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17

18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
19 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

20
21 COLLEEN GALLAGHER and ILANA
FARAR, on behalf of themselves and
22 all others similarly situated,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 BAYER AG, BAYER CORPORATION,
and BAYER HEALTHCARE LLC,

26 Defendants.
27
28

CASE NO. 14-cv-04601

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

- 1. Violation of State Consumer Protection Statutes
- 2. Unjust Enrichment
- 3. False Advertising (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code. §§ 17500 *et seq.*)

Demand for Jury Trial

1 Plaintiffs Colleen Gallagher and Ilana Farar (“Plaintiffs”), individually and on
 2 behalf of all others similarly situated, bring this action against Bayer AG, Bayer
 3 Corporation, and Bayer HealthCare, LLC (collectively, “Bayer” or “Defendants”),
 4 demanding a trial by jury, and allege as follows:

5 NATURE OF THE CASE

6 1. This is a proposed national class action seeking redress for Bayer’s
 7 deceptive practices¹ in misrepresenting the health benefits of varieties of its One A Day
 8 multivitamins² in violation of various state consumer protection laws.

9 2. Consumers are increasingly health-conscious. In an effort to improve their
 10 health, many consumers take dietary supplements such as multivitamins. Some
 11 consumers believe they can prevent or treat specific illnesses and disease by taking
 12 supplements.

13 3. State and federal dietary guidelines and nutrition science experts all agree
 14 that (a) nutrient needs should be met primarily by consuming foods,³ (b) most

15 ¹ The terms “deceptive,” “deceptively,” and “deception” encompass other descriptive
 16 terms, including various forms of the words: mislead, misrepresent, untrue, unfair, false,
 17 disparage, and unlawful. All of these terms are referenced in California’s Civil Code
 and California’s Health and Safety Code.

18 ² Including without limitation Bayer One A Day Women’s Formula, One A Day Men’s
 19 Health Formula, Women’s One A Day 50+ Healthy Advantage, Men’s One A Day 50+
 20 Healthy Advantage, Men’s One A Day Pro Edge Multivitamin, Women’s One A Day Pro
 21 Edge, Women’s One A Day Active Metabolism, Women’s One A Day Menopause
 22 Formula, Women’s One A Day Active Mind & Body, Women’s One A Day Plus Healthy
 Skin Support, One A Day Women’s Petites, One A Day Teen Advantage for Her, One A
 Day Teen Advantage for Him, One A Day Essential, One A Day Energy, One A Day
 Women’s VitaCraves Gummies, One A Day Men’s VitaCraves Gummies, One A Day
 VitaCraves Gummies Plus Immunity Support, One A Day VitaCraves Gummies
 Regular, and One A Day VitaCraves Sour Gummies.

23 ³ *E.g.*, CALIFORNIA FOOD GUIDE, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND
 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (2008) *available at*
 24 <http://www.cafoodguide.ca.gov> (“Pills, powders, or supplements cannot replicate the
 25 combined effects of the vitamins, minerals, fiber, and phytochemicals found in fruit and
 26 vegetables . . .”); U.S. DEP’T OF AGRICULTURE, U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS,
 27 DIETARY GUIDELINES FOR AMERICANS 2010 at ix, 5, *available at* www.dietaryguidelines.gov.
 Nat’l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health Professional Factsheet:
 28 Vitamin C (“Fruits and vegetables are the best sources of vitamin C.”); Manuela Blasa, *et al.*, *Fruit and Vegetable Antioxidants in Health*, in *Bioactive Foods Promoting Health: Fruits and Vegetables* 37, 37-58 (Ronald Ross & Victor R. Preedy eds., 2010) (“The synergy among phytochemicals is one of the reasons that nutritional guidelines insist on varying the foods in one’s diet, particularly fruits and vegetables.”).

1 Americans are not vitamin deficient, and they consume adequate amounts of vitamins
2 and minerals,⁴ and (c) for the most part, only those suffering from vitamin or mineral
3 deficiencies (usually due to diet or health issues) benefit from vitamin supplements.⁵

4 4. These authorities also agree that multivitamin supplements are not
5 effective for preventing or treating diseases.

6 5. Consumers' health concerns motivate the purchase and consumption of
7 One A Day multivitamins, from which Bayer significantly profits. Bayer commands a
8 premium price for its One A Day multivitamins by distinguishing them from regular
9 multivitamins with targeted multivitamins aimed at various segments of the population
10 based on age, gender, and even health concerns.

11 6. Bayer markets⁶ its multivitamins with a variety of claims—including that
12 they support (a) "heart health," (b) "immunity," and (c) "physical energy" (collectively,
13 "Disease Prevention and Energy Claims").

14 7. In its marketing campaign, Bayer deceptively claims that various One A
15 Day multivitamins possess certain characteristics, uses, or benefits that they do not have.

16 8. Supplements are what economists call "credence goods."⁷ A credence
17 good is a good whose qualities consumers are not perfectly able to judge, even after they

18 ⁴ See, e.g., Nat'l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health Professional
19 Factsheet: Vitamin B12 ("Most children and adults in the United States consume
20 recommended amounts of vitamin B12"); Nat'l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary
21 Supplements, Health Professional Factsheet: Vitamin B6 ("Most children, adolescents,
22 and adults in the United States consume the recommended amounts of vitamin B6");
23 Nat'l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health Professional Factsheet:
24 Calcium ("frank calcium deficiency is uncommon"); Nat'l Inst. of Health, Office of
25 Dietary Supplements, Health Professional Factsheet: Vitamin C ("vitamin C deficiency
26 and scurvy are rare in developed countries.") Nat'l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary
27 Supplements, Health Professional Factsheet: Vitamin E ("mean intakes of vitamin E
28 among healthy adults are probably higher than the RDA").

⁵ See, e.g., Nat'l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health Professional
Factsheet: Vitamin B6; Nat'l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health
Professional Factsheet: Vitamin C; Nat'l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements,
Health Professional Factsheet: Vitamin E.

⁶ "Marketing" includes all forms of advertising in all forms of media, including without
limitation print advertisements, television and radio commercials, packaging and
product labels, viral marketing, incentives, and websites.

⁷ Matthew G. Nagler, *et al.*, *How Do Consumers Value a Credence Good?*, available at
www.cide.info/conf/2009/iceee2009_submission_39.pdf ("Medications conform well to

Footnote continued on next page

1 consume it, due to both the nature of the product as well as unequal access to
2 information.⁸ In other words, consumers are unable to fully evaluate credence attributes
3 or credence goods—"includ[ing] the therapeutic value of a medicine"—*even after*
4 *purchase*.⁹ This means that consumers are not able to determine the efficacy of Bayer One
5 A Day products even after purchase and use.

6 9. Bayer deceives consumers about One A Day Multivitamins—bombarding
7 consumers with messages of purported health benefits, and even using scare tactics to
8 convince consumers that they need Bayer's multivitamins.¹⁰

9 10. Bayer's marketing and labeling also draws consumer attention away from
10 the fact that very little difference exists between varieties of Bayer One A Day
11 multivitamins.

12 11. Even though reasonable consumers should not be forced to look beyond
13 the deceptive representations on Bayer One A Day multivitamins' labeling and
14 marketing materials to discover the truth about these supplements, due to the nature of
15 supplements, the majority of consumers could not even discover the truth without a
16 nutrition science degree.

17 12. Thus, even if consumers do review Bayer One A Day multivitamins'
18 nutrition panels and ingredients lists, they will not be able to determine whether they
19 will actually experience Bayer's promised health benefits. Thus, reasonable consumers
20 are misled into believing Bayer's deceptive claims about its One A Day multivitamins.

21 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

22 13. This court has jurisdiction over all causes of action asserted herein,
23 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) and (d) because the aggregate claims of the Class exceed
24

25 *Footnote continued from previous page*
the credence good model.").

26 ⁸ See Phillip Nelson, *Information and Consumer Behavior*, 78 J. POLITICAL ECON. 311(1970).

27 ⁹ See, e.g., Richard Craswell, *Interpreting Deceptive Advertising*, 65 B.U. L. REV. 657 (July
1985) (citing Darby & Karni, *Free Competition and the Optimal Amount of Fraud*, 16 J.L. &
ECON. 67, 72-77 (1973)).

28 ¹⁰ See Exhibit 1, attached.

1 the sum or value of \$5,000,000 and there is diversity of citizenship between proposed
2 class members and Bayer.

3 14. Venue is appropriate in the Northern District of California pursuant to
4 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because substantial acts in furtherance of the alleged improper
5 conduct, including the dissemination of deceptive information regarding the benefits of
6 Bayer One A Day multivitamins, occurred within this District, and Plaintiff Colleen
7 Gallagher resides in the District.

8 15. Bayer has sufficient minimum contacts with California and has
9 intentionally availed itself of the markets in California through the marketing and sale of
10 One A Day multivitamins in California, rendering the exercise of jurisdiction by this
11 Court permissible under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

12 THE PARTIES

13 Plaintiffs

14 16. Plaintiff Colleen Gallagher (“Gallagher”) is a resident of California.
15 During the California Class Period (as defined below), in California, she purchased
16 Bayer One A Day Women’s multivitamin product from one or more retailers, including
17 Walgreens, for personal, family, or household purposes. The label on these
18 multivitamins stated that they were formulated to support heart health, immunity, and
19 physical energy. Gallagher read these representations and relied on them when she
20 purchased Bayer One A Day Women’s multivitamin supplement. She has seen similar
21 representations made by Bayer relating to these multivitamins in online, print, or
22 television advertising.

23 17. Plaintiff Ilana Farar (“Farar”) is a resident of California. During the
24 California Class Period (as defined below), in California, she purchased Bayer One A
25 Day Women’s multivitamin product from one or more retailers, including CVS, for
26 personal, family, or household purposes. The label on these multivitamins stated that
27 they were formulated to support heart health, immunity, and physical energy. Farar
28 read these representations and relied on them when she purchased Bayer One A Day

1 Women's multivitamin supplement. She has seen similar representations made by
2 Bayer relating to these multivitamins in online, print, or television advertising.

3 **Defendants**

4 18. Defendant Bayer AG is a German multinational chemical and
5 pharmaceutical company.

6 19. Defendant Bayer Corporation is an Indiana corporation and is wholly
7 owned by Bayer AG.

8 20. Bayer HealthCare LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and wholly
9 owned by Bayer Corporation. Bayer HealthCare LLC is responsible for the marketing,
10 distribution, and sale of Bayer One A Day multivitamins to millions of consumers
11 throughout the United States.

12 21. This Complaint jointly refers to all three defendants as "Bayer," in the
13 singular, unless the context demands otherwise. In 2013, Bayer reported 176 million
14 Euros (roughly 225 million dollars) in sales attributable to its One A Day
15 multivitamins.¹¹

16 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

17 22. Throughout the Class Periods (as defined below), Bayer engaged in a
18 widespread marketing campaign to mislead consumers about the nature, composition,
19 and nutritional and health benefits of its One A Day multivitamins in order to make
20 these multivitamins more desirable to consumers, increase sales, and gain market share.

21 23. Each type of Bayer One A Day multivitamin is substantially similar to the
22 multivitamin purchased by Plaintiffs because each multivitamin prominently bears the
23 One A Day logo, makes one or more of the unlawful Disease Prevention and Energy
24 Claims, and provides a substantially similar combination of vitamins.

25 24. Bayer deceptively markets its One A Day multivitamins using the
26 following unlawful claims:

27 _____
28 ¹¹ Bayer AG, 2013 Annual Report 110 (2014).

1 **Heart Health**

2 25. Bayer claims that many of its One A Day multivitamins “support heart
3 health.”

4 26. Bayer claims that taking One A Day multivitamins can prevent
5 cardiovascular disease. That claim is false and deceives consumers.

6 27. Bayer makes its heart health claims based on its products’ vitamin B6, B12,
7 C, E, and folic acid (another B vitamin) content.

8 28. Scientists have examined whether supplementation with these vitamins
9 prevents heart disease, and studies have shown that they do not. For instance, the
10 National Institutes of Health and the American Heart Association confirm that
11 supplementation with these vitamins does not help reduce the risk or severity of heart
12 disease.¹²

13 29. Bayer makes deceptive blood pressure and heart health claims for many of
14 its One A Day multivitamins, including One A Day Men’s 50+, One A Day Men’s Health
15 Formula, One A Day Women’s 50+, One A Day Menopause Formula, One A Day
16 Women’s Formula, One A Day Essential, One A Day VitaCraves, One A Day Men’s
17 VitaCraves, One A Day VitaCraves Sour Gummies, and One A Day Energy.

18 30. Bayer’s claims are false because scientific evidence confirms that
19 supplementation with vitamin B6, B12, C, E, and folic acid does not prevent heart
20 disease.

21 31. Bayer makes deceptive heart health claims for these products on its One A
22 Day website, on product packaging, and in print and television advertisements.

23 32. For example, one television advertisement for One A Day Men’s Health
24 Formula shows a man working on a car engine saying, “One way I take care of my

25 ¹² See, e.g., Nat’l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health Professional
26 Factsheet: Vitamin B6; American Heart Association Nutrition Committee, A.H.
27 Lichtenstein, et al., *Diet and lifestyle recommendations revision 2006: a scientific statement
28 from the American Heart Association Nutrition Committee*, 114 CIRCULATION 82-96 (2006);
Nat’l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health Professional Factsheet:
Vitamin E; Nat’l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health Professional
Factsheet: Vitamin C.

1 engine is with One A Day Men's. A complete multivitamin *with nutrients to help*
2 *support heart health.*"¹³

3 33. Another television advertisement for One A Day Men's 50+ claims that the
4 product is "a complete multivitamin designed for men's health concerns as we age."
5 During the commercial, the claim "[s]upports heart and eye health"¹⁴ appears
6 prominently on the screen while a voice-over mentions that the multivitamin is
7 "designed for men's health concerns as we age." The juxtaposition of the claim and the
8 voice-over leads a consumer to believe that taking Bayer One A Day Men's 50+ will, *inter*
9 *alia*, help prevent heart disease.

10 One A Day Men's 50+ television commercial



23
24 34. Bayer's website for the One A Day Men's Health Formula is pictured
25 below, with Bayer's heart health claims highlighted.¹⁵

26 ¹³ Available at <http://www.ispot.tv/ad/7ojR/one-a-day-mens-health-formula-engine-care>
27 (emphasis added).

28 ¹⁴ Available at <http://www.ispot.tv/ad/7VFd/one-a-day-mens-50->

¹⁵ One A Day website, One A Day Men's Health Formula, <http://oneaday.com/mens.html>
Footnote continued on next page

One A Day[®] Men's Health Formula

A complete multivitamin for men.

One A Day[®] Men's is a complete multivitamin designed specifically for **leading health concerns of men such as helping to support heart health**.^{**} One A Day[®] Men's Health Formula has more^{**} of 10 key nutrients than Centrum Men.

One A Day[®] Men's Health Formula is specially formulated to support*:

- **Heart Health[†] with Vitamins B6, B12, C, E and Folic Acid**
- Healthy Blood Pressure^{††} with Vitamin C, Calcium, Magnesium and more[†] Vitamin D
- Immune Health with Vitamins A, C, E and Selenium
- Physical Energy with Vitamins B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, Folic Acid, Biotin and Chromium to help convert food to fuel



35. Consumers interpret Bayer's heart health claims to mean that Bayer's multivitamins bearing such claims will prevent or ameliorate heart disease. However, Bayer's products will not in fact prevent or treat heart disease.

36. Because Bayer deceptively represents that its One A Day multivitamins can be used in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of cardiovascular disease including heart disease, Bayer's deceptive representations are illegal disease prevention claims.¹⁶

37. Because Bayer's heart health claims cause consumers to believe that taking One A Day multivitamins can help them prevent or ameliorate heart disease, these claims are illegal and deceptive, and reasonable consumers are likely to be deceived.

Immunity

38. Bayer claims that many of its One A Day multivitamins help "support immunity."

Footnote continued from previous page
(last visited Aug. 13, 2014) (emphasis added).

¹⁶ Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 109875, *et seq.* California's Sherman Law expressly adopts the federal labeling requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act.

1 39. Consumers interpret Bayer's immunity claims to mean that taking One A
2 Day multivitamins will help them get sick less often, *i.e.*, that these products will help
3 them prevent disease.¹⁷ Bayer's immunity claim is false and deceives consumers.

4 40. Bayer makes its immunity claims based on its products' vitamin A, C, and
5 E, selenium, iron, *beta*-carotene, and zinc content.

6 41. Bayer's immunity claims are false because scientific studies confirm that
7 supplementation with these vitamins has no effect on the immunity of adults in
8 developed countries like the United States.¹⁸

9 42. This is confirmed by randomized controlled trials¹⁹—the gold standard of
10 clinical research—that show that, as measured by the number, severity, or length of
11 illnesses, taking multivitamins does not affect immunity.²⁰

12 43. Bayer makes deceptive immunity claims for many of its One A Day
13 multivitamins, including One A Day Women's Formula, One A Day Women's 50+, One
14 A Day Men's Health Formula, One A Day Men's 50+, One A Day Women's Petites, One
15 A Day Women's Plus Healthy Skin Support, One A Day Teen Advantage for Her, One A

16 ¹⁷ The FTC has found that "reasonable consumers may interpret an advertisement to
17 mean that the product will reduce the likelihood of getting [the disease], even if
18 respondent includes language indicating that the science supporting the effect is limited
19 in some way." *In re The Dannon Company, Inc.*, FTC File No. 0823158, Analysis of
20 Proposed Consent Order to Aid Public Comment 80053 (Dec. 15, 2010),
21 [www.ftc.gov/os/fedreg/
22 2010/december/101221dannonfrn.pdf](http://www.ftc.gov/os/fedreg/2010/december/101221dannonfrn.pdf) (last visited Aug. 14, 2014).

23 ¹⁸ *E.g.*, Nat'l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health Professional
24 Factsheet: Vitamin C ("... regular intakes of vitamin C at doses of at least 200 mg/day do
25 not reduce the incidence of the common cold in the general population") ("vitamin C
26 supplementation, usually in combination with other micronutrients, does not affect
27 cancer risk."); R.M. Douglas, *et al.*, *Vitamin C for Preventing and Treating the Common Cold*,
28 3 COCHRANE DATABASE SYST. REV. CD000980 (2007); H. Hemilä, *The Role of Vitamin C in
the Treatment of the Common Cold*, 76 AM. FAMILY PHYSICIAN 1111, 1115 (2007).
E. Villamor, *et al.*, *Effects of Vitamin A Supplementation on Immune Responses and Correlation
with Clinical Outcomes*, 3 CLIN. MICROBIOLOGY REV. 446-64 (July 2005).

¹⁹ A randomized controlled trial is a study in which people are allocated at random (by
chance alone) to receive one of several clinical interventions, and one of these
interventions is the standard of comparison or control.

²⁰ Audrey I. Stephen, *et al.*, *A Systematic Review of Multivitamin and Multimineral
Supplementation for Infection*, 19(3) J. HUMAN NUTRITION & DIETETICS 179 (June 2006) (a
meta-analysis of 17 randomized controlled trials found no evidence for "a reduction in
episodes of infection, the number of days of infection, or antibiotic use" in participants
supplemented with multivitamins).

1 Day Teen Advantage for Him, One A Day Essential, One A Day VitaCraves, One A Day
2 VitaCraves Gummies Plus Immunity Support, One A Day Women’s VitaCraves, One A
3 Day Men’s VitaCraves, One A Day VitaCraves Sour Gummies, and One A Day Energy.

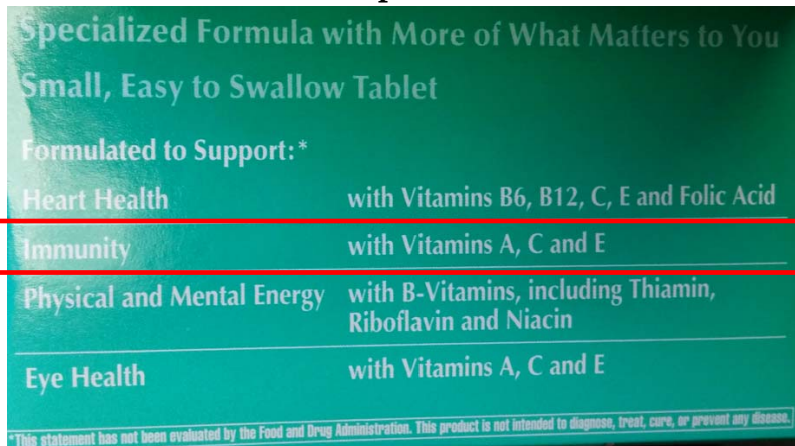
4 44. Bayer makes immunity claims for these products on the One A Day
5 website, on product packaging, and in print and television advertisements.

6 45. For example, Bayer makes prominent immunity claims on the product
7 packaging for its One A Day Essential multivitamin, pictured below with the immunity
8 claim highlighted with a red box.

9 **Front Panel**



17 **Top Panel**



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1 46. Bayer's website for One A Day VitaCraves Gummies, which calls the
 2 product "A fun way to help support your immune health," is pictured below, with
 3 immunity claims highlighted.²¹

4 **One A Day® VitaCraves® Gummies**
 5 **Plus Immunity Support***

6 A fun way to help support your immune health.*

7 One A Day® VitaCraves® Gummies Plus Immunity Support* is a complete multivitamin
 8 formulated with key vitamins and minerals you may need including Vitamins A, E and
 9 twice as much Vitamin C as regular VitaCraves® Gummies which helps support immune
 10 health.* All this in the fun-to-take gummy you crave.

11 One A Day® VitaCraves® Gummies Plus Immunity Support* is available in orange,
 12 cherry and blue raspberry flavors.

13  [Download the supplement facts PDF](#)



14
 15
 16 47. Consumers interpret Bayer's deceptive immunity claims to mean that by
 17 taking Bayer's multivitamins, they will avoid getting sick. However, Bayer's products
 18 will not in fact prevent consumers from getting sick.

19 48. Because Bayer deceptively represents that its One A Day multivitamins can
 20 be used in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, Bayer's deceptive
 21 representations are illegal disease prevention claims.²²

22 49. Because Bayer's immunity claims cause consumers to believe that taking
 23 One A Day multivitamins can prevent them from getting sick, Bayer's immunity claims
 24 are illegal and deceptive and reasonable consumers are likely to be deceived.

25 _____
 26 ²¹ One A Day website, One A Day VitaCraves Gummies Plus Immunity Support,
 27 http://oneaday.com/vitacraves_immunity.html (last visited Aug. 14, 2014) (emphasis
 28 added).

²² Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 109875, *et seq.* California's Sherman Law expressly
 adopts the federal labeling requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
 and the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act. *See* 21 C.F.R. 101.93(g).

1 **Physical Energy**

2 50. Bayer claims that many of its One A Day multivitamins help “support
3 physical energy.” Consumers interpret energy claims to mean that they will feel more
4 energetic simply due to taking these multivitamins. Bayer’s energy claim is false and
5 deceives consumers.

6 51. Bayer makes its energy claims based on its products’ vitamin B6, B12,
7 pantothenic acid (vitamin B5), chromium, thiamin (vitamin B1), riboflavin (vitamin B2),
8 niacin, and folic acid content.

9 52. However, the National Institutes of Health and scientific studies confirm
10 that no amount of supplementation with these vitamins has any effect on the energy
11 levels of Americans who are not vitamin deficient.²³

12 53. Bayer makes deceptive energy claims for several of its One A Day
13 multivitamins, including One A Day Women’s Formula, One A Day Women’s 50+, One
14 A Day Men’s Health Formula, One A Day Men’s 50+, One A Day Women’s Petites, One
15 A Day Menopause Formula, One A Day Women’s Active Mind & Body, One A Day
16 Women’s Plus Healthy Skin Support, One A Day Teen Advantage for Her, One A Day
17 Teen Advantage for Him, One A Day Essential, One A Day VitaCraves, One A Day
18 Women’s VitaCraves, One A Day Men’s VitaCraves, One A Day VitaCraves Sour
19 Gummies, and One A Day Energy.

20 ²³ See Mayo Clinic, Drugs and Supplements, Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine),
21 <http://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-supplements/vitamin-b6/background/hrb-20058788>
22 (last visited Aug. 14, 2014); Nat’l Inst. of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements, Health
23 Professional Factsheet: Vitamin B12 (“vitamin B12 supplementation appears to have no
24 beneficial effect on performance in the absence of a nutritional deficit.”); Mayo Clinic,
25 Drugs and Supplements, Pantothenic Acid, [http://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-
26 supplements/pantothenic-acid-oral-route/description/drg-20065349](http://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-supplements/pantothenic-acid-oral-route/description/drg-20065349) (last visited Aug. 14,
27 2014) (“Vitamins alone will not take the place of a good diet and will not provide
28 energy.”); Anthony Komaroff, *Do “Energy Boosters” Work?*, Harvard Health Blog (Nov.
15, 2013) <http://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/do-energy-boosters-work-201311156878>
(last visited Aug. 14, 2014); New York Times Health Guides, Thiamin In-Depth Report,
<http://www.nytimes.com/health/guides/nutrition/thiamine/print.html> (last visited Aug.
14, 2014) (“vitamins are not sources of energy.”); Nat’l Inst. of Health, Medline Plus,
Folic Acid, <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/natural/1017.html> (last
visited Aug. 14, 2014). See also Carrie Dennett, *Vitamin B for Energy? Not So Fast*, Seattle
Times (Oct. 8, 2012), available at
http://seattletimes.com/html/health/2019330308_healthdennett07.html.

1 54. Bayer's claims are false because scientific evidence confirms that
2 supplementation with vitamin B6, B12, pantothenic acid (vitamin B5), chromium,
3 thiamin (vitamin B1), riboflavin (vitamin B2), niacin, or folic acid does not affect the
4 energy levels of typical Americans.

5 55. Bayer makes energy claims for these products on the One A Day website,
6 on product packaging, and in print and television advertisements.

7 56. For example, one television advertisement for Bayer One A Day
8 VitaCraves with Energy Support shows a man performing gymnastics on a tight rope
9 while the voice-over says, "[f]or those who want to enjoy their days, not just get through
10 them: New One A Day VitaCraves with Energy Support. The only complete gummy
11 multivitamin that supports energy and mental alertness. New—from One A Day."²⁴
12 After the man dismounts the tightrope, the following graphic is displayed:

13
14 **One A Day VitaCraves with Energy Support television commercial:**



26
27
28 ²⁴ <http://www.ispot.tv/ad/7yV2/one-a-day-adult-vitacraves-gummies-with-energy-support-tightrope> (last visited Aug. 14, 2014).

1 57. Bayer's website for its One A Day Energy multivitamin, promising to
2 "help convert food to energy" is pictured below with the energy claims highlighted.²⁵

3 **One A Day[®] Energy**
4 A complete multivitamin to help support physical energy and
5 mental alertness.*

6 Being physically and mentally active is important for supporting your healthy lifestyle.
7 That's why One A Day[®] Energy is designed with key nutrients to provide nutritional
8 support plus B-Vitamins[†] to help convert food to energy and Caffeine to help support
9 mental alertness.*

10 One A Day[®] Energy is specially formulated to support*
11 • Physical Energy with high levels of B-Vitamins[†] to help convert food to fuel
12 • Mental Alertness with Caffeine
13 • Immune Health with Vitamins C, A, Selenium and Zinc
14 • Bone Health with Calcium, Vitamin D and Magnesium



15 58. Consumers interpret Bayer's deceptive energy claims to mean that by
16 taking Bayer's multivitamins, they will experience increased energy. However, because
17 Bayer's products will not in fact increase consumers' energy, Bayer's energy claims are
18 illegal and deceptive, and reasonable consumers are likely to be deceived.

19 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

20 59. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a), (b)(2),
21 and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiffs seek to represent the
22 following classes:

23 **National:** All persons in the United States who purchased Bayer One A
24 Day multivitamins containing one or more Disease Prevention and Energy
25 Claim at any time during the applicable limitations period (the "National
26 Class Period"). Excluded from the Class are Defendants' officers and
27 directors and the immediate families of Defendants' officers and directors.
28 Also excluded from the Class are the Defendants and their subsidiaries,
parents, affiliates, joint venturers, and any entity in which Defendants have
or have had a controlling interest.

California: All persons in California who purchased Bayer One A Day
multivitamins containing one or more Disease Prevention and Energy
Claim between October 15, 2010 and the date of filing (the "California

²⁵ One A Day website, One A Day Energy, <http://oneaday.com/energy.html> (last visited Aug. 14, 2014) (emphasis added).

1 Class Period"). Excluded from the Class are Defendants' officers and
2 directors and the immediate families of Defendants' officers and directors.
3 Also excluded from the Class are the Defendants and their subsidiaries,
4 parents, affiliates, joint venturers, and any entity in which Defendants have
5 or have had a controlling interest.

6 60. For purposes of the Complaint, the term "Class" refers collectively to the
7 National and California Classes, the phrase "Class Members" refers to all members of
8 the Class, including the named Plaintiffs, and the term "Class Periods" refers collectively
9 to the National Class Period and the California Class Period.

10 61. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class
11 action against Bayer pursuant to the provisions of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23
12 because there is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the proposed
13 Class is easily ascertainable.

14 62. Numerosity: Plaintiffs do not know the exact size of the Class, but given
15 the nature of the claims and Bayer's sales of One A Day multivitamins nationally,
16 Plaintiffs believe that Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all members of the
17 Class is impracticable.

18 63. Common Questions Predominate: This action involves common questions
19 of law and fact because each Class Member's claim derives from the same deceptive
20 practices. The common questions of law and fact involved predominate over questions
21 that affect only Plaintiffs or individual Class Members. Thus, proof of a common or
22 single set of facts will establish the right of each member of the Class to recover. Among
23 the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- 24 • Whether Bayer marketed and sold One A Day multivitamins to
25 Plaintiffs, and those similarly situated, using deceptive statements
26 or representations;
- 27 • Whether Bayer omitted or misrepresented material facts in
28 connection with the marketing and sale of One A Day
multivitamins;
- Whether Bayer engaged in a common course of conduct as
described in this Complaint;
- Whether Bayer's marketing and sales of One A Day multivitamins
constitutes a deceptive practice; and

- Whether, and to what extent, injunctive relief should be imposed on Bayer to prevent such conduct in the future.

1 • Whether, and to what extent, injunctive relief should be imposed on
2 Bayer to prevent such conduct in the future.

3 64. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the Class because all Class
4 Members bought products bearing one or more of Bayer's deceptive claims. Bayer's
5 deceptive actions concern the same business practices described in this Complaint,
6 irrespective of where they occurred or were received. The injuries and damages of each
7 Class Member were caused directly by Bayer's illegal conduct as alleged in this
8 Complaint.

9 65. Adequacy: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of all
10 Class Members because it is in their best interests to prosecute the claims alleged in this
11 Complaint to obtain full compensation they are due for Bayer's illegal conduct.
12 Plaintiffs also have no interests that conflict with or are antagonistic to the interests of
13 Class Members. Plaintiffs have retained highly competent and experienced class action
14 attorneys to represent their interests and that of the Class. No conflict of interest exists
15 between Plaintiffs and Class Members because all questions of law and fact regarding
16 liability of Bayer are common to Class Members and predominate over the individual
17 issues that may exist, such that by prevailing on their own claims, Plaintiffs necessarily
18 will establish Bayer's liability to all Class Members. Plaintiffs and their counsel have the
19 necessary financial resources to adequately and vigorously litigate this class action, and
20 Plaintiffs and counsel are aware of their fiduciary responsibilities to the Class Members
21 and are determined to diligently discharge those duties seeking the maximum possible
22 recovery for the Class Members.

23 66. Superiority: There is no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy other than by
24 maintenance of this class action. The prosecution of individual remedies by members of
25 the Class will tend to establish inconsistent standards of conduct for Bayer and result in
26 the impairment of Class Members' rights and disposition of their interests through
27 actions to which they were not parties. Class action treatment will permit a large
28 number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum

1 simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and
2 expense that numerous individual actions would engender. Furthermore, as the
3 damages suffered by each individual member of the Class may be relatively small, the
4 expenses and the burden of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible
5 for individual members of the Class to redress the wrongs done to them, while an
6 important public interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class action.

7 67. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for injunctive or equitable
8 relief pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) are met as Bayer has acted or refused to act on
9 grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive
10 or equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

11 68. Plaintiffs are unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered
12 in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

13 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
14 **(Violation of State Consumer Protection Statutes)**

15 69. Plaintiffs incorporate and re-allege the unlawful business acts and
16 practices of Bayer as set forth in paragraphs 1 through 68 above.

17 70. Plaintiffs and Class Members are consumers who purchased Bayer One A
18 Day multivitamins for personal, family, or household purposes.

19 71. Bayer had a statutory duty to refrain from unfair or deceptive acts and
20 practices in the manufacturing, marketing, distributing, and selling of One A Day
21 multivitamins.

22 72. Bayer violated this duty through its misleading and deceptive marketing
23 and labeling practices with respect to its One A Day multivitamins.

24 73. Plaintiffs and Class Members were misled or deceived by Bayer's
25 misleading and deceptive marketing and labeling practices with respect to its One A
26 Day multivitamins.

27 74. As a result of Bayer's misleading and deceptive marketing and labeling
28 practices with respect to its One A Day multivitamins, Plaintiffs and Class Members

1 were directly and proximately injured in that they purchased and paid a premium for
2 Bayer One A Day multivitamins that did not conform to what was promised in Bayer's
3 marketing and labeling.

4 75. Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have purchased and paid a
5 premium for Bayer One A Day multivitamins absent Bayer's misleading and deceptive
6 marketing and labeling practices.

7 76. As a result of Bayer's misleading and deceptive marketing and labeling
8 practices with respect to its One A Day multivitamins, Plaintiffs and Class Members
9 suffered an ascertainable loss and are entitled to relief in an amount to be determined at
10 trial.

11 77. Bayer's misleading and deceptive marketing and labeling practices with
12 respect to its One A Day multivitamins constitute unfair, unconscionable, deceptive, or
13 fraudulent acts and practices in violation of the various state consumer protection
14 statutes listed below:

- 15 a. The Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1521, *et seq.*;
- 16 b. The Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ark. Code §§ 4-88-101,
17 *et seq.*;
- 18 c. The California Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code
19 §§ 17200, *et seq.* and the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act,
20 Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*;
- 21 d. The Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, C.G.S.A. §§ 42-110a,
22 *et seq.*;
- 23 e. The Delaware Consumer Fraud Act, 6 Del. C. §§ 2511, *et seq.*;
- 24 f. The District of Columbia Consumer Protection Procedures Act, DC
25 Code §§ 28-3901, *et seq.*;
- 26 g. The Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat.
27 §§ 501.201, *et seq.*;
- 28

- 1 h. The Hawaii Deceptive Practices Act, Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, *et seq.*
2 and the Hawaii Uniform Deceptive Trade Practice Act, Haw. Rev.
3 Stat. §§ 481A-1, *et seq.*;
- 4 i. The Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act,
5 815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.*;
- 6 j. The Kansas Consumer Protection Act, Kan. Stat. §§ 50-623, *et seq.*;
- 7 k. The Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. §§ 367.110,
8 *et seq.*;
- 9 l. The Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act, Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5, §§ 205-A,
10 *et seq.*;
- 11 m. The Maryland Consumer Protection Act, Md. Code, Com. Law
12 §§ 13-101, *et seq.*;
- 13 n. The Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act, Mass. Gen. Laws
14 ch. 93A, §§ 1, *et seq.*;
- 15 o. The Michigan Consumer Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws
16 §§ 445.901, *et seq.*;
- 17 p. The Minnesota Consumer Fraud Act, Minn. Stat. § 325F.69; the
18 Minnesota False Statement in Advertising Act, Minn. Stat. § 325F.67;
19 the Minnesota Unlawful Trade Practices Act, Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.09,
20 *et seq.*; and the Minnesota Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Minn. Stat.
21 §§ 325D.43, *et seq.*;
- 22 q. The Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, Mo. Stat. §§ 407.010,
23 *et seq.*;
- 24 r. The Nebraska Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 59-1601,
25 *et seq.*;
- 26 s. The Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat.
27 §§ 598A.010, *et seq.*;
- 28

- 1 t. The New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act, N.H. Rev. Stat.
- 2 §§ 358-A:1, *et seq.*;
- 3 u. The New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J. Stat. §§ 56:8-1, *et seq.*;
- 4 v. The New Mexico Unfair Practices Act, N.M. Stat. §§ 57-12-1, *et seq.*;
- 5 w. The New York Consumer Protection Act, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law
- 6 §§ 349, *et seq.*;
- 7 x. The North Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act, N.C. Gen. Stat.
- 8 §§ 75-1, *et seq.*;
- 9 y. The North Dakota Unlawful Sales of Advertising Practices Act, N.D.
- 10 Cent. Code §§ 51-15-01, *et seq.*;
- 11 z. The Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, Ohio Rev. Code §§ 1345.01,
- 12 *et seq.*;
- 13 aa. The Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act, Okla. Stat. tit. 15, §§ 751,
- 14 *et seq.*;
- 15 bb. The Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act, Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.605,
- 16 *et seq.*;
- 17 cc. The Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection
- 18 Law, 73 Pa. Stat. §§ 201-1, *et seq.*;
- 19 dd. The Rhode Island Deceptive Trade Practices Act, R.I. Gen. Laws
- 20 §§ 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*;
- 21 ee. The South Dakota Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer
- 22 Protection Act, S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37-24-1, *et seq.*;
- 23 ff. The Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act, Utah Code §§ 13-11-1,
- 24 *et seq.*;
- 25 gg. The Vermont Consumer Fraud Act, Vt. Stat. tit. 9, §§ 2451, *et seq.*;
- 26 hh. The Virginia Consumer Protection Act of 1977, Va. Code §§ 59.1-196,
- 27 *et seq.*;
- 28

1 Plaintiffs, and those similarly situated, for monies paid to Bayer for One A Day
2 multivitamins.

3 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
4 **(Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.* -**
5 **Untrue or Misleading Advertising)**

6 84. Plaintiffs incorporate and re-allege the untrue or misleading advertising
7 practices of Bayer as set forth in paragraphs 1 through 68 above, each of which
8 constitutes untrue or misleading advertising under California Business and Professions
9 Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*

10 85. At all material times, Bayer engaged in a scheme of offering its One A Day
11 multivitamin varieties for sale to Plaintiffs and other members of the Class by way of,
12 *inter alia*, commercial marketing. These marketing materials misrepresented or omitted
13 the true results of taking these multivitamins. Said advertisements and inducements
14 were made within the State of California and come within the definition of advertising
15 as contained in Business and Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.* in that such marketing
16 materials were intended as inducements to purchase One A Day multivitamins and are
17 statements disseminated by Bayer to Plaintiffs and the Class and were intended to reach
18 members of the Class. Bayer knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have
19 known, that these statements were untrue or misleading.

20 86. In furtherance of this plan and scheme, Bayer has prepared and distributed
21 within the State of California via commercial marketing, statements that deceptively
22 represent the ingredients contained in, and the nature and quality of, One A Day
23 multivitamins. Consumers, including Plaintiffs and Class Members, necessarily and
24 reasonably relied on these materials concerning One A Day multivitamins. Consumers,
25 including Plaintiffs and the Class, were among the intended targets of such
26 representations and would reasonably be deceived by such materials.

27 87. The above acts of Bayer, in disseminating said deceptive and untrue
28 statements throughout the State of California to consumers, including Plaintiffs and
members of the Class, were and are likely to deceive reasonable consumers, including

1 Plaintiffs and other members of the Class, by obfuscating the true nature of One A Day
2 multivitamins, all in violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17500.

3 88. As a result of the above violations of California Business and Professions
4 Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*, Bayer has been unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and
5 the other members of the Class. Plaintiffs and the Class, pursuant to Business and
6 Professions Code § 17535, are entitled to an order of this Court enjoining such future
7 conduct on the part of the Bayer, and such other orders and judgments which may be
8 necessary to disgorge Bayer’s ill-gotten gains and restore to any person in interest any
9 money paid for One A Day multivitamins as a result of the wrongful conduct of Bayer.

10 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

11 THEREFORE, Plaintiffs ask the Court to enter the following judgment:

- 12 1. Approving of the Class, certifying Plaintiffs as representatives of the Class,
13 and designating their counsel as counsel for the Class;
- 14 2. Declaring that Bayer has committed the violations alleged herein;
- 15 3. Granting damages, restitution, or disgorgement to Plaintiffs and the Class;
- 16 4. Granting declaratory and injunctive relief to enjoin Defendant from
17 engaging in the unlawful practices described in this Complaint;
- 18 5. Granting compensatory damages, the amount of which is to be determined
19 at trial;
- 20 6. Granting punitive damages;
- 21 7. Granting pre- and post-judgment interest;
- 22 8. Granting attorneys’ fees and costs; and
- 23 9. Granting further relief as this Court may deem proper.

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EXHIBIT 1

BAYER ONE A DAY WEBSITE HOMEPAGE:
<http://www.oneaday.com/>



CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Contains various legal categories and checkboxes.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

05/4+

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 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 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. 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 Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., 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.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 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.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 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 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.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- 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 Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. 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 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.