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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	C. Brooks Cutter, Esq., (SBN 121407) John R. Parker, Jr., Esq. (SBN 257761) CUTTER LAW P.C. 401 Watt Avenue Sacramento, CA 95864 Telephone: (916) 290-9400 Facsimile: (916) 669-4499 bcutter@cutterlaw.com jparker@cutterlaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs UNITED STATES D EASTERN DISTRICT	
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11 12	KERI VAN LENGEN and DEBORAH NAVA on behalf of themselves, and a class of similarly situated persons,	Case No. CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
12	Plaintiffs,	(1) VIOLATION OF UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT;
14	V.	(2) VIOLATION OF UNFAIR
15	GENERAL MILLS, INC., GENERAL MILLS	COMPETITION LAW;
16	SALES, INC., GENERAL MILLS OPERATIONS, LLC, ROXANNE ORNELAS	(3) VIOLATION OF THE CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT;
17	AND DOES 1 – 50,	(4) UNJUST ENRICHMENT; AND
18 19	Defendants.	(5) BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY
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20		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
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23		
24	Plaintiffs Keri Van Lengen and Deborah N	Java, on behalf of themselves and all others
25	similarly situated, by and through their undersigned	ed counsel, hereby sue Defendants General
26	Mills, Inc. and General Mills Sales, Inc., General	Mills Operations, LLC (collectively "General
27	Mills"" or "Defendants"), and Does 1 – 50, and up	pon information and belief and investigation of
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1	counsel, allege as follows:								
1 2									
2	I. <u>JURISDICTION AND VENUE</u>								
4	1. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. section 1332								
5	(d) of The Class Action Fairness Act because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value								
6	of \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs and because Plaintiffs and Defendants are residents								
7	of different states.								
8	2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1391 because Plaintiffs								
9	reside in and suffered injuries as a result of Defendants' acts in this District; many of the acts and								
10	transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this District, and Defendants (1) are authorized								
11	to conduct business in this District and have intentionally availed themselves of the laws and								
12	markets of this District through the manufacture, distribution and sale of their products in this								
13 14	District; and (2) are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.								
15	II. <u>NATURE OF THE CASE</u>								
16	3. This case arises out of General Mills' deceptive, unfair and false advertising and								
17	merchandising practices regarding its "Gluten Free" Cheerios and Honey Nut Cheerios								
18	("Cheerios").								
19	4. Gluten, a protein, occurs naturally in wheat, rye, barley and crossbreeds of those								
20	grains.								
21	5. Persons with celiac disease, gluten sensitivity or a wheat allergy can experience a								
22	variety of symptoms which can adversely affect their health.								
23									
24 25	6. According to the Food and Drug Administration's ("FDA") website, "An								
25 26	estimated 3 million people in the United States have celiac disease." If a person with celiac								
20 27	disease consumes foods that contain gluten, it can trigger the production of antibodies that								
27	damage the lining of the small intestine. "Such damage limits the ability of celiac disease patients								
-0	-2- COMPLAINT								

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1	to absorb nutrients and puts them at risk of other very serious health problems, including						
2	nutritional deficiencies, osteoporosis, growth retardation, infertility, miscarriages, short stature,						
3	and intestinal cancers."						
4	http://www.fda.gov/food/guidanceregulation/guidancedocumentsregulatoryinformation/allergens/						
5	ucm362510.htm						
6	7. To help consumers, especially those living with celiac disease, be confident that						
7 8	food items labeled "gluten-free" met a defined standard for gluten content, federal regulations						
o 9	were established which defined gluten-free labeling of food. 21 CFR §101.91 became final on						
10							
10	August 2, 2013. It provided that						
12	"(3) The labeling claim "gluten-free" means:						
13	(i) That the food bearing the claim in its labeling:						
14	(A) Does not contain any one of the following:						
15	(1) An ingredient that is a gluten-containing grain (e.g., spelt wheat);						
16	(2) An ingredient that is derived from a gluten-containing grain and that has not been processed to remove gluten (e.g., wheat flour); or						
17	(3) An ingredient that is derived from a gluten-containing grain and that has been						
18 19	processed to remove gluten (e.g., wheat starch), if the use of that ingredient results in the presence of 20 parts per million (ppm) or more gluten in the food (i.e., 20 milligrams (mg) or more gluten per kilogram (kg) of food); or						
20							
21	(B) Inherently does not contain gluten; and						
22	(ii) Any unavoidable presence of gluten in the food bearing the claim in its						
23	labeling is below 20 ppm gluten (i.e., below 20 mg gluten per kg of food)."						
24	8. Manufacturers were given one year to bring their labels into compliance with the						
25	gluten-free labeling standard.						
26	9. General Mills' sales materials reflected that the company viewed the "gluten free"						
27 28	designation as a way to boost sales. A sales release announcing "Cheerios is going gluten-free!"						
28	-3- COMPLAINT						
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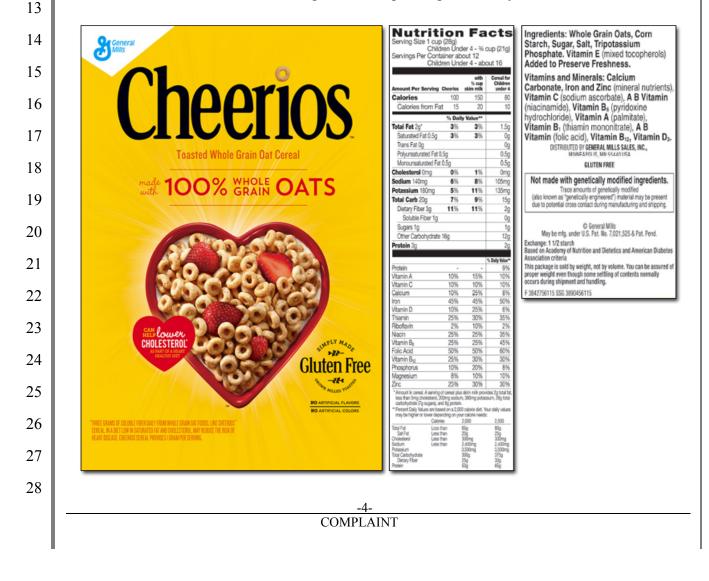
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stated, "Gluten Free cheerios provides Operators with even more Gluten Free solutions to offer patrons a variety of options," and noted that, "30% of US Population are Gluten Avoiders; +15% last 4 years." The company also established a Gluten Free Information website: www.generalmillsscf.com/gluten-free. (Exhibit A, attached hereto.)

10. General Mills represented that Cheerios were made of oats which were naturally gluten-free, but the company had "added a process to sort out the stray grains" of wheat, barley and rye that were often present in the oats used to manufacture the cereal. (Exhibit A)

9 11. In September, 2015, General Mills began a major campaign to advertise its
 10 "Gluten Free" Cheerios and Cheerios Honey Nut Cereal products, and distributed these products
 11 in California and throughout the United States.

12. The "Gluten Free" designation was placed prominently on the Cheerios Boxes.



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13. Despite the new labeling rule, the FDA began to receive reports of adverse reactions from people who had eaten original Cheerios or Honey-Nut Cheerios that were labeled "gluten free."

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14. In response to these complaints, the FDA tested 36 samples of gluten-free
Cheerios that were taken from different manufacturing facilities and lots. A sample of Honey Nut
Cheerios was found to contain 43 ppm of gluten, well above 20 ppm limit.

15. On October 5, 2015, General Mills recalled a reported 1.8-million boxes of
 Cheerios. Recalled were 13 lots of Honey Nut Cheerios and 4 lots of original Cheerios
 manufactured at its Lodi, California plant. The recalled lots were identified by their "Better if
 used by" code dates which ranged between 12JUL2016LD and 25JUL2016LD for Honey Nut
 Cheerios, and between 14JUL2016LD and 17JUL2016LD for original Cheerios in yellow boxes.

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16. On October 6, 2015, The FDA issued a Safety Alert that it was investigating complaints associated with Cheerios labeled "Gluten Free."

17. Any food that bears the claim "gluten-free", "no gluten," "free of gluten" or "without gluten" in its labeling but does not meet the requirements of CFR 101.91(a)(3) is deemed "misbranded."

18. California's Sherman Law incorporates "[a]ll food labeling regulations and any
amendments to those regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to
the FDCA" as "the food labeling regulations of this state." Cal. Health & Safety Code §
110100(a).

11 19. Moreover, the Sherman Law adopts and incorporates specific federal food laws 12 and regulations. Under California's Sherman Law, "[a]ny food is misbranded if its labeling does 13 not conform with the requirements for nutrient content or health claims as set forth in Section 14 403(r) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(4)) of the federal act and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto." 15 Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110670. Furthermore, the Sherman Law provides that "any food is 16 17 misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular." Cal. Health & Safety Code § 18 110660.

19 20. State law claims based on a food product's non-conforming, misleading, or 20 deceptive label are expressly permitted when they impose legal obligations identical to the FDCA 21 and corresponding FDA regulations, including FDA regulations concerning naming and labeling. 22 In re Farm Raised Salmon Cases, 42 Cal. 4th 1077, 1094-95 (2008). Defendants' conduct thus 23 24 constitutes a violation of California law for which Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to 25 seek redress under the Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), the False Advertising Law ("FAL") and 26 the Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA").

COMPLAINT

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#### III. PARTIES

1 2 21. Defendant General Mills, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of 3 business in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is registered to do business in California. 4 22. Defendant General Mills Sales, Inc., is a Delaware Corporation with its principal 5 place of business in Minneapolis, Minnesota. General Mills Sales, Inc. is registered to do 6 business in the State of California. 7 23. General Mills Operations, LLC is a Delaware Limited Liability Corporation with 8 9 its principal place of business in Minneapolis, Minnesota. General Mills Operations, LLC is 10 registered to do business in the State of California. 11 24. At all relevant times herein, Defendants General Mills, Inc., General Mills Sales, 12 Inc., and General Mills Operations, LLC, collectively referred to herein as "General Mills" 13 manufactured, advertised, marketed, distributed, and sold Cheerios and Honey Nut Cheerios 14 cereals in boxes labeled "Gluten Free" throughout California and the United States. 15 25. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that at all times relevant 16 17 herein, Roxanne Ornelas was employed by Defendants as the Manufacturing Manager at the 18 General Mills plant in Lodi, California. 19 26. The true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50 are unknown to Plaintiffs. 20 Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of these Defendants are in some 21 way liable for the events referred to in this complaint and caused damage to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs 22 will amend this Complaint and insert the correct names and capacities of those defendants when 23 24 they are discovered. 25 27. At all times mentioned, each of the Defendants – including Does 1 through 50 – 26 was the representative, agent, employee, joint venture, or alter ego of each of the other defendants 27 and in doing the things alleged herein was acting within the scope of its authority as such. 28 COMPLAINT

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1	28. General Mills, Roxanne Ornelas, and Does 1 through 50 are collectively referred								
2	to herein as "Defendants."								
3	29. Plaintiff Keri Van Lengen is a resident of Placer County, California. In late								
4	September 2015, she saw advertising for Gluten-Free Cheerios. Based on this advertising, she								
5	purchased Honey Nut Cheerios labeled as "Gluten Free." She subsequently learned that the								
6 7	Honey Nut Cheerios she purchased were recalled because they contained gluten.								
8	30. Plaintiff Deborah Nava is a resident of Sacramento County, California. Based on								
9	the "Gluten Free" label, she purchased Cheerios, and subsequently learned that the Cheerios she								
10	purchased were recalled because they contained gluten.								
11	IV. <u>CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS</u>								
12	31. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action on her own behalf and on behalf of all								
13	other persons similarly situated as members of the proposed Class, pursuant to Federal Rules of								
14 15	Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(1), and (b)(3). This action satisfies the numerosity, commonality,								
15	typicality, adequacy, predominance and superiority requirements of those provisions.								
17	32. The proposed Class is defined as:								
18	All persons or entities who purchased Cheerios or Honey Nut Cheerios advertised as gluten-								
19	free, and which were not gluten-free.								
20	33. Excluded from the Class are Defendants, their affiliates, employees, agents and								
21	attorneys, and the Court.								
22 23	34. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definitions if discovery and further								
23 24	investigation reveal that any Class should be expanded, divided into additional subclasses, or								
25	modified in any other way.								
26	a. <u>Numerosity and Ascertainability</u>								
27	35. The exact number of Class Members is presently unknown. However, the size of								
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	COMPLAINT								

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the Class can be estimated with reasonable precision. Based upon the Defendants' sales volume it is reasonable to presume, that the members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

36. Approximately 1.8-million boxes of Cheerios and Honey Nut Cheerios were
recalled by General Mills on October 5, 2015. Plaintiff is informed and believes that this
represented approximately 1 percent of Defendants' production of Cheerios advertised as Gluten
Free. The disposition of the claims of these Class Members in a single action will provide
substantial benefits to all parties and to the Court.

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#### b. <u>Typicality</u>

37. The claims of the representative Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Class
because, Plaintiffs, like all Class Members, purchased Cheerios labeled as Gluten Free which
were not Gluten Free. Plaintiffs, like all Class Members, have been damaged by Defendants'
conduct because they have incurred losses relating to the purchase of Cheerios labeled as Gluten
Free. Further, the factual bases of defendants' misconduct are common to all Class Members and
represent a common thread of misconduct resulting in injury to all Class Members.

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#### c. Adequate Representation

19 38. Plaintiffs are members of the Class and will fairly and adequately represent and
 20 protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiffs have retained counsel with substantial experience in
 21 prosecuting consumer class actions, including actions involving false advertising.

39. Plaintiffs and their counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on
behalf of the Class and have the financial resources to do so. Neither Plaintiffs nor their counsel
have interests adverse to those of the Class.

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- d. Predominance of Common Issues
- 40. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to Plaintiffs and Class
  - -9-COMPLAINT

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1	Members that predominate over any question affecting only individual Class Members. The						
2	answers to these common questions will advance resolution of the litigation as to all Class						
3	Members. These common legal and factual issues include:						
4	a. whether the Cheerios contained gluten;						
5 6	b.	whether Defendants knew or should have known that the Cheerios contained					
7		gluten;					
8	c.	whether Defendants failed to take the steps necessary to ensure that the Cheerios					
9		cereals did not contain gluten;					
10	d.	whether Defendants made material misrepresentations regarding the Cheerios					
11		cereals labeled as "Gluten Free;"					
12	e.	whether Defendants had a duty to disclose the true nature of the Cheerios cereals					
13 14		to Plaintiffs and Class Members;					
15	f.	whether Defendants omitted and failed to disclose material facts about the					
16		Cheerios cereals;					
17	g.	whether Defendants' concealment of the true nature of the Cheerios would have					
18		induced a reasonable consumer to act to their detriment by purchasing the					
19		Cheerios; and					
20 21	h.	whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to injunctive and equitable					
21		relief.					
23		e. <u>Superiority</u>					
24	41.	Plaintiffs and Class Members have all suffered and will continue to suffer harm					
25	and damages	as a result of Defendants' unlawful and wrongful conduct. A class action is superior					
26	to other availa	able methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.					
27	42.	Absent a class action, most Class Members would likely find the cost of litigating					
28		-10- COMPLAINT					
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1 their claims prohibitively high and would therefore have no effective remedy at law. Because of 2 the relatively small size of the individual Class Members' claims, it is likely that only a few Class 3 Members could afford to seek legal redress for Defendants' misconduct. Absent a class action, 4 Class Members will continue to incur damages and Defendants' misconduct will continue without 5 remedy. 6 43. Class action treatment of common questions of law and fact would also be a 7 superior method to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation in that class treatment will 8 9 conserve the resources of the courts and the litigants, and will promote consistency and efficiency 10 of adjudication. 11 44. Defendants have acted in a uniform manner with respect to the Plaintiffs and Class 12 Members. 13 45. Class-wide declaratory, equitable, and injunctive relief is appropriate under Rule 14 23(b)(1) and/or (b)(2) because Defendants have acted on grounds that apply generally to the 15 Class, and inconsistent adjudications with respect to Defendants' liability would establish 16 17 incompatible standards and substantially impair or impede the ability of Class Members to protect 18 their interests. Class-wide relief assures fair, consistent, and equitable treatment and protection of 19 all Class Members, and uniformity and consistency in Defendants' duties to perform corrective 20 action regarding the Class Cereal. 21 FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION 22 **Violation of Unfair Business Practices Act** (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.) 23 24 46. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each and every paragraph of this Complaint as 25 if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows. 26 47. California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, et seq. prohibits "any 27 unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice." 28 -11-COMPLAINT

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1 47. As set forth above, under FDA regulations wholly adopted by California's 2 Sherman Law, the "Gluten Free" statement is prohibited on foods that are not gluten free. The 3 Cheerios purchased by Plaintiffs contained the "Gluten Free" label, but contained gluten. This is 4 a clear violation of California's Sherman Law and, thereby, an "unlawful" business practice or act 5 under Business and Professions Code sections 17200, et seq. 6 48. In addition, Defendants' use of the "Gluten Free" label constitutes a "fraudulent" 7 business practice within the meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200, et seq. 8 9 The applicable food regulations are carefully crafted to require that nutrient content claims be 10 presented in a qualified and contextualized manner to protect the consuming public from being 11 deceived. Defendants' non-compliant "Gluten Free" label is an unqualified nutrient content claim 12 that poses the very risk of deception the regulations were promulgated against. By labeling 13 products "Gluten Free" Defendants created the misimpression that their products do not contain 14 gluten and are therefore safe for those persons who may be sensitive to gluten to eat. 15 49. Defendants used the "Gluten Free" label to induce Plaintiffs and Class Members to 16 17 purchase the Cheerios products. Had Defendants not included the "Gluten Free" statement on the 18 Cheerios products, Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have purchased the Cheerios. 19 50. Defendants' practices are also unfair under the UCL because the harm to the 20 public from Defendants' false labelling of "Gluten Free" outweighs any utility of the practice of 21 false labeling -- in fact there is no such utility at all. Moreover, because the practice is unfair 22 violates public policy as stated FDA regulations and California's Sherman Law. 23 51. 24 Defendants have thus engaged in unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business acts in 25 violation of Business and Professions Code Section 17200, et seq. 26 52. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiffs and Class 27 members seek an order requiring Defendants to immediately cease such acts of unlawful, unfair 28 COMPLAINT

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1	and fraudulent business practices and requiring Defendants to correct their actions.								
2	SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of Unfair Compatition Law (Cal. Rus. & Prof. Code \$\$17500, at sag.)								
3	Violation of Unfair Competition Law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§17500, <i>et seq.</i> )								
4	53. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each and every paragraph of this Complaint as								
5	if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows:								
6	54. Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf on of themselves and all others								
7	similarly situated pursuant to California Business & Professions Code § 17500.								
8 9	55. California Business & Professions Code § 17500 provides that it is unlawful for								
10	any person, firm, corporation or association to dispose of property or perform services, or to								
11	induce the public to enter into any obligation relating thereto, through the use of untrue or								
12	misleading statements.								
13	56. At all times herein alleged, Defendants have committed acts of disseminating								
14	untrue and misleading statements as defined by California Business & Professions Code § 17500								
15	by engaging in the following acts and practices with intent to induce members of the public to								
16 17	purchase gluten free Cheerios cereals:								
17	a. Representing to Plaintiffs and the general public that Cheerios' gluten free label on								
19	the box meant that the contents met all Food and Drug Administration standards								
20	for such labeling and were safe for consumption by persons sensitive to gluten,								
21	when, in fact, the Defendants knowingly failed to take necessary measures to								
22	ensure their products were gluten free;								
23	b. Engaging in advertising programs designed to create the image, impression and								
24	belief by consumers that Cheerios cereals were free of gluten and safe for								
25	consumption by persons sensitive to gluten, even though their Cheerios cereals								
26									
27	contained gluten that far exceeded the amount specified by the FDA for								
28	-13-								
	COMPLAINT								

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1	designating products as gluten free;							
2	c. Representing to Plaintiffs and the general public that Defendants had developed a							
3	reliable manufacturing method to ensure Cheerios were gluten-free.							
4	57. Defendants' use of the Gluten Free label therefore constitutes untrue and/or							
5 6	misleading advertising within the meaning of Business and Professions Code Sections 17500 et							
0 7	seq.							
8	58. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, demand							
9	judgment against Defendants for injunctive relief afforded under Business and Professions Code							
10	Sections 17500, et seq., attorneys' fees and costs.							
11	THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION							
12	Violation of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act (Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, <i>et. seq.</i> )							
13 14	59. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all allegations set forth in the preceding							
15	paragraphs of this Complaint.							
16	60. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Consumers Legal Remedies Act,							
17	California Civil Code Sections 1750, et seq. ("CLRA").							
18	61. The CLRA has adopted a comprehensive statutory scheme prohibiting various							
19	deceptive practices in connection with the conduct of a business providing goods, property, or							
20 21	services to consumers primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. The self-declared							
21	purposes of the Act are to protect consumers against unfair and deceptive business practices and							
23	to provide efficient and economical procedures to secure such protection.							
24	62. Each Defendant is a "person" as defined by Civil Code Section 1761(c), because							
25	each Defendant is a corporation as set forth above.							
26	63. Plaintiffs and Class Members are "consumers," within the meaning of Civil Code							
27	Section 1761(d), because they are individuals who purchased the "Gluten Free" Cheerios for							
28	-14- COMPLAINT							
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personal and/or household use.

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64. Defendants' Cheerios products are "goods" within the meaning of California Civil Code Section 1761(a), in that they are tangible products bought by Plaintiffs and Class Members for personal, family, and/or household use.

6 65. Defendants' sale of their products to wholesalers and retailers throughout
7 California constitutes "transaction[s]" which were "intended to result or which result[ed] in the
8 sale" of goods to consumers within the meaning of Civil Code Sections 1761(e) and 1770(a).

9 66. Plaintiffs have standing to pursue this claim as they have suffered injury in fact
and have lost money as a result of Defendants' actions as set forth herein. Specifically, Plaintiffs
purchased the "Gluten Free" Cheerios products. Had Defendants not included the offending
"Gluten Free" label on their Cheerios, Plaintiffs would not have purchased the products, would
have purchased less of the products or would have paid less for them.

67. Section 1770(a)(5) of the CLRA prohibits anyone from "[r]epresenting that goods 15 or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities 16 17 which they do not have...." Defendants' "Gluten Free" label accompanies food products that 18 contain gluten, in violation of governing food labeling regulations. As a result, by employing the 19 "Gluten Free" label, Defendants effectively represented that the Cheerios products have 20 sponsorship, approval, characteristics, uses, and benefits which they do not have under the 21 governing law. 22

68. Section 1770(a)(7) of the CLRA prohibits anyone from "[r]epresenting that goods
or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or
model, if they are of another." By employing the non-compliant "Gluten Free" label, defendants
similarly represented the General Mills Cheerios products to be of a particular standard, quality,
or grade which they are not under the governing law.

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1	69. Section 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA prohibits anyone from "[a]dvertising goods or							
2	services with intent not to sell them as advertised." As noted above, Defendant General Mills is a							
3	multi-million dollar company advised by skilled counsel, who, on information and belief, are or							
4	by the exercise of reasonable care should be aware of the governing regulations and their purpose,							
5	and the necessity to exercise reasonable care to ensure compliance with governing regulations and							
6 7	their purpose. By introducing Cheerios products which contained gluten, but were labeled							
8	"Gluten Free" into the stream of commerce notwithstanding this knowledge, Defendants thus							
9	intentionally sold misbranded products.							
10	70. Plaintiffs have attached hereto the declaration of venue required by Civil Code							
11	Section 1780(d).							
12	71. Plaintiffs seek an order enjoining the acts and practices described above, and							
13								
14	awarding attorneys' fees and costs and will amend this Complaint to seek damages under the							
15	CLRA.							
16	FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Unjust Enrichment							
17								
18	72. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the							
19								
	preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.							
20	<ul><li>preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.</li><li>73. Plaintiffs bring this claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Class.</li></ul>							
20 21								
	73. Plaintiffs bring this claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Class.							
21 22 23	<ul><li>73. Plaintiffs bring this claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Class.</li><li>74. General Mills has been unjustly enriched because they intentionally sold the</li></ul>							
21 22 23 24	<ul> <li>73. Plaintiffs bring this claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Class.</li> <li>74. General Mills has been unjustly enriched because they intentionally sold the</li> <li>Cheerios labeled as "Gluten Free" when they were not, in fact, free of gluten, and could not</li> </ul>							
<ul> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>73. Plaintiffs bring this claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Class.</li> <li>74. General Mills has been unjustly enriched because they intentionally sold the</li> <li>Cheerios labeled as "Gluten Free" when they were not, in fact, free of gluten, and could not provide the promised gluten free benefits.</li> </ul>							
21 22 23 24	<ul> <li>73. Plaintiffs bring this claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Class.</li> <li>74. General Mills has been unjustly enriched because they intentionally sold the</li> <li>Cheerios labeled as "Gluten Free" when they were not, in fact, free of gluten, and could not</li> <li>provide the promised gluten free benefits.</li> <li>75. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a benefit on General Mills by purchasing</li> </ul>							
<ul> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>73. Plaintiffs bring this claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Class.</li> <li>74. General Mills has been unjustly enriched because they intentionally sold the</li> <li>Cheerios labeled as "Gluten Free" when they were not, in fact, free of gluten, and could not</li> <li>provide the promised gluten free benefits.</li> <li>75. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a benefit on General Mills by purchasing</li> <li>"Gluten Free" labeled Cheerios, in order to obtain the "Gluten Free" benefits and would not have</li> </ul>							
<ul> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>73. Plaintiffs bring this claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Class.</li> <li>74. General Mills has been unjustly enriched because they intentionally sold the</li> <li>Cheerios labeled as "Gluten Free" when they were not, in fact, free of gluten, and could not provide the promised gluten free benefits.</li> <li>75. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a benefit on General Mills by purchasing "Gluten Free" labeled Cheerios, in order to obtain the "Gluten Free" benefits and would not have otherwise purchased Cheerios or would have purchased less of them.</li> </ul>							
<ul> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>73. Plaintiffs bring this claim for unjust enrichment on behalf of the Class.</li> <li>74. General Mills has been unjustly enriched because they intentionally sold the</li> <li>Cheerios labeled as "Gluten Free" when they were not, in fact, free of gluten, and could not</li> <li>provide the promised gluten free benefits.</li> <li>75. Plaintiffs and Class Members conferred a benefit on General Mills by purchasing</li> <li>"Gluten Free" labeled Cheerios, in order to obtain the "Gluten Free" benefits and would not have</li> <li>otherwise purchased Cheerios or would have purchased less of them.</li> </ul>							

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1	76. Plaintiffs and Class Members got less than what they paid for because the Cheerios						
2	did not comply with applicable governmental regulations governing the manufacture, marketing						
3	and advertising of gluten free foods. The Cheerios purchased by Plaintiffs and Class Members						
4	did not deliver the promised benefits of a gluten free cereal that they expected.						
5 6	77. General Mills knows of and appreciates the benefit conferred by the Plaintiffs and						
0 7	Class Members and has retained that benefit notwithstanding its knowledge that the benefit is						
8	unjust.						
9	78. The foregoing did not occur by happenstance or conditions out of General Mills'						
10	control. In fact, Plaintiffs are informed and believe that General Mills failed to ensure that the oat						
11	flour used to manufacture the Cheerios did not contain gluten and failed to test the finished						
12	Cheerios for gluten before distributing them to retail and wholesale outlets for purchase by						
13	consumers.						
14 15	79. Therefore, Defendants should be required to disgorge their unjust enrichment.						
16	FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION						
17	<b>Breach of Express Warranty</b>						
18	80. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the						
19	preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.						
20	81. Plaintiffs bring this claim for breach of express warranty on behalf of the Class.						
21							
	82. By advertising the "Gluten Free" qualities of its Cheerios cereals, General Mills						
22	82. By advertising the "Gluten Free" qualities of its Cheerios cereals, General Mills expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Cheerios at least complied with all						
23							
23 24	expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Cheerios at least complied with all						
23 24 25	expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Cheerios at least complied with all applicable laws and regulations relating to gluten free foods, as it would be impossible for a food-						
23 24	expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Cheerios at least complied with all applicable laws and regulations relating to gluten free foods, as it would be impossible for a food- stuff to be "gluten free" if it contained more gluten than allowed by applicable laws and						
23 24 25 26	expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Cheerios at least complied with all applicable laws and regulations relating to gluten free foods, as it would be impossible for a food- stuff to be "gluten free" if it contained more gluten than allowed by applicable laws and regulations.						
23 24 25 26 27	expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class Members that the Cheerios at least complied with all applicable laws and regulations relating to gluten free foods, as it would be impossible for a food- stuff to be "gluten free" if it contained more gluten than allowed by applicable laws and regulations.						

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1	warranted to purchasers of the Cheerios that it would indeed be gluten free and could be						
2	consumed by persons who were sensitive to gluten or desired to exclude foods containing gluten						
3	from their diets. Such statements became the basis of the bargain for Plaintiffs and other Class						
4 5	Members because such statements were among the facts a reasonable consumer would consider						
5 6	material in the purchase of a cereal.						
7	84. In fact, the Cheerios subject to the recall contained 43 parts per million (ppm) of						
8	gluten when tested by the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"). This is far in excess of the 20						
9	ppm limit established by the FDA for foods to be considered "gluten free."						
10	85. The "Gluten Free" label on the Cheerios boxes created an express warranty that						
11	the Cheerios were free of gluten, safe for those with gluten sensitivity to eat, and therefore a more						
12 13	desirable cereal to them than cereals without the gluten free designation.						
13	86. General Mills breached this express warranty by failing to ensure that the oats used						
15	in the Cheerios met the regulatory guidelines, by failing to ensure the oat flour was free of gluten,						
16	and failing to test the finished cereal products.						
17	87. As a result of the foregoing breaches of express warranty, Plaintiffs and Class						
18	Members have been damaged because they purchased Cheerios that were unlawfully sold, did not						
19 20	comply with government regulations, did not perform as promised and were less valuable than						
20 21	what they paid for.						
22	PRAYER FOR RELIEF						
23	Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated requests the Court to						
24	enter judgment against Defendants, as follows:						
25	A. an order certifying the proposed Class, designating Plaintiffs as the named						
26 27	representatives of the Class, and designating the undersigned as Class Counsel;						
27 28	B. a declaration that Defendants are financially responsible for notifying Class						
	-18- COMPLAINT						

1 Members about the true nature of the "Gluten Free" Cheerios; 2 C. an order enjoining Defendants to desist from further deceptive distribution, 3 marketing and sales of non-compliant "Gluten Free" Cheerios; 4 D. an award to Plaintiffs and Class Members of compensatory, exemplary, punitive 5 and statutory penalties and damages, including interest, in an amount to be proven 6 at trial; 7 E. an award to Plaintiffs and Class Members for the return of the purchase prices of 8 9 the "Gluten Free" Cheerios, with interest from the time it was paid, for the 10 reimbursement of the reasonable expenses occasioned by the sale, for damages and 11 for reasonable attorneys' fees; 12 F. a declaration that General Mills must disgorge, for the benefit of Plaintiffs and 13 Class Members, all or part of the ill-gotten profits received from the sale of 14 "Gluten Free" Cheerios, and make full restitution to Plaintiffs and Class Members; 15 G. an award of attorneys' fees and costs, as allowed by law; 16 17 H. an award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as provided by law; 18 I. leave to amend this Complaint to conform to the evidence produced at trial; and 19 J. such other relief as may be appropriate under the circumstances. 20 21 DATED: October 30, 2015 CUTTER LAW, P.C. 22 23 /s/ John R. Parker, Jr. By: 24 C. BROOKS CUTTER 25 JOHN R. PARKER, JR. Attorneys for Plaintiff 26 27 28 -19-COMPLAINT

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#### <u>DECLARATION OF JOHN R. PARKER, JR.</u> <u>PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 1780(d)</u>

3 I, John R. Parker, Jr., declare as follows:

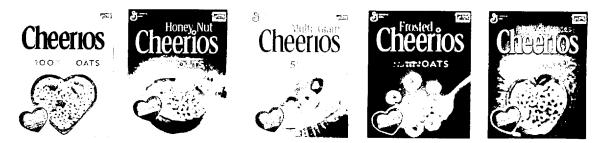
1

2

5						
4	1. I submit this declaration pursuant to section 1780(d) of the California Consumers					
5	Legal Remedies Act. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below and if called as a					
6	witness could and would be competent to testify thereto.					
7	2. Venue is proper in this Court because Plaintiffs reside in and suffered injuries as a					
8	result of Defendants' acts in this District; many of the acts and transactions giving rise to this					
9	action occurred in this District, and Defendants (1) are authorized to conduct business in this					
10	District and have intentionally availed themselves of the laws and markets of this District through					
11	the manufacture, distribution and sale of their products in this District; and (2) are subject to					
12	personal jurisdiction in this District.					
13	3. Plaintiff Keri Van Lengen is a resident of Placer County, California, and Plaintiff					
14	Deborah Nava is a resident of Sacramento County, California.					
15	4. Defendant General Mills, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of					
16	business located at Number One General Mills Boulevard, Minneapolis, Hennepin County,					
17	Minnesota.					
18	5. This action is commenced in the United States District Court for the Eastern					
19	District of California.					
20	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the					
21	United States that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on					
22	October 29, 2015, in Sacramento, California.					
23						
24	/s/ John R. Parker, Jr.					
25	John R. Parker, Jr.					
26						
27						
28						
	-20- COMPLAINT					

## EXHIBIT A

# Cheerios is going gluten-free!



Five of Cheerios products, original Cheerios in the Yellow Box, Honey Nut, Multi-Grain, Apple Cinnamon and Frosted Cheerios, will be going Gluten Free! The change will apply to all C&F formats (Bowlpak, Cup, Bulk, etc.).

#### More Gluten Free Cereals Unlock Opportunities

- 30% of US Population are Gluten Avoiders; +15% last 4 years<sup>1</sup>
- 70% of US Population are Gluten Indifferent<sup>1</sup>
- For more Gluten Free Information, see our website: <u>www.generalmillscf.</u> <u>com/gluten-free</u>

Gluten Free Cheerios provides Operators with even more Gluten Free solutions to offer patrons a variety of options.

### Cheerios are not changing!

Cheerios are Made of Oats

Still the same source

Oats are Naturally Gluten-Free

Always have been

But often had traces of wheat, barley, and rye

Thus, Multigrain Cheerios will change formula

Cheerios Added a Process to Sort Out the Stray Grains

Invested in a new facility

Now, Cheerios are Gluten-Free, without changing a thing!

No UPC change

# **Executional Details**

#### **Product Timeline**



#### Sales Timeline

	January/Early February		Mid False	$\backslash$	March	
$\angle$	Leverage this one-pager for immediate needs	<u> </u>	Mid February News released to the public	$\square$	More material in the March Sales Release	

#### Impacted SKUs<sup>2</sup>

aireine	Persite	unis/Oz	UEC
Apple Cinnamon Cheerios	Bowlpak	96/1 OZ	10016000318790
Cheerios	Bowlpak	96/1 OZ	10016000322629
Cheerios	Bowipak	96/.688 OZ	10016000119410
Honey Nut Cheerios	Bowlpak	96/1 OZ	10016000119182
Multigrain Cheerios	Bowlpak	96/1 OZ	10016000322636
Cheerios	Bulk	4/29 OZ	10016000119779
Honey Nut Cheerios	Bulk	4/39 OZ	10016000119885
Cheerios	Cup	60/1.3 OZ	10016000289314
Cheerios	Cup	10/7.8 OZ	10016000138961
Cheerios	Cup	12/1.3 OZ	10016000296046
Honey Nut Cheerios	Cup	60/1.8 OZ	10016000289338
Honey Nut Cheerios	Cup	10/10.8 OZ	10016000138985
Honey Nut Cheerios	Cup	12/1.8 OZ	16000296039
Cheerios	Singlepak	70/.625 OZ	10016000119458
Honey Nut Cheerios	Singlepak	70/0.81 OZ	10016000319636
Honey Nut Cheerios	Singlepak	70/.81 OZ	10016000119601

<sup>1</sup>Some accounts might have old packaging due to distributor and account inventory. <sup>2</sup>Will include all Retail boxes sold in C&F and Variety Packs

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12) CIVIL COVER SHEET Case 2:15-at-01128 Document 1-2 Filed 10/30/15 Page 1 of 2 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		DEFENDANTS	DEFENDANTS			
Keri Van Lengen and Deborah Nava				General Mills, Inc., General Mills Sales, Inc., General Mills Operations, LLCm Roxanne Ornelas and DOES 1-50		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff CA			County of Residence	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant CA		
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)			NOTE: IN LAND CO THE TRACT	<i>(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)</i> NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.		
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Cutter Law P.C. 401 Watt Avenue,			Attorneys (If Known)			
Sacramento, CA 9586 / 9	16.290.9400					
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	<b>CTION</b> (Place an "X" in C	One Box Only)	I. CITIZENSHIP OF P	RINCIPAL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintif	
□ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	<ul> <li>✗ 3 Federal Question</li> <li>(U.S. Government Not a Party)</li> </ul>			TF DEF 【1 □ 1 Incorporated <i>or</i> Pri of Business In T		
□ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)		Citizen of Another State	2 D 2 Incorporated and F of Business In A		
			Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3 🗇 3 Foreign Nation		
IV. NATURE OF SUIT						
CONTRACT  110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	DRTS PERSONAL INJURY	FORFEITURE/PENALTY           Image: Construction of the second se	BANKRUPTCY           Image: 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	OTHER STATUTES	
<ul> <li>110 Insurance</li> <li>120 Marine</li> <li>130 Miller Act</li> <li>140 Negotiable Instrument</li> <li>150 Recovery of Overpayment &amp; Enforcement of Judgment</li> <li>151 Medicare Act</li> <li>152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)</li> <li>153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits</li> <li>160 Stockholders' Suits</li> <li>190 Other Contract</li> <li>195 Contract Product Liability</li> <li>196 Franchise</li> </ul> <b>REAL PROPERTY</b> <ul> <li>210 Land Condemnation</li> <li>220 Foreclosure</li> <li>230 Rent Lease &amp; Ejectment</li> <li>245 Tort Product Liability</li> <li>290 All Other Real Property</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>310 Airplane</li> <li>315 Airplane Product Liability</li> <li>320 Assault, Libel &amp; Slander</li> <li>330 Federal Employers' Liability</li> <li>340 Marine</li> <li>345 Marine Product Liability</li> <li>350 Motor Vehicle</li> <li>355 Motor Vehicle</li> <li>355 Motor Vehicle</li> <li>360 Other Personal Injury</li> <li>360 Other Personal Injury</li> <li>362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice</li> <li>CIVIL RIGHTS</li> <li>440 Other Civil Rights</li> <li>441 Voting</li> <li>442 Employment</li> <li>443 Housing/ Accommodations</li> <li>445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>365 Personal Injury - Product Liability</li> <li>367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability</li> <li>368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability</li> <li>368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability</li> <li>PERSONAL PROPERTY</li> <li>370 Other Fraud</li> <li>371 Truth in Lending</li> <li>380 Other Personal Property Damage</li> <li>385 Property Damage Product Liability</li> <li>PRISONER PETITIONS</li> <li>Habeas Corpus:</li> <li>463 Alien Detainee</li> <li>510 Motions to Vacate Sentence</li> <li>530 General</li> <li>535 Death Penalty Other:</li> </ul>	of Property 21 USC 881 Geodeline Geo	423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157      PROPERTY RIGHTS     820 Copyrights     830 Patent     840 Trademark      SOCIAL SECURITY     861 HIA (1395ff)     862 Black Lung (923)     863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))     864 SSID Title XVI     865 RSI (405(g))      FEDERAL TAX SUITS     870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)     871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<ul> <li>Jos False Claims Act</li> <li>400 State Reapportionment</li> <li>410 Antitrust</li> <li>430 Banks and Banking</li> <li>450 Commerce</li> <li>460 Deportation</li> <li>470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations</li> <li>480 Consumer Credit</li> <li>490 Cable/Sat TV</li> <li>850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange</li> <li>890 Other Statutory Actions</li> <li>891 Agricultural Acts</li> <li>895 Freedom of Information Act</li> <li>896 Arbitration</li> <li>950 Constitutionality of State Statutes</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other</li> <li>448 Education</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>540 Mandamus &amp; Other</li> <li>550 Civil Rights</li> <li>555 Prison Condition</li> <li>560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement</li> </ul>	465 Other Immigration Actions			
V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" i						
	moved from $\Box$ 3 te Court	Remanded from Appellate Court	4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transfe ( <i>specify</i> )	er District Litigation		
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	28 U.S.C. section	1391	filing (Do not cite jurisdictional stat	tutes unless diversity):		
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	CHECK IF THIS UNDER RULE 2	IS A <b>CLASS ACTION</b> 3, F.R.Cv.P.	DEMAND \$	CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND:	if demanded in complaint: ★ Yes □ No	
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions):	JUDGE		DOCKET NUMBER		
date 10/30/2015		SIGNATURE OF ATTO John R. Parker, J				
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY RECEIPT # AN	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP	JUDGE	MAG. JUI	DGE	

#### Case 2:15-at-01128 Document 1-2 Filed 10/30/15 Page 2 of 2 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.