

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

**BAUER DENTAL ARTS, on behalf of itself  
and all others similarly situated,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**PATTERSON COMPANIES, INC, HENRY  
SCHEIN, INC., and BENCO DENTAL  
SUPPLY COMPANY,**

**Defendants.**

**Civil Action No. 16-cv-355**

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Bauer Dental Arts (collectively, “Plaintiff”), on behalf of itself and all other similarly-situated entities who have purchased dental supplies directly from one of more of the above-named Defendants, brings this action for treble compensatory damages and injunctive relief under the antitrust laws of the United States, against the Defendants, demanding a trial by jury on those issues so triable. For their Complaint against Defendants, Plaintiff alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to matters relating to itself, and upon information and belief as to all other matters:

**NATURE OF THE CASE**

1. Defendants are the three dominant dental product distributors in the United States. This case involves an anticompetitive conspiracy by these Defendants to foreclose competition by illegally engaging in a conspiracy to boycott competitor dental product distributors and other entities that do business with such competitors, in order to allow Defendants to maintain and extend their dominant collective market power in the market for the distribution of dental supplies and dental equipment (collectively, “dental supplies”) in the United States. As alleged in a complaint filed by the Texas Attorney General’s Office against one of the Defendants,

“Benco and its competitor distributors engaged in ongoing communications over several months about [a new low-cost distributor]. They shared information about market players’ reactions to the new firm’s entry, they collectively developed a response, and they provided reassurances to market participants about the collective response. . . . Benco and its competitor distributors contacted other distributors and manufacturers to pressure those entities to discontinue any relationships that ultimately supplied [the new low-cost distributor]. As a result of this pressure, other distributors and manufacturers discontinued such relationships, causing [the new low-cost distributor] to lose access to products.” This conspiracy allowed Defendants to injure Plaintiff and other members of the Class (defined below) by charging them prices substantially above competitive levels for dental supplies.

2. Defendants Henry Schein, Inc. (“Henry Schein”), Patterson Companies, Inc. (“Patterson”), and Benco Dental Supply Company (“Benco”) are the three largest distributors of dental supplies in the United States. This market is highly concentrated. It is also protected by high barriers to entry, due in large measure to Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct alleged herein. Together, Defendants make over 80 percent of all sales in the market.

3. Plaintiff, like the members of the Class it seeks to represent, purchases dental supplies directly from Defendants. There are thousands of similarly situated direct purchasers of dental supplies paying artificially inflated prices due to Defendants’ unlawful anticompetitive conduct. The Class includes over 135,000 dental and orthodontic practices (“dental practices”) in the United States. Most dental practices are small offices employing a single dental practitioner and his or her staff; the remaining dental practices are owned and/or operated by one dentist or a group of dentists. The Class also includes separate dental laboratories (“laboratories”), which purchase a substantial amount of dental supplies directly from

Defendants. There are approximately 7,000 laboratories in the United States. All Class members paid artificially inflated prices due to Defendants' unlawful anticompetitive conduct.

4. As further detailed below, Defendants unlawfully abused their collective market power by, *inter alia*, foreclosing competition through a concerted effort to exclude and/or impair competitors and potential competitors, engaging in a group boycott of competitors, and engaging in a group boycott of entities that did business or planned to do business with competitors.

5. As a result of the anticompetitive scheme alleged herein, Defendants succeeded in increasing barriers to the entry and expansion of rival dental supplies distribution entities, thereby maintaining and enhancing market power, and charging artificially inflated prices to Plaintiff and other members of the Class.

6. The anticompetitive practices of Defendants described herein gave rise to a private antitrust action by a would-be competitor, SourceOne Dental, Inc. ("SourceOne"). SourceOne would have become a powerful and market-destabilizing competitor absent the anticompetitive conduct alleged herein. The SourceOne action is pending in this District, *SourceOne Dental, Inc. v. Patterson Companies, Inc., et al.*, No. 15-cv-5440 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 21, 2015) (Azrack, J.). SourceOne alleges, *inter alia*, that some of the conduct alleged herein has foreclosed and impaired its ability to compete effectively in the market for dental supplies distribution, and as a direct result, Defendants have avoided the need to reduce prices to compete on the merits with, and avoid losing market share to, SourceOne.

7. Additionally, a Texas Attorney General investigation of some of the conduct at issue here resulted in a consent judgment against Defendant Benco in April 2015. The consent judgment requires Benco to cooperate in the Texas Attorney General's ongoing investigation of

Defendants Henry Schein and Patterson for their alleged participation in a conspiracy to foreclose competition in the dental supplies distribution market in the United States.

8. The Arizona Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) have also each separately launched ongoing investigations into Defendants’ conduct.

9. The private complaints and government investigations have not curtailed Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct. Moreover, Defendants continue to charge Plaintiff and other Class members prices for dental supplies above competitive levels.

10. The anticompetitive conduct alleged herein constitutes an unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1. Defendants’ conduct has had the purpose and effect of allowing Defendants to maintain and enhance their collective market power and thereby to charge supracompetitive prices to Plaintiff and other members of the Class for dental supplies, and to otherwise cause harm to competition and consumers more generally.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

11. The claims set forth in this Complaint arise under Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1), and Plaintiff seeks treble damages pursuant to Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 15(a)). In addition, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief pursuant to Section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 26). This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over these claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337(a).

12. Venue is proper in the Eastern District of New York under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 15 U.S.C. § 22 because (a) Defendants reside, transact business, committed an illegal or tortious act, have an agent, and/or are found in this District, and (b) a substantial portion of the events described below have been carried out in this District.

13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because each Defendant transacts business and is subject to personal jurisdiction within the Eastern District of New York. Each Defendant sells dental supplies to dental practices and laboratories located in the Eastern District of New York.

14. At all material times, Defendants sold their products to dental practices and laboratories located nationwide, operating in a continuous and uninterrupted flow of commerce across state lines. Defendants' conduct alleged herein has substantially affected interstate commerce.

### **PARTIES**

#### **PLAINTIFF**

15. Plaintiff Bauer Dental Arts is a private dental practice in New York, New York. During the Class Period defined below, Bauer Dental Arts directly purchased dental supplies from one or more Defendants and was injured by paying inflated prices for dental supplies due to the illegal conduct described herein.

#### **DEFENDANTS**

16. Defendant Henry Schein, Inc. ("Henry Schein") is the largest distributor of dental supplies in the United States. Henry Schein is incorporated in Delaware and has its principal place of business in Melville, Long Island, New York. Henry Schein sells dental supplies to dental practices and laboratories nationwide, including dental practices and laboratories in the Eastern District of New York.

17. Defendant Patterson Companies, Inc. ("Patterson") is the second largest distributor of dental supplies in the United States, incorporated in Minnesota, with its principal place of business in St. Paul, Minnesota. Patterson sells dental supplies to dental practices and

laboratories nationwide, including dental practices and laboratories in the Eastern District of New York.

18. Benco Dental Supply Co. Inc. (“Benco”) is the third largest distributor of dental supplies in the United States. Benco is incorporated in Delaware, with its principal place of business in Pittston, Pennsylvania. Benco sells dental supplies to dental practices and laboratories nationwide, including dental practices and laboratories in the Eastern District of New York

### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

19. Plaintiff brings this action under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3) on behalf of itself and the following class (the “Class”):

All persons in the United States that directly purchased dental supplies and/or dental equipment from Henry Schein, Inc., Patterson Companies, Inc., and/or Benco Dental Supply Company at any time during the period from January 20, 2012 until the conduct challenged in this Complaint ceases (“Class Period”). Defendants Henry Schein, Inc., Patterson Companies, Inc., and/or Benco Dental Supply Company and their subsidiaries are not included in the Class. Also excluded from the Class are federal and state entities that directly purchased dental supplies and/or dental equipment from one or more of the Defendants.

20. Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The Class includes thousands of private dental practices and laboratories.

21. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to the Class, including, without limitation:

- a. the extent to which Defendants collectively possess market power in the market for distribution of dental supplies in the United States;
- b. whether, through the conduct alleged herein, Defendants maintained and/or enhanced their collective market power;

- c. whether Defendants conspired to engage in unlawful exclusionary conduct to impair the opportunities of rivals in the market for distribution of dental supplies in the United States;
- d. whether Defendants agreed to illegally boycott one or more competitors;
- e. whether Defendants did in fact illegally boycott one or more competitors;
- f. whether Defendants agreed to illegally boycott and/or threaten to boycott state dental associations that did business or planned to do business with competitors;
- g. whether Defendants did in fact illegally boycott and/or threaten to boycott state dental associations that did business or planned to do business with competitors;
- h. whether Defendants agreed to illegally boycott and/or threaten to boycott manufacturers of dental supplies as a means to deter manufacturers from doing business with rival distributors of dental supplies;
- i. whether Defendants did in fact illegally boycott and/or threaten to boycott manufacturers of dental supplies;
- j. whether Defendants entered into exclusionary agreements that unreasonably restrained trade and impaired competition;
- k. whether Defendants' conduct as alleged herein constitutes a per se illegal violation of the antitrust laws;
- l. whether, and to what extent, Defendants' conduct caused direct purchasers to pay supracompetitive prices or fees and, thereby, to suffer antitrust injuries.

These and other common questions of law and fact predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members.

22. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class because all Class members suffered antitrust injuries in the same way as a result of Defendants' wrongdoing, and the claims of each Class member arise out of the same essential facts and are based on the same legal theories.

23. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class.

24. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in class action antitrust litigation, and Plaintiff has no interest in this litigation that conflicts with the interests of the other members of the Class.

25. A class action is superior to any other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty for the Court in managing the claims of the Class that would preclude class certification.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE DENTAL SUPPLIES INDUSTRY**

26. Dental supplies, such as sterilization products, x-ray film, acrylics, alloys, waxes, and impression materials, are routinely purchased by dental practices and laboratories and consumed in their daily operations. Dental practices and laboratories also regularly purchase specialty dental equipment, such as imaging devices, dental chairs, and high-tech equipment such as dental CAD/CAM systems. These businesses require a wide variety of dental supplies in their day-to-day operations. There are over 135,000 dental practices and approximately 7,000 laboratories in the United States. On average, dental practices spend 6 percent of their annual income on dental supplies.

27. A significant majority of dental supplies are sold by manufacturers to intermediate distributors such as Defendants, who then resell those products to dental practices



and laboratories. Because dental practices and laboratories require many different supplies from many different manufacturers, they generally opt to purchase dental supplies from distributors that offer a wide range of products from many different manufacturers, instead of placing individual orders from dozens of different manufacturers. Dental supplies distributors, such as Defendants, carry comprehensive ranges of products from different manufacturers that allow customers to “one-stop shop” for dental supplies. Distributors charge for that service.

28. This relatively high price traditionally charged by Defendants for their services has left economic space for additional distributors to enter the market by being more efficient, earning lower margins, or both. Such new distributors can both pay manufacturers *more* than Defendants are paying and charge purchasers like Plaintiff *less*, all while still making a profit. New entrants have the opportunity to become lower-cost distributors for manufacturers and lower-cost suppliers for dental practices and laboratories.

29. However, because of Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct as described herein, the market for the distribution of dental supplies remains highly concentrated, with significant barriers to entry caused by Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct. Together, Defendants make up over 80 percent of all sales in the market for distribution of dental supplies in the United States.

30. In order for an entity to enter the distributor market and successfully sell dental supplies to dental practices and laboratories in the U.S., several key elements are required. The distributor must be able to offer a wide range of products from the more than 300 dental supplies manufacturers that make such products. The distributor must be able to purchase dental supplies in large enough volumes and at low enough prices to compete with competitor distributors. Finally, the entity must be able to market itself and offer dental supplies to large numbers of dental practices. To achieve success, and be able to buy and stock the large quantity of supplies

necessary to achieve economies of scale that allow for lower prices, new distributors must be able to reach large numbers of dental practices, laboratories, and dental supplies manufacturers efficiently.

31. State dental associations—voluntary associations of dentists—possess an important ability to connect a new distributor with dental practitioners statewide by endorsing and/or partnering with the distributor. State dental associations are not in the business of purchasing and selling dental supplies, but they can help to facilitate the entry of new distributors by partnering with new distributors and endorsing the distribution platform for their members. In this way, state dental associations serve an important gatekeeper function in validating new entrants. However, state dental associations are also a convenient “choke point” that Defendants can and have pressured through group boycotts to block the entry of less expensive new distributors.

32. Lower-cost distributors have for years attempted to enter the market, and many state dental associations have been actively interested in sponsoring, and partnering with, new distribution platforms as a benefit to their members. However, new distributors have largely been unsuccessful in partnering with or securing the endorsement of state dental associations because of Defendants’ unlawful coordinated boycotts alleged herein. Defendants have refused to do business with any new competitor in the dental supplies market, and have frustrated other entities’ attempts to do business with actual and potential rival distributors. Any successful entry of a new competitor into the dental supplies distribution market, and the resulting price discounts that would result from increased competition, would substantially threaten Defendants’ collective market share, revenues and profits. As further detailed below, Defendants responded

to the threat of new competitors by conspiring to boycott and threaten entities in order to prevent the successful entry of new competitors into the dental supplies distribution market.

33. Defendants' dominant collective market power has allowed them to foreclose the market to rival competition, thereby impairing competition, maintaining and enhancing market power, and charging inflated prices above competitive levels to Plaintiff and the Class.

### **DEFENDANTS EXERCISE MARKET POWER**

34. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct and agreements constitute a horizontal group boycott that is a *per se* violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act. Thus, Plaintiff need not define a relevant market.

35. Alternatively, if the Court determines that Plaintiff's Sherman Act claim cannot proceed under a theory of *per se* group boycott, Defendants' anticompetitive conduct and agreements constitute a violation of the Sherman Act under the "rule of reason." In this case, the relevant market, limited geographically to the United States, is the market for distributing and selling a wide range of dental supplies, including offering direct purchasers the convenience of purchasing a variety of supplies from a single distributor.

36. As detailed *passim*, many hundreds of manufacturers make dental supplies, but most of the over 135,000 dental practices are small companies that lack the ability to efficiently fulfill their dental supplies needs by purchasing through hundreds of different vendors. Instead, dental practices and other direct purchasers use vendors, like the Defendants, who can fulfill most or all of their needs for dental supplies.

37. For direct purchasers, there are no reasonably available substitutes for distributors of a wide range of dental supplies. Even if individual manufactures sell supplies directly, they

do not carry a wide range of supplies and it is not economically efficient for dental practices and laboratories to maintain relationships with hundreds of different vendors.

38. At all relevant times Defendants possessed market power—the ability to profitably raise prices significantly above competitive levels while not losing sales—as evidenced by Defendants’ abnormally high profit margins in what should, if it were competitive, be a tight, low profit margin, distribution market.

39. A small but significant non-transitory increase in price by Defendants would not have caused them to lose a significant amount of sales.

40. Suppliers of one or a limited range of dental supplies do not meaningfully discipline Defendants’ pricing power, and products sold by limited suppliers do not exhibit significant positive cross-price elasticity of demand with respect to products sold by Defendants.

41. Defendants sell dental supplies at prices well in excess of marginal costs and the competitive price and therefore have enjoyed artificially high profit margins, especially when compared with distributors of other types of medical products, like prescription pharmaceuticals.

42. An alternative relevant market, limited geographically to the United States, is the market for the distribution and sale of dental supplies.

43. Defendants collectively have substantial market power in all relevant markets.

44. Defendants abused their dominant collective market power by privately communicating and reaching an agreement to engage in an anticompetitive scheme to foreclose and impair competition, maintain and enhance market power, and artificially inflate prices of dental supplies above competitive levels.

#### **DEFENDANTS’ ONGOING ANTICOMPETITIVE CONDUCT**

45. In 2013, a new distributor—SourceOne—created a dental supplies distribution platform in partnership with the Texas Dental Association (“TDA”), planning to offer many of the same products offered by Defendants, at lower prices. The online sales platform, called “TDA Perks Supplies,” allowed members of the TDA to purchase dental supplies from many different manufacturers.

46. SourceOne reached an agreement with several manufacturers to offer dental supplies to TDA members at prices that were substantially less than Defendants’ prices for similar products. The endorsement of the TDA allowed the new distributor to secure contracts with a significant number of dental supplies manufacturers, which in turn enabled it to offer dental practices the “one-stop shopping” convenience that was previously only offered by distributors such as Defendants.

47. Encouraged by the initial success of the TDA website, SourceOne and other competitors planned to partner with other state dental associations and national organizations to develop similar distribution platforms. The nationwide expansion of online distribution platforms would have significantly increased competition in the distribution market, resulting in lower prices for dental supplies across-the-board.

48. Even though they were direct competitors, Defendants nonetheless engaged in regular communications with each other as a means to reach an agreement on a collective response to the threat posed by SourceOne and other new competitors. For instance, Defendants frequently communicated with each other at in-person meetings, via electronic mail and texts, and through phone calls. Many of Defendants’ employees previously worked at another Defendant company. These overlapping business and personal relationships facilitated the sharing of sensitive competitive information and furthered Defendants’ unlawful collusion.

49. In response to the threat of new competitors entering the market, Defendants reached an agreement with one another to thwart the success of new competitors through unlawful threats and boycotts of competitors, such as SourceOne, and entities that dealt with competitors. Defendants' conspiracy included the following elements, among others:

**A. Defendants Agreed to Pressure Manufacturers to Refrain From Doing Business With Competitors**

50. Many dental supplies manufacturers make substantial portions of their total sales through Defendants. These manufacturers substantially rely on Defendants to market and resell their products to dental practices and laboratories. If Defendants were to stop selling products from one of these manufacturers, or if Defendants were to reduce their efforts to sell a manufacturer's products, that manufacturer would suffer significant financial losses.

51. Defendants conspired to collectively pressure and threaten manufacturers and other distributors to discontinue and refrain from supplying new lower-priced distributors with dental supplies. In furtherance of this conspiracy, Defendants threatened that if manufacturers did business with new lower-priced distributors, Defendants would not sell or would not actively promote the manufacturers' products.

52. Because Defendants collectively hold a dominant share of the dental supplies distribution market, and because many manufacturers are beholden to Defendants, these threats were successful in coercing many manufacturers to cease doing business with SourceOne and other new distributors.

53. Notably, manufacturers that did not rely on Defendants for a substantial portion of their revenues generally did *not* cease to do business with SourceOne and other competitors. These manufacturers were not as impacted by Defendants' boycotts and threats because their profitability was not dependent on sales to Defendants. Only the manufacturers that regularly

sold numerous products to Defendants—those manufacturers, therefore, that would have been harmed if Defendants followed through on their threats—agreed to participate in the boycotts and refrain from dealing with new and competing distributors.

54. In a competitive market, a single distributor's boycott of a dental supplies manufacturer would contravene that distributor's unilateral self-interest. A customer wishing to purchase products from the boycotted manufacturer would simply purchase the products through a competing distributor. That competing distributor would, in turn, gain market share and profits at the expense of the distributor unilaterally conducting the manufacturer boycott. Accordingly, a manufacturer boycott of the type alleged here would only occur, and only makes economic sense, if those entities engaging in the manufacturer boycott were doing so collectively, and by agreement. Had Defendants not been acting as a part of a conspiracy, it would have made no economic sense for any one individual Defendant to boycott dental supplies manufacturers.

**B. Defendants Agreed to Pressure State Dental Associations to Refrain From Doing Business With Competitors, and to Boycott State Dental Associations That Endorsed, or Partnered With, Competitors**

55. Dental supplies distributors, including Defendants, regularly send sales representatives to attend and participate in state dental association annual meetings and trade shows. State dental associations depend on the attendance of dental supplies distributors at their annual expos—especially major distributors like Defendants—because revenues from these shows account for a substantial portion of the dental associations' annual incomes.

56. Defendants conspired to boycott the annual trade shows and meetings of state dental associations that were doing business with SourceOne, and to threaten to boycott state dental associations that were considering doing business with SourceOne and other competitors.

As part of the conspiracy alleged herein, Defendants also pressured dental supplies manufacturers and other distributors to join these boycotts.

57. In furtherance of this conspiracy, Defendants threatened to boycott the annual meetings and trade shows of the TDA, the Arizona Dental Association (“AZDA”); and the Louisiana Dental Association (“LDA”). Defendants not only threatened, but actually did boycott the annual meetings and trade shows of the TDA and the AZDA. The LDA had previously planned to endorse SourceOne’s online platform, but in the face of Defendants’ threatened boycotts, the LDA reversed itself, and abandoned those plans.

58. With knowledge of the examples of Defendants’ successful boycotts of the TDA and AZDA, other state dental associations were deterred from partnering with new distributors.

59. Defendants’ boycotts of state dental associations that did business with new, disruptive distributors were highly effective. State dental associations, including the LDA, abandoned plans to endorse or partner with competitors and were deterred from doing business with those new competitors.

60. In a competitive market, a single distributor’s unilateral boycott of a state dental association annual meeting or trade show would contravene that distributor’s self-interest. Sending sales representatives to trade shows allows a distributor to promote its brand and market its services to thousands of state dental association members. In many cases, distributors that withdrew from trade shows to boycott a dental association lost significant security deposits. Thus, had Defendants not been acting as a part of a conspiracy, it would have made no economic sense for any individual Defendant to have unilaterally boycotted state dental association trade shows.

**C. Defendants’ Anticompetitive Conduct Has Been Ongoing For Years**



61. Defendants have engaged in other collective anticompetitive conduct against distributors of dental supplies for many years.

62. For example, in 2012, Archer and White Sales, Inc., (“Archer”), a lower-priced distributor of dental supplies, filed an antitrust case claiming that certain Defendants engaged in anticompetitive conduct including:

- Conspiring to thwart Archer’s growth in certain parts of the country;
- Engaging in a price-fixing conspiracy by agreeing not to competitively bid against horizontal competitors;
- Obstructing Archer’s membership in the American Dental Cooperative, an organization created to help smaller companies compete against large national dental supplies distributors; and
- Coordinating boycotts against Archer by threatening to stop buying equipment from certain suppliers and to stop selling equipment from certain manufacturers.

**THE MARKET FOR DISTRIBUTION OF DENTAL SUPPLIES IN THE UNITED STATES IS HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO ANTICOMPETITIVE CONSPIRACY**

63. The market for the distribution of dental supplies exhibits a number of characteristics that increase its susceptibility to anticompetitive conspiracy among distributors. These factors—including high concentration among firms in the market, barriers to entry caused by Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct, stable or constant demand, and a record of antitrust inquiry—indicate the potential for successful collusion among dental supplies distributors.

**A. The Market Is Highly Concentrated**

64. Defendants’ combined market share has steadily increased over the past five years. Together, Defendants comprise well over 80 percent of the dental supplies distribution market.

65. While Defendants market and distribute dental supplies nationwide, most other distributors are regional and local companies that serve specific areas. Due to the conduct

alleged herein, competitors have been unable to establish a solid nationwide presence that could put pressure on Defendants to reduce prices.

66. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (“HHI”) is a measure of industry concentration that economists often use to quantify the degree of market concentration. The U.S. Department of Justice considers an HHI value higher than 2,500 to be a “highly concentrated” industry. In the market for dental supplies, the HHI is above 3,000.

67. A concentrated market makes it easier for distributors to coordinate behavior and makes it more difficult for direct purchasers to avoid the adverse effects of collusive behavior.

**B. The Market Has High Barriers to Entry**

68. High barriers to entry caused by Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct increase the likelihood that distributors can successfully conspire to further increase barriers to entry, thereby restricting the ability of new low-cost dental supplies providers to enter the market.

69. The market has certain chokepoints, such as prominence and importance of state dental associations to the success of new distributors, and the market power of the Defendants over the manufacturers that make manufacturers particularly reliant upon the Defendants, collectively, that make it susceptible to a Defendant-driven group boycott.

70. These barriers to entry increase the market’s susceptibility to a coordinated effort among the largest suppliers in the industry to maintain supracompetitive prices.

**C. Aggregate Demand is Relatively Constant**

71. In a competitive market, firms faced with static or declining demand conditions will attempt to increase sales by decreasing prices to take market share from competitors. For this reason, firms faced with static or declining demand have a greater incentive to collude to

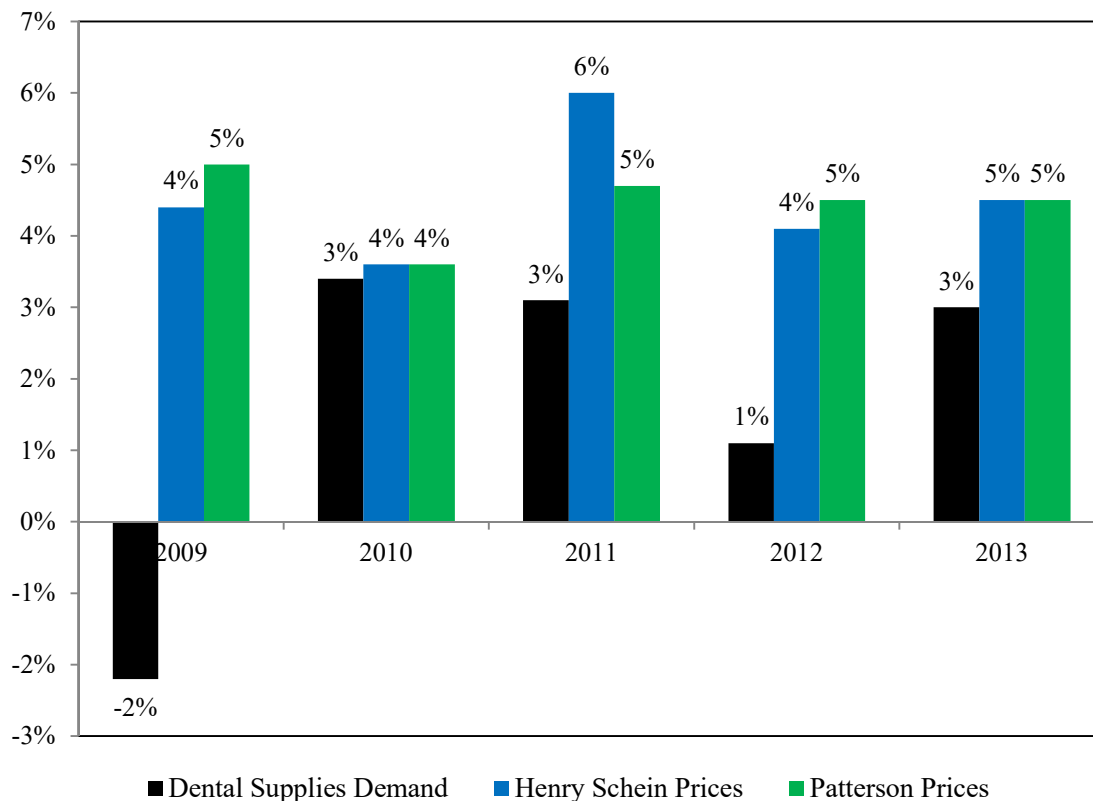
avoid price competition. Rising or stagnant prices and high profit margins with constant or declining demand are inconsistent with a competitive market.

72. While aggregate demand among purchasers of dental supplies has been relatively constant over the past eight years, Defendants have consistently increased their prices during that time.

73. An estimated 75 percent of all sales are made through dental supplies distributors, and single-dentist dental practices account for the bulk of purchases. Because most dental practices and laboratories cannot expend the resources necessary to coordinate the purchasing of all of their required dental supplies directly from hundreds of different manufacturers, distributors like Defendants can resell products and equipment at significant profit margins.

74. Because demand for dental supplies is a function of the demand for dental services, and many privately insured adults and children receive routine dental care coverage, demand for dental supplies among dental practices is especially consistent.

75. Defendants Henry Schein and Patterson have increased list prices for dental supplies every year since 2005. As illustrated in Figure 1 below, these distributors' list prices increased even when the economic recession of 2009 caused demand for dental supplies to fall by over 2 percent.

**Figure 1: Changes in Dental Supplies Demand versus Distributor List Prices**

76. Defendants are highly profitable, with profit margins ranging as high as 11 percent (for Patterson in 2010 and 2011). Profit margins among distributors in related health care product markets are significantly lower. For example, profit margins for the “big three” distributors of pharmaceuticals in the U.S. (McKesson, Cardinal Health, and AmerisourceBergen) typically hover between 0.2 and 1.5 percent. The most recent public data for the “big three” shows quarterly profit margins between 1.03 and 1.37 percent.

77. Rising prices in the face of declining demand is consistent with an industry in which sellers are conspiring to exert market power. The dental supplies distribution industry has experienced consistently increasing list prices while demand has either declined or stagnated.

### **PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS OF AND ACTIONS AGAINST DEFENDANTS**

78. In 2014, the Texas Attorney General initiated an investigation of Defendants for anticompetitive conduct in violation of Texas antitrust statutes. On April 9, 2015, the Texas Attorney General filed a complaint against Defendant Benco. The complaint alleged that Benco conspired with other distributors to boycott the 2014 TDA annual meeting because the TDA had partnered with SourceOne, and that Benco and other distributors pressured distributors and manufacturers to discontinue doing business with SourceOne.

79. The allegations in the Texas Attorney General complaint comprise some of the same anticompetitive conduct alleged here. Allegations levied in the Texas AG complaint include, *inter alia*:

- “Benco and its competitor distributors engaged in ongoing communications over several months about [a new low-cost distributor]. They shared information about market players’ reactions to the new firm’s entry, they collectively developed a response, and they provided reassurances to market participants about the collective response.”
- “Benco and its competitor distributors (1) agreed to break with their traditional pattern and boycott the annual TDA meeting held in May 2014 because they perceived that [a new low-cost distributor] had positioned itself as a competitor to the traditional distributors, and (2) agreed to pressure other distributors and manufacturers to discontinue supplying [the new low-cost distributor] and/or end any relationships with manufacturers or distributors that ultimately supplied [the new low-cost distributor] in order to stifle the competition provided by the new TDA offering.”
- “Benco and its competitor distributors did not attend the annual TDA meeting, despite the economic gains Benco and other distributors historically derived from the event.”
- “Benco and its competitor distributors contacted other distributors and manufacturers to pressure those entities to discontinue any relationships that ultimately supplied [the new low-cost distributor]. As a result of this pressure, other distributors and manufacturers discontinued such relationships, causing [the new low-cost distributor] to lose access to products.”

80. On the same day the complaint was filed, the Texas Attorney General and Benco agreed to a consent judgment. The consent judgment required Benco to reimburse the Texas Attorney General \$300,000 for costs and fees, and requires Benco to cooperate in the Texas Attorney General's ongoing investigation of other distributors.

81. In 2014, the Arizona Attorney General initiated an investigation of Benco and other yet-unknown dental supplies distributors for anticompetitive conduct in violation of Arizona law. In October 2014, the Arizona Attorney General issued Civil Investigative Demands ("CIDs") requiring Benco to produce documents and electronic materials relating to the investigation, and Benco produced documents in response to the CIDs. That investigation is ongoing.

82. After the Texas and Arizona Attorneys General launched investigations, the FTC opened an investigation of Benco and other unnamed dental supplies distributors. That investigation is ongoing.

83. A private antitrust action by Archer against certain Defendants was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas in August of 2012. That case is proceeding in arbitration.

84. A separate private antitrust action by SourceOne against Defendants is pending in this District, *SourceOne Dental, Inc. v. Patterson Companies, Inc. et al.*, No. 15-cv-5440 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 21, 2015) (Azrack, J.).

85. These government investigations and private enforcement actions have not deterred Defendants from continuing the anticompetitive conduct alleged herein, nor have they remedied the effects of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct.

### **HARM TO COMPETITION DUE TO THE CONSPIRACY**

86. The anticompetitive conduct described in this Complaint maintained and increased Defendants' collective market power, enabling Defendants to maintain prices above competitive levels, to the detriment of Plaintiff and other members of the Class. This harm to the Plaintiff and other Class members, in the form of paying artificially inflated prices for dental supplies, constitutes cognizable antitrust injury and harm to competition under the antitrust laws. To the extent relevant, the anticompetitive actions alleged in this Complaint had other competitive harms as well. As a result of the successful boycotts of new entrants, other potential competitors were discouraged from partnering with manufacturers and/or state dental associations to compete with Defendants.

87. Other than the artificially inflated prices charged to Plaintiff and other Class members, the anticompetitive effects of the conspiracy alleged herein include, *inter alia*: reduced competition in the dental supplies distribution market, reduced consumer choice, and harm to consumer welfare generally.

88. There are no legitimate procompetitive justifications for the anticompetitive conduct alleged in this Complaint, or for any aspect of Defendants' conspiracy standing alone, and even if there were, there are less restrictive means of achieving those purported procompetitive effects. To the extent that Defendants' anticompetitive conduct or any aspect of their conspiracy has any cognizable procompetitive effects, they are substantially outweighed by the anticompetitive effects.

### **ANTITRUST INJURY TO PLAINTIFF AND MEMBERS OF THE CLASS**

89. During the Class Period, Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased dental supplies from Defendants. As a result of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct alleged herein,

members of the Class paid Defendants prices for dental supplies that were inflated above competitive levels during and throughout the Class Period.

90. If new low-cost distributors had not been unlawfully prevented from partnering with state dental associations and dental supplies manufacturers, they would have emerged as major competitors to Defendants, resulting in greater competition and substantially lower prices for dental supplies, and Plaintiff and the members of the Class would have paid substantially less for dental supplies during and throughout the Class Period.

91. If Defendants had not unlawfully conspired to prevent new low-cost distributors from partnering with state dental associations and dental supplies manufacturers, other competitors would have partnered with state dental associations and manufacturers and emerged as viable nationwide competitors to Defendants, resulting in increased competition and substantially lower prices for dental supplies, and Plaintiff and the members of the Class would have paid substantially less for dental supplies as a result during and throughout the Class Period.

92. Because Defendants were successful in unlawfully preventing new low-cost distributors and other competitors from partnering with state dental associations and dental supplies manufacturers to compete with Defendants, competition in the market was substantially harmed, and Plaintiff and members of the Class have sustained, and continue to sustain, substantial losses in the form of artificially inflated prices paid to Defendants. The full amount of such damages will be calculated after discovery and upon proof at trial.

93. Injury to Plaintiff and members of the Class was a direct and foreseeable result of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct. Defendants' group boycotts foreclosed new entrant competitors, thereby suppressing competition, enhancing market power, and allowing Defendants to charge artificially inflated prices to dental practices and laboratories for dental



supplies. Although the mechanism of antitrust injury to Plaintiff and to competitors is the same, the damages caused to Plaintiff and other members of the Class in the form of artificially inflated higher prices is distinct from, and not duplicative of, the damages caused to competitors in the form of lost profits and business opportunities.

94. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct is continuing, and so are the overcharges suffered by Plaintiff and the Class caused by Defendants' conduct.

### **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

#### **COUNT I**

#### **Violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1: Unlawful Agreements in Unreasonable Restraint of Trade**

95. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the preceding allegations.

96. As set forth above, in violation of § 1 of the Sherman Act, Defendants entered into agreements with one another to boycott and threaten to boycott state dental associations, dental supplies distributors, and dental supplies manufacturers that were doing business or considering doing business with new low-cost distributors and other competitors. This conspiracy was a *per se* unlawful group boycott, or in the alternative, was an unlawful restraint under the rule of reason.

97. Each Defendant has committed at least one overt act—such as boycotting entities that did business with new low-cost distributors—to further the conspiracy alleged herein.

98. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been injured in their business or property by Defendants' antitrust violations. The injury to Plaintiff and the Class consists of paying prices for dental supplies inflated above competitive levels. Such injury, in the form of overcharges, is of the type that antitrust laws were designed to prevent, and flows directly from Defendants' unlawful conduct.

**REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff respectfully requests the following:

- A. Certification of the Class proposed in this Complaint;
- B. Judgment in favor of itself and the Class it seeks to represent and against Defendants, and damages, measured as the overcharges that Plaintiff and the other members of the Class paid as a result of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct, trebled;
- C. Pre- and post-judgment interest;
- D. Injunctive relief to prevent further anticompetitive conduct; and
- E. Costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiff demand a trial by jury of all of the claims asserted in this Complaint so triable.

Dated: January 22, 2016



John Radice  
Kenneth Pickle  
**RADICE LAW FIRM, P.C.**  
34 Sunset Blvd  
Long Beach, NJ 08008  
Tel: (646) 245-8502  
Fax: (609) 385-0745  
[jradice@radicelawfirm.com](mailto:jradice@radicelawfirm.com)  
[kpickle@radicelawfirm.com](mailto:kpickle@radicelawfirm.com)

Joseph Saveri  
Josh Davis  
Andrew M. Purdy  
Ryan McEwan  
**JOSEPH SAVERI LAW FIRM**  
555 Montgomery Street  
Suite 1210  
San Francisco, CA 94111  
Tel. (415) 500.6800  
Fax (415) 395-9940  
[jsaveri@saverilawfirm.com](mailto:jsaveri@saverilawfirm.com)  
[jdavis@saverilawfirm.com](mailto:jdavis@saverilawfirm.com)  
[apurdy@saverilawfirm.com](mailto:apurdy@saverilawfirm.com)  
[rmcewan@saverilawfirm.com](mailto:rmcewan@saverilawfirm.com)

*Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*

JS 44 (Rev. 11/15)

**CIVIL COVER SHEET**

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

**I. (a) PLAINTIFFS**  
Bauer Dental Arts(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff New York  
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)  
John Radice, Radice Law Firm, P.C., 34 Sunset Blvd., Long Beach, NJ 08008, (646) 386-7688; Joseph Saveri, Saveri Law Firm, 555 Montgomery St., Suite 1210, San Francisco, CA 94111, (415) 500-6800**DEFENDANTS**

Patterson Companies, Inc., Henry Schein, Inc., and Benco Dental Supply Company

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 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 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	FORECLOSURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<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 (Excludes 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	<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <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 - Medical Malpractice	<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability <b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other <b>LABOR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management 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 Employee Retirement Income Security Act <b>IMMIGRATION</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 <b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b> <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)) <b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input checked="" 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 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 Statutes

**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):  
15 U.S.C. Sec. 1Brief description of cause:  
Violation of federal civil antitrust laws brought under Sherman Act Section 1**VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:**☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.**DEMAND \$**

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

**JURY DEMAND:** ☒ Yes ☐ No**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY**

(See instructions):

JUDGE Joan M. AzrackDOCKET NUMBER 2:15-cv-05440-JMA-GRBDATE  
01/22/2016

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

RECEIPT # \_\_\_\_\_ AMOUNT \_\_\_\_\_ APPLYING IFP \_\_\_\_\_ JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_ MAG. JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_

**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, John Radice, counsel for Plaintiffs, 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:

none

**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 or omissions giving rise to the claim or claims, or a substantial part thereof, occur in the Eastern District? yes

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? \_\_\_\_\_

(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: 

for the

Bauer Dental Arts

Plaintiff(s)

V.

Patterson Companies, Inc., Henry Schein, Inc., and  
Benco Dental Supply Company

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 1:16-cv-355

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* **Benco Dental Supply Company  
295 Centerpoint Boulevard  
Pittston, PA, 18640**

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: John D. Radice, Radice Law Firm, P.C., 34 Sunset Blvd., Long Beach, NJ 08008

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk*

Eastern District of New York

Civil Action No. 1:16-cv-355

*Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk*

for the

Bauer Dental Arts

Plaintiff(s)

V.

Patterson Companies, Inc., Henry Schein, Inc., and  
Benco Dental Supply Company

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 1:16-cv-355

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* Patterson Companies, Inc.  
1031 Mendota Heights Road  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55120

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: John D. Radice, Radice Law Firm, P.C., 34 Sunset Blvd., Long Beach, NJ 08008

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk