

1 Howard Rubinstein (Fla. SBN: 104108)
2 *howardr@pdq.net*
3 Attorney at Law
4 914 Waters Avenue, Suite 20
5 Aspen, Colorado 81611
6 (832) 715-2788
7 *(To apply as counsel pro hac vice)*

6 Harold M. Hewell (Cal. SBN: 171210)
7 *hmbewell@hewell-lawfirm.com*
8 HEWELL LAW FIRM
9 105 West F Street, Second Floor
10 San Diego, California 92101
11 (619) 235-6854/(888) 298-0177 (f)
12 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

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BY *[Signature]*

14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
15 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

16 ZACK AARONSON, as an individual and
17 on behalf of all others similarly situated,

18 *Plaintiff,*

19 *vs.*

24 VITAL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC, a
25 Florida corporation, doing business under
26 the trademark VPX,

26 *Defendant.*

Civil Action No. 09 CV 1333 W
COMPLAINT FOR
EQUITABLE RELIEF AND DAMAGES
Class Action
Jury Trial Requested

CAB

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1 Plaintiff, by and through counsel, files this Complaint on behalf of himself and all
2 others similarly situated, and alleges against defendant, Vital Pharmaceuticals, Inc, which
3 does business under the trade mark VPX (“Defendant”), as follows.

4 **I. INTRODUCTION**

5 1. Defendant sells a variety of dietary supplements which it promotes as “fat
6 burners” and “energy enhancers” under the brand name of Redline®. (“Product”)

7 2. Several adverse reactions have been reported from consumers who have
8 purchased and ingested the Product, including, but not limited to, chills, excessive
9 sweating, vomiting, convulsions, chest pains, and rapid heartbeat. Several consumers of
10 the Product have been hospitalized after consuming the Product.

11 3. Plaintiff contends that Defendant has failed to adequately warn consumers
12 of the dangers and health risks associated with using the Product, and that future adverse
13 health events, including possibly death, could result if the Product if consumers are not
14 adequately warned of these dangers and health risks. Plaintiff also contends that
15 Defendant is deceptively marketing the Product as having approved and unique drug-
16 quality characteristics.

17 **II. PARTIES**

18 4. Plaintiff Zack Aaronson is an individual who resides in, and is a citizen of,
19 the State of California. He respectfully requests a jury trial on claims asserting damages.

20 5. Defendant Vital Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a Florida corporation doing
21 business as, and selling the Product under, the trademark name of VPX. Defendant lists
22 with the Florida Secretary of State a principle place of business located at 5751 S.W. 41st
23 Street, Suite 300, Davie Florida 33331, and a registered agent for serviced of process by
24 the name of John H. Owoc, also at 15751 S.W. 41st Street Suite 300 Davie Florida
25 33331. For purposes of diversity, Defendant is a “citizen” of the State of Florida.
26 Defendant owns and maintains an interactive website, [http://www.vpxsports.com/sports-](http://www.vpxsports.com/sports-nutrition-supplements/fat-loss-energy/redline-rtd.aspx)
27 [nutrition-supplements/fat-loss-energy/redline-rtd.aspx](http://www.vpxsports.com/sports-nutrition-supplements/fat-loss-energy/redline-rtd.aspx), that is accessible to citizens of this
28 judicial district, and which advertises, promotes and markets the Product in this

1 jurisdiction and in this judicial district.

2 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon allege, that at all times
3 herein mentioned, that Defendant and its employees, subsidiaries, affiliates and other
4 related entities, were, at all times relevant herein, agents, servants and employees of each
5 other, and at all times herein mentioned, each was acting within the purpose and scope of
6 said agency and employment.

7 7. Whenever reference in this Complaint is made to any act or transaction of
8 Defendant such allegation shall be deemed to mean that the principals, officers, directors,
9 employees, agents, and/or representatives of Defendant committed, knew of, performed,
10 authorized, ratified and/or directed such act or transaction on behalf of Defendant while
11 actively engaged in the scope of their duties.

12 8. All allegations herein are based on information and belief and/or are likely
13 to have evidentiary support after reasonable opportunity for further investigation and
14 discovery.

15 **III. VENUE AND JURISDICTION**

16 9. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter presented by this
17 Complaint because it is a class action arising under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005
18 (“CAFA”), Pub. L. No. 109-2, 119 Stat. 4 (2005), which explicitly provides for the
19 original jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of any class action in which any member of the
20 plaintiff class is a citizen of a state different from any Defendant, and in which the matter
21 in controversy exceeds in the aggregate the sum of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and
22 costs. Plaintiff alleges that the total claims of individual members of the Class in this
23 action are in excess of \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, exclusive of interest and costs, as
24 required by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), (5). Plaintiff is a citizen of the State of California,
25 and as set forth above, Defendant can be considered a citizen of the State of Florida for
26 purposes of diversity. Therefore, diversity of citizenship exists under CAFA as required
27 by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A). Furthermore, Plaintiff allege that more than two-thirds of
28 all of the members of the proposed Plaintiff Class in the aggregate are citizens of a state

1 other than California where this action is originally being filed, and that the total number
2 of members of the proposed Plaintiff Class is greater than 100, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
3 1332(d)(5)(B).

4 10. Venue in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(a) because, as
5 set forth above, Defendant conduct business within, may be found in, and are subject to
6 personal jurisdiction in this district.

7 **IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

8 11. As set forth above, Defendant sells a variety Redline® energy drinks and
9 other forms of the Product under the names: REDLINE® RTD, REDLINE PRINCESS®
10 REDLINE Power Rush® REDLINE Xtreme® REDLINE® Concentrate and REDLINE®
11 GEL CAPS.

12 12. The Product contains the following ingredients: anhydrous caffeine,
13 evodiamine, tyrosine, yerba mate extract, green tea extract, 5-HTP, vinpocetine, and
14 yohimbine. Certain of ingredients are notable for the effects they have been found to
15 cause in humans, effects that go beyond the Product's goal of energy enhancement and
16 weight loss:

17 a. Yohimbine is a stimulant which has been used in the treatment of
18 posttraumatic stress disorder to aid recall of traumatic memories.¹ It can be
19 dangerous if used in excessive amounts; side effects at certain doses include
20 rapid heart rate, high blood pressure, overstimulation, insomnia, panic
21 attacks, hallucinations, headaches, dizziness, and skin flushing.²

22 b. Vinpocetine is a semisynthetic derivative alkaloid of vincamine,³ an extract

24 ¹ Approaches to the treatment of PTSD. <http://www.traumatherapie.de/users/vanderkolk/kolk2.html>.

26 ² Prescription for Nutritional Healing, fourth edition, Phyllis A. Balch, CNC.

27 ³ IUPAC-IUBMB Joint Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature (1983).
28 "Nomenclature and Symbolism for Amino Acids and Peptides". Recommendations on
Organic & Biochemical Nomenclature, Symbols & Terminology.

1 from the periwinkle (plant) *Vinca minor*. It has been reported to have
2 cerebral blood-flow enhancing⁴ and neuroprotective effects,⁵ and is used in
3 Eastern Europe to treat cerebrovascular disorders and age-related memory
4 impairment.⁶ Side effects include nausea, dizziness, anxiety, facial flushing,
5 insomnia, headache, drowsiness and dry mouth; it may also cause a
6 temporary drop in blood pressure.⁷

- 7 c. Tyrosine is one of the amino acids the body uses to synthesize proteins. In
8 the adrenal gland, it is converted to levodopa. Tyrosine increases plasma
9 neurotransmitter levels (particularly dopamine and norepinephrine)⁸ but
10 has little if any effect on mood.⁹

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12

13 <http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iupac/AminoAcid/>. Retrieved on 2007-05-17.

14 ⁴ Leathwood PD, Pollet P (1982). "Diet-induced mood changes in normal populations".
15 *Journal of psychiatric research* (2): 147-54. Doi:10.1016/0022-3956(82)90016-4. PMID
16 6764931. *Journal of Neurological Sciences* 2005 Mar 15; 229-230:275-84. Epub 2005
17 Jan 8. PMID: 15760651.

18 ⁵ Dézsi L, Kis-Varga I, Nagy J, Komlódi Z, Kárpáti E. "[Neuroprotective effects of
19 vinpocetine in vivo and in vitro. Apovincaminic acid derivatives as potential therapeutic
20 tools in ischemic stroke]." *Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica* 2002; 72(2):84-91. 12498034.

21 ⁶ "Vinpocetine. Monograph." *Alternative Medicine Review* 2002 Jun's(3):240-3, pp.
22 240. PMID: 12126465.

23 ⁷ <http://altmedicine.about.com/od/herbsupplementguide/a/vinpocetine.htm>.

24 ⁸ Rasmussen DD, Ishizuka B, Quigley ME, Yen SS (1983). "Effects of tyrosine and
25 tryptophan ingestion on plasma catecholamine and 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid
26 concentrations". *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* (4): 760-3. PMID 6885965.

27 ⁹ Leathwood PD, Pollet P (1982). "Diet-induced mood changes in normal populations".
28 *Journal of psychiatric research* (2): 147-54. doi:10.1016/0022-3956(82)90016-4. PMID
676493; Deijen JB, Orlebeke JF (1994). "Effect of tyrosine on cognitive function and
blood pressure under stress". *Brain Res. Bull.* (3): 319-23. doi:10.1016/0361-
9230(94)90200-3. PMID 8293316; Lieberman HR, Corkin S, Spring BJ, Wurtman RJ,
Growdon JH (1985). "The effects of dietary neurotransmitter precursors on human
behavior". *Am J Clin Nutr.* (2): 366-370. PMID 4025206.

1 d. 5-Hydroxytryptophan (or 5-HTP) is a naturally occurring amino acid
2 marketed in the United States and other countries as a dietary supplement
3 for use as an antidepressant, appetite suppressant, and sleep aid. 5-HTP has
4 not been thoroughly studied in a clinical setting, therefore, possible side
5 effects and drug interactions are not well known. Evidence indicates
6 possible side effects that include heart valve damage or disease.¹⁰

7 13. Redline is sold in convenience stores and other outlets, as well as online. In
8 stores, it is sold alongside other energy drinks, canned iced teas and soft drinks. The
9 ready-to-drink variety actually contains two doses of the Product, though this is not
10 prominently displayed on the label. As a consequence, consumers are led to consume
11 twice the recommended amount of the Product at one time (and Defendant thus sells
12 more of the Product than it would if sold in smaller, single dose containers).

13 14. As noted above, persons who have consumed the Product have reported a
14 range of adverse side effects, including, but not limited to, chills, excessive sweating,
15 vomiting, convulsions, chest pains, and rapid heartbeat. California's poison control
16 center toxicologists have reported similar problems among people who drank Redline.
17 One analysis of ten Redline intoxication calls revealed that the patients, nine of whom
18 were male, ranged in ages from 13 to 53. Some had ingested Redline's powdered
19 concentrate, which contains 250 milligrams of caffeine per teaspoon; six had consumed
20 just one 8-ounce can of the ready-to-drink variety. Complaints included nausea,
21 vomiting, rapid heartbeat, hypertension, tremors, dizziness and chest pain.

22 15. Defendant's warning on Product labeling and elsewhere states:
23 **WARNING: NOT FOR USE BY INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE AGE OF**
24 **18 YEARS. DO NOT USE IF PREGNANT OR NURSING.** Consult a
25 physician or licensed qualified health care professional before using this
26 product if you have, or have a family history of, heart disease, thyroid
condition, diabetes, high blood pressure, depression or other psychiatric

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28 ¹⁰ Id.

1 seizure disorder, or if you are using a monoamine oxidase inhibitor
2 (MAOI) or any other dietary supplement, prescription drug, or over-the-
3 counter drug containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or
4 phenylpropanolamine (ingredients found in certain allergy, asthma, cough
5 or cold, and weight control products). Do not exceed recommended
6 serving. Exceeding recommended serving may cause adverse health effects.
7 Discontinue use and call a physician or licensed qualified health care
8 professional immediately if you experience rapid heartbeat, dizziness,
9 severe headache, shortness of breath, or other similar symptoms. The
10 consumer assumes total liability if this product is used in a manner
11 inconsistent with label guidelines. Do not use for weight reduction. KEEP
12 OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

13 16. Plaintiff contends that Defendant has failed to adequately warn consumers
14 of all the Product's possible side effects and health risks. Defendant has engaged in an
15 extensive national marketing and advertising campaign that includes, but is not limited
16 to, print, electronic media, television, and the internet to promote and sell the Product as
17 a safe and healthy dietary supplement – a “UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROVEN
18 BREAKTHROUGH”¹¹ - that enhances energy and promotes weight loss. As Defendant
19 states on its website:

20 This freaky scientific breakthrough is the first physique-transforming
21 matrix to coax your body to burn fat through the “shivering response.” It
22 is a physiological fact that when you shiver, your body releases a large
23 amount of stored body fat in an attempt to bring body temperature back to
24 normal. Redline® induces this effect quite efficiently. However, the power
25 of Redline® does not stop there, as its radical combination of novel
26 ingredients will also have you sweating up a thermogenic storm, and thus
27 burning fat through yet another unique mechanism.¹²

28 17. Plaintiff alleges that the warning above is insufficient and is overshadowed
by Defendant's extensive national campaign promoting the purported benefits of the
Product.

¹¹ <http://www.vpxsports.com/sports-nutrition-supplements/fat-loss-energy/redline-rtd.aspx>

¹² Id.

1 18. Plaintiff alleges that, as a result, many purchasers of the Product are
2 unaware of the potential dangers and risks associated with use of the Product and its
3 ingredients, and that Defendant is not using all means reasonably available to make those
4 dangers and risks known to consumers.

5 19. Plaintiff also contends that Defendant makes claims that the Product affects
6 the structure and function of the body, and therefore qualifies as a drug within the
7 meaning of Section 201(g)¹³ of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”).¹⁴
8 Act. Such products are considered drugs when their intended use is established by
9 structure/function claims, such as those that appear on Defendant’s website¹⁵ and its
10 other labeling and advertising, and they are not generally recognized among qualified
11 experts “as safe and effective for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or
12 suggested.”¹⁶ As such, the claims made for the Product subject it to the requirements for

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14 ¹³ 21 U.S.C. § 321(g)(1).

15 ¹⁴ Codified at 21 U.S.C. §§ 301, et seq., with implementing regulations found at 21
16 C.F.R. §§ 1.1, et seq. Federal provisions relating to new drug applications, premarket
17 approval applications and postmarketing requirements have been incorporated by
18 reference into California law. See Cal. Health and Safety Code §110110(a) (“All
19 regulations relating to (1) new drug applications, except for abbreviated new drug
20 applications, adopted pursuant to Section 505 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 355), (2)
21 applications for premarket approval of new devices, adopted pursuant to Section 515 of
22 the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360e), (3) postmarketing reports, recordkeeping, and
23 other postapproval requirements for approved new drug applications or approved new
24 device premarket approval applications, adopted pursuant to the federal act, that are in
effect on January 1, 1993, or that are adopted on or after that date, shall be the new drug
and new device application regulations of this state.”) By incorporating the federal rules,
California’s regulation in this area parallels the federal provisions, and does not conflict
with, intrude upon, or pose an obstacle to the enforcement of the federal statutes and
regulations.

25 ¹⁵ “This freaky scientific breakthrough is the first physique-transforming matrix to coax
26 your body to burn fat...when you shiver, your body releases a large amount of stored
27 body fat...Redline® induces this effect...[the Product] will also have you sweating up a
thermogenic storm, and thus burning fat....” See note 11.

28 ¹⁶ 21 U.S.C. § 321(p).

1 new drugs pursuant to Section 201(p)¹⁷ of the FDCA. Under Section 505¹⁸ of the FDCA,
2 a “new drug” may not be introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate
3 commerce unless an FDA-approved new drug application is in effect for such drug. As
4 Defendant has not submitted such an application for the Product, its distribution in the
5 U.S. violates Section 505 of the FDCA. The federal Food and Drug Administration
6 (“FDA”) sent a warning letter to ThermoLife International¹⁹ regarding similar claims in
7 2002. A true and correct copy of that letter is attached hereto as Exhibit “A” and
8 incorporated by reference (copy is highlighted for reference).

9 20. Plaintiff has purchased the Product several times in the year preceding the
10 filing of this action, and has used it for its intended and foreseeable purposes. He has
11 since, however, learned of the risks and side effects that have been linked to the Product,
12 and has ceased buying and ingesting it.

13 21. Defendant presents itself as a reputable, reliable and safe manufacturer of
14 dietary supplements, and Plaintiff relied on this and other representations by Defendant
15 in purchasing and using the Product. However, Plaintiff now contends that Defendant
16 placed profit before safety in the design, testing, manufacture, assembly, development,
17 marketing and sale of the Product, and that it engaged in deceptive marketing of the
18 Product. Plaintiff contends he has suffered damages as the result of the foregoing, in that,
19 among other things, he spent money on a Product that was not safe and therefore lacked
20 the value he had been led to believe the Product had, and for which he paid in the
21 purchase price of the Product. He would not have purchased the Product had he known
22 the true facts about it.

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25 ¹⁷ Id.

26 ¹⁸ 21 U.S.C. § 355(a).

27 ¹⁹ [http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/
28 EnforcementActivitiesbyFDA/WarningLettersandNoticeofViolationLetterstoPharmaceuti
calCompanies/UCM164565.pdf.](http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/EnforcementActivitiesbyFDA/WarningLettersandNoticeofViolationLetterstoPharmaceuticalCompanies/UCM164565.pdf)

V. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

22. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

23. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“FRCP”) and seeks certification of the claims and certain issues in this action pursuant to the applicable provisions of Rule 23, on behalf of all persons who, within the four years preceding the filing of this Complaint (“Class Period”) purchased the Product for personal use (“Class”).

24. Defendant’s practices and omissions were applied uniformly to all members of the Class, so that the questions of law and fact are common to all members of the Class. All members of the putative Class were and are similarly affected by having purchased and used the Product for its intended and foreseeable purpose, and the relief sought herein is for the benefit of Plaintiff and members of the putative Class.

25. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Plaintiff Class is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical. Based on the annual sales of the Product and the popularity of the Product, it is apparent that the number of consumers of the Product would at least be in the many thousands, thereby making joinder impossible.

26. Questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Class exist that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including, inter alia:

- a. Whether Defendant’s practices in connection with the promotion, marketing, advertising and sale of the Product were deceptive, unlawful or unfair in any respect, thereby violating California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.;
- b. Whether Defendant’s practices in connection with the promotion, marketing, advertising and sale of the Product were deceptive in any respect, thereby violating California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 et seq.;

- 1 c. Whether Defendant fraudulently concealed the dangers and health risks
- 2 associated with the Product;
- 3 d. Whether Defendant breached implied warranties in its sale of the Product,
- 4 thereby causing harm to Plaintiff and members of the Proposed Class;
- 5 e. Whether Defendant breached express warranties in its sale of the Product,
- 6 thereby causing harm to Plaintiff and members of the Class;
- 7 f. Whether Defendant was negligent in its manufacture, production,
- 8 distribution, promotion, marketing and advertising of the Product, thereby
- 9 causing harm to the Plaintiff and members of the Class;
- 10 g. Whether Defendant's Product is defective, thereby causing harm to Plaintiff
- 11 and members of the Class;
- 12 h. Whether Defendant's conduct as set forth above injured consumers and if
- 13 so, the extent of the injury; and
- 14 i. Whether Defendant failed to adequately warn of, and/or concealed the
- 15 dangers and health risks associated with the Product.

16 27. The claims asserted by Plaintiff in this action are typical of the claims of the
17 members of the Plaintiff Class, as the claims arise from the same course of conduct by
18 Defendant, and the relief sought is common.

19 28. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the
20 members of the Plaintiff Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced
21 in both consumer protection and class action litigation.

22 29. Certification of this class action is appropriate under FRCP 23(b) and
23 California Code of Civil Procedure §382 because the questions of law or fact common to
24 the respective members of the Class predominate over questions of law or fact affecting
25 only individual members. This predominance makes class litigation superior to any other
26 method available for the fair and efficient adjudication of these claims.

27 30. Absent a class action, it would be highly unlikely that the representative
28 Plaintiff or any other members of the Class would be able to protect their own interests

1 because the cost of litigation through individual lawsuits might exceed expected recovery.

2 31. Certification is also appropriate because Defendant acted or refused to act
3 on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive
4 relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

5 32. Furthermore, given the large number of consumers of the Product, allowing
6 individual actions to proceed in lieu of a class action would run the risk of yielding
7 inconsistent and conflicting adjudications.

8 33. A class action is a fair and appropriate method for the adjudication of the
9 controversy, in that it will permit a large number of claims to be resolved in a single
10 forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary hardship that would
11 result from the prosecution of numerous individual actions and the duplication of
12 discovery, effort, expense and burden on the courts that such individual actions would
13 engender.

14 34. The benefits of proceeding as a class action, including providing a method
15 for obtaining redress for claims that would not be practical to pursue individually,
16 outweigh any difficulties that might be argued with regard to the management of this
17 class action.

18 **VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:**

19 **FOR VIOLATION OF BUS & PROF. CODE § 17200 ET SEQ.**

20 35. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in
21 each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

22 36. This cause of action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff and members of the
23 general public pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § et seq., which provides that “unfair
24 competition shall mean and include any unlawful, unfair or deceptive business act or
25 practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any act prohibited by
26 Chapter I (commencing with Section) as Part of Division of the Business and Professions
27 Code.”

28 37. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that Defendant committed unfair

1 business acts and/or practices. Defendant and its related entities represent themselves as
2 being reputable, reliable and safe manufacturers of dietary supplements. However, the
3 utility of Defendant's practices related to the design, testing, manufacture, assembly,
4 development, marketing, advertising and labeling of the Product for the purpose of
5 selling it, and Defendant's inadequate Product warning and dosage recommendation, is
6 negligible, if any, when weighed against the harm to the general public, Plaintiff and
7 Members of the Class.

8 38. The harmful impact upon members of the general public and the Class who
9 purchased and used the Product for its intended and foreseeable purpose far outweighs
10 any reasons or justifications by Defendant for these practices, set forth in detail above.
11 Defendant had and has an improper motive (profit before safety) in its practices related
12 to the design, testing, manufacture, assembly, development, marketing, advertising and
13 labeling of the Product, as well as in Defendant's inadequate Product warning and dosage
14 recommendation, as set forth in detail above.

15 39. The utilization of such unfair business acts and practices was and is under
16 the sole control of Defendant, and is deceptively hidden from members of the general
17 public in its labeling, advertising, promotion and/or marketing of the Product, as well as
18 by the inadequate Product warning and dosage recommendation.

19 40. As a purchaser and consumer of Defendant's Product, and as a member of
20 the general public in California who purchased the Product and used it for its intended
21 and foreseeable purpose, Plaintiff is entitled to and does bring this class action seeking all
22 available remedies under the UCL, including declaratory, injunctive and other equitable
23 relief, as well as attorneys' fees and costs.

24 41. Defendant committed a deceptive act or practice by failing to make known
25 the risks inherent in the design, testing, manufacture, assembly, sale and use of the
26 Product as set forth in detail above, and by making marketing, advertising and/or
27 labeling representations that deceptively promoted the Product as having approved and
28 unique drug-quality properties. These acts and practices have a capacity, tendency,

1 and/or likelihood to deceive or confuse reasonable consumers in that such consumers had
2 a good faith basis for believing the Product was designed, tested, manufactured,
3 assembled and developed in a safe and reliable manner consistent with the standards of
4 Defendant's industry and that it had approved and unique drug-quality properties.

5 42. Defendant's practices related to the design, testing, manufacture, assembly,
6 development, marketing, advertising and/or labeling of the Product for the purpose of
7 selling its Product, as well as its inadequate Product warning and dosage
8 recommendation, as set forth in detail above, constitute unfair and/or deceptive business
9 practices within the meaning of California Bus. & Prof. Code § et seq. Plaintiff and
10 members of the general public were and are likely to be deceived by Defendant as set
11 forth herein.

12 43. Pursuant to California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiff, on behalf of
13 himself and members of the general public, seeks an order of this Court:

- 14 a. Enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage, use, or employ unfair
15 and/or deceptive business acts or practices related to the marketing,
16 advertising, labeling and sale of the Product for the purpose of selling its
17 Product in such manner as set forth in detail above; and
18 b. Restoring all monies that may have been acquired by Defendant as a result
19 of such unfair and/or deceptive act or practices.

20 44. Plaintiff and members of the general public may be irreparably harmed
21 and/or denied an effective and complete remedy if such an order is not granted. The
22 unfair and/or deceptive acts and practices of Defendant, as described above, present a
23 serious threat to Plaintiff and members of the general public.

24 45. As a result of Defendant's violation of the UCL, Plaintiff and the Class are
25 entitled to restitution for out-of-pocket expenses and economic harm. Pursuant to Civil
26 Code § 3287(a), Plaintiff and Members of the Class are further entitled to pre-judgment
27 interest as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct. The amount of
28 damages suffered as a result is a sum certain and capable of calculation and Plaintiff and

1 Members of the Class are entitled to interest in an amount according to proof.

2 **VII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION:**

3 **FOR VIOLATIONS OF BUS. & PROF. CODE §17500 ET SEQ.**

4 46. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in
5 each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

6 47. In violation of California Bus. & Prof. Code §17500, Defendant has
7 disseminated, or caused to be disseminated, deceptive representations: that promote the
8 Product as a safe and healthy dietary supplement that enhances energy and causes weight
9 loss, but minimize, and fail to adequately warn the public of, the dangers and health risks
10 associated with use of the Product or the proper dosage; and that promote the Product as
11 having approved and unique drug-quality properties.

12 48. Defendant's representations made in the advertising, labeling and/or
13 marketing of the Product is misleading as set forth above.

14 49. Defendant continues to disseminate, or causes to be disseminated, such
15 misleading statements alleged herein.

16 50. Defendant's representations regarding the Product are by their very nature
17 unfair, deceptive and/or misleading within the meaning of California Bus. & Prof. Code
18 §17500 et seq. The representations are likely to deceive, and continue to deceive,
19 reasonable consumers.

20 51. In making and disseminating the representations alleged herein, Defendant
21 knew or should have known that the statements were misleading, and acted in violation
22 of California's Bus. & Prof. Code §17500 et seq.

23 52. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct, Plaintiff
24 and the Class Members have suffered substantial monetary and non-monetary damage.

25 53. Pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code § 17535, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and
26 members of the general public, seeks an order of this Court:

27 a. Enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage, use, or employ deceptive
28 acts and/or practices related to the marketing, advertising and sale of the

1 Product for the purpose of selling its Product in such manner as set forth in
2 detail above; and

3 b. Restoring all monies that may have been acquired by Defendant as a result
4 of such deceptive acts and/or practices.

5 54. As a result of Defendant's violations of the FAL, Plaintiff and the Class are
6 entitled to restitution for out-of-pocket expenses and economic harm. Pursuant to Civil
7 Code § 3287(a), Plaintiff and Members of the Class are further entitled to pre-judgment
8 interest as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct. The amount of
9 damages suffered as a result is a sum certain and capable of calculation, and Plaintiff and
10 Members of the Class are entitled to interest in an amount according to proof.

11 **VIII. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION:**

12 **FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**

13 55. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in
14 each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

15 56. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that Defendant suppressed facts
16 regarding the dangers and health risks associated with use of the Product, as well as the
17 purported approved and unique drug-quality properties of the Product, and has done so
18 for the purpose of selling the Product in such manner as set forth in detail above.

19 57. Defendant was bound to disclose the truth about these matters, as set forth
20 in detail above, but has failed to do so.

21 58. Defendant alleges on information and belief that Defendant concealed these
22 facts when it knew the true and correct facts regarding the Product, and that it took steps
23 to prevent these facts from becoming known to the general public in the advertising,
24 marketing, promotion and/or sale of the Product.

25 59. The concealment of the true facts from Plaintiff and Members of the Class
26 was done with the intent to induce them to purchase the Product.

27 60. The reliance by Plaintiff and Members of the Class was reasonable and
28 justified in that Defendant appeared to be, and presented itself as, a reputable business.

1 Members of the Class relied on Defendant's skill and judgment to select and furnish
2 suitable goods for that purpose, and on or about that time, Defendant sold the Product
3 to Plaintiff and other Members of the Class.

4 67. By its representations regarding the reputable nature of its companies and
5 related entities, and by its promotion and marketing of the Product, Defendant
6 warranted that the Product was a safe and healthy energy enhancing weight-loss product
7 that had approved and unique drug-quality properties. Plaintiff and Members of the
8 Class bought the Product from Defendant, relying on Defendant's skill and judgment.

9 68. However, Defendant's Product is not safe or healthy for use by consumers,
10 has not qualified for marketing as drug as set forth above, and is not fit for human use
11 and/or consumption, also as set forth in detail above.

12 69. At the time of sale, Defendant had reason to know the particular purpose
13 for which the goods were required, and that Plaintiff and Members of the Class were
14 relying on Defendant's skill and judgment to select and furnish suitable and safe goods,
15 so that there was an implied warranty that the goods were fit for this purpose.

16 70. However, Defendant breached the warranty implied at the time of sale in
17 that Plaintiff and Members of the Class did not receive suitable goods, and the goods
18 were not fit for the particular purpose for which they were made, as set forth above.

19 71. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff
20 and Members of the Class have suffered actual damages in an amount to be determined
21 at trial in that they were induced to a product they would not have purchased had they
22 known the true facts about, and have spent money on a product that is not what it was
23 represented to be, and that lacks the value Defendant represented the Product had, which
24 was reflected in the purchase price.

25 **X. FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION:**

26 **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

27 72. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in
28 each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

1 each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

2 80. Defendant owed Plaintiff and Members of the Class a duty to offer for sale
3 in the stream of commerce a safe dietary supplement for use by consumers, and to warn
4 consumers of the dangers and health risks associated with use of the Product, as well as
5 the proper dosage.

6 81. Defendant breached this duty by offering and selling the Product, even
7 though the design, testing, manufacture, assembly and development of the Product was
8 and is negligent and/or defective, and by failing to take adequate precautions to ensure
9 the safety of the Product and/or to warn consumers of the dangers and health risks
10 associated with use of the Product, as well as the proper dosage.

11 82. Though its breach and failure to exercise the due care owed to Plaintiff and
12 Members of the Class, Defendant was negligent in producing, processing, manufacturing,
13 offering for sale, and selling the Product to Plaintiff and Members of the Class.

14 83. Defendant failed to use sufficient quality control, to do adequate testing, to
15 perform proper manufacturing, production or processing, and/or failed to take sufficient
16 measures to warn consumers of the dangers and health risks associated with the use of
17 the Product, as well as its proper dosage, and to prevent the Product from being offered
18 for sale, sold, or used by consumers in a dangerous and/or defective condition.

19 84. Defendant knew or should have known that the Product presented an
20 unacceptable risk to the health of Plaintiff and members of the general public, including
21 Members of the Class, and that its use would result in harm that was foreseeable and
22 reasonably avoidable. The loss, damage, and injuries were foreseeable.

23 85. Defendant's breach of its duty and negligence proximately caused loss,
24 damage, injury, and harm to Plaintiff and Members of the Class.

25 86. As a proximate result of this breach of duty by Defendant, Plaintiff and
26 Members of the Class have suffered actual damages in an amount to be determined at
27 trial in that they have spent money on a product that lacks the value Defendant
28 represented the Product had, which was reflected in the purchase price of the Product.

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XII. SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION:

STRICT PRODUCT LIABILITY - DEFECT IN DESIGN OR MANUFACTURE

87. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in each of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

88. Defendant sold the Product, which is defective and unreasonably dangerous, to Plaintiff and Members of the Class as set forth in detail above. Defendant's Product is manufactured, sold, distributed, supplied, marketed and promoted by Defendant, and is expected to reach, and did reach, Plaintiff and members of the Class without substantial change in the condition it was and is manufactured, distributed and sold by Defendant.

89. The Product was and is manufactured, distributed and sold by Defendant, and was and is defective in design and/or formulation in that when the Product leaves the hands of Defendant and/or sellers, it is unreasonably dangerous in that its foreseeable risks exceed the benefits associated with the design and/or formulation of the Product.

90. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant actually knew of the defective nature of the Product, but continued to design, manufacture, and market and sell it so as to maximize profits at the expense of public health and safety in conscious disregard of the foreseeable harm caused by the Product.

91. At all times relevant to this action, the Product was designed, tested, manufactured, assembled, developed, labeled, sterilized, licensed, marketed, advertised, promoted, sold, packaged, supplied and/or distributed by Defendant in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition in ways which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. When placed in the stream of commerce, the Product contains unreasonably dangerous design defects and is not reasonably safe and fit for its reasonably foreseeable purpose, or as it is intended to be used, thereby subjecting Plaintiff and the Class to risks which exceeded the benefits of the Product;

- 1 b. The Product was insufficiently tested;
- 2 c. The Product created and creates serious health risks and harm, all
- 3 outweighing any potential utility of the Product; and
- 4 d. In light of the potential risk and harm associated with the use of the
- 5 Product by consumers, a reasonable person who had actual knowledge of
- 6 this potential risk or harm would have concluded that the Product should
- 7 not have been marketed, distributed or sold in that condition.

8 92. At all times relevant to this action, the Product was designed, tested,
9 manufactured, assembled, developed, labeled, sterilized, licensed, marketed, advertised,
10 promoted, sold packaged, supplied and/or distributed by Defendant and was expected to
11 reach, and did reach purchasers of the Product, including plaintiff and Members of the
12 Class, without substantial change in the defective and unreasonably dangerous condition
13 in which it was and is sold.

14 93. At all times, plaintiff and members of the Class purchased the Product for
15 its intended and reasonably foreseeable purpose.

16 94. As a direct and proximate result of the defective and unreasonably
17 dangerous condition of the Product, Plaintiff and Members of the Class have suffered
18 actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial in that they have spent money on
19 a product that is not what it was represented to be, and that lacks the value Defendant
20 represented the Product had, which was reflected in the purchase price.

21 95. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendant knew
22 that the Product was defective and unreasonably dangerous, and that Defendant intended
23 that customers and the unknowing public should continue to purchase and use the
24 Product. In doing these things, Defendant was guilty of malice, oppression, and fraud,
25 and Plaintiff and Members of the Class are, therefore, entitled to recover punitive
26 damages in an amount sufficient to deter such behavior in the future.

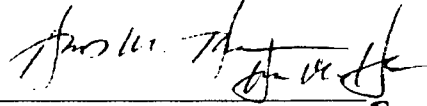
27 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

28 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,

1 prays for relief, jointly and severally pursuant to each cause of action set forth in this
2 Complaint as follows:

- 3 1. For an order certifying that the action may be maintained as a class action;
- 4 2. For an award of equitable relief as follows:
 - 5 a. Enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage, use, or employ unfair
 - 6 and/or deceptive business acts or practices related to the marketing,
 - 7 advertising, promotion and labeling of the Product for the purpose of
 - 8 selling its Product in such manner as set forth in detail above; and
 - 9 b. Restoring all monies that may have been acquired by Defendant as a result
 - 10 of such unfair and/or deceptive act or practices; and
- 11 3. For an award of attorney's fees pursuant to, inter alia, Code of Civil
- 12 Procedure § 1021.5;
- 13 4. For actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- 14 5. For punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial for the Third
- 15 and Seventh Causes of Action;
- 16 6. For an award of costs and any other award the Court might deem
- 17 appropriate; and
- 18 7. For pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded.

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20
21 Dated: June 18, 2009

HEWELL LAW FIRM
 By: 
 Harold M. Hewell 6-19-09

Howard Rubinstein
 Attorney at Law
 914 Waters Avenue, Suite 20
 Aspen, Colorado 81611
(To seek pro hac vice admission)
 Attorneys for Plaintiff

Exhibit "A"

WARNING LETTER

President/Owner
ThermoLife International
767 Industrial Rd.
San Carlos, California 94070

Ref: 02-HFD-312-07

Dear Sir or Madam:

This letter is written in reference to your firm's marketing of the product Lipodryl II, which, according to your Internet web site, <http://www.thermolife.com>, contains, among other ingredients, 1R, 2S norephedrine HCl. Statements made on your Internet web site, indicate that this product is intended to be thermogenic and help "burn" fat.

This product cannot be marketed as a dietary supplement because the norephedrine HCl used in the product appears to be a synthetic compound that is not derived from any botanical source. Synthetic norephedrine HCl is not plant-derived and cannot, therefore, be considered a constituent or extract of a botanical source. Consequently, FDA has determined that synthetic ephedrine alkaloids are not "dietary ingredients" as defined in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act [the Act, Section 201 (ff)(1)]. Therefore, products containing synthetic ephedrine alkaloids do not fall under the dietary supplement regulatory scheme.

Based on its intended uses, to affect the structure or function of the body, this product is a drug within the meaning of Section 201(g) of the Act. Such products are considered drugs when their intended use is established by structure/function claims, such as those that appear on your web site. Some of the claims on your Internet web site, <http://www.thermolife.com>, from which this product may be ordered, state, for example, "...most effective thermogenic fat burner...stimulate the release of brown fat...".

As a drug, the labeling claims made for this product subject it to the requirements for new drugs [Section 201(p) of the Act] because there is no evidence that this product is generally recognized as safe and effective for its claimed uses. Under Section 505(a) of the Act, a "new drug" may not be introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce unless an FDA-approved new drug application is in effect for such drug. Because your product is not the subject of an approved NDA, it may not be marketed in the United States and its continued distribution violates Section 505 of the Act.

Page 2 - ThermoLife International

This letter is not intended to be an all-inclusive review of your Internet web site nor all labeling and products your firm markets. The violation of the Act described above is not intended to be an all-inclusive list of violations concerning your firm and its products. It is your responsibility to ensure that all products marketed by your firm, including other synthetic ephedrine alkaloid products, are in compliance with the Act and its implementing regulations.

We request that you take prompt action to correct these violations. Failure to promptly correct violations may result in enforcement action being initiated by the FDA without further notice. The Act provides for the seizure of illegal products and for injunction against the manufacturer and/or distributor of illegal products.

Please notify this office within fifteen (15) working days of receipt of this letter as to the specific steps you have taken to correct the stated violations. You should also include an explanation of each step being taken to identify and make corrections to assure that similar violations will not recur. If corrective action cannot be completed within 15 working days, state the reason for the delay and the time within which the corrections will be implemented.

Your reply should be sent to the attention of Ms. Vesna Stanoyevitch, Compliance Officer, at the Food and Drug Administration, Center For Drug Evaluation and Research, Office of Compliance (HFD-310), Metropark North I, 7520 Standish Place, Rockville, MD 20855.

Sincerely yours,

David J. Horowitz, Esq.
Acting Director
Office of Compliance
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
Food and Drug Administration

JS44

(Rev. 07/89)

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 THE SECOND PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I (a) PLAINTIFFS
 ZACK AARONSON, as an individual and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

DEFENDANTS
 VITAL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC, a Florida corporation, doing business under the trademark VEPX

FILED
 JUN 19 PM 4:31

(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF San Diego, CA
 (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

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

(c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER)
 Harold M. Hewell, Hewell Law Firm
 105 West F St., 2nd Fl., San Diego, CA 92101
 Tel: (619) 235-6854 Fax: (888) 298-0177
 Email: hmhewell@hewell-lawfirm.com

ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)

09CV1333 W CAB

- U.S. Government Plaintiff
- U.S. Government Defendant
- 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- X Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX For Diversity Cases Only)

PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Citizen of This State <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen of Another State <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Nation

IV. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE US CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE. DO NOT CITE JURISDICTIONAL STATUTES UNLESS DIVERSITY).
 Common law and California statutory causes of action arising from unfair and deceptive business practices, as well as product liability. Diversity jurisdiction under Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), Pub. L. No. 109-2, 119. Stat. 4 (2005)

V. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX ONLY)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
• 110 Insurance • 120 Marine • 130 Miller Act • 140 Negotiable Instrument • 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment • 151 Medicare Act • 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) • 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veterans Benefits • 160 Stockholders Suits • 190 Other Contract • 195 Contract Product Liability	PERSONAL INJURY • 310 Airplane • 315 Airplane Product Liability • 320 Assault, Libel & Slander • 330 Federal Employers' Liability • 340 Marine • 345 Marine Product Liability • 350 Motor Vehicle • 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability • 360 Other Personal Injury CIVIL RIGHTS • 441 Voting • 442 Employment • 443 Housing/Accommodations • 444 Welfare • 440 Other Civil Rights	PERSONAL INJURY • 362 Personal Injury-Medical Malpractice • 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability • 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud • 371 Truth in Lending • 380 Other Personal Property Damage • 385 Property Damage Product Liability	• 610 Agriculture • 620 Other Food & Drug • 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC881 • 630 Liquor Laws • 640 RR & Truck • 650 Airline Regs • 660 Occupational Safety/Health • 690 Other LABOR • 710 Fair Labor Standards Act • 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations • 730 Labor/Mgmt, Reporting & Disclosure Act • 740 Railway Labor Act • 790 Other Labor Litigation • 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	• 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 • 421 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS • 820 Copyrights • 830 Patent • 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY • 861 HIA (1395R) • 862 Black Lung (923) • 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) • 864 SSID Title XVI • 865 RSI (405(e)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS • 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) • 871 IRS - Third Party 26 USC 7609	• 400 State Reappointment • 410 Antitrust • 430 Banks and Banking • 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. • 460 Deportation • 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations • 810 Selective Service • 850 Securities/Commodities Exchange • 875 Customer Challenge (2 USC) • 891 Agricultural Acts • 892 Economic Stabilization Act • 893 Environmental Matters • 894 Energy Allocation Act • 895 Freedom of Information Act • 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice • 950 Constitutionality of State • 890 Other Statutory Actions

VI. ORIGIN (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX ONLY)

- X 1 Original Proceeding • 2 Removal from State Court • 3 Remanded from Appellate Court • 4 Reinstated or Recopened • 5 Transferred from another district (specify) • 6 Multidistrict Litigation • 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: X CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER E.R.C.P. 23 DEMAND \$ Exceeds \$5,000,000, plus equitable relief Check YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND X YES • NO

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See Instructions): JUDGE Docket Number

DATE 6/18/09

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

2184
 6/19/09

Signature
 6-19-09

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 completed 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 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.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place the "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 is 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; 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. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause.

V. 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 IV above, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

VI. 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. 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.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate's decision.

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 dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) 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 relating 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.
(rev. 07/89)

Court Name: USDC California Southern
Division: 3
Receipt Number: CAS002184
Cashier ID: sramirez
Transaction Date: 06/19/2009
Payer Name: CENTRAL ATTY. SVCS.

CIVIL FILING FEE
For: AARONSON V. VITAL
Case/Party: D-CAS-3-09-CV-001333-001
Amount: \$350.00

CHECK
Check/Money Order Num: 11437
Amt Tendered: \$350.00

Total Due: \$350.00
Total Tendered: \$350.00
Change Amt: \$0.00

There will be a fee of \$45.00
charged for any returned check.