

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO  
GENERAL DIVISION**

<b>HB3, LLC,</b>		<b>Case No. 22CV-07119</b>
<b>Plaintiff,</b>		<b>Judge Stephen L. McIntosh</b>
<b>vs.</b>		<b>Magistrate Pamela Broer Browning</b>
<b>Fox's Food LLC, et al.,</b>		
<b>Defendants.</b>		

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**Magistrate's Decision**

**Browning, M.**

Pursuant to the Court's October 18, 2022 Order of Reference, the undersigned Magistrate conducted a hearing on November 7 and 8, 2022 on Plaintiff's October 13, 2022 motion for a preliminary injunction against Defendants. Plaintiff presented the testimony of Jeremy Fox, Jason Block, and Michael Gasbarro. Plaintiff's Exhibits 1, 2, 4-11, 13-15, and 21- 32 were admitted into evidence. Defendants presented the testimony of Jeremy Fox and Michael Gasbarro. Defendants' Exhibits A, B, G, H, K (1-6), L (1-11), M-R, S (1-5), T (1-7), and V were admitted into evidence.

The hearing was recorded by the Jefferson Audio Video System (JAVS) in Courtroom 4C of the Franklin County Common Pleas Courthouse, located at 345 South High Street in Columbus, Ohio. The parties engaged a private court reporter to transcribe the JAVS recording. On November 17, 2022, the parties jointly filed the hearing transcripts.

On November 18, 2022, pursuant to the Magistrate's post-hearing order, the parties filed proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Having weighed the credible evidence admitted at the hearing on November 7 and 8, 2022, having taken judicial notice of the prior proceedings in this case, and having considered the parties' proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, the Magistrate hereby renders the following decision **GRANTING** Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction against Defendants.

**Findings of Fact**

1. Plaintiff is HB3, LLC ("HB3"), an Ohio limited liability company that was formed in 2010 and has its principal place of business in Franklin County, Ohio. HB3 operates a retail and wholesale bagel, kosher bakery, and delicatessen business under the names "Block's Hot Bagels" and "Block's Bagels" (collectively "Block's"). At all relevant times, HB3 has been wholly owned by Columbus, Ohio resident Harold Block, who opened a small bagel shop under the "Block's" name in Columbus in 1967, using recipes from his uncle who had a bakery in New York City. Harold Block is 89 years old and actively runs the day-to-day business of HB3, overseeing the company's 34 employees, some of whom have been employed by the company for more than 30 years. His son, Steven Block, also worked in the family business.

2. Defendants are Fox's Food LLC ("Fox's Food"), FRG Enterprises, LLC ("FRG"), Sammy's Bagels, LLC ("Sammy's Bagels"), Jeremy Fox, and Ronald Fox. Fox's Food, FRG, and Sammy's Bagels are Ohio limited liability companies with their principal places of business in Franklin County, Ohio. Jeremy Fox and Ronald Fox are individuals residing in Franklin County, Ohio. Jeremy Fox is the son of Ronald Fox. At all relevant times, Jeremy Fox has been the sole owner of, and has exercised control over, Fox's Food and Sammy's Bagels.

3. In 2016, HB3 was operating a "Block's Hot Bagels" production-and-retail facility at McNaughten Center in Columbus, Ohio (the "McNaughten Store"), as well as a "Block's Bagels"

store at 3415 East Broad Street near Bexley, Ohio (the “Original Broad Street Store”). In 2016, Jeremy Fox was operating a food cart called “Short North Bagel and Deli” and was buying Block’s bagels to supply his business.

4. In 2016, HB3 began shifting some of its operations. Specifically, Harold Block, Steve Block, Jeremy Fox, and Ronald Fox developed a plan, pursuant to which Jeremy Fox would open and operate a new Block’s store in Bexley, Ohio (the “Bexley Store”) as HB3’s licensee, and pursuant to which HB3 would not open a store in Bexley, Ohio.

5. In 2016, Jeremy Fox formed Fox’s Food.

6. On September 28, 2016, HB3 and Fox’s Food entered into a written “License and Supply Agreement” (“Supply Agreement”). Under the Supply Agreement, Fox’s Food is granted the right to use the “Block’s” name and related intellectual property rights in connection with the sale, marketing, and distribution of bagels and related baked and deli products at and within a two-mile radius of the Bexley Store. Under the Supply Agreement, Fox’s Food is obligated, for a period of ten years, to acquire all specified products, including bagels, bagel-related products, breads, challahs, desserts, chicken salad, tuna salad, egg salad, and cream cheese (the “Products”) from HB3, at wholesale prices set by HB3. Under the Supply Agreement, Fox’s Food is obligated to pay a license fee and performance bonus payments to HB3. Jeremy Fox, as the sole owner of Fox’s Food, signed the Supply Agreement on behalf of Fox’s Food.

7. In February 2017, Fox’s Food opened the Bexley Store. HB3 permitted Jeremy Fox to use equipment from the Original Broad Street Store, which equipment, while never paid for, remains in the possession of Jeremy Fox and is being used at the Bexley Store.

8. Paragraph 5 of the Supply Agreement describes the performance bonus payments that Fox’s Food is obligated to pay to HB3:

PERFORMANCE BONUS PAYMENTS: Annually, for the duration of this Agreement, Licensee [Fox's Food] shall pay Licensor [HB3] a bonus payment ("Performance Bonus") equal to 5% of the gross revenue in excess of \$500,000, with a ceiling of \$1,000,000, in annual sales generated from the Bexley Store. The first annual payment of the Performance Bonus shall be paid twelve (12) months after the opening of the Bexley Store. Any payment of this Performance Bonus shall be subordinate to any of Licensee's obligation to make rental payments, tenant improvement payments and any payments due on the Huntington Bank Small Business Loan. If Licensee cannot immediately make payment of the Performance Bonus, Licensor and Licensee shall work out an agreement to make such payment over the course of an agreed upon period, so as to not harm Licensee's ability to conduct Business.

9. Fox's Food has accrued Performance Bonuses under the Supply Agreement in the amount of \$25,000 per year for years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. Fox's Food has not paid those Performance Bonuses to HB3.

10. Under the Supply Agreement, Fox's Food had an exclusive option to purchase HB3's business for an agreed amount, and upon agreed terms (the "Option"). The Option was open for two years following the effective date of the Supply Agreement (September 28, 2016), during which time Fox's Food could exercise the Option by providing written notice to HB3, along with a proposed asset purchase agreement. Fox's Food did not, within the two-year period, exercise the Option under the Supply Agreement.

11. In 2019, Jeremy Fox decided to open another restaurant using the "Block's" name (the "North Market Store") under the same terms as the Bexley Store with respect to the exclusive supply of Products by HB3. An oral agreement was made, between HB3 and Fox's Food, for Fox's Food to open the North Market Store for a one-time license fee of \$25,000.

12. In March 2020, Fox's Food opened the North Market Store. Fox's Food has not paid the \$25,000 license fee to HB3 in conjunction with the opening of the North Market Store.

13. In early 2021, Jeremy Fox contacted Sammy's Foods LLC (Sammy's Foods), a direct competitor of HB3 and a company with bagel production capabilities, to negotiate a purchase of Sammy's Foods.

14. In October 2021, Jeremy Fox formed an Ohio limited liability company called Sammy's Bagels LLC ("Sammy's Bagels").

15. In March 2022, Jeremy Fox used Sammy's Bagels to purchase Sammy's Foods, which was HB3's direct competitor. Jeremy Fox never told HB3 about his formation of Sammy's Bagels or the acquisition of Sammy's Foods by Sammy's Bagels.

16. Jeremy Fox performed a cost analysis in which he compared the cost of buying products from Sammy's Bagels, which he owned, with the cost of buying products from HB3. As a result of that cost analysis, Jeremy Fox determined that he could save more than \$133,000 per year by having Sammy's Bagels supply his restaurants rather than by having HB3 supply his restaurants.

17. Jeremy Fox never told anyone at HB3 that Fox's Food was insolvent. No evidence was presented at the hearing that Fox's Food was insolvent.

18. On July 13, 2022, Jeremy Fox sent an email to his father, Ronald Fox, and to his business associate Michael Gasbarro, in which Jeremy Fox stated, "OK guys I've had it, I cannot continue my supply agreement with HLB3 [*sic*] anymore, it's just getting too hard to operate and I'm getting zero communication from their side." In the email, Jeremy Fox described his plan to change the name of his stores from "Block's Bagels" to "Fox's Bagels" and his plan to start a company called FRG Enterprises, LLC, which he intended to use to buy the assets of Fox's Food, so that he would not be "locked to" the Supply Agreement. Jeremy Fox stated, "[F]rom

my viewpoint, we should be able to say if we don't call it blocks [*sic*], we don't have to buy from you, simple as that."

19. In July 2022, Jeremy Fox created FRG Enterprises, LLC ("FRG"), which stands for "Fox Restaurant Group," without telling anyone at HB3.

20. On September 20, 2022, Fox's Food and FRG entered into an "Asset Purchase Agreement," pursuant to which Fox's Food sold its assets to FRG, with the exception of certain excluded assets, including the Supply Agreement between HB3 and Fox's Food.

21. In September 2022, MNG Investments, LLC ("MNG") was formed by Michael Gasbarro, its sole owner.

22. Jeremy Fox owns 75 percent of FRG and MNG owns 25 percent of FRG, subject to Jeremy Fox's managerial power and call option.

23. The two main purposes for the Asset Purchase Agreement between Fox's Food and FRG were to enable Fox's Food to avoid its liability to HB3 under the Supply Agreement and the oral agreement regarding the North Market Store, and to permit Sammy's Bagels, rather than HB3, to supply Products to Jeremy Fox's restaurants.

24. On October 2, 2022, Jeremy Fox conducted business as usual as "Block's Bagels." After he closed the Bexley Store and the North Market Store for the evening, he fired all his employees who had been receiving paychecks from Fox's Food, immediately rehired those same individuals as employees of FRG, changed the signage at the restaurants from "Block's Bagels" to "Fox's Bagel and Deli," put out menus with new designs offering largely the same fare, and began having Sammy's Bagels supply his restaurants.

25. Jeremy Fox advertises "Fox's Bagel and Deli" as "[f]ormerly known as Block's Bagels" and claims that the stores sell "all of their most popular classic offerings enjoyed for

generations at their Bexley location.” Everything in the Bexley Store and the North Market Store, except the store names, has remained the same - the locations, equipment, fixtures, furniture, computers, phones, phone numbers, and employees. Jeremy Fox changed nothing but the signage on the front of the stores and the design/format of the menus.

26. On October 2, 2022, before notifying HB3 of the changes described above, Jeremy Fox posted to a Bexley, Ohio Facebook group that “officially the Blocks Bagels Bexley location and North market location are closed. Both locations will now be Fox’s Bagel and Deli.”

27. On October 3, 2022, Jeremy Fox reopened the Bexley Store and the North Market Store as “Fox’s Bagel and Deli,” claiming that FRG was now operating the stores, while serving largely the same fare, served by the same employees, but now procuring Products from Sammy’s Bagels instead of HB3.

28. On October 3, 2022 at 8:09 a.m., in an email, Jeremy Fox, through counsel, notified HB3, through counsel, that Fox’s Food was “no longer a going concern[,]” that the assets of Fox’s Food had been sold, that Fox’s Food would no longer be operating any stores, and that the “new ownership group” (FRG) would be operating the Bexley Store and the North Market Store as “Fox’s Bagels and Deli” without any affiliation with HB3.

29. Jeremy Fox took the actions described above without communicating any purported pricing issues to HB3, and without attempting to renegotiate the terms of the Supply Agreement. To the contrary, in the spring of 2022, when Jeremy Fox expressed concern to HB3 regarding costs, HB3 recommended a payment plan and asked to see the financial statements of Fox’s Food. Jeremy Fox represented to HB3 that he would gather the financial statements of Fox’s Food. As late as September 28, 2022, Jeremy Fox, through counsel, represented to HB3 that he was gathering the

requested financial statements of Fox's Food. That representation, however, was made after Fox's Food had contracted to sell its assets to FRG.

30. From October 3, 2022 until October 14, 2022, the date on which this Court issued a temporary restraining order, Sammy's Bagels, and not HB3, supplied the Bexley Store and the North Market Store with the Products those restaurants used in their daily business.

31. Jeremy Fox's conduct, as described above, has jeopardized the livelihood of the 34 employees currently working in HB3's production and retail operations, because the current production operation was built to support two or more Fox's Food locations, which included the Bexley Store and the North Market Store. Relying on the representations made by Fox's Food in the Supply Agreement, HB3 elected not to open a new store in Bexley after HB3 closed the Original Broad Street Store.

32. If Fox's Food is permitted to abandon the Supply Agreement and the oral agreement regarding the North Market Store, HB3 will be compelled to terminate the employment of its 34 employees, will not be able to renew its lease for 2023, will lose approximately \$10,000 in revenue per month, will suffer the loss of 55 years of good will created by Harold Block, and will close its business within weeks.

33. On October 12, 2022, HB3 filed a Verified Complaint containing several counts that are pertinent to HB3's motion for a preliminary injunction. Count One is a claim against Fox's Food, FRG, and Jeremy Fox for violation of the Ohio Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act, R.C. Chapter 1336. Count Two is a claim against Fox's Food, FRG, Jeremy Fox, and Ronald Fox for breach of contract. Count Five is a claim against Sammy's Bagels and Jeremy Fox for tortious interference with contract. Count Eight is a claim against Fox's Food, Jeremy Fox, and Ronald Fox for a fraudulent transaction resulting in successor liability.

### Conclusions of Law

1. The purpose of a preliminary injunction is to preserve the status quo pending a resolution of a case on its merits. *Dimension Serv. Corp. v. First Colonial Ins. Co.*, 10th Dist. Franklin No. 14AP-368, 2014-Ohio-5108, ¶ 18. A preliminary injunction “is not available as a right but may be granted by a court if it is necessary to prevent a future wrong that the law cannot.” *Garono v. State*, 37 Ohio St. 3d 171, 173 (1988).

2. Revised Code 2727.02 provides:

§ 2727.02 Causes for an injunction.

A temporary order may be granted restraining an act when it appears by the petition that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and such relief, or any part of it, consists in restraining the commission or continuance of such act, the commission or continuance of which, during the litigation, would produce great or irreparable injury to the plaintiff, or when, during the litigation, it appears that the defendant is doing, threatens or is about to do, or is procuring or permitting to be done, such act in violation of the plaintiff’s right respecting the subject of the action, and tending to render the judgment ineffectual.

3. The standards by which a trial court must judge a motion for preliminary injunction are well-established. *Schaller v. Rogers*, 10th Dist. Franklin No. 08AP-591, 2008-Ohio-4464, ¶ 30. A moving party is entitled to injunctive relief if that party establishes a substantial likelihood of prevailing on the merits, irreparable injury in the absence of injunctive relief, no unjustifiable harm to third parties, and that the injunction will serve the public interest. *Id.* A party seeking a preliminary injunction has the burden of establishing a right to the preliminary injunction by demonstrating clear and convincing evidence of each of these factors. *Youngstown City School Dist. Bd. of Edn. v. State*, 10th Dist. Franklin No. 15AP-941, 2017-Ohio-555, ¶ 50. In determining whether to grant injunctive relief, no one of the four preliminary injunction factors is dispositive; rather, a balancing should be applied. *Id.*

4. HB3 has established a substantial likelihood that it will prevail on the merits of Count One of the Complaint, which is a claim against Fox's Food, FRG, and Jeremy Fox for violation of the Ohio Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act, R.C. Chapter 1336.

5. The Ohio Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act, specifically, R.C. 1336.04, provides:

§ 1336.04 When transfer or obligation incurred is fraudulent as to a creditor.

(A) A transfer made or an obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor, whether the claim of the creditor arose before, or within a reasonable time not to exceed four years after, the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred, if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation in either of the following ways:

(1) With actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the debtor[.]

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(B) In determining actual intent under division (A)(1) of this section, consideration may be given to all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Whether the transfer or obligation was to an insider;

(2) Whether the debtor retained possession or control of the property transferred after the transfer;

(3) Whether the transfer or obligation was disclosed or concealed;

(4) Whether before the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit;

(5) Whether the transfer was of substantially all of the assets of the debtor;

(6) Whether the debtor absconded;

(7) Whether the debtor removed or concealed assets;

(8) Whether the value of the consideration received by the debtor was reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset transferred or the amount of the obligation incurred;

(9) Whether the debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred;

(10) Whether the transfer occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred;

(11) Whether the debtor transferred the essential assets of the business to a lienholder who transferred the assets to an insider of the debtor.

6. Proof of actual intent to defraud, hinder, or delay any creditor is often difficult to procure. *UAP-Columbus JV326132 v. Young*, 10th Dist. Franklin No. 09AP-646, 2010-Ohio-485, ¶ 29. As a result, courts look to inferences from the circumstances surrounding the transaction and the relationship of the parties. *Id.* A creditor may establish a debtor's fraudulent intent if the circumstances demonstrate various "badges of fraud," which are statutorily defined in R.C. 1336.04(B). *Id.* A party need not demonstrate all of the statutorily defined badges of fraud; as few as three badges have been held to constitute clear and convincing evidence of actual fraudulent intent. *Id.*

7. In creating FRG and transferring the assets of Fox's Food to FRG, Jeremy Fox intended to avoid Fox's Food's obligations to HB3 under the Supply Agreement. Accordingly, there is proof of actual intent to defraud HB3 under R.C. 1336.04(A)(1).

8. In addition, HB3 has established five of the "badges of fraud" set forth in R.C. 1336.04(B). HB3 has established that the transfer of the assets was to an insider, that the debtor retained possession or control of the property transferred after the transfer, that the transfer of the assets was concealed, that the transfer was of substantially all of the assets of the debtor, and that the debtor became insolvent shortly after the transfer of the assets was made.

9. HB3 has therefore established a substantial likelihood that it will prevail on the merits of Count One of the Complaint.

10. HB3 has established a substantial likelihood that it will prevail on the merits of Count Two of the Complaint, which is a claim against Fox's Food, FRG, Jeremy Fox, and Ronald Fox for breach of contract.

11. The elements of a claim for breach of contract are the existence of a contract, performance by the plaintiff, non-performance by the defendant, and damage or loss to the plaintiff. *Smith v. McDiarmid*, 10th Dist. Franklin No. 21AP-199, 2022-Ohio-2151, ¶ 30. HB3 has established the existence of the written Supply Agreement and the oral agreement regarding the North Market Store, HB3's performance of its obligations under both agreements, Fox's Food's non-performance of its obligations under both agreements, and damage to HB3 proximately caused by Fox's Food's breaches of both agreements.

12. HB3 has therefore established a substantial likelihood that it will prevail on the merits of Count Two of the Complaint.

13. HB3 has established a substantial likelihood that it will prevail on the merits of Count Five of the Complaint, which is a claim against Sammy's Bagels and Jeremy Fox for tortious interference with contract.

14. A claim of tortious interference with a contract requires proof of five elements: the existence of a contract; the wrongdoer's knowledge of the contract; the wrongdoer's intentional procurement of the contract's breach; the lack of justification; and resulting damages. *Gambrel v. Ohio Dept. of Aging*, 10th Dist. Franklin No. 14AP-940, 2015-Ohio-2543, ¶ 11.

15. HB3 has established the existence of the written Supply Agreement and the oral agreement regarding the North Market Store, Sammy's Bagels' (through Jeremy Fox) and Jeremy Fox's knowledge of both agreements, their intentional procurement of the breaches of both agreements, the lack of justification for the breaches, and resulting damages to HB3.

16. HB3 has therefore established a substantial likelihood that it will prevail on the merits of Count Five of the Complaint.

17. HB3 has established a substantial likelihood that it will prevail on the merits of Count Eight of the Complaint, which is a claim against Fox's Food, Jeremy Fox, and Ronald Fox for a fraudulent transaction resulting in successor liability.

18. As a general rule, a successor corporation is not liable for the debts and liabilities of the former entity. *Erdy v. Columbus Paraprofessional Inst.*, 74 Ohio App. 3d 462, 464 (10th Dist. Franklin 1991). However, four exceptions are recognized to the general rule of nonliability: (1) the buyer expressly or impliedly agreed to assume such liability; (2) the transaction amounts to a *de facto* consolidation or merger; (3) the buyer corporation is merely a continuation of the seller corporation; or (4) the transaction is entered into fraudulently for the purpose of escaping liability. *Id.*

19. HB3 has established a substantial likelihood that it will prevail on the merits of its claim that the Asset Purchase Agreement between Fox's Food and FRG was entered into fraudulently for the purpose of Fox's Food escaping liability to HB3 under the written Supply Agreement and the oral agreement regarding the North Market Store, and that HRG is therefore liable for the debts and liabilities of Fox's Food arising under both agreements.

20. HB3 has therefore established a substantial likelihood that it will prevail on the merits of Count Eight of the Complaint.

21. Irreparable injury or harm, which must be shown for injunctive relief, is defined as an injury for the redress of which, after its occurrence, there could be no plain, adequate, and complete remedy at law, and for which restitution in money would be impossible, difficult, or incomplete. *Dimension Serv. Corp. v. First Colonial Ins. Co.*, 2014-Ohio-5108, ¶ 12. In Ohio,

courts of equity are insistent that the legal remedy shall be in all respects adequate to justify the refusal of the injunction upon that ground. *Mid-American Tire, Inc. v. PTZ Trading Ltd.*, 95 Ohio St. 3d 367, 2002-Ohio-2427, ¶ 81. In order to be considered adequate, the legal remedy must be of such a nature that full indemnity may be recovered without a multiplicity of suits. *Id.* It is not enough that there is a remedy at law; it must be plain, adequate, and complete, or in other words, as practical, and as efficient to the ends of justice and its prompt administration, as the remedy in equity. *Id.* Thus, in determining the propriety of injunctive relief, adequate remedy at law means that the legal remedy must be as efficient as the indicated equitable remedy would be, that such legal remedy must be presently available in a single action, and that such remedy must be certain and complete. *Id.*

22. If the Court does not preliminarily enjoin Fox's Food, FRG, and Jeremy Fox from abandoning the written Supply Agreement and the oral agreement regarding the North Market Store, HB3 will be compelled, among other consequences, to discharge its 34 employees and to close its business within weeks. HB3 has therefore established that it will sustain irreparable injury if a preliminary injunction is not granted.

23. There is no evidence that any third parties will be unjustifiably harmed if the Court grants HB3's motion for a preliminary injunction.

24. The requested preliminary injunction will serve the public interest. "Preserving the sanctity of contractual relations and preventing unfair competition have traditionally been in the public interest." *Mike McGarry & Sons, Inc. v. Gross*, 8th Dist. Cuyahoga No. 86603, 2006-Ohio-1759, ¶ 24. "[T]here is a benefit to enforcement of contractual relations." *Escape Enterprises, Ltd. v. Gosh Enterprises, Inc.*, 10th Dist. Franklin Nos. 04AP-834 and 04AP-857, 2005-Ohio-2637, ¶ 47.

**Decision**

“Injunction is an extraordinary remedy equitable in nature, and its issuance may not be demanded as a matter of strict right; the allowance of an injunction rests in the sound discretion of the court and depends on the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular case[.]” *Perkins v. Village of Quaker City*, 165 Ohio St. 120, syllabus (1956). Considering the facts and circumstances surrounding this case, the Magistrate concludes that Plaintiff has proved that it is entitled to a preliminary injunction against Defendants. Accordingly, it is the Magistrate’s decision that Plaintiff’s October 13, 2022 motion for a preliminary injunction against Defendants be **GRANTED**, specifically:

Defendants Fox’s Food LLC, FRG Enterprises, LLC, Jeremy Fox, and all those acting in active concert or participation with those parties, are preliminarily enjoined from abandoning and/or breaching the “License and Supply Agreement” executed by Plaintiff, HB3, LLC, and Fox’s Food LLC on September 28, 2016 and the oral agreement regarding the North Market Store;

Defendants Sammy’s Bagels, LLC, Jeremy Fox, and all those acting in active concert or participation with those parties, are preliminarily enjoined from tortiously interfering with the “License and Supply Agreement” executed by Plaintiff, HB3, LLC, and Fox’s Food LLC on September 28, 2016 and the oral agreement regarding the North Market Store; and

Defendants Fox’s Food LLC, FRG Enterprises, LLC, Jeremy Fox, and all those acting in active concert or participation with those parties, are preliminarily enjoined from further fraudulently dissipating the assets of Fox’s Food LLC.

**A PARTY SHALL NOT ASSIGN AS ERROR ON APPEAL THE COURT'S ADOPTION OF ANY FACTUAL FINDING OR LEGAL CONCLUSION IN THE FOREGOING MAGISTRATE'S DECISION, WHETHER OR NOT SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED AS A FINDING OF FACT OR CONCLUSION OF LAW UNDER CIV. R. 53(D)(3)(a)(ii), UNLESS THE PARTY TIMELY AND SPECIFICALLY OBJECTS TO THAT FACTUAL FINDING OR LEGAL CONCLUSION AS REQUIRED BY CIV. R. 53(D)(3)(b).**

Copies electronically transmitted to all parties and counsel of record.

**ORDER TO THE FRANKLIN COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS:** Please serve this Magistrate's Decision on the following individuals by ordinary U.S. mail:

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Franklin County Court of Common Pleas

**Date:** 11-22-2022  
**Case Title:** HB3 LLC -VS- FOXS FOOD LLC ET AL  
**Case Number:** 22CV007119  
**Type:** MAGISTRATE DECISION

So Ordered

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pamela Broer Browning". The signature is written over a circular blue ink seal. The seal contains the text "COMMON PLEAS COURT" at the top, "FRANKLIN COUNTY OHIO" in the middle, and "ALL THINGS ARE" at the bottom. The seal also features a central emblem with a sun and a landscape.

/s/ Magistrate Pamela Broer Browning