IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

STATE OF WISCONSIN
By Attorney General Brad D. Schimel

STATE OF ALABAMA
STATE OF ALASKA
STATE OF ARKANSAS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE OF COLORADO
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
STATE OF DELAWARE
STATE OF FLORIDA
STATE OF HAWAII
STATE OF ILLINOIS
STATE OF IOWA
STATE OF KANSAS
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
STATE OF LOUISIANA
STATE OF MAINE
STATE OF MARYLAND
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OF MINNESOTA
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
STATE OF MISSOURI
STATE OF NEBRASKA
STATE OF NEW YORK
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATE OF OHIO
STATE OF OKLAHOMA
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE OF TENNESSEE
STATE OF UTAH
STATE OF VERMONT
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Plaintiffs,

v.

INDIVIOR INC. f/k/a RECKITT BENCKISER
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.; RECKITT

BENCKISER HEALTHCARE (UK) LTD.;
INDIVIOR PLC, f/k/a RECKITT
BENCKISER GROUP plc; and
MONOSOL RX, LLC

Defendants

No._____

COMPLAINT

The States of Wisconsin, Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, the Commonwealths of Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, by their Attorneys General, (collectively "Plaintiff States"), complain against Defendants Indivior Inc., f/k/a Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Reckitt Benckiser Healthcare (UK) LTD.; and Indivior PLC, f/k/a Reckitt Benckiser Group, plc (collectively "Reckitt" or "Reckitt Defendants"); and MonoSol Rx, LLC ("MonoSol") as follows:

Nature of the Action

1. Plaintiff States bring this action with respect to the prescription drug Suboxone® ("Suboxone") and its generic equivalent, co-formulated buprenorphine hydrochloride and naloxone hydrochloride dehydrate ("co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone").

2. Co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone is a combination drug product consisting of two active pharmaceutical ingredients that are used together as an opioid replacement therapy for the treatment of opioid dependency (e.g., heroin addiction). Defendants are engaged in the manufacture or sale of co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone under the brand-name Suboxone.

3. Plaintiff States allege that Defendants employed an unlawful, multi-pronged scheme designed to prevent or delay less expensive generic versions of Suboxone from entering the market to preserve their monopoly profits from the sale of Suboxone. The scheme included product hopping, unfounded allegations of safety issues with the Tablet form of Suboxone, intentional delays involving the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (the "FDA") requirement of a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy ("REMS"), and filing a sham citizen petition to delay would-be competitors.

4. As a result of their unlawful scheme to keep generic versions of Suboxone off the market, and in violation of federal and state antitrust laws and state consumer-protection laws, Defendants illegally maintained monopoly power in the market for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone opioid treatments in the United States from October 8, 2009 until generic entry in March 2013, and continue to dominate the market for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone film.

5. Defendants' scheme to delay generic competition intended and had the purpose of, preventing generic substitution to Suboxone, and denying consumer choice for generic versions of Suboxone.

6. As a result of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct, consumers and state governments have been limited in their treatment options for opioid addiction and continue to be deprived of the benefits of generic competition while Defendants continue to reap monopoly profits from the sale of Suboxone.

7. Defendants' conduct is deceptive and unconscionable, includes unfair trade practices and unfair methods of competition, or is otherwise unlawful under the consumer protection laws of certain of the Plaintiff States. Their conduct caused harm to Plaintiff States,

governmental entities, and consumers by forcing them to pay more for Suboxone than they otherwise would in a competitive market and limits their options for the treatment of opioid addiction.

8. Consequently the Plaintiff States, by and through their Attorneys General, bring this action to seek injunctive relief, penalties, and disgorgement for the Defendants' unlawful monopolization of the market for using co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone for treating opioid addiction.

Jurisdiction & Venue

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337 over the federal antitrust claims under the Sherman Act. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because those claims are so related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy. The exercise of supplemental jurisdiction avoids unnecessary duplication and multiplicity of actions and is in the interests of judicial economy, convenience, and fairness.

10. Venue is proper in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania under 15 U.S.C. § 22 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c). Each Defendant transacts business or committed an illegal or tortious act in this district, or has an agent or can be found in this district, and the interstate trade and commerce, hereinafter described, is carried out in substantial part in this district.

Parties

11. Defendant Indivior Inc. f/k/a Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Reckitt") is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 10710 Midlothian Turnpike, Suite 430, Richmond, Virginia 23235. Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals, Inc. was demerged from its prior parent, the Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, into Indivior PLC in December

2014. Indivior Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Indivior PLC. Indivior Inc. is engaged in the development, manufacture, and sale of pharmaceuticals, including Suboxone, and health care products and services throughout the United States, and is in whole or in part responsible for some or all of the conduct alleged in this Complaint and attributed to Reckitt.

12. Defendant Reckitt Benckiser Healthcare (UK) Ltd. is a British corporation incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, with its registered office located at 103-105 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 3UH. This defendant is engaged in the development and manufacture of pharmaceuticals, including Suboxone, and health care products and services made and sold subject to FDA approval, and is in whole or in part responsible for some or all of the conduct alleged in this Complaint and attributed to Reckitt. This conduct includes but is not limited to the execution of the initial contract with Monosol Rx, LLC in December 2006 that initiated the joint venture to create and manufacture Suboxone Film.

13. Defendant Indivior PLC, was formerly part of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, and is a British corporation incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, with its registered office located at 103-105 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 3UH. This defendant is engaged in the development, manufacture, and sale of pharmaceuticals, including Suboxone, and health care products and services throughout the United States, and is in whole or in part responsible for some or all of the conduct alleged in this Complaint and attributed to Reckitt. Indivior PLC is the successor in interest to Reckitt Benckiser Group plc. .The Board of Directors of Indivior PLC's predecessor, Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, were advised of the generic-impairing purpose of and anticompetitive tactics related to the product-hopping alleged herein and approved the scheme and its purposes. Unless identified individually, Indivior Inc. and Indivior PLC are collectively referred to as "Reckitt."

14. Defendant MonoSol Rx, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business located at 6560 Melton Road, Portage, Indiana, 46368. This defendant is engaged in the development, manufacture, and sale of pharmaceuticals and health care products and services throughout the United States, and is in whole or in part responsible for some or all of the conduct alleged in this Complaint and attributed to MonoSol.

15. Reckitt's actions described in this Complaint are part, and in furtherance of, the illegal monopolization, attempted monopolization and unfair and deceptive trade practices alleged herein. All actions described herein were authorized, ordered, or performed by Reckitt's various officers, agents, employees or other representatives while actively engaged in the management of Reckitt's affairs, or that of their predecessors-in-interest, within the course and scope of their duties and employment, and with the actual, apparent, and ostensible authority of Reckitt.

16. MonoSol's actions described in this Complaint are part, and in furtherance of, the illegal monopolization, attempted monopolization and unfair and deceptive trade practices alleged herein. All actions described herein were authorized, ordered, or performed by MonoSol's various officers, agents, employees or other representatives while actively engaged in the management of MonoSol's affairs, or that of their predecessors-in-interest, within the course and scope of their duties and employment, and with the actual, apparent, and ostensible authority of MonoSol.

17. Each of the Plaintiff States and citizens residing therein purchased or provided reimbursement for Suboxone Film and Suboxone Tablets at supra-competitive prices as a result of Defendants' conduct alleged herein.

18. Plaintiff States bring this action, by and through their Attorneys General, in their sovereign capacities to enforce their own laws and in their quasi-sovereign capacities to protect the economic well-being of the States and their residents in their law enforcement and/or sovereign or quasi-sovereign capacities, as a civil law enforcement action from the harm that results from the violations of antitrust and consumer-protection laws.

Relevant Market

19. The relevant product market is any drug with co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone as the active ingredients for the treatment of opioid addiction. There are no feasible substitutes for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone in the pharmacological intervention of opioid dependence. This market includes Suboxone Film and Tablets and any AB-rated generics that can be substituted for them.

20. Suboxone Tablets and Suboxone Film do not exhibit significant, positive price cross-elasticity of demand with any opioid dependence treatment or other product other than AB-rated generic versions of buprenorphine/naloxone tablets. Suboxone is categorized as a schedule III drug and co-formulated with an opioid antagonist to deter abuse. Until 2013, Suboxone was the only replacement maintenance therapy that could be prescribed in an office setting and taken by patients at home. By contrast, Methadone, is a Schedule II drug and must be administered in a clinic. Subutex, another opioid treatment drug marketed by Reckitt, is not interchangeable because it lacks naloxone, the opioid antagonist that deters abuse. Zubsolv (a generic buprenorphine/naloxone tablet) and Bunavail (a generic buprenorphine/naloxone film) entered the market after generic Suboxone Tablets. Zubsolv and Bunavail are not AB-rated to the Film or Tablets.

21. The relevant geographic market is the United States and its territories.

22. Before October 8, 2009, Suboxone was the only co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone opioid treatment because of its orphan drug status, so Reckitt enjoyed 100 percent market share in the United States and its territories. After the exclusivity period expired, Reckitt's branded Suboxone products, including the Suboxone Film it introduced in September 2010, remained the sole source of co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone until two generic manufacturers introduced generic tablets in March 2013. An additional generic tablet manufacturer was approved in September 2016. When Suboxone-branded Tablets and Film were sold alongside one another, Reckitt successfully converted most of the Suboxone market to its Film, for which there are no generic substitutes. After the introduction of the two generic tablet products in 2013, Reckitt's market share for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone dropped to 68 percent.

Trade and Commerce

23. Since 2002, Reckitt has sold Suboxone in interstate commerce throughout the United States.

24. Reckitt sold Suboxone in interstate commerce in each of the States. Reckitt's unlawful activities alleged in this Complaint occurred in and had a substantial effect upon interstate commerce. According to Reckitt's own annual reports, Reckitt's revenues for Suboxone sold in the United States surpassed $2 billion.

25. MonoSol entered into a series of agreements with Reckitt, beginning in 2006, for the development and manufacture of Suboxone Film. MonoSol manufactures all Suboxone Film sold in interstate commerce in each of the States. MonoSol's unlawful activities alleged in this Complaint have occurred in and have had a substantial effect on interstate commerce. MonoSol has received fixed payments as well as royalties associated with the sales of Suboxone Film.

Factual Background

I. Generic Drug Approval Process

26. The manufacture and commercial sale of pharmaceutical drugs are regulated by the FDA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 301 et seq. The manufacturer of a new drug must submit a new drug application ("NDA") that demonstrates, among other things, a drug's safety, clinically proven effectiveness, composition, and patent coverage.

27. To speed the entry of generic drugs and to facilitate price competition with branded drugs, Congress passed the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (the "Hatch-Waxman Act"). Under the Hatch-Waxman Act, generic drug manufacturers may receive FDA approval for generic drugs without replicating the costly and time-consuming clinical trials involved in an NDA.

28. Instead of submitting an NDA, a generic drug manufacturer may submit an abbreviated new drug application ("ANDA") and incorporate data, such as clinical studies, that the NDA filer submitted to the FDA.

29. To be approved, an ANDA must demonstrate that the generic drug: (a) has the same active ingredients as; (b) is pharmaceutically equivalent to (same dosage form and strength); and (c) is bioequivalent to (exhibiting the same drug absorption characteristics) the previously approved drug.

30. Oral drugs that are proven to be both pharmaceutically equivalent and bioequivalent to a branded oral drug receive an "AB" rating from the FDA, indicating they are therapeutically equivalent to other drugs with the same rating in the same category. In most circumstances, only oral drugs that carry the FDA's AB generic rating in a particular category

may be substituted by pharmacists for a physician's prescription for a brand-name drug without the physician's approval.

31. The FDA publishes a list of all approved drugs and therapeutic equivalents in the Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (commonly referred to as the "Orange Book").

32. Once the FDA approves an ANDA for a generic drug and determines that it is AB-rated to the branded drug, state laws govern how the generic may be substituted for the brand name drug prescribed by physicians. In most States and under most health plans, a pharmacist may (and often must) substitute an AB-rated generic drug for a prescribed brand name drug.

II. Suboxone's Orphan Drug Designation

33. In 2002, Reckitt introduced Suboxone as a sublingual tablet ("Suboxone Tablets"). At that time, the two component ingredients of Suboxone were not subject to any patent protection. Naloxone was first approved by the FDA in 1971, and buprenorphine was first approved by the FDA in 1982 as an injectable analgesic drug. Reckitt acknowledged that it had no knowledge of any existing patent protection for Suboxone Tablets at the time of its FDA application.

34. Instead of exclusivity through patent protection, Reckitt's Suboxone Tablets were granted a 7-year period of exclusivity as an "orphan drug" by the FDA.

35. A drug can be designated as an "orphan drug" when the FDA determines that either (a) the drug is intended for the safe and effective treatment, diagnosis or prevention of a rare disease or disorder that affects fewer than 200,000 people in the United States; or (b) the disease or disorder affects greater than 200,000 people, but the manufacturer is not reasonably

expected to recover the costs of developing and marketing the treatment drug from sales in the United States.

36. Reckitt argued that its drug Suboxone would be used for the treatment of fewer than 200,000 people, but the FDA rejected that argument. Instead, the FDA granted orphan drug status to Suboxone Tablets based on Reckitt's representations that it would be unlikely to recover the costs of developing and marketing the drug. After designation as an orphan drug by the FDA, the FDA approves the drug for marketing. It is then eligible for a period of orphan drug regulatory exclusivity for 7 years, allowing it to be marketed as a brand-name drug. free from generic competition.

37. Suboxone was designated as an orphan drug in 1994, but was not approved for 7-year marketing exclusivity until 2002. Reckitt's 7-year exclusivity expired on October 8, 2009. During that time, Reckitt was able to market sublingual tablet Suboxone without any threat of competition from any generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone for the treatment of opioid addiction.

38. Although Reckitt secured an orphan drug designation for Suboxone Tablets on the basis of a cost recovery designation, Reckitt quickly began earning profits on Suboxone Tablets, earning more than $2 billion by 2010. Its successor in interest, Indivior Inc., derived almost all of its revenue from the sales of Suboxone.

III. Reckitt's Product-Hopping Scheme

A. Suboxone Tablet Market Share Threatened by Generic Entry

39. As the orphan drug exclusivity period for Suboxone Tablets neared expiration, Reckitt knew generic manufacturers would seek FDA approval to sell lower-priced generic versions of co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone in direct competition to Suboxone Tablets.

40. As AB-rated generic drugs become available, lower-priced generic competitors are rapidly substituted for their brand-name counterparts because the Hatch-Waxman Act and most state drug product selection laws permit (or require) pharmacists to substitute an AB-rated generic drug for the branded version unless the prescription is specifically designated otherwise.

41. Manufacturers of brand-name drugs typically lose 80 percent or more of their sales to AB-rated generic competition soon after a generic competitor enters the market. Until an AB-rated generic becomes FDA approved, however, a branded manufacturer may continue to charge supra-competitive prices.

42. Reckitt was concerned that generic entry would significantly reduce the company's sales and revenue of its Suboxone Tablets. In its annual reports between 2008 and 2010, Reckitt stated:

- "As with all prescription drugs, the protection of this business has a finite term unless replaced with new treatments or forms. Therefore, the revenue and income of this business may not be sustained going forward unless replaced with new treatments or forms, on which the Company is actively working."
- "The Group continues to search for ways to offset the impact of the loss of exclusivity [of Suboxone] in the USA at the end of September 2009, up to 80% of the revenues and profits of that business might be lost to generic competition in 2010, with the possibility of further erosion thereafter."
- "It is well known that by far the largest part of the Pharmaceuticals business, the Suboxone Tablets in the USA, can become subject to generic competition at any time."

- "The expiry of the Group's exclusive license for Suboxone in the United States in 2009 and in the rest of the world in 2016 could expose the business to competition from generic variants."

43. FDA regulations allow branded manufacturers to seek FDA approval to modify the dosage form and strength of their existing products. Changing the dosage form and strength of a branded drug changes its pharmaceutical equivalence and will alter the AB-rating of any proposed or available generic substitutes.

44. [redacted]

45. Faced with the impending loss of exclusivity and related drops in profit, [redacted]

B. Suboxone Film Enters the Market

46. In July 2007, Reckitt informed the FDA that it planned to file a new drug application to market Suboxone in a sublingual Film. [redacted]

47. [redacted]

48. MonoSol encouraged Reckitt and other pharmaceutical companies to engage in illegal and anticompetitive product-hopping on its website:

- "Patient-friendly delivery with no generic substitution"
- "Partnering with MonoSol Rx offers pharmaceutical companies the ability to introduce products that are highly differentiated from other dosage forms, both in performance and marketability, creating fresh, dynamic revenue-generating opportunities."
- Mock quote used in advertisement: "We launched this brand 5 years ago. We're not just letting it go over the cliff. It's time for the new strategy."
- "PharmFilm formulations represent revenue-life cycle extensions for products with patent lives that have expired or are approaching expiration."
- "If patient-friendly delivery, patent expiry, or launching the next blockbuster is on your agenda, the time is right to consider the advantages of PharmFilm."
- "Because PharmFilm is a unique, patent-protected delivery technology, it can be an ideal strategy for extending the life of a brand as generic incursion approaches."
- "PharmFilm drug technology allows: no generic substitution."

49. [redacted]

50. Reckitt and MonoSol's development of the new sublingual Film was intended to thwart generic entry, and to maintain Suboxone's market share by extending Reckitt's exclusivity on a co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone product.

51. In April 2008, MonoSol applied for a patent, which was issued as patent number 8,017,150 entitled "Polyethylene Oxide-Based Films and Drug Delivery Systems Made Therefrom" and was listed by Reckitt in the FDA's Orange Book.

52. Reckitt listed the '150 patent as well as patent numbers 8,475,832, and 8,603,514 in the FDA Orange Book, and alleged that they cover Suboxone Film. The earliest patent expires in 2023, and all are the subject of several lawsuits brought by MonoSol and Reckitt against the many companies that sought FDA approval to make generic Suboxone Film. These patents are also the subject of multiple inter-partes proceedings challenging their validity. Reckitt and MonoSol have also sued their potential Suboxone Film rivals for infringement on two additional patents, patent numbers 8,900,497, and 8,906,277, which were not listed in the Orange Book. The U.S. District Court of Delaware has invalidated the '832 patent.

53. [redacted]

54. Throughout the Suboxone Film development process, MonoSol was aware that the timing of both FDA approval and final product development was crucial to bring the Suboxone Film to market prior to the entry of generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone

tablets. MonoSol actively strategized with Reckitt to minimize various manufacturing delays to beat the generic tablets to market.

55. On October 20, 2008, Reckitt submitted NDA 022410 to the FDA to market the sublingual Film version of Suboxone, which was received by the FDA on October 21, 2008. Because Suboxone Film is in a different dosage form than Suboxone Tablets, the two are not pharmaceutically equivalent.

56. Without pharmaceutical equivalency, drugs cannot be AB-rated substitutes for one another. Thus, any tablet form of generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone would not be an AB-rated generic substitute for Suboxone Film, and typically a pharmacist may not automatically provide a patient with generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone tablets when presented with a prescription for Suboxone Film.

57. On August 21, 2009, less than two months before the October 2009 expiration of exclusivity on the tablet formulation, the FDA rejected Reckitt's application to market Suboxone Film due to concerns that the Film could be abused by patients or others and could result in accidental exposure to children.

58. The Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 gives the FDA the authority to require a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy ("REMS"), which is a document submitted by the manufacturer that contains a risk management plan or risk-minimization strategy that goes beyond the professional labeling to ensure that the benefits of a drug outweigh the risks.

59. In response to the FDA's rejection of the Suboxone Film application, Reckitt submitted a revised REMS to the FDA to address safety concerns related to the Film form.

60. The FDA approved Reckitt's NDA for Suboxone Film on August 30, 2010.

61. MonoSol remained active in the NDA-approval process and committed to doing everything possible to enable FDA approval as quickly as possible, [redacted].

62. Reckitt's Film offers no significant actual benefits for patients over its Tablet. FDA approval of Suboxone Film was based on the studies Reckitt used to establish safety and efficacy of the Tablets, and Reckitt's representation that the Film had sufficient equivalent bioavailability to the Tablets. The FDA confirmed that Reckitt's NDA contained no new efficacy studies. In fact, Reckitt even represented to the FDA that any differences between the two formulations were "clinically insignificant." Until August 2012, the dosage strengths of the two Suboxone products were identical.

63. The most important factor identified by Reckitt in bringing Suboxone Film to market was avoiding competition from generic entrants.

64. Suboxone Film has disadvantages compared to Suboxone Tablets:

- Film is easier to conceal and smuggle into jails and prisons;
- Increased naloxone bioavailability in the Film version, increasing the risk of unwanted opioid withdrawal symptoms;
- Film's rapid dissolution creates barriers to removal if accidentally ingested.
- Film is more dangerous because less unpleasant taste compared to Tablets, making children less likely to spit it out;
- Film is more likely to become stuck on the tongue if accidentally ingested by a child;
- Film's increased strength of 12mg increased dosage exposure to children;

65. The FDA found that Suboxone Film had no demonstrable safety advantage over Suboxone Tablets. The FDA also concluded that the studies Reckitt offered to the contrary were flawed, stating:

- "Almost all of the safety experience with the proposed new formulation was derived from a single study. This study had a number of flaws, including inadequate training of personnel conducting safety exams, inconsistent recording of findings, treatment of participants with dosing regimens not recommended in the proposed labeling, and a high drop-out rate;"
- "After review of the clinical study report and database for the study RB-US-07-0001 [used to support Reckitt's NDA for Suboxone Film], our overall conclusion is that the study was poorly designed and conducted and was not useful for demonstrating any difference in the safety profile or abuse potential of the two formulations;" and
- "There was no positive control arm (Suboxone Tablet group) in this study. So it would be impossible to claim any potential advantages of Suboxone strip [Film] over the current Suboxone Tablet product."

66. Furthermore, the FDA expressed concerns that the Suboxone Film actually presented increased safety issues: "It should be noted that the proposed filmstrip product cannot be spit out easily and dissolves quickly. Therefore, to the extent that some cases may be mitigated by the child spitting out the Tablet before full absorption, the filmstrip product could be more hazardous than the Tablet." This concern was based upon the fact that once in the mouth, the Suboxone Film hydrates into a gel in 30 seconds and is completely absorbed in 3 minutes, releasing all of the buprenorphine contained in the Film. Suboxone Tablets, however,

may take up to 10 minutes to fully dissolve. Many children who accidentally ingest Suboxone Tablets spit them out quickly, but even when they do succeed in swallowing the Tablets, the buprenorphine is absorbed to a far lesser extent in the tablet formulation than in the Film. These factors make Suboxone Tablets potentially less dangerous than Film in accidental pediatric exposure.

67. The FDA also noted the possible increase of potential for abuse with the Film; that the Film is both easier to conceal or divert, and that it is easier to dissolve and inject. "Taken together, these findings suggest that expanded use of this product will result in significant abuse and diversion that needs to be considered with any anticipated benefits the drug may offer." In fact, almost 6,000 Suboxone Film strips (46 percent of those dispensed to study subjects) were "missing" after the limited clinical studies performed by Reckitt to gain FDA approval.

68. Reckitt is aware of the advantages that Suboxone Tablets have over Suboxone Film, as evidenced by the fact that Reckitt markets Suboxone exclusively in tablet form in almost all of the countries where it is sold. This continues to be true even after Reckitt removed the Tablets from the U.S. market. For instance, Reckitt is currently applying to sell Suboxone Tablets in China, rather than in the Film.

C. Reckitt Converts the Market From Tablets to Film

69. Reckitt's reformulation, as devised by MonoSol, was designed for the purpose of defeating the AB-rated substitutability that generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone tablets would enjoy once Suboxone's orphan drug exclusivity period expired October 8, 2009.

[redacted]

70. [redacted]

71. [redacted]

72. To complete their plan to extend Suboxone's exclusivity by the patent protection claimed for the Film, Reckitt then engaged in a multi-faceted campaign to convert the co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone market to Suboxone Film.

73. Reckitt purposefully based its campaign to convert the market on unfounded safety concerns about the Tablets, including concerns regarding accidental exposure to children. These concerns were a sham developed to convince prescribers and payors that the Suboxone Film provided increased safety and efficacy over the Tablets. [redacted]

74. Reckitt communicated to the public and to the medical community that single-dose or unit-dose packaging was necessary to prevent potential exposure to multiple doses in the case of accidental pediatric exposure. Reckitt then began marketing Suboxone Film in unit-dose packaging.

75. Reckitt partnered with consulting firm Venebio Group, LLC to develop its "Film is safer" platform. Venebio's website states that the project "evaluated effectiveness of innovative pharmaceutical packaging in reducing pediatric exposure."

76. Reckitt's Suboxone Tablets have been sold in unit-dose packaging outside of the United States since 2005. Reckitt did not make any attempt to convert its tablet packaging to unit-dose packaging in the United States. Rather, despite its claimed safety concerns, Reckitt continued to sell Tablets in multi-unit bottles, contrary to its practices in other countries, until it withdrew its Tablets from the United States market upon the entry of generic versions.

77. Reckitt began a multi-front offensive to drive the Film to market before the generics could enter with their version of the Suboxone Tablet.

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- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

78. [redacted]

79. [redacted]

80. [redacted]

81. In September 2012, Reckitt issued a press release advising the public and prescribing physicians that Reckitt intended to withdraw the Tablets from the market within the next six months. Reckitt's press release falsely stated that the withdrawal was due to the "pediatric exposure safety issue." Reckitt was aware that its assertions of pediatric safety concerns regarding the Tablet formulation were unfounded.

82. Reckitt also sought a declaration from the FDA that Suboxone Tablets were being voluntarily pulled from the market by Reckitt due to safety issues.

83. As another part of its plan to convert the market from Tablets to Film, Reckitt utilized a patient assistance program called "Here to Help," that provided qualified individuals with free or low-cost drugs. [redacted]

84. Finally, Reckitt induced conversion of the market to the Film by raising the price of its Suboxone Tablets before the introduction of the AB-rated generic tablet product into the market. As a result, the Film was initially cheaper than the branded tablets. Reckitt also developed programs that provided discounts and rebates to consumers who purchased the Film.

85. [redacted]

86. Reckitt engaged in each of these actions with the purpose of converting the prescription market for Suboxone from Tablets to the Film to thwart generic competition once AB-rated generic substitutes became available for Suboxone Tablets. [redacted]

87. Reckitt's product-hopping scheme was successful. By mid-2012, the Film accounted for over 70 percent of Suboxone prescriptions, and by the time the generic tablets received FDA approval in February 2013, 85 percent of Suboxone prescriptions were written for the Film instead of for Suboxone Tablets.

88. Reckitt withdrew Suboxone Tablets from the market on March 18, 2013.

IV. Reckitt Delays Generic Entry

89. ANDAs for approval to sell generic Suboxone were filed in 2009. Although the orphan drug exclusivity period on branded Suboxone Tablets expired on October 8, 2009, generic buprenorphine/naloxone tablets did not gain FDA approval until February 2013. This delay was due in large part to Reckitt's tactics, which were intended to delay generic entry while Reckitt continued and completed its product-hopping scheme.

90. In late 2011, while certain potential generic competitors (referred to collectively as "Buprenorphine Products Manufacturers Group") were awaiting FDA approval of their ANDAs for generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone tablets, Reckitt submitted a REMS for Suboxone Tablets, which was approved by the FDA in December 2011.

91. On January 6, 2012, the FDA ordered Reckitt to cooperate with the Buprenorphine Products Manufacturers Group in a shared REMS. Shared REMS are utilized like individual REMS—to address safety concerns of pharmaceutical products. When multiple manufacturers are marketing a generic product that is an AB-rated substitute for a reference

drug, the FDA requires that the manufacturers work together to submit a shared REMS. The companies' filing ANDAs and comprising the Buprenorphine Products Manufacturers Group were Actavis, Inc.; Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC; Ethypharm USA Corp.; Mylan Inc.; Roxane Laboratories Inc.; Sandoz Inc.; Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries, Ltd; and Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.

92. Approved NDA holders must participate in a shared REMS process with ANDA applicants, and NDA holders may not use safety concerns to block or delay ANDA approval under 21 U.S.C. § 355-1(f).

93. Although Reckitt's Suboxone Tablet REMS was only approved by the FDA in December 2011, Reckitt did not cooperate with the generic manufacturers in the finalization and submission of a shared REMS. Reckitt also did not indicate outright that it refused to participate in the shared REMS process. Instead, Reckitt engaged in multiple delay tactics and made misleading statements to conceal its true intent, which was to prolong the approval of the ANDAs for generic Suboxone Tablets.

94. [redacted]

[redacted]

95. Reckitt falsely represented to the FDA and the Buprenorphine Products Manufacturers Group that it would cooperate. Reckitt never intended to participate in a single shared REMS program with the generic manufacturers, engaging in the process for the sole purpose of delaying generic approval.

96. Because the FDA could not approve the ANDA applications without an approved REMS, Reckitt's refusal to cooperate was intended to and did in fact delay generic entry past the date when entry otherwise would have occurred.

97. Reckitt's refusal to cooperate successfully delayed submission of the shared REMS until August of 2012, when the generic ANDA filers finally obtained an unprecedented waiver allowing them to submit a shared REMS program of their own without Reckitt's

cooperation. Absent such delay tactics, the shared REMS program would have been completed no later than May 6, 2012.

98. Reckitt knew that once the FDA approved the ANDAs, generic Suboxone Tablets would become available and immediately substitutable for branded Suboxone Tablets. To gain more time to complete its product hop scheme, Reckitt engaged in another delay tactic by filing a citizen petition with the FDA.

99. Under § 505(q) of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, any individual may submit a petition, commonly known as a "citizen petition," asking the FDA take, or refrain from taking, certain administrative action. Citizen petitions are commonly used to express concerns about the safety or legality of a product.

100. The FDA is granted a 150-day period to respond to each citizen petition under 21 C.F.R. § 10.30.

101. During the 150-day period, FDA approval of any ANDA pending for a product that is the subject of the citizen petition is typically delayed. Although 21 U.S.C. § 355(q)(1)(A) provides that the Secretary "shall not delay approval" of a pending ANDA, subpart (ii) requires that "the Secretary, upon reviewing the petition," must determine whether a further delay is necessary to protect public health. Thus, the filing of a citizen petition in and of itself creates a delay insofar as the FDA must actually review the allegations made in the petition, enabling brand-name manufacturers to file a baseless citizen petition to prolong their monopoly on a particular branded drug. This abuse of the petition process has been repeatedly acknowledged by FDA officials.

102. On September 25, 2012, Reckitt filed a citizen petition asking the FDA to withhold approval of the ANDAs for generic Suboxone Tablets unless: (1) the ANDA contained

a targeted pediatric exposure education program; (2) the ANDA product had child-resistant unit-dose packaging; and (3) the FDA had determined whether Reckitt had discontinued Suboxone Tablets for safety reasons.

103. In the same week that it filed the citizen petition, Reckitt announced its intent to permanently withdraw Suboxone Tablets from the market for purported safety reasons even though the FDA stated that it could not determine whether the Film was safer, and that the cause for any alleged decline in unintended pediatric exposures to the Film was unverified.

104. Reckitt did not disclose these alleged safety concerns about Suboxone Tablets to the generic manufacturers during the shared REMS negotiation process, and refused to engage in any meaningful way with the generics during that process even after being ordered to do so by the FDA. In fact, Reckitt used information gained from the generic manufacturers through the shared REMS negotiation to form its citizen petition and time its filing to increase delay.

105. The same alleged safety concerns raised in its citizen petition regarding the generic manufacturers' tablet product was dismissed by Reckitt less than a month prior with regard to its own Suboxone Tablets. Specifically, on August 30, 2012 Reckitt represented to the FDA in a combined REMS assessment that its tablet REMS was successful and needed no further changes. In fact, Reckitt considered and rejected converting its Suboxone Tablets to unit-dose packaging for pediatric safety reasons as early as February 2008.

106. [redacted]

107. [redacted]

108. The FDA ultimately denied Reckitt's citizen petition on February 22, 2013, noting that it was not supported by evidence and was inconsistent with Reckitt's own behavior. The FDA also said that it did not have the authority to issue some of the relief requested by Reckitt. The FDA acknowledged in its ruling that it had no authority to grant Reckitt's request to have Suboxone ANDAs contain targeted pediatric exposure program because the labeling for an ANDA must be the same as the labeling for the approved listed drug, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(A)(v) and (4)(G).

109. The FDA further stated in its denial that the close proximity of Reckitt's withdrawal of Suboxone Tablets to the "period in which generic competition for this product was expected to begin cannot be ignored."

110. The FDA referred Reckitt's conduct to the FTC for antitrust investigation.

111. Reckitt's baseless citizen petition did, in fact, delay the approval of the pending ANDAs—even though the FDA ultimately determined that a further delay was not necessary to protect public health—due to the passage of the 150-day period allowed for the FDA to review the petition under 21 U.S.C. § 355(q)(1)(A)(ii).

112. [redacted]

113. Reckitt's conduct in submitting and pursuing the baseless citizen petition had the intended effect of delaying FDA approval of the pending ANDAs and the entry of generic competition for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone tablets. But for Reckitt's baseless citizen petition, coupled with its dilatory and deceptive conduct with regard to the shared REMS that caused the generic group's REMS approval to be delayed, competitors would have marketed generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone tablets before they actually did.

114. On February 22, 2014, the FDA granted the generics-only, waiver-based REMS and approved Amneal and Activis' ANDAs for tablet sales.

115. On March 6, 2013, generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone tablets entered the market. By that time, Reckitt had successfully converted the vast majority of co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone prescriptions being written in the United States from its branded Suboxone Tablet to the patent-protected Film, for which the newly approved generic competitors are not AB-rated substitutes.

Effects on Competition

116. Generic versions of brand-name drugs are typically priced significantly lower than the brand-name versions. As AB-rated generic competition enters the market for a particular drug, the brand-name versions are quickly replaced by the lower-priced generics. Under most state laws, this generic substitution occurs automatically, unless the prescribing physician has indicated that the brand-name product must be "dispensed as written."

117. The introduction of generic competition results in significant losses in profit for the brand-name manufacturers as consumers are switched to the lower-priced generics and the brand-name drug is no longer able to command a higher price. Conversely, the longer a branded manufacturer is able to delay the entry of generic competition to the market, the longer it can

continue to charge supra-competitive prices profitably without losing all or a substantial portion of its brand-name sales.

118. Reckitt's conspiracy with MonoSol and its acts, practices, and scheme described herein were for the purposes of, and had the effect of, restraining competition unreasonably by preventing the entry of generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone and destroying the market for the tablet formulation by the time the generic competitors gained FDA approval.

119. But for Reckitt and MonoSol's illegal conduct, generic competition to Suboxone Tablets would have been available when orphan exclusivity expired in October, 2009. Thus, Defendants' conduct delayed and prevented the savings that Suboxone purchasers would have enjoyed from that point until present date.

120. By causing a hard product switch, Reckitt avoided, and continues to avoid, automatic substitution of AB-rated generics under state generic substitution laws and, therefore, has limited, and continues to limit, competition with generic substitutes for Suboxone Tablets.

121. Had generic competition to Suboxone Tablets entered the market earlier—and not been delayed while Defendants converted the market to Suboxone Film—Plaintiff States and citizens of the States would have substituted lower-priced generic Suboxone Tablets for the higher-priced branded Suboxone Tablets, and would have paid lower prices for some or all of their branded Suboxone purchases.

122. Reckitt's anticompetitive scheme to delay FDA approval of generic Suboxone Tablets while converting the Suboxone market to its patent-protected Suboxone Film unlawfully enabled, and continues to enable, Reckitt to sell Suboxone at supra-competitive prices, and allowed, and continues to allow, Reckitt and MonoSol to enjoy ill-gotten gains from the sales of Suboxone Film and branded Tablets, while Suboxone tablets were on the market.

123. By delaying generic competitors' entry into the market, Reckitt and MonoSol have deprived Plaintiff States and consumers the benefits of competition in violation of the federal and state antitrust laws, consumer protection laws, unfair competition statutes.

Injury

124. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful conduct alleged above, Plaintiff States and consumers were not and are not able to purchase, or pay reimbursements for purchases of co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone at prices determined by a market unhindered by the impact of Defendants' anticompetitive behavior. Instead, they have been and continue to be forced to pay artificially high monopoly prices. Consequently, they have suffered substantial injury in their business and property in that, *inter alia*, they have paid more and continue to pay more for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone than they would have paid in a competitive market.

125. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful conduct alleged above, the general economies of the States have sustained injury and the Plaintiff States are threatened with continuing injury to their business and property unless Reckitt and MonoSol are enjoined from this unlawful conduct.

126. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful conduct alleged above, Reckitt and MonoSol have unjustly profited through inflated profit margins and will continue to do so.

127. Reckitt's unlawful conduct is continuing and will continue unless the injunctive and equitable relief requested by the Plaintiff States is granted.

128. MonoSol's unlawful conduct is continuing and will continue unless the injunctive and equitable relief requested by the Plaintiff States is granted.

129. Plaintiff States do not have an adequate remedy at law.

130. All conditions precedent necessary to the filing of this action have been fulfilled, waived or excused.

Count I: Monopolization under Sherman Act § 2 Against Reckitt Defendants

131. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated as if set forth herein.

132. From 2002 until the present, Reckitt has possessed monopoly power in the relevant market of co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone in the United States.

133. The relevant product market for the conspiracy is all co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone and their AB-rated equivalents which can be prescribed for home use as part of maintenance therapy for opiate addiction. The market includes Suboxone in all of its forms, including both the Tablets and Film, and all dosage strengths.

134. The relevant geographic market is the United States and its territories.

135. The conspiracy substantially affected and still affects interstate commerce.

136. Reckitt willfully and unlawfully maintained its monopoly power by engaging in exclusionary conduct which had the intent, purpose, and effect of illegally preventing and blocking competition in the United States co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone market in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

137. Beginning in 2002, Reckitt engaged in exclusionary conduct including, but not limited to: devising and implementing an anti-generic strategy by intentionally causing delays to FDA approval of ANDAs for generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone, filing a baseless citizen petition to delay ANDA approval, and alleging unfounded concerns regarding the safety of the generic product while engaging in a campaign to convert the co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone market from tablet formulations to their patent-protected Film.

138. As a direct and proximate result of Reckitt's exclusionary scheme, Plaintiff States and consumers have been injured in their business or property because they have had to purchase Suboxone at supra-competitive prices without the reasonable availability of a lower-priced generic alternative, and Reckitt and MonoSol have enjoyed ill-gotten gains from the sales of Suboxone Film and Tablets.

Count II: Attempted Monopolization Under Sherman Act § 2 Against Reckitt Defendants

139. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

140. The relevant product market for the conspiracy is all co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone and their AB-rated equivalents that can be prescribed for home use as part of maintenance therapy for opiate addiction. The market includes Suboxone Tablets and Suboxone Film in all dosage strengths.

141. Reckitt, through its overarching anticompetitive scheme, specifically intended to maintain its pre-existing monopoly power in the relevant market. It was Reckitt's conscious objective to control prices or to exclude competition in the relevant market.

142. The natural, intended and foreseeable consequence of Reckitt's overarching anticompetitive scheme was to control prices and exclude competition in the relevant market.

143. There was, and continues to be, a substantial and real chance, a reasonable likelihood, or a dangerous probability that Reckitt will succeed in and achieve its goal of maintaining monopoly power in the relevant market.

144. As a direct and proximate result of Reckitt's exclusionary scheme, Plaintiff States and consumers have been injured in their business or property because they have had to purchase Suboxone at supra-competitive prices without the reasonable availability of a lower-priced

generic alternative, and Reckitt and MonoSol have enjoyed ill-gotten gains from the sales of Suboxone Film and Tablets.

Count III: Conspiracy to Monopolize under Sherman Act § 2 Against All Defendants

145. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated as if set forth herein.

146. The relevant product market for the conspiracy is all co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone and AB-rated equivalents that may be prescribed for home use as part of maintenance therapy for opiate addiction. The market includes Suboxone in all of its forms, including both Tablets and Film in all dosage strengths.

147. The relevant product market is the United States and its territories.

148. The conspiracy substantially affected and still affects interstate commerce.

149. Defendants Reckitt and MonoSol conspired to monopolize and did unlawfully monopolize the relevant market for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone products in the United States, thereby violating Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

150. Defendants Reckitt Benckiser Healthcare UK, Ltd. and MonoSol entered into a development agreement whereby MonoSol granted Reckitt the right to use its patented sublingual film technology to manufacture Suboxone in a film version.

151. Defendant MonoSol marketed itself specifically to companies looking to extend their period of exclusivity in an illegal and anticompetitive manner.

152. Defendants Reckitt. and MonoSol entered into the agreement with the specific intent and for the purpose of extending Reckitt's monopoly power, which was due to expire at the end of Reckitt's FDA-granted "orphan status" period, and for the purpose of preventing generic competition with its branded product.

153. Defendants have acted in concert to willfully and unlawfully maintain Reckitt's monopoly power in the relevant market for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone drugs in the United States by engaging in unlawful exclusionary conduct, which had the purpose and effect of unreasonably restraining competition.

154. Defendants Reckitt and MonoSol engaged in their conspiracy with the specific intent to prevent generic competition in the United States co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone market.

155. Defendant Reckitt had the specific intent to monopolize the Suboxone market when it conspired with and utilized MonoSol's services to extend its monopoly power through the use of sublingual film because this technology would not allow automatic retail generic substitution for Suboxone Tablets.

156. Defendant Reckitt committed a series of acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, including, but not limited to: devising and implementing an anti-generic strategy by intentionally causing delays to FDA approval of ANDAs for generic co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone, filing a baseless citizen petition to delay ANDA approval, alleging unfounded concerns regarding the safety of the generic product while engaging in a campaign to convert the co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone market from tablet formulations to its patent-protected Film, and ultimately announcing the withdrawal of Suboxone Tablets from the market.

157. The Defendants' conspiracy created a realistic threat to competition in the United States co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone market.

158. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' exclusionary scheme, Plaintiff States and consumers have been injured in their business or property because they have had to purchase Suboxone at supra-competitive prices without the reasonable availability of a lower-

priced generic alternative and Reckitt and MonoSol have enjoyed ill-gotten gains from the sales of Suboxone Film and Tablets.

Count IV: Illegal Restraint of Trade under Sherman Act § 1 Against All Defendants

159. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated as if set forth herein.

160. The relevant product market for the conspiracy is all co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone and their AB-rated equivalents that can be prescribed for home use as part of maintenance therapy for opiate addiction. The market includes Suboxone Tablets and Suboxone Film in all dosage strengths.

161. From 2006 to the present, the Reckitt Defendants entered into and maintained a contract, combination, or conspiracy with MonoSol to restrain trade in the U.S. market for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone drugs, and thereby violated Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

162. From 2006 to the present, MonoSol entered into and maintained a contract, combination, or conspiracy with the Reckitt Defendants to restrain trade in the U.S. market for co-formulated buprenorphine/naloxone drugs, and thereby violated Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

163. The contract, combination or conspiracy substantially affected and still affects interstate commerce.

164. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' exclusionary contract, combination, or conspiracy, Plaintiff States and consumers have been injured in their business or property because they have had to purchase Suboxone at supra-competitive prices without the reasonable availability of a lower-priced generic alternative, and Reckitt and MonoSol have enjoyed ill-gotten gains from the sales of Suboxone Film and Tablets.

165. The anti-competitive effects of Defendants' conspiracy outweigh pro-competitive effects, if any, that their conduct may have had.

Count V: State Law Claims Against Reckitt and MonoSol Defendants

Alabama

166. Plaintiff State of Alabama repeats and realleges every preceding allegation.

167. The acts and practices by Defendants constitute unconscionable acts in violation of the Alabama Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Code of Alabama, 1975, § 8-19-5(27) for which the State of Alabama is entitled to relief.

Alaska

168. The State of Alaska repeats and realleges every preceding allegation.

169. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of the Alaska Restraint of Trade Act, AS 45.50.562 *et seq.*, and Plaintiff State of Alaska is entitled to relief for these violations under AS 45.50.576 - .578.

170. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of the Alaska Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, AS 45.50.471 *et seq.*, and Plaintiff State of Alaska is entitled to relief for these violations under AS 45.50.501, .531, and .537.

Arkansas

171. The Plaintiff State of Arkansas repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

172. Defendants' acts violate, and Plaintiff State of Arkansas is entitled to relief under, The Arkansas Unfair Practices Act, Arkansas Code Annotated § 4-75-201 *et seq.*, The Arkansas Statute on Monopolies, Ark. Code Ann. §7-55-301 et seq., The Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, §4-88-101 *et seq.*, and the Common Law of Arkansas.

California

173. California realleges and incorporates all of the allegations above from paragraphs 1 through 165.

174. The aforementioned conduct practices by Defendants were and are in violation of the Cartwright Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code sections 16700, *et seq.*, and the California Unfair Competition Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code sections 17200, *et seq.*

175. Accordingly, the State of California in its law enforcement capacity, seeks all relief available under California's Cartwright Act and the Unfair Competition Act, including all available monetary and equitable relief, injunctive relief pursuant to Cal. Bus & Prof. Code § 16754.5 to restore and preserve fair competition and bar any continued conduct that is wrongful, among other things, civil penalties pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17206 of $2,500 per each and every act, prescription and victim of any violation of the California Unfair Competition Act (and under Cal. Civil Code § 3345, trebled for senior citizens and disabled victims of the violation), and disgorgement of all revenues, profits, and gains achieved in whole or in part through the violations of the Acts complained of herein, including disgorgement, unjust enrichment, injunctions, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and civil penalties, and any such other relief that might be available under statute or equity, penalties, and any such other equitable or monetary relief that might be available under statute or equity.

Colorado

176. Plaintiff State of Colorado repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

177. Defendants' acts violate, and Plaintiff State of Colorado is entitled to relief under, the Colorado Antitrust Act of 1992, § 6-4-101, *et seq.*, Colo. Rev. Stat.

Connecticut

178. Plaintiff State of Connecticut repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

179. Defendants' actions as alleged herein violate the Connecticut Antitrust Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 35-26 and 35-28, in that they have the purpose and/or effect of unreasonably restraining trade and commerce within the State of Connecticut and elsewhere.

180. Defendants' actions as alleged herein violate Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 35-27 and 35-29 in that they represent monopolization of or attempts to monopolize trade or commerce within the State of Connecticut and elsewhere and/or have the purpose and effect of substantially lessening competition within the State of Connecticut and elsewhere.

181. Defendants' acts and practices as alleged herein constitute unfair methods of competition in violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, Conn. Gen. Stat § 42-110b.

182. The State of Connecticut seeks injunctive relief pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-34, civil penalties pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 35-38 for each and every violation of the Connecticut Antitrust Act, civil penalties pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110o of $5,000 for each and every willful violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, and disgorgement of all revenues, profits, and gains achieved in whole or in part through the unfair methods of competition complained of herein, pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110m.

Delaware

183. Plaintiff State of Delaware repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

184. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of Section 2103 of the Delaware Antitrust Act, 6 Del. c. § 2101, *et seq.*

185. The State of Delaware through the Attorney General brings this action pursuant to Sections 2105 and 2107, and seeks civil penalties and equitable relief pursuant to Section 2107 of the Delaware Antitrust Act, 6 Del. C. § 2101, *et seq.*

District of Columbia

186. Plaintiff District of Columbia repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

187. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of the District of Columbia Antitrust Act, D.C. Code §§ 28-4502 and 28-4503.

188. Plaintiff District of Columbia has been and continues to be injured by Defendants' actions, and is entitled to relief for these violations under D.C. Code § 28-4507(a).

Florida

189. Plaintiff State of Florida repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

190. Defendants' acts violate Section 542.18, Florida Statutes, for their contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in Florida as alleged in Count III. Plaintiff State of Florida is entitled to relief under the Florida Antitrust Act of 1980, Section 542.15, Florida Statutes, *et seq.*

191. Defendants' acts violate Section 542.19, Florida Statutes, because they monopolized, attempted to monopolize, and combined or conspired with each other to monopolize any part of trade or commerce in Florida as alleged in Counts I, II, and IV. Plaintiff

State of Florida is entitled to relief under the Florida Antitrust Act of 1980, Section 542.15, Florida Statutes, *et seq.*

192. Defendants' acts violate Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Section 501.204, Florida Statutes, because they constituted unfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce in Florida, as alleged in Counts I through IV. Plaintiff State of Florida is entitled to relief under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Section 501.201, Florida Statutes, *et seq.*

Hawaii

193. Plaintiff State of Hawaii repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

194. The aforementioned practices by Defendants were and are in violation of the Hawaii Antitrust Act, Hawaii Revised Statutes section 480-1 *et seq.*

195. Plaintiff State of Hawaii is entitled to injunctive relief, disgorgement to deprive defendants of ill-gotten gains unjustly obtained, civil penalties of not less than $500 nor more than $10,000 for each violation pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes section 480-3.1, attorney's fees together with the costs of suit, and any other remedies available under the Hawaii Antitrust Act, Hawaii Revised Statutes section 480-1 *et seq.* and any other provision in the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

Illinois

196. Plaintiff State of Illinois repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

197. By engaging in the conduct described above, the Defendants violate sections 3(2) and 3(3) of the Illinois Antitrust Act, 740 ILCS 10/1 *et seq*. and cause the State and its residents to pay more for Suboxone.

198. Plaintiff State of Illinois, under its antitrust enforcement authority in 740 ILCS 10/7, is entitled to an injunction, disgorgement, civil penalties, and any other remedy available at law for these violations under sections 7(1), 7(2), and 7(4) of the Illinois Antitrust Act.

Iowa

199. Plaintiff State of Iowa repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

200. The alleged practices by Defendants violate the Iowa Competition Law, Iowa Code Chapter 553.

201. Iowa seeks an injunction and divestiture of profits resulting from these practices pursuant to Iowa Code § 553.12, and civil penalties pursuant to Iowa Code § 553.13.

202. Defendants' acts and practices as alleged herein also constitute an unfair practice in violation of the Iowa Consumer Fraud Act, Iowa Code § 714.16(1)(n)

203. Pursuant to Iowa Code § 714.16(7), the State of Iowa, seeks disgorgement, restitution, and other equitable relief for these violations. In addition, pursuant to Iowa Code § 714.16(11) the Attorney General seeks reasonable fees and costs for the investigation and court action.

Kansas

204. Plaintiff State of Kansas repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

205. The aforementioned acts and practices by the Defendants violate the Kansas Restraint of Trade Act, Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 50-101, *et seq.*, and Plaintiff State of Kansas is entitled to relief under Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 50-103, 50-160, 50-161, and 50-163.

Kentucky

206. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Kentucky repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

207. The aforementioned acts or practices by Defendants violate the Consumer Protection Act Kentucky Rev. Stat. Ann. 367.110 *et seq*. The violations were willfully done.

208. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Kentucky, under its statutes, is entitled to injunction, disgorgement, civil penalties, and any other relief the court deems proper.

Louisiana

209. The State of Louisiana repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

210. The practices of Defendants described herein are in violation of the Louisiana Monopolies Act, LSA-R.S. 51:121 *et seq.*, and the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices Act, LSA-R.S. 51:1401 *et seq*.

211. The State of Louisiana is entitled to injunctive relief and civil penalties under LSA-R.S. 51:1407 as well as disgorgement and any other equitable relief that the court deems proper under LSA-R.S. 51:1408.

Maine

212. Plaintiff State of Maine repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

213. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of the Maine Monopolies and Profiteering Law, 10 M.R.S. §§ 1101 and 1102, and Plaintiff State of Maine is entitled to relief for these violations under 10 M.R.S. § 1104.

214. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are intentional and in violation of the Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act, 5 M.R.S. § 207, and Plaintiff State of Maine is entitled to relief for these violations under 5 M.R.S. § 209.

Maryland

215. Plaintiff State of Maryland repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

216. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of the Maryland Antitrust Act, Md. Commercial Law Code Ann. § 11-201 *et seq.*

217. Further, § 11-209(a)(3) provides that the court may exercise all equitable powers necessary to remove the effects of any violation including injunction, restitution, disgorgement and divestiture. The Plaintiff State of Maryland is entitled to costs, reasonable attorney's fees and civil penalties. §§ 11-209(b)(3), 11-209(a)(4).

Massachusetts

218. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Massachusetts repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

219. The aforementioned practices by Defendants constitute unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act, M.G.L c. 93A, § 2 *et seq.*

220. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Massachusetts is entitled to relief under M.G.L. c. 93A, § 4.

221. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Massachusetts notified the defendants of this intended action more than five days prior to the commencement of this action and gave the Defendants an opportunity to confer in accordance with M.G. L. c. 93A, § 4.

Michigan

222. Plaintiff State of Michigan repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

223. The aforementioned practices by Defendants constitute violations of the Michigan Antitrust Reform Act, MCL 445.771 *et seq.*

224. Plaintiff State of Michigan is entitled to disgorgement of profits, penalties, costs, and fees under Section 8 of the Michigan Antitrust Reform Act, MCL 445.778.

Minnesota

225. Plaintiff State of Minnesota repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

226. Defendants' acts violate, and Plaintiff State of Minnesota is entitled to an injunction, disgorgement, and civil penalties and any other remedy available at law for these violations under the Minnesota Antitrust Law of 1971, Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.46-.66, the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act of 1973, Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.43-.48, Minn. Stat. Ch. 8, and Minnesota common law for unjust enrichment.

Mississippi

227. Plaintiff State of Mississippi repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

228. Defendants' acts violate Miss. Code Ann. § 75- 21-1 *et seq.*, and Plaintiff State of Mississippi is entitled to relief under Miss. Code Ann. § 75- 21-1 *et seq.*

229. Defendants' acts violate the Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*, and Plaintiff State of Mississippi is entitled to relief under the Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*

230. Pursuant to Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-1 *et seq.*, and the Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*, Plaintiff State of Mississippi seeks and is entitled to injunctive relief, disgorgement, civil penalties, costs, and any other just and equitable relief which this Court deems appropriate.

Missouri

231. Plaintiff State of Missouri repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

232. The aforementioned practices by Defendants violate the Missouri Antitrust Law, Missouri Rev. Stat. §§ 416.011 *et seq.*, and Missouri's Merchandising Practices Act, Missouri Rev. Stat. §§ 407.010 et seq., as further interpreted by 15 CSR 60-8.010 *et seq.* and 15 CSR 60-9.01 *et seq.*, and the State of Missouri is entitled to an injunction, disgorgement, civil penalties and any other relief available under the aforementioned Missouri statutes and regulations.

233. The State of Missouri also seeks its costs and attorney fees incurred in the prosecution of this action.

Nebraska

234. Plaintiff State of Nebraska repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

235. The aforementioned acts and practices by Defendants were, and are, in violation of the following Nebraska statutes: Unlawful Restraint of Trade Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-801 *et seq.*; Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601 *et seq.*; and Uniform Deceptive Trade

Practices Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 87-301 *et seq.* Specifically, Defendants' acts and practices were, and are, in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 59-801, 59-802, 59-1602, 59-1603, 59-1604, 87-302(5), 87-302(6), 87-302(8), 87-303.01. Defendants' acts and practices as alleged herein have had an impact, directly and indirectly, upon the public interest of the State of Nebraska.

236. Accordingly, Plaintiff State of Nebraska seeks all relief available under the Unlawful Restraint of Trade Act, the Consumer Protection Act, the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-212. Plaintiff State of Nebraska is entitled to relief including but not limited to: disgorgement, injunctions, civil penalties, and its costs and attorney's fees pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 59-803, 59-819, 59-821, 59-1608, 59-1609, 59-1614, 84-212, 87-303, 87-303.05, and 87-303.11.

New York

237. Plaintiff State of New York realleges and incorporates each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165 as if fully set forth herein.

238. Defendants' acts violate the Donnelly Act, New York's antitrust law, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 340 *et seq.*

239. Defendants have engaged in repeated fraudulent or illegal acts in the carrying on, conducting, or transaction of business, in violation of Section 63(12) of the New York Executive Law, N.Y. Exec. Law § 63(12).

240. Because of Defendants' illegal conduct, New York State is entitled to legal and equitable remedies including but not limited to injunctive relief, equitable monetary relief, and penalties pursuant to Sections 340-342(c) of the New York General Business Law and Section 63(12) of the New York Executive Law.

North Carolina

241. Plaintiff State of North Carolina repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

242. Defendants' acts violate North Carolina's Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1 *et seq.* Plaintiff State of North Carolina is entitled to relief under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1 *et seq.*

243. Plaintiff State of North Carolina is entitled to recover its costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-16.1.

Ohio

244. Plaintiff State of Ohio repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

245. The Attorney General brings this action in his sovereign capacity as the chief law enforcement officer of the State of Ohio.

246. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 1331.11, the Ohio Attorney General is authorized to institute and prosecute actions on behalf of the State to enforce the provisions and remedies of Ohio's antitrust law, the Ohio Valentine Act, codified in Ohio Rev. Code Chapter 1331.

247. The aforementioned practices by Defendants violate Ohio Rev. Code §§ 1331.01 *et seq.* These violations substantially affect the people of Ohio and have impacts within the State of Ohio.

248. Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 109.81, the Ohio Attorney General is authorized to do all things necessary to properly conduct any antitrust case and to seek equitable relief as provided in Revised Code §§ 109.81 and 1331.11. Based on Defendant's conduct, the State of

Ohio is entitled to an injunction, disgorgement, and civil penalties and any other remedy available at law or equity for these violations under Ohio law or the laws of the United States.

Oklahoma

249. Plaintiff State of Oklahoma repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

250. The aforementioned practices by the Defendants are in violation of the Oklahoma Antitrust Reform Act, 79 O.S. § 201 *et seq.*, and the Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act, 15 O.S. § 751 *et seq.*, and Plaintiff State of Oklahoma is entitled to relief under 79 O.S. § 205 and 15 O.S. § 756.1 respectively.

Pennsylvania

251. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Pennsylvania repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

252. The aforementioned practices by Defendants violate the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 P.S. § 201-1, *et seq.* ("PUTPCPL") and Pennsylvania antitrust common law. The Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General has reason to believe that the Defendants have engaged in a method, act or practice declared by 73 P.S. § 201-3 to be unlawful, and that this proceeding would be in the public interest pursuant to 71 P.S. § 201-4.

253. On behalf of the Commonwealth and its citizens pursuant to 71 Pa. C.S.A. § 732-204 (c), Pennsylvania seeks injunctive relief, restoration, disgorgement and attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 73 P.S. § 201-4 and 4.1 and civil penalties of not exceeding $3,000 for each such willful violation pursuant to 73 P.S. § 201-8 (b). Pennsylvania also seeks injunctive relief and disgorgement under antitrust common law.

Rhode Island

254. Rhode Island realleges and incorporates all of the allegations above from paragraphs 1 through 165.

255. Plaintiff State of Rhode Island has been injured as a result of Defendant's actions and represents itself, its State Agencies, Political Subdivisions and Rhode Island consumers in this action.

256. Defendant's acts violate the Rhode Island Antitrust Act, and Plaintiff State of Rhode Island on behalf of itself, its State Agencies, Political Subdivisions and as *parens patriae* on behalf of persons residing in Rhode Island, is entitled to injunctive relief, civil penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and statutory interest pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-36-1 *et seq.*

257. Defendant's acts violate the Rhode Island Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and Plaintiff State of Rhode Island on behalf of itself, its State Agencies, Political Subdivisions and as *parens patriae* on behalf of persons residing in Rhode Island, is entitled to injunctive relief, civil penalties, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and statutory interest pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1 *et seq.*

South Carolina

258. Plaintiff State of South Carolina repeats and realleges every preceding allegation.

259. The aforementioned practices by Defendants constitute an "unfair method of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices" under §39-5-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Plaintiff State of South Carolina, as parens patriae for the citizens of South Carolina, is entitled to relief for these violations under §39-5-50, §39-5-110(a) and any other remedy available at law or equity.

260. South Carolina seeks attorneys' fees and costs under §39-5-50(a).

Tennessee

261. Plaintiff State of Tennessee repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

262. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of Tennessee's antitrust law, the Tennessee Trade Practices Act, Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101 *et seq.*

263. Defendants' aforementioned practices are in violation of the Tennessee Consumer Protection Act of 1977, Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 47-18-101 *et seq.*

264. By Defendants' actions or omissions during the FDA approval process and by Defendants' actions or omissions when converting the market from Suboxone Tablets to Suboxone Film, Defendants in numerous instances represented, directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, that there were legitimate health and safety concerns with Suboxone Tablets that warranted a switch to Suboxone Film, which Defendants represented did not pose similar health and safety risks. These representations were made in connection with the federal approval application, advertising, marketing, promotion, offering for sale, or sale of Suboxone Film.

265. In truth and in fact, the health and safety concerns that Defendants represented with respect to Suboxone Tablets were inaccurate and unfounded, the Suboxone Tablets did not present the negative characteristics that the Defendants represented, the Suboxone Film did present health and safety concerns, and the Suboxone Tablets were potentially safer than the Suboxone Film.

266. Defendants failed to accurately and reasonably represent the characteristics of Suboxone Tablets and Suboxone Film to the FDA, doctors, payers, and pharmacists.

267. Defendants' practices caused or are likely to cause substantial injury to consumers that consumers cannot reasonably avoid themselves and that is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition.

268. Specifically, Defendants violated the following statutory provisions:

- Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18-104(a), which prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices affecting the conduct of any trade or commerce;
- Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18-104(b)(5), which prohibits representing that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits or quantities that they do not have, or that a person has a sponsorship approval, status, affiliation or connection that the person does not have;
- Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18-104(b)(7), which prohibits representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, if they are of another; and
- Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18-104(b)(27), which prohibits engaging in any other act or practice which is deceptive to the consumer or to any other person.

Utah

269. Plaintiff State of Utah repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

270. Defendants' acts violate the Utah Antitrust Act, Utah Code §§ 76-10-3101, *et seq.* (the "Act"), and Plaintiff State of Utah is entitled to all relief available under the Act for those violations, including, but not limited to, injunctive relief, civil penalties, disgorgement, attorneys' fees, and costs.

Vermont

271. Plaintiff State of Vermont repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

272. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of the Vermont Consumer Protection Act, 9 V.S.A § 2453, and Plaintiff State of Vermont is entitled to relief for these violations under 9 V.S.A. §§ 2458 and 2465.

Virginia

273. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of the Virginia Antitrust Act, Va. Code Ann. §§ 59.1-9.1 *et seq.* These violations had impacts within the Commonwealth of Virginia and substantially affected the people of Virginia.

274. Plaintiff Commonwealth of Virginia is entitled to relief under the Virginia Antitrust Act, Va. Code Ann. §§ 59.1-9.11 and 59.1-9.15.

Washington

275. Plaintiff State of Washington repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

276. The aforementioned practices by Defendants were, and are in, violation of the Washington Consumer Protection Act, Wash. Rev. Code 19.86 *et seq.* These violations had impacts within the State of Washington and substantially affected the people of Washington. Plaintiff State of Washington is entitled to an injunction, disgorgement, and civil penalties under the Consumer Protection Act, Wash. Rev. Code 19.86.080 and 19.86.140.

Wisconsin

277. Plaintiff State of Wisconsin repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 165.

278. The aforementioned practices by Defendants are in violation of Wisconsin's Antitrust Act, Wis. Stat. Ch. § 133.03 *et seq*. These violations substantially affect the people of Wisconsin and have impacts within the State of Wisconsin.

279. Plaintiff State of Wisconsin, under its antitrust enforcement authority in Wis. Stat. Ch. 133, is entitled to an injunction, disgorgement, and civil penalties and any other remedy available at law for these violations under Wis. Stat. §§ 133.03, 133.14, 133.16, 133.17, and 133.18.

Prayer for Relief

Accordingly, the Plaintiff States request that this Court:

1. Adjudge and decree that Defendants violated sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2;
2. Adjudge and decree that the foregoing activities violated each of the State statutes enumerated in this Complaint;
3. Enjoin and restrain, pursuant to federal and state law, Defendants, their affiliates, assignees, subsidiaries, successors, and transferees, and their officers, directors, partners, agents and employees, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on their behalf or in concert with them, from continuing to engage in any anticompetitive conduct and from adopting in the future any practice, plan, program, or device having a similar purpose or effect to the anticompetitive actions set forth above;
4. Award to Plaintiff States any other equitable relief as the Court finds appropriate to redress Defendants' violations of federal or state antitrust laws and state consumer protection laws or restore competition;

5. Award to each Plaintiff State the maximum civil penalties allowed by law;

6. Award to each Plaintiff State statutory or equitable disgorgement, or any other equitable relief for the benefit of the state and its consumers as appropriate under each state laws;

7. Award to each Plaintiff State its costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and

8. Order any other relief that this Court deems proper.

Jury Demand

280. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 39(b), Plaintiff States request a trial by the Court.

Dated September ___, 2016

Respectfully Submitted,

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Office of the Attorney General

BRUCE R. BEEMER
Attorney General

JAMES A. DONAHUE, III
Acting Chief of Staff
Executive Deputy Attorney General
Public Protection Division
jdonahue@attorneygeneral.gov
PA 42624

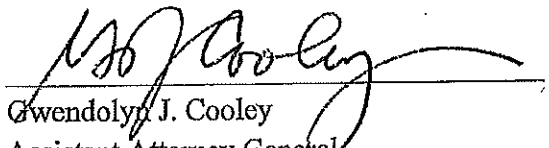
TRACY W. WERTZ
Chief Deputy Attorney General
Antitrust Section
twertz@attorneygeneral.gov
PA 69164

JOSEPH S. BETSKO
Senior Deputy Attorney General
Antitrust Section
jbetsko@attorneygeneral.gov
PA 82620

By: _____
AARON L. SCHWARTZ
Deputy Attorney General
Antitrust Section
14th Floor Strawberry Square
Harrisburg, PA 17120
(717) 787-4530 (phone)
(717) 705-1190 (fax)
aschwartz@attorneygeneral.gov
PA 319615

ATTORNEYS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA

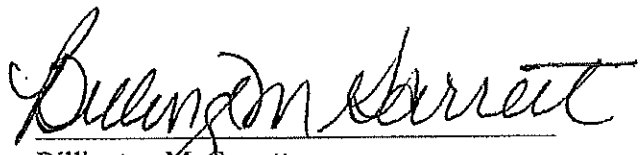
FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF WISCONSIN
BRAD D. SCHIMEL
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Gwendolyn J. Cooley
Assistant Attorney Genetal
Wisconsin Department of Justice
17 W. Main St.
Madison, WI 53707
Telephone: (608) 261-5810
Fax: (608) 266-2250
Email: cooleygj@doj.state.wi.us

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF ALABAMA

LUTHER STRANGE
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Billington M. Garrett
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
501 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, AL 36130
Telephone: (334) 242-7300
Fax: (334) 242-2433
Email: bgarrett@ago.state.al.us

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF ALASKA
JAHNA LINDEMUTH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Clyde E Sniffen, Jr.
Chief Assistant Attorney General
Alaska Department of Law
1031 W. 4th Ave. #200
Anchorage, AK 99501
Telephone: (907) 269-5100
Fax: (907) 375-8282
Email: ed.sniffen@alaska.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF ARKANSAS
LESLIE RUTLEDGE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

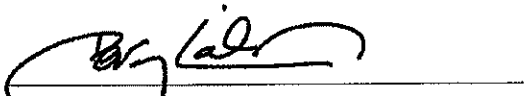
John Alexander
Assistant Attorney General
Arkansas Attorney General's Office
323 Center Street, Suite 200
Little Rock, AR 72201
Telephone: (501) 682-8063
Fax: (501) 682-8118
Email: John.Alexander@ArkansasAG.Gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF CALIFORNIA
KAMALA D. HARRIS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

_/s/Cheryl Lee Johnson_____

Cheryl Lee Johnson
Deputy Attorney General
California Department of Justice
300 S. Spring Street, Suite 1700
Los Angeles, California, 90013
Telephone: (213) 897-2688
Fax: (213) 620-6005
Email: Cheryl.johnson@doj.ca.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF COLORADO
CYNTHIA H. COFFMAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Devin M. Laiho
Senior Assistant Attorney General
Colorado Department of Law
Consumer Protection Section
1300 Broadway, Seventh Floor
Denver, Colorado 80203
Telephone: (720) 508-6219
Fax: (720) 508-6040
Email: devin.laiho@coag.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF CONNECTICUT
GEORGE JEPSEN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Gary M. Becker
Assistant Attorney General
55 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106
Tel: 860-808-5040
Fax: 860-808-5391
gary.becker@ct.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF DELAWARE
MATTHEW P. DENN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

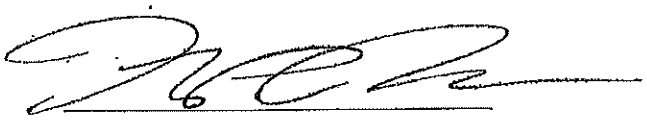
Michael A. Undorf
Deputy Attorney General
Delaware Department of Justice
820 N. French St., 5th Floor
Wilmington, DE 19801
Telephone: (302) 577-8924
Fax: (302) 577-6499
Email: Michael.Undorf@state.de.us

FOR PLAINTIFF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
KARL A. RACINE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ELIZABETH SARAH GERE (D.C. Bar # 186585)
Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Public Interest Division

CATHERINE A. JACKSON (D.C. Bar # 1005415)
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
441 Fourth Street, N.W., Suite 630-S
Washington, DC 20001
Telephone: (202) 442-9864
Fax: (202) 741-0655
Email: catherine.jackson@dc.gov

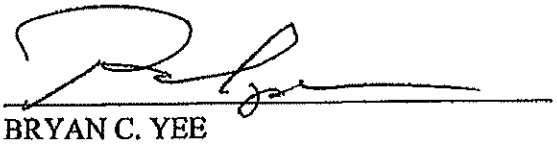
FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF FLORIDA
PAMELA JO BONDI
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Patricia A. Conners
Deputy Attorney General
R. Scott Palmer
Chief of Complex Enforcement
Nicholas J. Weilhammer
Assistant Attorney General
Timothy Fraser
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
PL-01 The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050
Telephone: (850) 414-3921
Fax: (850) 488-9134
Email: Nicholas.weilhammer@myfloridalegal.com

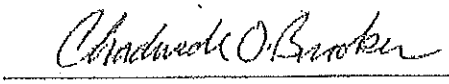
FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF HAWAII

DOUGLAS S. CHIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF HAWAII



BRYAN C. YEE
RODNEY I. KIMURA
Deputy Attorneys General
Department of the Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
Tel: 808-586-1180
Fax: 808-586-1205
bryan.c.yee@hawaii.gov
rodney.i.kimura@hawaii.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF ILLINOIS
LISA MADIGAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

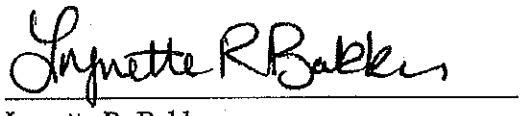


Chadwick O. Brooker
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Illinois Attorney General
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, IL 60601
Telephone: (312) 793-3891
Fax: (312) 814-4209
Email: cbrooker@atg.state.il.us

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF IOWA
THOMAS J. MILLER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Layne M. Lindebak
Assistant Attorney General
Iowa Department of Justice
Special Litigation Division
1305 East Walnut Street, 2nd Floor
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Telephone: (515) 281-7054
Fax: (515) 281-4902
Email: Layne.Lindebak@iowa.gov

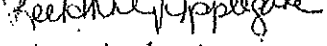
FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF KANSAS
DEREK SCHMIDT
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Lynette R. Bakker
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Kansas Attorney General
120 S.W. 10th Avenue, 2nd Floor
Topeka, KS 66612-1597
Telephone: (785) 368-8451
Fax: (785) 291-3699
Email: lynette.bakker@ag.ks.gov

Respectfully submitted,

ANDY BESHEAR
Attorney General of Kentucky



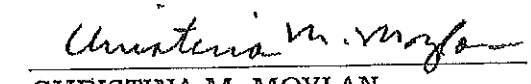
LeeAnne Applegate
Charles W. Rowland
Assistant Attorneys General
Office of the Attorney General of Kentucky
1024 Capital Center Drive, Suite 200
Frankfort, KY 40601
Tel: 502-696-5300
Fax: 502-573-8317
LeeAnne.Applegate@ky.gov
Charlie.Rowland@ky.gov

ATTORNEYS FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF LOUISIANA
JEFF LANDRY
Attorney General
State of Louisiana

STACIE L. DEBLIEUX
LA Bar # 29142
Assistant Attorney General
Public Protection Division
1885 North Third St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Tel: (225) 326-6400
Fax: (225) 326-6499
Email: deblieuxs@ag.louisiana.gov

STATE OF MAINE
JANET T. MILLS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 

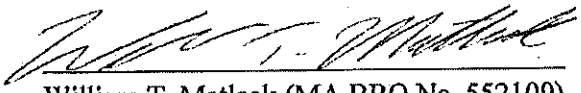
CHRISTINA M. MOYLAN
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Maine Attorney General
Consumer Protection Division
6 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0006
207/626-8800
christina.moylan@maine.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF MARYLAND
BRIAN E. FROSH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

_____

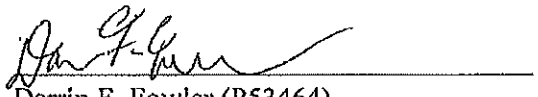
Ellen S. Cooper
Assistant Attorney General
Chief, Antitrust Division
Office of the Attorney General, State of Maryland
200 St. Paul Place, 19th Floor
Baltimore, MD 21202
Telephone: (410) 576-6470
Fax: (410) 576-7830
Email: ecooper@oag.state.md.us

FOR PLAINTIFF COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
MAURA HEALEY
ATTORNEY GENERAL



William T. Matlack (MA BBO No. 552109)
Assistant Attorney General
Chief, Antitrust Division
Matthew M. Lyons (MA BBO No. 657685)
Carol E. Head (MA BBO No. 652170)
Assistant Attorneys General
Antitrust Division
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108
Tel: (617) 727-2200
Fax: (617) 722-0184 (fax)
William.Matlack@state.ma.us
Matthew.Lyons@state.ma.us
Carol.Head@state.ma.us

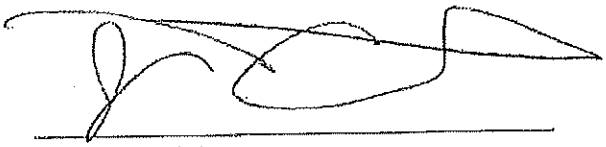
FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF MICHIGAN
BILL SCHUETTE
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Darrin F. Fowler (P53464)
Assistant Attorney General
P.O. Box 30755
Lansing, MI 48909
Telephone: (517) 373-1160
Fax: (517) 335-6755
Email: FowlerD1@michigan.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF MINNESOTA

LORI SWANSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL



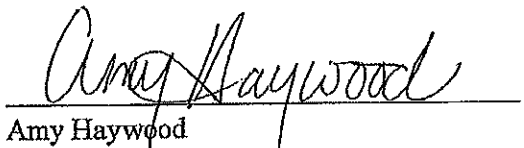
Justin R. Erickson
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Minnesota Attorney General
1400 Bremer Tower
445 Minnesota Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
Telephone: (651) 757-1119
Fax: (651) 296-9663
Email: justin.erickson@ag.state.mn.us

BY: JIM HOOD, ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

CRYSTAL UTLEY SECOY
SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

State of Mississippi

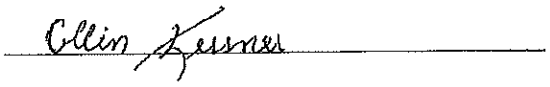
FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF MISSOURI
CHRIS KOSTER
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Amy Haywood
Assistant Attorney General
Missouri Attorney General's Office
P.O. Box 861
St. Louis, MO 63188
Telephone: (314) 340-4902
Fax: (314) 340-7957
Email: amy.haywood@ago.mo.gov

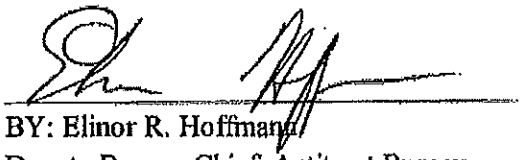
FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF NEBRASKA, ex rel.

DOUGLAS J. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Abigail M. Stempson
Collin Kessner
Assistant Attorneys General
Nebraska Attorney General's Office
2115 State Capitol
Lincoln, NE 68509
Tel: 402-471-3833
Fax: 402-471-4725
abigail.stempson@nebraska.gov
collin.kessner@nebraska.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF NEW YORK
ERIC T. SCHNEIDERMAN
Attorney General of the State of New York

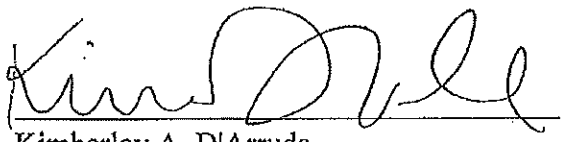


BY: Elinor R. Hoffmann
Deputy Bureau Chief, Antitrust Bureau
Amy E. McFarlane
Saami Zain
Assistant Attorneys General
Attorneys for Plaintiff State of New York
120 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10271
(212) 416-8269 (voice)
(212) 416-6015 (fax)
Elinor.Hoffmann@ag.ny.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

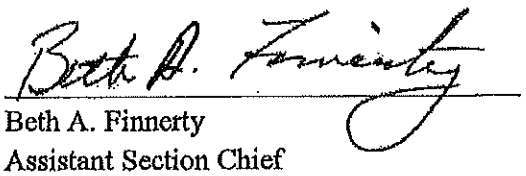
Respectfully submitted,

ROY COOPER
Attorney General of North Carolina



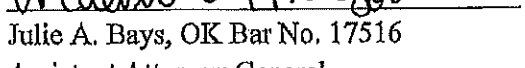
Kimberley A. D'Arruda
Special Deputy Attorney General
North Carolina Dept. of Justice
Consumer Protection Division
114 West Edenton Street
Raleigh, NC 27603
Telephone: (919) 716-6013
Fax: (919) 716-6050
Email: kdarruda@ncdoj.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF OHIO
MIKE DEWINE
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Beth A. Finnerty
Assistant Section Chief
Thomas N. Anger
Associate Assistant Attorney General
Brian F. Jordan
Assistant Attorney General
Ohio Attorney General's Office
Antitrust Section
150 East Gay Street, 22nd Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
Telephone: (614) 466-4328
Fax: (614) 995-0266
Email: beth.finnerty@ohioattorneygeneral.gov
thomas.anger@ohioattorneygeneral.gov
brian.jordan@ohioattorneygeneral.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF OKLAHOMA
E. SCOTT PRUITT
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Julie A. Bays, OK Bar No. 17516
Assistant Attorney General
Malisa McPherson, OK Bar No. 32070
Assistant Attorney General
313 NE 21st Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
Telephone: (405) 522-3082
Fax: (405) 522-0085
Email: Julie.bays@oag.ok.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
PETER F. KILMARTIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Edmund F. Murray, Jr.
Special Assistant Attorney General
Rhode Island Department of Attorney General
150 South Main Street
Providence, RI 02903
Telephone: (401) 274-4400 ext. 2401
Fax: (401) 222-2995
Email: emurray@riag.ri.gov

BY: Chantelle L. Neese

ALAN WILSON
Attorney General for the State of South Carolina
Federal ID No. 10457
Email: awilson@scag.gov

JOHN W. MCINTOSH
Chief Deputy Attorney General
Federal ID No. 2842
Email: jmcintosh@scag.gov

ROBERT D. COOK
Solicitor General
Federal ID No. 285
Email: bcook@scag.gov

C. HAVIRD JONES, JR.
Senior Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Federal ID No. 2227
Email: sjones@scag.gov

CHANTELLE L. NEESE
Assistant Attorney General
Federal ID No. 12412
Email: cneese@scag.gov

CLARK KIRKLAND, JR.
Assistant Attorney General
Federal ID No. 12410
Email: ckirklandjr@scag.gov

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
1000 Assembly Street
Rembert C. Dennis Building
Post Office Box 11549
Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1549
Phone: 803.734.3970

Attorneys for Alan Wilson, in his official capacity as Attorney General of the State of South Carolina.

ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

HERBERT H. SLATERY III
Attorney General and Reporter of Tennessee

By: Erin Merrick
ERIN MERRICK
Assistant Attorney General
JENNIFER PEACOCK
Senior Counsel
CYNTHIA E. KINSER
Deputy Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General and Reporter
P.O. Box 20207
Nashville, TN 37202
Tel: (615) 741-8722
Erin.Merrick@ag.tn.gov
Jennifer.Peacock@ag.tn.gov
Cynthia.Kinser@ag.tn.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF UTAH
SEAN D. REYES
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: _____

David Sonnenreich, Deputy Attorney General
Ronald J. Ockey, Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Section Chief
Edward Vasquez, Assistant Attorney General
Brian Christensen, Assistant Attorney General

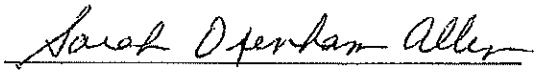
Office of the Attorney General of Utah
Tax, Financial Services and Antitrust Division
160 East 300 South, 5th Floor
P.O. Box 140874
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-0874
Tel: 801-244-4636
Fax: 801-366-0315
dsonnenreich@utah.gov
rockey@utah.gov
evasquez@utah.gov
bchristensen1@utah.gov

ATTORNEYS FOR THE STATE OF UTAH

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF VERMONT
WILLIAM H. SORRELL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

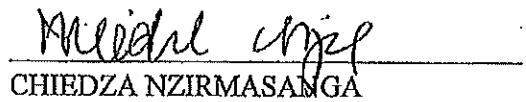
Jill S. Abrams
Assistant Attorney General
Vermont Attorney General's Office
109 State Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05609
Telephone: 802-828-1106
Email: jill.abrams@vermont.gov

FOR PLAINTIFF COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
MARK R. HERRING
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Sarah Oxenham Allen
Senior Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
202 North 9th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
Telephone: (804) 786-6557
Fax: (804) 786-0012
Email: SOAllen@oag.state.va.us

FOR PLAINTIFF STATE OF WASHINGTON
ROBERT W. FERGUSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL



CHIEDZA NZIRMASANGA
Assistant Attorney General
State of Washington Attorney General's Office
800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2000
Seattle, WA 98104
Telephone: 206.442.4499
Fax: 206.464.6338
Email: chiedzan@atg.wa.gov