

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

LORI MACNAUGHTON, *individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,*

Plaintiff,

v.

YOUNG LIVING ESSENTIAL OILS, LC,

Defendant.

Case No. 5:21-cv-71 (BKS/ML)

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Lori Macnaughton, individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated persons, by her undersigned attorneys, brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendant, Young Living Essential Oils, LC, (“Young Living” or “Defendant”), alleging the following based upon personal knowledge, and, as to all other matters, alleges, upon information and belief and investigation of her counsel, as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a consumer class action brought individually by Plaintiff and on behalf of all persons in the below-defined proposed Classes, all of whom purchased essential oil products labeled as “therapeutic” from Defendant (hereinafter the “Products”).¹

2. Unbeknownst to Plaintiff and members of the Classes, and contrary to the express representations made on its label, the Products, which claim to be “therapeutic” and provide a number of health-related benefits, provide no healthy or medicinal benefit whatsoever.

¹ A complete listing of the Products case be found here: https://www.youngliving.com/en_US/products/c/essential-oil-products (last accessed December 2, 2020).

3. As a result of Defendant's unlawful and deceptive conduct, Plaintiff and Members of the Classes have been, and continue to be, harmed by purchasing a product under false pretenses and paying more for it than they otherwise would have, if they would have purchased it at all.

4. Plaintiff and the Classes bring claims for consumer fraud and unjust enrichment and seek damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, interest, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff, Macnaughton, is a citizen of the State of New York residing in the city of Syracuse and is a member of the Classes defined herein. She purchased the Products for her own use during the four years preceding the filing of this Complaint and most recently on or around February of 2020. Plaintiff Macnaughton and members of the Classes suffered an injury in fact caused by the false, fraudulent, unfair, deceptive, and misleading practices of Defendant set forth in this Complaint. Plaintiff Macnaughton and members of the Classes would not have purchased the Products had they been accurately labeled.

6. Defendant, Young Living, is a Utah limited liability company with its principal place of business in Lehi, Utah.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (hereinafter referred to as "CAFA") codified as 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because the claims of the proposed Class Members exceed \$5,000,000 and because Defendant is a citizen of a different state than most Class Members.

8. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant regularly conducts business in this District and/or under the stream of commerce doctrine by causing products to be sold in this District, including the Products purchased by Plaintiff.

9. Venue is proper because a substantial portion of the events complained of occurred in this District and this Court has jurisdiction over the Defendant.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Young Level's Business Model

10. Young Living is a company that purports to sell “essential oils” and other related products. The company reported annual sales of more than \$1 billion from 2015 and 2017.

11. It was founded by Gary D. Young, a controversial figure who died in early 2018. Mr. Young’s controversial moments include: (a) being prosecuted for practicing medicine without a license on multiple occasions; (b) running a now shuttered “Young Living Research Clinic” in Springville, Utah, (subsequently replaced by a Young Living clinic in Ecuador) where he employed a physician convicted of manslaughter; and (c) allegations he nearly killed a patient through vitamin C infusions which caused renal failure.²

12. Young Living markets its products, including the Products, through its website and other e-commerce channels. Young Living directs and controls all significant aspects of the sale of its well-known products, including the manufacturing, marketing, packaging, distribution, and pricing. The Products are sold throughout the United States and on consumer retail websites.

13. In addition, Young Living markets its products, including the Products, by recruiting thousands of independent distributors who can sell directly to customers and earn

² See Rachel Monroe, How Essential Oils Became the Cure for Our Age of Anxiety, THE NEW YORKER, October 9, 2018. Mr. Young was also the subject of an investigative report in which workers at his Tijuana based “medical clinic” represented to an undercover investigative reporter from the Los Angeles Times (who had provided the clinic with a blood sample) that he had “aggressive cancer and liver dysfunction” which required immediate, expensive therapy at the clinic. When the clinic workers were confronted with the fact the blood sample was provided by a healthy tabby cat named “Boomer,” they responded the cat likely had leukemia. According to Ms. Moore’s article, Boomer is alive and well, despite Young Living’s gloomy diagnosis.

commissions on sales to distributors recruited into a hierarchical network called 'downlines'. Young Living refers to this as a multi-level marketing company.

14. In 2017, the *New Yorker* reported that distributors are required by Young Living to make \$100 of purchases per month to qualify for a commission.

15. According to a public income statement, in 2016 approximately 94% of Young Living's active members made less than a dollar, while less than one tenth of one percent (about one thousand Royal Crown Diamond distributors) made over a million dollars.

16. In April 2019, a nationwide class-action lawsuit was launched under the RICO Act against Young Living unrelated to the practices at issue in this complaint. See *Julie O'Shaughnessy v. Young Living Essential Oils, LC*, Case No. 1:19-cv-412, Doc. 1. (W.D. Tex.). The complaint described Defendant's business operations as "an unlawful pyramid scheme created under the guise of selling essential oils for quasi-medicinal purposes. In truth, Young Living is nothing more than a cult-like organization falsely peddling the ever-elusive promise of financial success and an alternative lifestyle." *Id.*

Young Living Falsely Markets its Essential Oils as Conferring Beneficial Health Effects

17. Young Living sells a variety of essential oils and essential oil blends to consumers. At a price of approximately \$36.00 per bottle, consumers pay a premium for the Products when compared to other similar products that sell for as little as \$13.00 per bottle.³

18. As shown in the image below, Young Living prominently labels each of the Products as being "therapeutic" grade:

³ See <https://www.walmart.com/ip/Young-Living-Lavender-Essential-Oil-15ml-Certified-Therapeutic-Grade/944299468?wmlspartner=wlp&selectedSellerId=11849> (last visited December 2, 2020) compared to https://www.revive-co.com/product/organic-lavender-essential-oil/?gclid=CjwKCAjwm_P5BRAhEiwAwRzSO4OVQiyOk_0Gn4z2b2HexDUYmC6REOMbLHd936kHyJldV3IMfwUcWhoCfdMQAvD_BwE (last visited December 2, 2020).



19. To support its claims that the Products are “therapeutic,” Young Living makes a number of specific claims that the Products confer a physical, mental, or medicinal benefit.

20. This includes claims that the Products:

- Will calm or relax consumers when applied or diffused, such as: Dragon Time “can help promote feelings of stability and calm during occasional times of moodiness”⁴;
- Will help relieve consumers’ feelings of anxiety when applied (or diffused), such as: Bergamot Oil “[m]ay help relieve tension during times of occasional stress”⁵;
- Will help consumers sleep, such as: RC oil “May help support restful sleep” and other sleep related claims;
- Will support the feeling of normal clear breathing;

⁴ https://www.youngliving.com/en_US/products/dragon-time-essential-oil-blend#:~:text=Dragon%20Time%E2%84%A2%20is%20a,during%20occasional%20times%20of%20moodiness (last visited August 19, 2020).

⁵ https://www.youngliving.com/en_US/products/bergamot-essential-oil (last visited August 19, 2020).

- Will bring users clarity, focus, or alertness when applied (or diffused) as directed, such as: “Brain Power is a blend of essential oils . . . to promote a sense of clarity and focus when used aromatically”⁶;
- Can be used to treat symptoms associated with depression, such as: Davana oil “boosts your positive outlook on life”⁷;
- “Reduce[] feelings of occasional stress”⁸; and
- Will help consumers increase or maintain their energy levels when applied (or diffused) as directed, such as: Peppermint “helps to maintain energy levels when applied topically.”

21. Young Living has a specific definition of what it means when it identifies one of its oils as being “Young Living Therapeutic Grade.” On Young Living’s website, the company’s product marketing staff instructs its member-sales people:

When describing therapeutic-grade essential oils to someone else, it’s important to relay that *every essential oil Young Living distills or sources has the highest naturally-occurring blend of constituents to maximize the desired effect.*⁹

That same page goes on to say: “The YLTG promise is a bold statement—but you can share our products with confidence, knowing that Young Living truly has the experience to produce essential oils that work.”

⁶ https://www.youngliving.com/en_US/products/brain-power-essential-oil-blend#:~:text=Brain%20Power%E2%84%A2%20is%20a,and%20focus%20when%20used%20aromatically (last visited August 19, 2020).

⁷ https://www.youngliving.com/en_US/products/davana-essential-oil (last visited August 19, 2020).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ <https://www.youngliving.com/blog/what-is-young-living-therapeutic-grade/> (last visited January 13, 2021) (emphasis in original).

22. Young Living directs the representations about the health-related benefit claims of its Products to consumers, like Plaintiff and the members of the Classes, and Young Living intends that Plaintiff and members of the Classes read and rely on its representations.

23. However, contrary to these representations, the Products actually provide no health-related benefits whatsoever, leaving Plaintiff and Members of the Classes having paid a premium for a Product or Products that failed to provide the promised benefits.

24. Indeed, in a recent proceeding before the National Advertising Division (NAD), the advertising industry's robust self-regulatory body which offers a vigorous dispute resolution process for advertisers and is charged with independently monitoring and reviewing national advertising for truthfulness and accuracy, Young Living was challenged as to the truthfulness and accuracy of its health-related claims about the Products, particularly that they are "therapeutic."¹⁰

25. In that proceeding, Young Living failed to provide any competent and reliable scientific evidence to support its health-related claims about the Products, including that they are "therapeutic."

26. As a result of the proceeding (and subsequent failed appeal), the NAD directed, and Young Living agreed, to permanently discontinue its claim that the Products are "therapeutic."

27. In addition, Young Living agreed to permanently discontinue several other therapeutic-related claims about the Products, including that they :

- Promote feelings of calm and relaxation;
- Help consumers sleep;
- Reduce your anxiety;

¹⁰ <https://bbbprograms.org/media-center/decisions-details/nad-recommends-that-young-living-essential-oils-discontinue-therapeutic-grade-and-health-related-claims-for-its-essential-oils-advertiser-to-appeal> (last visited January 13, 2020).

- Provide clarity, focus and/or alertness;
- Energize;
- Improves consumers' mood and increase their motivation.

28. Defendant, a billion-dollar company, has the resources to conduct its own testing, but did not. Defendant had no reasonable basis to believe the truthfulness and accuracy of its health-related claims about the Products; knew or should have known that the health-related claims about the Products were not accurate; and, knew or should have known that its labeling, advertising and/or marketing was false and misleading to consumers.

29. On or about November 24, 2020, a panel of the National Advertising Review Board (“NARB”), the appellate advertising law body for the NAD, affirmed the earlier NAD ruling.¹¹ Like the NAD before it, the NARB ruled that Young Living should discontinue “therapeutic grade” claims for its “essential oils” because it was “unsupported,” as well as other unsupported health and wellness benefit claims.

30. Following the NARB decision, Young Living purportedly stated that it will comply with NARB’s decision. Nevertheless, Young Living’s website continues to reference “therapeutic-grade essential oils” in its marketing.¹² Moreover, bottles of various Young Living products deceptively labeled as “therapeutic-grade essential oils” can still be purchased through numerous third party vendors.¹³

¹¹ <https://bbbprograms.org/media-center/newsroom/narb-therapeutic-grade-essential-oils-claim> (last visited January 13, 2020).

¹² *E.g.*, <https://www.youngliving.com/blog/the-adventure-of-learning-and-using-essential-oils-effectively-part-1/> (last visited January 13, 2021); <https://www.youngliving.com/blog/what-is-young-living-therapeutic-grade/> (last visited January 13, 2021).

¹³ <https://www.amazon.com/Bergamot-Essential-15ml-Young-Living/dp/B00767ELUA> (last visited January 13, 2021); <https://www.amazon.com/Brain-Power-Essential-Young-Living/dp/B0016C8QOS> (last visited January 13, 2021); <https://www.amazon.com/Young-Living-Essential-Ravintsara-Therapeutic/dp/B071P2946H> (last visited January 13, 2021);

Young Living's Marketing and Sale of the Products Violates Federal Law

31. Section 5(a) of the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), prohibits “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.”

32. Misrepresentations or deceptive omissions of material fact constitute deceptive acts or practices prohibited by Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.

33. Section 12 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 52, prohibits the dissemination of any false advertisement in or affecting commerce for the purpose of inducing, or which is likely to induce, the purchase of food, drugs, devices, services, or cosmetics. For the purposes of Section 12 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 52, the Products are either “foods” or “drugs” as defined in Section 15(b) and (c) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 55(b), (c).

34. Under these provisions, companies must have a reasonable basis for making objective product claims, including claims that a product can treat specific conditions before those claims are made.¹⁴

35. As alleged herein, Young Living has represented the Products confer a healthy or medicinal benefit.

<https://www.amazon.com/Frankincense-Essential-Young-Living-Oils/dp/B00194GUZA> (last visited January 13, 2021); <https://www.amazon.com/PanAway-Essential-Young-Living-Oils/dp/B00CDD4FQW> (last visited January 13, 2021); https://essentialoil-life.com/products/young-living-davana-essential-oil-5ml?variant=29521493983266&utm_medium=cpc&utm_source=google&utm_campaign=Google%20Shopping&gclid=Cj0KCQiA0fr_BRDaARIsAABw4EuDAyQwv0rMGneP4IvaK5oaQSeQ9ZCuz22kxtB8qh5TNmU5JVOW_4AaArzpEALw_wcB (last visited January 13, 2021); https://www.911healthshop.com/products/young-living-dragon-time-essential-oil-15-milliliter?variant=32190621876314&dfw_tracker=86746-32190621876314&gclid=Cj0KCQiA0fr_BRDaARIsAABw4EsEHpVuYTgCvHqsDFwP1oTmthxGdtUeMYftgxl96u6goTfjIxNNTsaAv9zEALw_wcB (last visited January 13, 2021).

¹⁴ See Advertising Substantiation Policy Statement, appended to Thompson Medical Co., 104 F.T.C. 648, 839 (1984), *aff'd*, 791 F.2d 189 (D.C. Cir. 1986) (“Advertising Substantiation Policy Statement”).

36. These representations are false or misleading or were not substantiated at the time the representations were made.

37. Therefore, the making of the representations as set forth in Paragraphs 19-26 of this Complaint constitutes a deceptive act or practice and the making of false advertisements in violation of Sections 5(a) and 12 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a), 52.

38. Relatedly, Young Living's labeling, advertising, and marketing of the Products violates the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the "FDCA Act"), 21 U.S.C. § 321(g)(1)(B).

39. The Products are promoted for conditions that cause them to be drugs under the Act because, as alleged herein, they are intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease.

40. The intended use of a product may be determined by, among other things, its labeling, advertising, and the circumstances surrounding its distribution, 21 C.F.R. § 201.128.

41. Moreover, the Products are also "new drugs" under section 201(p) of the Act (21 U.S.C. § 321(p)), because they are not generally recognized as safe and effective for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling.

42. Under sections 301(d) and 505(a) of the Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 331(d) and 355(a)), a new drug may not be introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce unless an FDA-approved application is in effect for the drug.

43. FDA approves a new drug on the basis of scientific data and information demonstrating that the drug is safe and effective.

44. As alleged herein, and as found by the NAD and NARB, Young Living has no competent and reliable scientific evidence to support its health-related claims about the Products.

45. On information and belief, there is no FDA-approved application in effect for the Products.

46. Because there is no FDA-approved application in effect for the Products, Defendant's labeling, advertising, marketing, and sale of the Products violates the FDCA Act.

Young Living Has Previously Falsely Marketed its Essential Oils as Conferring Beneficial Health Effects

47. This is not the first time Young Living has been admonished for falsely marketing its essential oils products.

48. In September of 2014, the FDA issued a warning letter to Young Living because it promoted its essential oils for conditions such as, but not limited to, viral infections (including Ebola), Parkinson's disease, autism, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, insomnia, heart disease, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), dementia, and multiple sclerosis, that are not amenable to self-diagnosis and treatment by individuals who are not medical practitioners.¹⁵

Young Living Continues to Falsely and Misleadingly Market the Products

49. Through at least November 2020, Defendant continued to falsely and misleadingly label, market, and advertise, and/or sell the Products to the general public as conferring a healthy or medicinal benefit, including that they are "therapeutic." The only conceivable purpose for falsely and deceptively making these claims about the Products is to stimulate sales and enhance Defendant's profits.

50. Indeed, Defendant surely understands that no reasonable consumer would have paid a premium for the Products if they knew they did not provide the promised benefits.

¹⁵ <https://www.fda.gov/inspections-compliance-enforcement-and-criminal-investigations/warning-letters/young-living-09222014> (last visited December 2, 2020).

51. Most consumers are unable to verify that products such as Defendant's are accurately labeled. Therefore, consumers are particularly vulnerable to these kinds of false and deceptive labeling, marketing, and advertising practices.

52. Because of Defendant's deceptive labeling, marketing, and advertising practices, consumers were fraudulently induced to purchase and pay a premium for the Products.

***Plaintiff Relied Upon the Products' Label
to Purchase and Use the Products***

53. Plaintiff was herself a victim of Defendant's mislabeling of the Products.

54. In the last four years, and specifically on or around February 2020, Plaintiff purchased the Products online.

55. Before purchasing the Products, Plaintiff reviewed the labels' claim that they were "therapeutic-grade" and that they would provide a physical, mental, or medicinal benefit if used. Plaintiff purchased the Products believing these claims that they would confer a physical, mental, or medicinal benefit, as stated on the bottle.

56. Plaintiff would not have purchased and used the Products had she known that they did not provide the promised benefits, or at the very least she would not have purchased the Products at the inflated price Young Living charged.

57. Plaintiff is in the same Class as all other consumers who purchased Defendant's Products during the relevant time period. Plaintiff and the Class Members were in fact misled by Defendant's misrepresentations in respect to the Products. Plaintiff and Class Members would have purchased other oils, if any at all, if they had not been deceived by the misleading and deceptive labeling, marketing, and advertising of the Products by Defendant.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

59. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. The class definition(s) may depend on the information obtained through discovery. Notwithstanding, at this time, Plaintiff brings this action and seeks certification of the following Classes:

National Class: All persons within the United States who purchased essential oil products labeled as “therapeutic” from Young Living for personal consumption from the beginning of any applicable limitations period through the date of class certification (the “National Class” or the “Class”).

Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class: All persons in the States of California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin who purchased essential oil products labeled as “therapeutic” from Young Living for personal consumption from the beginning of any applicable limitations period through the date of class certification (the “Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class”).¹⁶

New York Sub-Class: All persons in New York who purchased essential oil products labeled as “therapeutic” from Young Living for personal consumption from the beginning of any applicable limitations period through the date of class certification (the “New York Sub-Class”).

60. Excluded from the Classes are the Defendant, and any entities in which the Defendant has a controlling interest, Defendant’s officers, directors, and employees, any Judge to

¹⁶ The New York Deceptive Practices Act, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, *et seq.*, makes unlawful “Deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in” the State of New York. The States in the Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class are limited to those states with similar consumer fraud laws under the facts of this case as alleged herein: California (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*); Florida (Fla. Stat. § 501.201 *et seq.*); Illinois (815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.*), Massachusetts (Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A *et seq.*); Michigan (Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.901 *et seq.*); Minnesota (Minn. Stat. §§ 325F.68, *et seq.*); Missouri (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010 *et seq.*); New Hampshire (N.H. Rev. Stat. § 358-A:1); New Jersey (N.J. Stat. § 56:9-1, *et seq.*); New York (N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, *et seq.*); Rhode Island (R.I. Gen. L. Ch. 6-13.1); Washington (Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86010, *et seq.*) and Wisconsin (WIS. STAT. § 100.18, *et seq.*).

whom this action is assigned and any member of such Judge's staff and immediate family, and Plaintiff's counsel, their staff members, and their immediate family.

61. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definitions or add a Class if further information and discovery indicate that the Class definitions should be narrowed, expanded, or otherwise modified.

62. Certification of Plaintiff's claims for class-wide treatment is appropriate because Plaintiff can prove the elements of her claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.

63. **Numerosity – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1).** The members of the Classes are so numerous that their individual joinder herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the Classes number in the thousands to hundreds of thousands. The number of members of the Classes is presently unknown to Plaintiff but may be ascertained from Defendant's books and records. Members of the Classes may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, email, Internet postings, and/or publication.

64. **Commonality and Predominance – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3).** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Classes and predominate over questions affecting only individual members of the Classes. Such common questions of law or fact include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Whether the Products are "therapeutic," as claimed on its label;
- b. Whether Defendant had a reasonable basis for claiming that Products are "therapeutic";
- c. Whether the Products confer a healthy or medicinal benefit;
- d. Whether Defendant had a reasonable basis for claiming that Products confer a healthy or medicinal benefit;

- e. Whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other promotional materials for the Products are deceptive;
- f. Whether Defendant's actions violate the state consumer fraud statutes invoked herein;
- g. Whether Plaintiff and the members of the Classes were damaged by Defendant's conduct;
- h. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff and Class Members; and
- i. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief.

65. Defendant engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to the legal rights Plaintiff seeks to enforce, on behalf of herself and the other Members of the Classes. Similar or identical statutory and common law violations, business practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions, if any, pale in comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that dominate this action.

66. **Typicality – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3).** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other Members of the Classes because, among other things, all Members of the Classes were comparably injured through Defendant's uniform misconduct described above. Further, there are no defenses available to Defendant that are unique to Plaintiff or to any particular Members of the Classes.

67. **Adequacy of Representation – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4).** Plaintiff is an adequate Class representative because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the other Members of the Classes she seeks to represent; she has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation; and she will prosecute this action vigorously. The Classes' interests will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and the undersigned counsel.

68. Insufficiency of Separate Actions – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1).

Absent a representative class action, Members of the Classes would continue to suffer the harm described herein, for which they would have no remedy. Even if separate actions could be brought by individual consumers, the resulting multiplicity of lawsuits would cause undue burden and expense for both the Court and the litigants, as well as create a risk of inconsistent rulings and adjudications that might be dispositive of the interests of similarly situated purchasers, substantially impeding their ability to protect their interests, while establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. The proposed Classes thus satisfy the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1).

69. Declaratory and Injunctive Relief – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2).

Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the other Members of the Classes, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief, as described below, with respect to the members of the Classes as a whole. In particular, Plaintiff seeks to certify a Class to enjoin Defendant from selling or otherwise distributing the Products as labeled until such time that Defendant can demonstrate to the Court's satisfaction that the Products confer the advertised health or medicinal benefits.

70. Superiority – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3). A class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by Plaintiff and the other Members of the Classes are relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually litigate their claims against Defendant, so it would be impracticable for Members of the Classes to individually seek redress for Defendant's wrongful conduct. Even if Members of the Classes could

afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation would create a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties, and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

CAUSES OF ACTION

Count I

**Violation of the State Consumer Fraud Acts
(On Behalf of the Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class)**

71. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

72. The Consumer Fraud Acts of the States in the Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class prohibit the use of unfair or deceptive business practices in the conduct of trade or commerce.

73. Plaintiff and the other Members of the Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class have standing to pursue a cause of action for violation of the Consumer Fraud Acts of the states in the Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class because Plaintiff and Members of the Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class have suffered an injury in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's actions set forth herein.

74. Defendant engaged in unfair and/or deceptive conduct, including, but not limited to the following:

- a. Representing on their label that the Products are "therapeutic," with no reasonable basis to do so and when, in fact, they are not; and
- b. Representing that the Products confer a physical, health and/or medicinal benefits when, in fact, they do not and/or Young Living had no reasonable basis to believe they did have such a benefits.

75. Defendant intended that Plaintiff and each of the other Members of the Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class would rely upon its unfair and deceptive conduct and a reasonable person would in fact be misled by this deceptive conduct described above.

76. As a result of Defendant's use or employment of unfair or deceptive acts or business practices, Plaintiff and each of the other Members of the Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class have sustained damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

77. In addition, Defendant's conduct showed malice, motive, and the reckless disregard of the truth such that an award of punitive damages is appropriate.

Count II
Violation of the New York GBL § 349
(In the Alternative to Count I and on behalf of Plaintiff and the New York Sub-Class)

78. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

79. New York General Business Law §349 ("GBL § 349") declares unlawful "[d]eceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state . . ."

80. The conduct of Defendant alleged herein constitutes recurring "unlawful" deceptive acts and practices in violation of GBL § 349, and as such, Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class members seek monetary damages and permanent injunctive relief against Defendant, enjoining it from inaccurately describing, marketing, and promoting the Products.

81. There is no adequate remedy at law.

82. Defendant misleadingly, inaccurately, and deceptively presented the Products to consumers. Defendant's improper consumer-oriented conduct in advertising the Products by representing on their label that the Products are "therapeutic," with no reasonable basis to do so

and when, in fact, they are not; and representing that the Products confer a physical, health and/or medicinal benefits when, in fact, they do not and/or Young Living had no reasonable basis to believe they did have such benefits—is misleading in a material way in that it, inter alia, induced Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members to seek out and become consumers of Young Living when they otherwise would not have.

83. Defendant engaged in unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and/or unconscionable acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce by making false or misleading statements regarding the “therapeutic” nature of the Products and the physical, health and/or medicinal benefits of the Products.

84. Defendant intended that Plaintiff and each of the other Members of the New York Sub-class would rely upon its unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and/or unconscionable acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce such that a reasonable person would in fact be misled by this deceptive conduct as described above.

85. Defendant nonetheless proceeded with the conduct alleged herein even though it knew or reasonably should have known that the Products are not “therapeutic” and did not have physical, health and/or medicinal benefits.

86. Information regarding the true efficacy of the Products was known or should have been known to Young Living before it commenced labeling the Products as “therapeutic” and advertising the Products’ physical, health and/or medicinal benefits, but was not reasonably known to Plaintiff and members of the New York Sub-class.

87. Defendant made its untrue and/or misleading statements and representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

88. Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions were material to Plaintiff and members of the New York Sub-class who relied or should be presumed to have relied upon those misrepresentations and omissions in purchasing and using the Products. The reasonable consumer would have expected the Products to meet advertised specifications and would have expected the Products, among other things, to be "therapeutic" and provide physical, health and/or medicinal benefits. Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class would not have purchased or used the Products had they known the truth about the Products.

89. Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class members have been injured by, inter alia, expending time and resources to seek out and obtain the Products, paying a premium for the Products after Defendant led them to believe that the Products are "therapeutic" and conferred physical, health and/or medicinal benefits when the Products did not have such benefits. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class members did not receive what they bargained for.

90. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions, the Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members were damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

91. Defendant's deceptive and misleading practices constitute deceptive acts and practices in the conduct of business in violation of New York General Business Law § 349(a) and Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class have been damaged thereby.

92. As a result of Defendant's recurring, "unlawful" deceptive acts and practices, Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members are entitled to monetary and compensatory damages, injunctive relief, restitution, and disgorgement of all moneys obtained by means of Defendant's unlawful conduct, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs.

93. Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members seek damages, including treble damages, under GBL § 349.

94. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant's conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes deceptive acts and practices in violation of New York General Business Law § 349, and Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class members for the damages they have suffered as a result of Young Living's actions. The amount of such damages is to be determined at trial, but not be less than \$6,000,000,000.00. GBL § 349(h), which is approximately Young Living's sales during the last six years, if not more.¹⁷

Count III
Violation of the New York GBL § 350
(In the Alternative to Count I and on behalf of Plaintiff and the New York Sub-Class)

95. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

96. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350 provides, in part, as follows:

False advertising in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state is hereby declared unlawful.

97. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350a(1) provides, in part, as follows:

The term "false advertising" means advertising, including labeling, of a commodity, or of the kind, character, terms or conditions of any employment opportunity if such advertising is misleading in a material respect. In determining whether any advertising is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made by statement, word, design, device, sound or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the

¹⁷ https://www.heraldextra.com/business/local/young-living-posts-third-billion-dollar-growth-year-techstars-startup-weekend-free-home-maintenance-class/article_cb7bd699-3be2-59c3-ada1-aa062c801648.html#:~:text=Young%20Living%20Essential%20Oils%2C%20the,over%20the%20last%20five%20years. "Young Living Essential Oils, "continues to experience growth as the company announced that its 2017 sales surpassed \$1.5 billion. The company has surpassed \$1 billion in sales in each of the last three years and its revenues have grown 800 percent over the last five years. The company has experienced a 34 percent increase in 2018 year-to-date."

advertising fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations with respect to the commodity or employment to which the advertising relates under the conditions prescribed in said advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual.

98. Defendant misleadingly, inaccurately, and deceptively marketed and advertised the Products to consumers. Defendant's marketing and advertisements contain untrue and materially misleading statements concerning the Products because, *inter alia*, they mislead and misrepresent the Products as "therapeutic" and conferring physical, health and/or medicinal benefits. Defendant's improper consumer-oriented conduct—including advertising of the Products—is misleading in a material way in that it, *inter alia*, induced Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members to seek out and become a consumer of the Products when they otherwise would not have.

99. Defendant engaged in unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and/or unconscionable acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce by making false or misleading statements regarding the efficacy of the Products and not advising consumers that the Products were not "therapeutic" and would not, in reality, confer physical, health and/or medicinal benefits.

100. Indeed, in a recent proceeding before the NAD, Young Living failed to provide any competent and reliable scientific evidence to support its health related claims about the Products, including that they are "therapeutic."

101. Defendant nonetheless proceeded with the conduct alleged herein even though it knew or reasonably should have known that the Products are not "therapeutic" and would not provide physical, mental, or medicinal benefits if used. Information regarding the true efficacy of The Products was known to Defendant but was not reasonably known to Plaintiff and members of the New York Sub-class.

102. Defendant made its untrue and/or misleading statements and representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

103. Plaintiff and members of the New York Sub-class relied or should be presumed to have relied upon Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions in purchasing and using the Products. The Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class members would not have purchased or used the Products had they known the truth about the Products.

104. Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class members have been injured by, inter alia, expending time, money and resources to seek out and obtain the Products, paying, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for the Products, and after Defendant lead them to believe that the Products are "therapeutic" and conferred physical, health and/or medicinal benefits. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class members did not receive what they bargained for.

105. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions, the Plaintiff and members of the New York Sub-class were damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

106. Defendant's conduct constitutes multiple, separate violations of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350.

107. Defendant made the material misrepresentations described in this Complaint in Defendant's advertising and marketing willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

108. Defendant's material misrepresentations were substantially uniform in content, presentation, and impact upon consumers at large. All consumers that buy the Products were and continue to be exposed to Defendant's material misrepresentations.

109. As a result of Defendant's recurring, "unlawful" deceptive acts and practices, Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members are entitled to monetary and compensatory damages,

injunctive relief, restitution and disgorgement of all moneys obtained by means of Defendant's unlawful conduct, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs.

110. Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members seek damages, including treble damages, under N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350.

Count IV
Violation Of New York GBL § 350-A(1)
On Behalf Of Plaintiff And The Class and/or New York Subclass

111. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

112. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350-a(1) expressly covers material omissions:

In determining whether any advertising is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made by statement, word, design, device, sound or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertising fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations with respect to the commodity or employment to which the advertising relates under the conditions proscribed in said advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual...

113. Defendant's marketing and advertising contains misleading and/or unfair material omissions concerning the Products. The marketing and advertising for the Products omit that the Products are not "therapeutic" and do not impart physical, health and/or medicinal benefits.

114. By its omissions of the facts regarding the Products, Defendant's marketing and advertising of the Products was misleading, inaccurate, and deceptive because, inter alia, it misled consumers into believing that an individual purchasing the Products would receive "therapeutic" results and physical, health and/or medicinal benefits.

115. Defendant's improper consumer-oriented conduct was misleading by omission in a material way in that it, inter alia, induced Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members to seek out and become a consumer of the Products when they otherwise would not have.

116. Defendant engaged in unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and/or unconscionable acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce by acts that rendered its marketing and advertising false and misleading, including because Defendant failed to advise consumers that the Products are not “therapeutic” and would not confer physical, health and/or medicinal benefits.

117. In a recent proceeding before the National Advertising Division (NAD), the advertising industry’s robust self-regulatory body which offers a vigorous dispute resolution process for advertisers and is charged with independently monitoring and reviewing national advertising for truthfulness and accuracy, Young Living was challenged as to the truthfulness and accuracy of its health-related claims about the Products, particularly that they are “therapeutic.” In that proceeding, Young Living failed to provide any competent and reliable scientific evidence to support its health-related claims about the Products, including that they are “therapeutic.”

118. Defendant nonetheless proceeded with the conduct alleged herein even though it knew or reasonably should have known that the Products did not confer the “therapeutic” physical, health and/or medicinal benefits it advertised.

119. Information regarding the true efficacy of the Products was known to Defendant but was not reasonably known to Plaintiff and members of the New York Sub-class.

120. Defendant made its omissions regarding the Products’ actual efficacy willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

121. Defendant’s marketing and advertising of the Products induced the Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members to seek out and use the Products. Plaintiff and members of the New York Sub-class relied or should be presumed to have relied upon Defendant’s misrepresentations and omissions regarding the Products. Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members would not have purchased or used the Products had they known the truth about the Products.

122. Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class members have been injured by, inter alia, expending time, money and resources to seek out and obtain the Products, paying, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for the Products, after Defendant lead them to believe the Products had “therapeutic” and physical, health and/or medicinal benefits. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the New York Sub-class members did not receive what they bargained for.

123. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s misrepresentations and omissions, the Plaintiff and members of the New York Sub-class were damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

124. Defendant’s dissemination of advertising containing material misrepresentations and omissions of fact constitutes multiple, separate violations of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350.

125. Defendant’s material misrepresentations and omissions of fact, as described in this Complaint, were substantially uniform in content, presentation, and impact upon consumers at large. Moreover, all consumers of the Products were and continue to be exposed to Defendant’s material misrepresentations and omissions.

126. Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members relied on Defendant’s advertising, which was deceptive, false, and contained material misrepresentations and omissions.

127. Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members seek damages, including treble damages, under GBL § 350-a(1).

128. As a result of Defendant’s false and misleading advertising, the Plaintiff and New York Sub-class members are entitled to monetary and compensatory damages, injunctive relief, restitution and disgorgement of all moneys obtained by means of Defendant’s unlawful conduct, interest, and attorneys’ fees and costs.

Count V
Unjust Enrichment
(On Behalf of the National Class and the New York Sub-Class)

129. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully stated herein.

130. Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendant on behalf of herself and the National Class and New York Sub-Class.

131. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

132. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and Class members, brings a common law claim for unjust enrichment.

133. Defendant's conduct violated federal and state consumer protection statutes by advertising, marketing and selling the Products while misrepresenting the Products as "therapeutic" and having physical, health and/or medicinal benefits and omitting material facts.

134. Defendant's unlawful conduct as described in this Complaint allowed Defendant to knowingly realize substantial revenues from selling the Products, which benefited and enriched Defendant at the expense of and to the detriment of Plaintiff and Class members. Defendant has thereby violated the fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

135. Under common law principles of unjust enrichment, it is inequitable for Defendant to retain the financial benefits conferred by Plaintiff and the Class members from Defendant's sales of the Products.

136. Plaintiff and Class members seek disgorgement of all profits resulting from its sales of the Products and establishment of a constructive trust from which Plaintiff and Class members may seek restitution.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class proposed in this Count, respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment as follows:

- A. For Count I: Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the Consumer Fraud Multi-State Class as requested herein, designating Plaintiff as Class Representative, and appointing the undersigned counsel as Class Counsel for the Class;
- B. For Count II: Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the New York Sub-Class as requested herein, designating Plaintiff as Class Representative, and appointing the undersigned counsel as Class Counsel for the Class;
- C. For Count III: Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the New York Sub-Class as requested herein, designating Plaintiff as Class Representative, and appointing the undersigned counsel as Class Counsel for the Class;
- D. For Count IV: Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the New York Sub-Class as requested herein, designating Plaintiff as Class Representative, and appointing the undersigned counsel as Class Counsel for the Class;
- E. For Count V: Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the Classes as requested in Count V, designating Plaintiff as Class Representative, and appointing the undersigned counsel as Class Counsel for the Classes;

- F. Enjoining Defendant from engaging in the unlawful conduct set forth herein;
- G. Ordering Defendant to pay reasonable attorneys' fees and litigation costs to Plaintiff and the other Members of the Class;
- H. Ordering Defendant to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest, as allowable by law, on any amounts awarded; and
- I. Ordering such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all claims in this Complaint so triable. Plaintiff also respectfully requests leave to amend this Complaint to conform to the evidence if such amendment is needed for trial.

Dated: January 20, 2021

Respectfully Submitted,

By: /s/ Mason A. Barney
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**Pro hac vice forthcoming
Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Class*

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

LORI MACNAUGHTON, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

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

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

Mason A. Barney / SIRI & GLIMSTAD LLP, 200 Park Ave., 17th Fl., New York, NY 10166; 202-532-1091

DEFENDANTS

YOUNG LIVING ESSENTIAL OILS, LC

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 (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

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

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

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

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

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. Section 1332(d)(2)
Brief description of cause: Claim for false advertising and/or deceptive business practices in the sale of essential oils

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

01/20/2020 /s/ Mason A. Barney

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY ANYNDC-5389169 RECEIPT #

AMOUNT \$402.00 APPLYING IFP JUDGE BKS MAG. JUDGE ML

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. **PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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