

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CV 12 - 3015

JOSEPH P. ROCCO, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Case No. _____

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
SUMMONS ISSUED
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

v.

ADIDAS AMERICA, Inc.,

BLOCK, J.
GO, M.J.

Defendant.

Plaintiff Joseph P. Rocco ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, hereby submits the following Class Action Complaint ("Complaint") against adidas America, Inc. ("Defendant"), and upon personal knowledge as to his own acts and status, and upon information and belief, the investigation of his counsel, and the facts that are a matter of public record, as to all other matters, alleges as follows:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT
OF NEW YORK

2012 JUN 15 PM 2:14

FILED
CLERK

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff files this class action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated to obtain restitution and injunctive relief from Defendant for the following Class: All those who have purchased adiPURE Trainer footwear marketed and distributed by Defendant adidas America, Inc.

2. In recent years, "barefoot running" has increased in popularity. Defendant manufactures, markets, distributes and sells shoes called adiPURE that are designed to capitalize on this fitness craze. adiPURE is a "minimalist" shoe intended to replicate barefoot running.

3. Defendant has claimed that its adiPURE Trainer provides several benefits over conventional fitness shoes. Defendant charges around \$90 per pair, and sells the shoes at retail shoe stores such as Footlocker and Dick's Sporting Goods. However, Defendant's footwear has not been proven to provide any of the additional health benefits included in their marketing.

4. Based upon information and belief, Defendant has not conducted any comprehensive medical or scientific studies to examine the health benefits claims it makes regarding adiPURE. In addition, the reduced padding that comprises the "minimalist" shoes decreases protection for the foot and increases the risk of bruising and damage to the foot when conducting impact activities as part of training.

5. Actual scientific organizations such as the American Podiatric Medical Association ("APMA") have investigated the claims about barefoot running and the benefits of minimalist shoes, and have not found the health claims scientifically supported:

While anecdotal evidence and testimonials proliferate on the Internet and in the media about the possible health benefits of barefoot running, *research has not yet adequately shed light on the immediate and long term effects of this practice.*

Barefoot running has been touted as improving strength and balance, while promoting a more natural running style. However, risks of barefoot running include a lack of protection—which may lead to injuries such as puncture wounds—and increased stress on the lower extremities.¹

¹ APMA Position Statement on Barefoot Funning, <http://www.apma.org/MainMenu/News/MediaRoom/PositionStatements/Barefoot-Running.aspx> (emphasis added) (last visited Mar. 9, 2012).

6. In addition, Defendant failed to alert adiPURE purchasers that may run in their adiPURE trainers that they will have to alter their running style, or the health risks they face when changing their running style.

7. Plaintiff purchased the adiPURE Trainer believing the benefits noted in adidas' marketing information he saw online and the information about the shoes that were provided by Defendant to the Dick's Sporting Goods store where he purchased his adiPURE Trainers. He was *not* informed by Defendant that he could face increased risks of foot injuries by using the footwear.

8. After only a few months of use, Plaintiff experienced foot pain. A medical examination yielded compound fractures in his foot. While Plaintiff does not seek compensation for his personal injuries, he seeks a refund for his adiPURE Trainer footwear he will no longer use, and injunctive relief requiring adidas to warn future customers of the risks.

9. As a result of Defendant's deceptive claims, consumers—including Plaintiff and other members of the proposed Class—have purchased a product that has not been proven to perform as advertised and that actually inflicts injuries upon its user.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has jurisdiction over all causes of action asserted herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because the aggregate claims of Plaintiff and members of the Class, which exceeds one hundred persons, exceed the sum or value of \$5,000,000, and there is diversity of citizenship between at least one member of the proposed Class and Defendant.

11. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a)(1) and (2). Defendant conducts substantial business throughout New York, and Plaintiff resides in this District.

PARTIES

12. Plaintiff is a resident of the state of New York. Plaintiff purchased his adiPURE footwear in Scranton, Pennsylvania in February of 2012.

13. Defendant adidas America, Inc. is a Delaware corporation whose principal place of business and headquarters is at Adidas Village, 5055 North Greeley Avenue, Portland, Oregon. adidas America, Inc. is the American subsidiary of adidas AG, a sports apparel manufacturer and joint stock company organized and existing under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. adidas America, Inc. manufactures, markets, sells, and distributes adiPURE minimalist footwear to American consumers through authorized retailers and through its website throughout the United States, including Pennsylvania and New York.

14. Plaintiff believes, and thus alleges, that at all times herein, Defendant's agents, employees, representatives and/or partners were acting within the course and scope of such agency, employment, and representation on behalf of Defendant.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

Defendant's Marketing of a Barefoot Trainer

15. "Barefoot" shoes have increased in popularity in recent years. These are shoes with articulated toes and reduced padding and materials. Intending to capitalize on

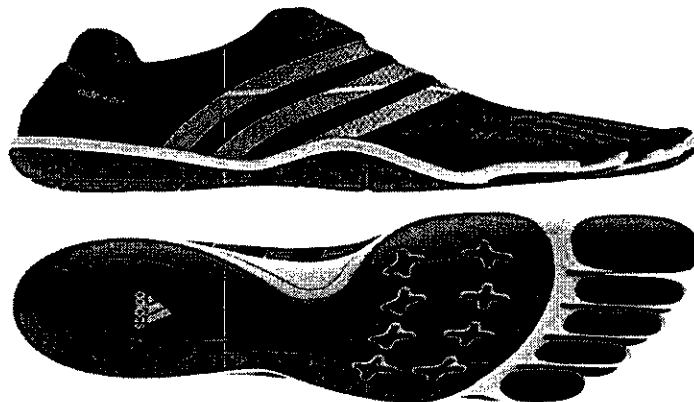
the rising popularity of Vibram's FiveFingers footwear, Defendant launched adiPURE in or about August of 2011.² adidas made the following representations:

a. "Promoting pure and natural movement by harnessing the body's natural mechanics, the adipure Trainer activates and strengthens muscles, builds balance and promotes dexterity."

b. "Using your foot's natural power and movement will help you strengthen muscles you never knew you had in your feet, lower legs and throughout your core."

c. "The barefoot-shaped construction of the adipure Trainer mimics the foot's anatomy creating a natural-feeling shoe that still protects the skin and provides traction and durability."³

16. A fact sheet created by adidas provides the following information:



Product Information

Go barefoot without being barefoot while wearing the adidas® Men's adiPURE® training shoe. Restriction free movements from your heel to your toes increase muscle

² See press release at <http://preview.thenewsmarket.com/Previews/ADID/DocumentAssets/212344.pdf>, last accessed May 28, 2012.

³ *Id.*

activation delivering a positive impact on your workouts. The second skin upper has a flexible sock like fit while the OrthoLite sockliner provides cushion and anti-odor protection. Increase your strength, agility, and balance with this barefoot shoe from adidas®.⁴

17. Among the “FEATURES” noted for the shoe, were: “Restriction free movement from your heel to your toes for natural movement,” and “Increases muscle activation and higher training efficiency.”

18. A marketing video for adiPURE has an adidas employee named David Baxter, who claims that the shoe was designed for “athletes,” and that adidas’ goal was to make the shoe “fit the foot” In another segment, another adidas employee, Mark Vestergren states, “the goal was to enhance the foot’s engineering” to “enhance performance potential ... [but] also we need to have some protection from training. Right, impacts to the ground, the force, the boxes. So we don’t get any foot bruising, shutting athletes down. So we created the most flexible but also protective environment for athletes to train more naturally in the AdiPURE.”⁵

19. adidas began to roll out its minimalist shoe in late 2011. adidas’ 2012 first quarter report does not provide any financial information exclusive to the adiPURE Trainer shoes, but it does report that “footwear sales increased 12%,” and that “New

⁴ See <http://www.dickssportinggoods.com/product/index.jsp?productId=11981972#pr-header-11981972>, last accessed May 28, 2012.

⁵ See <http://birthdayshoes.com/adidas-toe-shoes-adipure-barefoot-shoes>, last accessed on May 28, 2012.

product introductions contributed to the sales growth in all product categories.”⁶ The adiPURE Trainers are listed as one of adidas’ major product launches in Q1 2012.

The Unproven Benefits of Minimalist Shoes

20. adidas’ marketing of adiPURE follows the increased proliferation of barefoot running, which proponents claim provides many of the same benefits that adidas makes – namely increased strength and decreased injuries.⁷ Minimalist shoes seek to piggyback on these claims.

21. Presently, no publicly available sound scientific study has shown that barefoot training leads to health benefits distinct from what conventional athletic shoes provide.⁸ No studies or even surveys have sustained the health benefits of barefoot training.⁹ Instead, “Evidence is conflicting on the actual strengthening potential of the barefoot condition, and even if the barefoot condition led to increased muscular strength, the claim that this results in reduced injuries or improved performance has not been proved scientifically.”¹⁰

22. Indeed, a recent settlement of toning shoes cases by the Federal Trade Commission, several State’s Attorneys General, and plaintiffs’ lawyers shows rampant baseless assertions of health benefits without scientific support. In that case, Skechers USA, Inc., agreed to pay \$40 million to settle charges that the company deceived

⁶See <http://quote.morningstar.com/stock-filing/Quarterly-Report/2012/3/31/t.aspx?t=PINX:ADDYY&ft=&d=2c7dfff9a77653255bbc6ff51295901>, last accessed on May 31, 2012.

⁷ See, e.g., American Podiatric Medical Association’s position statement on Barefoot Running, <http://www.apma.org/MainMenu/News/MediaRoom/PositionStatements/Barefoot-Running.aspx>, last accessed, May 31, 2012. See also, Jenkins, et al., *Barefoot Running Claims and Controversies: a review of the literature*, “J Am Podiatr Med Assoc. 2011 May-Jun;101(3):231-46 at 235.

⁸ Jenkins, et al., at 235.

⁹ *Id.* at 240 (citations omitted).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 240. See also Benno Nigg, *Biomechanical Considerations on Barefoot Movement and Barefoot Shoe Concepts*, *Footwear Science*, June 2009, at 76 (“Nigg Article”).

consumers by making unfounded claims that its toning shoes, “Shape-ups” would help people lose weight, and strengthen and tone their buttocks, legs and abdominal muscles.¹¹

Similarly, Reebok International, Ltd., a member of the adidas Group, settled with the FTC in September of 2011 for its own unsupported health claims regarding its “EasyTone” toning shoes. Reebok had claimed that the shoes would provide extra tone and strength to leg and buttock muscles.¹²

23. adidas’ cites no studies showing that its adiPURE footwear provides the health benefits contained in its marketing materials. On information and belief, no scientifically sound studies exist to support those health claims.

The Risks of Minimalist Shoes

24. Because training in adiPURE footwear requires a running style that is different from traditional athletic shoes, the purchaser must change the way he runs when running in adiPURE. However, as indicated in a recent study, changing one’s running form to use minimalist shoes can be an extremely long and complicated process.¹³ Most athletes have “been ‘programmed’ to run in the conventional heel-strike manner.”¹⁴ Dr. Cedric Bryant, the chief science officer for the American Council on Exercise, stated: “[t]he key thing our study seems to suggest is that it’s really important you take some time to really adjust your running form or running style.”¹⁵

25. Vibram, adidas’s main competitor in the minimalist shoe market, acknowledges the difficulty in transitioning to running in its minimalist shoes. On the

¹¹ See <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2012/05/consumerrefund.shtml>, last accessed on June 4, 2012.

¹² See <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2011/09/reebok.shtml>, last accessed on June 4, 2012.

¹³ See McCarthy, et al., *Like Barefoot, Only Better?* Ace CertifiedNews (Sept. 9, 2011), available at <http://www.acefitness.org/certifiednewsarticle/1641/>, last accessed May 31, 2012.

¹⁴ See *id.*

¹⁵ Tara Parker-Pope, *Are Barefoot Shoes Really Better?*, N.Y. Times, Sept. 30, 2011, available at <http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/09/30/are-barefoot-shoes-really-better/> (last visited Mar. 9, 2012).

hang tag of each Vibram FiveFinger shoe, Vibram states: “If you are running in FiveFingers for the first time, we encourage a very gradual transition to ensure a safe and pleasurable experience. Please visit our website for resources related to natural running and training.” The Vibram website features, among other things, a twenty-page step-by-step guide that purports to provide advice as to how to train in FiveFingers.¹⁶ Nike Free – another shoe that falls under the minimalist category – includes in the shoe box at purchase an instruction pamphlet explaining how to adapt to the footwear, and advocates using the shoes for a 20-30 minute workout on a natural surface once weekly.¹⁷ adidas provides no such warnings or instructions.

26. Moreover, on its website, Vibram admits that it could take more than a year before one is able to transition to run in FiveFingers:

How long will it take to transition to Vibram FiveFingers®?

For some, it is a matter of weeks, for others months, and **for a few it could be a year or more.** Much is dependent on your foot type, the activities you’re using Vibram FiveFingers for, and the amount of pronation you experience. The progression will ultimately be worth the wait, and your foot and body will be stronger and better off for it. The answer lies in your inherent foot and body biomechanics and the condition of your muscles. Just remember, improving the skill of those muscles then practicing and using those muscles in Vibram FiveFingers will increase both endurance and strength. This will have profound beneficial effects on your body and wellbeing. Listen to your body.¹⁸

¹⁶ Vibram, *Running in Vibram Five-Fingers®: A Step-By-Step Guide*, http://s3.amazonaws.com/VibramFiveFingers/Barefoot_Running_Brochure_R13_062211.pdf (last visited Mar. 9, 2012).

¹⁷ See <http://www.aapsm.org/runshoe-minimalist.html> last accessed on May 31, 2012.

¹⁸ Vibram, <http://www.vibramfivefingers.com/faq/biomechanics.htm> (emphasis added) (last visited Mar. 9, 2012).

27. Again, adidas does not provide any such warnings to its prospective purchasers, or its recent purchasers who may be feeling discomfort after using the adiPURE footwear.

28. In truth, transitioning to train in minimalist footwear can lead to pain and injuries. According to the ACE Study, runners wearing minimalistic footwear “who fail to change over to a more forefoot stride while wearing Vibrams may open themselves up to discomfort and possible injury.”¹⁹ One podiatrist, who specializes in sports medicine and is a marathon runner, said that 85% of her patients get injured trying to transition to minimalist shoes.²⁰

29. Defendant also does not warn consumers that some may never make the transition in their gait needed for the switch to minimalist footwear. The researchers in the ACE Study “found that half of the women who switched to barefoot running or minimalist sports shoes failed to adjust their form.”²¹ These runners had “more wear and tear on their bodies, not less.” John P. Porcari, professor of exercise and sports science and one of the authors of the ACE Study, stated that “[p]eople who run, they’ve run in shoes for so long, landing on their heels, that some of them are going to continue to do that....When you land on your feet, the force gets transmitted up the kinetic chain—to feet, to ankles, to knees, to hips, to back. That’s why runners can have injuries from their toenails to their belly button.”²²

¹⁹ McCarthy, et al., *supra* note 11.

²⁰ Andrew Adam Newman, *Appealing to Runners, Even the Barefoot Brigade*, N.Y. Times, Jul. 27, 2011, at B3, available at http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/28/business/media/appealing-to-runners-even-the-shoeless.html?_r=2, last accessed May 31, 2012.

²¹ Parker-Pope, *supra* note 10, *Are Barefoot Shoes Really Better?*

²² *Id.* See also McCarthy, et al., *supra* note 11.

30. Defendant has reaped profits by leading consumers to believe that there is reliable scientific data backing up their claims that adiPURE can strengthen muscles and reduce the risk of injury. Consumers intending to use adiPURE would not have paid the amounts charged for adiPURE or would not have purchased adiPURE at all had they known that there is no scientific evidence supporting Defendant's major health benefit claims, and that they were more likely to suffer foot injuries when training in adiPURE due to the decreased protection the shoes provide the foot than conventional athletic shoes.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

31. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 on behalf of himself and the following Class:

All persons in the United States who purchased adiPURE footwear during the period from August 2011 until notice is disseminated to the Class.

Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its officers, directors, and employees, those who purchased adiPURE for the purpose of resale, and those persons pursuing claims for personal injuries.

32. In the alternative, Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 on behalf of himself and the following class:

All persons who purchased adiPURE footwear in the State of Pennsylvania during the period from Aug. 2011 until notice is disseminated to the Class.

Excluded from the Pennsylvania Class is Defendant and its officers, directors, employees, those who purchased adiPure for the purpose of resale, and those persons pursuing claims for personal injuries.

33. **Numerosity.** The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members would be impracticable. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Class contains thousands of members. The precise number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff.

34. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact.** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Whether Defendant had adequate substantiation for its claims prior to making them;

(b) Whether the claims discussed above are true, or are misleading, or reasonably likely to deceive;

(c) Whether Defendant's alleged conduct violates public policy;

(d) Whether the alleged conduct constitutes violations of the laws asserted herein;

(e) Whether Defendant engaged in unfair and/or deceptive advertising with respect to adiPURE;

(f) Whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched;

(g) Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class have been injured by Defendant's conduct; and

(h) Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to relief and the amount and nature of such relief.

35. **Typicality.** The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the members of the Class because, among other things, Plaintiff asserts the same claims, and all Class members were injured through the uniform misconduct described above.

36. **Adequacy of representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and has retained attorneys experienced in class and complex litigation. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to those of the Class, and Defendant has no defenses unique to Plaintiff.

37. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for the following reasons:

- (a) It is economically impractical for members of the Class to prosecute individual actions;
- (b) The Class is readily definable; and
- (c) Prosecution as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious litigation.

38. A class action will cause an orderly and expeditious administration of the claims of the Class. Economies of time, effort and expense will be fostered, and uniformity of decisions will be ensured.

39. Plaintiff does not anticipate any undue difficulty in the management of this litigation.

40. Plaintiff and the Class expressly exclude any causes of action relating to personal injury or other bodily harm arising from Defendant's conduct.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act – National Class)

41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

42. O.R.S. §§646.605 to 646.652 proscribe unfair and unlawful trade practices.

43. Under O.R.S. §646.608, it is an unlawful practice to represent that goods have characteristics, benefits or qualities that they do not have. It is also an unlawful practice for the seller to fail to disclose any known material defect or material nonconformity. §646.608(t).

44. Plaintiff purchased adiPURE footwear for personal, family or household purposes and suffered an ascertainable loss, namely by purchasing footwear that he cannot use, and that does not provide the health benefits Defendant claims.

45. Plaintiff was exposed to Defendant's marketing materials on Defendant's website, the internet, and the store where he purchased his footwear. In reliance on the misleading health benefit claims about adiPURE, Plaintiff purchased a pair of adiPURE Trainer footwear in February of 2012 for which he paid approximately \$90. Had Plaintiff known the truth about Defendant's representations, he would not have purchased Defendant's footwear.

46. Defendant's actions as alleged herein violate the Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act including, inter alia: Defendant intended, or consciously disregarded, that Plaintiffs and absent Class members would rely on its omissions, misrepresentations, and practices so that customers would purchase their footwear believing it would provide greater health benefits and/or decrease risks of injury.

47. Defendant's practices offend public policy, are immoral, unethical and oppressive, and cause substantial injury to the consumer.

48. Defendant's practices are not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers, and could not be reasonably avoided by the consumer. Information about the risk of Defendant's minimalist footwear was not posted nor provided to consumers either directly by Defendant or at the point of purchase.

49. Defendant directed its misleading marketing campaign that touted unsupported health benefits of adiPURE footwear, while not disclosing material information about the risks of using the shoes from its headquarters in Oregon. Third-party retailers throughout the United States used fact sheets, hang tags and other marketing materials created by Defendant.

50. Plaintiff and those similarly situated seek reimbursement for their purchase price of Defendant's adiPURE footwear, \$200 per violation, injunctive relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law – Pennsylvania Only Class)

51. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

52. Penn. Stat. Title 73 § 201-2(4) proscribes unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices including engaging in any fraudulent or deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding.

53. Plaintiff purchased adiPURE footwear for personal, family or household purposes and suffered an ascertainable loss, namely by purchasing footwear that he cannot use, and that does not provide the health benefits Defendant claims.

54. Plaintiff was exposed to Defendant's marketing materials on Defendant's website, the internet, and the store where he purchased his footwear. In reliance on the misleading health benefit claims about adiPURE, Plaintiff purchased a pair of adiPURE Trainer footwear in February of 2012 for which he paid approximately \$90. Had Plaintiff known the truth about Defendant's representations, he would not have purchased Defendant's footwear.

55. Defendant's actions as alleged herein violate the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law including, inter alia: Defendant intended, or consciously disregarded, that Plaintiffs and absent Class members would rely on its omissions, misrepresentations, and practices so that customers would purchase their footwear believing it would provide greater health benefits and/or decrease risks of injury.

56. Defendant's practices offend public policy, are immoral, unethical and oppressive, and cause substantial injury to the consumer.

57. Defendant's practices are not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers, and could not be reasonably avoided by the consumer. Information about the risk of Defendant's minimalist footwear was not posted nor provided to consumers either directly by Defendant or at the point of purchase.

58. Plaintiff purchased his adiPURE footwear in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was exposed to Defendant's misleading marketing materials regarding the

health benefits supposedly offered by adiPURE footwear, and which did not disclose the safety risks when switching to minimalist footwear.

59. Plaintiff and those similarly situated seek reimbursement for their purchase price of Defendant's adiPURE footwear, injunctive relief and reasonable attorneys' fees.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Unjust Enrichment – under both Pennsylvania and Oregon Law)

60. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

61. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful acts and practices, Defendant has wrongfully retained a benefit from Plaintiff and similarly situated purchasers of adiPURE footwear.

62. Defendant's continued retention of these benefits would be unjust.

63. Plaintiff and those similarly situated seek disgorgement of their purchase price of Defendant's adiPURE footwear from Defendant.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the members of the Class, prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

- A. An order certifying this class as a class action and appointing Plaintiff and his counsel to represent either a National Class, or a Class of Pennsylvania purchasers;
- B. Individual restitution to Plaintiff and each member of the Class;

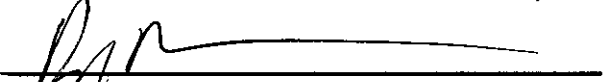
- C. An order requiring Defendant to immediately cease its wrongful conduct as set forth above;
- D. For reasonable attorneys' fees and the costs of this action;
- E. For statutory pre-judgment interest; and
- F. For such other relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of his claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.

Dated: June 14, 2012

COHEN MILSTEIN SELLERS & TOLL, PLLC



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CIVIL COVER SHEET

JS 44 (Rev. 09/11)

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.)

L. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Joseph P. Rocco, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated

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

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

Douglas J. McNamara, Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll PLLC, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Ste. 500W, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 408-4600

DEFENDANTS

Adidas America, Inc.

CV 12-3015
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)

BLOCK, J.

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)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

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

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 327 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statute
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	

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 (specify)
 - 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

Brief description of cause:
Unlawful Trade Practices

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$ _____ CHECK YES only if demanded in court pleadings:
JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE: June 13, 2012 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD: Douglas J. McNamara

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFF _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

EDNY Revision 12/2011

CERTIFICATION OF ARBITRATION ELIGIBILITY

Local Arbitration Rule 83.10 provides that with certain exceptions, actions seeking money damages only in an amount not in excess of \$150,000, exclusive of interest and costs, are eligible for compulsory arbitration. The amount of damages is presumed to be below the threshold amount unless a certification to the contrary is filed.

I, Douglas J. McNamara, counsel for Plaintiff, do hereby certify that the above captioned civil action is ineligible for compulsory arbitration for the following reason(s):

- monetary damages sought are in excess of \$150,000, exclusive of interest and costs,
- the complaint seeks injunctive relief,
- the matter is otherwise ineligible for the following reason

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT - FEDERAL RULES CIVIL PROCEDURE 7.1

Identify any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation that owns 10% or more of its stocks:

RELATED CASE STATEMENT (Section VIII on the Front of this Form)

Please list all cases that are arguably related pursuant to Division of Business Rule 50.3.1 in Section VIII on the front of this form. Rule 50.3.1 (a) provides that "A civil case is "related" to another civil case for purposes of this guideline when, because of the similarity of facts and legal issues or because the cases arise from the same transactions or events, a substantial saving of judicial resources is likely to result from assigning both cases to the same judge and magistrate judge." Rule 50.3.1 (b) provides that "A civil case shall not be deemed "related" to another civil case merely because the civil case: (A) involves identical legal issues, or (B) involves the same parties." Rule 50.3.1 (c) further provides that "Presumptively, and subject to the power of a judge to determine otherwise pursuant to paragraph (d), civil cases shall not be deemed to be "related" unless both cases are still pending before the court."

NY-E DIVISION OF BUSINESS RULE 50.1(d)(2)

- 1.) Is the civil action being filed in the Eastern District removed from a New York State Court located in Nassau or Suffolk County? No
- 2.) If you answered "no" above:
 - a) Did the events or omissions giving rise to the claim or claims, or a substantial part thereof, occur in Nassau or Suffolk County? No
 - b) Did the events of omissions giving rise to the claim or claims, or a substantial part thereof, occur in the Eastern District? No

If your answer to question 2 (b) is "No," does the defendant (or a majority of the defendants, if there is more than one) reside in Nassau or Suffolk County, or, in an interpleader action, does the claimant (or a majority of the claimants, if there is more than one) reside in Nassau or Suffolk County? No

(Note: A corporation shall be considered a resident of the County in which it has the most significant contacts).

BAR ADMISSION

I am currently admitted in the Eastern District of New York and currently a member in good standing of the bar of this court.

- Yes
- No

Are you currently the subject of any disciplinary action (s) in this or any other state or federal court?

- Yes (If yes, please explain)
- No

I certify the accuracy of all information provided above.

Signature: _____

Douglas J. McNamara