JS 44 (Rev 12/12)

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

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 do	ocket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCT	TIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF	FTHISFO	RM.)			
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Melinda Mehigan and Fonda Kubiak				DEFENDANT Ascena Retail G		nd Tween Brand	ds, Inc.
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) (c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) William Pietragallo and Kevin Raphael, Pietragallo Gordon Alfano			Bosick	County of Residen NOTE: IN LAND THE TRA: Attorneys (If Know	(IN U.S. F CONDEMNATI CT OF LAND IN	LAINTIFF CASES O	
& Raspanti, LLP, 1818 M	arket St., Suite 3402, F	Philadelphia, PA 19	103				
					DD IN CID	I DADETEC	
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in Oi	ne Box Only)		TIZENSHIP OF (For Diversity Cases Only		AL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government N	lot a Party)	Citiz	en of This State	PTF DEF	Incorporated or Pri of Business In T	
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	■ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenshi)	p of Parties in Item III)	Citiz	en of Another State	⊠ 2	Incorporated and P of Business In A	
				en or Subject of a reign Cubality	3 0 3	Foreign Nation	- 6 - 6
IV. NATURE OF SUIT			- 1-1 3	ADECCTIBE/DESCRIPT	· 104.1	eromprev.	**OTHER STATUTES
CONTRACT 110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment 151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits 190 Other Contract 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY 210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury Medical Malparetice CIVIL RIGHTS 440 Other Civil Rights 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/ Accommodations 445 Amer w/Disabilities - Other 0 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other 1 448 Education 1 448 Education	PERSONAL INJUR 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury - Product Liability Personal Injury - Product Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage Product Liability PRISONER PETYTIO: Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detaine 510 Motions to Vacate San General 535 Death Penalty Other: 540 Mandamus & Oth 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition 560 Civil Detainee - Confinement	CTY	DRFEITURE/PENALIA 5 Drug Related Scizure of Property 21 USC 88 00 Other LABOR 10 Fair Labor Standards Act 20 Labor/Management Relations 10 Railway Labor Act 51 Family and Medical Leave Act 20 Other Labor Litigation 21 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMAMIGRATION 52 Naturalization Applicat 55 Other Immigration Actions	422 App 423 With 28 U FROPE 820 Cupt 830 Pate 840 Trad 862 Blac 863 Blac 865 RSI FEDER 870 Tax 0 r I 871 IRS 26 U 871 IRS 871 IRS 26 U 871 IRS 271 IRS	RTY RIGHTS rights nt emaik .SECURITY (1305ff) k Lung (923) (C/DIWW (405(g)) D Title XVI	□ 375 False Claims Act □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange □ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 895 Freedom of Information Act □ 896 Arbitration □ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision □ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
	moved from 3 te Court Cite the U S Civil Sta		Reo	pened Ano		☐ 6 Multidistr Litigation	
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	Brief description of ca	use: action for false adve	ertisina				
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:		IS A CLASS ACTION	v D	emands Over \$5,00		CHECK YES only IURY DEMAND:	if demanded in complaint: ✓ Yes □ No
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions)	JUDGE			DOCKI	ET NUMBER	
DATE 02/12/2015		SIGNATURE OF AT	TORNEY	ol Kiroko 			
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY							

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

Me	linda Mehigan, Fonda Kubiak, Esq., and others similarly	:			
situ	ated,				
	Plaintiffs	:			
		:	CIVIL ACTION		
		;	NO.		
	ν.	;			
Asc	ena Retail Group, Inc. and Tween Brands, Inc., d/b/a				
	tice Stores	:			
	Defendants	:			
		;			
Ma 1:0 said par	accordance with the Civil Justice Expense and Delay Reconagement Track Designation Form in all civil cases at the transport of the plan set forth on the reverse side of this form.) It designation, that defendant shall, with its first appearanties, a Case Management Track Designation Form specing of the plansport of the planspo	ime of fili In the eve ice, submi	ng the complaint and serve a copy on a nt that a defendant does not agree with it to the clerk of court and serve on the	II defendants. (See § n the plaintiff regarding e plaintiff and all other	
SEL	ECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASE MANAGEMENT THE HABE AS CORPUS — Cases brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to		2255.	())
(b)	Social Security — Cases requesting review of a decision of	f the Secre	etary of Health		
	and Human Services denying plaintiff Social Security Ber		•	()	j
	, 51				
(c)	Arbitration — Cases required to be designated for arbitrat	tion under	Local Civil Rule 53.2.	())
(d)	Asbestos Cases involving claims for personal injury or personal to asbestos.	property c	lamage from	()	}
(e)	Special Management — Cases that do not fall into tracks ((a) throug	h (d) that are		
	commonly referred to as complex and that need special of	or intense	management by		
	the court. (See reverse side of this form for a detailed e	explanatio	n of special		
	management cases.)			(X)	l
(f)	Standard Management — Cases that do not fall into any o	one of the	other tracks.	()	ļ

Case 2:15-cv-00724-MAK Document 1 Filed 02/12/15 Page 3 of 23

Date 2/12/15 Attorney-at-law:

Kevin E. Raphael

Attorney for: Melinda Mehigan, Fonda Kubiak, Esq., and others similarly situated

Telephone: 215-988-1442 FAX Number: 215-754-5172 E-Mail Address: KER@Pietragallo.com

(Civ. 660) 10/02

Case 2:15-cv-00724-MAK Document 1 Filed 02/12/15 Page 4 of 23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calendar.

Address of Plaintiff: 1818 Market St., Suite 3402, Philadelphia, PA 191	103			
Address of Defendant 200 Heritage Drive, Palaskala, OH 43062				
Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: Walden Galleria, Cheektowaga, 1	New Yor	<u>k_14</u>		erse Side For Additional Space)
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and at (Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a))	ny publicty l	eld co	moration owning 10% or m Yes	nore of its stock?
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?			Yes ¤	No□
RELATED CASE, IF ANY:				
Case Number: Judge				
Date terminated.				
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:				
1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year	previously to	ermina		_
	P. S. S.	5-1 5	Yes	No. 🔀
Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit action in this court?	pending or	within	one year previously termina	ated
			Yes□	Ne J⊠
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier nun	nbered case p	endin		
terminated action in this court?			Yes□	Nej
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights c	ase filed by	he sar	ne individual?	
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CIVIL: (Place in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)	-	-		
A. Federal Question Cases:	В.	Di	versity Jurisdiction Cases:	
1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts	1.		Insurance Contract a	nd Other Contracts
2. □ FELA	2.		Airplane Personal In	jury
3.	3.		Assault, Defamation	
4. Antitrust	4.		Marme Personal Inju	ıry
5. Patent	5.		Motor Vehicle Perso	nal Injury
6. Labor-Management Relations	6.		Other Personal Injur	y (Please specify)
7. Civil Rights	7.		Products Liability	
8. Habeas Corpus	8.		Products Liability —	Asbestos
9. Securities Act(s) Cases	9.	×	All other Diversity C	lases
10. □ Social Security Review Cases	(Ple	ase sp	ecify) Consumer (Class-Action
11. All other Federal Question Cases (Please specify)				

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

(Check Appropriate Category)

ı. Keyin E. Raphael		, counsel of record do hereby
certify;		
☐ Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Sect	tion 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damage	es recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of
\$150,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs;		
Relief other than monetary damages is	s sought.	
DATE: 2/12/15		
	Attorney-at-Law	Attorney I.D.#
NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury onl	y if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.	
I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is	not related to any case now pending or within one year previously to	erminated action in this court
except as noted above.	1	
DATE: 2/12/15		72673
	Attorney-at-Law	Attorney I.D.#

CIV. 609 (5/2012)

Case 2:15-cv-00724-MAKD DOCUMENT 1 Filed 02/12/15 Page 6 of 23

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calendar,

Address of Plaintiff: 1818 Market St., Suite 3402, Philadelphia, PA 1910	<u>)3</u>			
Address of Defendant 200 Heritage Drive, Pataskala, OH 43062				
Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: Walden Galleria, Cheektowaga, No.	ew York 14225 (Use Reverse Side For Additional Space)			
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and any (Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a))	publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock? Yes No No			
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities? RELATED CASE, IF ANY: Case Number: Judge Date Terminated:	Yes X No□			
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions: 1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year pr				
Yes No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No.				
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? Yes No				
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights case	e filed by the same individual? Yes□ No□ X			
CIVIL: (Place in ONE CATEGORY ONLY) A. Federal Question Cases: 1.	B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases: 1. □ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts 2. □ Airplane Personal Injury 3. □ Assault, Defamation 4. □ Marine Personal Injury 5. □ Motor Vehicle Personal Injury 6. □ Other Personal Injury (Please specify) 7. □ Products Liability 8. □ Products Liability — Asbestos 9. ☒ All other Diversity Cases (Please specify) Consumer Class-Action			
11. ☐ All other Federal Question Cases (Please specify)	(Florido Specify) Combunitor Citado / Petroli			

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

(Check Appropriate Category)

1,	Kevin E. Raphael		, counsel of record do hereby
certify:			
	Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.	2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damage	s recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of
\$150,000	.00 exclusive of interest and costs;		
	Relief other than monetary dam	nages is sought.	
DATE:	2/12/15		72673
		Altorney-at-Law	Attorney I.D.#
NOTE:	A trial de novo will be a trial by ju	ary only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.	
I certify t	hat, to my knowledge, the within c	ase is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously te	erminated action in this court
except as	noted above.	A'	
DATE:	2/12/15		72673
		Attorney-at-Law	Attomey I.D.#

CIV. 609 (5/2012)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Melinda Mehigan, Fonda Kubiak, Esq., and others similarly situated,	: :
Plaintiffs, v. Ascena Retail Group, Inc., d/b/a Justice Stores c/o CSC-Lawyers Incorporating Service (Corporation Service Company) 50 W. Broad St. Suite 1800 Columbus, OH 43215	: COMPLAINT – CLASS ACTION : JURY TRIAL REQUESTD : CIVIL ACTION : No
and	:
Tween Brands, Inc., d/b/a Justice Stores c/o CT Corporation System 1300 East Ninth Street Cleveland, OH 44114	: : : :
Defendants.	· :

COMPLAINT - CLASS ACTION

Plaintiffs Melinda Mehigan on behalf of herself and other New Jersey residents similarly situated, and Fonda Kubiak, Esq., on behalf of herself and other New York residents similarly situated ("Plaintiffs"), by and through their attorneys, Pietragallo Gordon Alfano Bosick & Raspanti, LLP, Mansour Gavin, LPA, and Robert Mansour, Esquire, for their Class Action Complaint against Defendants Ascena Retail Group, Inc., and Tween Brands, Inc., d/b/a Justice Stores ("Defendants"), allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiffs bring this action against Defendants for engaging in a systematic scheme of advertising product discounts which are actually the everyday price of the item, in

violation of the statutory and common laws of New Jersey and New York. Defendants sell children's apparel, fashion accessories, and other items (the "products"), which are available to purchase at any of Defendants' stores across the country.

- 2. The consumer protection laws of these states prohibit deceptive advertising, including advertising discounts and price advantages which do not exist.
- 3. In violation of the laws of New Jersey and New York, Defendants advertised significant "discounts" on products which never ended and continued, week in and week out. The result is that the prices for these products were always the same and were never actually discounted.
- 4. Defendants' illicit advertising practices began at least as early as February 2009 and have continued into 2015 ("Class Period").
- 5. By advertising discounts without actually providing a discount to their customers, Defendants were violating the consumer protection laws and the common law of these states. Plaintiffs are bringing this lawsuit against Defendants for violation of these consumer protection laws, as well as for breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, breach of express warranty, and unjust enrichment to stop this unlawful practice and recover for customers the overcharges which they paid, and obtain for the customers the actual discounts they were entitled to receive but did not.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The Plaintiffs and Defendants are citizens of different states and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000.

- 7. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(3) because, at all times relevant to the Complaint, Defendants transacted business, were found, or acted through agents present in this district.
- 8. This Court has *in personam* jurisdiction over the Defendants because, *inter alia*, the Defendants: (a) transacted business in this district; (b) maintained continuous and systematic contacts with this district prior to and during the Class Period; and (c) purposefully availed themselves of the benefits of doing business in this district. Accordingly, the Defendants maintain minimum contacts with this district which are more than sufficient to subject it to service of process and to comply with due process of law.

PARTIES

- 9. Plaintiff Melinda Mehigan is an individual and resident of New Jersey. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff shopped at Defendants' stores in New Jersey and suffered an ascertainable loss and/or monetary damages as a result of Defendants' illegal conduct alleged herein. For instance, Ms. Mehigan spent \$120.00 at a New Jersey Justice store on November 23, 2014 and a \$187.23 on December 15, 2014.
- 10. Plaintiff Fonda Kubiak, Esq., is an individual and a resident of New York. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff shopped at Defendants' stores in New York and suffered an ascertainable loss and/or monetary damages as a result of Defendants' illegal conduct alleged herein. For instance, Ms. Kubiak spent \$125.00 at a New York Justice store on December 19, 2013.
- 11. Defendant Ascena Retail Group, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware and headquartered in New Albany, OH.

- 12. Defendant Tween Brands, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware and headquartered in New Albany, OH.
- 13. Defendants own and operate over 900 Justices stores across the United States, at which Defendants sell consumer products, including children's clothing, fashion apparel, and more.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 14. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 15. Defendants posted signs and notices, both in store and out of store, advertising "40% off entire store." This alleged discount was not for a limited period but continued persistently.
- 16. Defendants likewise sent postcards and/or catalogues to customers advertising "40% off entire store."
- 17. Defendants likewise advertised on their website that in-store shoppers would receive discounts of "40% off entire store." This advertisement, prominently placed as a top-billed banner on the front page of www.shopjustice.com, specifically stated "in stores: no coupon necessary." In the same matter as all their other marketing, the alleged price advantage was *permanent*.
 - 18. The prices Defendants represented as "40% off" were actually the regular prices.
- 19. Defendants utilized these in-store signs and in-and-out-of-store advertisements for the purpose of attracting customers to Defendants' stores with the promise of a discount which never existed.
- 20. On their purchase receipts, Defendants listed the regular price, which was the purported regular full price of the product, a discount or savings amount, and then the sales price

after the purported discount. The receipt listed the alleged savings the Defendants purport to give the customer. Purchase receipts clearly represented that the customer was receiving the benefit of a 40% sale.

- 21. Defendants' purported "discounts" as described above did not exist. Defendants always sold their products at the "discounted" price. As such, Defendants' allegedly reduced price was, in fact, Defendants' regular price.
- 22. Occasionally, Defendants would advertise and offer discounts above and beyond the alleged 40% off (e.g. 40% + 20% off). But the baseline sale price had continuously been the 40% off and, upon information and belief, at all times relevant, Defendants advertised all of the products in all of their stores to be "discounted" at least 40% off.
- 23. These deceptive advertising practices were kept secret. As a result, Plaintiffs and Class members were unaware of Defendants' unlawful conduct alleged herein and did not know they were actually paying the everyday prices for Defendants' products, rather than the purported discount price, throughout the Class Period. Defendants affirmatively and fraudulently concealed their unlawful conduct.
- 24. Plaintiffs and Class members did not discover, nor could they have discovered through reasonable diligence, that Defendants were violating the law until shortly before this litigation was initially commenced, because Defendants used methods to avoid detection and to conceal their violations.
- 25. Defendants did not tell Plaintiffs or Class members that they were engaged in the deceptive advertising practices alleged herein. By its very nature, Defendants' unlawful advertising practices were self-concealing.

PLAINTIFFS' PURCHASES

- 26. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 27. During the relevant time period, Plaintiffs contracted with Defendants to purchase products from Defendants that Defendants had represented, through their signs and other advertising, both in store and out, to be 40% off.
- 28. On the receipt for Plaintiffs' purchases, Defendants listed the purported regular full price of the product; a Purchase Price, which is the price after the application of the purported discount; and a Discount or savings amount. Plaintiffs' purchase receipts also stated the purported savings the Defendants provided to the Plaintiffs, and clearly represented that Plaintiffs had received the benefit of a 40% sale.
- 29. Defendants' representations in their in-store and out-of-store advertising that Plaintiffs would receive a discount price advantage were false. The products Plaintiffs purchased were not discounted by 40% and Plaintiffs did not receive this advertised price advantage.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 30. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 31. Plaintiffs also bring this action on behalf of themselves and as a class action under Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, seeking damages and injunctive relief pursuant to state consumer protection statutes and state law on behalf of the following class ("the Class"):

All persons who were residents of New Jersey or New York during the Class Period, and, who, during the Class Period, purchased any product(s) from Defendants in New Jersey or New York during any day that Defendants advertised a discount of "40% off entire store," or other similar discount language. Excluded from the Class are Defendants, their officers, employees, agents, and representatives.

- 32. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend the Class definition prior to certification.
- 33. Plaintiffs do not know the exact size of the Class. However, Plaintiffs believe that there are at least tens of thousands of individuals in the Class. Given Defendants' size and the systematic nature of their failure to comply with the applicable state laws, the members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical.
- 34. Class members are identifiable from information and records in their possession and in the possession of Defendants.
- 35. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of other members of the Class, and Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the Class. Plaintiffs' interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, those of the members of the Class. Plaintiffs have retained competent counsel experienced in the prosecution of class action litigation.
- 36. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual Class members. These common questions include but are not limited to:
 - a. Whether Defendants deceptively advertised as "discount" prices what were in fact everyday prices.
 - b. The length of time Defendants were engaged in these advertising practices.
 - c. Whether these practices violated the consumer protection laws of New Jersey and New York.
 - d. Whether these practices constituted a breach of contract.

- e. Whether these practices constituted a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- f. Whether these practices constituted a breach of an express warranty.
- g. Whether Defendants were unjustly enriched.
- h. The nature and extent of class-wide injury and the measure of damages for the injury.
- 37. Class action treatment is superior to the alternatives for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy alleged herein. Such treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would entail. No difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action, and no superior alternative exists for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.
- 38. Prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants.
- 39. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impractical. Furthermore, the amounts at stake for many of the Class members are not great enough to enable them to maintain separate suits against Defendants.
- 40. Without a class action, Defendants will likely retain the benefit of their wrongdoing and will continue a course of action, which will result in further damages to Plaintiffs and the Class. Plaintiffs envision no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF Violation of New Jersey and New York Consumer Protection Statutes

- 41. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 42. This count is brought pursuant to the respective consumer protection statutes of New Jersey and New York. At all relevant times hereto, including at all times during the transactions between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and the consumer transactions between the putative class members and Defendants, Defendants' advertising practices were subject to these statutes.
- 43. In connection with the consumer transactions alleged herein, including the consumer transactions between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and the consumer transactions between the putative class members and Defendants, Defendants' representations, acts, and/or practices regarding purported sale pricing were unfair and deceptive, to wit:
 - a. Through the language stated above, and similar language, Defendants advertised, both in store and out, a sales price and compared such price to an alleged regular price; however that prior price was never the price of the product and, therefore, was never the "regular" price of the product.
 - b. On their purchaser receipts, Defendants indicated to the purchaser a savings amount that was the alleged difference between Defendants' alleged regular price and their stated sale price. However, since the alleged regular price is not and was never the price at which the good is or was regularly sold, Defendants' representation of a savings is false.
 - c. Defendants charged what amounts to the full price of these products rather than the purported discount that Defendants advertised.
- 44. For the products within the class definitions, it appears that Defendants NEVER sold these products at the regular prices.

- Defendants' deceptive representations of a discounted sales price impacted the consumer transaction between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and the putative class members and Defendants, in that the deceptive representations: 1) deceived Plaintiffs and the putative class members into believing that they were receiving the ubiquitously advertised "40% off of everything in the store" discount when they made their purchases during the Class Period; and 2) caused Plaintiffs and the putative class members to reasonably make purchases with the understanding that they would be receiving Defendants' ubiquitously advertised "40% off of everything in the store" discount when they made their purchases during the Class Period.
- 46. Plaintiffs and every putative class member who purchased a product from Defendants during the Class Period suffered injury or monetary damages as they did not receive the store-wide advertised 40% discount on their purchases.
- 47. Defendants' deceptive advertising practices violated the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 *et seq.*, and related administrative regulations.
- 48. Defendants' deceptive advertising practices violated New York General Business Law §§ 349 and 350 as well as related administrative regulations.
- 49. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have been injured as a result of Defendants' unlawful advertising practices. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have paid full price for what were advertised as discounted products. These injuries are of the type the laws of the above states were designed to prevent and flow from that which makes Defendants' conduct unlawful.
- 50. In addition, Defendants have profited significantly from their illicit advertising practices. Defendants' profits derived from these practices come at the expense and to the detriment of the Plaintiffs and members of the Class.

- 51. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations, Plaintiffs and the putative class members have been injured in an amount to be established at trial.
- 52. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class in each of the above jurisdictions seek damages (including statutory damages where applicable), to be treble or otherwise increased as permitted by the respective jurisdiction's applicable law, and costs of suit, including reasonable attorney's fees, to the extent permitted by the respective state laws.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF Breach of Contract

- 53. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
 - 54. Plaintiffs and the putative class members entered into a contract with Defendants.
- 55. The contract provided that Plaintiffs and the putative class members would pay Defendants for their products.
- 56. The contract further provided that Defendants would provide Plaintiffs and the putative class members a discount on the price of their purchases. A specific term of the contract is that the customer is receiving a discount. That term was material and it was breached. Plaintiffs and the putative class members paid Defendants for these products, and satisfied all other conditions, or same were waived.
- 57. Defendants breached the contract by failing to comply with the material term of providing a discount, and instead charging Plaintiffs and the putative class members what was actually the full price of these products purchased by the Plaintiffs and the putative class members.
- 58. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach, Plaintiffs and the putative class members have been injured in an amount to be established at trial.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF Breach of Contract Under the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing

- 59. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 60. In breaching their contract with customers by failing to comply with the material term of providing a discount, Defendants also breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- 61. As a direct result of Defendants' breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiffs and the putative class members have been injured in an amount to be established at trial.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF Breach of Express Warranty

- 62. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 63. Plaintiffs, and each member of the putative class, formed a contract with Defendants at the time they purchased a product for the sale of goods. The terms of that contract include the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendants through their marketing campaign, as alleged above, including, but not limited to, representing that the product was being discounted.
- 64. This product advertising constitutes express warranties, became part of the basis of the bargain, and is part of the contract between Plaintiffs and the putative members of the class on the one hand, and Defendants on the other.

- 65. The affirmations of fact made by Defendants were made to induce Plaintiffs and members of the purported class to purchase the products.
- 66. Defendants intended Plaintiffs and the putative class members to rely on those representations in making their purchase, and they did so.
- 67. All conditions precedent to Defendants' liability under the warranty have been performed by Plaintiffs and the putative class members or have been waived.
- 68. Defendants breached the terms of the express warranty because the products did not conform to the description provided by Defendants, to wit: that the products were being sold at a discounted price, when they were not.
- 69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach, Plaintiffs and the putative class members have been injured in an amount to be established at trial.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF Unjust Enrichment

- 70. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 71. This claim is asserted in the alternative to a finding of breach of contract. This claim asserts that it is unjust to allow Defendants to retain profits from their deceptive, misleading, and unlawful conduct alleged herein.
 - 72. Defendants charged Plaintiffs and the putative class members for their products.
 - 73. Defendants represented that these products were discounted.
 - 74. As detailed above, the products were not discounted.
- 75. Because the products were advertised as being discounted when they were not, Defendants collected more than if the products had been discounted as promised.

- 76. As a result of these actions, Defendants received benefits under circumstances where it would be unjust to retain these benefits.
- 77. Defendants have knowledge or an appreciation of the benefit conferred upon it by Plaintiffs and the putative class members.
 - 78. Defendants have been unjustly enriched.
- 79. Plaintiffs and the putative class members are entitled to restitution and/or disgorgement of all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained and retained by the Defendants from their deceptive, misleading, and unlawful conduct.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Accordingly, Plaintiffs respectfully request that:

- A. The Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and direct that reasonable notice of this action, as provided by Rule 23(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, be given to each and every member of the Class, that Plaintiffs be appointed as Class representatives, and that Plaintiffs' counsel be appointed Interim Lead Counsel for the Class.
- B. That the unlawful conduct alleged herein be adjudged and decreed in violation of the state laws cited above.
- C. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class recover damages, to the maximum extent allowed under such laws, and that a joint and several judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the members of the Class be entered against Defendants in an amount to be trebled to the extent such laws permit;
- D. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class recover damages, to the maximum extent allowed by such laws, in the form of restitution and/or disgorgement of profits

unlawfully gained from them.

- E. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class be awarded restitution, including disgorgement of profits Defendants obtained as a result of their unlawful advertising practices.
- F. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class be awarded interest as provided by law, and that such interest be awarded at the highest legal rate from and after the date of service of this Complaint.
- G. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class recover their costs of suit, including reasonable attorney's fees, as provided by law.
- H. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have such other and further relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

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