

I. INTRODUCTION

1. A 2013 Canadian government study estimated that 65,000 dietary supplements are consumed by more than 150 million Americans. The nonprofit American Botanical Council estimated 2013 sales of herbal supplements in the U.S. at \$6 billion.

2. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration requires companies to verify their products are safe and properly labeled. However, dietary supplements are not subjected to the rigorous evaluation process used for drugs. If a manufacturer fails to identify all the ingredients on an herbal product's label, a consumer with allergies or who is taking medication for an unrelated illness could risk serious health issues every time a contaminated herbal supplement is ingested.

3. Studies conducted by the Centre for Biodiversity Genomics at the University of Guelph and others have previously alerted the dietary supplement industry to the fact that it is not providing the public with authentic products without substitution, contamination or fillers.

4. Plaintiff brings this action for monetary damages, declaratory and equitable relief, and restitution and/or disgorgement of profits on behalf of himself and all similarly situated individuals (“the Class”) who purchased certain adulterated and/or mislabeled herbal dietary supplements (the “Covered Products”) produced by NBTY, Inc. that are then marketed for retail sale by GNC Holdings, Inc. and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. within the state of Ohio.

II. PARTIES

5. Plaintiff is an adult individual residing at 10121 Page Road in the City of Streetsboro, Portage County, Ohio.

6. Wal-mart Stores, Inc., an Arkansas corporation, is known as America's largest retailer of consumer products.

7. GNC Holdings, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation, operates the world's leading nutritional-supplements retail chain devoted to items such as vitamins, supplements, minerals, and dietary products.

8. NBTY, Inc., a Delaware company, is the largest nutritional supplement manufacturer and distributor in the United States.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has original jurisdiction under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (F.R.C.P.) 57; 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1367 and 2201. In particular, 28 U.S.C.A. § 1332(d), as amended by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, confers jurisdiction in that: (1) this action is a class action in which one or more members of a class of Plaintiff is a citizen of a state different from the defendants; (2) no defendant is a state, state official, or other governmental entity; (3) the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs; and (4) the proposed class contains at least 100 members in the aggregate.

10. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because at least one Defendant conducts business and is subject to the Court's personal jurisdiction within this District and Division, and a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to these claims occurred in this District and Division.

IV. CHOICE OF LAW

11. Ohio law governs the claims asserted by Plaintiff on behalf of the Class. Because it seeks to protect the rights and interests of Ohio and other U.S. residents

against companies doing business in the State, Ohio has a greater interest in the claims of Plaintiff and the members of the Class than any other State.

12. Ohio has the most significant relationship with Plaintiff and the Class and the events and occurrences that form the basis of their claims. Defendants manufacture, market, distribute and/or sell the Covered Products in Ohio for ultimate consumption by its citizens. Plaintiff resides in Portage County, Ohio. He purchased Covered Products in stores operated by GNC Holdings, Inc. and/or Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. within this Court's personal jurisdiction. Thousands of other Ohio residents also purchased Covered Products in this District.

13. Application of Ohio law with respect to Plaintiff and the Class is neither arbitrary nor fundamentally unfair because Ohio has significant contacts and a significant aggregation of contacts that create a state interest in the claims of the Class.

V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

14. According to the official website of Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.: "Walmart helps people around the world save money and live better -- anytime and anywhere -- in retail stores, online and through their mobile devices." Each week, more than 245 million customers and members visit nearly 11,000 stores under 71 banners in 27 countries and e-commerce websites in 11 countries. With fiscal year 2014 sales of approximately \$473 billion, Walmart employs 2.2 million associates worldwide. A number of these stores (including those frequented by Plaintiff) are located in the state of Ohio within this District.

15. GNC Holdings, Inc. boasts more than 8,500 stores, consisting of some 3,350 company-owned stores in the US, Canada, and Puerto Rico, followed by 3,035 franchised stores in 50-plus countries, and 2,215 store-within-a-store sites in Rite Aid

locations. A number of GNC stores (including those frequented by Plaintiff) are located in the state of Ohio within this District.

16. NBTY, Inc. employs over 13,000 associates worldwide. In addition to its Long Island corporate headquarters, NBTY boasts numerous manufacturing, packaging, warehouse, distribution and administration facilities throughout the United States and Canada. The company also maintains overseas offices in the United Kingdom, China, the Netherlands, Spain, South Africa and New Zealand.

17. Upon information and belief, NBTY manufactured the Covered Products for OEM wholesale to GNC Holdings, Inc. and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., who then relabeled, marketed and distributed the products for retail sale to consumers like Plaintiff in Ohio stores within this District.

18. In an investigation recently conducted by the New York Attorney General's Office, six popular GNC "Herbal Plus" brand dietary supplement products were purchased at four different New York State locations and were then genetically tested five times per sample, yielding 120 results. The supplements tested included Ginkgo Biloba, St. John's Wort, Ginseng, Garlic, Echinacea, and Saw Palmetto.

19. By using established DNA barcoding technology, analytic testing disclosed that 5 out of 6 types of dietary supplement products tested were either unrecognizable or a substance other than what they claimed to be, and therefore constitute contaminated or substituted products. Twenty-two (22) percent of the tests yielded DNA matching the product label; 33% tested for botanical material other than what was on the label; and 45% yielded no plant DNA at all.

20. Specifically, the Attorney General's testing upon the products purchased revealed the following:

Ginkgo Biloba. Negative. No ginkgo biloba DNA was identified. The only DNA identified was allium (x5), “oryza”(x4)(commonly known as rice), spruce, and asparagaceae. Nine of the tests revealed no plant DNA whatsoever.

St. John’s Wort. Negative. No St. John’s Wort DNA was identified. Of the 20-tests performed, only three identified any DNA, and it included allium, oryza, and dracaena (tropical houseplant).

Ginseng: Negative. No ginseng DNA was identified. The testing yielded identification of oryza, dracaena, pinus strobus, wheat/grass, and citrus spp., with 15 of the tests identifying no genetic material at all.

Garlic: Positive. All 20 tests yielded DNA from allium.

Echinacea: Negative. Five tests identified oryza DNA, one other yielded the DNA of pinus or ranunculaceae. Fourteen tests detected no plant DNA of any sort in the product labeled Echinacea.

Saw Palmetto: Qualified negative. Only 6 of 20 tests did identify the presence of saw palmetto, but the positive results were principally from one sample. The results did not replicate in the three other samples. One sample demonstrated no plant DNA, another revealed the presence of asparagaceae, and oryza, while a fourth was positive for DNA from the primrose family as well as saw palmetto.

21. In a parallel investigation, the New York Attorney General’s Office also purchased six popular Walmart “Spring Valley” brand dietary supplement products at three different New York State locations and were then genetically tested five times per sample, yielding 90 results. The supplements tested included Ginkgo Biloba, St. John’s Wort, Ginseng, Garlic, Echinacea, and Saw Palmetto.

22. By using established DNA barcoding technology, analytic testing disclosed that all of the tested dietary supplement products were either unrecognizable or a substance other than what they claimed to be, and therefore fairly constitute contaminated or substituted products. Four (4) percent of the tests yielded DNA matching the product label; 40% tested for botanical material other than what was on the label; and 56% yielded no plant DNA at all.

23. Specifically, the Attorney General’s testing upon the products purchased

revealed the following:

Ginkgo Biloba. Negative. No ginkgo biloba DNA was identified. The only DNA identified was “oryza” (commonly known as rice) in 6 of the fifteen tests, with other tests identifying dracaena (a tropical houseplant), mustard, wheat, and radish. Four of the tests revealed no plant DNA whatsoever.

St. John’s Wort. Negative. No St. John’s Wort DNA was identified. Of the 15-tests performed, only four identified any DNA, and it included allium, oryza (x2), and cassava (garlic, rice, and a tropical root crop).

Ginseng: Negative. No ginseng DNA was identified. The testing yielded identification of oryza, dracaena, pinus strobus, wheat/grass, and citrus spp., with 10 of the tests identifying no genetic material at all.

Garlic: Qualified negative. While one of 15 tests did identify the presence of allium, it was clearly not predominate. The other tests identified oryza (x6), and pinus spp. Genetic material of palm, dracaena, wheat, and oryza was located, with only 1/15 of the tests identifying allium as present in the product. Ten of the 15- tests showed no identifiable genetic plant material.

Echinacea: Negative. No plant genetic material of any sort was identified in the product labeled Echinacea.

Saw Palmetto: Qualified negative. Three of 15 tests did identify the presence of saw palmetto, but it did not predominate. Three tests identified allium DNA, and six other tests identified the presence of oryza. Four tests were unable to identify any botanic DNA in the samples.

24. In the last four years, Plaintiff has purchased the following Covered Products from a GNC or Wal-Mart store in the Eastern Division of the Northern District of Ohio: Ginkgo Biloba, Garlic, Echinacea and Saw Palmetto.

25. At the time of each purchase, Plaintiff relied upon the representations made by Defendants on the product labeling for the Covered Products. Most germane to this litigation are representations that the Covered Products contain the herbal supplements advertised.

26. Contrary to these material representations, the New York Attorney General’s study revealed that the Covered Products lacked most of the herbal

supplements identified on the label. In addition, Defendants failed to disclose certain harmful contaminants found in the same study. Had Plaintiff known about Defendants' product mislabeling and ingredient adulteration, he would not have purchased any of the Covered Products.

VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

27. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action on behalf of himself and all similarly situated Ohio consumers as members of a proposed Class pursuant to FRCP 23(b)(1),(2) and (3). The Class is defined as:

All persons who purchased any Covered Product from a retail store owned, operated or franchised by GNC Holdings, Inc. or Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. in the State of Ohio after March 1, 2011 (the "Class").

28. The following persons shall be excluded from the Class: (1) GNC Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries, affiliates, officers and employees; (2) Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. and its subsidiaries, affiliates, officers and employees; (3) NBTY, Inc. and its subsidiaries, affiliates, officers and employees; (4) all Persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the proposed Class; (5) governmental entities; and (6) the judge(s) to whom this case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof.

29. In addition, all claims for personal injury, wrongful death and emotional distress are excluded from the Class.

30. Plaintiff reserves the right to redefine the Class prior to certification.

31. Based upon the allegations of the Complaint, this action satisfies the ascertainability, numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and superiority requirements for class certification.

Ascertainability and Numerosity

32. Although the exact number of Class members is uncertain and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff is informed and reasonably believes that the number of injured consumers who qualify for Class membership is in the thousands, such that joinder is impracticable.

33. The Class is composed of an easily ascertainable, self-identifying set of individuals who purchased a Covered Product from a retail store owned, operated or franchised by GNC Holdings, Inc. or Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. in the State of Ohio on or after March 1, 2011.

Typicality

34. The claims of the representative Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class in that, like all Class members, Plaintiff has been damaged by purchasing certain adulterated and/or mislabeled herbal dietary supplements manufactured, marketed, distributed and/or sold by Defendants in Ohio.

35. The factual bases for Defendants' misconduct is common to all Class members and represents a common thread of misconduct resulting in injury to all members of the Class.

Predominance of Common Issues

36. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to Plaintiff and the Class. The following liability issues predominate over questions affecting individual Class members:

37. Whether GNC Holdings, Inc. and/or Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. misrepresented the contents of the Covered Products in their product labeling;

38. Whether GNC Holdings, Inc. and/or Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. failed to disclose the presence of certain contaminants in the Covered Products' ingredients when they had an affirmative legal duty to disclose them;

39. Whether GNC Holdings, Inc. and/or Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. represented the Covered Products were of a particular standard, quality or grade which they were not;

40. Whether NBTY, Inc. supplied the Covered Products to GNC Holdings, Inc. and/or Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. in accordance with certain ingredient representations relied upon by said retailers that were untrue when made;

41. Whether GNC Holdings, Inc. and/or Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. advertised and/or offered for sale in Ohio any Covered Product that was defective in the manner alleged without clearly and unequivocally indicating the defect and/or with intent not to sell the Covered Product as advertised;

42. Whether Defendants knew or should have known of the defects in the Covered Products and chose to conceal those facts;

43. Whether the facts Defendants misrepresented and/or concealed were material;

44. Whether, as a result of Defendants' misrepresentation and/or concealment of material facts, Plaintiff and the Class acted to their detriment by purchasing the Covered Products;

45. Whether Plaintiff and the Class suffered a loss as the result of Defendants' misrepresentation and/or concealment of material facts;

46. Whether Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of Ohio's Consumer Sales Practices Act;

47. Whether Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of Ohio's Deceptive Trade Practices Act;

48. Whether Defendants were unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff and the Class;

49. Whether Defendants should be declared financially responsible for notifying all Class members of the defects with the Covered Products;

50. Whether (and to what extent) Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to compensatory, exemplary, and statutory damages; and

51. Whether Defendants should be ordered to disgorge, for the benefit of the Class, all or part of the ill-gotten profits received from the sale of the defective Covered Products, and/or to make full restitution to Plaintiff and Class members.

Adequacy

52. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class. He has also retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting consumer class actions.

53. Plaintiff and his counsel are committed to prosecuting this action vigorously on behalf of the Class and have the financial resources to do so. Neither Plaintiff nor counsel has any interests adverse to those of the Class.

54. Plaintiff and Class members have suffered harm and damages as a result of Defendants' unlawful and wrongful conduct. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of their controversy. Because litigation costs exceed compensable damages, individual actions are not a viable option.

55. Absent a class action, Plaintiff and Class members will continue to incur damages and Defendants' misconduct will continue without remedy. Class treatment of

common questions of law and fact would also be superior to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation in that Class treatment will conserve the resources of the courts and litigants, and will promote consistency and efficiency of adjudication.

VII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Consumer Sales Practices Act, O.R.C. § 1345 et seq. (“CSPA”)

56. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

57. Defendants are both “persons” and “suppliers” as defined by CSPA §§ 1345.01(B) and (C).

58. Plaintiff and Class members are “consumers” within the meaning of CSPA § 1345.01(D).

59. Plaintiff’s purchase of each Covered Product constitutes a “consumer transaction” as defined in CSPA § 1345.01(A).

60. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment that Defendants have violated the CSPA’s proscription against misrepresenting the characteristics, use, benefit, or quality of goods by affirmatively representing and/or actively concealing to Plaintiff, Class members, and everyone in the chain of distribution (including its broadly disseminated marketing and advertising) that:

- (i) the Covered Products contain a potent and effective quantity of herbal supplements when, in fact, the New York Attorney General’s study showed they do not;
- (ii) the Covered Products do not contain the dangerous contaminants identified in the same study.

61. Defendants' misrepresentation and/or active concealment of the foregoing material facts violates: (a) CSPA § 1345.02(B)(1)'s proscription against representing products have certain performance characteristics, uses, or benefits which they do not have; (b) CSPA § 1345.02(B)(2)'s proscription against representing products are of a particular standard, quality or grade which they are not; and (c) CSPA § 1345.02(B)(5)'s proscription against supplying products in accordance with a previous representation that was untrue when made.

62. The facts represented and/or concealed by Defendants were material in that a reasonable person would have considered them important in deciding whether or not to purchase the Covered Products.

63. In violation of the CSPA, Defendants' misrepresentations, concealments and deceptive practices were designed to induce Plaintiff and members of the Class to purchase the Covered Products.

64. Defendants intended to do the act that was deceptive and/or fraudulent; namely, to manufacture, market, distribute and/or sell adulterated and/or mislabeled herbal dietary supplements in Ohio.

65. To this day, Defendants continue to violate the CSPA by misrepresenting and/or concealing the defective nature of the Covered Products as alleged herein.

66. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, also demands judgment against Defendants under the CSPA for injunctive relief in the form of: (i) restitution and/or proportional disgorgement of funds paid to Defendants to purchase the Covered Products, (ii) an injunction requiring Defendants to replace the Covered Products free of charge, and (iii) an award of attorneys' fees.

67. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled, under CSPA § 1345.09(A), to rescind each sales transaction or to recover their actual economic damages plus an amount not exceeding \$5,000 dollars in noneconomic damages per person.

68. If Plaintiff prevails, he is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees under CSPA § 1345.09(F).

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Deceptive Trade Practices Act, O.R.C. § 4165.01 et seq. ("DTPA")

69. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

70. Defendants and Plaintiff are all "persons" within the meaning and intent of DTPA § 4165.01(D).

71. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment that Defendants have violated the DTPA's proscription against misrepresenting the characteristics, use, benefit, or quality of goods by affirmatively representing and/or actively concealing to Plaintiff, Class members, and everyone in the chain of distribution (including its broadly disseminated marketing and advertising) that:

- (i) the Covered Products contain a potent and effective quantity of herbal supplements when, in fact, the New York Attorney General's study showed they do not;
- (ii) the Covered Products do not contain the dangerous contaminants identified in the same study.

72. Defendants' misrepresentation and/or active concealment of the foregoing material facts violates: (a) DTPA § 4165.02(A)(7)'s proscription against representing products have certain performance characteristics, uses, or benefits which

they do not have; (b) DTPA § 4165.02(A)(9)'s proscription against representing products are of a particular standard, quality or grade which they are not; and (c) DTPA § 4165.02(A)(11)'s proscription against advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised.

73. The facts represented and/or concealed by Defendants were material in that a reasonable person would have considered them important in deciding whether or not to purchase the Covered Products.

74. In violation of the DTPA, Defendants' misrepresentations, concealments and deceptive practices were designed to induce Plaintiff and members of the Class to purchase the Covered Products.

75. Defendants intended to do the act that was deceptive; namely, to manufacture, market, distribute and/or sell adulterated and/or mislabeled herbal dietary supplements in Ohio.

76. Defendants continue to violate the DTPA by misrepresenting and/or concealing the defective nature of the Covered Products.

77. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, demands judgment against Defendants under the DTPA for injunctive relief in the form of: (i) restitution and/or proportional disgorgement of funds paid to Defendants to purchase the Covered Products, (ii) an injunction requiring Defendants to replace the Covered Products free of charge, and (iii) an award of attorneys' fees.

78. Plaintiff and the putative Class are entitled, under DTPA § 4165.03(A), to obtain appropriate injunctive relief and/or to recover their actual economic damages caused by Defendants' deceptive trade practices.

79. If Plaintiff prevails, he is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees under DTPA § 4165.03(B).

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Unjust Enrichment

80. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment as follows:

81. That Defendants received monies as a result of Plaintiff's and Class members' purchases of the Covered Products, and wrongfully accepted and retained these benefits to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class members.

82. That Defendants' enrichment at the expense of Plaintiff and Class members was unjust.

83. That, as a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to restitution from said conduct and/or the institution of a constructive trust disgorging all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by Defendants, plus attorneys' fees, costs, and interest thereon.

VIII. RELIEF REQUESTED

Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, requests that the Court enter judgment against Defendants as follows:

84. An order certifying the proposed Class, designating Plaintiff as the named representative, and designating the undersigned as Class Counsel;

85. A declaratory judgment that Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and the Class for violation of Ohio's Consumer Sales Practices Act, Ohio's Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and for unjust enrichment at common law.

86. A declaration that Defendants are financially responsible for notifying all Class members of the defects in the Covered Products;

87. An order enjoining Defendants from further unfair and deceptive advertising, marketing, distribution, and sales practices with respect to the Covered Products;

88. An award to Plaintiff and the Class of compensatory, exemplary, and statutory treble damages, including interest thereon, in an amount to be proven at trial;

89. A declaration that Defendants must disgorge, for the benefit of the Class, all or part of the ill-gotten profits received from the sale of the Covered Products, or to make full restitution to Plaintiff and the members of the Class;

90. An award of attorneys' fees and costs, as allowed by law;

91. An award of pre- and post-judgment interest, as provided by law;

92. Leave to amend the Complaint to conform to the evidence;

93. Such other or further relief as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

94. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ George W. Cochran

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

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

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

DEFENDANTS

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question, 4 Diversity

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

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

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

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Contains various legal categories and checkboxes.

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO**

I. Civil Categories: (Please check one category only).

1. General Civil
2. Administrative Review/Social Security
3. Habeas Corpus Death Penalty

*If under Title 28, §2255, name the SENTENCING JUDGE:

CASE NUMBER:

II. **RELATED OR REFILED CASES.** See LR 3.1 which provides in pertinent part: "If an action is filed or removed to this Court and assigned to a District Judge after which it is discontinued, dismissed or remanded to a State court, and subsequently refiled, it shall be assigned to the same Judge who received the initial case assignment without regard for the place of holding court in which the case was refiled. Counsel or a party without counsel shall be responsible for bringing such cases to the attention of the Court by responding to the questions included on the Civil Cover Sheet."

This action is **RELATED** to another **PENDING** civil case. This action is **REFILED** pursuant to **LR 3.1**.

If applicable, please indicate on page 1 in section VIII, the name of the Judge and case number.

III. In accordance with Local Civil Rule **3.8**, actions involving counties in the Eastern Division shall be filed at any of the divisional offices therein. Actions involving counties in the Western Division shall be filed at the Toledo office. For the purpose of determining the proper division, and for statistical reasons, the following information is requested.

ANSWER ONE PARAGRAPH ONLY. ANSWER PARAGRAPHS 1 THRU 3 IN ORDER. UPON FINDING WHICH PARAGRAPH APPLIES TO YOUR CASE, ANSWER IT AND STOP.

(1) **Resident defendant.** If the defendant resides in a county within this district, please set forth the name of such county

COUNTY:

Corporation For the purpose of answering the above, a corporation is deemed to be a resident of that county in which it has its principal place of business in that district.

(2) **Non-Resident defendant.** If no defendant is a resident of a county in this district, please set forth the county wherein the cause of action arose or the event complained of occurred.

COUNTY:

(3) **Other Cases.** If no defendant is a resident of this district, or if the defendant is a corporation not having a principle place of business within the district, and the cause of action arose or the event complained of occurred outside this district, please set forth the county of the plaintiff's residence.

COUNTY:

IV. The Counties in the Northern District of Ohio are divided into divisions as shown below. After the county is determined in Section III, please check the appropriate division.

EASTERN DIVISION

AKRON	(Counties: Carroll, Holmes, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas and Wayne)
CLEVELAND	(Counties: Ashland, Ashtabula, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina and Richland)
YOUNGSTOWN	(Counties: Columbiana, Mahoning and Trumbull)

WESTERN DIVISION

TOLEDO	(Counties: Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Huron, Lucas, Marion, Mercer, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca VanWert, Williams, Wood and Wyandot)
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.