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7	UNITED STATI	ES DISTRICT COURT
8	NORTHERN DIST	TRICT OF CALIFORNIA
9		
10	JUN VIRGINIA SUN-DAMPIER, individually and on behalf of all others	CASE NO.
11	similarly situated,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:
12	Plaintiff,	1. Violation of the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act
13	v.	2. Violation of the California False Advertising Law
14	HILL'S PET NUTRITION, INC., a	3. Breach of Express Warranty
15 16	Delaware corporation, and DOES 1-10 , inclusive,	4. Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability
	Defendants.	5. Negligent Misrepresentation
17		6. Negligence
18 19		7. Violation of the California Unfair Competition Law; and
20		8. Unjust Enrichment
21		JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
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Plaintiff Jun Virginia Sun-Dampier ("Plaintiff") alleges the following against Defendants HILL'S PET NUTRITION, INC. ("Defendant") and DOES 1-10, inclusive, as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. Plaintiff brings this Class Action on behalf of herself and all persons in California who purchased Hill's Prescription Diet and Hill's Science Diet brand dog food with dangerously elevated levels of vitamin D (hereinafter the "Products"). Defendant has publicly admitted that "select canned food products" under these brand names contained elevated levels of vitamin D, and that "the affected canned dog foods were distributed through retail pet stores and veterinary clinics nationwide."
- 2. Ingesting excessive amounts of vitamin D can be dangerous and even lethal for dogs. Defendant recognized this fact its recall of select Products, stating that "elevated levels of vitamin D" can cause symptoms such as "vomiting, loss of appetite, increased thirst, increased urination, excessive drooling, and weight loss," and can lead to "serious health issues in dogs including renal dysfunction and failure and death."
- 3. Numerous customers have reported that soon after eating the Products their otherwise healthy dogs became sick and/or died. Plaintiff is one such customer: shortly after her dog Garfield ate certain Products, he became seriously ill—exhibiting symptoms consistent with ingesting elevated levels of vitamin D—and unexpectedly died.
- 4. Not only has Defendant sold the toxic Products, Defendant unreasonably delayed issuing a recall despite the fact that it both knew and should have known that the Products contained toxic levels of vitamin D long before it issued the recall.
- 5. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of herself and all other similarly situated consumers seeking monetary relief and an order forcing Defendant to provide appropriate injunctive relief by identifying all Products that potentially have elevated levels of vitamin D through comprehensive testing, ensuring that all potentially affected Products are identified on Defendant's website, and removing all of the potentially affected Products from the stream of commerce.

PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff is and at all material times was a citizen and resident of Alameda County, California. Plaintiff purchased what she believes to be the Products at issue at PetSmart in Fremont, California.
- 7. Defendant is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 400 SW 8th Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Defendant manufactures, markets, advertises, labels, distributes, and sells pet food under the brand names Hill's Prescription Diet and Hill's Science Diet, among others, throughout the United States, including in this District. Defendant is a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive Company.
- 8. DOES 1 through 10 inclusive are now and/or at all times mentioned in this Complaint were licensed to do business and/or actually doing business in the State of California. Plaintiff does not know the true names or capacities, whether individual, partner, or corporate, of DOES 1 through 10, inclusive and for that reason, DOES 1 through 10 are sued under such fictitious names. Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to allege such names and capacities as soon as they are ascertained.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 9. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because at least one member of the putative Class is a citizen of a State other than that of the Defendant, there are more than 100 Class members, and the damages suffered and sought to be recovered herein total, in the aggregate, in excess of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interests and costs.
- 10. Personal jurisdiction is proper as Defendant has purposefully availed itself of the privilege of conducting business activities within this District.
- 11. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant, at all material times, has had continuous and systematic contacts in this District by actively doing business and perpetuating the deceptive business practices that are the subject of this lawsuit in this District. In addition, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.

Common Factual Background

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12. Defendant has created a niche in the pet food market by marketing its pet food, including the Products, as "driven by science." It accomplishes this through its product names such as "Science Diet" and "Prescription Diet," as well as making representations such as: "our decades of science and research guide us in making food with the precise blend of taste and nutrition your pet needs — so they can live their best life," "Every transformation starts with science," "Groundbreaking nutrition that can transform the lives of pets and comfort the pet parents and vets who care for them," and "A perfect balance of natural* ingredients to enhance the lives of your pet and your family." Defendant then charges a premium for this purportedly higher-quality, specialized food.

FACTS

- 13. On its Product labels, Defendant emphasizes this purportedly scientific focus of its food, representing that its Prescription Diet Products are "Veterinary Exclusive" and that it contains "Clinical Nutrition." It represents that its Science Diet Products are "Veterinarian Recommended."
- 14. On Defendant's website, under the "Product Details" section for the Products, Defendant represents that the Products contain "Clinically proven nutrition that can transform your pet's life" and "High quality protein and thoughtfully sourced ingredients."
 - 15. Defendant also strongly emphasizes the safety of its pet food, by, *inter alia*:
 - a. Touting "Safety standards you can trust. Our quality and safety standards are so rigorous, they're modeled after human food manufacturers — so your pet gets a food made with their best interest in mind."
 - b. Representing that it has a "proven commitment to quality and safety."
 - c. Claims that it "only accept[s] ingredients from suppliers whose facilities meet stringent quality standards and who are approved by Hill's."
 - d. Claims that it examines each ingredient "to ensure its safety."
 - e. Represents that it "conduct[s] annual quality systems audits for all manufacturing facilities to ensure [they] meet the high standards your pet

- deserves" and "final safety checks daily on every Hill's pet food product to help ensure the safety of your pet's food."
- f. Represents that "all finished products are physically inspected and tested for key nutrients prior to release to help ensure your pet gets a consistent product bag to bag."
- 16. The Product labels also state variations of the following statement: "Animal feeding tests using AAFCO procedures substantiate that [the Product] provides complete and balanced nutrition for maintenance of adult dogs."
- 17. Based on Defendant's various affirmations of fact and purportedly "clinically proven" effectiveness, consumers across the country pay a premium for the Products, believing they are tailored to the specific needs of their dogs and safe for pet consumption.
- 18. Additionally, based on Defendant's representations and affirmations of fact set forth above, veterinarians prescribe Hill's Prescription Diet Products to dog owners who need specialty food.
- 19. However, the Products were not safe, as they had dangerously elevated levels of vitamin D that have proven to be toxic and even lethal.
- 20. Excessive vitamin D poses substantial and unreasonable risks to dogs. As set forth above, Defendant itself recognized in recalling a subset of its Products, "elevated levels of vitamin D" can cause symptoms such as "vomiting, loss of appetite, increased thirst, increased urination, excessive drooling, and weight loss," and can lead to "serious health issues in dogs including renal dysfunction and failure and death.¹
- 21. As early as February 2018, dog owners complained to Defendant that the Products were causing their pets to develop symptoms consistent with vitamin D poisoning.² Moreover, in the past month, consumers have made at least hundreds of online complaints in various forums,

^{26 1} https://www.hillspet.com/productlist (last visited February 13, 2019)

² https://www.nbcchicago.com/news/national-international/Pet-Owners-Say-Their-Dogs-Are-Sick-Dying-After-Eating-Recalled-Hills-Pet-Nutrition-Dog-Food-05379451.html?_osource=SocialFlowFB_CHBrand&fbclid=IwAR1YE1ZUss2ZVHkMlzlwfqLHC9a-saet-TckbfEDEghbUj3mckLYzN (last visited February 13, 2019)

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including on Defendant's public Facebook page, about their dogs becoming ill and/or dying after eating the Products. The complaints state that the dogs show consistent symptoms, including vomiting, loss of appetite, increased thirst, increased urination, weight loss, and renal dysfunction. On information and belief, these illnesses and deaths were caused by excessive levels of vitamin D in the Products.

- 22. On December 3, 2018, the FDA issued a press release warning pet owners about potentially toxic levels of vitamin D in several brands of pet food, and noting that it was working with a common contract manufacturer of pet food to provide a comprehensive list of affected brands.³ Yet despite this warning, Defendant did not issue a recall, and continued to manufacture and sell the Products with toxic levels of vitamin D for months afterward.
- 23. Further, as set forth above, Defendant also claims to have rigorous inspection and quality assurance protocols in place, processes that did or should have alerted it to the toxic levels of vitamin D in its raw materials.
- 24. Additionally, not only does Defendant claim to subject its suppliers, raw materials and finished products to extensive and repeated quality testing and inspections, but vitamin D toxicity was a known risk much earlier than January 31, 2019, when Defendant first announced its recall. Indeed, as the December 3, 2018 FDA notice indicated, several other brands of dog food were recalled due to toxic levels of vitamin D found in those products, and dogs eating Defendant's Products reportedly became ill and died of vitamin D toxicity well before that.
- 25. Despite laws governing pet foods and providing government oversight, the FDA notes that "[p]et food manufacturers are responsible for taking appropriate steps to ensure that the food they produce is safe for consumption and properly labeled" including "verify[ing] the identity and safety of the ingredients they receive from suppliers."⁴
- 26. Although Defendant issued a voluntary recall on January 31, 2019, in which it represented that it "confirmed to be the only affected products in this voluntary canned dog food

³ https://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/NewsEvents/ucm627485.htm (last accessed February 13, 2019)

⁴ https://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth/ProductSafetyInformation/ucm544348 (last visited February 13, 2019)

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recall[]," it has already expanded the list of the purportedly limited Products.⁵ Additionally, there are complaints online from customers whose pets are experiencing symptoms of vitamin D toxicity despite eating Products other than the limited Products identified by Defendant. Therefore, upon information and belief, Defendant's list of affected Products is incomplete.

27. Many consumers have incurred substantial expenses as a result of purchasing the Products, including the cost of the Products, veterinary bills, and, as with Plaintiff, costs associated with cremation and burial of their dogs.

Plaintiff's Experience

28. Plaintiff owned a Pekingese dog named Garfield, pictured below:



- 29. Because Garfield had Bloat, Plaintiff's veterinarian recommended Hill's Prescription Diet dog food to help Garfield with his condition. Plaintiff decided to feed Garfield the Products after discussing the quality of the Prescription Diet food with the veterinarian and reviewing the information reflected on the Product labeling.
- 30. Garfield's Bloat was not severe, and had been eating specialty food, including Hill's Prescription Diet, for years without any issues prior to 2018.
- 31. On September 25, 2018, Plaintiff purchased \$61.02 worth of Hill's Prescription Diet i/d Digestive Care Dog Food Chicken & Vegetable Stew, and fed it to Garfield.
- 32. On December 4, 2018, Plaintiff purchased \$75.36 worth of Hill's Prescription Diet i/d Digestive Care Dog Food Low Fat Chicken & Vegetable Stew, and thereafter fed it to

⁵ http://www.dvm360.com/hill-s-recall-expanded-pet-owners-demand-answers (last visited February 13, 2019).

Garfield.

- 33. A few days prior to December 23, 2018, there was a drastic and unexpected change in Garfield's health. He became increasingly ill, experiencing a loss of appetite, lethargy, and vomiting, with no explanation therefore.
- 34. On December 23, 2018, Plaintiff woke up to find that Garfield had unexpectedly passed away during the night despite being only 12 years old. Plaintiff took Garfield to the vet and had him cremated, incurring over \$230 in bills. Plaintiff was utterly devastated by the loss of Garfield.
- 35. Plaintiff reached out to Defendant's customer service department in early January, 2019, before the recall, and asked Defendant to test her Products because she believed that the Products were the cause of Garfield's death even though she did not know of the excessive vitamin D issue at the time. She was told that every batch of the Products were tested before distribution and that there was nothing that they could do.
- 36. After the recall, she again asked Defendant to test her Products, but she was told that Defendant's "evaluation" of the Products for elevated vitamin D levels was over.
- 37. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Products had she known that they contained elevated levels of vitamin D, or that Defendant did not adequately test or inspect the Products before selling them.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

38. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit, both individually and on behalf of similarly situated purchasers of the Products, pursuant to Rule 23. The proposed Class is defined as follows:

All persons in California who purchased Hill's Prescription Diet and Hill's Science Diet brand dog food with elevated levels of vitamin D at any time beginning 4 years preceding the filing of this Complaint and continuing to the present.

Specifically excluded from this Class is Defendant; the officers, directors, or employees of Defendant; any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; and any affiliate, legal representative, heir, or assign of Defendant. Also excluded are any federal, state, or local governmental entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action and the members of his or her immediate family and judicial staff, and any juror assigned to this action.

- 39. Plaintiff and Class members seek relief under Rule 23(a) and (b)(2). The injunctive relief is a significant reason for bringing this case and separately justifies the prosecution of this litigation. Plaintiff and Class members also seek relief under Rule 23(b)(3) and/or (c)(4).
- 40. **Numerosity:** The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and not practicable. The total membership of the Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however, it is estimated that there are more than one thousand (1,000) individuals in the Class based on Defendant's reported revenue of \$2.2. billion dollars and the hundreds of complaints posted on Facebook and other websites. The identity of such membership is readily ascertainable via inspection of Defendant's books and records or other approved methods. Similarly, Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, email, internet postings, and/or publication.
- 41. **Common Questions of Law or Fact:** There are common questions of law and fact as to Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons, which predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members, including, without limitation:
 - a. Whether Defendant owed a duty of care to Plaintiff and the Class;
 - b. Whether Defendant breached that duty of care to Plaintiff and the Class;
 - c. Whether Defendant knew or should have known that the Products contained a dangerously elevated amount of vitamin D;
 - d. whether Defendant misrepresented or omitted material facts in connection with the promotion, marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and sale of the Products;
 - e. whether Defendant wrongfully represented and continues to represent that the Products are healthy, of superior quality, nutritious, and safe for consumption;
 - f. whether Defendant wrongfully represented and continues to represent that the Products are subject to rigorous testing and inspection;
 - g. whether Defendant's conduct is unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to consumers;

- h. whether Defendant knowingly advertised goods with intent not to sell them as advertised;
- i. whether Defendant's practices are likely to deceive reasonable consumers;
- j. whether Defendant knowingly made false or misleading statements of fact concerning reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions;
- k. whether Defendant knowingly represented that a transaction confers or involves rights, remedies, or obligations which it does not have or involve;
- whether Defendant's acts and practices in connection with the promotion, marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, distribution, and sale of the Products violated the laws alleged herein;
- m. whether Defendant breached its express warranties;
- n. whether Defendant breached its implied warranties;
- o. whether Defendant made negligent misrepresentations and/or omissions;
- p. whether Plaintiff and members of the Class have sustained monetary loss and the proper measure of that loss;
- q. whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to injunctive and other equitable relief; and
- r. whether Defendant was unjustly enriched by their conduct.
- 42. **Predominance of Common Questions:** Common questions of law and fact predominate over questions that affect only individual members of the Class. The common questions of law set forth above are numerous and substantial and stem from Defendant's practices applicable to each individual Class member. As such, these common questions predominate over individual questions concerning each individual Class member's showing as to his or her eligibility for recovery or as to the amount of his or her damages.
- 43. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class because, among other things, Plaintiff and all Class members were comparably injured through Defendant's misconduct described above. As alleged herein, Plaintiff, like the members of the Class, purchased Products after exposure to the same material misrepresentations and/or

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omissions appearing in Defendant's marketing and advertising campaign, and Plaintiff's dog at the Products and became ill. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of herself and all absent Class members. Further, there are no defenses available to Defendant that are unique to Plaintiff.

- 44. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff is an adequate class representative because she is fully prepared to take all necessary steps to represent fairly and adequately the interests of the members of the Class, and because her interests do not conflict with the interests of other Class members she seeks to represent. Moreover, Plaintiff's attorneys are ready, willing and able to fully and adequately represent Plaintiff and the members of the Class. Plaintiff's attorneys are experienced in complex class action litigation, and they will prosecute this action vigorously. The Class' interests will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and her counsel, who are experienced class action lawyers.
- 45. **Superiority:** The nature of this action and the format of laws available to Plaintiff and members of the Class make the class action format a particularly efficient and appropriate procedure to redress the violations alleged herein. If each Class member were required to file an individual lawsuit, Defendant would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage since it would be able to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual plaintiff with its vastly superior financial and legal resources. Moreover, the prosecution of separate actions by the individual Class members, even if possible, would create a substantial risk of inconsistent or varying verdicts or adjudications with respect to the individual Class members against Defendant; and which would establish potentially incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant; and/or legal determinations with respect to individual Class members which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interest of the other Class members not parties to adjudications or which would substantially impair or impede the ability of the Class members to protect their interests. Further, the claims of the individual members of the Classes are not sufficiently large to warrant vigorous individual prosecution considering all of the concomitant costs and expenses attending thereto.

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1	46.	As such, the proposed Class defined herein is maintainable as classes under Fed.
2	R. Civ. P. 23(a	a), (b)(1), (b)(2), and/or (b)(3), and (c)(4).
3		<u>COUNT I</u>
4		Violation of the California Consumers Legal Remedy Act
5		[Cal. Civil Code §§ 1750, et seq.]
6	47.	Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
7	forth herein.	
8	48.	Plaintiff and members of the Class have standing to pursue a cause of action for
9	violation of the	e Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA") because they have suffered an injury-
10	in-fact and los	t money as a result of Defendant's actions as set forth herein.
11	49.	Plaintiff and the members of the Class are "consumers" as that term is defined by
12	Cal. Civil Cod	le § 1761(d).
13	50.	The Products marketed and sold by Defendant are "Goods" as that term is defined
14	by Cal. Civil C	Code § 1761(a).
15	51.	Defendant is a "person" as that term is defined by Cal. Civil Code § 1761(c).
16	52.	The transactions described herein are "transactions" as that term is defined by
17	Cal. Civil Cod	le § 1761(e).
18	53.	Defendant's policies, acts, and practices described above were intended to induce
19	consumers to 1	purchase the Products.
20	54.	Defendant made uniform material misrepresentations and omissions regarding the
21	nature of the	Products that it knew, or should have known, were deceptive and likely to cause
22	consumers to 1	purchase the Products in reliance upon said representations.
23	55.	Defendant violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(5) by negligently,
24	recklessly, and	d/or intentionally representing the Products are nutritious, of superior quality,
25	healthy, and sa	afe for consumption and by failing to make any mention of the dangerous levels of
26	vitamin D in	the Products or Defendant's lack of quality control in testing and inspecting the
27	Products.	
28	56.	Defendant violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(7), by negligently,
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recklessly, and/or intentionally representing that the Products healthy, safe for consumption, and
that they were subject to rigorous testing and inspection;

- 57. Defendant violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(9) by negligently, recklessly, and/or intentionally advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised.
- 58. Defendant violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(16) by representing that the Products have been supplied in accordance with previous representations when they have not.
- 59. Defendant's actions described above were done with conscious disregard of the rights of Plaintiff and members of the Class.
- 60. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately damaged by Defendant's actions described herein.
- 61. Pursuant to § 1780(a), Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief in the form of an order enjoining the wrongful acts and practices of Defendant. Plaintiff will be irreparably harmed if such an order is not granted.
- 62. Additionally, on February 14, 2019, Plaintiff mailed Defendant notice of its violations of Cal. Civil Code § 1770 in accordance with Cal. Civil Code § 1782. If Defendant fails to make the demanded corrections within thirty (30) days of receipt of Plaintiff's notice, Plaintiff will seek leave to amend the Complaint to claim damages under the CLRA.
- 63. Plaintiff seeks the recovery of court costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Cal. Civil Code § 1780(e).

COUNT II

False and Misleading Advertising

[Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, et seq.]

- 64. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 65. California's False Advertising Law ("FAL"), Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, states that "[i]t is unlawful for any ... corporation ... to induce the public to enter into any obligation relating thereto, to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated ... any statement ... which is untrue or misleading and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care

- d. Defendant's "quality and safety standards are so rigorous, they're modeled after human food manufacturers";
- e. Defendant has a proven commitment to quality and safety;
- f. Defendant "only accept[s] ingredients from suppliers whose facilities meet stringent quality standards and who are approved by Hill's."
- g. Defendant examines each ingredient "to ensure its safety."
- h. Defendant "conduct[s] annual quality systems audits for all manufacturing facilities to ensure [they] meet the high standards your pet deserves" and "final safety checks daily on every Hill's pet food product to help ensure the safety of your pet's food"; and
- i. "All finished products are physically inspected and tested for key nutrients prior to release to help ensure your pet gets a consistent product bag to bag"
- 74. Defendant made these express warranties regarding the Products' quality, ingredients, and fitness for consumption in writing through their website, advertisements, and marketing materials and on the Products' packaging and labels. These express warranties became part of the basis of the bargain Plaintiff and the Class entered into upon purchasing the Products.
- 75. Defendant made these warranties and representations in connection with the sale of Products to Plaintiff and the Class. Plaintiff and the Class relied on Defendant's warranties and representations regarding the Products in deciding whether to purchase the Products.
- 76. The Products do not conform to Defendant's advertisements, warranties, and representations in that they were safe for consumption, were not subjected to rigorous quality and safety tests and inspections, and contain dangerously elevated levels of vitamin D.
- 77. Defendant had actual or constructive notice of this breach, as it was aware that it did not adequately subject the Products to rigorous quality and safety tests and inspections or ensure that stringent standards were met. Further, Defendant had actual notice of its breach, as it responded to many posts on its Facebook page from customers whose dogs got sick or died after consuming the Products. Additionally, Defendant implemented a voluntary recall of certain of the Products on or about January 31, 2019, acknowledging that the Products contained elevated levels

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of vitamin D.

- 78. There is privity between Plaintiff and the Class and Defendant because as set forth above, Defendant expressly warranted to Plaintiff and the Class directly that the Products were healthy, of superior quality, nutritious, and safe for consumption, and subject to rigorous quality and safety testing and inspections.
- 79. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered actual damages in that they have purchased Products that are worthless and that they would not have purchased the Products at all had they known of the presence of dangerously elevated levels vitamin D and that Defendant did not subject the Products to rigorous quality and safety tests or inspections.
- 80. Plaintiff and the Class seek actual damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, attorneys' fees, costs, and any other just and proper relief available thereunder for Defendant's breach of its express warranties.

COUNT IV

Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability

- 81. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 82. Defendant is a merchant engaging in the sale of goods to Plaintiff and the Class members.
 - 83. Defendant sold goods to Plaintiff and Class members.
 - 84. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant manufactured and supplied the Products.
- 85. At all relevant times, Defendant impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and Class members that the Products were of merchantable quality, fit for their ordinary use (consumption by dogs), and conformed to the promises and affirmations of fact made on Defendant's website and the Products' containers and labels.
- 86. Plaintiff and the Class members relied on Defendant's promises and affirmations of fact when they purchased the Products.
 - 87. Defendant breached its implied warranties, as the Products were not fit for their

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ordinary use, and did not conform to Defendant's affirmations of fact and promises as they contained dangerously elevated levels of vitamin D and were not subjected to rigorous quality and safety tests and inspections.

- 88. Defendant had actual or constructive notice of this breach as it was aware that it did not adequately subject the Products to rigorous quality and safety tests or inspections. Further, Defendant had actual notice of its breach, as it responded to many posts on its Facebook page from customers whose dogs got sick or died after consuming the Products. Additionally, Defendant implemented a voluntary recall of certain of the Products, acknowledging that the Products contained elevated levels of vitamin D.
- 89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff and the Class members have suffered actual damages in that they have purchased worthless Products that they would not have purchased at all had they known of the presence of dangerously elevated levels of vitamin D and were not subjected to rigorous quality and safety tests and inspections or otherwise not warranted as represented.
- 90. Plaintiff and the Class members seek actual damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, attorneys' fees, costs, and any other just and proper relief available thereunder for Defendant's breach of its implied warranties, as set forth above.

COUNT V

Negligent Misrepresentation

- 91. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 92. Defendant had a duty to Plaintiff and the Class members to exercise reasonable and ordinary care in the marketing, distribution, and sale of the Products.
- 93. Plaintiff reasonably placed their trust and reliance in Defendant's representations that the Products are healthy, safe, high quality, subject to rigorous testing and inspection, and not adulterated with dangerous levels of vitamin D.
- 94. Defendant breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class members by formulating, testing, manufacturing, advertising, marketing, distributing, and selling the Products to Plaintiff

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and the Class members that do not have the qualities, characteristics, and suitability for consumption that Defendant represented.

- 95. Defendant also breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class members by failing to promptly identify and recall all affected Products.
- 96. Defendant knew or should have known that the Products' ingredients, qualities, and characteristics of the Products were not as advertised or suitable for their intended use consumption by dogs—and was otherwise not as warranted and represented by Defendant, as, for example, it did not rigorously test or inspect the Products to ensure the Products' quality and safety.
- 97. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff and the Class members have suffered actual damages in that they have purchased Products that are worthless and that they would not have purchased the Products at all had they known of the presence of dangerously elevated levels vitamin D and that Defendant did not subject the Products to rigorous quality and safety tests or inspections.

COUNT VI

Negligence

- 98. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 99. Defendant had a duty to Plaintiff and the Class members to exercise reasonable and ordinary care in the formulation, testing, manufacture, inspection, marketing, distribution, and sale of the Products.
- 100. Defendant breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class members by failing to implement adequate quality control and/or testing and inspection of the Products.
- 101. Defendant also breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class members and by failing to identify all affected Products or to promptly remove all of the affected Products from the marketplace or to take other appropriate remedial action.
- Defendant knew, or should have known that its Products presented an unreasonable and unacceptable risk of injury or death to pets and would result in foreseeable and

avoidable damage.

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members have suffered actual damages.

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COUNT VII

As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff and the Class

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Violation of the California Unfair Competition Law

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[Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.]

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104. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

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105. Plaintiff and the Class members have standing to pursue a cause of action against Defendant for unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business acts or practices because they have suffered an injury in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's actions and/or omissions as set forth herein.

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106. Defendant's conduct is unlawful under Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 because it is in violation of the CLRA, FAL, Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

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107. Defendant's conduct described herein is unfair under Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 because it is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to consumers, and any utility of such practices is outweighed by the harm caused to consumers, including to Plaintiff, the Class, and the public.

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108. Defendant's conduct is also unfair because it violates California's public policy, has caused substantial consumer injury, is not outweighed by benefits to consumers or competition, and is not one consumers can reasonably avoid.

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109. Defendant knew or should have known that its advertising campaign was false,

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deceptive, and misleading.

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110. The misrepresentations and omissions by Defendant of the material facts detailed above constitute a fraudulent business practice within the meaning of Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

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111. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate business interests.

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112. Reasonable consumers had no way of knowing that Defendant was engaged in

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false, deceptive, and misleading advertising, and therefore could not have reasonably avoided the injuries that they suffered.

- 113. Defendant's wrongful conduct is ongoing and part of a pattern or generalized course of conduct repeated on thousands of occasions daily.
- 114. Pursuant to Cal. Business & Professions Code § 17203, Plaintiff seeks an injunction on behalf of the general public to: (a) identify all Products that potentially have elevated levels of vitamin D through comprehensive testing; (b) ensure that all potentially affected Products are identified on Defendant's website; and (c) remove all of the potentially affected Products from the stream of commerce.
- 115. Plaintiff also seeks an order requiring Defendant to make full restitution of its ill-gotten gains wrongfully obtained from Class members as permitted by Cal. Business & Professions Code § 17203.
 - 116. Plaintiff seeks attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5.

COUNT VIII

Unjust Enrichment

- 117. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 118. Plaintiff and the Class members conferred an economic benefit upon Defendant by purchasing the Products.
- 119. Defendant had an appreciation or knowledge of the benefit conferred by Plaintiff and the Class members.
- 120. Plaintiff and Class members would not have purchased the Products had they known that the Products contained elevated levels of vitamin D and/or were not adequately tested and inspected.
- 121. Defendant accepted and retained the economic benefit conferred by Plaintiff and Class members under circumstances as to make it inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefit without payment of its value.
 - 122. Plaintiff and the Class members request restitution for their purchases.

1		PR	AYER FOR RELIEF						
2	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment and relief against Defendant as follows:								
3	A.	For and order certifying the Class defined herein under Rule 23 of the Feder Rules of Civil Procedure and appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative and heattorneys as Class Counsel;							
5	B. For a declaration that Defendant's conduct violates the statutes reference								
6	C. For an order requiring Defendant:								
7 8		To identify all Pro through comprehen	ducts that potentially have elevated levels of vitamin I sive testing;						
9 10		2. To ensure that all pand	otentially affected Products are identified on its website						
11	3. To ensure that all potentially affected Products are removed from the strea of commerce;								
12 13	D. For an order an order awarding Plaintiff and Class members their actual damage								
14 15	E.		awarding Plaintiff and the Class members restitution ny other equitable relief;						
16	F.	For an order an order judgement interest allow	awarding Plaintiff and the Class members pre- and postwed under the law;						
17 18	G.		awarding Plaintiff and the Class members reasonables allowed under the law; and						
19	Н.	For such other and furth	ner relief as may be just and proper.						
20 21	DATED: Fe	bruary 14, 2019	MARLIN & SALTZMAN, LLP						
22			Dev. /-/ Adam M. Tambara II:						
23			By: <u>/s/ Adam M. Tamburelli</u> Stanley D. Saltzman, Esq. Adam M. Tamburelli, Esq.						
24			Attorneys for Plaintiff and putative Class						
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			-21-						

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1			JURY DEMAND							
2	Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action so triable.									
3										
4	DATED:	February 14, 2019	MARLIN & SALTZMAN, LLP							
5			By:/s/ Adam M. Tamburelli Stanley D. Saltzman, Esq.							
6			Adam M. Tamburelli							
7			Attorneys for Plaintiff and putative Class							
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			-22- Class Action Complaint							

Declaration of Jun Virginia Sun-Dampier Re: Proper Venue Under CLRA

ed 02/14/19 Page 1 of 2 Case 3:19-cv-00819-EDL

The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
JUN VIRGINIA SUN-DAMPIER, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Stanley D. Saltzman (SBN 90058); Adam M. Tamburelli (SBN 301902); MARLIN & SALTZMAN, LLP, 29800 Agoura Road, Sute 210, Agoura Hills, CA 91301

DEFENDANTSHILL'S PET NUTRITION, INC., a Delaware corporation, and DOES 1-10, inclusive

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

I.	BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)	III.	CITIZENSHIP OF P. (For Diversity Cases Only)	HIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff ases Only)				
				PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
1	U.S. Government Plaintiff 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)		Citizen of This State	x 1	1	Incorporated <i>or</i> Principal Place of Business In This State	4	4
2	U.S. Government Defendant X 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)		Citizen of Another State	2	2	Incorporated <i>and</i> Principal Place of Business In Another State	5	× 5
	(macute Cutzensup of Laries in Hem III)		Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3	3	Foreign Nation	6	6

NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) IV. CONTRACT **TORTS** FORFEITURE/PENALTY BANKRUPTCY OTHER STATUTES 110 Insurance 625 Drug Related Seizure of 422 Appeal 28 USC § 158 375 False Claims Act PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL INJURY Property 21 USC § 881 120 Marine 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 310 Airplane 365 Personal Injury - Product 690 Other § 3729(a)) 130 Miller Act Liability 315 Airplane Product Liability LABOR 400 State Reapportionment PROPERTY RIGHTS 367 Health Care 140 Negotiable Instrument 320 Assault, Libel & Slander Pharmaceutical Personal 410 Antitrust 150 Recovery of 330 Federal Employers' 710 Fair Labor Standards Act 820 Copyrights Injury Product Liability 430 Banks and Banking Overpayment Of Liability 720 Labor/Management 830 Patent 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Veteran's Benefits 450 Commerce 340 Marine Relations 835 Patent-Abbreviated New Product Liability 151 Medicare Act 460 Deportation 345 Marine Product Liability 740 Railway Labor Act Drug Application PERSONAL PROPERTY 152 Recovery of Defaulted 470 Racketeer Influenced & 350 Motor Vehicle 751 Family and Medical 840 Trademark Student Loans (Excludes × 370 Other Fraud Corrupt Organizations 355 Motor Vehicle Product Leave Act SOCIAL SECURITY 371 Truth in Lending 480 Consumer Credit 790 Other Labor Litigation Liability 153 Recovery of 861 HIA (1395ff) 380 Other Personal Property 490 Cable/Sat TV 791 Employee Retirement 360 Other Personal Injury Overpayment Damage 862 Black Lung (923) Income Security Act 850 Securities/Commodities/ 362 Personal Injury - Medical of Veteran's Benefits 385 Property Damage Product Exchange 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) Malpractice IMMIGRATION 160 Stockholders' Suits Liability 864 SSID Title XVI 890 Other Statutory Actions 190 Other Contract 462 Naturalization CIVIL RIGHTS PRISONER PETITIONS 865 RSI (405(g)) 891 Agricultural Acts Application 195 Contract Product Liability 893 Environmental Matters 440 Other Civil Rights HABEAS CORPUS FEDERAL TAX SUITS 465 Other Immigration 196 Franchise 895 Freedom of Information 441 Voting 463 Alien Detainee Actions 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or REAL PROPERTY Act 442 Employment 510 Motions to Vacate Defendant) 896 Arbitration 210 Land Condemnation 443 Housing/ Sentence 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 899 Administrative Procedure Accommodations 530 General 220 Foreclosure \$ 7609 Act/Review or Appeal of 445 Amer, w/Disabilities-535 Death Penalty 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment Agency Decision **Employment** 240 Torts to Land OTHER 950 Constitutionality of State 446 Amer. w/Disabilities-Other 245 Tort Product Liability 540 Mandamus & Other Statutes 448 Education 290 All Other Real Property 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition 560 Civil Detainee-Conditions of Confinement

V.	ORIGIN (Plat Original Proceeding		Remanded from 4 Appellate Court	Reinstated or 5 Reopened	Transferred from Another District (spe	6 Multidistrict Litigation–Tra	8 Multidistrict ansfer Litigation–Direct File
VI.	CAUSE OF ACTION	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under v 28 U.S.C. Secs 1332(d), 1391	which you are filing (D	o not cite jurisdictional	statutes unless diversi	ity):	
	ACTION	Brief description of cause:					
		Violation of CA Consumer Legal Remedies A	Act, False Advertising Law, Unfa	ir Competition Law; breach o	f express warranty, implied	warranty of merchantability; negl	igence; negligent misrep; unjust enrichment
VII	. REOUESTE	D IN CHECK IF THIS IS A	CLASS ACTION	DEMAND \$		CHECK YES only if de	manded in complaint:

COMPLAINT: VIII. RELATED CASE(S), JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER **IF ANY** (See instructions):

DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P.

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) × SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND SAN JOSE **EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE**

JURY DEMAND:

× Yes

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- **I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)."
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 - (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 - (3) <u>Federal question</u>. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 - (4) <u>Diversity of citizenship.</u> This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)**
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 - (1) <u>Original Proceedings</u>. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) <u>Transferred from Another District</u>. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
 - <u>Please note that there is no Origin Code 7</u>. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
 - <u>Demand</u>. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 - Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment. If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: "the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated."
- Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.