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U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF WYOMING

2015 OCT 2 PM 3 25

STEPHAN HARRIS, CLERK CASPER

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WYOMING

TIMOTHY FOYE and JEAN FOYE, husband and wife,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

DAIMLER TRUCKS NORTH AMERICA LLC; DETROIT DIESEL CORPORATION; and JOHN DOES I-V,

Defendants.

Civil No. 150 70-S

COMPLAINT & DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs Timothy and Jean Foye, through their attorneys Tyson E. Logan, Grant H. Lawson, and Michael F. Lutz of The Spence Law Firm, LLC, bring this Complaint against Defendants:

I. PARTIES

1. This case arose on or about October 4, 2013 when Plaintiff Timothy Foye was seriously and permanently injured by carbon monoxide (CO) gas emitted from his tractor-trailer while working as a long-haul trucker.

COMPLAINT & DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL - 1

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- 2. The tractor-trailer that Mr. Foye was driving on or about October 4, 2013 (hereinafter "the Truck"):
 - a. was a 2007 Freightliner Century Class;
 - b. was powered by a Detroit Diesel Series 60 engine;
 - c. was assigned Vehicle Identification Number 1FUJBBCK77PZ20581; and
 - d. on or about October 4, 2013 carried Arizona license plate number
 AE29707.
- 3. Mr. Foye and Plaintiff Jean Foye are, and at all relevant times were, lawfully married as husband and wife.
- 4. Mr. and Mrs. Foye are, and at all relevant times were, Utah citizens residing in Washington County, Utah.
- 5. Defendant Daimler Trucks North America LLC f/k/a Freightliner Corporation ("Daimler") is a Delaware limited liability company whose principal place of business is in Oregon. Daimler does business in the State of Wyoming.
- 6. On information and belief, Defendant Daimler designed, tested, and/or manufactured the Truck and some components of the Truck's exhaust system, which poisoned Mr. Foye, and/or failed to adequately warn of defects in the Truck and its components and systems.
- 7. Defendant Detroit Diesel Corporation ("Detroit Diesel") is a Delaware corporation whose principal place of business is in Michigan. Detroit Diesel does business in the State of Wyoming.
- 8. Detroit Diesel is a subsidiary of Daimler.

- 9. On information and belief, Defendant Detroit Diesel designed, tested, and/or manufactured the engine and other components of the exhaust system, which poisoned Mr. Foye, and/or failed to adequately warn of defects in those components and systems.
- 10. Defendants John Does I-V are business entities or individuals who designed, tested, and/or manufactured the Truck, engine, and/or exhaust system that poisoned Mr. Foye; and/or failed to adequately warn about defects in the Truck and its components and system.
- 11. The true identities of John Doe Defendants are currently unknown and not reasonably discoverable by Mr. and Mrs. Foye.
- 12. Defendants are vicariously liable for the acts of their officers, directors, managers, employees, agents, and servants undertaken within the scope of their duties.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 13. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other allegations in this Complaint.
- 14. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because the parties are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) exclusive of interest and costs.
- 15. This Court has personal jurisdiction because the facts and circumstances giving rise to Mr. and Mrs. Foye's causes of action arose in Converse County, Wyoming and Defendants have sufficient contacts with Wyoming.
- 16. Defendants maintain continuous and systematic contacts with the State of Wyoming: Defendants sell vehicles and component parts that they manufacture in Wyoming through local and national vehicle dealers doing business in the State of Wyoming; Defendants license certified dealerships and repair shops in Wyoming and

provide standards and training for those dealerships and repair shops in Wyoming; and defendants purposefully market and sells their vehicles through distributors in Wyoming.

- 17. Defendants have purposefully availed themselves of the privileges and benefits of conducting business in Wyoming
- 18. This Court is the proper venue pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in Wyoming.

III. FACTS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- 19. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other allegations in this Complaint.
- 20. Detroit Diesel designed, tested, assembled, and/or manufactured the engine and components of the exhaust system in such a manner that they were unreasonably dangerous to truck drivers due to their propensity to fail and emit CO.
- 21. Detroit Diesel failed to adequately warn truck drivers of this danger, either directly or through intermediaries.
- 22. Daimler designed, tested, assembled, and/or manufactured the Truck, including components of the exhaust system, in such a manner that they were unreasonably dangerous to truck drivers due to their propensity to fail and emit CO.
- 23. Daimler failed to adequately warn truck drivers of this danger, either directly or through intermediaries.
- 24. John Does I through V designed, tested, assembled, and/or manufactured the Truck and/or its component parts in such a manner that they were unreasonably dangerous to truck drivers due to their propensity to fail and emit CO.
- 25. John Does I through V failed to adequately warn truck drivers of this danger, either directly or through intermediaries.

- 26. The foreseeable risks of harm posed by Defendants' products could have been reduced or avoided by adoption of reasonable alternative designs.
- 27. The danger posed by Defendants' products was concealed, not common knowledge, and not reasonably apparent to an ordinarily careful truck driver.
- 28. On or about October 4, 2013, and in the weeks prior to that date, Kodiak Fresh Produce, LLC ("Kodiak") employed Mr. Foye as a long-haul truck driver.
- 29. Mr. Foye did not misuse the Truck, engine, exhaust system, or any other component parts.
- 30. Mr. Foye used the Truck, engine, exhaust system, and other component parts in a manner reasonably foreseeable to Defendants.
- 31. Defendants' improper or inadequate design, testing, assembly, manufacture, and warnings directly, proximately, and foreseeably caused Mr. Foye's injuries and damages described below.
- 32. For several weeks during the fall of 2013 Mr. Foye drove the Truck six days a week. During this time, Mr. Foye slept in the Truck.
- 33. During this time, the Truck was exposing Mr. Foye to CO.
- 34. CO is a colorless, odorless gas.
- 35. Mr. Foye experienced headaches and nausea due to low-level, chronic CO exposure during the weeks prior to October 4, 2013.
- 36. Mr. Foye did notice that the cab of the Truck frequently was filled with exhaust fumes.
- 37. However, Mr. Foye neither knew, nor reasonably should have known, that he was being exposed to CO.

- 38. On October 4, 2013, Mr. Foye was driving the Truck through Converse County, Wyoming.
- 39. As a result of a snowstorm, the highway was closed.
- 40. Mr. Foye parked the Truck at the Orin Junction Rest Area near Orin in Converse County, Wyoming.
- 41. Due to the cold weather, Mr. Foye had to run the Truck's engine to power the bunk heater so that he would not freeze.
- 42. The Truck engine generated CO, which was leaked from the exhaust system and entered the Truck's cab, poisoning Mr. Foye.
- 43. Mr. Foye suffered acute CO exposure. He became disoriented, dizzy, nauseous, and incoherent.
- 44. Mr. Foye called Mrs. Foye, who realized that something was severely wrong with her husband. She told him to call 911.
- 45. Mr. Foye called 911. The dispatcher told him to turn off his engine, leave the Truck, and wait for help at the rest stop.
- 46. Mr. Foye followed the dispatcher's instructions.
- 47. EMS arrived and transported Mr. Foye to the Converse County Medical Center by ambulance.
- 48. Prior to being poisoned by CO, Mr. Foye was a hard-working wage earner.
- 49. Prior to being poisoned by CO, Mr. Foye was physically strong and active.
- 50. Prior to being poisoned by CO, Mr. Foye was a skilled handyman who remodeled homes, did tiling, electrical work, plumbing, dry walling, and roofing.

- 51. Prior to being poisoned by CO, Mr. Foye was friendly, outgoing, and supportive to Mrs. Foye.
- 52. After being poisoned by CO, all this changed. Mr. Foye is now incapable of working or helping his wife around the home, and even has difficulty with such simple tasks as walking without passing out or losing his balance and carrying on a conversation.
- As a result of the CO poisoning Mr. Foye is completely and permanently disabled—he is unable to drive or perform any other work. Mr. Foye's injuries and damages, which were caused by his CO poisoning and were the foreseeable consequence of Defendants' negligence, include but are not limited to:
 - a. Permanent brain injury;
 - b. Cognitive deficits and physical disability, including but not limited to problems with attention, processing, following simple directions, memory, and difficulty formulating ideas and logical thoughts, finding words and completing sentences (these cognitive deficits interfere with his ability to do basic tasks like carry on a conversation or watch a TV show);
 - c. Serious cardiac condition;
 - d. Loss of balance and equilibrium;
 - e. Severe migraine headaches, and sensitivity to noise and light;
 - f. Double vision;
 - g. Hearing deficits and tinnitus;
 - h. Depression and sleep disorder, anxiety, and panic attacks;
 - i. Loss of libido; and
 - j. Other serious and permanent injury.

- 54. Sometime after Mr. Foye's acute poisoning, on or about October 16, 2013, the Truck was inspected at the Boss Shop in Laramie, Wyoming.
- 55. The Boss Shop noted that "the whole right hand side of the motor is covered in soot," that the exhaust manifold and bottom of the turbo were cracked, and that there were other leaks in the exhaust system.
- 56. As a direct, proximate, and foreseeable result Defendants' defective and unreasonably dangerous product(s) and/or negligent acts and omissions, Mr. and Mrs. Foye have suffered damages including but not limited to:
 - a. Past and future physical pain and suffering in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - b. Past and future emotional pain and suffering in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - c. Past and future loss of enjoyment of life in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - d. Past and future disability in and amount to be proven at trial;
 - e. Past and future loss of wages, income, and earning capacity in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - f. Other past and future pecuniary loss in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - g. Past and future medical and related expenses in an amount to be proven at trial;
 - h. Loss of past and future consortium including the loss of Mr. Foye's services, society, companionship, affection, love, advice, guidance, and/or sexual relations; and
 - i. All allowable costs, expenses, and fees associated with this litigation.

57. Mr. and Mrs. Foye reserve the right, if justified by the evidence obtained during discovery, to assert a claim for punitive damages.

IV. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION — STRICT PRODUCTS LIABILITY

- 58. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other allegations in this Complaint.
- 59. Defendants were engaged in the business of designing, testing, assembling, manufacturing, and selling the Truck and its component parts that caused Mr. Foye's CO exposure and resulting injuries.
- 60. The Truck and its component parts were in a defective condition unreasonably dangerous to the Truck's driver when sold.
- 61. The Truck was intended to, and did, reach Mr. Foye without a substantial change in its condition, or if its condition deteriorated, such deterioration was foreseeable and a result of a preexisting defect inherent in the Truck and/or its component parts.
- 62. The Truck physically harmed Mr. Fove by poisoning him with CO.
- 63. The poisoning was a direct, proximate, and foreseeable result of the defective condition of the Truck and its component parts.
- 64. Defendants had a duty to warn the Truck's buyer, owner, and/or drivers, directly and/or through intermediaries, that the Truck was in a defective condition unreasonably dangerous to the drivers.
- 65. Defendants' duty to warn continued even after the Truck was sold.
- 66. Defendants failed to warn the Truck's buyer, owner, and/or drivers, either directly and/or through intermediaries, that the Truck was in a defective condition unreasonably dangerous to the drivers.

- 67. Defendants failed to adequately instruct tractor-trailer mechanics, inspectors, technicians, repairpersons, and/or drivers in how to detect and remedy the latent dangers in their products.
- 68. Defendants are strictly liable for Mr. Foye's damages proximately caused by the defects in the Truck and its component parts, regardless of their fault.

V. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION — NEGLIGENCE

- 69. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other allegations in this Complaint.
- 70. Defendants had a duty not to expose truck drivers to a foreseeable and unreasonable danger of CO poisoning.
- 71. Defendants breached this duty by acts and omissions including:
 - a. negligent design of the Truck and its component parts;
 - b. negligent testing of the Truck and its component parts;
 - c. negligent manufacturing of the Truck and its component parts;
 - d. negligent assembly of the Truck and its component parts;
 - e. negligent failure to warn about defects in the design and manufacture of the Truck and its component parts; and/or
 - f. negligent failure to adequately instruct tractor-trailer mechanics, inspectors, technicians, repairpersons, and/or drivers in how to detect and remedy the latent dangers in their products.
- 72. Defendants did not exercise the care required of reasonably careful product designers, testers, manufacturers, assemblers, and sellers.
- 73. As a proximate result of Defendants' negligent acts and omissions, Mr. Foye was exposed to CO and suffered severe injuries and damages.

VI. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION — LOSS OF SPOUSAL CONSORTIUM

- 74. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all other allegations in this Complaint.
- 75. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' negligent acts and omissions, Mr. Foye cannot adequately perform his duties as Mrs. Foye's husband, such as:
 - a. Providing household services and upkeep of their home; and
 - b. Providing emotional support including: society, companionship, affection, love, advice, guidance, and physical intimacy.

[Remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Mr. and Mrs. Foye respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in their favor and against the Defendants in an amount supported by the allegations of this Complaint and the evidence at trial, as follows:

- Judgment against Defendants for general damages in an amount consistent with 1. the allegations contained herein and to be proven at trial;
- 2. Judgment against Defendants for special damages in an amount consistent with the allegations contained herein and to be proven at trial; and
- 3. Judgment for costs, interests, and such other and further relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

DATED this and day of October, 2015.

Tyson E. Logan (WSB #6-3970) logan@spencelawyers.com Grant H. Lawson WSB #6-4260)

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Attorneys for the Plaintiffs

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38 Mr. and Mrs. Foye demand a jury trial to resolve this matter, and submit the requisite fee herewith.

DATED this 3rd day of October, 2015.

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Case 1:15-cv-00170-SWS Document 1-1 Filed 10/02/15 Page of

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

purpose of initiating the civil of	docket sneet. (SEE INSTRU	CTIONS ON NEXT PAGE C	OF THIS FO	JRM.)						
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Timothy Foye and Jean Foye				DEFENDANTS Daimler Trucks North America LLC; Detroit Diesel Corporation; and John Does I-V						
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Washington County, UT (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Multnomah County, OR (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.						
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Tyson E. Logan, Grant F Firm; PO Box 548, 15 S. 733-7290, F: (307) 733-	 H. Lawson, Michael F. Jackson St., Jacksor 	Lutz, The Spence L		Attomeys (If Known	n)					
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Place an "X" in	One Box Only)	III. CI	TIZENSHIP OF	PRINCIPA	AL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in	One Box	for Plainti	
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government)	t Not a Party)		(For Diversity Cases Only,) PTF DEF	Incorporated or Prof Business In	and One Box f			
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	■ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizens)	hip of Parties in Item III)	Citize	en of Another State	X 2 □ 2	Incorporated and of Business In		□ 5	X 5	
				en or Subject of a	□ 3 □ 3	Foreign Nation		□ 6	□ 6	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT	Γ (Place an "X" in One Box O	Inly)	10	orga Country						
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210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS 440 Other Civil Rights 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/ Accommodations 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment	Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence 530 General 535 Death Penalty Other:		Income Security Act IMMIGRATION	☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintifi or Defendant) ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609		899 Administrative Procedure ActReview or Appeal of Agency Decision 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes			
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	noved from 3	Remanded from Appellate Court	4 Reins Reope		er District	☐ 6 Multidistri Litigation				
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	N 28 U.S.C. § 1332 Brief description of ca	tute under which you are use: s poisoned by carbo		o not cite jurisdictional sta	tutes unless div					
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.			DE	EMAND S CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: 75,000.00 JURY DEMAND: Yes No				it:		
VIII. RELATED CASE IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE			ve het zedatko ko ko k	T NUMBER				
DATE 10/02/2015	SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD									
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY RECEIPT # AM	оинт 4000	APPL YING IFP		JUDGE	Sws	MAG. JUD	GE			

Local Rule 73.1(b)

CONSENT TO TRIAL BEFORE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE

- (b) Conduct of Trials and Disposition of Civil Cases Upon Consent of the Parties [28 U.S.C. 636(c)].
- (1) Consent. The Magistrate Judge located in Cheyenne, Wyoming, or such other magistrate judge as may be designated by the Court, may conduct any or all proceedings in any civil case which is filed in this Court, including the conduct of a jury or non-jury trial, and may order the entry of final judgment, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 636(c). In the course of conducting such proceedings upon consent of the parties, such magistrate judge may hear and determine any and all pretrial and post-trial motions which are filed by the parties, including case dispositive motions.
- (2) Notice to Parties. The Clerk of Court shall notify the parties in all civil cases that they may consent to have a magistrate judge conduct any or all proceedings in the case and order the entry of final judgment. Notice shall be handed to or mailed to the plaintiff or his representative at the time an action is filed. Notice shall be representative at the time an action is filed. Notice shall be attached to copies of the complaint and summons to be served on defendants. Additional Notice may be furnished to the parties at later stages of the proceedings and may be included with pretrial notices and instructions.
- (3) Consent Form. It is not necessary for one consent form to be executed by all the parties; each party may separately sign a consent form and file it individually with the Clerk of Court. Each party shall serve a copy of the executed consent form on all other parties at the time of filing. In the event one or more of the parties fail to file a consent form, the matter shall proceed before a district judge, unless leave of court to proceed before a magistrate judge is first obtained. No consent form will be made available, nor will its contents be made known to any judge or magistrate judge, unless all parties have consented to reference to a magistrate judge.
- (4) After Consent Form Executed. After the consent form has been executed and filed, the Clerk of Court shall transmit it to the trial judge to whom the case has been assigned for order of referral of the case to a magistrate judge. Thereafter, a magistrate judge shall have the authority to conduct any and all proceedings to which the parties have consented and to direct the Clerk of Court to enter a final judgment in the same manner as if a district judge had presided, provided consent for such action has been given.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WYOMING

Case Number								
Plaintiff(s)	VS	Defendant(s)						
	-							
	-							
STIPULATION OF CONSENT TO TRIAL								
BEFORE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE ENTRY OF FINAL JUDGMENT BY UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE								
AND CONSENT TO APPEAL TO UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS								
The undersigned parties, by and through their attorneys, are fully aware of the right to trial of the captioned proceeding before a Judge of the United States District Court for								
this District and do hereby specifically waive trial before the District Judge and consent to (jury/non-jury) trial before a United States Magistrate Judge and specifically authorize entry								
of final judgment by the United Fed.R.Civ.P. 73 and U.S.D.C.	States Magistrate Judge,	• • •						
Plaintiff(s)	I	Defendant(s)						

Dated this _____ day of _____.