for a more definite statement, . . . perhaps in response to a motion for summary judgment. Until then, the possibility that facts to be adduced later, and consistent with the complaint, could prove the claim, is enough for the litigation to move forward.”\(^{121}\)

\(^{116}\) 485 F.3d 919 (7th Cir. 2007).

\(^{117}\) *Id.* at 921.

\(^{118}\) *Id.*

\(^{119}\) *Id.* at 922–24.

\(^{120}\) *Id.* at 926.

\(^{121}\) *Id.* at 923 (citations omitted).
Judge Easterbrook went on to reason that, although a plaintiff must ultimately prove some fact at trial, the plaintiff does not have to allege that fact in his or her complaint. After noting that Rule 8(a)(2) was adopted in 1938 and that Conley v. Gibson emphasized that the Rule does not impose a strong fact-pleading requirement, judge Easterbrook reprimanded the district judge for granting the defendant’s motion to dismiss: “It is disappointing to see a federal district judge dismiss a complaint for failure to adhere to a fact-pleading model that federal practice abrogated almost 70 years ago.”

There were numerous other cases prior to Twombly in which the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit reversed the district court’s dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6). Just two weeks after Judge Easterbrook handed down his decision in Vincent, however, the Supreme Court decided Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly.

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122 Id. at 923–24.
123 Id. at 924.
124 Id.
125 See, e.g., id. at n.† (citing twelve cases in the year prior to Vincent in which the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals reversed decisions that had dismissed complaints for failure to state a claim: Christensen v. Boone County, 483 F.3d 454, 465–66 (7th Cir. 2007); Miller v. Fisher, 2007 WL 755187 (7th Cir. Mar. 12, 2007); Edwards v. Snyder, 478 F.3d 827 (7th Cir. 2007); Thomas v. Kalu, 2007 WL 648312 (7th Cir. 2007); Argonaut Ins. Co. v. Broadspire Servs., Inc., 209 F. App’x 573 (7th Cir. 2006); Tompkins v. The Women’s Cnty., Inc., 203 F. App’x 743 (7th Cir. 2006); McCann v. Neilsen, 466 F.3d 619 (7th Cir. 2006); Hefferman v. Bass, 467 F.3d 596 (7th Cir. 2006); Pratt v. Tarr, 464 F.3d 730 (7th Cir. 2006); Floyd v. Aden, 184 F. App’x 575 (7th Cir. 2006); Simpson v. Nickel, 450 F.3d 303 (7th Cir. 2006); Marshall v. Knight, 445 F.3d 965 (7th Cir. 2006)).
B. Seventh Circuit Cases Following Twombly but Preceding Iqbal

The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit took a narrow view of Twombly prior to Iqbal. In many instances, the court relied on Erickson v. Pardus to support its narrow reading. The court’s interpretation of Twombly in Airborne Beepers & Video v. AT&T Mobility provides a good example of this. In Airborne, the plaintiff sued a cell phone service provider for breach of an “authorized dealer agreement” after the provider stopped paying commissions on activations of new cell phone plans. After the district court dismissed the plaintiff’s complaint four times over the course of three years, the court denied the plaintiff’s motion for leave to file a fourth amended complaint. On appeal, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed.

Writing for the court in Airborne, Judge Diane Wood addressed the standard for pleadings under Rule 8(a)(2) following Twombly. Judge Wood noted that the Supreme Court in Twombly held that a complaint must not contain merely “labels and conclusions” or “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” But Judge Wood went on to say that the Court’s decision in Erickson, decided two weeks after Twombly, confirmed that liberal notice pleading had

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126 Riley v. Vilsack, 665 F. Supp. 2d 994, 1000–01 (W.D. Wis. 2009) (“The court of appeals acknowledged that Twombly ‘retooled federal pleading standards,’ . . . but in most cases the court declined to revisit previous holdings in light of the new case, adhering to the view that Rule 8 required nothing more than ‘fair notice.’”).
127 E.g., Doss v. Clearwater Title Co., 551 F.3d 634 (7th Cir. 2008) (“The Supreme Court’s decision in Erickson v. Pardus . . . put to rest any concern that Twombly signaled an end to notice pleading in the federal courts.”).
128 499 F.3d 663, 667 (7th Cir. 2007).
129 Id. at 664.
130 Id. at 664–66.
131 Id. at 668.
132 Id. at 667.
133 Id. (quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).

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not been replaced by a fact-pleading regime. Thus, in Judge Wood’s view, lack of plausibility under *Twombly* merely equated to a complaint that was “so sketchy” as to provide insufficient notice of the nature of the claim and the grounds upon which it rests. Because the appellant did not raise this issue on appeal, however, Judge Wood affirmed the district court on other grounds.

**EEOC v. Concentra Health Services, Inc.** is another interesting post-*Twombly* case; however, in *Concentra*, the complaint failed to meet the liberal notice pleading standard despite the Seventh Circuit’s narrow reading of *Twombly*. In *Concentra*, an employee had filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), alleging that Concentra fired him in retaliation for reporting two co-workers’ sexual affair. The EEOC subsequently filed suit against Concentra for retaliatory discharge in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. The district court dismissed the original complaint because it held that the employee’s report of the affair was not protected under Title VII. The EEOC subsequently filed an amended complaint, which was “markedly less detailed” and that did not include the specific facts contained in the employee’s report to the EEOC. The district court dismissed the amended complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted, and the...

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134 *Id.*

135 Judge Wood concluded as follows: “Taking *Erickson* and *Twombly* together, we understand the Court to be saying only that at some point the factual detail in a complaint may be so sketchy that the complaint does not provide the type of notice of the claim to which the defendant is entitled under Rule 8.” *Id.*

136 *Id.*

137 496 F.3d 773 (7th Cir. 2007).

138 *Id.* at 781.

139 *Id.* at 775.

140 *Id.*

141 *Id.*

142 *Id.*
EEOC appealed.\textsuperscript{143} The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed.\textsuperscript{144}

Judge Cudahy wrote the majority opinion and held that the complaint failed to provide the notice required under Rule 8(a)(2).\textsuperscript{145} Judge Cudahy read \textit{Twombly} “to impose two easy-to-clear hurdles.”\textsuperscript{146} The first hurdle is to meet \textit{Conley}’s requirement of giving the defendant fair notice of the claim and the grounds upon which it rests.\textsuperscript{147} The second hurdle is to plead factual allegations that bring the plaintiff’s claim beyond the “speculative” level to the level of “plausible.”\textsuperscript{148}

Applying this standard to the plaintiff’s complaint in \textit{Concentra}, Judge Cudahy addressed the second hurdle first.\textsuperscript{149} Surprisingly, Judge Cudahy suggested that the EEOC had not failed to state a plausible claim even with its barebones complaint.\textsuperscript{150} Instead, Judge Cudahy reasoned that plausibility was a low threshold.\textsuperscript{151} Referring to the facts of \textit{Erickson v. Pardus}, Judge Cudahy reasoned that the plaintiff’s retaliation claim seemed “no less plausible than that a prison doctor might improperly withhold desperately needed medication.”\textsuperscript{152} Thus, just like Judge Wood in \textit{Airborne},\textsuperscript{153} Judge Cudahy relied on \textit{Erickson v. Pardus} to support a narrow reading of \textit{Twombly}.\textsuperscript{154}

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\begin{itemize}
  \item\textsuperscript{143} \textit{Id.}
  \item\textsuperscript{144} \textit{Id.}
  \item\textsuperscript{145} \textit{Id.} at 781.
  \item\textsuperscript{146} \textit{Id.} at 776.
  \item\textsuperscript{147} \textit{Id.} (quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).
  \item\textsuperscript{148} \textit{Id.} (quoting \textit{Twombly}, 550 U.S. at 555).
  \item\textsuperscript{149} \textit{Id.} at 777.
  \item\textsuperscript{150} \textit{See id.} at 777–79. This was in part because “Concentra does not contend that the bare allegations of the amended complaints’ seventh paragraph fail to plausibly suggest a right to relief.” \textit{Id.} at 777.
  \item\textsuperscript{151} \textit{Id.} at 777 n.1.
  \item\textsuperscript{152} \textit{Id.; see also} Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 89–91 (2007).
  \item\textsuperscript{153} \textit{Airborne Beepers & Video v. AT&T Mobility}, 499 F.3d 663, 667 (7th Cir. 2007).
  \item\textsuperscript{154} \textit{Concentra}, 496 F.3d at 777 n.1.
\end{itemize}
Returning to the first hurdle, Judge Cudahy then wrote that a
complaint must contain “very minimal” factual detail to satisfy the
notice requirements of Rule 8(a)(2). Judge Cudahy held that the
EEOC’s complaint was too minimal to provide fair notice, however.
He pointed out that, after the EEOC’s original complaint had been
dismissed for failure to state a claim, the EEOC had merely deleted
information from its complaint to “disguise the nature of the claim
before the court.” Judge Cudahy wrote that this practice of
“obfuscation” was inconsistent with the principles of notice pleading,
and, therefore, the complaint was properly dismissed.

While the court’s holding in Concentra that the EEOC’s
complaint did not provide sufficient notice because it was too vague
and obfuscated seems correct, Concentra says a lot about the Seventh
Circuit’s view of plausibility following Twombly. Judge Cudahy
suggested that the EEOC’s barebones complaint stated a plausible
claim even though the complaint was too vague to provide fair
notice. This suggests that, even though Judge Cudahy saw the two
“hurdles” facing pleadings to be “easy to clear,” he may have
considered providing fair notice to be a higher hurdle than stating a

\[155 \text{Id. at 779 (quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)) (stating that the “classic verbal formulation” of Rule 8(a)(2)’s requirements is that the complaint “give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests”).}
\]
\[156 \text{Id. at 781.}
\]
\[157 \text{Id. at 780.}
\]
\[158 \text{Id. at 780–81.}
\]
\[159 \text{Id. at 780 (“The claim itself was set forth in less than a page and the critical details were contained in a single eight-line paragraph, the very paragraph targeted for excision in the amended complaint.”).}
\]
\[160 \text{Id. at 777 n.1.}
\]
\[161 \text{Id. at 781.}
\]
plausible claim. This is contrary to the widely held view that the Supreme Court raised the bar when it decided Twombly.

In one last post-Twombly, pre-Iqbal case, Judge Posner adhered to a fairly narrow reading of Twombly but held that it applied it to a complex case brought under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). The court’s holding in Limestone Development Corp. v. Village of Lemont, Illinois comports with the view—which was widely held prior to Iqbal—that Twombly’s holding applied only to complex cases. In Limestone, the plaintiff sued a number of defendants, including the village in which his property was located, the mayor of the village, and the local park district, for acting in concert to prevent the plaintiff from developing his property, which resulted in the sale of the property at a loss. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants’ coordinated conduct violated RICO. The district court dismissed the complaint for failure to state a claim, and the court of appeals affirmed.

Judge Posner reasoned that, although Twombly “must not be over-read,” the principle underlying its holding is that defendants “should not be forced to undergo costly discovery” unless a complaint shows “that the plaintiff has a substantial case.” Judge Posner held that this principle is applicable to a RICO case, which is complex like the antitrust case that was the subject of Twombly. Judge Posner held that dismissal of the complaint was proper because the plaintiff’s allegations were “threadbare” and contained no indication of “a

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162 See id. at 776–77, 777 n.1, 780–81.
163 See e.g., Swanson v. Citibank, 614 F.3d 400, 404 (7th Cir. 2010) (“[t]he question with which courts are still struggling is how much higher the Supreme Court meant to set the bar”).
164 Limestone Dev. Corp. v. Vill. of Lemont, Ill., 520 F.3d 797, 799 (7th Cir. 2008).
165 Id.
166 Id.
167 Id. at 802–05.
168 Id. at 802–03.
169 Id. at 803.
structure of any kind,” which is necessary to state a claim under RICO.\textsuperscript{170}

C. Seventh Circuit Cases Following Iqbal

After the Supreme Court held in \textit{Ashcroft v. Iqbal} that \textit{Twombly}’s plausibility requirement applies “to all civil actions,”\textsuperscript{171} one would imagine that courts would stop reading \textit{Twombly} narrowly. However, in \textit{Smith v. Duffey}, one of the first Seventh Circuit cases decided following \textit{Iqbal}, Judge Posner continued to take a narrow view of \textit{Twombly} and declined to apply either \textit{Twombly} or \textit{Iqbal} to the facts of the case.\textsuperscript{172} In \textit{Smith}, the plaintiff sued his former employer for fraud in connection with cancellation of stock options in the employer’s Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization.\textsuperscript{173} Prior to his employer’s bankruptcy, the plaintiff had signed a termination agreement and received a $1.4 million severance.\textsuperscript{174} After he discovered that his stock options were extinguished in the reorganization, the employee sued.\textsuperscript{175} He alleged that, had the defendants told him that his stock options were to be extinguished in the bankruptcy, he would have demanded a higher severance.\textsuperscript{176} The district court dismissed the complaint for failure to state a claim, and the court of appeals affirmed.\textsuperscript{177}

Writing for the majority, Judge Posner held that the plaintiff had not stated a claim for fraud where he was in a weak bargaining position and where it would have been highly unlikely that he could have demanded a higher severance in exchange for his stock

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item Id. at 803–05.
\item See Smith v. Duffey, 576 F.3d 336, 340 (7th Cir. 2009) (“So maybe neither \textit{Bell Atlantic} nor \textit{Iqbal} governs here. It doesn’t matter.”).
\item Id. at 336–37.
\item Id.
\item Id. at 337.
\item Id.
\item Id. at 336, 339.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
options. Judge Posner reasoned that the stock options were valueless at the time the plaintiff received his severance and that any reasonable businessperson would have known this. Judge Posner did not rely on *Twombly* or *Iqbal*, but instead reasoned that it was apparent from the plaintiff’s complaint and arguments alone “that his case has no merit.”

Even if the inadequacy of the plaintiff’s complaint was apparent, *Smith* is significant because of Judge Posner’s proposed narrow reading of *Twombly* and *Iqbal*. In declining to apply either *Twombly* or *Iqbal* to the facts of *Smith*, Judge Posner suggested that *Twombly* was limited to complex litigation cases and that *Iqbal* was limited to cases in which the defendant had pleaded a defense of official immunity. This reading is consistent with the court’s trend pre-*Iqbal* of reading *Twombly* narrowly.

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178 *Id.* at 338–39.
179 *Id.*
180 *Id.* at 339–40.
181 See, e.g., Boroff v. Alza Corp., 685 F. Supp. 2d 704, 707 (N.D. Ohio 2010) (citing *Smith*, 576 F.3d at 339–40) (“Questions as to the scope of the *Iqbal* and *Twombly* pleading standards have generated much discussion among lawyers and judges of late. . . . Judge Posner’s proposed (narrow) reading of *Iqbal* and *Twombly* holds obvious appeal to lawyers and judges familiar with the venerable *Conley* pleading standard. But it cannot be reconciled with the clear statement in *Iqbal* that the *Twombly* standard applies to ‘all civil actions’”).
182 *Smith*, 576 F.3d at 339–340 (“In our initial thinking about the case, however, we were reluctant to endorse the district court’s citation of the Supreme Court’s decision in [*Twombly*], fast becoming the citation du jour in Rule 12(b)(6) cases, as authority for the dismissal of this suit. The Court held that in complex litigation . . . the defendant is not to be put to the cost of pretrial discovery . . . unless the complaint says enough about the case to permit an inference that it may have real merit. The present case, however, is not complex.”).
183 *Id.* at 340 (noting that *Iqbal* had extended the holding of *Twombly* to all civil cases, but that, nonetheless, “*Iqbal* is special in its own way, because the defendants had pleaded a defense of official immunity and the Court said that the promise of minimally intrusive discovery ‘provides especially cold comfort in this pleading context’”) (emphasis in original).
By the time the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit decided *Cooney v. Rossiter*, Judge Posner had become slightly more willing to rely upon *Twombly* and *Iqbal*. In *Cooney*, after the plaintiff lost custody of her two children in a state court child custody proceeding, she brought a § 1983 action pro se against the state court judge who presided over the proceeding, against the court-appointed children’s representative, and against the court-appointed children’s psychiatrist. During the child custody proceeding, the state court judge had found that the plaintiff suffered from Munchausen syndrome by proxy, which is a disorder in which “an individual produces or feigns physical or emotional symptoms in another person under his or her care.” Based upon this finding, the judge had granted custody to the children’s father. In her subsequent federal case, the mother alleged that the defendants had conspired together to deprive her of numerous constitutional rights. The district court dismissed the complaint for failure to state a claim, and the plaintiff appealed.

Judge Posner wrote for the court and affirmed the district court’s dismissal of the complaint. In reaching his holding, Judge Posner took a slightly less narrow reading of *Twombly* and *Iqbal* than he had in *Smith v. Duffey*. However, even though Judge Posner acknowledged that *Iqbal* extended *Twombly*’s plausibility requirement

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184 583 F.3d 967 (7th Cir. 2009).
185 See id. at 971 (applying *Twombly* and *Iqbal* to a complaint alleging civil conspiracy).
186 Id. at 969.
187 Id.
188 Id.
189 Id. at 970.
190 Id. at 969.
191 Id. at 972.
192 Compare *Smith v. Duffey*, 576 F.3d 336, 340 (7th Cir. 2009) (limiting *Twombly* to complex cases and *Iqbal* to cases involving the defense of official immunity), *with Cooney*, 583 F.3d at 971 (holding that the decision whether to apply *Twombly* and *Iqbal* “is relative to the circumstances” and is not strictly limited to those two situations).
“to litigation in general,” he did not take this to mean that the same level of plausibility applies to all civil cases. Instead, Judge Posner reasoned that “the height of the pleading requirement is relative to the circumstances.”

Under the circumstances of Cooney, Judge Posner felt that a high standard of plausibility was warranted. Judge Posner saw Cooney as a case in which a “paranoid pro se” alleged that the parties involved in a contentious child custody battle were guilty of a “vast [and] encompassing conspiracy.” Judge Posner held that, under these circumstances, the complaint did not meet the requisite level of plausibility and, therefore, was properly dismissed.

Finally, in Brooks v. Ross, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit continued to take a fairly narrow reading of Twombly and Iqbal but affirmed the district court’s dismissal of a complaint. In Brooks, the plaintiff brought a § 1983 action against members of the Illinois Prison Review Board (PRB) and other state officials for malicious prosecution, civil conspiracy, and other claims. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants had conspired to indict him on charges of official misconduct and wire fraud in connection with a 2002 PRB hearing, of which the plaintiff was later acquitted. The district court dismissed the complaint for failure to state a claim, and the court of appeals affirmed.

The opinion that Judge Diane Wood wrote for the court in Brooks was reminiscent of her pre-Iqbal opinions. Judge Wood held that the plaintiff’s allegations of conspiracy and malicious prosecution did not

193 Cooney, 583 F.3d at 971.
194 Id.
195 Id.
196 Id.
197 Id.
198 Id. at 972.
199 578 F.3d 574 (7th Cir. 2009).
200 Id. at 577–78.
201 Id.
202 Id. at 578, 582.
state a claim upon which relief could be granted. In reaching this holding, Judge Wood reasoned that the allegations were too conclusory and formulaic to give the defendants fair notice of the plaintiff’s claims and the grounds upon which they rested. Judge Wood’s emphasis on the notice pleading aspect of *Twombly* and *Iqbal* was similar to her approach in prior cases in which she interpreted *Twombly*’s plausibility requirement to mean that some allegations may be “so sketchy or implausible” that they fail to give sufficient notice.

III. THE DEBATE HEATS UP: *SWANSON V. CITIBANK*

Until recently, the differing interpretations of *Twombly* and *Iqbal* espoused by the judges on the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit had not directly clashed. But that changed in *Swanson v. Citibank*, where the plaintiff sued Citibank, a real estate appraisal company, and the appraisal company’s employee for discrimination in violation of the Fair Housing Act after Citibank denied her application for a home-equity loan. The pro se plaintiff alleged that the defendants had discriminated against her on the basis of race by under-appraising her home for the purpose of denying her loan application. The district court granted the defendants’ Rule 12(b)(6)
motion to dismiss, and the court of appeals reversed. The court of appeals held that, under Twombly and Iqbal, the plaintiff’s complaint sufficiently stated a plausible claim upon which relief could be granted.

Judge Diane Wood wrote for the majority in Swanson and read Twombly and Iqbal very liberally. Although Judge Wood’s reading of Twombly and Iqbal did not change significantly from prior cases, she stated her position more strongly than she had before. First, Judge Wood began by acknowledging that courts are still struggling to determine “how much higher the Supreme Court meant to set the bar” when it decided Twombly and Iqbal. She then repeated her oft-stated position that, following the trio of Twombly, Erickson, and Iqbal, notice pleading is still the applicable standard in federal courts. Next, she reasoned that notice pleading “is the light in which” Twombly and Iqbal’s plausibility requirement must be read. Judge Wood held that, reading Twombly and Iqbal in this light, a complaint must only include sufficient factual detail “to present a story that holds together.” Judge Wood explained that, in assessing this, judges should ask themselves “could these things have happened, not did they happen.”

Judge Wood further supported her liberal reading of Twombly and Iqbal by reasoning that “[t]he Supreme Court’s explicit decision to reaffirm the validity of Swierkiewicz v. Sorema, which was cited with approval in Twombly, indicates that in many straightforward cases, it will not be any more difficult today for a plaintiff to meet [the

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209 Id. at 402, 407.
210 Id. at 402–07. The court affirmed the district court’s dismissal of the plaintiff’s common-law fraud claims because her complaint failed to plead facts with the particularity required under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9. Id. at 406.
211 See id. at 402–07.
212 Id. at 403 (citations omitted).
213 Id. at 404.
214 Id.
215 Id.
216 Id.

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requirements of notice pleading] . . . than it was before the Court’s recent decisions.”217 This may not be true in complex cases, Judge Wood acknowledged, because complex cases “require more detail, both to give the opposing party notice of what the case is all about and to show how, in the plaintiff’s mind at least, the dots should be connected.”218

Applying her liberal reading of Twombly and Iqbal to the facts of Swanson, Judge Wood held that the plaintiff’s complaint was sufficiently detailed.219 Judge Wood reasoned that the plaintiff’s complaint, which identified the type of discrimination, who was responsible for it, and when it occurred, included all it needed to give the defendants fair notice of the claim and, thus, to survive a motion to dismiss.220

In dissent, Judge Richard Posner criticized the majority’s reading of Twombly and Iqbal and, in a departure from prior cases, advocated for a broader application of Twombly and Iqbal.221 Instead of following the narrow reading of Iqbal that he formulated in Smith v. Duffy222 and promulgated in Cooney v. Rossiter,223 Judge Posner seemed to agree this time that Iqbal was not limited to cases involving the defense of qualified immunity, reasoning that the language of the Iqbal opinion suggests that Iqbal was “a strong case for application of the Twombly standard, rather than . . . the only type of discrimination case to which the standard applies.”224

Next, Judge Posner criticized the majority’s liberal reading of Twombly and Iqbal. Judge Posner wrote that the majority’s reading suggests “that discrimination cases are outside the scope of Iqbal,

217 Id. (citations omitted)
218 Id. at 405.
219 Id.
220 Id.
221 Id. at 407–12 (Posner, J., dissenting).
222 576 F.3d 336, 340 (7th Cir. 2009).
223 583 F.3d 967, 971 (7th Cir. 2009).
224 Swanson, 614 F.3d at 407 (Posner, J., dissenting).
Judge Posner pointed out that the majority’s opinion distinguished between simple discrimination cases, of which the majority required minimal allegations to survive a motion to dismiss, and complex cases, of which the majority required more detailed allegations. Judge Posner agreed that requiring more detail for the complex cases made sense, because Twombly itself was a complex case. But Judge Posner suggested that it was illogical to lower the bar for even straightforward discrimination claims, because Iqbal was a discrimination case, and it “was not especially complex.”

Judge Posner went on to offer his own interpretation of Twombly and Iqbal’s plausibility requirement. He read Twombly and Iqbal to mean that a complaint must contain sufficient allegations to defeat any “obvious alternative explanation” for the plaintiff’s injury. In this case, Judge Posner saw error to be an obvious alternative explanation for the defendant’s denial of the plaintiff’s loan application. He reasoned that “errors in appraising houses are common because ‘real estate appraisal is not an exact science.’” Therefore, Judge Posner concluded that the allegation of discrimination was not plausible and that the district court’s dismissal should have been affirmed.

Based on Judge Posner’s dissent in Swanson, it is clear that his interpretation of Twombly and Iqbal’s plausibility requirement has continued to evolve. In Smith v. Duffy, Judge Posner seemed unwilling to apply Iqbal outside of the qualified immunity context at all. In Cooney v. Rossiter, Judge Posner held that a heightened plausibility

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225 Id.
226 Id.
227 Id. at 407–08.
228 Id. at 408.
229 Id. (quoting Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1951–52).
230 Id. at 408–09.
231 Id. at 408 (quoting Latimore v. Citibank Fed. Sav. Bank, 151 F.3d 712, 715 (7th Cir. 1998)).
232 Id. at 407–12.
233 576 F.3d 336, 340 (7th Cir. 2009).
standard made sense in the case of a “paranoid pro se” whose lawsuit threatened multiple defendants with costly discovery. But in Swanson, Judge Posner’s dissent suggested that a heightened plausibility requirement should be imposed in even the simplest of discrimination cases. No longer is Judge Posner advocating for a narrow reading of Twombly and Iqbal. Instead, the reading that Judge Posner advocates in Swanson is reminiscent of the “robust gatekeeping regime” that Professors Clermont and Yeazell warn us about—if the plaintiff’s complaint does not contain sufficient factual allegations to override any other natural, legal explanation for the plaintiff’s injury, the complaint will be dismissed and the gates closed.

IV. SETTLING THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT’S DEBATE OVER THE PLAUSIBILITY REQUIREMENT

In 1928, Judge Charles E. Clark said that “[i]n pleading, an eternal dilemma presents itself: How shall we make procedural rules definite enough to work and yet flexible enough to do justice?” Judge Clark’s observation has stood the test of time, because the United States Supreme Court is clearly still grappling with that dilemma. In 2007, the Supreme Court thought that the standard for pleading had become too flexible, because in Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, it raised the bar by jettisoning Conley v. Gibson’s “no set of facts” language and replacing it with a heightened plausibility requirement. But, as Seventh Circuit Judge Diane Wood recently pointed out in Swanson v. Citibank, “courts are still struggling [with]
how much higher the Supreme Court meant to set the bar.242 According to Judge Wood’s majority opinion in Swanson, the Court did not raise the bar very much.243 According to Judge Richard Posner’s dissent in the same case, however, the Court raised the bar significantly.244 Which view is a better one—the one that gives pleading rules more bite, or the one that keeps them flexible? Put another way, should federal courts keep the gates relatively wide open, or should they lock them up?

A. The Two Competing Interpretations: Judge Wood’s “Could this Have Happened?” View Versus Judge Posner’s “Obvious Alternative Explanation” View

The disagreement between the majority and dissenting opinions in Swanson v. Citibank can be characterized as a debate over which one of two views should prevail. One view, adopted by Judge Wood in Swanson, interprets Twombly and Iqbal’s plausibility requirement to mean that the allegations contained in a complaint must set forth a scenario that could have happened (i.e., the claim to relief is plausible because the scenario alleged in the complaint could have occurred).245 The other view, adopted by Judge Posner in his dissent in Swanson, interprets Twombly and Iqbal’s plausibility requirement to mean that a complaint’s allegations must contain sufficient factual detail to override any “obvious alternative explanation” for the defendant’s conduct (i.e., the claim to relief is plausible because there is not a more

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242 Swanson, 614 F.3d at 403.
243 See id. at 404 (“As we understand it, the Court is saying that the plaintiff must give enough details about the subject-matter of the case to present a story that holds together.”).
244 See id. at 408 (Posner, J., dissenting) (“The Supreme Court would consider error the plausible inference in this case, rather than discrimination, for it said in Iqbal that ‘as between that ‘obvious alternative explanation’ for the [injury of which the plaintiff is complaining] and the purposeful, invidious discrimination [the plaintiff] asks us to infer, discrimination is not a plausible conclusion.’”).
245 Id. at 404.
natural, lawful explanation for the plaintiff’s injury). Thus, the central debate concerns whether Judge Wood’s “could this have happened?” view or Judge Posner’s “obvious alternative explanation” view should prevail.

Providing a framework that helps to harmonize these competing views, Professor Allan Ides has broken down the principles underlying Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) into three separate requirements. The first principle, “transactional sufficiency,” is the idea that a complaint must include sufficient factual detail to move the claim beyond an “abstract assertion of a right” to a claim that is “premised on an actual, identifiable event.” The second principle, “procedural sufficiency,” is the idea that a complaint should include sufficient factual detail to give the opposing party fair notice of the claim and the grounds upon which it rests (this is Conley v. Gibson’s notice requirement). The third and final principle, “substantive sufficiency,” is the idea that the complaint’s factual allegations should be sufficient to give rise to a recognized legal claim.

Using Ides’s framework, Judge Diane Wood’s “could this have happened?” view and Judge Richard Posner’s “obvious alternative explanation” view differ significantly in the level of emphasis that they place on “transactional sufficiency,” “procedural sufficiency,” and “substantive sufficiency.” Judge Wood’s view emphasizes “transactional sufficiency” and “procedural sufficiency.” When Judge Wood writes that Twombly and Iqbal’s plausibility requirement means that a complaint must provide enough factual detail “to present a story that holds together,” she asks for a minimal indication that the complaint’s claim to relief is “premised on an actual, identifiable

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246 Id. at 408 (Posner, J., dissenting).
248 Id.
249 Id.
250 Id.
251 Swanson, 614 F.3d at 404.
event.”252 Under this approach, if it appears from the complaint’s factual allegations that the underlying event could have happened, then the complaint is sufficient.253

But Judge Wood’s view of the requisite “transactional sufficiency” must be interpreted in light of Twombly and Iqbal’s holdings. Although the Court in Iqbal said that the “plausibility standard is not akin to a ‘probability requirement,’”254 and although the Court in Twombly said that “a well-pleaded complaint may proceed even if it strikes a savvy judge that actual proof of those facts is improbable”255—both of which support Judge Wood’s liberal reading of the cases—the Court in Iqbal went on to say that plausibility “asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.”256 So, in order to read Judge Wood’s majority opinion in harmony with Twombly and Iqbal, one must read it as requiring more than sheer possibility. One must read her inquiry—“could this have happened?”—as referring to the line that divides sheer possibility from plausibility. Judge Wood premised her holding in Swanson by stating that “[i]t is by now well established that a plaintiff must do better than putting a few words on paper that, in the hands of an imaginative reader, might suggest that something has happened to her that might be redressed by the law.”257 Thus, we can interpret Judge Wood as equating the term “might” with sheer plausibility, which is insufficient to state a plausible claim, and equating the term “could” with plausibility, which is sufficient.

Additionally, as mentioned several times already, Judge Wood’s reading of Twombly and Iqbal places much emphasis on the principle of “procedural sufficiency.” In nearly every one of her post-Twombly cases, Judge Wood has focused her interpretation of “plausibility” on whether the plaintiff’s complaint provides sufficient factual detail to

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252 Ides, supra note 247, at 607.
253 Swanson, 614 F.3d at 404.
256 Id.
257 Swanson, 614 F.3d at 403.
give the defendant fair notice of the claim and the grounds upon which it rests.258

Judge Posner’s “obvious alternative explanation” view, on the other hand, focuses more on “substantive sufficiency” than “transactional sufficiency” or “procedural sufficiency.” For example, Judge Posner described his view of the line dividing sheer possibility and plausibility this way:

In statistics the range of probabilities is from 0 to 1, and therefore encompasses “sheer possibility” along with “plausibility.” It seems . . . what the Court was driving at was that even if the district judge doesn’t think a plaintiff’s case is more likely than not to be a winner (that is, doesn’t think p > .5), as long as it is substantially justified that’s enough to avert dismissal.259

But what does Judge Posner mean by “substantially justified”? We must read this in context with his view that Twombly and Iqbal require courts to dismiss as implausible any claim to relief that is based upon an injury that has an “obvious alternative explanation.”260 So, in Judge Posner’s view, it is not sufficient for a complaint to merely give an indication that the plaintiff’s claim is “premised on an actual, identifiable event” or to give the defendant notice of the claim and the grounds upon which it rests.261 Instead, the complaint’s factual allegations must be sufficiently detailed to override any more natural, 258 See Airborne Beepers & Video v. AT&T Mobility, 499 F.3d 663, 667 (7th Cir. 2007) (“Taking Erickson and Twombly together, we understand the Court to be saying only that at some point the factual detail in a complaint may be so sketchy that the complaint does not provide the type of notice of the claim to which the defendant is entitled under Rule 8.”); see also Doss v. Clearwater Title Co., 551 F.3d 634, 639 (7th Cir. 2008) (“The Supreme Court’s decision in Erickson v. Pardus . . . put to rest any concern that Twombly signaled an end to notice pleading in the federal courts.”).
259 Swanson, 614 F.3d at 411 (Posner, J., dissenting).
260 See id. at 408.
261 See Ides, supra note 247, at 607.
legal explanation for the plaintiff’s injury. Because a plaintiff’s injury that has an obvious natural explanation that does not involve wrongful conduct would not give rise to a recognized legal claim, one can see that Judge Posner’s “obvious alternative explanation” view places most of its emphasis on “substantive sufficiency.” Notably, Judge Wood directly disagreed with Judge Posner’s emphasis on heightened substantive sufficiency: She wrote that plausibility “does not imply that the district court should decide whose version to believe, or which version is more likely than not.”

B. The Problem with “Judicial Experience and Common Sense”

Professor Suja A. Thomas has argued that, following Twombly and Iqbal, the Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss has become the “new summary judgment motion.” Professor Thomas bases her argument, in part, on judges’ tendency following Twombly and Iqbal to rely on their own opinions of the sufficiency of the evidence to decide motions to dismiss. The language from Iqbal that courts must look to their “judicial experience and common sense” to decide a motion to dismiss encourages judges to look beyond allegations of a complaint to decide whether the claim is plausible. This practice, which is apparent in Judge Posner’s dissent in Swanson, is problematic because it tends to transform a motion to dismiss into a

262 Swanson, 614 F.3d at 408.
263 See Ides, supra note 247, at 607. Substantive sufficiency requires that the complaint “allege facts sufficient to show that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Id.
264 Swanson, 614 F.3d at 404.
265 Thomas, supra note 19, at 17.
266 Id. at 31, 41.
267 Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1950.
268 Thomas, supra note 19, at 31 (“This language in Iqbal seems to permit judges to use their own opinions to assess the sufficiency of facts to decide motions to dismiss similar to what we see judges do in deciding summary judgment.”).
motion for summary judgment, thus giving judges too much power over the parties at an early stage in the litigation.270

1. Comparison of Rule 12(b)(6) and Rule 56

On their faces, the standards for a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss and for a Rule 56 motion for summary judgment are very different.271 Rule 12(b)(6) provides that a court may dismiss a complaint on motion for “failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.”272 Rule 56 provides that summary judgment “should be rendered if . . . there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and . . . the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.”273 Rule 12(b)(6) focuses on defects on the face of a pleading, while Rule 56 focuses on the lack of disputed material facts underlying a controversy.274

Judges are also to consider different things when deciding the motions.275 Traditionally, when deciding a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, judges are to look only to the allegations contained within the four corners of the complaint.276 The court is to assume as true all well-pleaded facts, although not legal conclusions,277 and then to

270 Thomas, supra note 19, at 31.
271 Id. at 28.
272 FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6).
273 FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c)(2).
274 FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6); FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c)(2).
275 Thomas, supra note 19, at 28.
276 Karagiannis v. Allcare Dental Mgmt., LLC, No. 10-2085, 2010 WL 3724767, at *1 (C.D. Ill. Aug. 26, 2010) (citing Venture Assocs. Corp. v. Zenith Data Sys. Corp., 987 F.2d 429, 431 (7th Cir. 1993)) (“When considering a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, the Court is limited to the allegations contained in the pleadings.”); see also FED. R. CIV. P. 12(d) (“If, on a motion under Rule 12(b)(6) or 12(c), matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded by the court, the motion must be treated as one for summary judgment under Rule 56.”).
277 Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949–50 (2009) (quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)) (holding that, “[a]lthough for the purposes of a motion to dismiss we must take all of the factual allegations in the complaint as true, we ‘are not bound to accept as true a legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation’”).
determine if those facts “state a claim upon which relief can be granted.”278 If the parties present facts outside of the pleadings in support of or in opposition to a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, the court is to treat the motion as one for summary judgment.279

When deciding a motion for summary judgment under Rule 56, on the other hand, a court is to look to “the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on file, and any affidavits.”280 Judges are not limited to the four corners of the complaint but are to examine all of the evidence that has been developed through discovery.281 If these materials reveal a “genuine issue of material fact,” then summary judgment is improper.282 A genuine issue of material fact exists “if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.”283

2. Convergence of Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Summary Judgment

Professor Thomas argues that Twombly and Iqbal threaten to convert the Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss into the new motion for summary judgment.284 She provides three similarities between the motion to dismiss following Twombly and Iqbal and the motion for summary judgment.285 First, following Twombly and Iqbal, a complaint must state a claim that is plausible,286 which is also a standard that the Supreme Court has used in deciding summary

278 FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6).
279 FED. R. CIV. P. 12(d).
280 FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c)(2).
281 Id.
282 Id.
284 Thomas, supra note 19, at 17.
285 Id. at 29–31.
judgment motions.287 Professor Thomas points out that, in *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, the Supreme Court cited one of its seminal summary judgment opinions, *Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*,288 as support for its new plausibility requirement.289 In *Matsushita*, the Supreme Court held, in part, that summary judgment was proper and that there was no genuine issue of material fact concerning the plaintiff’s allegations of antitrust conspiracy where it was “equally plausible” based on the evidence presented that the defendants’ conduct was entirely legal.290

The second similarity is that judges tend to draw inferences in favor of both the moving and the non-moving parties when deciding both motions to dismiss and motions for summary judgment.291 Professor Thomas points to the Court’s decision in *Matsushita*, in which it held that, although a court must view “the inferences to be drawn from the underlying facts... in the light most favorable” to the non-moving party, it must view these inferences “in light of the competing inferences.”292 Professor Thomas also points to the Court’s decisions in *Twombly* and *Iqbal*, in which the Court drew inferences in favor of the parties moving for dismissal as well as the non-moving parties.293 In *Twombly*, the Court drew the inference in favor of the moving party that the defendants’ conduct was consistent with uncoordinated monopolistic behavior.294 In *Iqbal*, the Court drew the inference in favor of the moving party that the defendants’ policy of arresting Arab-Americans was consistent with a “nondiscriminatory intent” to detain aliens who were illegally in the United States and

288 475 U.S. 574.
289 Thomas, *supra* note 19, at 25 (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 561 n.7).
290 *Id.* at 20 (citing *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 588).
291 *Id.* at 30.
292 *Id.* at 20 (quoting *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 587–88).
294 See 550 U.S. at 568–70.
who had potential connections to the September 11 terrorist attacks.\textsuperscript{295} The Court in \textit{Iqbal} held that judges must use their “judicial experience and common sense” to draw these inferences and that a claim is plausible only when “the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”\textsuperscript{296}

The third similarity between the motion to dismiss following \textit{Twombly} and \textit{Iqbal} and the motion for summary judgment is judges’ reliance on their own opinions of the sufficiency of the evidence to decide the motions.\textsuperscript{297} Professor Thomas argues that judges deciding motions for summary judgment rely on their own opinions of the sufficiency of the evidence—judges use phrases like “a reasonable jury could find” but nonetheless often disagree over whether summary judgment is proper.\textsuperscript{298} Regarding motions to dismiss, on the other hand, the Supreme Court in \textit{Iqbal} expressly stated that judges are to rely on their “judicial experience and common sense” to decide such motions.\textsuperscript{299} Professor Thomas quotes one commentator who criticized this language because “it obviously licenses highly subjective judgments . . . [t]his is a blank check for federal judges to get rid of cases they disfavor.”\textsuperscript{300} As discussed below, the invitation for judges to look to their “judicial experience and common sense” to decide motions to dismiss gives them too much power over parties at an early stage in litigation.\textsuperscript{301}

\textsuperscript{295} See 129 S. Ct. at 1951.
\textsuperscript{296} Thomas, \textit{supra} note 19, at 27 (quoting \textit{Iqbal}, 129 S. Ct. at 1949–50).
\textsuperscript{297} \textit{Id.} at 31.
\textsuperscript{298} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{299} \textit{Iqbal}, 129 S. Ct. at 1950.
\textsuperscript{301} \textit{Id.} at 41.
3. The Problem with Converting the Motion to Dismiss into a Motion for Summary Judgment

As Professor Thomas argues, one important problem with converting the motion to dismiss into the “new summary judgment motion”302 is that the parties have not had the opportunity to develop evidence through discovery at the motion-to-dismiss stage.303 A judge deciding a motion for summary judgment examines all of the evidence that the parties have uncovered through discovery to determine whether there are any genuine issues of material fact and whether a “reasonable jury” could find for the non-movant.304 At this stage, the parties have had the opportunity to develop evidence through discovery and to present it to the judge in a persuasive manner.305

At the motion-to-dismiss stage, on the other hand, the parties have not had the opportunity to develop evidence through discovery.306 The judge is limited to those factual allegations contained in the complaint.307 Asking a judge to determine whether those factual allegations present a plausible claim is akin to asking the judge to decide whether the evidence before him on a motion for summary judgment presents a genuine issue of material fact, but without the benefit of having fully-developed evidence before him.308 Therefore, when a judge is permitted to look to his or her “judicial experience and common sense” to determine plausibility, the judge is given great power over the parties.309 The judge is granted the power to draw inferences in favor of the defendant moving for dismissal based upon his or her opinion of the sufficiency of the scant allegations in the

302 Id. at 17.
303 Id. at 41.
305 Thomas, supra note 19, at 41.
306 Id.
307 Id.
308 Id.
309 Id.
complaint. The risk is that judges will dismiss cases that would have been plausible had the parties had the opportunity to develop evidence through discovery and present it to the judge.

C. An Argument for Judge Wood’s Interpretation of the Plausibility Requirement

Analyzing the majority and dissenting opinions in Swanson using Professor Thomas’s “new summary judgment motion” argument and Professor Ides’s Rule 8(a)(2) framework leads to two conclusions. First, Judge Posner’s “obvious alternative explanation” view of Twombly and Iqbal’s plausibility requirement gives judges too much power to rely on their own opinions of what is plausible and focuses too heavily on determinations of substantive sufficiency at the motion-to-dismiss stage. Second, Judge Wood’s “could this have happened” view is better because it limits a court’s power to draw inferences in favor of the moving party and requires only a minimal, yet appropriate, amount of transactional and substantive sufficiency at the motion-to-dismiss stage.

1. Judge Posner’s Interpretation Gives Judges Too Much Power over Parties at the Motion-to-Dismiss Stage

Judge Posner’s interpretation of Twombly and Iqbal’s plausibility requirement places too much power in the hands of judges when deciding motions to dismiss. In his dissent in Swanson, Judge Posner did exactly what Professor Thomas warns us about: He delved into an extensive discussion of matters beyond the allegations of the complaint to conclude that the plaintiff’s claim of discrimination was not plausible. Judge Posner looked to the frequency of errors in real estate appraisals and to the difficulty of obtaining credit as a result of

\[310\] Id. at 29–31, 41.
\[311\] Id. at 39.
\[312\] See Swanson v. Citibank, 614 F.3d 400, 408–09 (7th Cir. 2010) (Posner, J., dissenting).
the housing crisis. These are considerations that went beyond the complaint’s allegations and that would have been more properly considered in deciding a motion for summary judgment than a motion to dismiss.

Judge Posner also drew inferences in favor of the defendants moving for dismissal in *Swanson*. Although Judge Posner agreed that the court must assume to be true the plaintiff’s allegation that the defendants’ low appraisal of her home was a mistake, he immediately countered that assumption by drawing an inference in favor of the defendants. Judge Posner wrote that, although “[w]e must assume that the appraisal was a mistake, and the house is worth considerably more, . . . errors in appraising a house are common because ‘real estate is not an exact science,’” But why is error the more obvious inference in this case? Why does error so strongly outweigh discrimination as a plausible explanation for the defendants’ low appraisal of Gloria Swanson’s home? Judge Posner says that “real estate appraisal is not an exact science,” but does that necessarily mean that it is implausible that a real estate appraiser could discriminate on the basis of race? Did Gloria Swanson’s complaint present only a “sheer possibility” of racial discrimination because “real estate appraisal is not an exact science”? Judge Posner ignored these questions and, without explanation, jumped to the conclusion that “[t]he Supreme Court would consider error the plausible inference in this case, rather than discrimination.” But why was error conclusively more plausible than discrimination?

The problem with Judge Posner’s approach is that it gives a judge too much power to look to his or her “judicial experience and common sense” to decide a motion to dismiss. The judge’s experience and

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313 *Id.*
315 *Swanson*, 614 F.3d at 408.
316 *Id.* (quoting Latimore v. Citibank Fed. Sav. Bank, 151 F.3d 712, 715 (7th Cir. 1998)).
317 *Id.*
318 *Id.*
common sense should be sources for an objective standard, not sources for extrajudicial facts or considerations upon which to base inferences of plausibility. In *Swanson*, Judge Posner went beyond the allegations of the complaint to look toward the frequency of error in real estate appraisals and the difficulty of obtaining credit following the housing crisis. But the parties had not had the opportunity to conduct discovery or to present evidence that would counter Judge Posner’s findings. At this early motion-to-dismiss stage, the parties would have been powerless to counter Judge Posner’s conclusion that error was a more plausible inference than discrimination.

2. Judge Wood’s Interpretation of the Plausibility Requirement Requires the Appropriate Level of Transactional and Substantive Sufficiency

Judge Wood’s interpretation of *Twombly* and *Iqbal*’s plausibility requirement, on the other hand, exhibits restraint and is fairer to the parties at the early motion-to-dismiss stage. Under Judge Wood’s approach, a court is not to “draw on its judicial experience and common sense” such that it draws inferences in favor of the movant based upon considerations beyond the allegations of the complaint. In fact, Judge Wood warned against this: “‘Plausibility’ in this context does not imply that the district court should decide whose version to believe, or which version is more likely than not.” Judge Wood also warned against granting a motion to dismiss based solely upon inferences favoring the movant: “[I]t is not necessary to stack up inferences side by side and allow the case to go forward only if the plaintiff’s inferences seem more compelling than the opposing inferences.” Instead, Judge Wood directed courts to draw on their “judicial experience and common sense” only to ask if the plaintiff has

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319 *See* Thomas, *supra* note 19, at 31, 41.
320 *See* Swanson, 614 F.3d at 408–09.
321 *See id.* at 402–07.
322 *Id.* at 404.
323 *Id.*
given “enough details about the subject-matter of the case to present a story that holds together.”\textsuperscript{324} The central question for Judge Wood is “\textit{could} these things have happened?”\textsuperscript{325} In answering this question, there is no room for judges to look towards facts or considerations beyond the complaint to draw inferences in favor of the defendant; a judge assessing whether a complaint’s “story” \textit{could} have happened will not respond with discussions of the frequency of errors in real estate appraisals or the difficulty of obtaining credit in a bad housing market. Instead, the judge will look solely to the factual allegations contained in the complaint and ask whether, based upon his or her experience and common sense, there is enough to present a plausible claim of discrimination—is there enough to present a story of discrimination that “holds together”? Is there more than a “sheer possibility” of discrimination?

**CONCLUSION**

Judge Diane Wood’s majority opinion in \textit{Swanson v. Citibank} provides a fair approach to interpreting and applying \textit{Twombly} and \textit{Iqbal}’s plausibility requirement. It is consistent with the traditional function of pleadings in the federal courts, which is to provide “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief”\textsuperscript{326} and to “give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.”\textsuperscript{327} After all, the Supreme Court’s trio of \textit{Twombly}, \textit{Erickson}, and \textit{Iqbal} did not “cast any doubt on the validity of Rule 8.”\textsuperscript{328} The approach for which Judge Posner advocated in his dissent, on the other hand, would give judges too much power over the parties at a very early stage in litigation.\textsuperscript{329} By

\textsuperscript{324}Id.
\textsuperscript{325}Id.
\textsuperscript{326}FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2).
\textsuperscript{328}Swanson, 614 F.3d at 403.
\textsuperscript{329}See Thomas, supra note 19, at 41.
permitting judges to look to their “judicial experience and common sense” for facts and considerations that support inferences that favor the party moving for dismissal, Judge Posner’s approach would become the “robust gatekeeping regime” that scholars have warned against. Judge Wood’s inquiry into “could this have happened?” and “does the story hold together?” provides an approach to pleadings that is “definite enough to work and yet flexible enough to do justice.”

330 See Clermont & Yeazell, supra note 22, at 823.
331 See CLARK, supra note 35, at vii.